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OUTLINE
of
THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
AND ITS LEADERS

UNITED STATES
STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY
INTELLIGENCE SECTION

CONFIDENTIAL

20 SEPTEMBER 1945

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. FOREWORD	1-2
Government Organization Chart	—
II. THE INNER CIRCLE	3-5
Lord Keeper at the Privy Seal	3
Minister of the Imperial Household	3-4
Aides-de-Camp	3
Privy Council	4-5
Genro	5
Jushin	5
III. THE EMPEROR'S MILITARY BOARDS	6-8
Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals.	6
Supreme War Council	6
Supreme Council for Direction of War.	6-7
Imperial Headquarters	7
Chiefs of Staff	7
Supreme War Council Membership	7-8
IV. THE CABINET AND RELATED AGENCIES	9-33
Reorganizations	9-11
Table of Japanese Cabinets	—
Premier	12
Foreign Affairs	13
Greater East Asia	14
War	15
Navy	16-17
Munitions	18
Home Affairs	19
Finance	20
Transportation and Communications	21
Justice	22
Agriculture and Commerce	23
Education	24
Welfare	25
Ministers without Portfolio	26
Secretariat	27
Advisers and Wartime Economic Council	28-29
Board of Information	30-31
IRAA	32
IRAPS	33
V. THE DIET	34-35
House of Peers	34
House of Representatives	34-35
VI. THE ZAIBATSU	36-39
VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION	40-41

Confidential

I. FOREWORD

The present government of Japan, dating from 1889, is highly centralized institution of power. Full understanding demands recognition of the fact that although the imperial constitution, or TEIJOKU KEMPO, is the central legal document of the government, it is certainly not all-governing. Further is the fact that the Japanese built their government in complete recognition of this situation. The Japanese method of doing things often looks western because the framework appears anything but Oriental. Actually, their method of doing things is Japanese most of the time. This is true in government as well as in other segments of their tightly knit economy.

What the military, or Gumbatsu, have made of the government over the years is, in fact, a quasi-constitutional oligarchy. The power of the armed services is contained in Articles 11 and 12 which make the Emperor commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy and solely responsible for their organization. Any attempt by the Diet to control the Services is held to be an infringement of the royal prerogative. They are answerable only to the Emperor whom they have controlled, and have the power, should they be displeased by the attitude of the Diet or Cabinet, to bring all functions of government to a standstill. Resignations of the war and naval ministers can automatically dissolve a cabinet. Refusal of the Services to nominate new ministers can forestall the formation of a new government until their terms are met.

Since 1931 the Services have virtually ruled Japan in the name of the Emperor. The Japanese government is so constructed that all laws, ordinances, rescripts, and sanctions come down to the subjects. The military has taken full advantage, from the top of this structure, to stifle any opposition

to their plans and, likewise, they have capitalized heavily on the exalted position which the Emperor holds. Tradition, daily living, and Japanese education have instilled a love and admiration for the Emperor beyond Chauvinism.

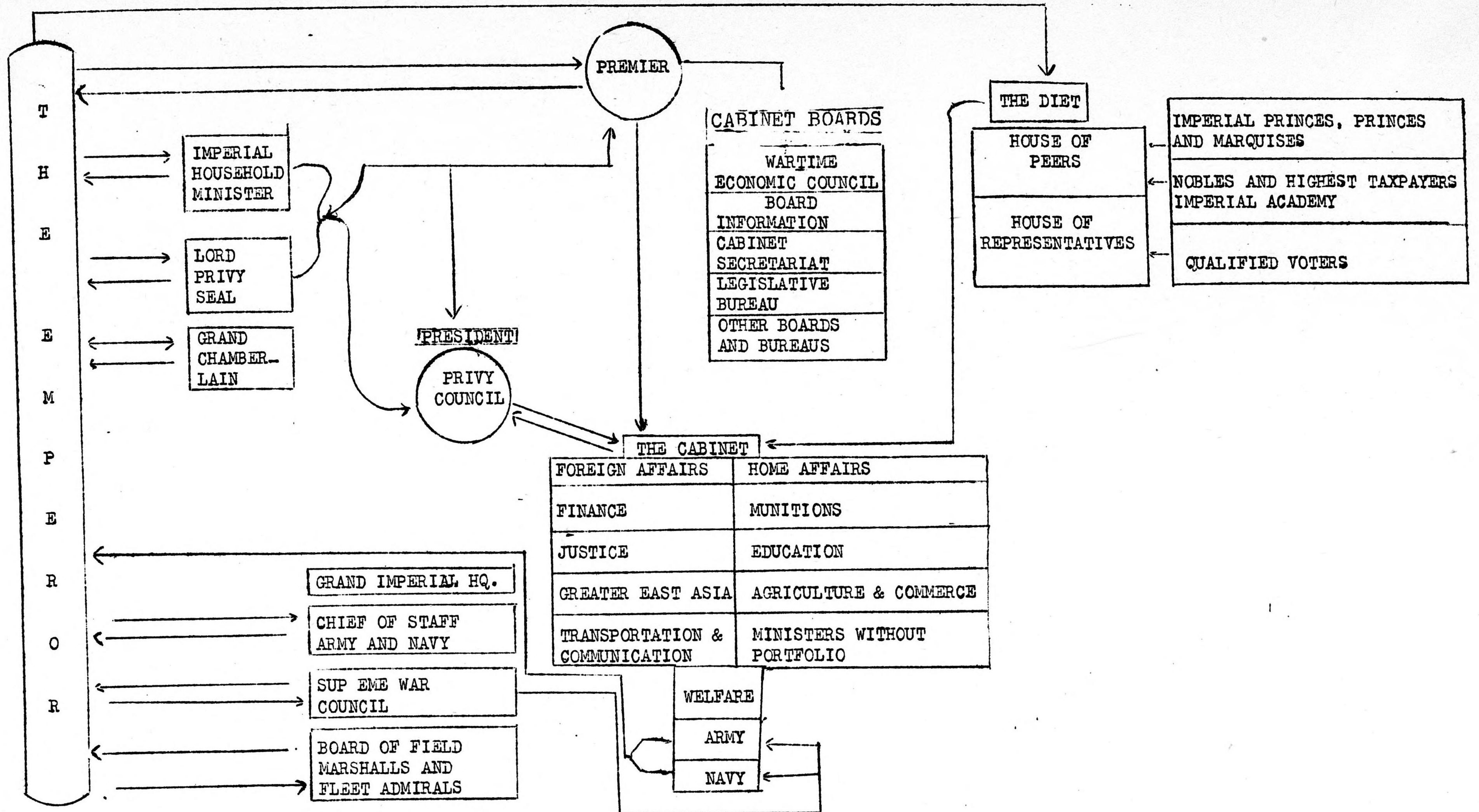
Curiously enough, even the military, in furthering these emotional notions of Emperor worship, and forcing them on the Empire, have puzzled themselves into believing it, too. All of this to the Japanese is epitomized in "The Imperial Way" or KODO.

The way of their customs and government to the western mind is decidedly less simple than the mere phrase "The Imperial Way." In government, for example, the Emperor is surrounded by a plethora of advisers - some constitutional, some extra-curricular, and almost all of them serving in several capacities. There is some evidence that this system of inter-locking directorates among the top Japanese officials resulted in confusion sufficient to seriously hamper their war effort.

The pages to follow are designed to constitute only an outline of the Japanese government as headed by Emperor HIROHITO. The latter took the Throne in 1926 on the death of his father YOSHIHITO, now known as TAISHO, and promptly assumed his official title SHOWA, or "Enlightened Peace." Although the enlightenment has been nearly a score of years forthcoming, it may be said that it will be in the "American Way" rather than the "Imperial Way."

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that this outline is a condensation of several works on The Japanese Government and officialdom. The attention of readers desiring further information is specifically invited to the following publications:

Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, No. M354-2
Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, No. M354-2A
Prominent Persons in Japan and Japanese
Dominated Areas, 14 August 1945,
DIO 14th Naval District.
Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945,
MID, Washington, D.C.
SEFIC Bulletin No. 28, 17 August 1945
Guide to Japan, CinCPac-CinCPoa Bulletin No.
209-45, 1 September 1945
Op-16-FE Translations
The Japan Yearbook, 1943-44.



II. THE INNER CIRCLE

Lord Keeper Privy Seal:
Marquis Koichi KIDO, 6/40

Minister Imperial Household:
Sotaro ISHIWATA, 6/45

President Privy Council:
Baron Kiichiro HIRANUMA, 4/45

Chief Aide-de-Camp:
Gen. Shigeru HASUNUMA, 8/39

Within the membership of the tight little inner circle around the Throne, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal (Naidaijin) is a step closer than the others. This officer is the personal advisor to the Emperor on State and other important matters which may explain why his title in Japanese means, "the inside minister".

All bills and petitions go through his office for Imperial sanction and he keeps the Imperial and State Seals. In late years the Lord Keeper has become more important with the passing of the Genro's (Elder Statesman) influence, as the power to recommend statesmen to the throne for office of Prime Minister is now lodged with him. The Lord Keeper, having reached the zenith of political life in Japan, is generally an able gentleman and his close personal contact with the Emperor gives him great influence. He is appointed by the Emperor.

Others in the inner ring include the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Privy Council and the Aides-de-Camp. The Chief Aide-de-Camp is usually a general or a Lieut. General and he and his assistants perform the duties one ordinarily expects of Aides-de-Camp. The Minister of the Imperial Household, however, is charged with a multitude of duties. Appointed by the Emperor, he wields considerable influence outside of his assigned chores. He usually has wide friendships and associations on

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which matters of state can easily turn and his office, as a result, is one more of the many "shadows" found in the Japanese governmental system.

He is assisted by a Vice Minister, Grand Chamberlain, Grand and Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies, Grand and Deputy Grand Master of Rituals, the Chief Aide-de-Camp, several Court Councillors and the Secretariat. The following bureaus under his control suggest his official household duties:

Imperial Family and Peerage, Mausolea, Medical Affairs, Imperial Table, Chamberlains, Archives, Architecture, Imperial Poetry, Libraries, Imperial Treasury, Imperial Mews, Maintenance and Works.

The Privy Council is composed of a President, a Vice President and 25 Councillors, all of whom are appointed for life by the Emperor. Practice, however, has developed for the Prime Minister to nominate the candidates after a consultation with the Council's president or vice president. Councillors are generally members of the House of Peers and must resign from the Council to accept a Cabinet office. Article VI of the 1890 Imperial Ordinance gives the Council the following six specific powers:

1. Matters which are under its jurisdiction according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.
2. Drafts of Laws and doubtful points relating to the provisions of the Constitution and laws and ordinances supplementary thereto.
3. Proclamation of martial law under Article XIV and the Imperial ordinances to be issued under Article VIII and LXX of the constitution, as well as all other Imperial ordinances having penal provisions.
4. International treaties and agreements.
5. Matters relating to the amendment of the organization

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of the Privy Council and to the rules for the conduct of its business.

6. Matters specially submitted to its deliberation for advice, in addition to those above mentioned.

The relations of the Council to the State are both executive and legislative. It amends many of the drafts of measures before they are submitted to the Diet. Moreover, the Council frequently suggests that the Cabinet withdraw a bill or ordinance. It also advises adoption or rejection of a bill passed by the Diet.

The legislative power of the Council lies in the ratification of treaties in foreign relations and with emergency ordinances. The Cabinet negotiates the treaties and the Council advises the Emperor whether to ratify or reject. The Council can take a strong position on such matters and has upset Cabinets when the two were not in agreement on the terms of a particular treaty. Because it is the "highest constitutional body of the Emperor's Advisors," the Council has been more than a third house. It has also been guilty of gradual encroachment over other bodies and in particular the Cabinet.

Two influential extra-curricular groups in the inner circle are the Genro, or (Elder Statesmen), and the Jushin (Senior Statesmen). The former, dominated by the SATSUMA and CHOSHU clans, meet on call of the Emperor to discuss grave matters of State. The Jushin, which is of comparatively recent origin, appears to be taking the place of the Genro in some respects. Members, who have no fixed tenure of office, include the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council and former Prime Ministers who are frequently admirals and generals. Meetings are at the call of the Lord Privy Seal.

(For more detailed account of The Privy Council see pages 26-29, Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, M354-2.)

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III. THE EMPEROR'S MILITARY BOARDS

Before reviewing the Cabinet, it is necessary to take a brief look at the Emperor's Military Boards, also in the inner circle. At the outset it should be pointed out that no governmental body has control of the war powers of either the Army or the Navy. These powers are vested in the Emperor who has supreme command of both at least on paper. Besides enjoying direct access to the Emperor, the Army and Navy have, in addition, two formal bodies, the Board of Marshalls and Fleet Admirals and the Supreme War Council, which formulate policy and detail for the Empire in the name of the Emperor. Although the Board, established in 1898, for the princes of the royal blood and the highest of Army and Navy officers, is supposed to be the highest advisory body to the Throne on Army and Navy matters, it is not. For a while, at least, the real policy and detail were formulated by the Supreme War Council which included, in addition to the members of the Board, the Ministers of War and Navy, heads of the General Staff and Naval Staff and other high officers (including former War and Naval ministers) appointed by the Emperor. Liaison was carried on with other governmental agencies through a committee which did all right until the Japanese reverses set in.

These reverses, which helped along with internal pressure to topple Prime Minister TOJO and his cabinet, resulted in the establishment of a Supreme Council for the Direction of War in August 1944. The new Council was set up by the KOISO Cabinet with the announced purpose of formulating a fundamental policy for directing the war and to adjust the harmonization of the combined strategy for politics and war.

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While the Supreme Council for the Direction of War did not result in the abandonment of either the Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals, or the Supreme War Council, it apparently assumed much of the membership and power of both. The basic policies decided upon by the new agency were to be carried out by the Imperial Headquarters and the government; i.e., the cabinet.

The Imperial Headquarters, now disbanded at Allied direction, is created only in time of war for the purpose of assuming supreme military command. Its nucleus is the General Staffs. The Imperial Headquarters was formed in November 1937 when it became apparent that the "China Incident" was developing into a full-fledged war.

The Headquarters is concerned with the formulation of strategic military plans for the achievement of ultimate objectives and for the coordination of all Army and Navy operations. Its membership is essentially the same as that of the Supreme War Council with the exception of the Board of Fleet Admirals and Field Marshals who are excluded. Chief of the Army General Staff as of 19 July 1944 was General Yoshijiro UMEZU, Chief of the Navy General Staff as of 29 May 1945 was Admiral Soemu TOYADA. Membership of the Supreme War Council follows:

General Kotaro NAKAMURA,	3/37
Admiral Viscount Takayoshi KATO	1938
H. I. H. Gen. Prince Yasuhiko ASAKA,	3/38
Admiral Gengo HYAKUTAKE,	4/38
H.I.H. Gen. Prince Naruhiko HIGASHI-KUNI	1/39
General Count Juichi TERAUCHI	1939
Field Marshal General SUGIYAMA,	1939
Admiral Mitsumasa YONAI,	8/39
General Otozo YAMADA	10/39
Lieut. General Kisaburo ANDO,	1941

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Lieut.General Yoshia SHINOZUKA,		1941
Vice Adm. Tokutaro SUMIYAMA,		1941
General Hyao TADA,		1941
Lieut.General Kamezo SUETAKA,		3/41
General Toshizo NISHIO,		3/41
Lieut. General Waichiro SONOBE		4/41
Vice Adm. Eikichi KATAGIRI,		1/42
General Naosaburo OKABE,		10/42
Admiral Soemu TOYODA,		12/42
Admiral Naokuni NOMURA,	(Reappointed)	5/45
Admiral Nobutake KONDO,	(Reappointed)	5/45
Admiral Shigetaro SHIMADA,		1944
Lieut. General Hikosaburo HATA,		1944
Admiral Koshiro OIKAWA,		1944
General Jun USHIROKU,		2/44
Admiral Yorio SANAMOTO,		3/44
Vice Adm. Nishizo TSUKAHARA,		3/44
Lieut. General Takao YASUDA,		3/44
Vice Adm. Shigeyoshi INOUE,		5/45
H.I.H. Lieut. Gen. Prince Tsunenori KAYA,		7/44
General Yoshijiro UMEZU,		7/44
General Shinichi TANAKA,		8/44
Admiral Zengo YOSHIDA,		8/44
Field Marshal Shunroku HATA,		11/44
General Korechika ANAMI	(Deceased 8/45)	12/44
Admiral Kiyoshi HASEGAWA,		12/44
Admiral Soemu TOYODA,	(Reappointed)	5/45
Vice Adm. Masaharu HIBINO		—
H.I.H. Rear Adm. Prince Asakira KUNI		—
Lieut. General Yasutsugu OKAMURA		1940
General Kenji DOIHARA,	(Reappointed)	5/45
Vice Adm. Noburu HIRATA,		1942

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IV. THE CABINET AND RELATED AGENCIES

Since the outbreak of the China Incident in 1937, the governmental structure of Japan has undergone several fundamental changes in its constant effort to gear the economic system to the necessities of war and to soften the impact of war activities upon the social and political aspects of Japanese life. Most of these changes originated in or were influenced by successive reorganizations of the Japanese Cabinet. There have been seven such cabinet reorganizations since 1937, the last following Japanese capitulation to the Allied powers in August 1945.

The first reorganization came in September and October of 1942 when Foreign Minister TOGO was eliminated by the establishment of the new Ministry of Greater East Asia, (Daitoasho) under the leadership of Kazuo AOKI. The second came in April 1943 and was designed to concentrate more control in Premier General Hideki TOJO'S hands. Closer ties with the puppet Nanking regime were achieved through the appointment of Mamoru SHIGEMITSU as Foreign Minister. TOJO personally took over the portfolio of the Minister of Education and, to control propaganda more effectively at home and abroad, Eiji AMAU was named president of the Board of Information.

As a result of these changes and the creation of additional agencies, the TOJO government found itself enmeshed in a maze of details, conflicting responsibilities and overlapping jurisdiction. To eliminate this confusion the government launched a third reorganization of the Cabinet in October and November 1943. Out of this reorganization, which reduced the original 13 ministries to 12 through elimination and consolidation, came the powerful Munitions Ministry.

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Created to place industry more completely under government control, the Munitions Ministry took over the functions of the Cabinet Planning Board, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and several activities of the War and Navy Ministries. Premier TOJO personally took over the portfolio. Other appointments indicated a growing resolution and willingness on the part of the Gumbatsu (military) controlling the government to associate themselves with representatives of large industrial and financial houses or Zaibatsu.

The fourth reorganization, February 1944, involved the appointment of three new Cabinet members including the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transportation and Communications, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and a general reshuffle in the high command of the Army and Navy. These changes were primarily the result of Japanese military reverses and were serious enough to have brought about the resignation en bloc of an ordinary Cabinet. However, such was not the case with the TOJO administration, since he had been able up to that time to shift on to his ministers and former military associates the responsibilities of military misfortunes abroad and economic problems at home.

Finally though, TOJO was unable to carry on in the face of outstanding military defeats and increasing economic pressure, with the result that the fifth change involved his resignation and that of his Cabinet.

The same reasons--defeats abroad and economic pressure at home--likewise toppled the Cabinet of TOJO'S successor, General (Ret.) Kuniaki KOISO. KOISO, who succeeded TOJO in July 1944, lasted until April 1945 when he was replaced by Admiral (Ret.) Baron Kantaro SUZUKI. The elderly Admiral stayed in office through the surrender of his country and was

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replaced on 18 August by General Prince Naruhiko HIGASHI-KUNI, a cousin of Emperor HIROHITO. His appointment by Emperor HIROHITO marked the first time in Japanese history that a member of the Imperial Family had been selected to head a government. In addition to the Premiership, the Prince took the portfolio of the War Minister.

Historically, the Cabinet dates back to an Imperial Rescript issued in December 1889. The Ministers are nominated by the Prime Minister and appointed by the Emperor.* Contrary to the British Cabinet, the Japanese Cabinet may or may not be representative of party elections or party politics. The way in which it is controlled and the manner in which it functions does not classify it as a parliamentary body in a western sense. Although the Constitution is silent as to whom the Cabinet is responsible, political opinion in Japan indicates that it is first to the Emperor and second to the people, or subjects of the Emperor.

A table of Cabinets from October 1941 to August 1945, inclusive, and a thumbnail sketch of the duties of the Prime Minister and the Individual Ministries and related agencies follows.

*Actually the Ministers of War and Navy are selected by their respective services and the Prime Minister merely transmits their names to the Emperor.

JAPANESE CABINETS
Oct. 1941 - Aug. 1945

Prime Minister	Gen. TOJO, Hideki (Oct. 41)	Gen. KOISO, Kuniaki (July 44)	Adm. SUZUKI, Kantaro (Apr. 45)	Prince HIGASHI - KUNI (Aug. 45)
Deputy Premier		Adm. YONAI		Prince KONOYE
War	TOJO, Hideki	Gen. SUGIYAMA (Suicide 9/14/45)	Gen. ANAMI (Died Aug. 45)	HIGASHI - KUNI
Navy	SHIMADA, Shigetaro	Adm. YONAI, Mitsumasa	Adm. YONAI	Adm. YONAI
Vice Minister		V. Adm. INOUE, Seibi		
Foreign	TOGO, Shigemori, 10/41 TOJO, Hideki, 8/42 TANI, Masayuki, 9/42 SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru, 4/43	SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru	TOGO, Shigemori	SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru (out 9/17/45) YOSHIDA, Shigeru (in 9/17/45)
G E A	AOKI, Kazuo			
Home Affairs	TOJO, Hideki, 10/41 YUZAWA, Michio, 2/42 ANDO, Kisaburo, 4/43	ODACHI, Shigeo	ABE, Genki	YAMAZAKI, Iwao
Munitions (Est. Nov. 43)	TOJO, Hideki	FUJIWARA, Ginjiro (12/44) YOSHIDA, Shigaru	Adm. TOYODA, Teijiro	NAKAJIMA, Chikuhei
Communications*	V. Adm. TERASHIMA, Ken	HATTA, Yoshihaka (11/43) GOTO, Keita (2/44) MAEDA, Yonezo	KOHIYAMA, Naoto	KOHIYAMA, Naoto
Railways	HATTA, Yoshihaka			
Justice	IWAMURA, Michiyo, 7/41 YANAGAWA, Heisuke, 12/41 IWAMURA, Michiyo, 5/42	MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa	MATSUZUKA, Hiromasa	IWATA, Chuzo

JAPANESE CABINETS
Oct. 1941 - Aug. 1945

Finance	KAYA, Okinori	ISHIWATA, Sotaro, 2/44 TSUSHIMA, Juichi, 2/45	HIROSE, Toyosaku	TSUSHIMA, Juichi
Agri-Forestry**	YAMAZAKI, Tatsunosuke	UCHIDA, Shinya, 2/44 SHIMADA, Toshio, 7/44	ISHIGURO, Tadaatsu	SENGOKU, Kotaro
Comm-Industry**	KISHI, Nobusuke			
Welfare	Dr. KOIZUMI, Chikahiko	HIROSE, Hisatada, 7/44 AIKAWA, Katsuyoka, 2/45	OKADA, Tadahiko	MATSUMURA, Kenzo
Education	HASHIDA, Kunihiko, 7/40 OKABE, Nagakage, 4/43	NINOMIYA, Harushige, 7/44 KODAMA, Hideo, 2/45	OTA, Kozo	MAEDA, Tamon
Without Portfolio	GOTO, Keita OASA, Tadao SUZUKI, Teiichi	MACHIDA, Chuji KODAMA, Hideo OGATA, Taketaro	SHIMOMURA, Hiroshi SAKURAI, Hyogoro V.Adm. SAKONJI, Seizo Lt.Gen. YASUI, Fujihara	Lt. Gen. OBATO, Tashishiro Prince KONOYE OGATA, Taketaro, 8/45 KAWAI, Tatsuo, 9/45
Chief Secretary	HOSHINO		SAKOMIZU, Hisatsune	OGATA, Taketora, out 9/14/45 KAWAI, Tatsuo, in 9/14/45

*Combined into Transportation and Communications Nov. 43, separated May 45 into Transportation Ministry, and Board of Communications in the Cabinet.

**Combined into Agriculture and Commerce in Nov. 43.

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PREMIER (NAIKAKU SORI DAIJIN)

Premier: Gen. Prince HIGASHI-KUNI
8/45

The Premier is appointed by the Emperor after consultation with The Lord Privy Seal, The Imperial Household Minister, and the President of the Privy Council. His chief duty is to convene, preside over, and draw up the agenda for the Cabinet meetings. He represents the Cabinet to the Emperor and presents important matters in its name. Although all the Ministers are individually responsible to the Emperor, the Premier seeks to preserve the unity of the Cabinet in advising the Emperor. The Premier supervises the work of the other Ministers. He is also empowered to direct the Metropolitan Chief of Police and the Prefectural Governors.

During the war the Premier assumed powers which made him the strongest figure in the Cabinet and strengthened his control over the other Ministers. Legislation of March 1943 gave him the right to exercise complete control at his own discretion over all economic matters affecting the war effort, thus he could direct the Cabinet Ministers concerned to carry out his orders, take over their functions himself, or appoint others to do so.

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THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (GAIMU-SHO)

Minister: Shigeru YOSHIDA 9/45

Mamoru SHIGEMITSU 8/45

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has under its jurisdiction the control of foreign relations with countries outside the Greater East Asia area. The establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry in 1942 stripped the Foreign Office of much of its former prestige and power and during the war the limitations of the Office necessarily reduced its functions to a minimum.

It includes the following bureaus: (The heads of Bureau listed below held office under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced.)

Political Affairs	Shiryo ANDO, 5/45
Economic Warfare	Kojiro INOUE, 6/45
Treaties	Shinichi SHIBUSAWA, 6/45
Research	Katsuo OKAZAKI
General Affairs	Hirokazu TAKAGI

(For a detailed account of The Foreign Office, see pages 117-131, Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, M354-2.)

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THE GREATER EAST ASIA MINISTRY (DAITON-SHO)

Minister: Shigeru YOSHIDA, 9/45

Mamoru SHIGEMITSU 8/45

The Greater East Asia Ministry, the product of a government reorganization in November 1942, constitutes in many respects the most important single administrative change in Japan in recent years. It replaced several independent bureaus, the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, and, in addition, reduced greatly the importance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by taking over many of its functions. The Greater East Asia Ministry has jurisdiction over all economic and political questions involving the Greater East Asia regions, excluding Japan proper, Korea, Formosa and Karafuto. In the Ministerial reorganization of 1943 it gained control of commerce in the area through the transfer of the Trade Bureau from the now defunct Commerce and Industry Ministry. It is worthy of note that the General Affairs Bureau besides planning and directing the major policies of the GEA Ministry, also was in charge of the investigation and organization of data and reports concerning the GEA area.

The GEA Ministry includes the following Bureaus: (The heads of Bureaus listed below held office under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced.)

General Affairs,	Kota SUGIHARA 5/45
Manchurian Affairs,	Michizo YAMAGOYE 4/44
China Affairs	Suehatsu UMEKITA 5/45
Southern Regions Affairs	Yutaka ISHIZAWA 11/44
Industrial	Masakatsu SUZUKI 4/45

(For a detailed account of the Greater East Asia Ministry, see pages 305-308, Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, M354-2.)

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WAR MINISTRY (RIKUGUN-SHO)

Minister: Gen. Prince HIGASHI-KUNI, 8/45

The power of this Ministry is virtually unlimited by reason of the Minister's right of direct access to the Emperor, It includes the following Bureaus. (The heads of Bureaus listed below held office under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced.)

Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, *Lt. Gen. Masao YOSHIKUNI, 3/45

Chief of Military Affairs Section, Col. Okikazu ARAO, 4/45

Director of the Personnel Bureau, Maj. Gen. Hiroshi NUKUDA, 2/45

Chief of Recruitment Bureau, Maj. Gen. Yoshio NASU, 6/45

Director of Ordnance Bureau, *Lt. Gen. Masao YOSHIKUNI, 3/45

Director of Engineering Bureau, Lt. Gen. Suesaburo KAWADA, 3/44

Director of Transportation Bureau, Maj. Gen. Hajime NAKAMURA, 7/45

Chief of General Affairs Section, Fumio Otsuki, 7/45

Chief of Business Affairs Section, Col. Naishi TOMIMIYA, 7/45

Chief of Equipment Section, Col. Komenosuke NOGUCHI, 7/45

Director of Medical Bureau, Lt. Gen. Hiroshi KAMIBAYASHI, -

Provost Marshal, Lt. Gen. Sanji OKIDA, 10/44

Director of Headquarters of Military Police, Maj. Gen. Otogoro UCHIDA, 11/44

Director of Judicial Bureau, Lt. Gen. Kiichi FUJII, 4/44

Adjutant, Col. Yozo IYAMA, 2/45

*Holds two positions.

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THE NAVY MINISTRY (KAIGUN-SHO)

Minister: Admiral Mitsumasa
YONAI, 8/45

The power of this Ministry is virtually unlimited by reason of the Minister's right of direct access to the Emperor. It includes the following bureaus. (The heads of Bureaus listed below held office under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced.)

Director of Naval Affairs Bureau, Vice Adm. Zenshiro
HOSHINO.

Vice Director of Naval Affairs Bureau, Rear Adm.
Toshitane TAKATA.

Director of Naval Aviation Headquarters, Vice Adm.
Misao WADA, 5/45.

Director of Bureau of Personnel, Rear Adm. Hisashi
MITO, 6/43.

Director of Bureau of Naval Education, Vice Adm. Yahachi
TAKAYANAGI, 5/45.

Superintendent of Naval Academy (Etajima), Vice Adm.
Marquis Teruhisa KOMATSU, 11/44.

Director of Bureau of Medicine, Vice Adm Nobuaki HORI,
10/43.

Director of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Vice Adm.
Kanichi MORITA, 5/45.

Chief of General Affairs Section, Rear Adm. Yoshiyuki
ICHINOMIYA, 5/45.

Director of Bureau of Legislation, Rear Adm. Kiyoshi
SHIMADA, 11/44.

Director of Naval Construction Headquarters, Vice Adm.
Shigeaki NABESHIMA, 5/45.

Chief of Ship building and Ordnance Superintendence
(Osaka), Vice Adm. Matsuo MORIZUMI, 5/45.

Chief of Ship building and Ordnance Superintendence
(Tokyo), Vice Adm. Hisashi HARA, 5/45.

Director of Munitions Bureau, Vice Adm. Tomoyuki SENO.

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Director of Hydrographic Bureau, Vice Adm. Tetsugi
KIMURA, 5/45.

Adjutant, Navy Ministry, Capt. Ryonosuki IMAMURA, 5/45.

Secretary, Navy Ministry (Professor of International Law,
Naval Staff College), Juji ENOMOTO, 4/45.

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MUNITIONS MINISTRY (GUNJU-SHO)

Minister: Chikuhei NAKAJIMA, 8/45

The Munitions Ministry was established 1 November 1943, taking over the functions of the abolished Cabinet Planning Board, as well as most of the powers affecting war production formerly exercised by other Ministries. In general it controls national mobilization, production of raw materials for key industries, production, distribution, consumption and price of mineral and industrial products, regulation of labor, wages and capital in enterprises relating to production and distribution of key commodities, all matters concerning the generation and distribution of power, and the monopoly of petroleum and alcohol.

It includes the following Bureaus: (The heads of Bureaus listed below held office under Premier Suzuki. They may have since been replaced.)

Total Mobilization General Bureau, Mimeita TAKAMINE, 6/45.

Aerial Ordnance, Lt. Gen Saburo ENDO, 7/45.

Machinery, Shin HASHII ____.

Iron and Steel, Takeyasu MINAGAWA, 1/45.

Light Metals, Rear Adm. Yoshio KUBOTA, 5/45

Non-ferrous Metals, Shinzo OKUDA, 10/44.

Chemicals, Shigezo YAMADA, 11/44.

Fuel, Rear Adm. Ryuichiro ENOMOTO, 6/45.

Electric Power, Matsuo ARAKI, 4/44.

Confidential

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (NAIMU SHO)

Minister: Iwao YAMAZAKI 8/45

The Home Affairs Ministry is the most important organ for the control of internal political life. Under its immediate jurisdiction are the nation's police, the prefectural governors, and through them all other local officials, and the wartime Air Raid Precaution structure. In the reorganization of November 1942 the administration of Chosen, Taiwan, and Karafuto, formerly under the jurisdiction of the Overseas Ministry, was placed under the control of the Home Office.

It includes the following Bureaus: (The heads of bureau listed below held office under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced.)

General Affairs	Ichiro NARITA
Police Affairs	Akira MIZUIKE, 4/45
Prefectural Administration,	Seichiro IRIO, 4/45
Planning	Tokuji TAKEUCHI, 6/44
Air Defense General	_____
Headquarters	

(For a detailed account of the Home Affairs Ministry see pages 153-185, Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, M354-2.)

Confidential

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (OKURA-SHO)

Minister: Juichi TSUSHIMA 8/45

The Finance Ministry has jurisdiction, in general, over all questions concerning government finance and related matters.

It includes the following Bureaus: (The heads of Bureau listed below held office under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced.)

Planning	Yasujiro HASEGAWA_____
Accounts	_____
Taxation	YAMADA, 4/45
National Savings	Takeshi UJIIE, 5/44
Finance	Yoshio TSUCHIMURA*, 4/45
Foreign Capital	Toshio NAITO, 2/45
Banking and Insurance	Yoshio TSUCHIMURA*, 4/45
The Mint	Kiichi TADA, 4/45
Monopoly	Kushiro UEKI, 4/45
Printing	Ieji FUKAZAWA, 4/45
Provincial Financial Affairs	_____

*Held both Posts.

(For detailed account of the Ministry of Finance see pages 131-152, Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, M354-2.)

Confidential

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS
(UNYU TSUSHIN-SHO)

Minister: Naoto KOHIYAMA 8/45

The Transportation and Communications Ministry is also a product of the reorganization of 1 November 1943 and represents the amalgamation of two separate ministries, Communications and Railways. Its functions include the administration of communication, air, sea, and land transportation, harbors and ports, management of warehouses and weather reports. Some of the most noted Japanese engineers and specialists, many trained in the electrical manufacturing companies and laboratories of the United States and Germany, are in this Bureau.

It includes the following Bureaus: (The heads of Bureau listed below served under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced.)

Railways	Kenzo HORIKI, 4/44
Sea Transportation	Keiji FUKUHARA, 6/44
Motor Vehicles	Tetsu ONO, 9/44
Harbors	— HIRANO, 2/44
Aviation	Takeo IINO, 8/44
Communications--	The Communications Board, headed by Tokisaburo SHIOHARA, was detached from the Ministry 5/19/45 and placed under direct Cabinet Supervision.
Planning	Kyoichi SUZUKI, 11/44

(For more detailed account of the Ministry of Transportation and Communication, see pages 216-242, Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, M354-2.)

Confidential

THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE (SHIHO-SHO)

Minister: Dr. Chuzo Iwata 8/45

The Justice Ministry supervises the practice of law and the activities of the public procurators and the courts. It has, in addition, jurisdiction over the national penal system.

It includes the following Bureaus: (The Bureau heads listed below served under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced.)

Civil Affairs

Criminal Affairs

_____ SUNAZU, 9/44

Penal Affairs

Ryo MASAKI, 11/43

(For a more detailed account of the Ministry of Justice, see pages 209-216, Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, M354-2.)

Confidential

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE MINISTRY (NOSHO-SHO)

Minister: Kotaro SENGOKU, 8/45.

The Agriculture and Commerce Ministry was set up at the same time (1 November 1943) as the Munitions Ministry and replaced two former Ministries, Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Forestry. It controls agricultural, forestry, and livestock products as well as textile and other industrial products of civilian consumption, their distribution and price, and supervises commercial transactions, weights and measures.

It includes the following Bureaus: (The Heads of Bureau listed below served under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced.)

General Affairs, Hiroshi HIDAKA, 3/45

Agricultural Administration, Tsuneo KAJIWARA, 4/45.

Forestry, Naotoshi OKAMOTO, 4/45.

Marine Products, Shoichi TARADA, 2/44.

Textiles, Risaku YAMAGOE, 4/45.

Consumers Commodities, Shogo TANAKA, 8/44.

Price, Kuniyuki KAJIWARA, 11/43.

Food Control, Einosuki ISHII, 4/45.

Horses, Shoichi NISHIMURA, 4/45.

(For more detailed account of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, see pages 261-282 Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan M354-2.)

Confidential

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (NOMBU-SHO)

Minister: Tamon MAEDA, 8/45

The Education Ministry supervises the educational affairs of the country laying down the lines of policy to be followed by prefectural, city and town governments.

It includes the following bureaus: (The heads of Bureaus listed below served under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced.)

General Affairs,	Hiroshi NAGAI 7/44
Professional Education,	Isao SEKIGUCHI 9/44
Technical,	
Social,	
Science,	
Physical Education,	

(For more detailed account of the Ministry of Education, see pages 243-260 Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, M354-2.)

Confidential

MINISTRY OF WELFARE (KOSEI-SHO)

Minister: Kenzo MATSUMURA 8/45

The Welfare Ministry was established in 1939. It is responsible for the public health of the nation, the welfare of soldiers and their families, and the conditions of labor insofar as they are NOT controlled by other agencies.

It includes the following bureaus: (The heads of Bureau listed below served under Premier SUZUKI. They may have since been replaced).

General Affairs,	Yorisuke KASAI	4/45
Sanitation,	Shigetami SAWA	2/45
Labor Service,	Seiji KAMAYAMA	2/45
Health,	Ichiro AOYAGI	4/45
Military relief,	_____	

(For more detailed account of the Ministry of Welfare, see pages 291-301 Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan M354-2)

Confidential

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

Prince Fumimaro KONOYA 8/45
(also Vice Premier)

Lt. Gen. Toshihiro OBATA 8/45

Tatsuo KAWAI 9/45

(Replaced Taketora OGATA, 8/45, War Criminal)

The creation of the posts of Minister without Portfolio and Minister of State, in addition to the regular line Ministries, has had an important bearing on Japanese Cabinet policy. A Minister without Portfolio has no specific governmental department under his authority or jurisdiction. He is not a Cabinet Minister but he is a member of the Cabinet. In these circumstances he has no responsibility for advising the Throne in the capacity of a Minister of State. Usually Ministers without Portfolio are used in the Cabinet as a means of contact with political and economic groups outside the governmental structure.

Confidential

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Chief Cabinet Sec'y: Taketora OGATA
8/45

(Resigned 9/45 as War Criminal.
Successor not known.)

The Cabinet Secretariat administers archives, correspondence and clerical services for the Cabinet under the direction of the Premier. The Secretariat has several additional functions of potential importance for military administration:

(a) It acts also as the secretariat for the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

(b) It publishes official Cabinet documents, books, etc., including the Kampo. This latter is the official gazette in which all laws, ordinances, rescripts, and orders, are published at the time of their promulgation.

(c) It maintains a file of personal histories of all higher government officials.

The Cabinet Secretariat is headed by a Chief Secretary, who is usually a former political associate of the Premier, and appointed by him. A close personal relationship exists between the Premier and his Chief Secretary, and if the latter is of strong convictions he can exert a great deal of influence on the Premier. The Chief Secretary is present at all Cabinet meetings, and while he does not have a voice in the discussions, he can express his opinion privately. The Chief Secretary heads a group of under-secretaries, each of whom is charged with one of the several functions of the Secretariat.

Confidential

CABINET ADVISERS AND THE WARTIME ECONOMIC COUNCIL

In early 1943 the system of cabinet advisers was reconstituted and a Wartime Economic Council was established. Cabinet advisers are appointed by the Emperor upon the recommendation of the Premier and are selected from among experts in various economic fields. The men are representatives of the best technical experience available in such fields as shipping, heavy industries, electric power, finance, etc. They advise the government on war production and related problems. The cabinet advisers and certain of the cabinet ministers designated by the Premier form the personnel of the Wartime Economic Council under the direction and chairmanship of the Premier. This Council is a purely advisory body and has authority only to give opinions on such matters as are submitted to it by the Premier.

The following are among the leaders named to the Council at various periods:

Named in March 1943:

Adm. Teijiro TOYODA--Former Commerce Minister (1941); Foreign Affairs Minister (1941); President Iron and Steel Control Association; later Munitions Minister (April-August 1945).

Ginjiro FUGIWARA--Prominent industrialist; former Commerce and Industry Minister (1940); Munitions Minister (July December 1944), forced out by pressure of Army and Navy groups opposing his attempts to coordinate war production facilities under predominantly civilian control.

Kiyoshi GOKO--President and Managing Director, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries; Vice President Aircraft Industrial (control) Association.

Shuju SUZUKI--President Showa Electric Industries Co.

Kamesaburo YAMASHITA--President Yamashita S.S. Co.

Confidential

Toyotaro YUKI--President and Governor Bank of Japan (1937-1944); foremost authority on international finance; played leading role in establishing totalitarian economic structure.

Added in November 1943:

Kieta GOTO--President Tokyo Rapid Transit Electric Co.; Vice President Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Minister of Transport and Communication (February-July 1944).

Yoshisuke AIKAWA--Former President Manchukuo Industrial Development Co.

Lt. Gen. Teichi SUZUKI--Former President Cabinet Planning Board (1940-1941); Chief of Staff Kwantung Army (1936); close associate Prince KONOYE and Baron HIRANUMA.

Chikatada HIROSE--President Industrial Equipment Corp.

Appointed April 1945:

Yoshisuke AIKAWA--(See above.)

Ryozo ASANO--President Essential Industries Association; President Nippon Kookan.

Yoshiaki HATTA--Vice President South Manchurian RR(1932); President Imperial Petroleum Co. (1939-1942); Minister-Overseas Affairs (1938-1939), Commerce and Industry (1939), Railway (December 1941-February 1944).

Juuichi TSUSHIMA--President North China Development Co. (1941); Finance Minister (February-April 1945).

Confidential

THE BOARD OF INFORMATION - (Naikaku Joho Kyoku)

BOARD PRESIDENT: Tatsuo KAWAI, 9/45

(Replaced Taketora OGATA,
8/45, War Criminal)

The Board of Information was established in December 1940. It is under the direct supervision of the Premier, and is headed by a President and Vice President with a staff of specialists. Its functions are as follows:

(a) The collection and dissemination of information, concerning matters forming the basis for the execution of national policies.

(b) Censorship of newspapers and other publications under the General Mobilization Act including enforcement by press bans or seizure of plants.

(c) The guidance and control of broadcasting by telephone. (The Japan Broadcasting Association is under the administrative control of the Department of Communications.)

(d) The guidance and supervision of motion pictures, phonograph records, theaters, and other entertainments.

At present the Board of Information is not only the chief censor of all publications, amusements and public gatherings, but also the principle agency for internal and external propaganda. The only exception is the continued independent authority of the military to release and control military news.

The following Divisions and Division Heads constituted the Board during the Cabinet of Premier SUZUKI. Changes may have since taken place.

Vice Chairman, Tatsuo HISATONI, 4/45

Confidential

Director of Secretariat Section, Atsuyoshi FUKUDA, 5/45

Chief of Protocol Section, Keiichi TATSUKA, 5/45

Director of First Division, Maj. Gen. Masao UEDA, 7/45

Assistant Director of First Division, Capt. (IJN) Etuzo
KURIHARA, 5/45

Chief of First Section of First Division, Capt. (IJN)

Goro TAKASHI, 5/45

Chief of 2nd Section of 1st division (Concurrently
official reporter of Board of Information) Col. Katsumi
Sasaki, 5/45

Members, 2nd Section, Lt. Kenichiro FATSUOKA, 5/45

Lt. Kazuo KITAHARA, 5/45

Director of 2nd Division, (fnu) KATO, 5/45

Assistant Director of 2nd Division, Kenichi

YASUNAMI, 5/45

Chief of 1st Section (Govt. announcements, newspaper
communications, news control), Tadao Hisai, 5/45

Chief of 2nd Section, Shigetaka YAMAGISHI, 5/45

Chief of 3rd Section (magazines and publications;

Editorial Office; pictorial propaganda),

Kosaku TAMAMONO, 5/45

Chief of 4th Section (Censorship), Narunochi TANAKA, 5/45

Director of 3rd Division, Sadao IGUSHI, 11/43

Chief of 1st Section (reports on Foreign Developments),

Kazuyoshi INAGAKI, 6/45

Chief of 2nd Section, Kokugi NOGISHI, 5/45

Chief of 3rd Section, Shinkyō SHIMONO, 5/45

Councilors, Shigeru Itazano, 9/44; Kyoshiro ANDO, 9/44

Fusataro HISAWA, 6/45

Administrative Committee, Viscount Chogen KIYOOKA, 7/45

Shuji Akojima, 7/45

Confidential

THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION (TAISEI YOKUNBANKAI)

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association was formed by Prime Minister Prince KONOYE in October 1940 as a lasting organization with the announced purpose of "rendering possible the energetic pursuance of any policy when the necessity arises." Actually it was a totalitarian party, replacing previous political parties, which, although it professed no political activity, became a semi-official organization and an administrative agency of the Cabinet. Indicative of this is the fact that KONOYE was the Association's first president and he was followed in turn by TOJO, KOISO and SUZUKI as they became Premiers. The Association was dissolved 13 June 1945. Key officials included the following:

Vice Presidents--Lieut. General Heisuke YANAGAWA, 3/41 (died 1/45); Lieut. General Kisaburo ANDO, 10/41; Fumio GOTO, 5/43; Taketora OGATA, 8/44.

Secretary Generals-- Tsurukichi HIRAYAMA, 4/43; Tadayoshi OBATA, 3/44; Kyoshiro ANDO.

Directors, National Movement Bureau--Gito TERUOKA, 4/44; Yoshimichi KOBORI_____.

Directors, Group bureau --Sci Honma, 9/44; Otomaru KATO_____.

Director, Propaganda Bureau (created 9/44)-- Shintaro SEINAZAKI

Directors, General Affairs Bureau--Kozo OTA, 6/42; Fumio GOTO, 6/43; Tsurukichi HIRAYAMA, 7/43; Mitsunasa Kobayashi, 4/44; Suegoro KAWASAKI, 9/44; Kyoshiro ANDO _____.

Confidential

THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY
(TAISEI YOKUSAN SEIJIKAI)

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society was set up in May 1942 as the political arm of the IFAA. It was explained that the IFAA had limited itself to "Spiritual Movements" whereas the IPAPS solidified the nation's political strength. The first president was General Nobuyuki ABE, followed by Admiral Seizo KOBAYASHI, 8/44, and Tsuneo KANAMITSU, 3/45

The organization was superseded in March 1945 by the Political Association of Great Japan (DAI NIPPON SEIJIKAI), General Jiro MIMAMI president. This organization was formally dissolved in an extraordinary meeting held in the House of Representatives 14 September 1945.

Confidential

V. IMPERIAL DIET (TEIKOKU GIKAI)

The Diet is a bicameral legislative body composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives and was created after all other important governmental bodies had been established under the Constitution. It is limited in scope and without many of the forms and powers familiar to the western countries. The drafters, in distributing and allocating the powers of government, made the Diet a subordinate organ of the Emperor's sovereignty. It was created to act in close relation to the emperor's sovereignty and functions as an agent.

The House of Peers, which has a restricted membership, was unmistakably set up for the ruling classes of Japan. Four powers are outstanding:

1. The Imperial Ordinance for the House of Peers or Kizokuin Rei, which is its governing law can be amended by the House of Peers only.
2. It is consulted by the Emperor on privileges of the nobility.
3. Because of its legislative power, it can interfere in the organization of the House of Representatives.
4. It can settle qualification and election disputes of its own members.

The House of Representatives has a total membership of 466, of which 464 are elected by the people under Article XXXV of the Constitution. The remaining two--president and vice president--are appointed by the Emperor. Japan proper is divided into 119 electoral districts and a minimum of three and a maximum of five members are elected per district. Hence each member represents approximately 120,000 persons. At

Confidential

present, the rural districts have 352 seats and the urban districts 112.

The following statement of the powers and limitations of the House of Representatives clearly shows its inferior position in the Japanese parliamentary structure:

1. The budget is submitted in the House of Representatives before it is debated in the House of Peers. Priority of introduction does not mean more or additional authority over the House of Peers, however, and indeed it has not functioned in that fashion.

2. Because the Law of Elections controls the qualifications and settles dispute for candidates, the chamber has no authority in them as does the House of Peers.

3. Its legislative power is not balanced with the House of Peers since its group action and "party organizations" can be interrupted and broken through dissolution.

(For more detailed account of the Diet see pages 37-66 of Civil Affairs Handbook for Japan, M354-2.)

Confidential

VI. THE ZAIBATSU (PLUTOCRACY)

The following is a list of the heads of the most powerful and most important commercial families in Japan. A large measure of the economic wealth of Japan is concentrated in their hands. It is emphasized, however, that these men are the titular heads of these families. Responsibility, authority, and matters of high policy, while theoretically resting with them, are in practice diffused through the family council and the business council. Some of these men are undoubtedly active in running the affairs of their family; others, because of age or lack of ability may be content to do the Japanese equivalent of clipping coupons.

No attempt is made here to define the individual sphere of interests, as they extend in some cases through every economic field of any conceivable importance. The group represented here is believed to contain most of the important family fortunes of Japan; however, there may be a few others who would be considered important enough to make the team. The extent of government encroachment in the Zaibatsu sphere of influence is not known. Under the TOJO regime, a determined effort was made to bring all Japanese industry under government control, and there are indications that this trend has been continued.

"Zaibatsu," the term commonly used to identify these lords of Japan's economy, is roughly translated as "plutocrat" or "plutocracy."

House of MITSUI /MITSUI Honsha/ (Reorganized 3-1-44)	
President	Baron Takakimi MITSUI, 3/44
Chairman of Board of Directors	Jihei INOUE, 3/44
Managing Directors	Masatora KOIKE, 3/44
	Saburo KAWASHIMA, 3/44

Confidential

Assistant Directors

	Kisashi MATSUMOTO, 4/45
	Yugo NARUSE, 4/45
	Yugi NAGASHIMA, 3/44
	Seigo TAKAHASHI, 3/44
	Shuichi KOTACHI, 4/45
	Seizo KIMURA, 12/43
Chief of the Managing Bureau	Sadashi OKAMOTO, 4/45
Chief of the Personnel Bureau	Ryokichi FUJISAWA, 4/45
General Manager of Main Office	Shuichiro MORIYA, 3/44
President of MITSUI Bussan	Tatsuo SUMI, 6/44
President of MITSUI Trading Co.	Reisuke ISHIDA, 1/45
Auditors, MITSUI Trading Co.	Takaatsu MITSUI, 12/43
	Gyoshi TAKAHASHI, 12/43
Chief of Branch Managers	Yasushi KIKUCHI, 3/44
Chief of MITSUI Osaka Branch	Yosuke YAMAZAKI, 3/44
Chief of MITSUI Shanghai Branch	Tatsuo OMURO, 8/43
Chief of MITSUI Hong Kong Branch	Shuichiro TERAYA, 9/44
Chief of MITSUI Tsinan Branch	Geichi KATOE, 3/44
Chief of MIIKE Branch	Kuzo HANADA, 12/43
Chief of MITSUI Mukden Branch	Yasutaro NIIZEKI, 12/43
Others of family connected with MITSUI Interests	Benzo MITSUI Baron Takakiyo MITSUI Takamitsu MITSUI Takanaga MITSUI Takanaru MITSUI Takateru MITSUI

House of MITSUBISHI*

President	Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Vice President and Chairman of Board Directors, MITSUBISHI Heavy Industries	Kiyoshi GOKO, 10/44

*MITSUBISHI is a trade name meaning "three chestnuts";
the name of the controlling family is IWASAKI.

Confidential

President of MITSUBISHI Heavy
Industries

Shintaro MOTORA, 10/44

Managing Director, MITSUBISHI
Heavy Industries

Kozo HARA, 4/45

Assistant Managing Director,
MITSUBISHI Shoji Kaishi

Toyotaro OKABE, 9/44

House of SUMITOMO

Head of Family
Chairman, Board of Directors,
SUMITOMO Honsha

Baron Kichizaemon SUMITOMO, Jr.

Shunosuke FURUTA, 10/44

Director

Atsushi OHYA

President, SUMITOMO Heavy
Industries

Kiichi MIMURA, 10/44

Others

House of YASUDA

Hajime YASUDA

House of OKURA

Baron Kishichiro OKURA

House of KAWASAKI

Hajime Kawasaki

House of SHIBUSAWA

Viscount Keizo SHIBUSAWA

House of KONOIKE

Baron Zenyemon KONOIKE, Jr.

House of NOMURA

Yoshitaro NOMURA

House of YAMAGUCHI

Kichirobei YAMAGUCHI

House of NEZU

Kaichiro NEZU

House of OKAWA

Tetsuo OKAWA

House of ASANO

Soichiro ASANO

Ryozo ASANO

Hachiro ASANO

Yoshio ASANO

House of KUHARA

Fusanosuke KUHARA

House of TERADA

Jinkichi TERADA

Confidential

House of KATAKURA

Kentaro KATAKURA

Takeo KATAKURA

Sempei KATAKURA

Naoto KATAKURA

Katsue KATAKURA

Confidential

VII. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The following is an incomplete list of possible information sources in Japan. It should be kept in mind that the Japanese press and radio were government - controlled with a corresponding emphasis on political and military expediency rather than accuracy and impartiality.

GOVERNMENT

The Board of Information (see page 30-31)

The Cabinet Secretariat (see page 27)

The Secretariat of the Individual ministries (Secretarial duties include maintenance of personnel records, handling and filing of all official records, handling of all documents, receiving and answering correspondence.)

The Journal of the House of Representatives (The Journal carries a record of important daily transactions of the House with the exception of those classified as Secret. The chief clerk, or his counterpart, would probably have access to the secret minutes.)

Press Section of the War Department (Communiques)

Press Section of the Navy Department (Communiques)

Official Gazette (Kampo)

Complete Collection of Laws and Ordinances (Horei Zensho)

PRESS AND RADIO

Radio Tokyo

Domei News Agency

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, Tokyo

Tokyo Asahi ~~Shimbun~~

Tokyo Nichi - Nichi ~~Shimbun~~

~~Yorinichi~~ Shimbun

Osaka Jiji Shimpo

Osaka Asahi Shimbun

Confidential

Osaka Mainichi

Fukui Shinbun

Fukuoka Nichi - Nichi

Kyushu Nippo, Fukuoka

Gifu Nichi - Nichi Shinbun

Hokkai Times (Hokkaido)

Hokkoku Shinbun

Shinano Mainichi Shinbun, Nagano

Nagoya Shinbun

Shin Aichi, Nagoya

Hochi Shinbun, Nagoya

Miyako and Kokumin Shinbun, Nagoya

Toyama Nippo, Toyama

PREFECTURAL AND MUNICIPAL

Police Records

Chambers of Commerce

Prefectural and Municipal Records

Hospital Records

APPENDIX A

The Japanese system of wartime controls was set-up not by creating new government agencies to do new jobs, as in the case of the U. S. War Production Board, but by assigning new tasks to existing ministries and industrial combinations. Cartelization of its industries having been previously fostered under governmental control by the Japanese, it was expedient for the government to extend and implement a system of industrial government with which its people had considerable experience. Thus, under Article 18 of the revised National General Mobilization Law, 1 March 1941, the government was authorized to bring together by Imperial Ordinance into government controlled organizations all enterprises in the nation. This authorization was implemented by the Major Industries Organization Ordinance (Juyo Kogyo Dantai Rei) of 29 August 1941, which set-up in each of the several essential industries a National Control Association, (Tosei Kai) and subordinate Area Control Guilds, (Tosei Kumiai). To these control organizations was given the power to plan and control every phase of the members' industrial life (See accompanying chart).

In wielding these powers, the National Control Associations were dominated by presidents appointed by the competent Minister from among men prominent in the industry. In addition the competent Minister held a number of direct powers over the control organizations by which it was ensured that each industrialist and his representative controlling organization would operate according to the government's policy. Apparently, however, the control organizations were permitted considerable

Confidential

autonomy in matters of financing, material supply, labor and designating quotas for the different enterprises. The extent to which the cartels already in existence dominated the control organizations is demonstrated by the background of many of the presidents of the various Control Associations. (See Table #1).

To the Control Associations set up under the Major Industries Organizations Ordinance, the government by the Transfer of Administrative Authority Law, 18 February 1942, transferred wide governmental powers. The Associations could grant authorizations under the National Mobilization Law, and could control the movement of commodities under the Exports and Imports Temporary Management Law. The Association's officials were considered government officials and its orders were given the force of law. Additional administrative authority was transferred to the associations by the Transfer of Administrative Authority Ordinance of 21 January 1943.

The system of industrial control organizations was extended under the Commerce and Industry Association Law, (Shoko Kumiai Ho) of 1 July 1943. This law organized persons engaged in a particular industry in a suitable area into a Control Guild for that area, but did not require a national association for each such industry. For minor differences between the powers of such Guilds and the Control Guilds established for key industries see accompanying chart.

The Commerce and Industry Association Law also provided for the combination of small industrialists and cooperatives and associations into Facilities Guilds, which appear to have been voluntary cooperative management associations. The Control Guilds and Facilities Guilds set up under this Law were to be coordinated under a national Commerce and Industry Association

Confidential

Control Assembly.

For purposes of horizontal coordination and control, the power to allot materials and manpower among the respective industries has rested since October 1943, in the Munitions Ministry. This Ministry in turn works through the Presidents of the local Administrative Districts in matters of controlling the Control Guilds in areas within the respective districts.

In addition to the controls over privately owned industries provided by the two edicts considered above, at least two government corporations to provide and handle stockpiles of vital materials and machinery have been set up by the Essential Materials Supervision Corporation Law, (Juyo Busshi Kanri Eidam-Po) 24 February 1942 and the Industrial Equipment Corporation Law, (Sangyo Setsubi Eidam-Po) 1943.

TABLE I

Key Industries Control Associations
(8/29/41 - 7/1/43)

Association	Date of Establishment	Presidents	Members
1. Iron & Steel Control Ass'n.	20 Nov. 41	HIRAO, Hachisaburo (Ex managing director of Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co., a Mitsubishi Subsidiary.)	48 co's, 1 guild
2. Coal Control Ass'n.	26 Nov. 41	MATSUMOTO, Kenjiro (MITSUI director, Pres. Japan Mining Ass'n. and Nippon Coal Co.)	24 co's, 7 guilds
3. Mining Control Ass'n.	18 Dec. 41	ITO, Bunkichi (Baron). (Pres. Japan Mining Co., Nihon Sangyo K.K., Taiwan Mining Co.)	35 co's, 5 guilds
4. Cement Control Ass'n.	18 Dec. 41	ASANO, Soichiro (Head of House of ASANO)	20 co's
5. Rolling Stock Control Ass'n.	22 Dec. 41	SHIMA, Yasujiro	90 co's
6. Precision Mach. Control Ass'n.	10 Jan. 42	HARA, Seimei (Pres. Osaka Kikai Kosakusho)	516 co's
7. Electric Machinery Control Ass'n.	12 Jan. 42	YASUKAWA, Daigoro (Pres. YASUKAWA Electric Wks.)	245 co's
8. Industrial Machinery Control Ass'n.	15 Jan. 42	OKOCHI, Masatoshi (Founder RIKEN Concerns)	634 co's
9. Trade Control Ass'n.	27 Jan. 42	NANGO, Saburo (Chief Director Japan Cotton Traders Ass'n.)	83 co's, 90 guilds
10. Metal Industry Control Ass'n.	15 Jan. 42	SUZUKI, Hajime (15 Jan. 42 - 15 Jan. 45) NAKAGAWA, Suekichi (15 Jan. 45 _____) (Pres. FURUKAWA Elec. Ind.; Nippon Light Metal Co.)	216 co's; 2 control guilds; 6 industrial guilds

Confidential

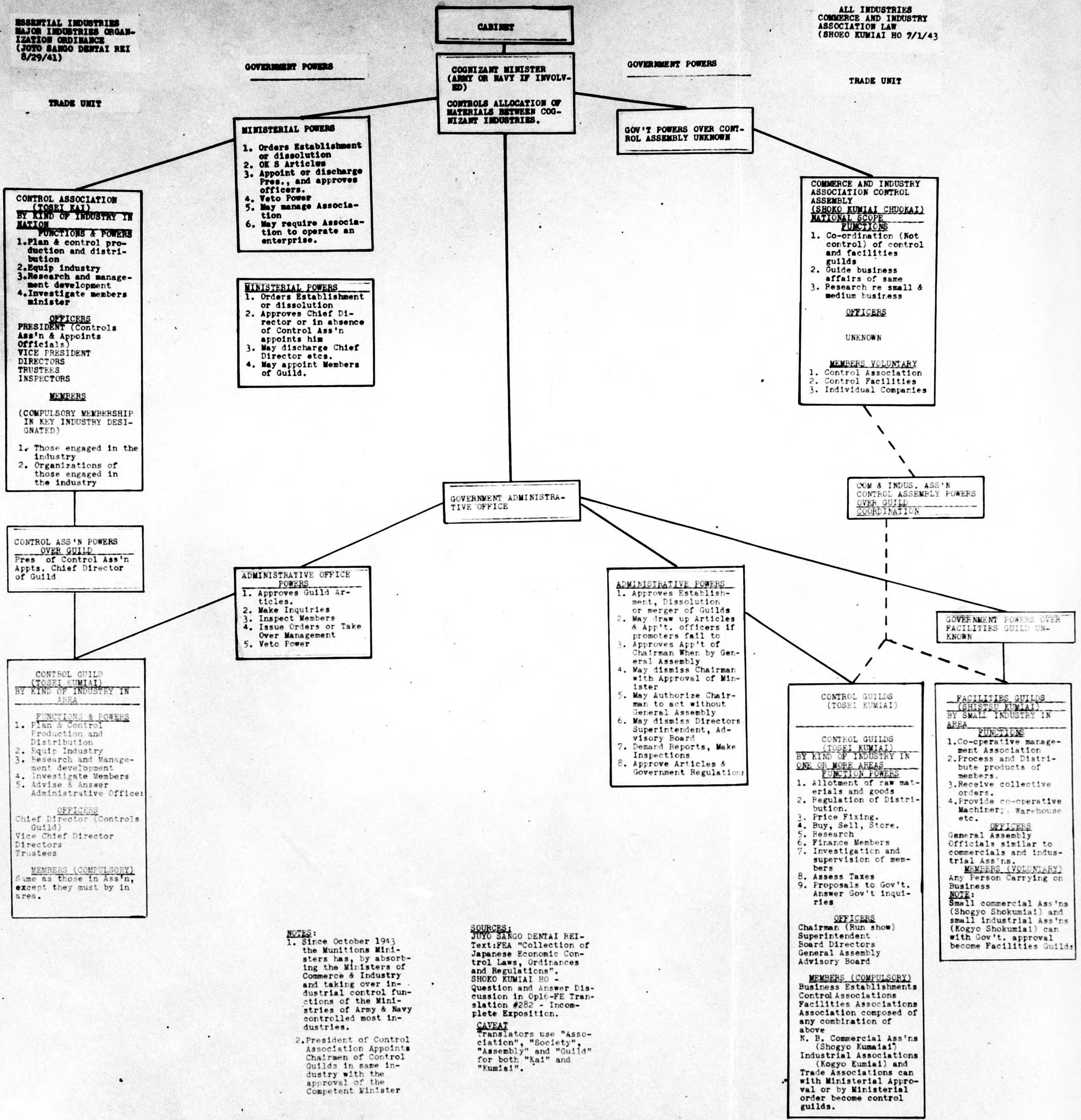
TABLE I (continued)

11. Automobile Control Ass'n.	24 Dec. 41	SUZUKI, Shigeyasu	7 co's
12. Shipbuilding Control Ass'n.	28 Jan. 42	SHIBA, Koshiro (Pres. Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. Ltd.; Nippon Optical Ind. Co.)	20 co's; 5 guilds; 5 councils
13. R.R. Line Control Ass'n.	30 May 42.	NAKAGAWA, Seisa (Dir. Tokyo Yokohama Elec. Ry. Co., Tobu Ry. Co.)	370 co's
14. Light Metals Control Ass'n.	1 Sept. 42	OYA, Atsushi	34 co's
15. Cotton and Staple Fire Control Ass'n.	1 Sept. 42	INOUE, Kiyoshi	24 co's, 68 guilds
16. Rayon & Silk Control Ass'n.	1 Sept. 42	KARASHIMA, Asahiko (Member MITSUI Bussan K.K., Chairman Toyo Rayon Co.)	39 co's, 84 guilds
17. Wool Control Ass'n.	19 Sept. 42	TSURUMI, Sakio (Pres. Trade Union Central Ass'n., Tokyo Mouselin-de-Laine Co.; V. Pres. Chamber of Com. & Industry)	28 co's, 10 guilds
18. Hemp Control Ass'n.	19 Sept. 42	SHIKANO, Noboru	12 co's, 10 guilds
19. Oil & Fats Control Ass'n. (Amalgamated with Chemical Industries Control Ass'n. 8 March 1945)	19 Sept. 42	FUJITA, Masasuke (Pres. FUJITA & Co., Nippon Sulphuric Acid Co.)	30 co's, 7 guilds
20. Leather Control Ass'n.	21 Sept. 42	SUZUKI, Kumataro	34 co's, 2 guilds
21. Chemical Ind. Control Ass'n.	21 Sept. 42	SUZUKI, Chuji (Pres. SUZUKI Shoten, Toshin Elec. Co., Showa Denko K.K., Nippon Fertilizer Co.; Chairman Showa Fertilizer Co.)	129 co's, 4 guilds
22. Rubber Control Ass'n.	21 Sept. 42	HAYASHI, Genji (Appt. 1-25-43)	_____

TENTATIVE CHART OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION
Under Essential Industries Organization Ordinance and Commerce and Industry Association Law

ALL INDUSTRIES
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
ASSOCIATION LAW
(SHOHO KUMIAI HO 7/1/43)

ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES
MAJOR INDUSTRIES ORGANIZATION
ORDINANCE
(JOTO SANGO DENTAI REI
8/29/41)



MINISTERIAL POWERS

1. Orders Establishment or dissolution
2. OK & Articles
3. Appoint or discharge Pres., and approves officers.
4. Veto Power
5. May manage Association
6. May require Association to operate an enterprise.

MINISTERIAL POWERS

1. Orders Establishment or dissolution
2. Approves Chief Director or in absence of Control Ass'n appoints him
3. May discharge Chief Director etc.
4. May appoint Members of Guild.

GOV'T POWERS OVER CONTROL ASSEMBLY UNKNOWN

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION CONTROL ASSEMBLY (SHOKO KUMIAI CHUOKAI) NATIONAL SCOPE

FUNCTIONS

1. Co-ordination (Not control) of control and facilities guilds
2. Guide business affairs of same
3. Research re small & medium business

OFFICERS

UNKNOWN

MEMBERS VOLUNTARY

1. Control Association
2. Control Facilities
3. Individual Companies

CONTROL ASSOCIATION (TOSEI KAI) BY KIND OF INDUSTRY IN NATION

FUNCTIONS & POWERS

1. Plan & control production and distribution
2. Equip industry
3. Research and management development
4. Investigate members

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT (Controls Ass'n & Appoints Officials)
VICE PRESIDENT
DIRECTORS
TRUSTEES
INSPECTORS

MEMBERS

(COMPULSORY MEMBERSHIP IN KEY INDUSTRY DESIGNATED)

1. Those engaged in the industry
2. Organizations of those engaged in the industry

CONTROL ASS'N POWERS OVER GUILD

Pres. of Control Ass'n
Appts. Chief Director of Guild

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE POWERS

1. Approves Guild Articles.
2. Make Inquiries
3. Inspect Members
4. Issue Orders or Take Over Management
5. Veto Power

ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

1. Approves Establishment, Dissolution or merger of Guilds
2. May draw up Articles & App't. officers if promoters fail to
3. Approves App't of Chairman When by General Assembly
4. May dismiss Chairman with Approval of Minister
5. May Authorize Chairman to act without General Assembly
6. May dismiss Directors Superintendent, Advisory Board
7. Demand Reports, Make Inspections
8. Approve Articles & Government Regulations

CONTROL GUILD (TOSEI KUMIAI) BY KIND OF INDUSTRY IN AREA

FUNCTIONS & POWERS

1. Plan & Control Production and Distribution
2. Equip Industry
3. Research and Management development
4. Investigate Members
5. Advise & Answer Administrative Offices

OFFICERS

Chief Director (Controls Guild)
Vice Chief Director
Directors
Trustees

MEMBERS (COMPULSORY)

Same as those in Ass'n, except they must be in area.

GOVERNMENT POWERS OVER FACILITIES GUILD UNKNOWN

CONTROL GUILDS (TOSEI KUMIAI)

CONTROL GUILDS (TOSEI KUMIAI) BY KIND OF INDUSTRY IN ONE OR MORE AREAS

FUNCTION POWERS

1. Allotment of raw materials and goods
2. Regulation of Distribution.
3. Price Fixing.
4. Buy, Sell, Store.
5. Research
6. Finance Members
7. Investigation and supervision of members
8. Assess Taxes
9. Proposals to Gov't. Answer Gov't inquiries

OFFICERS

Chairman (Run show)
Superintendent
Board Directors
General Assembly
Advisory Board

MEMBERS (COMPULSORY)

Business Establishments
Control Associations
Facilities Associations
Association composed of any combination of above

N. B. Commercial Ass'ns (Shogyo Kumiai) Industrial Associations (Kogyo Kumiai) and Trade Associations can with Ministerial approval or by Ministerial order become control guilds.

FACILITIES GUILDS (SHIETSU KUMIAI) BY SMALL INDUSTRY IN AREA

FUNCTIONS

1. Co-operative management Association
2. Process and Distribute products of members.
3. Receive collective orders.
4. Provide co-operative Machinery, Warehouse etc.

OFFICERS

General Assembly
Officials similar to commercial and industrial Ass'ns.

MEMBERS (VOLUNTARY)

Any Person Carrying on Business

NOTE:

Small commercial Ass'ns (Shogyo Shokumiai) and small industrial Ass'ns (Kogyo Shokumiai) can with Gov't. approval become Facilities Guilds.

NOTES:

1. Since October 1943 the Munitions Ministers has, by absorbing the Ministers of Commerce & Industry and taking over industrial control functions of the Ministries of Army & Navy controlled most industries.
2. President of Control Association Appoints Chairmen of Control Guilds in same industry with the approval of the Competent Minister

SOURCES:

JUYO SANGO DENTAI REI-Text:FEA "Collection of Japanese Economic Control Laws, Ordinances and Regulations".
SHOKO KUMIAI HO - Question and Answer Discussion in Opic-FE Translation #282 - Incomplete Exposition.

CAVEAT

Translators use "Association", "Society", "Assembly" and "Guild" for both "Kai" and "Kumiai".