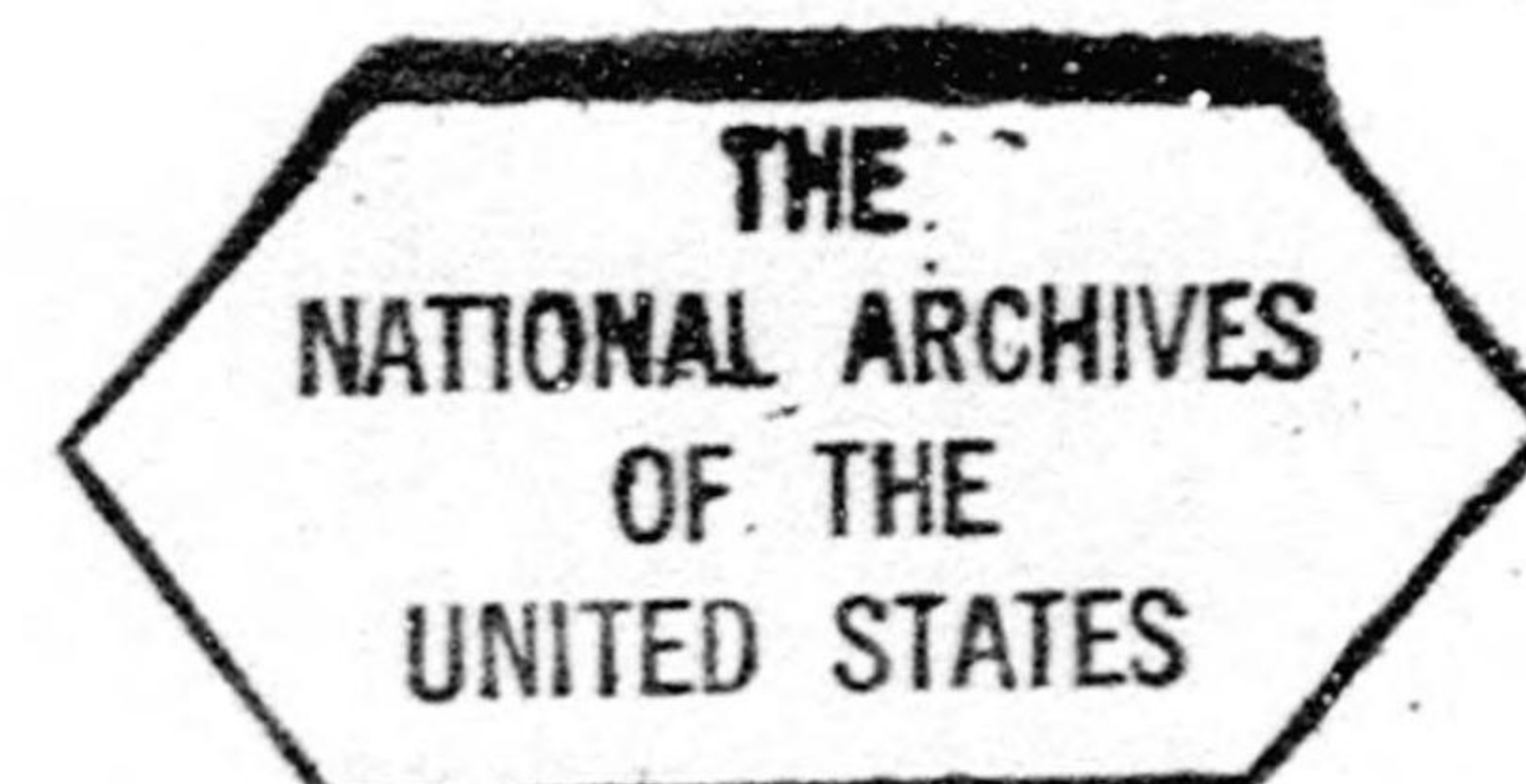


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3rd Yoshida Cabinet - Biographical Notes

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3RD YOSHIDA CABINET

Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs Minister (concurrently): YOSHIDA Shigeru

Director-General, Economic Stabilization Board: AOKI Takayoshi

Welfare Minister, Deputy Prime Minister (Incumbent): HAYASHI Joji

Minister of State (Reparations Board): HIGAI Senzo

State Minister (Administrative Supervision Board): HONDA Ichiro

Finance Minister: IKEDA Hayato

Commerce and Industry Minister: INAGAKI Heitaro

State Minister; Chairman, Local Finance Committee: KIMURA Kozaemon

Chief Cabinet Secretary: MASUDA Kaneshichi

Construction Minister: MASUTANI Hideji (Shuji)

Agriculture and Forestry Minister: MORI Kotaro

Transportation Minister: OYA Shinzo

Communications Minister: OZAWA Saeki

Labor Minister: SUZUKI Masabumi

Education Minister: TAKASE Sotaro

Attorney-General (Incumbent): UEDA Shunkichi

State Minister: YAMAGUCHI Kikuichiro

### 3RD YOSHIDA CABINET

#### Biographical Sketches

Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs Minister (concurrently): YOSHIDA Shigeru

President, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1878. On graduating from the Political Science Faculty of Tokyo University in 1906, Yoshida embarked on a long diplomatic career which led up to his final post as Ambassador to Great Britain in 1939. He was forced to retire from the diplomatic field under pressure from the pro-militaristic group. He was arrested during the war for his struggle against the militarists. After the war, he entered politics, joining the Cabinet of Prince Higashikuni as Foreign Minister. Yoshida became Prime Minister in May 1946, succeeding Shidehara and concurrently held the post of Foreign Minister. In August 1946, he became head of the Liberal Party after Ichiro Hatoyama was purged from public office. Yoshida was elected to the House of Representatives in April 1947. However, when the Liberal Party became the second leading party as a result of the elections in April 1947, his Cabinet resigned en bloc. In March 1948, he formed the Democratic Liberal Party as successor to the Liberal Party. Yoshida succeeded Hitoshi Ashida as Prime Minister when the latter's Cabinet resigned in October 1948. The present is the third Yoshida Cabinet.

Director-General, Economic Stabilization Board: AOKI Takayoshi

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1897 in Aichi Prefecture. He graduated from Nihon University; did post-graduate study in Germany. On his return to Japan, he became professor of economics at Nihon University and later was appointed Dean of the Economics Faculty. Aoki is regarded as an economic theorist, specializing in currency problems. He is well known as an orthodox conservative. He is the author of books on Principles of Monetary Economics, Problems of International Money Standard and the Gold Reserve, and Outlines of Banking. He is chief of the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Democratic Liberal Party, which he helped to organize. He is a member of the House of Representatives from Aichi Prefecture.

Welfare Minister, Deputy Prime Minister (Incumbent): HAYASHI Joji

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1918. Born in 1889. Hayashi is from the Tosa Region of Shikoku Island as is Prime Minister Yoshida. He is a distant relative of Yoshida. He was elected seven times to the House of Representatives, the last time in the general election on 23 January 1949. Hayashi served as Chief Cabinet Secretary in the first Yoshida Cabinet, and as Welfare Minister and Deputy Prime Minister in the second Yoshida Cabinet. Represents the Hatoyama Faction (purged ex-leader of the Liberal Party). Is related to Yoshida, distantly (Hayashi's father was related to Yoshida's father). Former member Seiyukai, 1930-1941; Member, House of Representatives 1930-1942; Member House of Representatives 1946 and 1947; Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshida Cabinet (1st) - (Manifested non-cooperation with GHQ).

Minister of State (Reparations Board): HIGAI Senzo

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1890 in Yamanashi Prefecture. He entered the civil service in 1918 as a clerk in the Communications Ministry. Shortly thereafter he transferred to the Legislative Bureau where he remained until the war, occupying posts of increasing importance. He was elected to the House of Representatives in April 1946 and became Speaker of the House, but was forced to resign that post when House members charged that he had misused his office in a controversy over the disposition of financial holdings of the Imperial family. In addition to his career in the civil service, Higai has taught on the faculty of the Central University since 1921, where he was given a professorship in 1943, and also served briefly as President of the Toyo Soda Company, in July-December 1943. He is the author of several books on technical aspects of maritime and pension laws. Higai was a director of the Liberal Party in 1946, and was later adviser to the Democratic Liberal Party. He was re-elected to the House of Representatives from Yamanashi Prefecture in the general election on 23 January 1949.

State Minister, (Administrative Supervision Board): HONDA Ichiro

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1895 in Nagasaki Prefecture. After graduating from the Law School at Chuo University in 1925, he entered the Government service as a career politician. He served as a member of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly from 1929 to 1943. At the request of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, Honda visited Europe and the United States to study municipal affairs and social conditions. In 1934, he published a book entitled After the Tour Through the Modern World. In 1940, again at the request of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, Honda traveled in China to study industrial and economic problems. He was a Diet member from 1942 to 1945. At the close of the war, Honda helped to organize the Liberal Party, and later became a member of the Democratic Liberal Party. He was re-elected to the House of Representatives in 1946, in 1947, and again in the general election of 23 January 1949 from Nagasaki.

Finance Minister: IKEDA Hayato

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1892 in Hiroshima Prefecture. He entered the Finance Ministry in 1925 after graduating from the Sixth High School and Kyoto University, and later he served for a long period in the Tax Division. In February 1947, Ikeda was appointed to the post of Vice-Minister of Finance under Tanzan Ishibashi in the first Yoshida Cabinet. He is a member of the House of Representatives from Hiroshima.

Commerce and Industry Minister: INAGAKI Heitaro

Member, Democratic Party. Born in 1888 in Okayama Prefecture. Inagaki has been associated with industrial organizations throughout his entire career, and has served as councillor and director for several business organizations. From 1917 to 1920, he traveled through the United States, Italy, France, and Germany. He became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hokuto Gomu K.K. Rubber Central Union in 1945, and still retains all of these positions. Inagaki was elected to the House of Councillors in April 1947 on the Democratic Party ticket. In December 1947, he was appointed Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Democratic Party. At present, he is Chief Manager of the Democratic Party.

State Minister; Chairman, Local Finance Committee: KIMURA Kozaemon

Member, Democratic Party. Born in 1887 in Shimane Prefecture. Studied at Waseda University. He has been director and president of various firms in the fields of chemicals and entertainment from 1936 to 1947. He served as President of the Japan Ceramic Industries Ltd., and Koka Industrial Company. Kimura has been elected to the House of Representatives eight times since 1924. He was politically inactive during the war years. He joined the Progressive Party at the close of the war but relinquished his party membership in accordance with Japanese parliamentary tradition when he was appointed Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1946. Following his resignation from this position to accept the post of Agriculture and Forestry Minister in the first Yoshida Cabinet in February 1947, he resumed his affiliation with the Progressive Party, and later with its successor the Democratic Party. Later, he served as Home Minister in the Katayama Cabinet. From January to February 1947, Kimura was Commissioner of the Central Public Service Screening Commission. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Shimane Prefecture in the general election of January 1949. Kimura is an advisor to the Democratic Party.

Chief Cabinet Secretary: MASUDA Kaneshichi

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1898 in Nagano Prefecture. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1922 and entered the Government Service in Osaka Prefecture the same year. Served as a career Home Ministry Police official from 1923 to 1934., subsequently serving as an administrative official in the Manchurian Affairs Bureau until 1936, when he was taken ill and from which illness he did not recover until 1945. In October 1945, he was appointed Governor of Fukushima Prefecture; and in April 1946, Governor of Hokkaido. In January 1947, he was appointed Minister of Transportation, succeeding Tsunajiro Hiratsuka, in the Yoshida Cabinet, remaining at that post until the Cabinet resigned in May 1947. After that he joined the Liberal Party and was made Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee of that party. He served as Labor Minister in the second Yoshida Cabinet. Masuda was elected to the House of Representatives in the general election of 23 January 1949. He is primarily a party choice, and not Yoshida's. He is one of the most active influential members, a central figure of the "Bureaucratic Faction" of Democratic Liberal Party. Staunch advocate of Tenno System. (Rumored to be involved in Showa Denko Case). He is rumored also to have signed a letter to President Truman which stated that Government Section was suppressing the Democratic Liberal Party.

Construction Minister: MASUTANI Hideji (Shuji)

(Incumbent). Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1888 in Ishikawa. Upon graduating from Kyoto University in 1914, he entered the former Ministry of Justice. Serving in minor judgeships in Shimonoseki, Urawa, and Nagano Cities, he resigned in 1920 to enter private law practice. As a member of the former Seiyukai party, which he joined in 1920, he was elected five times to the House of Representatives, the last time in the general election on 23 January 1949. Held the same post in the second Yoshida Cabinet. In 1946, Yoshida Cabinet, he was Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Represents Hatoyama faction.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister: MORI Kotaro

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1888 in Shiga Prefecture. He was graduated from Nagahama Agricultural School, and subsequently became a leader in the agriculture and forestry industry in his native prefecture. In August 1947, he was elected Vice-Chairman of the All Japan Farmers Union when it was inaugurated by the Democratic Liberal Party. Mori was parliamentary vice-minister of Agriculture and Forestry in 1947. He was elected four times to the House of Representatives from Shiga Prefecture and was re-elected in 1949. An advisor to the Democratic Liberal Party, he served as State Minister (Head of Office for Allocation of Paper for Newsprint and Publications) in the second Yoshida Cabinet. (Not a recommended candidate in Tojo election of 1942).

Transportation Minister: OYA Shinzo

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1893 in Gumma Prefecture. Graduated from the Tokyo Commercial Higher School. In 1925, he was made president of the Teikoku Rayon Co., before which he had served as branch chief of the Suzuki Shoten in Europe and America for a number of years. (Since the surrender, has held executive positions in various chemical and textile associations). In 1946, he was elected a member of the House of Councillors from Osaka. Oya served as Commerce and Industry Minister in the second Yoshida Cabinet. Represents the Kansai (Osaka and Kobe area) financial circles.

Communications Minister: OZAWA Saeki

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1889 in Iwate Prefecture. Upon graduating from Nippon University in 1916, he practiced law in Tokyo, having a membership in the Tokyo Lawyer's Association. He held the elective positions as member of the Tokyo City Assembly during the periods 1931-1933 and 1937-1943; member of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly from 1936 to 1943, and since the Occupation, has been elected to the House of Representatives in both the 1946 and 1947 elections from Iwate Prefecture. He is a lawyer by profession. He served as secretary of Transportation Minister Tsunejiro Hiratsuka of the first Yoshida Cabinet. He is a foremost policy-maker within the Democratic Liberal Party, and helped organize the second Yoshida Cabinet in which he served as Transportation Minister. He was elected to the House of Representatives in the general election on 23 January 1949. As a member of the Democratic Liberal Party since 1945, he has held posts in the party as Secretary-General, Chief of the Information Department, and member of the Board of Directors. Active against the State Control Coal Mine Bill and Illegal Transactions Committee.

Labor Minister: SUZUKI Masabumi

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in 1893 in Yamanashi Prefecture. He graduated from Waseda University. He became an editorial writer for the Asahi Shimbun and generally followed a newspaper career. In 1934, he was sent to the Dutch East Indies as a special correspondent for Asahi. In October 1946, Suzuki became Secretary of the Liberal Party, having taken an active part in its formation. He was elected to the Diet from Yamanashi Prefecture on the Liberal Party ticket in April 1947, and is presently chairman of the Yamanashi Prefectural Chapter of the Democratic Liberal Party. Suzuki was appointed Vice-Minister of Labor in the second Yoshida Cabinet in October 1948.

Education Minister: TAKASE Sotaro

Member, Green Breeze Society, House of Councillors. Born March 1892 in Shizuoka Prefecture. He graduated from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1913, and in 1917 became a Commercial Science Professor in the same school. In 1918, he was sent to Europe and to the United States for study, and upon his return to Japan in 1923 he became Assistant Professor in the Tokyo University of Commerce and was elevated to a Professorship in 1927. In 1935, Takase became Minister of Education, and in 1941 he assumed the Presidency of Tokyo University of Commerce, from which post he resigned in 1946. He is a member of several research and sociological associations. In March 1947, he was appointed Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board.

Attorney-General (Incumbent): UEDA Shunkichi

Born in 1889 in Oita Prefecture. An attorney by profession, Ueda is a graduate of Tokyo University. After graduating from this University, Ueda entered the Ministry of Finance. After serving as Director of the Customs Bureau of Hiroshima and Chief Superintendent of the Moji and Osaka Custom Houses, 1916-1920, he was sent to France and Italy in 1922 to attend the Preparatory Committee of the International Customs Union. He was chief of the Development Section of the Government-General of Formosa; secretary to Prime Minister General Giichi Tanaka, and after retiring from Government service, was appointed auditor of the Reconstruction Finance Bank in January 1947. In the second Yoshida Cabinet, Ueda served first as State Minister (Director General of the Administrative Management Agency, and later as Attorney-General). His wife is the daughter of Mrs. Tanaka's sister (niece) - also related to Asakai. Member Seiyukai. Represents Hatoyama's faction. As one of the managers of the Reconstruction Finance Bank, greatly discredits the Yoshida Cabinet in his present position. Auditor Fujita-Gumi Co. 1941-1943; Auditor Ensuiko Seito Co., February 1944-1946.

State Minister: YAMAGUCHI Kikuichiro

Member, Democratic Liberal Party. Born in May 1897 in Sasebo City. He studied at Waseda University and then entered business life. He also engaged in newspaper activities and work. From 1937 to 1941, he served as a member of the Wakayama Prefectural Assembly; and from 1942 to date, he has been a member of the House of Representatives; from 1945 to 1947, Yamaguchi was manager of the Wakayama Prefectural Branch of the Liberal Party, later becoming a leading member of the Democratic Liberal Party. Since 1945, he has been a member of the Dai Nippon Political Committee. He was re-elected to the House of Representatives in the general election of 23 January 1949.