

Legal Section (Attn: Invent. Div.)

SAKURA<sup>15</sup>, Hyogoro  
(1015)

(12)

(15)



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

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DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
OSD Letter, Apr. 12, 1974

By *[Signature]*, NARS, Date *9-28-75*

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: SAKURAI Hyogoro, Internee under House Arrest

Note  
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section  
(Attn: Invest. Div.)

Date: JUN 12 1947  
CIS/OD:FAF/mc

Info Copy to: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div.)  
Mr. E. P. Monaghan)

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1. Curriculum vitae of SAKURAI Hyogoro (TAB A) shows that he is a politician, elected eight times to the House of Representatives from Ishikawa Prefecture, who eventually became involved in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations and who went to Burma in 1942 as an administrative advisor to the Japanese Military Government.

2. "Japanese Government Officials 1937 - 1945", published by Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D. C., 21 July 1945, evaluates SAKURAI as per TAB B.

3. "Biographies of Prominent Japanese", published by the Office of Naval Intelligence, 15 September 1945, evaluates SAKURAI as per TAB C.

4. Evaluation of SAKURAI at the time of his arrest in December 1945 reads as per TAB D.

5. Direct and implied accusations against SAKURAI embodied in these documents (TABs B, C and D) are as follows:

a. "SAKURAI was appointed Chief Advisor to the Military Administration in Burma in 1942 and still held this position as of August 1944. He was considered responsible for the transfer of the sacred Buddhist relics in Burmese temples from Burma to Japan."

b. ".....he was blatant in his propaganda (by radio and press) for the 'building together of Burma and Nippon by the bond of religious blood.'"

c. "Very intimate with Burmese collaborationists."

d. "He was appointed Minister without Portfolio in the Cabinet of Premier Kantaro SUZUKI who on 5 April 1945, succeeded Kuniaki KOISO."

e. "In May 1945 he was referred to as Chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Council of all Political Groups and has also represented the Lower House as a Director of the IRAPS."

6. In addition SAKURAI served as a director and advisor of TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association), a director of the YOKUSAN GIIN DOMEI (IRAA Diet Members League). Furthermore, SAKURAI is purported to have been a member of various expansionist groups and to

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have been dispatched to Thailand as head of an investigation committee.

7. Facts bearing on SAKURAI's case are as follows:

a. SAKURAI held various positions in the TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association), YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society), and served as a director of the YOKUSAN GIIN DOMEI (IRAA Diet Member League). Validity of such activity as basis of war crimes charges depends upon the ultimate evaluation of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations. In its study "War Politics in Japan", of which IS and IPS have copies, CIS has already given its opinion of these societies and of the men active in them:

"These societies were neither secret nor terroristic. Nor did they disband for the purpose of avoiding detection. They were basically political and patriotic organizations whose part in the wartime life of Japan was to gear the nation's politics and economy to the war effort."

"Activity in one or more of these societies should not in itself be considered prime evidence of war responsibility but should be weighed carefully as to the extent of that activity--as well as in the light of the individual's actions in other fields."

b. SAKURAI was appointed chief advisor to the Japanese Military Government in Burma in February 1942. He went to Burma in May and returned to Japan in September of the same year. Although official records of the Foreign Ministry list SAKURAI as Chief Advisor to the Military in Burma from February 1942 to April 1945, examination of other documentary evidence leads to the belief that SAKURAI was in poor health and that his activity in this official post was short-lived and unimportant. No evidence that he ever returned to Burma after September 1942 has been uncovered. In August 1943, Burma's independence was granted and a local administration set up; thus, SAKURAI's position per se was nominal. Furthermore, the War Ministry borrowed from many different government departments thousands of civilians who were sent on special missions as advisors to the Military, governors, mayors, etc., to all the areas invaded and occupied by Japan: Java, Malay, Borneo, the Philippines, Burma, etc. It is believed to be unfair to single out one, two or three men from the hordes who were sent out of Japan on political jobs as necessarily responsible for militarism, war atrocities or maladministration.

c. After military control had been established in the area invaded by Japan, industrial companies such as the North China Development

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Co., Central China Development Co., South Pacific Development Co., etc. were organized to coordinate the utilization of natural resources. SAKURAI served as a member of some of these various groups. Such participation is not believed to be prime evidence for war crimes charges.

d. The following is noted regarding the statement that SAKURAI "was considered responsible for the transfer of the sacred Buddhist relics in Burmese temples from Burma to Japan". According to the Mainichi newspaper, 19 June 1942, SAKURAI "was presented with the sacred bones of SHAKA (the Gautama Buddha) by Archbishop TSURETOYA, highest priest of SHUE DAGON Pagoda." Ever since the death of Buddha, 544 B.C., the "bones" of Buddha have been scattered throughout Buddhist countries and are of spiritual value only. Such transfer of Buddha's "bones" is not considered by G-2 to constitute a basis for war crimes charges.

e. SAKURAI was appointed Minister without Portfolio in the peace-making SUZUKI Cabinet in April 1945 when the war was "lost". This appointment was one of the many last minute attempts toward harmony between the Cabinet and the YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society).

8. It is G-2's belief that accusation of responsibility of war crimes should arise from the crime rather than from arrest made on the premise that some guilt exists and can be established.

9. Unless it is decided as a matter of policy that membership in political societies in general and/or activity in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations in particular will form a basis for indictment, and unless evidence sufficient for charges against SAKURAI of responsibility for aggressive militarism as a civilian advisor to the Japanese militarists in Burma has been uncovered by the IMTFE prosecution, G-2 recommends that SAKURAI be released from internment under house arrest without preference of charges.

- TAB A - Curriculum vitae of SAKURAI Hyogoro
- TAB B - Extract from "Japanese Government Officials 1937-1945"
- TAB C - Extract from "Biographies of Prominent Japanese"
- TAB D - Evaluation of SAKURAI Hyogoro at the time of arrest

*R.S.B.*  
*C.A.W.*

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**SAKURAI Hyogoro, Internee under House Arrest**

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C. A. W.

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Curriculum Vitae of SAKURAI Hyogoro



Curriculum vitae of SAKURAI Hyogoro

- 1880 (Aug) - Born, Ishikawa Prefecture
- 1911 (Mar) - Graduated, Waseda University (Political Economics)
- 1913 (Jul) - Elected member, Ishikawa Prefectural Assembly
- 1915 (May) - Elected member, House of Representatives
- 1916 (Dec) - Elected member, House of Representatives
- 1917 (Apr) - Elected member, House of Representatives
- 1928 (Feb) - Elected member, House of Representatives
- 1929 (Sep) - Appointed Temporary Member, National Industry Promoting Committee
- 1930 (Feb) - Elected member, House of Representatives
- 1930 (Sep) - Appointed member of Anti-Dumping Deliberation Committee
- 1931 (Apr) - Appointed Parliamentary Councillor, Commerce and Industry Ministry
- 1931 (May) - Appointed Member, Gas Industry Committee, and National Industrial Production Committee
- 1932 (Feb) - Elected member, House of Representatives
- 1934 (Oct) - Appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Overseas Affairs
- 1934 (Nov) - Appointed Member, Counter Measures Committee for Rice
- 1934 (Nov) - Appointed Government Delegate to the 61st Session of the Imperial Diet, in charge of Overseas Affairs
- 1934 (Dec) - Appointed Member, Customs Investigation Committee
- 1934 (Dec) - Appointed Government Delegate to the 67th Session of the Imperial Diet, in charge of Overseas Affairs
- 1935 (Jun) - Appointed Member, Overseas Colonization Committee
- 1935 (Dec) - Appointed Government Delegate to the 68th Session of the Imperial Diet, in charge of Overseas Affairs
- 1936 (Feb) - Elected Member, House of Representatives
- 1936 (May) - Appointed Member, Deposit of Postal Life Insurance Operation Committee
- 1936 (Jul) - Appointed Member, Establishment Committee of South Seas Colonization Company
- 1937 (Apr) - Elected Member, House of Representatives
- 1937 (Oct) - Appointed Member, Iron Production Enterprise Committee
- 1937 (Oct) - Appointed Member, Overseas Colonization Committee
- 1938 (Apr-Nov) - Member, Establishment Committee of North China Development Co., Ltd., and of Central China Development Co., Ltd.
- 1939 (Aug) - Appointed member, Investigation Committee of Overseas Colonization
- 1939 (Dec) - Appointed Member, Iron Production Enterprise Committee

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SAKURAI Hyogoro

- 1940 (Apr-Jun) - Appointed Member, Establishment Committee of Japan Coal Co., Ltd.
- 1940-45 - Member of TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association)
- 1940-41 - SOMU (Director), TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association)
- 1941 - SOMU (Director, YOKUSAN GIIN DOMEI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association Diet Members League)
- 1942 - Member, YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society)
- 1942 (Feb) - Appointed Administrative Advisor to Burma Military Government
- 1942 (May) - Arrived in Rangoon, Burma as Administrative Advisor to the Burma Military Government
- 1942 (Sep) - Left Rangoon, Burma for Tokyo
- 1943 (Jan) - Appointed Member, Great East Asia Construction Deliberation Committee
- 1944 - SOMU (Director), TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association)
- 1944 - JUNIN SOMU (Standing Director), YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society)
- 1945 (Apr-Jun) - KOMON (Advisor), TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association)
- 1945 (Apr) - Relieved as Advisor to the Burma Military Government
- 1945 (Nov) - Minister without Portfolio, SUZUKI Cabinet
- 1945 (Dec) - Appointed Councillor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- 1945 (Dec) - Interned under House Arrest as a war crimes suspect

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Extract from "Japanese Government Officials 1937-1945"

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Extract from "Japanese Government Officials 1937 - 1945", published by  
Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.,  
21 July 1945.

Hyogoro SAKURAI: Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet.

1880 Aug. Born Ishikawa Prefecture; eldest son of Genji  
Sakurai; married Suzu Inouye.  
\* Graduated Waseda University, political science.  
1934 Member Ishikawa Prefectural Assembly; Parliamentary  
Vice Minister of Overseas Affairs; Chairman Nippon  
Typewriter Company; Member House of Representatives  
1940 Oct. Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.  
1942-43 Advisor to Japanese Military Administration in Burma.  
1944-45 Member Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance  
Political Society (recently dissolved).  
1945 Feb. Member Wartime Price Investigation Council.  
1945 April Minister Without Portfolio Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 35 Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Elected to House of Representatives eight times from Ishikawa Prefecture. Former Chief Secretary of Minseito, political party dissolved in 1940. Took great interest in transfer of Buddhist relics from Burma to Japan. The portion of Buddha's ashes which the puppet Burmese administration gave to Japan was delivered to Sakurai in Tokyo. In February 1944 he broadcast plans to build in Japan a duplicate of the famous Buthedaung pagoda in Burma

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Extract from "Biographies of Prominent Japanese" of 10 September 1944

General Information: Naikaku Saisei

Naikaku Saisei was born in 1872 in Yamaguchi. He graduated from Keio University, having majored in Political Science. He was elected as a member of the Japanese Provincial Assembly and was later elected a member of the House of Representatives. He was born in 1872, and he was formerly the manager of the Yamaguchi Factory. He has acted as parliamentary investigator of Japanese Affairs and parliamentary controller of the Finance and Railway Ministry. He worked with the Japanese Government in the United States (Washington, D.C.) and was elected as a member of the House of Representatives. He was elected as a member of the House of Representatives in 1903. He was elected as a member of the House of Representatives in 1903. He was elected as a member of the House of Representatives in 1903.

**Extract from "Biographies of Prominent Japanese"**

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Extract from ONI's "Biographies of Prominent Japanese" of 15 September 1945

"Hyogoro SAKURAI - Minister Without Portfolio

"SAKURAI was born August 1880 in Ishikawa-ken. He graduated from Waseda University, having majored in Political Science. He has served as a member of the Ishikawa Prefectural Assembly and has been elected a member of the House of Representatives eight times from Ishikawa-ken. He was formerly the manager of the Minseito Party. He has served as parliamentary vice-minister of Overseas Affairs and parliamentary councillor to the Commerce and Industry Ministry (1931). In business matters he has been connected with the Hokuriku Mainichi Shimbun (newspaper), the Japan Ink Company, the Northern Japan Fire-Proof Brick Company, and has served as president of the Nippon Typewriter Co. SAKURAI was appointed chief advisor to the Military Administration in Burma in 1942 and still held this position as of August 1944. He was considered responsible for the transfer of the sacred Buddhist relics in Burmese temples from Burma to Japan. He was appointed Minister Without Portfolio in the cabinet of Premier Kantaro SUZUKI, who, on 5 April 1945, succeeded Kuniaki KOISO. In May 1945 he was referred to as chairman of the Political Affairs Investigation Council of all Political Groups and has also represented the Lower House as a director of the IRAPS."

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Evaluation of SAKURAI Hyogoro at the time of his arrest



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DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) of (S)  
GSD Letter, Apr. 12, 1974  
By JET, NARS, Date 9-18-75

Evaluation of SAKURAI, Hyogoro at time of Internment - Dec 1945.

SAKURAI Hyogoro

Born in 1880, graduate of Waseda University (Political Science), wealthy, SAKURAI was nine times member of House of Representatives, Parliamentary Councillor of Commerce and Industry Ministry in 1931 and again in 1934, was at one time Chief Secretary of the Minseito Party. In 1940 he became a director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. He was later chief political advisor to the Military Administration of Burma, in which position he was blatant in his propaganda (by radio and press) for the "building together of Burma and Nippon by the bond of religious blood", in which position he sponsored transfer of Burmese collaborationists. Minister without portfolio in the SUZUKI Cabinet.

He is eligible for arrest under Paragraph 7-b of Joint Staff Basic Directive for Post Surrender Military Government in Japan Proper of 3 November 1945.

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SAKURAI, Hyogoro (1005)

(12)

(20)



Hyogoro sakurai.

This is correct identification of  
the subject -



# 身元證明書

石川縣鳳至郡柳田村字柳田五部九拾壹番地

戸主

櫻井兵五郎

明治拾叁年八月八日生

刑罰ノ有無	無
家資分散又ハ破産ノ宣告 若クハ身代限リ處分ノ有無	無
禁治産準禁産ノ有無 告ヲ受ケタル有無	無

前書ノ通り相違ナイコトヲ證明ス

昭和廿貳年七月五日

石川縣鳳至郡柳田村長阿地知五平





SECRET

NAME: SAKURAI, Hyogoro

PRESENT STATUS: Detained under House Arrest.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

SUBJECT is professional politician and office holder. He was elected to the Diet many times. He was former Chief Secretary to the MINSEITO POLITICAL PARTY. In 1934 he was parliamentary Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs.

During the world War II years he held numerous positions in the IRAA and the IRAPS, by virtue of his positions in the Diet and in the Cabinet. In 1945 he was Minister without Portfolio in the SUZUKI Cabinet. He acted as Chairman of the Political Affairs Investigating Council of All Political Groups.

In 1942 to 1943 SUBJECT served as Chief Political Advisor to the Military Administration in Burma. He sponsored the transfer of Burmese religious relics to Japan.

REMARKS:

Positive information now in hand is weak against SUBJECT as a Class A suspect. He does not appear to have been active in Nationalistic Societies or the planning and preparation of war. By virtue of the positions held during the war he can be held as a participant in the waging of aggressive warfare. No recommendations regarding the final disposition of SUBJECT have been received from CIS/G-2, FEC.

Further, SUBJECT can be named as a Class B suspect for his violation of the Rules of Land Warfare in the removal of religious relics from Burma to Japan.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SUBJECT be held as a Class A and Class B war criminal suspect and tried before an International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

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List Of Officials of Japanese Government  
Project No. 1648  
21 July 1945

HYOGORO SAKURAI: Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet.

1880 Aug. Born Ishikawa Prefecture; eldest son of Genji Sakurai;  
married Suzu Inouye.  
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1934 Graduated Waseda University, political science.  
Member Ishikawa Prefectural Assembly; Parliamentary Vice  
Minister of Overseas Affairs; Chairman Nippon Typewriter  
Company; Member House of Representatives.  
1940 Oct. Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.  
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Learned  
DOC. 1987-B

FILE COPY  
EX 1334  
RETURN TO ROOM 301

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE REMEDIAL MEASURES  
FOR SOUTHERN REGIONS TO BE OCCUPIED AS A RESULT OF THE GREAT EAST  
ASIA WAR.

Pages 3-6

No. 1, POLICY.

When Japan completely occupies the southern regions belonging to the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands as a result of the present Great East Asia War, Japan will be in a position to decide all matters concerning the type of sovereignty, politics, culture, and economy for these regions according to her own desire. However, as it is seen in the Imperial Proclamation of the Declaration of War, the aspirations of the present war are to expel the Anglo-American domination in the Orient in order to ensure Japan's existence, and also to establish the Greater Asiatic Co-prosperity Sphere in order to secure the stability of East Asia so that it may contribute to the peace of the world. Therefore, the remedial measures touching these regions should be conducted entirely in accordance with the purport of the Rescript.

No. 2. THE MAIN POINTS.

1. When we occupy the southern regions belonging to the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, the influences of these countries shall be expelled.
2. There shall be established in these occupied regions special agents to be in charge of matters concerning politics, culture, and economy so that we may set up an all-round plan as soon as possible in order to establish the Greater Asiatic Co-prosperity Sphere which is the aim of the present holy war.
3. In order to ensure the existence of the Japanese Empire and that a national defence state of high degree be built up, the development of the available natural resources of those various regions by their inhabitants under our leadership is a thing to be obtained. The bringing about of the development of such natural resources mentioned above is also of vital necessity for promotion of the well-being of those peoples within the regions, but, taking into consideration the relation of demand and supply of the resources of the East Asia Co-Proprosperity Sphere, plans must quickly be made both for an industrial reorganization of the whole Co-Proprosperity Sphere, and also, in particular, a counter-plan is necessary for a cut in production of such natural resources as are considered to be over-production to the demand of the Co-Proprosperity Sphere, (rubber, tin, sugar, etc.) taking into consideration the living conditions of the inhabitants and the industrial economy of the given areas.

NOTE: REFER TO YATSUGI'S AFFIDAVIT -  
EX. 678



4. After peace and order becomes secured, all occupied regions, with exception of those sections spotted to be military operational bases specially under our direct control in the future, shall be so liberated as to have the natives restore their independence with some properly divided area as a unit in accordance with the ability of the natives residing in each area, provided that the independent unit does not necessarily have to be on "one race for one nation" basis.
5. The areas to be independent shall be monarchies according to various situations; and in case of necessity these monarchies shall be organized as coalition monarchies.
6. Although self-government for internal affairs will be gradually granted to each country which has achieved its independence, Japan shall exercise control, through some special organization so far as defense and foreign affairs are concerned so as to secure the stability of East Asia.

(December 1941)

PLAN FOR LAND DISPOSAL WITHIN  
THE GREATER ASIATIC CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE

(pp. 7-14)

No. 1. Regions coming under Japanese rule where a Government-General will be established.

1. The regions to be added to the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Formosa which is to be enlarged.
 

Hongkong and neighboring British leased territories, and Dutch Macao (will be purchased in future).

The entire Philippine Islands.

Pratas (Tung-sha-Tao), Paracel (Hsi-sha-Ch'un-Tao).

Hainan (will be purchased from China).
2. Regions to be added under the jurisdiction of the South Seas Government Office.
 

Guam, Nauru, Ocean Island, Gilbert Islands, Wake.
3. Regions to be under the jurisdiction of the Melanesia Regional Government-General (provisional naming) or the South Pacific



Government-General (provisional naming).

New Guinea (east of Long.  $141^{\circ}$  E., British and Australian mandated), Admiralty Archipelago, New Britain, New Ireland and island groups in its vicinity.

Solomon Archipelago, Santa Cruz Archipelago, Ellice Archipelago, Fiji Archipelago, New Hebrides Archipelago, New Caledonia, and other islands, Loyalty Archipelago, Chesterfield Archipelago.

Taking approximately  $180^{\circ}$  E as the eastern boundary and north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

4. The regions to be under the jurisdiction of the East Pacific Government-General.

Hawaiian Island, Palmira Island, Howland, Baker and other islands, Phoenix Is., Niue Is., Rain Is., Marquesas Is., Tuamotu Is., Society Is., Cook and Austral Is., Samoa Is., Tonga Is. (those small islands and lagoon islands lying between Tonga and Fiji belonging to region 3 (above) and not to this Government-General).

These islands are bounded approximately by  $180^{\circ}$  E. and are north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

5. The region to be under the jurisdiction of the Australian Government-General (provisional naming).

The whole of Australia and Tasmania, Rodoko (Tahiti) Is.

6. The regions to be under the jurisdiction of the New Zealand Government-General (provisional naming).

North and South Island of New Zealand, Macquarie Is.

The entire sea up to the South Pole region, south of the Tropic of Capricorn and East of Long.  $160^{\circ}$  E. (except east of Long.  $120^{\circ}$  E.)

7. The region to be under the jurisdiction of Ceylon Government-General.

A demarkation line starting from the east boundary north of Portuguese coast on the west coast of India passing through the north of the southeast Londa divide and north of Dharwal, north of Bellary and north of the Guntakal divide, and then turning a little to the southeast passing along the north side of a railroad a short distance



(10 or 20 kilometers) holding the right side of Penner river, after joining the river about the point of Lat.  $15^{\circ}$  N., and then reach the coast at Nellore--the section south of the above region, that is, Ceylon Is., Laccadive Is., Maldive Is., Chagos Is., Seychelles Is. and islands belonging to this group of islands, and the Mauritius Is., and islands belonging to this group.

8. The regions to be under the jurisdiction of the Alaska Government-General.

The whole of Alaska, the Yukon district of British Canada (from the middle course of the Mackenzie River across Great Bear Lake and then up the Great Slave Lake to the border line of the province of Alberta), the province of Alberta, the province of British Columbia, and the State of Washington of the United States.

9. GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CENTRAL AMERICA (To be Newly Established.)

Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, of Venezuela, the region northwest of the Oblique Line running in a southwesterly direction from the Point Lat.  $10^{\circ} 30'$  N. and Long.  $68^{\circ}$  W. to Lat.  $6^{\circ} 50'$  N. and Long.  $72^{\circ}$  W. (this territory embraces the large Maracaibo oil-fields), Ecuador, the British Island of Jamaica, Cuba, British Bahama Isles, Haiti, San Domingo, Puerto Rico (the British and French Possessions in the Leeward Islands as well as Trinidad shall be decided by agreement between Japan and Germany as a result of the Peace Conference. This applies also to British and Dutch Guiana).

10. In the event of the Mexican Government declaring war on our Empire and resorting to obstructive measures, it shall, as punishment, be made to cede the territory roughly east of  $95^{\circ} 30'$  Long., including the Tehuantepec Isthmus Railway west of the said Isthmus. Should the Peruvian Government likely commit unlawful acts towards the Empire by joining the war on the American and British side, it shall, as punishment, be made to cede the territory north of roughly southern Latitude  $10^{\circ}$ , and if it should be the same case with the Chilean Government, it shall be made to cede the Nitre Zone north of  $24^{\circ}$  south Latitude, as well as the Saraigomee (phonetics) Island and Wile (phonetics) Island (also known as East Island).



II. ARTICLES TO BE MADE INTO INDEPENDENT STATES

1. EAST INDIA KINGDOM

All Dutch Possessions.

British Borneo, Labuan Island, Sarawak  
Brunei Coos Island, Christmas Island,  
Andaman Islands, Nicobar Islands, Portuguese Timor  
(To be bought up in the future).

2. KINGDOM OF BURMA

The whole of British Burma, Assam Province (India), the  
portion of Bengal Province from the left bank of the River Ganges  
to the eastern part of the Shabappur Canal from the Confluence  
of the River Brahmaputra, with Thailand the boundaries shall be  
established separately.

The boundaries of the Republic of China shall be left as they  
are at present, and shall be suitably determined later on when  
peace becomes established.

3. KINGDOM OF MALAY

Federal States of British Malay and Territory under British Control.  
With Thailand the boundaries shall be established separately.

4. KINGDOM OF TRAI

The Territory shall be separately demarcated.

5. KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

The present territory of Cambodia and French Cochin-China.

6. KINGDOM OF ANNAM

The present Territory of Annam and the region of the Laos Kingdom  
as well as French Tongking Region.

Items Nos. 5 and 6 shall be determined after seeing the future  
of the Vichy Government.



SAKURI -

EX. 678 & 679 TOJO TRIAL  
EX. 684

Refer to subject - in important -

not now in file

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REPORT OF THE SOCIETY "KOKUSAKU  
KINKYUKAI"

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CONTENTS

I. Gist of policy for management of the southern areas occupied as a result of the Greater East Asia war. (December 1941).

II. Plan for management of territories in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity sphere. (December 1941).

III. Report of the Committee for administrative measures. (October 1941). (Including the register of the Committeemen, the reference materials and the circumstances of the Committee meetings.)

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Plan for management of territories in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

/page 14-15/

Chap. 3. Future of Soviet territories.

Though this problem cannot be easily decided at present inasmuch as it is to be settled in accordance with the Japanese-German Pact, the Maritime Province shall be annexed to Japan, the district adjacent to the Manchurian Empire shall be put into the sphere of influence of that country, and the Trans-Siberian Railroad shall be placed under the complete control of Japan and Germany with Omsk as the point of demarcation.

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Chap. 5. Independent states in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and their defence.

/page 21/

The problem as regards Siberia as a whole cannot be decided this instant; it will be influenced by the Japanese-German Pact as well as the extent to which the Soviets survive.

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(This plan was made by the military authorities and the Department of Oversea Affairs in December 1941.)

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Members of the Committee for Administrative Measures, in the National Policy for the Investigation of the Society (KOKUSAKU KINKYUKAI):



Mr. Nobuyuki ABE ✓  
Mr. Shigeo ODATE ✓\*  
Mr. Shinsuke KISHI  
Mr. Fumio GOTO ✓  
Mr. Hiroshi SHIMOMURA ✓\*  
Mr. Kensuke HORIUCHI  
Mr. Rensuke ISOGAI  
Mr. Kinnochi OKURA ✓  
Mr. Seizo KOBAYASHI ✓  
Mr. Hyogoro SAKURAI ✓\*  
Mr. Sankichi TAKAHASHI ✓  
Mr. Hatao YAMAKAWA

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Report of the Committee for Administrative Measures, together with reference materials.

The Administrative Office of the National Policy Investigation Society.

Chap. I. The purpose of establishing this Committee.

Assuming that Japan will inevitably expand in the near future either southwardly or northwardly, if our measures are taken without any preparations, it is probable that we shall simply repeat what we are experiencing in the administration of Manchuria and North China. To be unprepared is hazardous. Therefore, our Society is establishing this Committee for administrative measures with the purpose of studying and discussing without delay many sorts of problems forwarding the results to the Government and requesting the Government to make the necessary preparations.

Chap. II. The original plan with an epitome of each member's opinion.

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To what extent ought we to make use of the natives in the matters of administration?

1. The original plan.

As to this point we must need pay different heed to different cases, that is, for permanent occupation (suppose the Soviet Maritime Province) and in the other events (suppose the Dutch East Indies). For example in the above two cases we are required to think how to make use of the Soviet people, the Indonesians and the Dutch according to the case. Is it good or bad to make use of the natives? If we do, what will be the highest position they can get? Is it proper or improper to place Japanese in the regional



prefectural and village administrations. (of course, in order to watch the others)?

How ought we manage the native officers who were popular or unpopular among the native people?

Is it good or bad to have the system of G.P.U. propped by the natives? Specifically in the case of the USSR., is it advisable to employ White-guard Russians, or not? Especially in Dutch East Indies, is it good to employ Indians, Burmans, Malaysians, Chinese, etc. or not?

2. Every member's opinion about the original plan.

Member A. "Needless to say natives should not be used in the Dutch East Indies. Inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies should not be employed either, except special persons. In the case of the USSR I think it would be good to make use of the White-guard Russian emigrants."

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(7) Is it advisable or not to send colonists to the actual places?

1. The original plan.

It may be considered as a good plan for expanding the influence of Japan and at the same time supplying the vegetables and other things that the army needs that we send the simple armed cultivators immediately after the first four months of occupation. This might be necessary in the Dutch East Indies, but in the case with the U.S.S.R., it may be worth even more serious consideration.

- END -



C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel G. I. TERANENKO,  
a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do here-  
by certify that the document "The nature of the future  
measures in various maritime areas occupied as the result  
of the war in the "Greater East Asia", on 58 sheets  
was delivered to me by the Red Army Chief Military  
Prosecution Department, Moscow.

on or about \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_\_\_, and that the original  
of the said document may be found in the record office  
of the Red Army Chief Military Prosecution Department.

I do further certify that this document was found  
by the Red Army forces in 1945 in South Sakhalin in the  
files of Karafuto Co. Ltd.

\_\_\_\_\_.

Lt.Col /s/ Teranenko  
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,

May 29, 1946.



Sakurai

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

United States of American, et al	)		
	)		
vs.	)	SS	<u>AFFIDAVIT</u>
	)		
ARAKI, Sadao, et al.	)		

I. Kazuo YATSUGI, state as follows:-

I was born in NISHIKIE-MURA, SAGA Prefecture in 1899.

I held the office of the Chief of the Business Bureau of National Policy Investigation Association /KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI JIMUKYOKU cho / from February 1937 to June 1945. At the same time I was entrusted with the business of the Research Section of the War Ministry from December 1938 to the end of 1944.

During the above period I was made to know and did the following which I am going to testify to, according to my duties.

The National Policy Investigation Association was instituted by Baron KINMOCHI OKURA, a member of the House of Peers, myself and others in 1937 with the purpose to investigate the graver political problems of immediate attention to our country and to submit the resulting reports to the Japanese Government and to the public.

1. The number of individual members of this Association was approximately 2000 and the number of judicial persons about 150, all of them paying a subscription.

Among the members of this Association, there were included Japanese Statesmen, political leaders, high officials, retired officers who had formerly held positions of leadership, representatives of the learned class, some Japanese concerns, the representatives of industrial companies as well as banking facilities, etc.

A list of some judicial persons who were members to the Association is as follows:-

- |    |  |        |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | Prime Minister's Secretariat - yearly subscription | ¥3,000 |
| 2. | War Ministry " "                                   | ¥3,000 |
| 3. | Naval Ministry " "                                 | ¥3,000 |
| 4. | Home Ministry " "                                  | ¥1,000 |



- |     |  |     |                           |
|-----|--|-----|---------------------------|
| 5.  | Overseas Affairs Ministry - yearly subscription  | ¥   | 500                       |
| 6.  | Foreign Ministry   | " " | ¥1,000                    |
| 7.  | Communication Ministry   | " " | about ¥1,000              |
| 8.  | The Mitsubishi Concern   | " " | ¥5,000                    |
| 9.  | The Aikawa Concern   | " " | ¥5,000                    |
| 10. | The Mitsui Concern   | " " | from ¥3,000/<br>to ¥5,000 |
| 11. | The South Manchurian Railway Co.   | " " | ¥1,000                    |
| 12. | Other big companies and banking facilities also subsidized the Association. The annual fee of an individual member was from ¥50 to ¥200. |     |                           |

The annual budget of this Association was ¥170,000/180,000 for the purpose of carrying out specially important investigations, it received extra contributions. For instance, we received ¥300,000 to cover the special expenses of planning a ten years' programme for the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including ¥100,000 which was received from the Governmental organizations (viz. ¥20,000 from the Cabinet Information Board which was under direct control of Hideki, TOJO, ¥20,000 from the War Ministry through Akira, NUTO, ¥20,000 from the Foreign Ministry through the Vice Minister, the then Minister being TOGO, ¥20,000 from the Naval Ministry, and ¥5,000 from the Greater East Asia Ministry, etc.

2. ¥100,000 was contributed by the big companies (including ¥20,000 from MITSUI, ¥10,000 from the SUMITOMO through Keijiro KITAZAWA, a director to the company, and large sums of about ¥10,000 to ¥20,000 each from some other companies.

The above stated ¥300,000 was received in response to a letter addressed to the above named Government office and the brains of the public concerns in which we explained the ways the money was going to be spent.

¥240,000 out of the above-mentioned sum was spent in making the plan for the ten years' programme. The document was issued by this Association in April 1943 and sent to the Greater East Asia and Foreign Ministries. I assure you that the document written in Japanese entitled "The Plan for the Measures for Constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" in four parts which you showed (and which had been seized when the residence of Baron OKURA was searched) is the very document for which compilation this Association received the above stated

subscription of ¥300,000.



The Board of Managing Directors which assumed leadership in the Association had ten members including:

1. Kinmochi OKURA (Member of the House of Peers)
2. Michio YUZAWA (Prior to his taking the portfolio of Home Minister)
3. Hiroshi SHIMOMURA (Later took the Office of Minister without Portfolio and in the SUZUKI Cabinet was appointed Chief of the Information Board).

I, as the Chief of the Business Bureau, which consisted of 30/40 clerks, was looking after the affairs of the Association.

The work of the Association was sometimes participated in by those who were qualified as not the members of the Association. (For instance, Lt. Gen. Akira MUTO who was in active service not only made speeches two or three times in the interest of the Association but gave financial support as stated above. Lt. Gen. Kenryo SATO also made speeches more than once. Besides the above, some influential Japanese statesmen who were not members participated in the important works of the Association).

The reports, documents and plans which were made by the Association on the most important problems were submitted to the Government. (The Premier's Secretariat) and the Ministers concerned on the instructions of the Board of Managing Directors.

The Governmental organizations furnished us with necessary materials and data (including those of top-secret character) for investigating important problems regarding national policies and presenting our opinions about them.

In October of the 16th year of Showa (1941) when it seemed definite that Japan should enter a war in the near future, the Board of Managing Directors of the National Policy Investigation Association instituted a Committee for Administrative Measures with the purpose of working out a plan to be submitted to the Government in preparation for wars in the North and in the South.

This Committee consisted of a fine set of men, such as former ministers and generals who were in close connection with the Government and military authorities, including the following principal figures:

Nobuyuki, ABE, Premier in Showa 14/15 /'39/'40.  
President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Showa 17/'42/.

Fumio GOTO, a member of the House of Peers,  
Acting Premier in Showa 11/1936/, Minister without Portfolio in TOJO Cabinet. President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Showa 18 /1943/.



Seizo KOBAYASHI, Admiral. Vice Minister of Navy.  
Minister without Portfolio in Keise Cabinet.

Sankichi, TAKAHASHI, Admiral. A war councilor.

Shinsuke, KISHI. The Commerce and Industry Minister of TOJO  
Cabinet. Since Showa 16/1943/, Minister without portfolio, Vice  
Minister of Munitions, and others.

I affirm that the document you showed me entitled "The Report of the  
Committee for Administrative Measures" is the very report that was made by  
the above-mentioned committee and submitted to the Premier, Army, Navy, and  
Foreign Ministers in October 1941.

During the war, three men of the Committee for Administrative  
Measures were appointed by the Government to be administrative leaders in the  
southern occupied areas, viz. Lt. Gen. Rensuke ISOGAI to be Gov. Gen. of  
Hongkong; Shigeo OTATE to be Mayor of Singapore and Hyozoro SAKURAI to be  
political adviser to Burma.

As stated before, I was on the non-official staff of the Research  
Section of the War Ministry during the period of Showa 13-19/1938-1944/.  
The Chief of the Research Section was Major Gen. Naofuku MIKUNI during  
Showa 15-17 /1940-1943/.

Early in Showa 17 (1942), there arose a necessity to make clear the  
official idea of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It was needed  
for carrying out the function of this Association in investigating this same  
problem. I requested the War Ministry to show me the documents wherein was  
expressed the official opinion on this subject.

Early in Showa 17 (1942), in February or March, I borrowed two  
documents, the titles thereof were - "The Gist of Policy for Management of  
the Southern Areas Occupied as a Result of the Greater East Asia War" and  
"The Plan for the Disposal of Land in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity  
Sphere" from the research section of the War Ministry (although my memory  
cannot identify the person).

I affirm that judging by the contents of the photostated copies of  
the two Japanese documents shown to me are those of the above-mentioned  
documents which I received from the War Ministry early in Showa 17 /1942/.

I made a report to Baron Kinmechi OKURA at that time concerning these  
documents. By my autograph signature I certify that each of the 29  
photostated pages, judging by the contents, is the same as that of the  
document in question. The fact that the Overseas Affairs Ministry  
participated in compiling these documents is clear as is written in them,  
and the participation of the General Staff Headquarters and Naval General  
Staff is also doubtless, considering that the disposition of the Army and



Document No.2233

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Navy forces in the Southern Areas is mentioned in these documents, such matters being under the exclusive charge of the General Staff Headquarters and Naval General Staff, even the Army and Navy Ministeries claiming no function in them.

/signed/ Kazuo YATSUGI

30 August 1946



**C E R T I F I C A T E**

I, Lt. James MURAKAMI, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that this day, the said YATSUGI, Kazuo was duly sworn in my presence and signed said Affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said Affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this 30th day of August 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ James MURAKAMI, 2nd Lt. A.U.S.  
Lt. James MURAKAMI

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named YATSUGI Kazuo, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 30th day of August 1946.

/s/ Arthur A. SANDUSKY  
ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY  
Capt., J.A.G.D.



SAKURAI, HOGORO

- WPS-32 - ADVISOR, IRRA, APRIL, 45 to June 45.
- WPS-37 - DIRECTOR, IRRA, 1940, 1941, 1944
- WPS-46 - MEMBER, IRRA, DIET MEMBERS LEAGUE, 1941 -
- WPS-64 - STANDING DIRECTOR, IRAPS, 1944.
- WPS-88 - MEMBER, IRAPS since 1942.
- WPS-124 - MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, SUZUKI CABINET, 7 April 45  
to 17 Aug. 45. (PPJ-4)
- PPJ-48 - member of Diet throughout war years.
- PPJ-88, Chairman of Political Affairs Investigating Council  
of all Political Groups, DRA NIPPON POLITICAL  
ASSOCIATION.