

**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**

THE  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES

- (1) Box no. 2243
- (2) Folder title/number : (25)  
Prefectures
- (3) Date : Jan. 1946 - June 1948
- (4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
324	e

(5) Item description and comment :

(6) Reproduction :  Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

Extra copies of the  
Japanese Constitution

*Actions*

CW/CLK/JPN/JMB/rg

Undesirable Activities of Tottori Prefecture Assistance Section

Govt. Section

G-2

30 June 1948

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters Tottori Military Government Team, Public Welfare Section, File No. 161, dated 24 May 1948, subject: "Undesirable Activities of Assistance Section (Sewa Na)", forwarded through channels to this Section.

2. Request comment and recommendation.

1 Incl:

ltr, Tottori MG Team,  
dtd 24 May 48, and 3 Inds.

----- CW -----  
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

30 June 1948

Pursuant to the oral request of Lt. Col. Polk, G-2, Executive Group, on 29 June 1948 that subject correspondence be forwarded through channels, this check note has been prepared.

*JHB*  
JOHN H BRADY

JAB  
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32

Prefectures

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Decentralization of Japanese Govt. Information

Govt. Section

CIAE

20 June 1948

Govt. Section file

1. Government Section concur in principle with the proposal to establish information offices in prefectoral governments.

2. The questions as to (a) whether such offices should be established and (b) if established, whether such offices should be on a departmental or lower level are questions of "internal administration for consideration and determination by the Japanese Government," in accordance with the settled policy of the Supreme Commander. (See attached letter, Tab "B," for command decision on related question).

3. Accordingly, no command letter appears necessary but informal representations can be made to the National Diet in accordance with Staff Memorandum No. 29 dated 20 March 1947 to accomplish the purposes outlined in your checksheet dated 8 June 1948 and enclosed Staff Study dated 13 May 1948. In this connection it is suggested that close liaison be maintained on this matter with the Local Government Division, Military Government Section, Headquarters, Eighth Army.

2 Incls.

Tab A-Staff Study w/8 Incls.  
Tab B-Ltr dtd 20 June 1948  
to Prime Minister

C. W. -----

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

1. GS concurs in the proposal to establish information offices in prefectoral governments. For the following reasons, however, the Section does not consider it advisable at the present time to establish the information offices at the departmental level:

a. This would necessitate changes in the basic Local Autonomy Law and would require additional appropriations of funds.

b. Change in the basic law and the need for acquiring additional appropriations would delay, perhaps for many months, initiation of the proposed program.

c. Since most of the projected information agencies would be new organizations whose functions have not been crystallized by actual operating experience, it would seem advisable to initiate this program on a more modest scale and later to undertake necessary expansion on the basis of practical experience.

50

d. Many national and prefectoral agencies--and SCAP Sections as well--are urging the elevation to department status of agencies or offices concerning which they have a special interest. Establishment of new information offices as departments would set a precedent which would make it more difficult to deny the claims of other agencies, with resultant need for extensive revision of the Government structure at the prefectoral level.

2. It is suggested that prefectoral governments be encouraged to establish information offices in their General Affairs Departments, thereby eliminating the need for legislative amendment or special appropriations. Moreover, assignment of this public relations function to a sub-division of General Affairs Department would permit prefectoral governments to take action immediately to undertake information programs.

3. GS acknowledges the cogency of CI&E's reasons for establishing the projected information offices as departments but believes the alternative proposed in paragraph 2 is preferable in the circumstances and would not in any way jeopardize the achievement of the program objectives.

O. I. Hauge

(Signed)

CIVILIAN ADVISOR  
Undersecretary General, U. S. Army  
Chief, Government Section

~~COPY~~

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

~~COPY~~

Tokyo, Japan

June 20, 1948

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

The Supreme Commander has directed me to advise you that the plan of reorganization and deconcentration outlined in your letter to me of May 17th, involves a matter of internal administration for consideration and determination by the Japanese government.

It is understood, of course, as you have pointed out, that care will be exercised in such administration to ensure against any obstructions to national economic policies and objectives.

Very sincerely,

(signed)

COURTNEY WHITNEY  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army  
Chief, Government Section

The Prime Minister

Tokyo, Japan

Tab "B"

D  
D  
DRN/es

Decentralization of Japanese  
Government Information

CIE

GS

8 June 1948

1

1. Concurvence is requested in the attached staff study, plan and proposed command letter to Commanding General, Eighth Army, aimed at de-centralization of Japanese government information through establishment of information services at prefectural levels.

2. The Civil Information and Education Section believes that the proposed agencies should be departments of the prefectural governments because:

a. The work that is contemplated should be free of supervision by any official other than the governor in order that it have a substantial degree of independence, that it reflect the policies of an elected official rather than one who is appointed and that there be a direct channel of communication between the assembly and/or the governor and the prefectural information department.

b. There are definite indications that it will be impossible to get people with proper training to head up the information services unless such services have departmental rank, which automatically provides for the chief the salary of a "second-class official" as defined in the Japanese civil service codes.

c. The prestige of a department, even though its actual personnel be held to a minimum for financial reasons, is necessary to command attention from information media to the output of prefectural information offices. The authority of a department head, directly supported by the governor, is necessary to pry out from reluctant prefectural officials information to which the taxpaying public is clearly entitled.

d. Good administration requires that any officer authorized to speak for the governor in his absence be an immediate subordinate, rather than a section chief subordinate to the head of some other prefectural department.

3. CIE considers that the work entailed in recommending the necessary legislation to the Japanese Diet (even to the extent of amending the Local Autonomy Law) will be more than justified by the resulting benefits. The Section also considers that absence of such legislation would so weaken the program of decentralizing Japanese government information that consideration should be given to abandoning the proposal rather than recommend to the prefectures of Japan a uniform model system with little or no chance for successful operation.

1 Incl

Staff Study (TAB A)  
w/8 Incls.

----- D. R. N. -----

V-  
Prefectures

Readjustment of Local Offices of the National Government.

Gov't Section

D/CS

2 June 1948

2

1. The present problem arises in connection with a proposed plan of the Japanese Government to readjust the system of local offices of the various ministries and other agencies of the national government in order to:

a. Permit prefectural governments to exercise the functions allocated to them by the Local Autonomy Law enacted by the National Diet on 17 April 1947.

b. Eliminate existing overlapping functions and activities between local offices of national bodies and prefectural governments.

c. Eliminate unnecessary expenditures of public monies for superfluous offices and personnel.

2. The Prime Minister of Japan in his letter of 17 May 1948, to General Whitney states that:

a. The question is one of long standing to which a solution is long overdue.

b. Readjustment of the system has the unanimous support of the prefectural governors and influential support in the National Diet.

c. Of late the matter has become a political issue.

d. The Prime Minister and his ministers, after careful study, have agreed on the proposed plan as "the absolute minimum to meet the generally expressed opinions".

e. "The execution of economic controls and other activities will not be hampered in any way by the transfer of the task to the governors or streamlining the existing offices as proposed in the plan."

3. Of the objections raised by the various interested staff sections of General Headquarters none are predicated on the belief that prefectural performance of national programs would be less efficient than direct execution by field agencies of the central government. Even if this proposition were true, which Government Section does not believe, it would be irrelevant, for the efficiency of the Japanese governmental administration is not per se a concern of the Occupation. The only objections which have any semblance of merit are those predicated on the alleged danger to the

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Readjustment of Local Offices of the National  
Government (Cont'd).

Gov't Section

Do/S

2 June 1948

2  
(Page 2)

execution of SCAP's economic control programs. It is alleged that local authorities would fail to carry out national programs in their communities because, first, they are less capable and efficient than agencies of the central government, and, second, because they would yield more readily to local pressures. These statements disclose a serious misconception of the nature of the readjustment proposed in the Japanese Government's plan, under the Local Autonomy Law and a disregard of events of the last two years under the Occupation.

4. The plan does not propose complete delegation of national control programs to the prefectoral governments. National policies would, as at present, continue to be determined at the national level in conformity with SCAP policy directives. Quotas and allocations would still be determined by the national bodies. Only the execution of these programs within the kens would be turned over to the ken governments. Prefectoral governors, although locally elected and responsible to the local communities for the execution of regulations governing local matters, are still, under the law, of national officials responsible to the national government for the execution of national laws and policies, and failure to carry out such national policies renders them subject to disciplinary action upon the initiative of the national government. That this national responsibility of prefectoral governors is real and not theoretical is illustrated by the rice collection program which although subject to allocations at the national level is executed entirely by the ken governments. The allegation in paragraph 4 of the ESS memorandum (27 May 48) that the success of the national rice collection program "was made possible only by the determined effort of the National Ministry" is therefore entirely misleading. In the last two years the most notorious failure of governmental agencies to perform their duty was the wave of so-called tax strikes under which tax collection offices not only failed to collect taxes, but employees of these offices engaged in what amounted to virtual sabotage of a vital governmental function, including absenteeism and public display of notices encouraging tax evasion. These acts occurred in field offices of the Ministry of Finance and followed a pattern established within the Central Ministry itself; the employees concerned belonged to the bureaucracy of the central government. They returned to their jobs and resumed the performance of their duties only after the Military Government Teams assumed actual supervision of their operations. During this same period local tax offices of prefectoral and municipal governments displayed no such disgraceful disregard of their public duty but continued to collect the legal taxes.

**Readjustment of Local offices of the National  
Guard (Cont'd)**

## Govt Section

D/33

2 June 1943

2  
(Page 3)

5. Reports from the Military Government Teams indicate that the branch offices of national agencies in their areas, in many cases, represent not only a duplication of the work and efforts of the local governments, but are actually a source of obstructionism. It should be remembered that a major part of these offices have been established during the past year, while the Japanese Government has been considering administrative reductions in its central government machinery and numerous bureaucrats have been encouraged to leave Tokyo and take up positions in the field agencies in order that they might avoid the axe. In Fukui ken alone there are 3368 employees of the central government. Of these, only 713 do work of a national character. The remaining 2655 perform functions which duplicate those of the ken trying to correct.

6. The question is thus clearly one of Japanese internal governmental administration, policy and politics which should be left to the Japanese to resolve on their own initiative and responsibility free of SCAP interference or influence, unless it can be convincingly shown that some objective or policy of the Occupation would be jeopardized by the proposed Japanese solution. This has not been shown. The Japanese Prime Minister has already stated that the execution of economic controls and other activities required to implement SCAP policies will not be hampered in any way by adoption of the proposed plan. Unless the Supreme Commander is willing to assume responsibility for ordering the internal administrative affairs of the Japanese Government, this statement by the Prime Minister should be accepted at full face value.

7. Recommend that the flag be closed as unobjectionable to the degree Commander and that judgment by SCAP upon its nature await its implementation.

8. In the foregoing discussion the present Section has confined itself to an objective analysis of the immediate problem raised by the Prime Minister's bold irresponsible application of the obviously baseless, language of the memorandum of JES dated 27 May 1948, subject "Local Autonomy Law".

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Readjustment of Local Offices of  
National Government.

DC/S, SCAP

GS

1 June 1948

1.

1. Inclosed herewith are the comments of the interested sections with respect to the proposed Readjustment of the Local Offices of the National Government.
2. It is desired that where pertinent the GS submit concise comments which may serve to clarify the issues unresolved. This matter should be given preferred attention.

8 Incis:

1. Proposed Readjustment Plan of Local Offices of National Government, dtd 17 May 1948
2. C/N #1 to DC/S, SCAP, from MRS, dtd 27 May 48
3. Memo to DC/S, SCAP from Chief Engr, dtd 27 May 48
4. C/N #1 to DC/S, SCAP, from PHW, dtd 25 May 48
5. C/N #1 to DC/S, SCAP, from Chief, CIE, dtd 27 May 48
6. C/N #1 to DC/S, SCAP, from CTS, dtd 27 May 48
7. Memo, "Local Autonomy Law," from Chief, ESS, dtd 27 May 48
8. Petition to Local Govt Div, GS, GHQ, from Nagasaki Ishihara, Pres, Council of Chairmen of Natl Pref Assemblies, subj, "Petition on the Abolition of Local Agencies," dtd 11 May 48

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A. P. F.

FILE UNDER: PREFECTURES

I N D E X   S H E E T

DATE: 17 May 45

FROM: KADES

TO: All Officers, P.A. Div. for Information

SUBJECT: Prefectural Governors newly appointed to Office.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:

CLASSIFIED FILE;

MEMOS FOR INFORMATION

*Prefectures*

**C O N F I D E N T I A L**  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

8723-

**C H E C K S H E E T**  
(Do not remove from attached sheets)

NOTE NO.                    FILE NO.                    SUBJECT: Survey of Nihonmatsu-machi,  
Fukushima Prefecture.

FROM: OCCIO (OPS) TO: Govt Sec                    DATE: 7 Mar 46

1. Transmitted herewith Memorandum Report from CIC Area No. 79  
dated 31 January 1946, Subject as stated.

2. For your information.

<sup>1</sup>nci:  
as above

*O. D. P. / J. C.*  
H. I. T. C.

*✓*  
**C O N F I D E N T I A L**

CONFIDENTIAL

Survey of Nihonmatsu-machi,  
Fukushima Prefecture.

OCCIO (OPS)

Govt Sec

7 Mar 46

1. Transmitted herewith Memorandum Report from CIC Area No. 79 dated 31 January 1946, Subject as stated.
2. For your information.

Enclosure:  
as above

H. I. T. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS  
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS AREA 79  
APO 500

31 January 1946

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE.

SUBJECT: Survey of Nihonmatsu-machi, Fukushima Prefecture.

1. Upon verbal orders of the Commanding Officer, Capt. Charles McKee, 79th Area CIC Det., 26 Jan 46, this agent in company of YOSHIOKA, George, agent interpreter, conducted a survey of Nihonmatsu-machi, Fukushima Prefecture, to determine the industrial, political, educational, and religious activities of that town.

2. Nihonmatsu-machi which has a population of 12,101, is chiefly an industrial town engaged in manufacturing silk and furniture. The KAITATSU Silk Reeling Corp. employs 350 persons, the Nihonmatsu Textile Co. employs 100 persons, and the Nihonmatsu Furniture Co. employs 70 persons. The majority of the working people are employed in nearby Koiyama and Fukushima. The population of Nihonmatsu is almost entirely dependent on the surrounding communities for its food requirements as very little farming is carried on in this town.

3. The administrative personnel of Nihonmatsu includes the following men:

IMAIKUMI, Shuji, Mayor  
FUJII, Ariyoshi, Assistant Mayor  
ANZAI, Kensuke, treasurer  
NAKAJIMA, Chitaro, tax collector  
ISHIKAWA, Kiyoichi, school affairs

The personnel of the police force numbers forty seven men. FUKUDA, Kenjiro, Police Inspector, states that no former members of the Kempei Tai or Army or Navy officers are on the police force.

4. Political activity in Nihonmatsu is practically at a standstill. The East Asia League was dissolved, as directed in December. The only two active organizations are the Farming Village Young Men's League of Adachi County, and the Nippon Kakushinto. The chief interest of these organizations is to better farming conditions and to stop black market. A liberal party and a democratic party are expected to become active in the near future.

5. Educational facilities for a primary and secondary education are available in Nihonmatsu. At present 3270 students are enrolled in the six local schools which are staffed by 71 instructors.

A breakdown of the schools with principals, number of students and number of teachers are as follows:

C O N F I D E N T I A L

## CONFIDENTIAL

SCHOOL	PRINCIPAL	NO OF STUDENTS	NO OF INST.
Adachi Middle School	SASADA, Tokaji	670	23
Nihonmatsu Girl's High School	KANNO, Katsumi	500	12
Young Girl's School	KANNO, Katsumi	50	1
First National School	KANNO, Katsumi	940	16
Second National School	NIWA, Hideya	1060	18
Young Boy's School	NIWA, Hideya	50	1

The three principals of the local schools expressed complete compliance on their part with GHQ directives on education. In a check-up at the schools by these agents no discrepancies were noted. School authorities have gathered the books banned by the directives and are awaiting word from the prefecture for their disposition.

6. A list of the religious groups with the percentage of people adhering to each is as follows:

Buddhism	74%
Christianity	3%
Tenrikyo (Shinto)	2%
Kenkokkyo (Shinto)	1%
Atheism	20%

7. Mayor IMAIZUMI, states that the black market is flourishing in Nihonmatsu. The fact that practically the entire population is dependent on surrounding communities for their food supplies and that the farmers are bringing in only 67% of the government stipulation creates a serious food problem. In addition, to this, the Mayor states that the present food ration is too low and even with 100% cooperation by the farmers people would still require additional purchases of food in order to live. No active steps have been taken to control black market operations.

Lack of clothing and fuel creates additional problems. The rural authorities distributed military clothing to the refugees from Tokyo. Refugees with means purchased the clothing while the poor received it free of charge.

Special Agent 8040

Books on following prefec-  
tures not yet received:

Yamaguchi  
~~Tokushima~~  
Wakayama  
Nagano  
Niigata  
~~Kanagawa~~

~~Tokushima~~

Prefectural Manuals

Aichi	901.04 (9)	Kyoto-Fu	901.04 (27)
Akita	901.04 (31)	Mie	901.04 (28)
Aomori	901.04 (32)	Miyagi	901.04 (16)
Chiba	901.04 (33)	Miyagi	901.04 (8)
Ehime	901.04 (36)	Miyazaki	901.04 (M354-20)
Fukui	901.04 (12)	Nagano	901.04 (34)
		Nagasaki	901.04 (M354-22)
Fukuoka	901.04 (M354-23)	Nagasaki	901.04 (3)
Fukuoka	901.04 (5)	Nara	901.04 (35)
Fukushima	901.04 (13)	Niigata	901.04 (43)
		Oita	901.04 (M354-25)
Gifu	901.04 (23)	Oita	901.04 (7)
Gunma	901.04 (21)	Okayama	901.04 (11)
Hiroshima	901.04 (37)	Osaka-Fu	901.04 (40)
Hokkaido	901.04 (30)	Saga	901.04 (M354-22)
Hyego	901.04 (38)	Saitama	901.04 (10)
Ibaraki	901.04 (24)	Shiga	901.04 (22)
Ishikawa	901.04 (14)	Shimane	901.04 (17)
Iwate	901.04 (25)	Shizuoka	901.04 (41)
Kagawa	901.04 (26)	Tochigi	901.04 (18)
Kagoshima	901.04 (M354-19)	Tokushima	901.04 (45)
		Tokyo-To	901.04 (19)
Kagoshima	901.04 (1)	Tottori	901.04 (42)
Kanagawa	901.04 (39)	Toyama	901.04 (20)
Kochi	901.04 (15)	Yamagata	901.04 (44)
Kumamoto	901.04 (M354-24)	Yamanashi	901.04 (29)
Kumamoto	901.04 (6)		






FIGURE I - 36  
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NO. 2661-R & A, OSS  
REVISED 26 OCTOBER 1944



*Prefectors*

Governors of the Prefectures  
of Japan

Hokkaido

Yukio Tomeoka

Born- April 6, 1895  
From- Tokyo City

- Aug. 1920- graduated from the Law School at the  
Tokyo Imperial University  
- passed the Higher Civil Service Examination  
attached to Hyogo Prefecture  
Oct. 1941- Inspector-general of the police  
June 1942- relieved of post at his own request  
(was out of office until present time)

Osaka -fu

Haruo Matsui

Born- May 12, 1892  
From- Mie Prefecture

- 1917- graduated from the Law School at the  
Tokyo Imperial University-Political Science  
1917- Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination  
attached to Tokyo-fu  
Apr. 1936- Chief of the Natural Resources Bureau  
at same time Chief of the Tokai (東海 )  
Bureau of the Cabinet  
Oct. 1937- posts abolished  
(has been out of office until present time)

Kanagawa Ken

Uchiyama Iwataro

Born- 28 February 1890  
From- Gunma Ken

- July 1912- Chancellor of Foreign Affairs  
Oct. 1937- Minister Plenipotentiary (residing in Argentina)  
March 1942-relieved of his post at his own request  
(out of office ~~until~~ present time)

Hyogo Ken

Kishita Yukio

Born- 24 February 1893  
From- Tokyo City  
July 1916- Graduated from Law School, Tokyo Imperial  
University  
Oct. 1916- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
April 1939- Director of the Japan Power Company  
(In office at present time)

Chiba Ken

Kono Tetsu

Born- 28 February 1900  
From- Kyoto Fu

Dec. 1923- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
April 1938- Graduated from Law School, Tokyo Imperial University  
June 1945- Chairman of the Planning Bureau of the Transportation Ministry

Tochigi Ken

Ogawa Kiichi

Born- 5 April 1904  
From- Tokushima Ken

Dec. 1927- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
- Graduated Agriculture School, Tokyo Imperial University  
Oct. 1945- Chief of Police Affairs Department of the Metropolitan Police Force

Saitama Ken

Nishimura Jitsuzo

Born- 19- April 1894  
From- Kanagawa Ken

1919- Graduated Law School, Tokyo Imperial University  
- Entered the N.Y.K. Company  
1939- Chairman of the South Manchurian - Water Transport Bureau  
Dec. 1942- Chief director of the Transportation Bureau in the Kwangtung Peninsula  
(retired March 1945- Out of office until present time)

Niigata Ken

Sato Motōi

Born- 10- April 1894 March 1898  
From- Yamaguchi Ken

1920- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
1921- Graduated from Law School, Tokyo Imperial University  
1937- Examiner of the Planning Section  
1940- Chairman of the Standard Patent Bureau

~~McKee~~

Saito Toshio

Born- 1- September 1902  
From- Tokyo City

Mie Ken

Saiki Toshio

Born- 1 September 1902  
From- Tokyo City

- 1925- passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
1926- graduated from Law School, Tokyo Imperial University  
1945- Chairman of the Labor Bureau of the Welfare Ministry( in office at present time)

Gumma Ken

Kitano Shigeo

Born- 29 April 1903  
From- Osaka Fu  
Nov. 1925- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
1926- Graduated from Law School, Tokyo Imperial University  
Oct. 1945- Chairman Mining Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry( in office at present)

Fukuoka Ken

Saito Takeo

Born- 4 December 1902  
From- Hiroshima Ken  
1926- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
1928- graduated from Law School, Tokyo Imperial University  
Oct. 1945- Head of State Affairs Bureau of Kyoto Fu  
( in office at present)

Toyama Ken

Tanaka Keiichi

Born- 8 January 1896  
From- Gifu Ken  
Nov. 1924- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
March 1925- Graduated from Law School, Tokyo Imperial University  
June 1945- Vice-governor general of Kyushu Chiho  
~~(November 1945)~~ (post abolished November 1945)

Shimane Ken

Suzuki Mikio

Born- 27 October 1904  
From- Aichi Ken  
1928- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
1929- Graduated from Law School, Tokyo Imperial University  
July 1942- Reparian Section Chief of the Territorial Bureau  
1944- Chief of Labor Department of the Metropolitan Police Force  
Aug. 1945- Section Chief of the Administrative police Section of the Police Bureau ( in office at present)

Nagasaki Ken

Sugiyama Sojiro

Born- 1 May 1891  
From- Tokyo City

July 1917- Graduated <sup>from</sup> Engineer School, Tokyo Imperial University

Oct. 1944- Head of Public Works Department of Osaka Fu  
( in office at present)

Aomori Ken

Ono Renji

Born- 21 March 1904  
From- Chiba Ken

1927- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test

1928- Graduated Law School, ~~of the~~ Tokyo Imperial University

Aug. 1945- Head of Archives and Documents Section of the Ministerial Secretariate  
(in office at present)

Akita Ken

Isobe Iwao

Born- 2 July 1901  
From- Gifu Ken

1924- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test

March 1925- Graduated from Law School, ~~of the~~ Tokyo Imperial University

April 1945- Head of State Affairs Bureau of Fukuoka Ken

Kagawa Ken

Takeuchi Tokuji

Born- 1 November 1899  
From Tokyo City

Nov. 1922- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test

March 1923- Graduated from Law School, Tokyo Imperial University

Nov. 1942- Chief of Superintendant Bureau of the Home Ministry

April 1945- Relieved of post at his own request  
- Vice-President of Tohoku Industrial Co.Ltd.  
( in office at present time)

Fukuoka Ken

Noda Shunsaku

Born- 24 May 1888  
From- Fukuoka Ken

July 1913- Graduated from Law School, ~~of the~~ Tokyo Imperial University

- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test

Feb. 1914- Entered the South Manchurian Railroad Co. Ltd.

May 1924- Elected ~~to the~~ Member of House of Representative

X

1936- ~~Judicial~~ Parliamentary Vice Minister

(~~March, abandoned~~ dismissed)

1937- April, elected to House of Representatives

1945- December, ~~taken out of office~~, removed from  
~~office~~ (?)

(解職)

Kumamoto Ken

Nagai Hiroi

Born- 28 April 1900

From- Hiroshima Ken

Nov. 1928- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test

March 1923- Graduated from Law School, Tokyo Imperial University

April 1940- Chief of the Bureau of Professional School Affairs of the Education Ministry

Nov. 1942- Chief of the Bureau of Professional Education of the Education Ministry

July 1945- Chief of the Bureau of Student Mobilization of the Education Ministry

Sept. 1945 Relieved of post at his own request  
(out of office till date)

Aichi Ken

Hayakawa Saburo

Born- 8 April 1888

From- Kanagawa

1914- 1914- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test

May 1915- Graduated ~~the~~ Law School, ~~of~~ the Tokyo Imperial University

May 1945- Vice-Chief of the Department of Communications

Sept. 1945 Relieved of post at his own request  
(out of office till date)

Nara Ken

Ono Masaichi

Born- 1 March 1897

From- Miyagi Ken

1922- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test

1923- Dropped out of ~~the~~ Chuo University

1936- Registered as a Lawyer

Jan. 1937- Part-time official of the Industrial Supplies Association

Kochi Ken

Yoshitomi Shigeru

Born- 15 April 1901

From- Yamaguchi Ken

1928- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test

1929- Graduated from ~~the~~ Law School, ~~of~~ the Tokyo Imperial University

April 1945- Chief of the Accounts Section of the Ministerial Secretariate (in office at present)

5

Shiga Ken

Shibano Wakio

Born- 2 July 1902  
From- Tokyo City

Nov. 1926- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
March 1927- Graduated ~~the~~ Law School, ~~of~~ the Tokyo  
Imperial University  
Oct. 1945- Chief of the Provisions Bureau ~~of~~ the  
Forestry and Agriculture Ministry

Iwate Ken

Haru Hikoichi

Born- 27 September 1900  
From- Tokyo City

1 1924- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
May 1925- Graduated ~~the~~ Law School, ~~of~~ the Tokyo  
Imperial University  
Oct. 1945- Chief of the Tokyo ~~City~~ Communications Bureau

Okayama

Nishioka Hiroyoshi

Born- 2 September 1893  
From- Yamaguchi Ken

1923- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
1924- Graduated ~~the~~ Law School, ~~of~~ the Tokyo Imperial  
University ( attached to Hyogo Ken)  
1942- Chief of State Affairs of Okayama Ken  
( in office at the present time)

Yamaguchi Ken

Aoyagi Ichiro

Born- 29 July 1900  
From- Chiba Ken

1925- Passed the Higher Civil Service Test  
1926- Graduated ~~the~~ Law School, ~~of~~ the Tokyo  
Imperial University (attached to Hiroshima)  
1945- Chief of the Insurance Bureau of the  
Welfare Bureau Ministry

Wakayama Ken

Kanei Masao

Born- 14 February 1892  
From- Kagoshima

July 1919- Graduated ~~the~~ Law School, ~~of~~ the Tokyo  
Imperial University  
Feb. 1927- Passed the bar  
Feb. 1932- Elected as a member of the House of Representative  
(till December 1945)  
July 1937- Parliamentary Councillor

Prefecture	Capital
Aichi	Nagoya
Akita	Akita
Aomori	Aomori
Chiba	
Ehime	Matsuyama
Fukui	Fukui
Fukuoka	Fukuoka
Fukushima	Fukushima
Gifu	Gifu
Gunma	Maebashi
Hiroshima	Hiroshima
Hokkaido	Sapporo
Hyogo	Kobe
Ibaraki	Mito
Ishikawa	Kanazawa
Iwate	Morioka
Kagawa	Takamatsu
Kagoshima	Kagoshima
Kanagawa	Yokohama
Kobe, City	
Kochi	Kochi
Kumamoto	Kumamoto
Kyoto	Kyoto
Kyoto, City	
Mie	Tsu
Miyagi	Sendai
Miyazaki	Miyazaki
Nagano	Nagano
Nagasaki	Nagasaki
Nagoya, City	
Nara	Nara
Niigata	Niigata
Oita	Oita
Okayama	Okayama
Osaka	Osaka
Osaka, City	
Saga	Saga
Saitama	Urawa
Shiga	Otsu
Shimane	Matsue
Shizuoka	Shizuoka
Tochigi	Utsunomiya
Tokushima	Tokushima
Tokyo	Tokyo
Tottori	Tottori
Toyama	Toyama
Wakayama	Wakayama
Yamagata	Yamagata
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi
Yamanashi	Kofu
Yokohama, City	