KENJIRO MATSUMOTO: Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association; former Cabinet Advisor.

1870 Oct.	Born Fukuoka City. Son of late Baron Koiichiro Yasukawa. Married Hideko, daughter of late Fleet Admiral Viscount Inouye. Adopted by uncle, a samurai of the Fukuoka clan, and assumed the name of Matsumoto
*	Studied at Harvard University
1923	Succeeded to family estate.
*	President Japan Colliery Company, Kaho Mining Company, Kurosaki Pottery Industrial Company, Kyushu Hydro-Electric Company, Kyushu Seiko (Steel Works) K.K., and Yasukawa-Matsumoto G.K. Chairman Showa Company; Director, Mitsui Trust Company, Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Nippon Dantal Life Insurance Company and Nippon Iron Works; Advisor, Meiji Mining Company and Yasukawa Electric Machine Works.
1941-44	President of Coal Control Association.
1943 Sept.	Appointed Cabinet Advisor.
1944	Appointed Director of IRAA.

Address: 133, Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

TAKAYOSHI (TAKAYEIKI) MATSUMURO: Councilor in New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association (appointed 1944).

TSURUHEI MATSUNO: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1883 Dec.	Born Kumamoto Prefecture. Son of Chohachi Matsuno. Married Takino, sister of Shunsaku Noda. Manager, Seiyukai Party.
1931	Parliamentary Vice Minister of Home Affairs.
1940 Jan. July	Railway Minister in Yonai Cabinet.
*	President, Refined Camphor Company and Kikuchi Electric Railway Company. Director, Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha, Kanegafuchi Soda Company, Chosen Spinning and Weaving Company and Manchuria Hemp Manufacturing Company.
1944	Director of IRAA. President of Patriotic Labor Society. Member House of Representatives for many years.
1945	Member Wartime Commodity Prince Investigation Council.

Address: 2, Mita Tsuna-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

YOSUKE MATSUOKA

1880 Mar.	Born Yamaguchi Prefecture. Son of Sanjuro Matsuoka Married Ryuko, daughter of Keita Shin.
1892	Sent to United States for education.
1900	Graduated University of Oregon, law. Received LL.D. from same in 1933.

1904	Student consul, Shanghai.
1906	Chief, Foreign Affairs Section, Kwantung Government.
1907	Secretary Foreign Office.
1908	Third Secretary, Legation in Belgium.
1909	Third Secretary, Legation in China and Consul at Shanghai.
1912	Second Secretary, Embassy in Russia.
1914	First Secretary, Embassy at Washington.
*	Director, Information Bureau, Foreign Office.
1917	Secretary to Foreign Minister.
1918	Secretary to Premier.
1919	Member Japanese delegation to Paris Peace Conference.
1921-26	Director South Manchuria Railway Company.
1927	Vice President South Manchuria Railway Company.
1930-32	Elected to House of Representatives on Seiyukai ticket.
1933	Chief delegate to League of Nations in connection with Manchurian Incident and responsible for Japanese withdrawal from League.
1933	Resigned from House, advocating dissolution of political parties.
1935-39	President South Manchuria Railway Company.
1937-Jan. 1940	Member Cabinet Advisory Council.
1940 July-1941 July	Foreign Minister in 2nd Konoye Cabinet.
1940 July-Sept.	Minister of overseas Affairs concurrently.
1941 July 16	Resigned as Foreign Minister.

Address: 381, Sendagaya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

At the age of 12 was sent to U.S. for education. Attended grammar school in Oakland, California, high school in Portland, Oregon, law school at University of Oregon. To pay expenses he hoed fields for Japanese truck gardners, waited on table and worked in Seattle hotel. Became bitter over racial discrimination but in later years conspicuously expressed gratitude to American woman who befriended him during his struggle for education.(20)

Became internationally famous as head of Japanese delegation which quit League of Nations Assembly Hall in 1933 when Assembly adopted report condemning Japanese actions in Manchuria. Presented his country's case in forceful and eloquent manner which attracted wide attention. His intense patriotism, political ability, and energetic and forceful manner made him popular with Japanese Army and the numerous patriotic societies.(20)

Resigned from Diet and the Seiyukai in 1933 and organized Seito Kaisho Renmei (Society for the Dissolution of Political Parties), which aimed to do away with political parties and bring about "Showa Revolution" and return of all power to Throne.(98)

As President of South Manchuria Railway steered the company through difficult transitional period and launched it on new tasks and aims. Established the important Research Bureau, shale oil, and coal liquefaction projects.(99)

The Tripartite Axis Pact of 27 September 1940 was concluded not long after Matsuoka became Foreign Minister. Its strongly implied threat toward U.S. was discounted by the pro-Axis Foreign Minister who told Ambassador Grew that the alliance was really a contribution to world peace. Visited Europe in spring of 1941 and concluded the Russo-Japanese Neutrality at Moscow on 13 April.

Germany's attack on Russia the following June caused a reversal of feeling toward Matsuoka, however, and he resigned on 16 July 1941. Since that time he has taken little part in public affairs. Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" repeatedly refers to the bellicose attitude toward U.S. that Matsuoka displayed during their negotiations, although they were personally on quite friendly terms.

CHINJIRO MATSUURA: Member Privy Council.

1872 June	Born Ehime Prefecture. Son of So Matsuura.
1898	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Councilor Education Department, Secretary to Education Minister.
1907	Dispatched to Germany.
*	Director, Special School Affairs Bureau of Education Department.
*	Vice Minister of Education.
*	President, Keijo Imperial University.
1929-36	President, Kyushu Imperial University.
1930	Member House of Peers.
1938 Feb.	Member Privy Council.
1940 Jan.July	Education Minister in Yonai Cabinet. Professor emeritus Kyushu University.

Address: 49 Myogadani-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

HIROMASA MATSUZAKA: Minister of Justice.

1884 Mar.	Born Kyoto Prefecture. Son of Kinzaburo Matsuzaka. Married Miki, sister of Naoyuki Kumagai.
1910	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Entered Justice Ministry.
*	Procurator Tokyo and Nagoya Local Courts; Tokyo District Court; Tokyo Court of Appeal.
1921	Sent to Europe and America on inspection tour.
*	Chief Procurator, Yokohama District Court.
*	Procurator Supreme Court.
1935	Procurator, Tokyo Court of Appeal.
*	Director, Criminal Affairs Bureau of Justice Ministry.
1939	Chief Procurator, Tokyo Court of Appeal.
1941 July - 1944 July	Procurator General of Supreme Court.
1944 July	Minister of Justice in Koiso Cabinet
1945 Apr.	Minister of Justice in Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 43, Seishu 1-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Follower of Baron Hiranuma. Has had consistent record of strong suppression of Japanese Communists. (100)

H.I.H. Major Prince TAKAHITO MIKASA (Mikasa-no-miya): Member Privy Council.

1915 Dec.	Born Tokyo. Fourth son of late Emperor Taisho and youngest brother of reigning Emperor.
1932	Graduated Middle School Course of Peers' School.
1936	Graduated Military Academy; Attached to 15th Regiment, Cavalry, as cadet.
1935	Attained his majority, granted name of Mikasa and founded a new house.
1943	Staff Officer of Expeditionary Forces in China.
1944 Feb.	Transferred to Army Staff of Imperial Headquarters.
1944 Oct.	Transferred to Army Aviation Headquarters.

Address: Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

HIROSHI MINAMI: Member Privy Council.

1869 Oct.	Born Toyama Prefecture. Son of Kakubei Iwama and adopted by Minami family. Married Misao, daughter of Naoshi Minami.
1896	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University, joined Civil Service.
1907	Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation.
1908-12	Chief Secretary of Saionji Cabinet.
1912	Member House of Peers.
1913	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture.
1918	Vice Minister of Education.
*	Governor General of Formosa.
1932-34	Communications Minister in Saito Cabinet
1936	Appointed member Privy Council.

Address: 6 Sakae-dori 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Former member of the Kenkyu Club, a branch of the now defunct Seiyukai, largest group in the Upper House.

General JIRO MINAMI (Retd.): President, Political Association of Great Japan; former Member Privy Council.

1874 Aug.	Born Oita Prefecture. Son of Kihei Minami. Married Kaku, niece of Yoshikazu Miyazaki.
1895	Graduated Military Academy.
1900	Captain. Company Commander.
1903	Graduated Army Staff College.
1904-05	Company Commander in Russo-Japanese War.
1905	Major, Cavalry.
1910	Lieutenant Colonel, Cavalry.
1912-13	Instructor Army Staff College.
1914-16	Commander 13th Regiment.
1915	Colonel, Cavalry.
1917-18	Chief, Cavalry Section, Military Affairs Bureau, War Department.

1919	Major General.
1919-20	Commander of troops stationed in China.
1921	Commander, Third Brigade, Cavalry.
1922	Commandant, Army Cavalry School.
1923	Commandant, Military Academy.
1924-25	Inspector General of Cavalry.
1926	Commander 16th Division.
1927-28	Vice Chief of General Staff Office.
1929	Commander Chosen Army.
1930	General.
1931	First Inspector Extraordinary; Minister of War in Wakatsuki Cabinet; member Supreme Military Council.
1934-36	Commander in Chief Kwantung Army, concurrently Ambassador to Manchukuo.
1936	Retired from active service.
1936-42	Governor General of Korea.
*	Appointed Privy Councilor
1945 Mar.	President Political Association of Great Japan (Dai Nippon Seijikai)

Address: Unknown.

As Minister of War in 1931, Minami was responsible for the progressive occupation of Manchuria by the Kwantung Army--this despite his promises to the Wakatsuki Cabinet that the zone of activities of the Kwantung Army would not be enlarged further. The resultant inability of the government to carry out its promises to the League of Nations brought about the resignation of the Wakatsuki cabinet. While Governor General of Korea, Minami administered the country very strictly, bringing back the so-called "barracks rule". (20)

Minami was chosen from among several prominent Japanese considered for the presidency of the Political Association of Great Japan, organized in March 1945 to supersede the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.

CHUZO MITSUCHI: Member Privy Council.

1871 June.	Born Kagawa Prefecture. Son of Seikichi Miyawaki and adopted by Mitsuchi family. Married Natsuko, daughter of S. Kato.
1897	Graduated Tokyo Higher Normal School.
1897-1901	Studied pedagogy in England and Germany.
*	Professor, Tokyo Higher Normal School.
*	Councilor, Finance Department.
*	Parliamentary Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
1927 Apr. June	Education Minister in Tanaka Cabinet.
1927 June-1921 July	Minister of Finance in Tanaka Cabinet.
1931	Communications Minister in Inukai Cabinet.
1932	Railways Minister in Saito Cabinet.
1940 July	Appointed member Privy Council.
	Elected Member House of Representatives eleven times since 1908.

Address: 16 Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

In 1931 was backed by Seiyukai, political party dissolved in 1940.

Former editor of Tokyo Nichi Nichi. Served at one.time as Councilor in Education Department of Chosen Government. (1)

CHOGORO MIYAGI: Former Minister of Justice. Member House of Peers.

1878	Born Saitama Prefecture. Son of Tojiro Miyagi. Married Tamayo, daughter of Hisanojo Ueda.
1906	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
1908	Judge.
*	Judge, Tokyo District Court.
*	Procurator, Tokyo Court of Appeal.
*	Established Juvenile Preservation System in Justice Ministry.
1918	Sent to Europe and America to inspect judicature.
*	Chief Procurator, Nagasaki Court of Appeals.
1939 Aug.	Minister of Justice in Abe Cabinet.
1940 Jan.	Appointed to House of Peers.
1940	

Address: 730, Kamiochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

MITSUO MIYATA: Member House of Peers. Chief Secretary New Asia Movement Consultative Committee of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1878 Nov.	Born. Son of Ukichi Miyata. Married Tsuya, daughter of Tasaburo Sugiura.
1905	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
	Secretary, House of Peers:
	Advisor, Cabinet Statistics Bureau.
	Governor, Fukushima Prefecture.
	Chief Secretary of Cabinet.
	Superintendent General of Metropolitan Police Board.
	Chairman, Japan Catholic Society.
1943	
1943 May- 1944 Aug.	Director General, East Asia Development Headquarters of IRAA.
1944 Mar.	Appointed member of National Movement Liaison Headquarters.
1944	Chief Secretary New Asia Movement Consultative Committee of IRAA.

Address: 16, Nagazumi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Major General Count NAOYOSHI (NAOSUKE) MIZOGUCHI (Retd.): Member House of Peers.

1878 Apr.	Born son of Count Naomasa Mizoguchi.
1898	Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lt., Artillery.
	Graduated Military Staff College.
1904-05	Fought in Russo-Japanese War.
*	Attached to divisions at Hiroshima, Zentsuji, Utsonomiya.

*	Chief Artillery Section, Ministry of War.
*	Member Military Technical Committee.
1925	Councilor in War Ministry.
1929-30	Parliamentary Vice Minister of War.
1934 (?)	Member House of Peers.
1942	Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved)
1944 Nov.	Again appointed Director IRAPS to succeed Count Tadamasa Sakai.

Address: Higashi-Kotsubo, Zushi, Kanagawa Prefecture (1942)

A senior member of Kenkyukai, largest of House of Peers groups and formerly affiliated with Seiyukai, political party dissolved in 1940.

ITARO MIZUNO: Former Bureau Chief, Greater East Asia Ministry; Minister to Thailand.

1896 June	Born Shizuoka Prefecture; eldest son of Tsunejiro Mizuno; m. Sumi, 2nd d. of Yasamatsu Shimizu.
1920	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University in law.
1922	Attache, Japanese Embassy Belgium.
1925	Third Secretary, Japanese Embassy, France.
1928	In Commercial Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office.
1935	Chief, Second Section, Research Bureau, Foreign Office.
*	Chief, First Section, Commercial Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office.
1938 July	Chief, Third and Fourth Sections, same.
1939 Mar.	Director, Commercial Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office.
1942 May	Director, South Seas Bureau. Foreign Office.
1942 Nov. 1	Director, Southern Affairs Bureau, Greater East Asia Ministry
1944 Nov.	Appointed Minister to Thailand.

Address: 22 Ichigaya, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Is credited with some clever wire pulling which brought negotiations for trade agreements with Thailand and French Indo-China to a successful conclusion, when Great Britain, Netherlands and United States imposed freezing orders on Japan prior to outbreak of Pacific war. A Japanese source reported him as saying: "Well, do it if you dare! We shall also have something to say. We can get along all right inside the Co-prosperity Sphere and withdraw all our officials from abroad." (66)

RENTARO MIZUNO (LL.D): Advisor, East Asia Development Headquarters, Imperial Rule Assistance Association; member House of Peers.

1868 Jan.	Born Tokyo; eldest son of Hachisaburo Mizuno; married Mazu, 2nd daughter of Shigeru Takashima.

SECRET

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1892	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, law; entered government service in Home Ministry.
1896	Secretary to Home Minister, late Count Taisuke Itagaki.
*	Went to Europe and America to study administration.
1911	Director Bureau Prefectural Affairs, Home Ministry.
1913	Vice Minister of Home Affairs for a time.
1916-18	Vice Minister of Home Affairs, Terauchi Cabinet.
1918 Apr. Sept.	Home Minister, Terauchi Cabinet.
1919-22	Civil Governor of Chosen.
1922 June - 1923 Sept.	Home Minister in Admiral T. Kato Cabinet.
1924 Jan. June	Home Minister in Kiyoura Cabinet.
1927 June 1928 May	Education Minister in Tanaka Cabinet.
	Member of Japan-America Society.
1943-44 Aug.	Director, East Asia Development Headquarters, IRAA.
1944	Advisor, East Asia Development Headquarters, IRAA.
1944	Councilor, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved) Member House of Peers.

Address: 61, Shirokane Saru-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Chairman, Nippon Seamen's Relief Association, Shrines Investigation Council, and Toyo Kyokai (Oriental Association); Chairman Board of Directors Sangyo Hokoku Chuo Remmei (an industrial league); Vice Chairman Kyochokai (Cooperative Society).

Granted degree of LL.D. by Ministry of Education in recognition of his authoritative knowledge of copyright legislation. Drafted Japan's copyright laws. Resigned as Minister of Education in 1928 in protest against cabinet appointment of Fusanosuke Kuhara, millionaire businessman and personal friend of Premier Tanaka, later suspected of participation in Tokyo military revolt. Speaks English. For many years a member of Seiyukai, political party dissolved in 1940. (101, 1)

On 8 March 1945 elected chairman of preparatory committee sponsoring formation of Political Association of Great Japan which superseded the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.

TAKASHI MORI: Director, General Affairs Bureau of General Headquarters, New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1895 Nov.	Born Chiba Prefecture. Son of Shin-ichiro Mori. Married Kayoko, daughter of Susumu Yoshida.
1920	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, German law.
1920	Entered Foreign Office.
1925	Third Secretary Embassy in France.
1930	Chief First Section, Information Bureau.
1931	Second Secretary, Embassy in London.
*	First Secretary, Legation in Siam and Consul General at Bangkok.

SECRET

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1939 Chief, Telegraph Section, Foreign Office.
1939 Mar. Director Cultural Bureau, Central China Liaison Department, China Affairs Board.
1940-42 Counselor of Embassy, Brazil.
1943 Minister to Hungary.
1944 Aug. Appointed Director, General Affairs Bureau of General Headquarters of New Asia Movement of IRAA.

Address: Unknown.

JIRO MORIOKA: Former Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1886 May Born Nara Prefecture. Son of Mampei Morioka. Married Toshi, daughter of Naotoshi Uchimura.
1911 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
* Entered Home Ministry.
* Police Inspector, Hyogo Prefecture.
* Police Chief, Aomori and Kanagawa Prefectures.
1926-29 Governor, Shimane, Aomori and Ibaraki Prefectures.
* Chief, Police Affairs Bureau of Chosen.
1931-33 Director Police Affairs Bureau of Home Office.
1936-40 Director General, Taiwan Government.
1944 Director, IRAPS.

Address: 623 of 4, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

SHINKUMA (NIIKUMA) MOTOJI(LL.D): Member Privy Council.

1876 Jan. Born Kagoshima Prefecture.
1902 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
* Public Procurator District Courts and Courts of Appeal.
* Director, Criminal Affairs Bureau of Justice Ministry.
* Divisional Chief, Supreme Court.
* Chief procurator, Supreme Court.
1939-41 President Supreme Court.
1942 Appointed Privy Councilor.
Publications: Books on criminology.

Address: 52, Date-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

SHOZO MURATA: Japanese Ambassador to puppet Philippine government; former Cabinet Minister.

1878 Oct. Born Tokyo. Son of Shozo Murata Senior.
Married Tatsu, daughter of Ai Iida.
1900 Graduated Tokyo Higher Commercial School; entered Osaka Shoshen Kaisha (Osaka Mail Steamship Company).
1920 Managing Director, Osaka Shoshen Kaisha.
1920 Attended Labor Conference at Genoa, Italy as advisor to delegates representing employees.

SECRET

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1934-40	President, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
	Honorary Consul of Argentina at Osaka.
	Chairman, Board of Directors, Settsu Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Nisshin Kisen (Steamship) Company and South Seas Transport Company.
	Vice President, Japan-American Society and Japan-British Society in Kansai.
	Auditor of Sumitomo Chemical Industry Company.
	Advisor, Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry.
1939	Member House of Peers by Imperial nomination.
1940 July-Sept.	Railways Minister in second Konoye Cabinet.
1940 July-Oct. 1941	Communications Minister second Konoye Cabinet.
1941 July-Oct.	Railways Minister in third Konoye Cabinet.
1941 Feb.	Advisor to Japanese Military Administration in Manila.
1943 Sept.	Appointed Ambassador to puppet Philippine government.

According to Japanese sources, Murata did a great deal to develop Philippine natural resources during his year and a half as Military Administration Advisor. (102) Described as a top flight business executive, particularly in handling steamship lines. An official report of July 1941 stated that he was formerly considered "rather pro-American". (88)

CHOKYO MURAYAMA: Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association. President Asahi Shimbun.

1894 Mar.	Born. Brother of Viscount Nagakage Okabe.
	Married Oto, adopted daughter of Ryhei Murayama, founder Asahi Shimbun-sha, and adopted into family.
1919	Graduated Political Department, Kyoto Imperial University.
1933	Succeeded to family estate.
*	Chairman, Board of Directors Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company.
*	President, Asahi Publishing Company.
1944 Sept.	Appointed director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

Address: 285, Gunke, Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

In September 1944, according to a Tokyo broadcast, the Emperor granted a silver cup to Murayama in recognition of his outstanding contribution to his country during the war. In February 1945, according to same source, he and several others were granted gifts of wooden cups by the Emperor, apparently for contribution to long-distance flights.

Fleet Admiral OSAMI NAGANO: Supreme Naval Advisor to Emperor. Member Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals.

1880 June	Born Kochi. Son of Harukichi Nagano. Married Kyoko, daughter of Masamichi Nagano and adopted by family. Wife deceased.

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1902	Graduated Naval Academy.
*	Graduated Naval Staff College.
1913-14	Language Officer, United States.
*	Commander H.I.M.S. Nisshin and Iwato.
*	Section Chief, Personnel Bureau, Navy Ministry.
*	Captain, H.I.M.S. Hirato.
1920-23	Naval Attache in Washington.
*	Staff, Naval Construction Board.
*	Commander, Third Naval Corps.
*	Commander, Training Squadron.
1929	President, Naval Academy.
1930	Vice Chief of Naval General Staff.
1931	Chief delegate to Naval Conference in Geneva.
1933	Commander, Yokosuka Naval Station; Member Supreme War Council.
1934	Promoted Admiral.
1935	Chief delegate to London Naval Conference.
1936 May	
1937 June	Navy Minister in Hirota Cabinet.
1937 Dec.	Commander, First and Combined Fleets.
1941 Feb. 1944	Chief of Naval General Staff.
1943 June	Fleet Admiral. Named to Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals.
1944 Feb.	Supreme Naval Advisor to Emperor.

Address: 229, Ishikawa-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

A capable organizer whose executive ability and leadership secured for him not only great success but also the wholehearted cooperation of his subordinates. Not considered brilliant, yet attained the highest naval, diplomatic and political positions through his imperturbable stability of character. In 1941 considered an authority on American affairs. (103) In September 1942 the Italian King bestowed the Order of St. Mauritius upon Admiral Nagano.

CHIKUMEI NAKAJIMA: Former Councilor in Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved); member House of Representatives.

1888 Jan.	Born Gumma Prefecture. Son of Kumekichi Nakajima. Unmarried.
*	Graduated Naval Engineering School, appointed engineer Sub Lieutenent on graduation.
*	Sent to Europe and America to study aeronautic industry.
1917	Resigned from Naval service with rank of Lieutenant and founded Nakajima Aircraft Company.
*	President Nakajima Aircraft Company.
*	Parliamentary Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry.
1937 June	
1939 Jan.	Railways Minister, First Konoye Cabinet.
1930-40	President Seiyukai Party (reformist faction).
1940	Member Cabinet Advisory Council.
1942	Member greater East Asia Sphere Establishment Administration in Cabinet. Counselor IRAPS.

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Elected Member House of Representatives several times.

Address: 2, 1-chome Ichigaya Kaga-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Industrialist, aircraft engineer and politician. Was head of larger of two factions in Seiyukai, his faction wholeheartedly supporting Konoye Government in 1937. (90)

YADANJI NAKAJIMA: Former director in Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved); member House of Representatives.

1886 June	Born Kochi Prefecture.
1912	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Entered Finance Ministry; councilor, Monopoly Bureau; Secretary to Finance Minister.
*	Secretary to late Premier Yuko Hamaguchi.
1931	Councilor Railway Department in Wakatsuki Cabinet.
1936	Parliamentary Vice Minister of Finance.
*	Director Minseito, political party dissolved in 1940.
1940	Joined Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Address: 3 Mukogacka Yayoi-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Elected to Diet six times from Tokyo. In December 1944 lectured in Osaka in IRAPS nation wide movement for decisive Japanese victory.

MASARU NAKAYAMA: Councilor to New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1919	Graduated Tung Wen College.
*	Served local section of South Manchuria Railway Company.
*	Entered information department of Foreign Office.
*	Professor, Kienhuo University of Manchukuo.
1944	Councilor to New Asia Movement of IRAA.

Address: 206, Izumi, Komae-mura, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo.

General Baron TAKEJI NARA (Retd.): Member Privy Council.

1868	Born Tochigi Prefecture. Son of Hikoichiro Nara.
1889	Married Mitsu, daughter of Y. Umeda.
1894-95	Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Artillery.
1896	Took part in Japan-China War.
1899	Captain.
1901	Graduated Army Staff College.
1904-05	Major.
1910	Lieutenant Colonel. Participated Russo Japanese War.
1912	Colonel.
	Chief Ordnance Section, Military Affairs Directorate, War Department.

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1913-14 Senior Adjutant to Minister of War.
1914 Major General.
1915 Chief, General Staff of Japanese troops stationed in China.
1916-17 Chief, Military Affairs Directorate, War Department.
1918 Lieutenant General,
1919 Attached to General Staff Office.
1920-21 Accompanied Crown Prince (present Emperor) to Europe as Aide de Camp.
1922 Aide de Camp to Emperor.
1924 General.
1933 Created Baron.
1937 Appointed member Privy Council.
Member Retired Admirals and Generals Association.

Address: 160, 1-chome, Kashiwagi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

TOSHIMA NISHIKATA: Former Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

Member House of Representatives. Member National Research Committee and Cabinet's Spiritual Mobilization Headquarters. Mining enterpriser.

General TOSHIZO (JUZO) NISHIO (Retd.): Former member Supreme Military Council; Governor, Tokyo Metropolis.

1881 Oct. Born Tottori Prefecture; m. Toshiko, 3rd daughter of Tadatoshi Sakai.
1903 Graduated Military Academy with highest honors; 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry.
1904-05 Participated Russo-Japanese War with 40th Infantry.
1905 1st Lieutenant, Infantry.
1909 Captain, Infantry.
1910 Graduated from Army Staff College, 2nd in class.
1916 Major, Infantry.
1920 Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry.
1920-21 Adjutant, War Ministry.
1922 Attached to 10th Infantry Regiment (Okayama)
1923- Colonel, Infantry.
1923-24 Instructor in military science, Army Staff College.
1925 Commander, 40th Infantry Regiment (Tottori)
1926-28 Chief, 1st Section, Office Inspector General of Military Training.
1929 Major General; Commander, 39th Infantry Brigade.
1930 Attached to Central Ordnance Depot; concurrently Chairman, Military Inquiry Committee, War Ministry.
1932 Chief, 4th Bureau, Army General Staff.
1934 Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army.
1936 Mar. Vice Chief, Army General Staff.
1937 Mar. Commander, Imperial Guards Division.
1937 Aug. Sent to North China on secret mission.
1938 Apr. Inspector General of Military Training and concurrently member, Supreme Military Council.

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1939 Aug.	General
1939 Sept.	Commander in Chief, Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.
1941 Mar.	Member, Supreme Military Council.
1943 May.	Retired from army.
1944 July	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis; Chief, Yokohama Sea Transportation Bureau; and Chief, Yokohama Admiralty Court, concurrently.
1945 Jan.	President, Metropolitan Tokyo Decentralization of School Children Protective Association.

Address: 67, Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Typical staff officer, quiet, modest, and without political affiliations. Formerly spoken of as authority on Japanese war plans with respect to Russia. Reputed to have been drafter of "Compendium of Combat" (Santo Kyo), army handbook. (21, 104)

Admiral NAOKUNI NOMURA: Member Supreme Military Council.

1885 May	Born Kagoshima Prefecture. Married Yoshiyo, daughter of Kiichiro Aomori.
1908	Graduated Naval Academy.
*	Graduated Naval Staff College.
1919-24	Resident Naval Officer in Germany, submarine research.
1929	Naval Attache, Embassy in Germany.
1930	Attended London Arms Conference.
*	Captain of H.I.M.S. Haguro and Kaga.
1934	Director, Submarine School.
*	Commander, Second Submarine Squadron.
*	Chief of Staff, Combined Fleet.
1936	Chief, Third Department, Naval Staff Board.
1936	Naval Attache, Japanese Embassy in China. Promoted to Vice Admiral.
1939 Dec.- 1940 Oct.	Commander in Chief, Japanese Fleet in North China.
1940-43	Member Japanese-German-Italian Joint Specialist Commission in Berlin.
1943 Aug.	Appointed member Supreme Military Council.
1943 Oct.	Commander in Chief, Kure Naval Station.
1944 March	Admiral.
1944 July	Navy Minister in Tojo Cabinet; appointed member Supreme Military Council.
1944 Aug.	Commander in Chief, Yokosuka Naval Station.
1944 Sept.	Appointed Commander in Chief, Surface Escort Force (Sea Convoy)
1945 May 1	Relieved of above command; appointed member Supreme Military Council.

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1945 May 3 Appointed Inspector General of Maritime Transportation.

Address: Unknown

A submarine expert, diplomat and administrator.

Considered political rather than technical representative of Japanese Navy when at Berlin as Naval Attache. As head of Japanese Naval Mission in Berlin, reported to have played a leading role in negotiations which resulted in 1940 Tripartite Axis Pact. (105) During his stay in Germany, Nomura, wearing a German naval officer's uniform, was on board a submarine in an engagement in which an Allied ammunition ship was torpedoed. For this he received the Iron Cross, First Class. (106) On 17 July 1944 he entered the Tojo Cabinet as Navy Minister, but the Cabinet fell within a day or two after his appointment.

Relief from sea convoy command and appointment to Supreme Military Council were part of drastic shakeup of high-ranking naval personnel announced by Japanese Navy Ministry on 1 May 1945.

TADAO OASA: Former Cabinet Minister; member of House of Representatives.

1889 July	Born Kumamoto Prefecture. Son of Kozaburo Oasa. Married Setsu, daughter of S. Nishino.
1914	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; entered Civil Service.
"	Secretary to Prime Minister.
"	Elected to House of Representatives since 1924.
1929	Parliamentary Councilor of Education Ministry.
"	Chief Secretary of Minseito.
1943 Apr.-1944 July	Minister without Portfolio in Tojo Cabinet. Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

Address: 548 Kami Osaki 2-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo.

Formerly chief of Executive Members Conference of IRAPS, working as such within Diet Executive Directors Association.

NAOSHI OHARA (OHARA): Member House of Peers.

1877 Jan.	Born Niigata Prefecture. Son of Keijiro Tanaka and adopted by Tomotada Ohara. Married Hiroko, daughter of Yasoya Ikoma.
1902	Graduate Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; entered juridical service.
1923	Chief procurator of Nagasaki Court of Appeal.
"	Chief procurator of Yokohama and Tokyo District Courts.
1924	Procurator, Supreme Court.
1927	Vice Minister of Justice.
1931-34	President, Tokyo Court of Appeal.
1934-36	Minister of Justice of Okada Cabinet.

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1939 Aug.-
1940 Jan. Home Minister and concurrently Welfare Minister of Abe Cabinet.

* Appointed member House of Peers.

Address: 23, Naka-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

General KOTARO NAKAMURA: Member Supreme Military Council.

1881 Aug. Born Ishikawa Prefecture. Son of Yoshifusa Ishikawa and adopted by Nakamura family. Married Yuki, daughter of Tobun Senda.
1902 Graduated Military Academy.
1911 Graduated Military Staff College.
1921 Military Attache in Sweden and Denmark.
1922 Regimental Commander.
1923-26 Senior Adjutant, War Department.
1927 Major General. Commander Infantry Brigade.
1929 Chief of Staff, Chosen Garrison.
1930 Director, Personnel Bureau, War Office.
1932 Lt. General . Commander China Garrison.
1934 Commander 8th Division.
1935 Chief General Affairs Bureau, Department of Military Training.
1936 Acting Inspector General of Military Education.
1937 Feb. War Minister in Hayashi Cabinet.
1937 Member of Supreme War Council. Concurrently commander of Tokyo Garrison and Eastern Defense Command.
1938 June General.
1938 July -1941 Commander in Chief Korean Army.
1941-43 Commander in Chief, Eastern District Army, Japan Proper.
1943 Retired from army.
1944 Nov. Appointed first President of Central Welfare Association.
1945 May President Military Affairs Protection Board.

When General Hayashi formed his cabinet in February 1937 General Nakamura assumed the post of War Minister, but remained in office only seven days when he was replaced because of illness. His appointment to the Chosen Army command was greeted with enthusiasm in Japan because he was one of the army's outstanding officers and had a particularly good grasp of the Korean situation and its problems. (107, 108) His Korean experience led to appointment last November as President of Central Welfare Association, a governmental organization to control and conduct welfare activities among Koreans in Japan Proper.

Admiral KICHISABURO NOMURA (Retd.): Member Privy Council; former Foreign Minister.

1887 Dec. Born Wakayama Prefecture. Third son of Kisaburo Masuda and adopted by Nomura family. Married Hideko, sister of Tetsuo Yamagishi.

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1898	Graduated Naval Academy.
1908	Lieutenant Commander.
1911	Attached to Embassy in Germany.
1913	Commander.
1916	Naval Attache, Washington.
1917	Captain.
1918	Attended Peace Conference.
1921	Attended Washington Naval Conference.
1922	Rear Admiral.
1926	Vice Admiral. Vice Chief, Naval General Staff.
1932 Feb.	Commander in Chief, Third Fleet.
1932 June	Supreme War Councilor.
1932 Oct.	Commander in Chief, Yokosuka Naval Station.
1933	Supreme War Councilor.
1933 Nov.	Admiral.
1937	Retired from active service
*	President Peers' School.
1939-40	Foreign Minister of Abe Cabinet.
1941 Jan-Dec.	Ambassador to United States.
1943 June	President of Central Federation of Education Association.
1944 May	Appointed member of Privy Council.
1945 30 June	Named one of leaders of Home Defense League.

An able, intelligent, straightforward and frank officer who spent most of his naval career ashore or in semi-diplomatic posts. A good leader of men and well liked in the Navy. One of the few officers to reach Admiral's rank without graduating from Naval Staff College.

As Foreign Minister in 1940, Nomura made a sincere effort to diminish friction with America. Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" speaks of Nomura as a "man of high personal character who through long personal association had my respect and esteem." He further stated that Nomura had twice refused the Washington appointment because "he did not wish to be placed in the position of giving assurances to the American Government" which might later be invalidated through cabinet changes. After his return to Japan, Radio Tokyo in May 1942 reported Nomura as saying U.S. wished to reach a successful conclusion in Japanese-American negotiations, but sought to compel Japan to accede to its wishes by threats of force.

Lost an eye in bombing incident directed by Koreans against Japanese in Shanghai following Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932.

TADAYOSHI (TADAO) OBATA (KOBATA): Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1893 Mar.	Born Osaka Prefecture. Son of Manjiro Obata. Married Kiyoko, sister of Katsutaro Fujino.
1917	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, English law.
*	Director Sumitomo Wire & Cable Works, North China Gold Mining Company, Sumitomo Aluminum Company, Nippon Electric Company, Kyushu Electric Transmission Company and Showa Electric Wire & Cable Works. Manager Account Department of Sumitomo Honsha.
1940-41	Vice President, Cabinet Planning Board.

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1941	Chairman, Sangyo Hokoku-kai. Chief, Planning Board, IRAA.
1942 Nov.- 1944 Sept.	President Board of Directors of Industrial Patriotic Association.
1944 Mar.-Sept.	Secretary General, IRAA. Vice President IRAA Youth Corps
1944 Sept.	Appointed Director, IRAA.
1945 21 Apr.	Appointed Governor of Aichi Prefecture

Address: 1712 of 4, Shinjo-ochiai, Yokobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Secretary of Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940. As Secretary General of IRAA, his main duty was to unify and consolidate national drives aimed at increasing the fighting spirit of the people.

TORIKICHI OBATA (KOBATA): Member Privy Council.

1873	Born Ishikawa Prefecture. Son of Wahei Obata. Married Mizue, sister of Baron Morishige Takei,
1897	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; entered Foreign Service.
1898	Consul, Tientsin.
1899	Consul, Singapore.
1899	Consul, Vienna.
1901	Consul, London.
1905	Consul, Chefoo.
1905	Third Secretary, Peking.
1907	Consul, Tientsin.
1909-14	Consul General, Tientsin.
1918	Minister to China.
1925	Ambassador to Turkey.
1930	Ambassador to Germany.
1936	Member House of Peers.
1940	Appointed member Privy Council.

Address: 1 Ichigaya Dai-machi, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Nominated as Ambassador to China in 1931 but Chinese Government refused to accept him because he assisted Mr. Hioki when the latter was sent to China to negotiate Japan's 21 Demands during World War I. (109)

SHIGEO ODATE (ODACHI): Former Minister of Home Affairs.

1892	Born Shimane Prefecture. Son of Shinsaku Odate.
1916	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; entered Civil Service.
1921	Commissioner Home Office.
1927	Secretary Reconstruction Bureau.
"	Secretary Home Ministry; Chief, Medical Section, Sanitary Bureau.
1930 (?)	Japanese representative, Opium Advisory Committee, Geneva.

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1932-34	Governor Fukui Prefecture.
1934	Director Legislation Bureau, Manchukuo. Vice Director, General Affairs Board, Manchukuo State Council.
1935	Director General, General Affairs Board of Manchukuo State Council.
1937	Advisor to Special Affairs Bureau of North China Expeditionary Force.
1938	Advisor to Provisional Government of Central China together with Michio Yuzawa.
1939-40	Vice Minister of Home Affairs in Abe and Yonai Cabinets.
1942 Feb.	Named Mayor of Special Municipality of "Shonan" (Singapore).
1943	Mayor of Tokyo Metropolis. Concurrently Chairman of Kanto District Administrative Council.
1944 July	Appointed Home Minister Koiso Cabinet.
1944 Dec.	Vice Chairman of Cabinet's Investigating Committee on political Treatment of Chosenese and Taiwanese.
1945 Apr.	Resigned with Koiso Cabinet.
1945 June	Appointed Councilor Board of Information.

Address: 2297, Midori-ga-oka Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

TAKETORA OGATA: Former Minister without Portfolio. President Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth Corps. Former President Board of Information. Vice President IRAA.

1888	Born. Son of Michihei Ogata. Married Koto, daughter of Makizo Hara.
1911	Graduated Waseda University, Department of Political Economy.
1920	Studied Europe and America.
	Sectional Chief, Tokyo Asahi.
	Director, Domei News Agency.
1928	Managing Director, Asahi Shimbun.
1943	Appointed Councilor, Board of Information.
1944 July	Appointed Minister of State without Portfolio. Concurrently President, Board of Information.
1944 Aug.	Resigned position as Vice President of Asahi;
	Appointed Vice President of IRAA.
1944 Dec.	Appointed Chairman of Central Cooperative Council of IRAA.
1945 Jan.	Appointed President of IRAA Youth Corps.
1945 Apr.	Resigned as State Minister and President Board of Information.
1945 May	Appointed Advisor to Suzuki Cabinet.

Address:: 331 Hyakunin-cho, 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Rated by the late Hugh Byas, New York Times correspondent, as "the ablest editor of Japan". As president of Board of Information he was first man with actual experience in journalism to hold post. Associated with super-patriotic Genyosha. Was a member of Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940.

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Lt. General
TRIPPEI OGISU: Vice President of Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth Corps. Chief, Tokyo chapter of Youth Corps.

MASATSUNE OGURA: Former Cabinet Minister; Supreme Economic Advisor to puppet Nanking regime.

1875 Mar.	Born Ishikawa Prefecture; eldest son of Masamichi Ogura, a samurai of Kaga Clan; married Nobuko, daughter of Yoshimasu Kawamura.
1897	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University in law; entered Civil Service.
1899	Joined Sumitomo.
1900-03	Traveled extensively in Europe and America.
1903 or 04	Manager Kobe Branch, Sumitomo Bank Ltd. and Sumitomo Warehouse Company Ltd.
1913	Deputy Manager of Sumitomo Headquarters office.
1930 Aug.	Director General, Sumitomo Holding Co. (Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha), one of largest business organizations in Japan.
1933	Appointed member House of Peers by Imperial nomination, hence for life.
1941	President Japan-America Society.
1941 May-July	Minister without Portfolio in 2nd Konoye Cabinet.
1941 July - Oct.	Minister of Finance in 3rd Konoye Cabinet.
1942 Nov.	Chairman 4th East Asia Economic Round Table Conference, Tokyo.
1943	President East Asia Economic Deliberative Council.
1943	Headed Japanese Economic Mission to China.
1944 Mar.	Appointed Supreme Economic Adviser to puppet Nanking regime.
1944 Apr.	Advisor to Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry.
1945 Feb.	Member Wartime Commodity Price Investigation Council.
1945 June	Named one of leaders of Home Defense League.

Chairman, Board of Directors, Sumitomo Mining Company, Sumitomo Warehousing Company, Sumitomo Life Insurance Company, Sumitomo Electric Wire Company, Nippon Plate Glass Company, Shikoku Chuo Electric Power Company, etc. Member of Board of Directors, Sumitomo Bank, Sumitomo Trust Company, Sumitomo Metal Industry Company, Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Steamship Company), and many others. Auditor, South Manchuria Railway Company and North China Development Company. Also former President of Wartime Financing Bank and Director General of Gold Reserve During Wartime; former member of Planning Board and Education Investigation Council; former advisor to Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now defunct).

Address: 416, 1-chome, Nishi-Okubo, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

An American who had intimate business contacts with Ogura during 1936-37 characterizes him as a high type individual of excellent character; reliable and trustworthy. Another American well acquainted with Japan reported him as being pro-American in 1940, intensely opposed to the whole war set-up and one who always moderated the Cabinet with which he was connected. (110,111)

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In 1941 was appointed Minister without Portfolio for purpose of coordinating details of domestic economy, being referred to as the "Japanese Knudsen." Was regarded as outstanding representative of "big business" which was not entirely in sympathy with many of Government's economic policies. A scholar of Japanese and Chinese classics and a champion swordsman of the "Minen" fencing school. In 1941 was said to enjoy a high reputation among senior statesmen close to Throne and with the military clique. (112)

General Baron NARIMOTO (SEIGEN) OI (Retd.): Former Councilor Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved); member House of Peers.

1863 Sept.	Born Yamaguchi Prefecture. Son of Matahei Oi. Married Suzu, daughter of Sanshiro Watanabe.
1883	Graduated Military Academy.
*	Graduated Military Staff College; Military Attache in Germany; Commander, 19th Infantry Brigade; Commander, Second Infantry Brigade of Imperial Body Guard; President, Military Staff College; Commander 8th and 12th Divisions; Commander, Japanese garrison in Vladivostok; Supreme War Councilor.
1921	Created Baron.
1923	Resigned from active service.
1934	Member House of Peers.
1942	Councilor IRAPS.

Address: 74, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

KISHICHIRO OKA: Former Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved); member House of Peers.

1868 Apr.	Born Okayama Prefecture. Son of Kisaburo Itami and adopted by Keiko Oka. Married Yu, daughter of his foster father.
1891	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Governor of Akita-ken; Chief of Police Department of Residency-General in Korea; Councilor of Korean Residency-General; Vice Minister for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and then Home Affairs of Residency-General in Korea; Governor of Tottori-ken; Director of Police Bureau of Home Department; Inspector General of Metropolitan Police Board.
1914	Member House of Peers.
1942	Assisted in organization of IRAPS.
*	Councilor IRAPS.
1944	Director IRAPS.

Address: 53 Minami-cho 5-chome, Aoyama, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

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Viscount NAGAKAGE (NAGATANI) OKABE: Former Minister of Education; member House of Peers.

1884 Aug. Born. Son of Viscount Nagamoto Okabe. Married sister of late Count Takaaki Kato.
1909 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; Attache, Embassy in Washington.
1914 Third Secretary, Embassy in Washington.
1917 Secretary, Foreign Office.
1920 * Chief, Second Section of Asia Bureau, Foreign Office.
1929 Commissioner, Cultural Undertaking Department.
1930 Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies of Imperial Household Ministry.
1935-36 Elected member House of Peers.
1940 Parliamentary Vice Minister of War.
1942 May Vice Chairman, Society for International Cultural Relations; To-a Dobun-kai, official propaganda organization.
1943 Apr. - 1944 July Appointed director of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.
1944 Jan. Minister of Education in Tojo Cabinet.
* Appointed President of Philippines Society.
Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
President of Dai Nippon Students' Training Association; member National Physical Strength Investigation Council; Chairman Board of Directors, Eastern Uni-Cultural Society.

Address: 10, Tango-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

A scion of one of most noble families of Japan, tracing his ancestry to Fujiwara Kamatari, a great statesman during the reign of Emperor Tenchi, 662-671. Related by marriage to the Mitsui family, thus linking him with the big moneyed interests. Member of the Kenkyukai, the largest and most influential political group in House of Peers. Member of Asameshi-kwai or Breakfast Society which was reported to have been connected with the reactionary 15 May 1932 Incident in which Premier Inukai was assassinated. (113)

As Minister of Education expressed strongly totalitarian attitude toward religion and education. At a Buddhist rally stated Japan's religion had contributed to development of the Empire, which was religion's main object. Actively promoted student labor mobilization and an educational program stressing science, economics, and management, as well as military studies. Contributed much toward promotion of fine arts and is noted for part he played in establishment of the Academy of Fine Arts.

General NAOSABURO OKABE: Former member Supreme Military Council; Commander in Chief, Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China.

1887 Born Hiroshima Prefecture.
1906 Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lieutenant, Artillery.
1909 1st Lieutenant, Artillery.
1916 * Captain, Artillery.
Graduated from Army Staff College.

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1921	Major, Artillery.
1927	Military Instructor, Army Staff College.
1929	Colonel, Artillery.
1930	Commander, 1st F.A. Regiment.
1931	On staff of Director General of Artillery.
*	In Research Department, Army Communications School; in Research Department, Army Automobile School.
1932	Chief of Section, General Staff Headquarters.
1934	Major General; Chief, Research Department, Army Staff College.
1935	Assistant Commandant, Army Staff College
1937 Mar.	Chief, General Affairs Department., Army Technical Board.
1937 (?)	Lieutenant General.
1937	Chief of Staff, North China Garrison, and concurrently of GHQ of North China Expeditionary Force.
1938	Chief, Army Technical Board.
1942 Oct.	Member, Supreme Military Council.
1943 Feb.	General
1942-43 Oct.	Commandant, Army Staff College.
1943 Oct.	Transferred to important post at front.
1944 Sept.	Commander in Chief, North China Expeditionary Force.
1944 Nov.	Relieved as CIC in No. China appointed CIC 6th Area Army.
Address:	63 Sangengaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Practically all service as company and field officer was routine until his appointment as Chief of Staff of North China forces in 1937. Described as reserved, reticent, and belonging to no clique. (114,115)

TADAHIKO OKADA: Welfare Minister, Suzuki Cabinet.

1878 Mar.	Born Okayama City; son of Gimpei Okada; married Shizu, sister of Aribumi Akiyama.
1903	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University in law; entered Home Office.
*	Commissioner, Shizuoka Prefecture; Police Chief, Kumamoto Prefecture; Governor, Saitama, Nagano, and Kumamoto Prefectures.
1923	Director, Police Affairs Bureau, Home Office.
*	Deputy Mayor, Tokyo.
1936	Deputy Speaker, House of Representatives of Diet.
*	Chief Secretary, Seiyukai (political party dissolved 1940)
1942-44	Member, Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved)
1942-45	Speaker, House of Representatives.
1945 Apr.	Minister of Welfare, Suzuki Cabinet.
1945 Apr. 29	Appointed President, War Relief Association.
Address:	31 Nagato-cho, 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Twice made inspection tours of Europe and America. Elected to Lower House of Diet from Okayama Prefecture seven times since 1924. Represented Lower House at Japanese-sponsored Philippine independence ceremonies October 1943. Was Secretary General of Seiyukai. Took prominent part in

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dissolution of Seiyukai and other political parties in 1940. Was member of preparatory committee for recent organization of Great Japan Political Association which succeeded the IRAPS.

General YASUTSUGU (YASUJI) OKAMURA: Former member Supreme Military Council; Commander in Chief of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

1884 May .	Born Tokyo. Son of Yasunaga Okamura. Married Chieko, daughter of Yhei Kato.
1904	Graduated Military Academy.
1913	Graduated Military Staff College. Captain.
1919	Major, Infantry.
1923	Lieutenant Colonel.
1927	Colonel Chief, War History Section, General Staff Headquarters.
1929	Chief, Personnel Bureau, War Office.
1932	Vice Chief of Staff, Shanghai Expeditionary Force.
1932	Major General.
1933	Vice Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army; concurrently Military Attache in Manchukuo.
*	Department Director, General Staff Office.
1936 Mar.	Lieutenant General. Commander, Second Division in Manchukuo
1938	Served China Front.
1940-41 July	Member Supreme Military Council.
1941 Apr.	General.
1941 July - 1944	Commander in Chief, Japanese Forces in North China.
1944 Nov.	Commander in Chief, Japanese Expeditionary Forces in all China replacing Field Marshal Shunroku Hata.

In 1936 was officially reported as one of three outstanding lieutenant generals in Japanese Army. Promoted to lieutenant general over heads of his seniors and first of his class to receive a command of a division. A leading strategist. One of most prominent participants in Japanese military aggression on the continent, most of his service from 1932 to date having taken place in China and Manchuria. Took part in conclusion of 1932 Japan-Manchukuo Protocol; aided in subjugation of Manchurian insurgents; participated in Jehol Campaign in early 1933 and negotiated the Tangku Truce which followed, increasing Japanese influence in North China.(116,117)

Lieutenant General KEN-ICHI OSHIMA (Retd.): Member Privy Council.

1858	Born Gifu Prefecture. Son of Keinoshi Oshima.
1881	Married Isoyo, daughter of Yutaka Shimizu.
*	Graduated Military Academy.
1915-18	Studied in Germany and France; Vice Chief of General Staff; War Minister, Okuma Cabinet.
*	War Minister of Terauchi Cabinet.
*	Commander Japanese force in Tsingtao during World War I.
1939	Member House of Peers.
	Appointed member of Privy Council.

Address: 365, 3-chome, Kashiwagi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

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Father of Lt. General Hiroshi Oshima (Retd.), Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, who is strongly pro-Nazi and an influential member of Japanese military clique.

KOZO OTA: Minister of Education.

1889 Dec.	Born Fukushima Prefecture.
1920	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, law.
1933	Attorney defending participants in 15 May 1932 Incident in which Premier Inukai was assassinated.
1938	Professor of Law, Hosei University.
1939	Chief Secretary, Hiranuma Cabinet.
1940	Member House of Peers.
1942	Councilor Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
*	Chief, General Affairs Bureau, IRAA.
1942-45	Member Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)
1944 Mar.	Committee member for IRAA of National Movement Liaison Headquarters (a war-time organization)
1945 Apr.	Minister of Education, Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 57 Sekiguchi Dai-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Radio Tokyo declared on 10 April 1945 that Ota is close to Baron Hiranuma, former Premier. Helped to organize Kokuhonsha, patriotic organization (now defunct) with large membership headed by the Baron. Said by Domei News Agency in 1944 to be among Japan's most influential politicians. Member of preparatory committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940.

Dr. MASATAKA OTA: Former Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved); member House of Representatives.

1886 Nov.	Born Shizuoka Prefecture. Son of Mankichi Ota. Married Fukuoko, daughter of Tokichi Suzuki.
1913	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, economics; entered Finance Ministry.
1919-28	Editor, Hochi Shimbun.
1931	Parliamentary Councilor of Finance.
*	Vice President, Hochi Shimbun.
1937	Parliamentary Vice Minister of Finance.
1940	Director, Policy Bureau of IRAPS.
1943 Dec.	Lectured in Tokyo in IRAPS nation-wide movement for decisive victory. Subject, "Purification Fire for Victory".

Address: 87, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

H.R.H. Lieutenant General Prince GIN RI: Member Supreme Military Council

1897 Oct.	Born Seoul, Korea; 7th son of late H.R.H. Prince Tai Ri; married Masako, eldest daughter of H.I.H. Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, 1920.
1920	Graduated Military Academy.
1926	Captain. Attached to 2nd Infantry Regiment, Imperial Guards Division.
1927	Visited Europe for study and observation accompanied by Princess Masako.
*	Member of Army General Staff and concurrently attached to Chosen Army.
*	Lieutenant Colonel. Attached to Military Training Department.
1935 Aug.	Colonel. Appointed Commander 59th Infantry Regiment, serving part time in China.
1937 Aug.	Head instructor, Military Preparatory School.
1938 July	Major General.
*	Commander Infantry Brigade, Imperial Guards Division.
1940 Dec.	Lieutenant General.
*	Commander 4th (Osaka) Division.
1941 July	Commander 51st Division.
1942 Aug.	Attached Headquarters 1st Air Army, Japan.
1943 July	Commander in Chief, Army Air Force.
1945 Apr.	Member Supreme Military Council. Relieved from Air Force command.

Address: Kioi-cho, Koji-machi-ku, Tokyo.

Head of former royal house of Korea. An imperial prince by courtesy only, but is accorded treatment as member of imperial family. His family as well as his country forced into Japanese mould after Korea's annexation. Received most of his education in Japan and has spent most of his life there since 1910. Married to Japanese imperial princess. (20)

Count TADAMASA SAKAI: Vice President, House of Peers.

1893 June	Born. Younger brother of Count Masanao Abe. Married Akiko, daughter of Count Tadaoki Sakai and adopted into family.
1918	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Private Secretary to Justice Minister.
1920	Private Secretary to Railways Minister.
1923	Member House of Peers.
1930	Delegate, World Parliament Trade Conference, Brussels.
1939 Oct.-1940 Jan.	Agriculture and Forestry Minister in Abe Cabinet.
1940	Chairman of Imperial Agricultural Association.
1942-44	Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now defunct)
1944 Oct.	Named Vice President of House of Peers.

Address: 12, Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Leader of the ultra-nationalistic Fascist Kinkei Gakuin.

Admiral SEIZO (MASAZO) SAKONJI (Retd.): Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet; member House of Peers; former Minister of Commerce and Industry.

1879 June	Born, Yonezawa City; adopted son of Rokuzo Sakonji; m. Fuse, d. of Moriki Kojima.
1900	Graduated Naval Academy.
1910	Lieutenant Commander.
1911	Graduated from Naval Staff College.
"	Attache in England and Germany.
1915	Commander.
1917	On special duty in Holland.
"	Director, Naval Affairs Bureau and Naval Personnel Bureau.
1919	Captain.
1924	Rear Admiral.
1928	Vice Admiral.
1930	Chief technical advisor to Japanese delegation, London Naval Conference.
1931-32 May	Navy Vice Minister in Inukai Cabinet.
"	Commander, Training Squadron; Commander, Third Fleet.
1933	Attached to Naval General Staff.
1934	Retired from active service.
1935-41	President, North Saghalien Petroleum Co.
1941 Jul.-Oct.	Commerce and Industry Minister, 3rd Konoye Cabinet.
1943 Jan.	Member House of Peers.
1945 Apr.	Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 756, Den-enchofu 2-chome, Omori Prefecture, Tokyo

A capable, forceful, energetic officer, one of ablest in Japanese Navy; good administrator and leader. After London Naval Conference Sakonji headed the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry which planned and effected reductions in personnel resulting from the conference. His connection with the conference, where he was regarded as one of the most powerful members of the Japanese delegation, made him very unpopular in Japanese naval circles. (31,88) In 1941 he was characterized by U.S. Military Attache in Tokyo as a moderate favoring improved relations with Great Britain and the United States. Sakonji speaks fair English and French. (53)

HYOGORO SAKURAI: Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet.

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

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

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

YUKIO SAKURAUCHI: Former Cabinet Advisor; former Cabinet Minister; Member of Privy Council.

1880	Aug.	Born Shimane Prefecture. Married Sada, daughter of Jun Tokunaga.
	*	On editorial staff of various newspaper in Aichi and Gifu Prefectures.
1903		Established Tokyo Municipal Railway Company.
	*	President Kotogawa Electric Power Company.
	*	Director, Hokkai Colliery & Steamship Company, Katsuragawa Electric Company, Chugoku Electric Company and others.
1920		Elected to House of Representatives.
1931	Apr.-Dec.	Minister of Commerce and Industry in Wakatsuki Cabinet.
1939	Jan.-Aug.	Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in Hiranuma Cabinet.
1940	Jan.-Jul.	Minister of Finance in Yonai Cabinet.
1942		Member of Greater East Asia Sphere Establishment Administration in the Cabinet.
1944		Councilor of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved)
1945	Apr.	Appointed advisor to Suzuki Cabinet.
1945	May	Relieved as Cabinet advisor; appointed to Privy Council

Address: 34, Matsuzaka-cho, Mita, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Business man, parliamentarian and a leader in the Minseito, political party dissolved in 1940. Elected to Lower House seven times from Shimane Prefecture. Vigorously opposed Japanese-Nazi cooperation and severely criticized his government for existing strained relations with the U.S.S.R.(119)

NAOTAKE SATO: Former Foreign Minister; Ambassador to Russia.

1882	Oct.	Born Second son of Kenroju Tanaka. Married Fumi, daughter of Aimaro Sato and adopted by family.
1904		Educated Tokyo Higher Commercial School.
1905		Entered foreign service.
1914		Consul General at Harbin.
1921		Counselor of Embassy in France.
1923		Minister of Poland.
1927		Director Japanese Office, League of Nations.
1930		Ambassador to Belgium.
1933-37		Ambassador to France.
1937	Feb.-June.	Foreign Minister in Hayashi Cabinet.
1938		Advisor, Foreign Office.
1940		President, Japanese goodwill mission to Italy.
1941	Nov.	Advisor, Foreign Office.
1942	Feb.	Ambassador to Russia.

Address: Japanese Embassy, Moscow.

One of the ablest and smoothest of Japan's professional diplomats. According to a 1937 official report from Europe, Sato had a strong conviction of the necessity for harmonious cooperation between Japan and other nations including the U.S., and was "painfully impressed" by the development of Japan's relations with the Axis, particularly the 1936 Anti-Comintern Pact, and even thought of retiring from diplomatic service because he was so much out of sympathy with the trend of events. Sato has never lacked complete loyalty to his government, however, nor has he given away anything in a trade that he has not thoroughly considered. His principal sympathy outside of his own country is for France where he spent a good part of his career. Speaks French better than English. (120)

When he was Foreign Minister in the Hayashi Cabinet, the army was skeptical as to whether he was sufficiently vigorous to carry out what they considered proper policies. The ultra-patriotic parties opposed his handling of the Chinese situation, particularly his announcement that negotiations with China must be conducted as between equals. Was favorably regarded by Westerners who considered his regime to be liberal and international. Japanese pressure on China, however, was carried on without relaxation and about month after the resignation of the Hayashi Cabinet, 4 June 37, war broke out between the two countries. (121)

Reliably reported to have stated early in 1942 that the war between U.S. and Japan was a regrettable mistake, but "we cannot stop now;" further, to have remarked that as long as he was Ambassador to Russia no "super-ambassador" would be sent there. (122)

TASUKU SATO: Section Chief, Southern Regions Bureau, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1944 Sept. Councilor of New Asia Movement, IRAA

Admiral YORIO SAWAMOTO: Member, Supreme Military Council; Commander, Kure Naval Station.

1886 Born Yamaguchi Prefecture; 2nd son of Hameihei Sawamoto; m. Hatsuko, eldest daughter of Kinjiro Tajima.
1908 Graduated Naval Academy.
1909 Sub-lieutenant.
* Graduated from Naval Staff College; Naval Attache, Japanese Embassy, London; Chief, 1st Section, General Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry; Captain, H.I.M.S., Tenryo, Tahao, Kyuga; Dean, Naval Staff College.
1939 Apr. Director, General Affairs Board, Naval Construction Board.
1939 Commander, Training Squadron.
1940 President, Naval Staff College.
1940 Oct. Commander in Chief, Japanese Fleet in South China waters.

1941 Apr. Vice Minister of Navy in 2nd Konoye Cabinet.
1943 Vice Minister of Navy.
1944 Mar. Admiral.
1944 Mar. Acting Vice Minister of Navy; Vice Chief, Naval General Staff; member Supreme Military Council.
1944 Jul. 18 Commander, Kure Naval Station.
1945 May 1 Relieved of above command and appointed member Supreme Military Council.

Address: 110, Kakinokizaka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Available information is indefinite, but apparently Sawamoto served as Vice Minister of Navy most if not all of the time from April 1941 to July 1944. Associated to great extent with Navy Technical Council (Naval Construction Board) prior to April 1941. Relief from Kure Command and appointment to Supreme Military Council were part of drastic shake-up of high-ranking naval personnel announced by Japanese Navy Ministry on 1 May 1945.

KOTARO SENGOKU: Cabinet Advisor. Advisor to Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth Corps; member of House of Peers.

1874 Feb. Born Tokyo. Son of Tohru Sengoku. Married Yokiko, daughter of Tetsu Otani.
1895 Graduated Sapporo Agriculture College.
* Served Agriculture Association of Shimane Prefecture 15 years.
* Councilor, Central Bank of Cooperative Society; President Dai Nippon Silk Sales Federation; Chairman, National Federation of Purchase Society and National Rice Sales & Purchase Federation; Director, Manchuria Sulphate-Ammonia Fertilizer Company.
1939 Managing Director, Central Union of Cooperative Societies.
1942 Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)
1944 Advisor to Central Agriculture Association.
1944 Aug. Appointed advisor to IRAA Youth Corps.
1945 Apr. Advisor to Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 62, Zoshigaya 1-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

MAMORU, SHIGEMITSU: Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Greater East Asia Affairs.

1887 July Born Oita Prefecture. Younger brother of Atsumu Shigemitsu. Married Kie, daughter of Ichiro Hayashi.
1911 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
1911 Entered Foreign Service; attached to Embassy in Berlin.
1914 Third Secretary, London.
1918 Consul, Portland, Oregon.
1918 Consul, Warsaw.
1919 Member Japanese Delegation to Paris Peace Conference.

1921	Chief First Section, Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office.
1923	Chief Second Section, Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office.
1925	First Secretary, Legation in China.
1927	Counselor, Embassy in Germany.
1929	Consul General and Embassy Counselor in China.
1930	Charge d'Affaires, China.
1931	Minister to China.
1933-36	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1936-38	Ambassador to Russia.
1938-41 June	Ambassador to Great Britain.
1941 Dec.	Ambassador to Nanking.
1943 Apr.	Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tojo Cabinet.
1944 Aug.	Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Minister for Greater East Asia, Koiso Cabinet.
1945 Apr.	Resigned with Koiso Cabinet.

Address: 2, 1-chome, Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Considered one of Japan's ablest diplomats. As Charge d'Affaires in China successfully negotiated the Sino-Japanese Tariff Treaty of 1930. Years later as Ambassador urged a policy of friendship and prestige as a means to settlement of the China Incident. Brought home to serve as Foreign Minister for purpose of implementing this program. Directed negotiations for abolition of Japanese extrality rights in China in 1944, which move was soon followed by Axis and neutral countries. Leading figure in signing of pacts which led Nanking regime to declare war against U.S. and Britain. With Naotake Sato, present Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, Shigemitsu originated and promoted policy of maintaining friendly relations with Russia. (123.

In April 1944 lauded the close unity between Japan and Germany, declaring that although geographically far apart they were identical in ideals and purpose to uphold international justice against a common foe -- Anglo-American imperialism. (124)

Author of Greater East Asia Declaration concluded by Japan and her Asiatic satellites at Greater East Asia Conference in Tokyo, November 1943. Despite Shigemitsu's former reputation as a moderate he worked apparently in complete harmony with the military expansionist clique in furthering Japan's hegemony in East Asia and in supporting Axis ties. As both Foreign Minister and GEA Minister he was probably the most powerful member of the Koiso Cabinet. (40)

Shigemitsu lost a leg in the 1932 bomb explosion incident instigated by Koreans against the Japanese at Shanghai.

Admiral SHIGETARO SHIMADA (Retd.): Former member Supreme Military Council; former Minister of Navy.

1883 Sept.	Born Tokyo. Son of Meido Shimada. Married Yoshi daughter of Lt. General Kumashichi Chikushi.
1904	Graduated Naval Academy.
*	Graduate Naval Staff College.
1914-17	Naval Attache in Italy.

Captain H.I.M.S. Hiei; Instructor, Naval Staff College; Commander, 7th Submarine Flotilla; Chief of Staff, 2nd Fleet; Chief of Staff, Combined and 1st Fleet; Chief of Staff, 3rd Fleet; Director First Department, Naval General Staff; Vice Chief, Naval General Staff.

1937 Commander in Chief 2nd Fleet.
1938 Nov. Commander in Chief, Kure Naval Station.
1940 May Commander in Chief, Japanese Fleet in China.
1940 Nov. Admiral.
1941 Oct-1944 July Navy Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
1944 Feb.-Aug. Chief of Naval General Staff.
1944 Member of Supreme War Council.
1945 Jan. Retired at own request.

Address: 120, Harajuku 1-chome, Shibuyap-ku, Tokyo.

Described by U.S. officials in 1942 as a quiet, effective leader and good strategist with wide knowledge of international affairs. Considered a submarine expert. As Chief of Staff of 3rd Fleet he won the confidence of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura with whom he cooperated very closely during the Shanghai Incident in 1932. The King of Italy bestowed the Order of St. Mauritius upon Shimada in September 1942. (75)

TOSHIO SHIMADA: Former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Speaker House of Representatives.

1877 June Born Shimane Prefecture. Son.of Tokichi Shimada.
Married Sumi, daughter of Konosuke Morioka.
1900 Graduate Law College, Tokyo Imperial University. Later studied English law at same university. Chief, Education and General Affairs Sections, Tokyo Municipal Office.
1912 Elected House of Representatives from Shimane Prefecture several times since 1912.
1931-32 Director Legislative Bureau of Cabinet; Joined Chuo Shimbun Publishing Company.
1936 May-1937 Feb. Agriculture and Forestry Minister in Hirota Cabinet.
1937 Director, Azumagawa Electric Power Company.
1940 Jan.-Jul. Agriculture and Forestry Minister in Yonai Cabinet.
1940 Advisory Councilor to Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
1942 Chairman, Special Committee for Construction of GEA; Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.
1943 Chairman Budget Committee, Lower House of Diet.
1944 22 Jul. Appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in Koiso Cabinet.
1945 Apr, Resigned with Koiso Cabinet.
1945 8 June Appointed Speaker House of Representatives.

Publications: The Outline of Self-Government System, Legislation and Economy, An Explanation of Revised Census Law, Tokyo City Census.

Address: 158, Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Executive director and one of most powerful men in now defunct Seiyukai party. (125) Closely connected with Mitsui and other business interests. (55)

SHINTARO SHIMAZAKI:

1944 Sept. Appointed Director of the newly created Information (Propaganda) Bureau of Imperial Rule Assistance Association and permanent advisor to same.

TORU (TOHRU) SHIMIZU(LL.D): Vice President, Privy Council.

1868 Aug. Born Ishikawa Prefecture. Son of Kichisaburo Shimizu. Married Tatsu, daughter of Taizo Miyoshi.
1894 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
* Studied law in France and Germany.
1898 Professor of Peers' School.
1906 Judge of Administrative Court.
1908 Lecturer at Law College of Tokyo Imperial University.
1931 Secretary of Privy Council.
* President, Court of Administrative Litigation.
1934 Member Privy Council.
1944 Aug. Appointed Vice President of Privy Council, succeeding Admiral Kantaro Suzuki who became President.

Address: 1060, Yoyogi Oyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Published books on Japanese Constitution and administration.

HIROSHI SHIMOMURA (LL.D.): Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet; concurrently President Cabinet Board of Information.

1875 Mar. Born Wakayama Prefecture; eldest son Hisajiro Shimomura; married Fumi, eldest daughter Shinshiro Sasaki.
1898 Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, law.
* Studied in Belgium.
* Secretary in Communications Ministry; Inspector Postal Money Order and Savings Bureau.
1910 Director Post and Telegraph School.
1898-1915 Lecturer in science and finance Chuo, Hosei and Waseda Universities, also Tokyo Higher Commercial School.
* - 1921 Director, General Administrative Affairs, Taiwan Government General.
1921-36 Served Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Osaka; Vice President same.
1936 Member House of Peers.
* Director, Population Problems Research Institute; Manchuria Emigration Association; Board of International Tourist Industry; International Association.
1943 May President Japan Broadcasting Corporation.
Member Education Investigation Council; Chairman Japan Physical Education Society.

1944-45 Member Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved)
* Committeeman National Movement Liaison Headquarters (People All Rise to Action Movement)
1945 Apr. Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet; concurrently President of Cabinet Board of Information.

Address: 22 Denen-chofu 3-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

SHINTARO SHINDO: Former Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved)

1883 Born Fukuoka Prefecture.
* Chairman, Board of Directors, Hakodate Teon Soko Company; President, Hokkaido Rubber Industrial Company, and Kita Nippon-Fishery Company; Vice President, Russo-Japanese Fishery Company; Managing Director, Kita Chishima Marine Products Company and Taiheiyo Fishery Company, Director, Hakodate Cold Storage Company.
* Director, IRAPS.

Address: 1, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Lieutenant General Yoshio SHINOZUKA (Retd.): Former Member Supreme Military Council.

1884 Sept. Born Tokyo Prefecture; eldest son of Yoshiharu Shinozuka; m. Sue.
1905 Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lt. of Infantry.
1905 Attached to 1st Infantry Regiment.
1907 1st Lieutenant, Infantry.
1911 Graduated Army Staff College with honor.
1914 Captain, Infantry; sent to Germany for study of military affairs.
1915 On staff of Military Affairs Section, War Ministry.
1916 Sent to Switzerland for study of military affairs.
1920 Major, Infantry.
1924 Lt. Colonel, Infantry; Military Attache, Japanese Legation, Austria, and concurrently Hungary.
1928 Chief, General Affairs Section, Army General Staff Hq.
* Colonel, Infantry; Commander, 1st Infantry Regiment.
1932 Director, Research Department, and concurrently instructor, Army Infantry School.
* On staff of Army Technical Department and member of Army Munitions Commission.
* Major General.
1933 Attatched to Central Army Arsenal; concurrently a commissioner of Research Bureau.
1934 Commissioner attached to Complete Equipment Bureau (Resources Bureau?), War Ministry.

1935 Commander, 1st Infantry Brigade, Imperial Guards Division
1936 Lt. General; commander of unit at front.
1937-38 Commandant, Military Academy.
1939 A unit commander in China.
1941 Member, Supreme Military Council and concurrently Commandant, Military Academy.

Address: 519, Yoyogi-Hatsudai-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Omission of Shinozuka's name from Japanese Army Register of 15 October 1942 may indicate retirement.

SUEHIKO SHIONO: Former Minister of Justice and of Communications.

1880 Jan. Born Nagano Prefecture. Son of Nobutake Shiono. Married Sada, sister of Shigeyoshi Honda.
1906 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; entered juridical service.
* Director Penal Bureau, Justice Ministry; Chief Procurator, Nagoya Court of Appeal; Procurator, Supreme Court.
1937 Feb. - 1939 Aug. Justice Minister of Hayashi, 1st Konoye and Hiranuma Cabinets.
1939 Jan. - Apr. Concurrently Communications Minister of Hiranuma Cabinet.

Address: 20, Sumiyoshi-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Prominent rightist. In 1937 was a leader in movement to abolish old political parties and organize new single party. Close associate of Baron Hiranuma. (18)

MATSUTARO SHORIKI: Member Privy Council. Former Cabinet advisor.

1885 Born Toyama Prefecture. Son of Shojiro Shoriki. Married Hama, sister of Seiji Yoshiwara.
1911 Graduated Law College Tokyo Imperial University.
1911 * Entered Civil Service.
1924 * Chief, Criminal Bureau of Metropolitan Police Board.
* Resigned above post.
President Yomiuri Shimbun; Chairman, Hochi Shimbun.
Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved) Dai Nippon Tokyo Baseball Club.
1943 Councilor, Cabinet Information Board.
1944 May Appointed member Privy Council.
1944 Oct. Appointed Cabinet Advisor.
1945 Apr. Resigned with Koiso Cabinet.
1945 June Appointed Councilor Board of Information.

Address: 1 of 2, Shikoku-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Veteran newspaperman. Member of Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940. Received Silver Cup from His Majesty on 12 September 1944 upon recommendation of War and Navy Ministries.

Lieutenant General WAICHIRO SONOBE (Retd.): Former member Supreme Military Council.

1883 Mar.	Born Kumamoto Prefecture son of a samurai; brother of Kan-ichi Mori; m. Fujie, 2nd d. of Kogo Sonobe and adopted into family.
1904	Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lt., Infantry.
1905	Participated in Russo-Japanese War.
1907	1st Lt., Infantry.
1913	Captain, Infantry; graduated Military Staff College.
1913	On staff of Department of Military Training.
1916	Attache in France.
1917	Stayed in France and participated in World War.
1920	Major, Infantry; on Army General Staff.
1921	Adjutant Attache to Field Marshal Kageaki Kawamura
1923	Lt. Col., Infantry.
1927	Commander, 74th Infantry Regiment.
1927	Colonel, Infantry.
1929	Chief, 1st Section, Department of Military Training.
1930	Staff member, Research Department, Army Communication School concurrently.
1932	Major General.
1933	Commander, 8th Infantry Brigade.
1935	Commandant, Army Infantry School.
1936	Lt. General; commander, 7th Division.
1937	On China front.
1939 Aug.	Commander, Central Japan Defense Army.
1940	On China front.
1941 Apr.	Member, Supreme Military Council.
*	Retired.
1945 Mar.	Reactivated in army; on duty Ordnance Headquarters.

Address: 29, Takeshita-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Lieutenant General KAMEZO SUETAKA (Retd.): Former Member Supreme Military Council.

1884 Sept.	Born Saga Prefecture. Son of Sukeheiji Otani, and adopted by Suetaka family. Married Sueko, daughter of Shumpei Yoshioka.
1904	Graduated Military Academy.
*	Staff, Military Education Department; Commander 61st Infantry Regiment; Commander, Kurume First Tank Corps; Chief of Staff, Tokyo Defense Garrison.

1937 Commander 19th Division in Korea.
1939 Oct. Commander Second Army, North China.
1941 Mar. Appointed Supreme Military Councilor.

Omission of Suetaka's name from Japanese Army Register of 15 October 1942 may indicate retirement.

MICHITAKA SUGAWARA: Member Privy Council.

1869 Jan. Born Miyagi Prefecture. Son of Michizane Sugawara. Married Yoshi, daughter of M. Atami.
1895 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; joined Finance Ministry.
* Chief Kumamoto, Hakodate, Kobe Revenue Offices; Director Brewery Examination Bureau.
* Vice Minister of Finance.
1917 Organized Japan-American Trust Company.
* President, Oriental Development Association.
1938 Feb. Appointed member Privy Council.

Address: 49, Kago-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

ARATA SUGIHARA: Bureau Chief, Greater East Asia Ministry

1899 Aug. Born Saga Prefecture.
1922 Graduated Osaka Municipal Higher School; entered Foreign Service.
1924 Chancelor of Embassy, Washington.
1929 In Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office.
1932 3rd Secretary, Japanese Legation, China.
1933 Consul, Shanghai.
* Chief, 2nd Section, Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office.
1938 Nov. Chief, 2nd Section, East Asia Bureau, Foreign Office.
1940 Consul General, Nanking, and 1st Secretary, Japanese Embassy.
1942 Councilor, Greater East Asia Ministry.
1943 Apr. GEA Secretary, President's secretariat, Board of Information.
1944 Feb. Section Chief, General Affairs Section, GEA Ministry.
1944 Apr. Director, China Affairs Bureau, GEA Ministry.

Address: 30 Akazututsumi-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo (1939)

Field Marshal GEN (HAJIME) SUGIYAMA: Former Minister of War; head of one of two General Army Commands for Japan proper.

1880 Jan. Born Kokura City; eldest son of Tei Sugiyama; m. Keiko, daughter of Seijiro Koyama.

SECRET

1901	2nd Lt. Infantry.
1903	1st Lt., Infantry.
1905	Participated Russo-Japanese War as attache to 14th Infantry Regiment at Tokyo.
1905	Captain, Infantry.
1910	Graduated Military Staff College.
191[illegible]	Major
*	Military Observer with British Army World War I.
1917	Lt. Colonel
1920-21	Attached to General Staff.
1921	Colonel, Infantry
1922	Chief, Air Section, Military Affairs Directorate, War Ministry.
1923-24	Chief, Military Affairs Section, Military Affairs Directorate.
1925-26	Chief, Supply Department, Headquarters Army Air Service.
1927	Attached Headquarters Army Air Service (a committee of League of Nations)
1928-29	Chief, Military Affairs Directorate, War Ministry.
1930 Aug.	Lt. General; Vice Minister of War.
1932	Commanding General, 12th Division.
1933	Chief, Army Air Service.
1934-36	Vice Chief, Army General Staff, and President, Military Staff College;resigned following Tokyo army revolt, 26 February 1936.
1936 Aug.	General; appointed Inspector General of Military Training; Member Supreme Military Council.
1937 Feb.- 1938 June	Minister of War in Hayashi and Konoye Cabinets.
1938 Dec.- 1939	Commander in Chief Japanese Forces in North China.
1939	Member Supreme Military Council.
1940 Oct.- 1944 Jan.	Chief of Army General Staff.
1943	Field Marshal. Member Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals.
1944 Feb.-July	Supreme Military Advisor to Emperor.
1944 July 18	Inspector General of Military Training.
1944 July 22	Minister of War in Koiso Cabinet; relieved as Inspector General of Military Training.
1945 Apr.	Resigned with Koiso Cabinet; given army command

Address: 31, 2-chome, Kitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Generally classed as a "neutral", although an intimate friend of moderate General Ugaki and extremist General Araki. Without Army clique or political affiliations. (126-127) Distinguished as a planner and strategist. Extremely able army politician. Along with Field Marshal Terauchi he cleaned house in the army after the young radicals' revolt in 1936. Well versed in Asiatic affairs. Although not a rabid nationalist, he can be expected to show Pan-Asiatic bias. (10)

In July 1944 Sugiyama and Navy Minister Yonai presented to Japanese Cabinet a four-point proposal, including "freer" speech. (128)

Largely accountable for development of Japanese air force and wide use of Japanese aircraft in present war. (129)

According to Domei report of 7 April 1945, Sugiyama was given one of two new general army commands to control ground defenses of Japanese homeland; Field Marshal Hata was given the other. Both will be directly responsible to the Emperor.

Vice Admiral TOKUTARO SUMIYAMA: Former member Supreme Military Council.

1886 May	Born Tokyo; eldest son of Sojiro Sumiyama; m. Sachiko, younger sister of Tsuyoshi Serada.
1906	Graduated from Naval Academy.
"	Graduated from Naval Staff College; Aide de Camp to Emperor; Captain, H.I.M.S. Haruna; Chief of Staff, Kure Naval Station.
1935	Director, Naval Training Bureau, Navy Ministry.
1937	Superintendent, Naval Academy.
1939 Aug.	Vice Minister of Navy in Abe Cabinet.
1940 Oct.	Commander in Chief, Sasebo Naval Station.
1941	Member, Supreme Military Council.

Address: 33 Akazutsumi-cho 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

According to 1939 official report, was considered to have no decided "anti-foreign" feeling. Understands some English, but speaks very little. (130)

Admiral Baron KANTARO SUZUKI: Premier.

1867 Dec.	Born Chiba Prefecture; eldest son of Yutetsu Suzuki; married Taka, sister of Hitoshi Adachi.
1888	Graduated Naval Academy.
1894-95	Commanded torpedo boat No. 6 during Sino-Japanese War.
"	Graduated Naval Staff College; Attache, Japanese Embassy, Germany.
1904-05	Commanded 4th Torpedo Boat Flotilla during Russo-Japanese War.
1906	Instructor Naval Staff College.
1907	Commanded H.I.M.S. Akashi and Saga.
1911	President Torpedo School.
1913	Rear Admiral; commanded Maizuru Torpedo Division.
1914	Vice Minister of Navy.
1916	Chief, Personnel Bureau, Navy Ministry.
1917	Vice Admiral; commanded Training Squadron.
1918-19	President Naval Academy.
1920	Commander in Chief, 2nd Squadron.
1922	Commander in Chief, 3rd Fleet.
1922	Commander in Chief, Kure Naval Station.
1923	Admiral.
1924	Commander in Chief, 1st Fleet and of Combined Fleet.
1924	Member Supreme War Council.

1925	Chief of Naval General Staff.
1929	Placed in reserve; appointed Grand Chamberlain to Emperor.
1933	Adviser to Privy Council on naval matters.
1936 Feb. 26	Seriously wounded by assassins in Tokyo army revolt.
1936	Retired as Grand Chamberlain; created Baron.
1937	Member Privy Council.
1940	Vice President Privy Council.
1944 Aug.	President Privy Council.
*	President Educational Investigation Council (Kyoiku Shingikai)
1945 Apr. 7	Premier.

Address: 40, Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo

A quiet, amiable, energetic, clever man of high character, and good administrator, according to 1933 official report. Authority on torpedo warfare and acted as instructor on that subject at Naval Staff College. Brother of General Takao Suzuki, chief priest of Yasukuni Shrine. Long opposed to army extremists. Together with Premier Saito and Count Makino, Lord Privy Seal, Suzuki was charged by instigators of Tokyo army revolt of 1936 with having taken sides in an internal army struggle for power and with having plotted the successful conclusion of the 1930 London Naval Conference, possible only through considerable concessions on the part of Japan. Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" states that Suzuki discussed the situation for ten minutes with his would-be assassin pointing a revolver at him. Three shots were fired which nearly took the Admiral's life.

Radio Tokyo on 7 April 1945 broadcast a statement that the Premiership had been offered to Suzuki many times before but he had always refused. He himself declared he knew nothing of politics. On 19 April 1945 Radio Tokyo reported the Emperor had authorized Suzuki to participate in meetings of Imperial Headquarters, a special privilege also granted to Premier Koiso shortly before his resignation.

Lieutenant General TEIICHI SUZUKI (Retd.): Former Cabinet Minister.

1888	Born Chiba Prefecture.
1910	Graduated Military Academy with honor.
1913	First Lieutenant, Infantry.
1920	Captain, Infantry.
*	Graduated from Army Staff College with honor.
1925	Major, Infantry.
1927	On Army General Staff.
1929	Assistant Military Attache in China.
1930	Lieutenant Colonel.
1931	Attached to Army Technical Investigation Board; concurrently held post at Military Affairs Section, War Department.
1933	Chief Press Section, War Department.
1933	Colonel, Infantry.
1934	Military instructor at Army Staff College.

1935	Attached to Central Ordnance Depot.
1936	Commander, 15th Infantry Regiment.
1936	Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army.
1937	Major General. Attached to Central Ordnance Depot and Chief Political Affairs Bureau and Cultural Affairs Bureau of China Affairs Board.
1939	Lieutenant General.
1940	Acting Director General of China Affairs Board.
1941 Nov. 1943	Placed on reserve list. Appointed Chief of Planning Board and Minister without Portfolio in third Konoye and Tojo Cabinets.
1943 Nov.	
Sept. 1944	Cabinet Advisor.
1944 Sept.	President of Industrial Patriotic Association and director of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
1945 Feb.	Member Wartime Commodity Price Investigation Council.

Known as an expert on China and exponent of the "continental policy". A leader in unifying Army opinion in favor of withdrawal from the League of Nations. Has been called the "high-brow soldier". The scope of his knowledge extends to politics, economics, foreign relations, social problems and art. Close associate of Prince Konoye and Baron Hiranuma. (131)

General HAYAO TADA (Retd.): Former Member Supreme Military Council.

1882 Feb.	Born Miyagi Prefecture; m. Mutsu, 2nd daughter of San Kawamoto.
1904	Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lt., Artillery.
1905	1st Lieutenant, Artillery.
1913	Captain, Artillery.
1913	Graduated Army Staff College.
1919	Major, Artillery.
1923	Lieutenant Colonel, Artillery.
1927	Colonel, Artillery.
1928	Commander, 4th F.A. Regiment.
1930	Chief of Staff, 16th Division
1932	Major General.
1932	Attached to Headquarters, Kwantung Army.
1934	Commander, 4th Heavy F.A. Brigade.
1935	Commander, North China Garrison.
1936-37	Lieutenant General; Commander, 11th Division.
1937 Aug - 1938	Vice Chief of Staff and concurrently President of Military Staff College.
1938	Undisclosed post on China front.
1939 July - 1941	Commander in Chief, Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China.
1941	General; member Supreme War Council.

Address: 10- 3-chome, Hachiman-dori, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

SECRET

As commander of Japanese garrison troops in North China took active part in intrigues of General Doihara during 1935 and 1936 for purpose of establishing autonomous regime in that area (see Doihara). A lengthy statement on Sino-Japanese relations issued by General Tada in March 1936 elicited the following from the then Colonel Joseph W. Stilwell, U.S. Military Attache at Peiping: "...this Tada statement is typical of the schoolboy masterpieces...being turned out on any and all occasions. Aside from the peculiar logic it contains, the statement is remarkable for the way the author attacks the chief executive of this country and and the political party behind the present Central Government...the attached is merely a sample and by no means the most virulent (of Japanese utterances in North China)." Omission of this officer's name from Japanese Army Register of 15 October 1942 may indicate retirement.

HARUJI TAHARA: Chief, Second (Southern Islands) Department of New Asia Movement, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1900 July	Born Fukuoka Prefecture.
*	Educated Waseda University; Denver University, literature and science; Missouri State University, journalism. Staff, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company. Non-regular staff, Shinseinen (Magazine).
1937	Member House of Representatives from Fukuoka Prefecture.
*	Department Chief, New Asia Movement, IRAA.

Address: 612, Hiroishi-cho, 2-chome, Moji.

RIKURO TAKAGI: Director, General Headquarters of New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1888 Oct.	Born Miyagi Prefecture. Son of Korenori Takagi.
*	Graduated Tokyo Commercial and Technical School.
	Joined Mitsui Bussan Company, serving Shanghai and Hankow branches. Acted as military interpreter in Boxer Uprising.
*	Vice President, Sino-Japanese Industrial Development Company. President, Nanman Kogyo (South Manchuria Mining Company) and Manchuria Automobile Transportation Company.
	Vice President Chunichi Jitsugyo-kai (Japanese Industrial Company). Auditor, Manmo Kecri Hyakkaten (a woolen emporium). Vice President of nationalistic North China Association.
1944 Aug.	Appointed Director, General Headquarters of New Asia Movement of IRAA.

Address: 28, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Admiral SANKICHI TAKAHASHI (Retd.): Councilor of New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1883 Aug.	Born Tokyo.
1901	Graduated Naval Academy.
1911	Lieutenant Commander.
1916	Commander.
1920	Captain.
1925	Rear Admiral.
1926	Chief of Staff, Combined Fleet.
1929	Vice Admiral. President, Higher Naval College.
1932	Vice Chief, Naval General Staff.
1933-34	Commander in Chief, Second Fleet.
1936	Commander in Chief, Combined and First Fleet.
1943	Member Supreme Military Council.
1943 Aug.	Advisor of GEA Headquarters of IRAA.
1943 Dec.	Chief Japanese delegate to Second East Asia Conference in Heinking.
1944	Envoy of East Asia General Headquarters to Inner Mongolia. Visited North and South Central China.
1945 Jan.	Councilor to New Asia Movement of IRAA.
	Named permanent advisor to Central Association of Overseas Japanese.

Address: 83, Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

In 1934 reported to be one of most influential officers in Japanese Navy because of his popularity with the younger officers. Reputed to be an excellent administrator as well as a good leader of men. (31)

While Chief of Naval General Staff he revised the General Staff regulations making the Chief of General Staff responsible for the determination of the size as well as the operations of the naval forces. Reported to have been a member of the Renovationists within the Navy who advocated war against Great Britain and America.(7)Has been one of the most vocal of Japanese naval officers in promising annihilation of the American fleet in the Pacific at the proper time.

SHINGORO TAKAISHI: Former Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1878 Sept.	Born Chiba Prefecture.
1901	Graduated Keio University; joined Osaka Mainichi.
1902	Sent to England for study.
1904-05	London correspondent during Russo-Japanese War.
*	Made inspection tour of Russia.
1907	Special correspondent for his paper at The Hague.
*	Returned to head office in Osaka.
1909	Appointed Chief, Foreign News Department.
*	Chief, Political Department.
1924	Deputy Chief Editor and Editor in Chief.

1928	Traveled around the world.
1936	Chief Editor Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-Nichi.
1937	Visited United States.
1938	Chairman Board of Directors, Ministry's Information Bureau.
*	Visited war front in China.
1940	Chairman Board of Directors, Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-Nichi.
*	Director Tonichi Kaikan, Domei Tsushin-sha.
1943	Councilor, Board of Information.
*	Director, IRAPS.
*	President Mainichi Shimbun (publishing company).

Address: 5 of 468, Hagoromo-machi, Takaishi, Osaka-fu.

Made unofficial visit to U.S. in 1937 to present Japan's side of the China Incident. In 1940 was a member of Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of organizing Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Has been described as an "intrepid jingoist". (50)

H.I.H. Captain Prince NOBUHITO TAKAMATSU (TAKAMATSU-NO-MIYA): Emperor's second younger brother; attached to Navy General Staff; member Privy Council.

1905 Jan.	Born. Third son of late Emperor Taisho. Married Princess Kikuko in 1930, daughter of late Prince Yasuhisa Tokugawa and sister of Prince Yoshimitsu Tokugawa.
1913	Set up new house and took family name Takamatsu-no-miya.
1921	Graduated Middle School course Peer's School.
1924	Graduated Cadets School.
1925	Appointed Second Sub-Lieutenant.
1925-26	Torpedo School.
1926	First Sub-Lieutenant.
1927	Studied at Naval Aviation School.
1930	Lieutenant. Went to Europe accompanied by Princess Kikuko.
1931	Returned from Europe via United States.
1931-32	Studied at Naval Gunnery School.
1932	Appointed squadron commander of H.I.M.S. Takao.
1933	Squadron Commander of H.I.M.S. Fuso.
1935	Lieutenant Commander.
1936	Graduated Naval Staff College and attached to Naval Staff Board.
1942	Promoted to Captain.
1942	Special Envoy to Manchukuo
1943	Honorary President of Japan-Italy Cultural Society.
1943	Attached to Navy General Staff.
1945 Apr.	Honorary president War Disaster Relief Association.

Honorary President, Japan Fine Arts Association , Turco-Japanese and Japan-Denmark Societies, Japan-Brazil Central Association, International Cultural Encouragement Society and Imperial Invention Association.

SECRET

Address: Takanawa Nishidaimachi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

In 1933 Takamatsu was reported to be a spiritless weakling with a disagreeable disposition and manner.(J)Since the February 1936 incident and the outbreak of the China Incident, Prince Takamatsu has been made to take the place in the public eye formerly held by Prince Chichibu, his elder brother. He is the Imperial family representative at civil functions, boards of directors, honorary presidencies, etc. (20)

YOSABURO TAKEKOSHI: Member Privy Council.

1867 Oct.	Born Niigata Prefecture. Son of Senzaburo Seino (Kiyono) and adopted by Takekoshi family. Married Takeyo, sister of C. Nakamura.
*	Educated Keio University.
*	Editorial staff, Jiji Shimpo Osaka Koron, and Kokumin Shimbun; Chief editor, Sekai-no-Nippon.
1898	Councilor, Education Ministry.
1899	Went to France.
1906	Founded Franco-Japonaise Association in France.
1932	Toured Europe.
*	Elected to House of Representatives five times; Advisor, Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun. Director, Imperial Compiling Bureau, Imperial Household Department. Member House of Peers.
1940 Apr.	Member Privy Council.

Address: 333 Arai-machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

Leading economic historian in Japan. Author of "Economic Aspect of History of Japan" (in English) Classed as a moderate. (64)

MASAO TAKI: Member House of Peers; former Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1884 Apr.	Born Aichi Prefecture. Son of Iwao Taki. Married Hide, sister of Magoshichi Sato.
1901	Graduated Law College, Kyoto Imperial University.
*	Lecturer, Kyoto Imperial University. Private Secretary to Home Minister. Parliamentary Vice Minister of of Foreign Affairs. Director, Cabinet Legislation Bureau.
1937-39 Jan.	President, Cabinet Planning Board.
*	Member House of Peers; former Member House of Representatives, elected seven times from Aichi Prefecture.
1942 May	Director IRAPS.
1944 Mar.	Appointed IRAPS representative on Central Liaison Headquarters of People's Movement.
1944 July	Received First Order of Merit for services rendered during China Incident.

Address: 106, Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

HARUMICHI TANABE: Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Association; member House of Peers.

1878 Oct.	Born Yamanashi Prefecture. Married Machi, sister of Shigoro Sugiyama.
1905	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; entered Civil Service as secretary in Communications Ministry.
*	Director Tokyo and Osaka Communications Bureaus. Councilor to Kwangtung Army.
1927	Governor, Osaka Prefecture (for a short time).
1932-38	Joined Manchukuo Government service as Vice President of Privy Council.
1939 Jan.-Apr.	Chief Secretary of Hiranuma Cabinet.
1939 Apr.-Aug.	Communications Minister of Hiranuma Cabinet.
*	President Japan Aviation Associations.
1941 July - Oct.	Home Minister of third Konoye Cabinet.
1944	Appointed Director of IRAA.

Address: Hiramatsu, Isshiki, Hayama, Kanagawa-ken.

A career Civil Service Official thoroughly versed in Japanese domestic government and a capable administrator of Department of Home Affairs.

RYUZO TANAKA: Member Privy Council.

1864 Oct.	Born Akita Prefecture. Son of Ryusei Tanaka. Married Kame, daughter of Koi Shiga.
1889	Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Vice Director, Mining Bureau of Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Examiner of Patent Bureau. Mining Superintendent of Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
1893	Resigned official post to practice law.
*	Secretary, House of Representatives. Councilor of Legislative Bureau. Secretary of Nagasaki Prefectural Office. Director, Mining Bureau of Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Judge Administrative Litigation Court. Executive director of Fujita-Gumi.
1929-31	Education Minister in Hamaguchi Cabinet.
1936	Appointed Privy Councilor.
*	Former Member House of Representatives, elected eight times.

Address: 12 Nakano-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

SHICHIROKU TANABE: Member House of Representatives; Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1889 Mar.	Born Yamanashi Prefecture; son of Shichibei Tanaka.
*	Graduated Kofu Middle School.
1936	Parliamentary Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
1941	Director Parliamentary Bureau, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
*	President, Fujigawa Electric Power Company. Managing Director, Keihin Electric Power Company. Auditor, Showa Fertilizer Company. Director, Toyo Spinning Company (Toyo Muslin Co.)
1944	Director, IRAPS
1945 Apr.	Chairman House of Representatives Department in newly organized Political Association of Great Japan (Dai Nippon Seijikai)
*	Elected to Lower House of Diet six times from Yamanashi Prefecture.

Address: 19, Kami Meguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

General SHIZUICHI (SEIICHI) TANAKA: Member Supreme Military Council; President Military Staff College.

1887 Sept.	Born Hyogo Prefecture.
1907	Graduated Military Academy.
1917	Captain, Infantry.
1918	Graduated Army Staff College.
1922	Major, Infantry. Assistant Military Attache in England.
1927	Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry. Military Attache in Mexico.
1928	On staff of General Staff Office, and concurrently instructor at Army Staff College.
1929	Chief of British Section of General Staff Office.
1930	Colonel. Commander 2nd Regiment, Infantry.
1932 Feb.	Regiment sent to Shanghai with 14th Division.
1932 May.	Regiment transferred to Manchuria.
1932	Military Attache in United States.
1934	Chief of Staff, 4th Division.
1935	Major General. Commander 5th Infantry Brigade.
1936	Chief, General Affairs Bureau, Military Police Headquarters.
1937	Chief of Military Police Headquarters in Kwantung Leased Territory.
1938	Lt. General. Chief of Military Police Headquarters.
1939	Participated in engagements in Central China.
1940	Chief of Military Police.
1941 Oct.	Commander, Eastern Defense Headquarters.
1942 Aug-1943 May	Commander in Chief of Philippines Expeditionary Forces.

1943 July	On Army General Staff.
1943 Sept.	General.
1944 Aug.	Appointed member of Supreme Military Council and President of Military Staff College.

An infantry officer with a reputation for uniformly good performance but no particular specialty. (132) Assignment in the Philippines in succession to General Homma was reported due to his extensive knowledge of American affairs. Was relieved of command because of illness. Speaks Spanish and English. (133)

TOKICHI TANAKA: Member House of Peers; former Director, Imporial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1879	Born Kyoto Prefecture. Son of late Jinzaburo Tanaka. Married Misao, sister of Baron Shuji Suzuki. Educated Tokyo Higher Commercial School.
1898	Student Consul.
1903	Consul.
*	
1910	Consul in Singapore, Hongkong and Seattle.
	Chief, second section Commercial Affairs Bureau of Foreign Office.
1916-19	Counselor, Embassy in Washington.
1919	Director, Commercial Affairs Bureau.
*	
1923	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1925-30	President of Japan Times.
1930	Ambassador to Moscow.
1933	Resigned from official life.
*	
1942	President, Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (a commercial paper)
1943 Jun	President of Japanese Press Federation.
1943 Oct.	Director IRAPS.
	Councilor of Board of Information.
	Chairman of Board of Directors of Greater East Asia Press Federation.
1945 Mar.	Commander-in-Chief Eastern District Army

Address: 11, Konno, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

MASAYUKI TANI: Former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador to Nanking puppet regime.

1889 Feb.	Born Kumamoto Prefecture. Married Sumiko, sister of Baron Tadamaru Shimazu.
1913	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, Political Science.
1914	Entered foreign service.
*	
1918	Served in Canton, Hamburg and Holland.
	Third Secretary, Embassy in France.

1920	Second Secretary, same.
1923	Counselor, Foreign Office.
1923	Secretary to Foreign Minister.
1924	Chief, First Section of Asia Bureau in Foreign Office.
1927	First Secretary, Embassy in United States.
1930-33	Chief, Asia Bureau of Foreign Office.
1933 Aug.	Counselor, Embassy in Manchukuo.
1936	Minister to Austria and Hungary.
1938	Minister at large in China.
1939	Nomination as Ambassador to France refused by French Government.
1939-40 July	Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in Abe and Yonai Cabinets under Foreign Ministers Nomura and Arita.
1941 Oct. - 1943 Apr.	President, Board of Information.
1942 Sept. - 1943 Apr.	Foreign Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
1943 Apr.	Ambassador to Nanking puppet regime.

Married into the Shimazu family; one of the two chief feudal clans responsible for the Meiji Restoration in 1868, which connection has undoubtedly been an asset in his career. (65)

Has spent many years either in China or in positions directly concerned with Asiatic affairs. While Minister at large in 1938 made an extensive investigation trip throughout China; after which he advised strong economic development in North China by means of mixed Sino-Japanese companies. Nomination in 1939 as Ambassador to France was rejected by French Government because he declined to withdraw his accusation regarding the transshipment of munitions for Chungking through French Indo-China. (75)

Has proved his willingness and ability to work with military authorities in promoting Japanese development in China. Served as Counselor of Embassy in Hsinking for three years, whereas his predecessor resigned after a short time due to difficulty with the army in Manchuria. (134) Was Foreign Minister in Tojo Cabinet when formation of Greater East Affairs Ministry, an army-inspired move, stripped Foreign Office of many of its most important functions, particularly in occupied areas. (65) As Chief of Asiatic Bureau of Foreign Office was "very thick" with Toshio Shiratori, jingoistic spokesman of that Ministry, whose utterances conformed with the militarists' aims. (4)

Changed places with Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Nanking, when the latter was appointed Foreign Minister in April 1943 to implement his policy toward China.

Lieutenant General YOSHITSUGU TATEKAWA: Director Imperial Rule Assistance Association; former Councilor, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1880 Oct. Born Niigata Prefecture. Son of Yoshitaka Nozaki and adopted by Shuhei Tatekawa. Married Toshi, daughter of Masamoto Morioka.

1902	Graduated Military Academy. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Cavalry.
1904	1st Lieutenant.
1905	Participated in Russo-Japanese War attached to 9th Cavalry Regiment (Kanazawa)
*	Served with British regiment in England as language officer.
1909	Captain. Graduated Military Staff College with high honor.
1916	Major.
1919	Lt. Colonel.
1920-22	Attached to General Staff Office.
1922	Member Japanese delegation at Washington Naval Conference.
1923	Colonel.
1923-24	Commander 5th Regiment, Cavalry (Hiroshima).
1925	Instructor, Military Staff College.
1926-27	Chief, Fifth Section (European Section), General Staff Office.
1928	Major General. Military Attache in China.
1929	Director second Division(Intelligence) General Staff Office.
1931	Director, First Division, General Staff Office.
1932	Lt. General. Chief Army representative in Japanese delegation to World Disarmament Conference at Geneva.
1934	Commander 10th Division at Himeji.
1935	Commander of 4th Division at Osaka.
1936	Placed on army reserve list
*	Acting President of Nippon Young Men's Party (Seinendan)
1940 Sept.- 1942 Feb.	Ambassador to Russia.
1942	Advisor to Kwantung Army
1944	Director IRAA; advisor IRAPS.
1944 Aug.- 1945 Jan.	President Youth Corps, IRAA.
1944 Sept.	Advisor, East Asia Development Headquarters, IRAA.

Address: 861, Komaba, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Had a consistently distinguished army career and acquired an understanding of international affairs above average for a Japanese officer. (135) As Acting President of Nippon Young Men's Party, a strongly nationalistic organization, was less successful because of insistence upon recognition of his rank. Speaks English well and formerly mixed well with Americans.(135,136,

Appointment as Military Attache to China in March 1928 signalized a 137) departure from previous practice, as he had had no connection with Chinese or Manchurian affairs and did not speak the language. When he became head of 2nd Division of the Army General Staff (military intelligence) in 1929 he was regarded as the best possible choice for the post. (135,138)

Appointment as Ambassador to Moscow followed Foreign Minister Matsuoka's drastic shake-up in Japan's diplomatic staff, apparently intended to replace men with more or less democratic sympathies by those in harmony with the nationalistic, pro-Axis policies then developing. The Russo-Japanese Neutrality Treaty was concluded on 13 April 1941, with Foreign Minister Matsuoka's active assistance, and the Russo-Japanese Fisheries Treaty was signed shortly after Tatekawa left Moscow. He resigned the ambassadorship ostensibly because of "ill health" which could have stemmed from an operation for intestinal cancer years before. (139,140,20)

Vice Admiral KEN TERASHIMA (TERAJIMA) (Retd.): Former Cabinet Minister.

1882 Sept.	Born Wakayama Prefecture. Son of Tomomichi Omoto and adopted by Terashima family.
*	Educated Naval Academy and Naval Staff College. Captain , H.I.M.S. Yamashiro. Chief of Staff, Combined Fleet. Director, Education Bureau of Navy Ministry. Director, Naval Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry. On duty Naval General Staff.
1934-41	President, Uraga Dockyards, Dai Nippon Ordnance Manufacturing Company.
1941 Oct. Dec.	Railways Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
1941 Oct.	
1943 Nov.	Communications Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
1942	Head of Japanese Maritime Federation.
1944 May	Appointed advisor to Transportation and Communications Ministry, Tojo Cabinet.

Address: 1224, Yoyogi Uehara-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Field Marshal Count HISAICHI (JUICHI) TERAUCHI: Former Minister of War; former member Supreme Military Council.

1879 Aug.	Born Yamaguchi Prefecture. Son of late Field Marshal Count Masakata Terauchi. Married twice; first to Jun, sister of Muneyoshi Yamaguchi; and later to younter sister of Count Hideo Kodama.
1900	Graduated Military Academy.
1904-05	Participated Russo-Japanese War as an adjutant of 1st Infantry Brigade of Imperial Guards Division.
1909	Graduated Military Staff College.
1911	Major, Infantry.
1911-12	Assistant Military Attache, Embassy in Austro-Hungary.
1913-14	Served with German regiment in Germany.
1915	Instructor, Military Staff College.
1916	Lt. Colonel, Infantry.
1917	Attached to 2nd Infantry Regiment.
1918	In General Staff Office. Participated in Siberian Expedition.
1919	Colonel, Infantry.
1919-21	Commander 3rd Infantry Regiment of Imperial Guards Division.
1922-23	Chief of Staff of Imperial Guards Division.
1924	Major General.
1924-25	Commander of 19th Infantry Brigade (Kyoto)
1926	Attached to Headquarters of 1st Division.
1927-28	Chief of Staff, Chosen Army.

1929	Lt. General. Commander of Independent Garrison (Kungchuling in Manchuria).
1930	Commander of 5th Division (Hiroshima)
1932	Commander 4th Division (Osaka)
1934	Commander of Formosan Army.
1935	General. Member Supreme Military Council.
1936 May 1937 Feb.	Minister of War in Hirota Cabinet.
1937	Inspector General of Military Training.
1938	Commander in Chief of Japanese Forces in North China.
1939	Member Supreme Military Council.
1941	Commander in Chief in South China Sea areas.
1943	Field Marshal. Commander in Chief Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Southern Regions.

Address: 563 Higashi Koiso, Oiso-cho, Kanagawa Prefecture.

One of Japan's highest ranking and most influential officers. His father was Premier 1916-18, three times minister of War and known as leader of Choshu clique. Younger Terauchi's promotions and later appointment to Supreme Military Council in 1935 were attributed to his political influence with members of House of Peers, although he was not connected with any army or political group. (141) Has taken prominent part in Japanese expansionism during many years. Always favored an aggressive policy, thereby gaining support of all radical elements. If not pro-Fascist, certainly an ardent nationalist. (17)

As Minister of War was spearpoint of Army's objection to political parties. His clash with party members in Diet led to downfall of Hirota Cabinet. (142)

Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" stated that Terauchi refused to enter the Hirota Cabinet until a radical change in the line-up of personnel, i.e. a less "liberal" Foreign Minister, had been made. He took positive steps, however, to suppress the "direct action" elements in the army who had staged the Tokyo military revolt of 26 February 1936, and to a large extent curbed political activities of officers on active list.

GITO TERUOKA: Permanent Councilor Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1944 April	Appointed permanent Councilor IRAA.
1944 Apr.-Aug.	Director People's Movement Bureau of IRAA.
*	Chief Labor Research Institute. Standing Councilor of Dai-Nippon Industrial Patriotic Association.

SHIGENORI TOGO: Minister of Foreign Affairs and GEA Minister, Suzuki Cabinet

1882 Dec.	Born Kagoshima City. Elder son of Tochikatsu Togo. Married.
1908	Graduate in literature, Tokyo Imperial University.
1912	Entered Foreign Service.
1913	Served at Hankow and Mukden.
1916	Served in Switzerland.

1918	Second Secretary, Switzerland.
1919	Served in Germany.
1920	Second Secretary, Germany.
1921-23	Chief, 1st section European and American Bureau of Foreign Office.
1925	First Secretary, Embassy in United States.
1929 33	Counselor, Embassy in Germany.
1933	Director, European and American Bureau, Foreign Office.
1934	Director, European and Asiatic Bureau, Foreign Office.
1937 Oct.	Ambassador to Germany.
1938 Dec - 1940 Aug.	Ambassador to Russia.
1941 Oct - 1942 Aug.	Foreign Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
1941 Oct.-Dec.	Overseas Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
1942 Sept.	Member of House of Peers.
1945 Apr.	Minister of Foreign Affairs, Suzuki Cabinet; concurrently Greater East Asia Ministry.

Regarded by foreign colleagues as an able and level-headed diplomat. Served in Berlin three times. First, as Charge d'Affaires after World War I when diplomatic relations between Germany and Japan were reestablished; again as Counselor of Embassy from 1929-33. After the Tokyo military coup of February 1936, Togo, who did not relish the increasing military interference with Foreign Ministry affairs, asked for a diplomatic post abroad and was named Ambassador to Germany. A year after he had assumed this post, however, it was turned over to a pronounced representative of the military clique, Colonel (now General) Oshima, who had been Togo's Military Attache. The preference of Togo and his German wife for pro-Hitler Germany was said to be the reasn for the shift.(143,20)

Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" describes Togo as grim, unsmiling, ultrareserved, speaking English fairly well. When they first met after Togo became Foreign Minister in Tojo Cabinet, he requested Ambassador Grew's cooperation in continuing U.S. - Japanese conversations. A reliable Japanese informant said Togo had accepted his new post with the specific aim of carrying the current negotiations to a successful end, intending to resign if he failed. As late as 3 December 1941 Togo expressed to Mr. Grew his disappointment at lack of progress in conversations.

Ambassador Grew also quotes a member of his staff who had known Togo when latter was Ambassador in Moscow as stating that the Soviet Government considered him the most acceptable Japanese representative in years and had been disappointed at his recall in 1940. Togo was one of several diplomats recalled at that time who did not favor Foreign Minister Matsuoka's extreme foreign Policy. (4,20)

A Tokyo broadcast at the time of his appointment to the Suzuki cabinet stated that Togo left the Tojo Cabinet in August 1942 because he opposed the formation of the Greater East Asia Ministry and other measures adopted by the Cabinet, and that he had always advocated diplomacy as a means to victory.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG #

General HIDEKI (EIKI) TOJO: Former Premier, former Minister of War.

1884 Dec.	Born, Iwate Prefecture; eldest son of late Lt. General Eikyo Tojo, a samurai and "Father" of modern army strategy; m. Katsu, e.d. of Mantaro Ito.
1905	Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lt., Infantry.
1907	1st Lt., Infantry.
1915	Captain; graduated army Staff College with highest honor.
1919	Attached to office of Military Attache, Germany.
1920	Major, Infantry.
1924	Lt. Col., Infantry.
1928	Colonel, Infantry; Chief, Mobilization Section, War Department.
1929	Commander of 1st Infantry Regiment.
1931	Section Chief, General Staff Headquarters.
1932	Given additional duty as Chief, Investigation Department, Army Communication School, and on staff of Army Automobile School.
1933	Major General.
1934	Commander of 24th Infantry Brigade.
1935	Attached to 12th Division; Commander, Military Police Headquarters, Kwantung Army.
1936	Lt. General.
1937	Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army.
1938 May-Dec.	Vice Minister of War in 1st Konoye Cabinet.
1938 Dec	Inspector General of Military Aviation and Director of General Affairs Bureau of Aviation Headquarters
1940 July	Minister of War in 2nd Konoye Cabinet.
1941 July	Minister of War in 3rd Konoye Cabinet.
1941 Oct. 18	Full General; Premier and concurrently Minister of War.
1943 Nov. 1	Concurrently Munitions Minister.
1944 Feb 21	Concurrently Chief of Army General Staff.
1944 July 18	Relieved as Chief of Staff.
1944 July 18	Resigned as Premier.

Address: 25, Kitazawa 2-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Early in his career Tojo aligned himself with the "Young Officer" group which demanded new political and economic structure at home. When he became Premier, however, he had been relatively inconspicuous outside of army circles. (20)

Tojo was the first military officer on the active list to become Japanese Premier during the preceding quarter century. His selection was a signal that the militarists were ready to assume active direction of Japan's affairs and Tojo's administration of the Government did not disappoint them. Axis defeats and continued severe reverses in Pacific war caused his Cabinet's fall.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDC #

In "Our Enemy Japan" Wilfrid Fleisher says that Tojo belongs to the humble, simple, fanatic type of visionary in Japan "who would sacrifice everything for the attainment of his ambitions to become a great empire-builder". Fleisher also states that only the most hard-boiled officers attain high rank in Japan's gestapo, i.e., military police or gendarmerie (note 1935 appointment). On 29 November 1938 Tojo warned against the United States, particularly with regard to outmoded treaties and non-recognition of changes in East Asia. When the Tripartite Axis Pact was concluded 27 September 1940, he declared he was "overwhelmed with a mingled feeling of austerity and joy."

Collier's Magazine of 5 February 1944 (The Guilty Series, p. 60) connects Tojo with numerous purges and assassinations during decade preceding outbreak of war, and states he declared for the GEA Co-Prosperity Sphere as early as 1938. An article in New York Times of 6 October 1944 states that Tojo was Toyama's own man. An advisor of Prince Konoye is reported to have stated privately that Tojo used War Ministry post to build up his position in Army, oust rivals and consolidate power for his faction for almost two years before outbreak of war. His army service has been chiefly political with little actual field experience. (72)

Following retirement from the Premiership, Tojo was placed on army's reserve list and granted "privileges of his former post" by the Emperor. The Emperor also elevated Tojo's court rank from Senior Third Grade to Junior Second Grade in recognition of his distinguished services. Last October he went to Manchuria on an official inspection tour, another evidence of respect for his ability. As a former Premier, Tojo is a member of the Jushin.

IICHIRO TOKUTOMI (pen name "Soho"): Councilor, New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Member House of Peers.

1863 Jan.	Born Kumamoto Prefecture. Son of late Ikkei Tokutomi.
1880 *	Married Shizuko, daughter of Matazo Kurazono.
	Educated Doshisha University.
	Founded Oi Gijuku (private school), Kumamoto.
1889	Established Minyu-sha. Publisher, Kokumin-no-Tomo (People's Friend).
1896	Founded Kokumin Shimbun (newspaper)
1897	Toured Europe and America.
1911 *	Councilor, Home Office.
	Nominated to House of Peers.
	Member, Imperial Academy, Imperial Fine Arts Academy.
	Special writer, Osaka Mainichi Shimbun and Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun.
1942	President Japanese Press Association.
1944 Sept.	Appointed Councilor to New Asia Movement of IRAA.

Address: 2832, Sanno 1-chome, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

A prodigious writer, veteran journalist and outstanding Japanese political commentator who is widely respected in government circles. Tokutomi, an ardent jingoist, in January 1944 stated that "because Japan is a country of the gods, our Emperors are gods, and we are children of gods, our confidence over the current situation is firm and we thoroughly believe we shall win ultimate victory." Author of "National History of Japan in Recent Age" (in Japanese).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NND# [redacted]

Admiral SOEMU (SOETAKE) TOYODA: Former member Supreme Military Council; heads new overall Naval Command.

1885 May	Born Tokyo Prefecture; son of Shin Toyoda; married Rito, daughter of Vice Admiral Rin Eguchi (Retd.)
1905	
1906	Graduated Naval Academy.
1910 Dec.	Ensign
*	Lieutenant
1917 Apr.	Graduated Naval Staff College
1917-21	Commander
1921 Dec.	Attache at Embassies in London and Berlin.
1923	Commander; Executive Officer, H.I.M.S. Kuma (CL)
1925 Dec.	On duty Bureau of Naval Affairs; member Technical Council.
	Captain; on duty Naval General Staff; instructor Naval Staff College.
1926	
1927	Commander H.I.M.S. Yura (CL).
1928	Commander Subdivision 7.
*	Chief 1st Section, Bureau of Education, Navy Ministry.
1930	Appointed by Emperor to staff of Special Inspector.
1931 Dec.	Commander H.I.M.S. Hyuga (BB).
1932	Rear Admiral.
1933	Appointed by Emperor to staff of Special Inspector.
1934	Chief of Staff, First and Combined Fleet.
1935 Nov.	Chief Bureau of Education, Navy Ministry.
1935	Vice Admiral.
1937	Chief Bureau of Naval Affairs, Navy Ministry.
1938 Nov.	Commander in Chief, North China Fleet, 4th Fleet.
1939-40	Commander in Chief, 2nd Fleet.
1940	Director, Naval Technical Department.
	Member Board of Admirals, and of Navy Advisory Board, Imperial Headquarters.
1941 Sept.	Admiral; Commander in Chief Kure Naval District.
1942 Nov.	Relieved of above duty; appointed to Supreme Military Council.
1943 May	Commander in Chief, Yokosuka Naval District.
1944 May	Commander in Chief, Combined Fleet.
1945 May	Appointed head of new Overall Naval Command and of Naval Escorts Command (Sea Convoy) concurrently with above.
1945 29 May	**Chief of Navy General Staff**

Address: 518 Shimouma 3-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo (1940).

Reputedly extremely nationalistic and anti-foreign. Considered a capable and forceful officer. (144)

Navy Minister announced 1 May 1945 that Toyoda had been appointed head of newly established Overall Naval Command (Kaigun Sootai Shireibu) in addition to duty as commander of Combined Fleet. He also took over the Naval Escorts command (Sea Convoy) from Admiral Naokuni Nomura. These appointments were part of a drastic shake-up of high ranking naval personnel.

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Admiral TEIJIRO TOYODA (Retd.): Minister of Munitions; former Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce and Industry.

1885 Aug.	Born Wakayama Prefecture. Elder son of Shintaro Toyoda. Married Miteuko, elder daughter of Hideo Takeda.
1905	Graduated Naval Academy.
1906	Ensign.
1915	Assistant Gunnery Officer, H.I.M.S. Hiyei. Chief of Staff to Admiral Ide, 4th Division.
1918	Graduated Naval Staff College.
1920	Commander. On duty in Navy Ministry.
1922	Duty in England.
1923	Executive Officer on H.I.M.S. Kongo.
1924	Captain. Naval Attache, London.
1927	Attended Genova Arms Conference.
1928	Commanding Officer H.I.M.S. Yamashiro.
1929	London Naval Disarmament Conference.
1929-30	General Staff.
1930	Rear Admiral.
1931	Chief of Military Affairs Bureau and member of Board of Admirals.
1932	Superintendant Naval Arsenal, Hiro.
1934	Chief Executive, Navy Technical Department.
1935	Vice Admiral.
1936-37	Superintendent Kure Navy Yard.
1937-38	Commander in Chief, Sasebo Navy Station.
1939	Head of Naval Aviation Department. Member of Naval Advisory Board of Grand Headquarters.
1940	Vice Minister of Navy.
1941	Admiral. Placed on retired list.
1941 Apr.-July	Minister of Commerce and Industry in 2nd Konoye Cabinet.
1941 Jul.-Oct.	Foreign Minister and concurrently Overseas Minister in 3rd Konoye Cabinet.
1941 Nov.	President Japan Iron Manufacturing Company.
1943	Member Cabinet Advisory Council.
1944 Oct.	Advisor to Koiso Cabinet.
1944 Nov.	Chairman Iron and Steel Control Association.
1945 Feb.	Member Wartime Prince Investigation Committee.
1945 Mar.	Advisor to Munitions Ministry
1945 Apr.	Minister of Munitions, Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 473, 1-chome, Shimo-ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" refers to Toyoda as a sound and sensible man. Grew further states that in the fall of 1941 Foreign Minister Toyoda participated actively in Premier Konoye's efforts to arrange a meeting between himself and President Roosevelt at some point on American soil. The purpose of this proposed meeting was to attempt a solution of the differences between their two countries.

Toyoda is generally regarded as a moderate; a protege of the late Premier Admiral Saito, noted moderate. Has had considerable experience in diplomacy, particularly with the British. A report dated 1941 from U.S. Military Attache in Tokyo credited Toyoda with favoring an understanding with Great Britain and America.

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DAISABURO TSUGITA: Member House of Peers; former Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1883 Mar.	Born Okayama Prefecture. Son of Daisaburo Tsugita.
1910	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University. (1919 also given as date)
*	Commissioner, Ishikawa Prefecture. Secretary, Home Department. Councilor, Railway Department. Superintendent, Home Department. Chief, Health Insurance Department, Social Bureau. Governor, Ibaraki Prefecture. Director, Civil Engineering Bureau, Local Bureau and Police Bureau of Home Department.
*	Member House of Peers.
1931	Vice Minister of Home Affairs.
1936-37	Director Legislation Bureau of Cabinet.
1942	Director IRAPS.

Address: 41 Otsuka Naka-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

KUNITOSHI TSUGUMO: Member House of Representatives; former Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1893 Oct.	Born Tokyo Prefecture. Son of Sukemitsu Tsugumo.
*	Educated Bankers Training School of Yasuda Hozen-sha.
*	Served Yasuda Bank and later Furukawa Bank. Advisor, Shimotsuke Bank and Shimotsuke Shimpo (daily). Elected to Diet five or six times from Tokyo Prefecture.
*	Parliamentary Vice Minister, Overseas Affairs.
1944 Mar.	Appointed member National Movement Liaison Headquarters, IRAPS.

Address: Fujimi-cho, 3-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Vice Admiral NISHIZO TSUKAHARA: Member, Supreme Military Council.

1887	Born Yamanashi Prefecture.
1907	Graduated Naval Academy.
1920 Dec.	Lieutenant Commander; staff officer, 2nd Fleet.
1924	Commander; toured U.S. and various European countries.
*	Captain, H.I.M.S. Akagi.
1934	Director, General Affairs Bureau, Naval Aviation Headquarters.
1935 Nov.	Rear Admiral.
1937 Dec.	Commander of Air Force attached to Combined Fleet.
1938	Honored for distinguished service in bombing of Hankow.
1939 Nov.	Vice Admiral.
1939 Nov.	Commander, Chinkai Naval Station.
1941	Attached to Naval General Staff.
1942 Feb.	Chief, Naval Aviation Headquarters.
1944 Mar.	Vice Chief, Naval General Staff, and member of Supreme Military Council, concurrently.

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1944 July — Relieved as Vice Chief, Naval General Staff.
1944 Sept. — Commander in Chief, Yokosuka Naval Station.
1945 May 1 — Relieved of above command and appointed member Supreme Military Council.
1945 May 15 — Admiral.

Address: 1852 Hazeki-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

Relief as Chief of Naval Aviation Headquarters was attributed to failure of Japanese aviation in Pacific war. Relief from Yokosuka command and appointment to Supreme Military Council were part of drastic shake-up of high-ranking naval personnel announced by Japanese Navy Ministry 1 May 1945.

YUSUKE TSURUMI: Member House of Representatives; former Director of Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)

1885 Jan. — Born Tokyo Prefecture. Son of Yoshinori Tsurumi. Married Yoshi, daughter of late Count Shimpei Goto.
1919 * — Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, politics. Studied abroad. Entered Government service. Chief, Archives section Railway Minister's Secretariat. Chief, General Affairs Section Traffic and Operation Bureau, Railways Ministry.
1924 — Resigned Government service and visited United States in behalf of Japanese-American problems.
* — Elected to Lower House of Diet three times from Iwate Prefecture.
1937 Dec. — Unofficial envoy to United States to present Japan's side of China Incident.
1940 — Parliamentary Vice Minister of Home Affairs.
1943 — Acting Director of Institute of the Pacific.
1944 Aug. — Promoted from General Affairs Department of House of Representatives Association to General Affairs Department, IRAPS Headquarters.

Address: 38, Sakurada-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Politician , writer, and authority on Pacific relations, also on U.S. Reported to have been consistently pro-American in pre-war sympathies. Formerly was a frequent visitor to this country. He and his brother Ken, former Vice Consul in San Francisco and Embassy Secretary in Washington, lectured in U.S. on Japanese-American issues. A skillful defender of his country, he attempted to convince Americans that the Japanese were a peace-loving, stabilizing force in the Orient. (145,20)

With five other intellectuals in 1928 organized the Meiseikai in protest against corruption in general election of preceding February and became its leader. For a time it was thought the party might form a balance of power between Seiyukai and Minseito, principal parties, but it disappeared during the next two or three years. (146,147)

In 1941 Tsurumi's son was attending Harvard University and his daughter, Columbia.

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JUICHI TSUSHIMA: Former Minister of Finance; Cabinet.

1886 Jan. Born Kagawa Prefecture. Married Ayako, daughter of Kakujiro Horikoshi.
1912 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; entered Finance Ministry.
" Chief of various local revenue offices. Secretary to Finance Minister. Section Chief of Finance Ministry. Director, Finance Bureau of Finance Ministry.
1927 Financial Commissioner to London.
1936 Vice Minister of Finance. Delegate to London Naval Conference. Vice Governor Bank of Japan.
* Financial advisor to Tokyo Municipality.
1941 Nov. President, North China Development Company.
1945 Feb. Appointed Minister of Finance.
1945 Apr. Resigned with Koiso Cabinet; appointed advisor to Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 6 of 8, Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Authority on finance. As Financial Commissioner to London was instrumental in obtaining credit abroad. As President of powerful North China Development Company contributed great deal toward development of North China's resources for Japanese war purposes. (148)

NAOTAKE TSUZAKI: Member House of Representatives; former Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society. (now dissolved)

1882 May Born Kagoshima Prefecture. Son of Shoron Shimomura, adopted by Tsuzaki family. Married Chiyo, daughter of Kamesaburo Miyajima.
1909 Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
* Served Nagasaki Prefecture Government. Vice Chairman, Overseas Association, Director, Manchuria Emigration Association. Member Railway Congress of Railways Ministry. Joined New York Building and Real Estate Company, U.S.A.
1915 Made inspection tour of America.
1920 Elected Member House of Representatives.
1939 Jan.-Aug. Parliamentary Welfare Vice Minister of Hiranuma Cabinet.
1944 March Appointed member National Movement Liaison Headquarters, IRAPS.

Address: 6, Mita Koyama-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Vice Chairman Kaigai Kyokai (Overseas League); a director of Manchurian Immigration Association. Member Lower House of Diet from Kagoshima Prefecture since 1920.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG #

EMBARGO

SHINYA (NOBUYA) UCHIDA: Former Cabinet Minister.

1880 Feb.	Born Ibaraki Prefecture. Son of late Kan Uchida.
*	Graduated Tokyo Higher Commercial School; joined Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, serving in Shipping Department until 1914.
1915	Established Uchida Steamship Company.
*	President Uchida Trading Company. Advisor, Meiji Marine & Transportation Company. Chairman Taisho Steamship Company.
*	Parliamentary Vice Minister of Navy.
1934-36	Railways Minister in Okada Cabinet.
1943-44	Governor of Miyagi Prefecture. District Administrator of Tohoku Regional Bloc.
1944 Feb.-July	Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in Tojo Cabinet.

Address: 28, Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Businessman and politician. Headed his own trading company and dabbled in politics as a side line. By 1941 had been elected to House of Representatives six times from Ibaraki Prefecture. Expelled from Seiyukai (political party dissolved in 1940) for participation in the Okada Cabinet.(149 Imprisoned in March 1936 to await trial on charges of having accepted bribes while holding post of Railways Minister; later acquitted. (20)

General KAZUSHIGE (KAZUNARI) UGAKI: Former Cabinet Minister.

1868 June	Born Okayama Prefecture.
1891	Graduated Military Academy. 2nd Lt., Infantry.
1900	Graduated Military Staff College with highest honors.
1905	Participated Russo-Japanese War on staff of First Army.
*	Military Attache in Germany. Commander 6th Infantry Regiment.
1912-13	Chief Military Affairs Section, War Office.
1915	Chief, Military Affairs Section, War Office. Major General.
1916-18	Chief, 1st Bureau, General Staff.
1919	Commandant, Army Staff College. Lieutenant General.
1921	Commander 10th Division.
1922-23	Director, General Affairs Bureau, Inspectorate.
1924 Jan-June	Minister of War in Kiyoura Cabinet.
1924-26	Minister of War in 1st and 2nd Takaaki Kato Cabinets.
1926-27	Minister of War in Wakatsuki Cabinet.
1925	General.
1927-28	Member Supreme Military Council.
1929-31	Minister of War in Hamaguchi Cabinet.
1931	Retired from army.
1931-36	Governor General of Korea.
1937 Jan.	Failed to carry out Emperor's request to form Cabinet.
1937	Appointed To Cabinet Advisory Council.
1938 May-Sept.	Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1st Konoye Cabinet.
1938 June-Sept.	Overseas Minister in same.

Address: 1, Naito-cho 1-chome, Yotsuyaku, Tokyo.

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An able soldier, administrator, and shrewd politician. Largely responsible for modernization of Japanese Army. Retired from army in 1931 to become active in politics. Following resignation of Hirota Cabinet in January 1937, the Emperor directed Ugaki to form a new cabinet. The selection met with immediate and unqualified approval of all groups except the army who refused to designate a Minister of War. Ugaki therefore was obliged to inform the Emperor of his failure to form a new government. Army opposition to Ugaki had existed for some time and was believed to be based on his assent to decrease the army by four divisions in 1925, as well as his moderate views on governmental reorganization, augmented national defense, and economic reform to meet military needs. (1, 150, 151,142)

Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" states that Ugaki accepted Foreign Office portfolio in May 1938 on condition that political and economic affairs in China would be taken out of army's hands. He assured Ambassador Grew of his earnest desire to develop good relations with United States and said he would guarantee protection of American interests in China; further, that "Open Door" in China would be maintained and that Japanese Government would fully respect principle of equal opportunity there. Was unable to carry out promises and on 28 September 1938 resigned from Cabinet after dispute with army over control of special organ to be created for China's exploitation. Rather than surrender to army all Foreign Office functions in China, he chose to quit.

His administration of Korea was brilliant and relatively moderate compared to that of Generals Minami and Koiso, but more strict that that of the late Admiral Saito, his predecessor. Ugaki supported the continental expansion policy without approving methods used by Japanese Army leaders. (71)

Ugaki has been in relative obscurity for several years, but during September and October 1944 made an extensive inspection tour of Manchuria and China as far south as Shanghai in company with General Banzai. He is a cousin of Vice Admiral Kanji Ugaki, currently in command of Ominato Naval Station.

NACYOSHI UJITA: Councilor to New Asia Movement of Imperial Rule Assistance Association. In December 1942 was head of the Liaison of the Asia Development Bureau.

General YOSHIJIRO UMEZU: Chief of Army General Staff.

1882 Jan.	Born Oita Prefecture; 2nd son of Homei Umezu.
1904	Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lt. of Infantry.
1905	1st Lt., Infantry; participated Russo-Japanese War.
1911	Graduated with honors from Army Staff College.
1912	Captain, Infantry.
1918	Major, Infantry.
1922	Lt. Col., Infantry.
1924	Colonel, Infantry.
1928	Chief, Military Affairs Section, Bureau of Military Affairs, War Ministry.
1930	Major General.

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1930	Commander, 1st Infantry Brigade, Tokyo.
1931-32	Director, General Affairs Bureau, Army General Staff.
1934	Commander of troops in North China; Lieutenant General.
1935	Commander 2nd Division, (Sendai)
1936 Mar.- 1938 May	Vice Minister of War.
1938	Commander of troops in North China.
1939	Commanding General, 8th Division, Manchuria.
1939 Sept.-1944	Commander in Chief, Kwantung Army, and concurrently Ambassador to Manchukuo.
1940 Aug.	Full General.
1944 July 19	Appointed Chief of Army General Staff, Tokyo; ex officio member Supreme Military Council.

Reputedly one of the most influential men in the Japanese Army. General Umezu's success in military administration combined with wide experience in command positions qualified him for his present post as Chief of Staff. A long-term commander of the pivotal Kwantung Army, Umezu has been identified with the Ugaki clique. He is also reported to be a good friend of Field Marshal Sugiyama. (10)

As Army Commander in China, General Umezu engineered the Ho-Umezu agreement of 1935 whereby the Japanese Army gained virtual control of North China without resort to arms. Again in 1938 he returned to North China and helped form the Peking "Provisional" Government which eventually grew into the puppet North China Political Affairs Commission. (152)

In the cabinet reshuffle of 1938 Umezu was ousted as Vice Minister of War and replaced by Tojo, supposedly because his views were not in harmony with the Army's drastic plans for the conduct of the China war. (72) In July 1944 he replaced Tojo as Chief of Staff.

UZUHIKO USAMI: Former Bureau Chief, Greater East Asia Ministry.

1893 Nov.	Born Nagano Prefecture; 2nd son of Wataro Uzuhiko.
1918	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, political course.
*	Entered foreign service.
1920	Consul at Antung, Manchuria.
1927	Secretary, 1st Section Asia Bureau, Foreign Office.
1930	Secretary, 2nd Section, Commercial Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office.
1934	Consul General, Foochow, China.
1935	Consul General, Mukden, Manchuria.
*	Consul General and Legation Counselor, Switzerland.
1938-39	Counselor of Embassy, Berlin.
1939 or 1940	Minister to Egypt.
1940	Chief, Economic Section, China Affairs Board.
1942 Nov. 1	Chief, China Affairs Bureau, Greater East Asia Ministry.
1943 Mar.	Minister to China at Shanghai.
1944 Nov.	Relieved as Minister to China.

The status of Usami since he was relieved at Shanghai is uncertain. A Tokyo broadcast of 15 September 1944 stated that he was to be "director of the planned industrial headquarters for Central China," but nothing more has been heard about this. Another Tokyo broadcast of 22 March 1945 reported the Cabinet's announcement of his resignation as Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

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When Usami entered the Greater East Asia Ministry he was reported to have stressed the importance of continental resources, particularly China's, even above those of the southern regions. (66)

Rear Admiral REMMA UEMATSU (UYEMATSU) (Retd.): Former Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (recently dissolved).

Elected to House of Representatives from Miyagi Prefecture in 1942.

SHIGENOSUKE USHIO: Member Privy Council.

1881 Aug.	Born Shimane Prefecture. Son of Tsunetaro Ushio, a samurai. Married Mine, daughter of Baron Kensei Masuda.
1907	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; entered Civil Service.
*	Commissioner, Nagano Prefecture. Director, Local Bureau, Home Office. Director, Health Bureau, Home Office.
1928-31	Vice Minister of Home Affairs in Tanaka and Hamaguchi Cabinets.
1931	Entered House of Peers.
1932-34	Vice Minister of Home Affairs in Saito Cabinet.
1936 Mar - 1937 Feb.	Home Minister in Hirota Cabinet.
1936 Mar. 9-25	Concurrently Minister of Education.
*	Vice Chairman, Soldier's Aid Society. Executive director Japan Red Cross Society.
1938	Member Privy Council.

Address: 1070, Nakanobucho-cho, Ebara-ku, Tokyo.

A bureaucrat without political affiliations, according to a 1936 report. An able administrator with considerable influence in Home Office, but little outside. (125)

General JUN USHIROKU: Member Supreme Military Council.

1884 Sept.	Born Kyoto Prefecture. Married Katsuchiyo, sister of Atsuko Naruse.
1905	Graduated Military Academy.
1907	First Lt. Infantry. Attached to 38th Infantry Regiment.
1915	Captain, Infantry.
1917	Graduated Army Staff College.
1920	Staff Officer, Fifth Division.
1921	Major, Infantry.
1923	On duty General Staff Headquarters.
1925	Lt. Colonel, Infantry. Attached to Kwantung Army.
1929	Colonel, Infantry. C.O., 48th Infantry Regiment.
1931	Chief of Staff, Fourth Osaka Division.
1932	Attached to Kwantung Army.

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1934	Major General. Chief, Third Bureau, General Staff Headquarters.
1935-37	Director, Personnel Bureau, War Office.
1937 Aug.	Lt. General
*	Director of Military Affairs Bureau, War Office.
1937 Oct.	Commander of a Japanese unit on North China Frdnt.
1938	Commander, Inner Mongolian Expeditionary Force.
1940 Oct.	Commander in Chief, South China Expeditionary Force.
1941 July	Chief of Staff, Japanese Army in China.
1942 Aug.	General. Commander in Chief of General Defense Headquarters in Japan.
1944 Feb. 21	Appointed Vice Chief of Army General Staff and concurrently member of Supreme Military Council.
1944 Mar.	Appointed Inspector General of Army, Aviation and concurrently Chief of Army Aviation Headquarters.
1944 July 18	Relieved as Vice Chief of Army General Staff, Inspector General of Army Aviation and Chief of Army Aviation.

Address: 13, Gobancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

In 1937, Ushiroku was reported to be free from all clan affiliations. Most of his service had been away from the capital and his freedom from clannish connections enabled him, as chief of Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, to execute the difficult personnel shifts without friction following the 26 February 1936 Incident. Due to his long service with the Kwantung Army in Manchuria before and after the Manchurian fighting, he was recognized as a particularly valuable officer. (114)

A close friend of former Premier Tojo. One of most active participants in Japanese aggression in China and Manchuria. (20)

Baron REIJIRO WAKATSUKI: Former Premier; member House of Peers.

1866 May	Born Shimane Krefecture; 2nd son of Senzaburo Okumura; m. Toku, eldest daughter of Kei Wakatsuki and adopted into family.
1892	Graduated in law, Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Entered Government service. Secretary and councilor, Finance Ministry. Judge, Court of Administrative Litigation. Director, Revenue Bureau, Finance Ministry.
1906	Vice Minister of Finance in Saionji Cabinet.
*	Financial Commissioner to London.
1911	Elected to Lower House of Diet.
1912-13	Vice Minister of Finance in Katsura Cabinet.
1914-15	Minister of Finance in Okuma Cabinet.
1924- June-1925	Home Minister in 1st and 2nd Kato Cabinets.
1926 Jan.	Acting Premier.
1926 Jan. 30	Premier and Home Minister concurrently (until June 1926)
1926	President, Minseito (party) in succession to late Premier Kato.
1927 Apr.	Resigned Premiership.
*	Member House of Peers.
1929	Chief Japanese Delegate to London Naval Conference.
1931 Apr.	Premier.
*	Created Baron. Resigned Presidency, Minseito.

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Address: 129 Kami Fujimae, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Wakatsuki's first Cabinet was distinguished by its "Friendship Policy" toward China, then struggling toward unity under the Nationalists. His resignation was principally due to a financial crisis, but indirectly the result of Chinese attacks on Japanese and other foreigners in China. As Chief delegate to London Naval Disarmament Conference which assigned an inferior naval ratio to Japan, Wakatsuki fell into disfavor with extremist military and naval elements. General satisfaction with savings effected by naval reduction, however, made it possible for him to become Premier a second time in 1931. Was again obliged to resign in December 1931 following Japanese military occupation of Manchuria and complete discrediting of his Government's efforts to cooperate with League of Nations. (20)

At a memorial meeting in November 1936 for the late Premier Yuko Hamaguchi, assassin's victim, Wakatsuki attacked dictatorship and restraint of personal freedom, obviously referring to the form of government advocated by army circles. (153) Wakatsuki is one of four former Premiers (Konoye, Hiranuma and Okada being the others) who take lead among the Jushin in nominating premiers.

General OTOZO YAMADA: Former member Supreme Military Council; Commander in Chief Kwantung Army.

1881 Nov.	Born Nagano Prefecture. Son of Kaku Ichikawa and adopted by Yamada Family. Married Sume, daughter of Itsuki Kuraoka.
1903	Graduated Military Academy.
1905	Participated Russo-Japanese War.
1912	Graduated Army Staff College; Captain, Cavalry.
1913	Staff Officer of Chosen Army.
1918	Major, Cavalry.
1922	Lt. Colonel.
1925	Colonel. Commander 26th Cavalry Regiment.
1927	Section Chief of Army General Staff, Staff member of Research Department of Army Communication School and concurrently military instructor at Army Staff College.
1930	Major General. Director of Training Department, Army Cavalry School.
1932	Commandant, Army Communication School and member of War Supplies Investigation Commission.
1933	Chief, Third Bureau, Army General Staff Headquarters.
1934	Lt. General. Chief, General Affairs Bureau, Army General Staff Headquarters.
1935	Commandant, Military Academy.
1937	Commander, 12th Division in Manchuria.
1939 Jan.	Commander in Chief of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China.
1939 Oct. - 1944 July	Inspector General of Military Training and concurrently member of Supreme Military Council.
1940 Aug.	General.
1944 July	Commander in Chief of Kwantung Army; concurrently Ambassador to Manchukuo.

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An excellent organizer, General Yamada is known as an expert in training and communications and for his reform of the education of cadets following the 15 May 1932 Incident. In 1939 he was appointed Commander in Chief Japanese Expeditionary forces in Central China where a major problem was the control of younger officers.(72)As Commandant of the Military Academy and Inspector General of Military Training, Yamada bore the burden of training the army for the Greater East Asia War.

Yamada, although favoring the young officers' clique, is reported to lean towards the conservative.(10)

YOSHIO YAMADA: Member Privy Council.

*	Born Toyama Prefecture.
*	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, Department of Literature.
1929	Received Doctorate degree.
*	Professor, Tohoku Imperial University.
1940 Apr.	President, Jingu Kogakukan University.
1944 May	Appointed member Privy Council.

Address: Urata-machi, Ujiyamada City.

TAKASHI YAMAGUCHI: Former Bureau Chief, Greater East Asia Ministry.

1898 Sept.	Born Shimane Prefecture; son of Yataro Yamaguchi; m. Hanako, d. of Katsusaburo Yamagiwa.
1924	Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Entered Commerce and Industry Ministry; Secretary, Patent Bureau, same; Chief, Damage Insurance and Life Insurance Sections, same.
1939	Chief, General Affairs Department, Insurance Bureau, same.
1941 Jan.	Director, Osaka Mining Superintendence Office.
1942 Nov. 1	Chief, Trade Bureau, Greater East Asia Ministry.
1943 July	Relieved from Trade Bureau and appointed Chief of Monopoly (Machinery?) Bureau.
1944 Nov.	Appointed Chief, 3rd Section, Total Mobilization Bureau.

Address: Katsuyama-dori 8-chome, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.

Note: There is some doubt concerning the last two appointments listed above. It is possible that the records of two men with similar names, Takashi YAMAGUCHI and Takoshi YAMAGUCHI have become confused.

MICHIZO YAMAKOSHI (YAMAGOE): Bureau Chief, Greater East Asia Ministry.

1900 Aug.	Born Tottori Prefecture; son of Yamada family; m. Yasuko, eldest daughter of Tomisaburo Yamakoshi and adopted into family
1924	Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University.

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* Member Accounts Section, Overseas Ministry; Chief, Chosen Department (in Overseas Ministry?). Chief, Administrative Section, Manchurian Affairs Board. Secretary, Cabinet Planning Board.
1941 Apr. Director, Superintendence Bureau, Overseas Ministry.
1942 Appointed advisor (Military Administrator) to Philippines Provisional Government.
1943 Councilor, Greater East Asia Ministry.
1944 Chief, Manchukuo Affairs Bureau, GEA Ministry.

Address: 967, Yoyogi Nishihara-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

KUMAICHI YAMAMOTO: Former Vice Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs; Ambassador to Thailand.

1889 Apr. Born Yamaguchi Prefecture; 2nd son of Kumaichi Yamamoto; m. Yaeko, eldest daughter of Tetsuo Ogawa.
1911 Graduated Tung Wen College in Shanghai (a Japanese institution), and taught there for some years.
1919 Took civil service examination; entered Foreign Office Treaty Bureau.
1926 3rd Secretary, Japanese Legation, Turkey.
1928 2nd Secretary, Japanese Embassy, Great Britain.
1934 1st Secretary, Japanese Embassy, Manchukuo.
1939-40 Director, Trade Bureau, Foreign Office.
1940 Aug. Director, East Asia Bureau, Foreign Office.
1942 Sept. Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs.
1942 Nov. 1 Vice Minister for Greater East Asia Affairs.
1944 Apr. Concurrently Acting Director, GEA Training Institute.
1944 Aug. Appointed Ambassador to Thailand.

Address: 740, Shimouma-machi 3-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

SHIGERU YAMAMOTO: Bureau Chief, Greater East Asia Ministry.

1900 Apr. Born Gifu Prefecture; eldest son of Seinosuke Yamamoto; m. Sachiko, eldest daughter of Eisaburo Ito.
1925 Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University
* Secretary, Patent Bureau.
1933 Joined Manchukuo service.
* Chief, General Affairs Section. Chief, Accounts and Archives and Documents Sections, Engineering Department; Chief, Mining Administration Section, Mining Bureau; Chief, General Affairs Section, Patent Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section, Minister's secretariat.
1941 Nov. Chief, Chemical Bureau, Commerce and Industry Ministry, Tokyo.
1943 July Chief, Trade Bureau, Greater East Asia Ministry.

Address: 1922, Nishigahara, Takinogawa-ku, Tokyo.

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TATSUNOSUKE YAMAZAKI: Former Cabinet Minister; member House of Representatives.

1880 June	Born Fukuoka Prefecture. Son of Motoyoshi Yamazaki. Older brother of Iwao Yamazaki, Home Vice Minister in Koiso Cabinet. Married Mine, daughter of Kishichi Ota.
1906	Graduated Law College, Kyoto Imperial University; entered Civil Service.
*	Secretary, Governor General of Taiwan. Councilor, Education Ministry. Director, Common School Affairs Bureau of Education Ministry.
1927	Vice Minister of Education.
1934-36	Agriculture and Forestry Minister of Okada Cabinet.
1937 Feb.- June	Agriculture and Forestry Minister in Hayashi Cabinet
1937 Feb.	Minister of Communications concurrently for short time.
1942	Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)
1943 Nov.-1944 Feb.	Agriculture and Commerce Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
1943	Vice President IRAPS
1944	President Political Affairs Investigation Committee of IRAPS.
1944 June	Advisor to Central Agricultural Association.
*	Elected to Lower House seven times from Fukuoka Prefecture.

Address: 14, Higashi-goken-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

An experienced politician and party man who played active part in now defunct Seiyukai. In 1937 resigned from the Showakai, a small party made up largely of Okada Cabinet appointees, in order to enter Hayashi Cabinet. Despite former party affiliations he was a strong supporter of former Premier Tojo's totalitarianism. (154) In Fall of 1941 was largely responsible for organization of Imperial Rule Diet Members League, forerunner of IRAPS. Reportedly was permanent managing director of IRAPS. (155)

Lieutenant General TAKEO YASUDA: Member Supreme Military Council.

1889 Jan.	Born
1909	Graduated Military Engineering School.
*	Graduated Military Academy and Military Staff College.
*	Military Attache in Rome.
*	Studied in Germany.
*	Dean of Military Signal School. Member of Staff of Kwantung Army. Commander of First Engineering Regiment.
1937	Head of Defense Department, War Ministry.
*	Major General. Head of Third Department, Air Commission..
1938 Dec.	Director Military Aeronautic Technical Laboratory.
1939	Lieutenant General.
1942 Nov.	Commanding Officer of Japanese Air Force.
1943 May	Inspector General of Army Aviation and concurrently Chief of Army Aviation Headquarters.

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1944 Mar. Appointed Supreme Military Councilor.
1945 Mar. 31 Commander in Chief Army Air Force, replacing Prince Gin Ri.

Address: 329 Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Regarded as the highest technical authority on aviation in the Japanese Army. A good administrator. Appears to take no interest in politics. (17)

EIJI YASUI: Member House of Peers; Director, Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Governor of Osaka Prefecture.

1890 Sept. Born Tokyo. Son of Juzo Yasui. Married Ayako, daughter of Shumpei Uemura.
1916 Graduate Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; joined Home Office.
* Chief of archives section, Local Bureau. Chief of Public Peace Section, Police Bureau. Governor, Okayama Prefecture. Director, Labor Department, Social Bureau.
* Governor, Osaka Prefecture.
1937 June-Oct. Education Minister in first Konoye Cabinet.
1938 Dec. Appointed Member House of Peers.
1940 July - Dec. Home Minister in second Konoye Cabinet.
1940 July-Sept. Welfare Minister in second Konoye Cabinet.
1943 Director, IRAA.
1945 Apr. Governor of Osaka Prefecture and concurrently President of Regional Administrative Council.

Address: 775, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Personal friend of Prince Konoye and reportedly his closest confidante within the cabinet while Konoye was Premier. (156)

Lieutenant General FUJIHARU (TOJI) YASUI: Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet.

1885 Oct. Born Toyama Prefecture.
1907 Graduated Military Academy; joined Infantry.
* Commander 2nd (Kinpo) Regiment. Section chief, General Staff Headquarters. Instructor Military Staff College. Chief Mobilization Section, Bureau of Organization, War Ministry
1934 Major General.
* Commander 29th Infantry Brigade.
1935 Chief of Staff of Tokyo Garrison and concurrently Chief of Staff Eastern Defense Area.
1936 Feb. Chief of Staff of Martial Law Headquarters during Tokyo army revolt.
1938-41 Commander 2nd Division in Manchuria.
1941 Apr. Commanding General 6th Army.
1941 Oct. Retired.
1941 or 1942 President IRAA Young Men's Corps, Tokyo.
1945 Apr. Minister without Portfolio, Suzuki Cabinet.

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Radio Tokyo recently stated that Yasui was a classmate of present Minister of War Anami at the Military Academy; also that he was one of the "military prodigies of the Kwantung Army."(157)

SUKEHARI YOKOYAMA: Former Director Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved); Member House of Peers.

1884 Jan.	Born Akita Prefecture. Son of Yuki Yokoyama.
1909	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Councilor, Osaka Prefecture. Chief of Oita Prefecture Police Bureau. Chief of Home Office, Sanitation Bureau. Governor of Okayama, Ishikawa and Hiroshima Prefectures. Director of Home Office Police Bureau.
1931	Governor, Kyoto Prefecture.
*	Governor, Tokyo-fu.
1937	Superintendent General of Metropolitan Police Board.
*	Governor of Tohoku Kogyo K.K. Governor Tohoku Shinko Electric Power Company. Member Tohoku Development Research Committee.
1942	Councilor IRAPS.
1943-44 Aug.	Governor of Hiroshima and President of Chugoku Regional Administration Bloc.
1944-45	Director IRAPS.

Address: 21, Maruyama-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Admiral MITSUMASA YONAI: Navy Minister.

1880 May	Born Iwate Prefecture; eldest son of Ukemasa Yonai; married Tomi, eldest daughter of Kintaro Okuma.
1901	Graduated Naval Academy.
1912	Lieutenant Commander
1915	Graduated Naval Staff College.
1916	Commander; attached Japanese Embassy in Russia.
1920-22	In Europe on inspection duty and at Washington.
1920	Captain
*	Commanded battleships Kasuga, Iwate, Fuso, and Mutsu. Chief of Staff, Second Fleet. Staff member, Naval General Staff. Commander Chinkai Naval Port.
1925	Rear Admiral
1930	Vice Admiral
1932-33	Commander in Chief, Third Fleet.
1935-36	Commander in Chief, Sasebo Naval Base.
1936-37	Commander in Chief, Combined and First Fleet.
1937	Admiral.
1937 Feb-June	Navy Minister in Hayashi Cabinet.
1937 June-1939	Navy Minister in 1st Konoye Cabinet.
1939 Jan-Aug	Navy Minister in Hiranuma Cabinet.
1939 Aug.	Member Supreme Military Council.
1940 Jan. July	Premier
1944 July-1945	Deputy Premier and Navy Minister in Koiso Cabinet.
1945 Apr.	Navy Minister in Suzuki Cabinet.

Address: 2, 1-chome, Sannencho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

During latter days of Hiranuma Cabinet Yonai distinguished himself by holding out against military alliance with Germany. Characterized by Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" as a strong and sensible man, likely neither to submit to manipulation nor to go off the deep and with any extreme policies of his own.

As Navy Minister supported efforts to alleviate friction with U.S., and as Premier reportedly expressed displeasure because his Foreign Minister Arita did not give Ambassador Grew more encouragement to this end. As Premier also continued to steer Japan away from Axis. Maintained lukewarm attitude toward dissolution of old parties in favor of single political organization. Favored expansionists' aims but showed moderation upon occasion, particularly as regards application of National General Mobilization Law, a totalitarian measure regimenting Japan's people and resources. For these and other reasons Minister of War Hata brought about fall of Yonai Cabinet. (49,158)

Is said to have been satisfied with decisions of London Naval Conference, holding that Japan did not need a big navy, but one "not inferior to the navy of the country which possibly would invade our own waters." In April 1939 told Ambassador Grew that there must be disarmament as navies are "dangerous toys" leading to bankruptcy or explosion. On 28 July 1944 War Minister Sugiyama and Yonai presented to the Cabinet a four point proposal including "freer" speech, according to Radio Tokyo. Expert on Chinese and Russian affairs, particularly the former, due to his having had command of both Yangtze Patrol and Third Fleet. Also known for ability to get on with foreigners. Speaks fair English, some Chinese and Russian. (31)

SHIGERU YOSHIDA: Former Cabinet Minister; member House of Peers.

1885 Sept.	Born Tokyo.
1911	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Commissioner, Miye Prefecture.
1913	Police Superintendent, Ishikawa Prefecture
*	Secretary, Home Office. Director, Shrine Bureau of Home Office. Deputy Mayor of Tokyo. Parliamentary Councilor, Home Office. Director, Social Bureau of Cabinet. Managing director, Kyocho-kai (Institute for Harmonization of Capital and Labor). Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. Director, Investigation Bureau of Cabinet.
1940 Jan. July	Welfare Minister in Yonai Cabinet.
1940	Member House of Peers; appointed trustee of Kokugakuin.
1943-44	Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture.
1944 Aug.	Advisor to Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth Corps.
1944 Dec.	Minister of Munitions in Koiso Cabinet; concurrently Chief, Fukuoka Bureau of Mines Supervision and Chief, Bureau of Maritime Transport, Kyushu.
1945 Apr.	Resigned with Koiso Cabinet.

Address: 1600 Mejiro 2-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

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Bureaucrat noted for fascist leaning. In 1936 crusaded against the political parties, working closely with such groups as Kinkei Gakuin (Golden Cock School) and Shin Nippon Domei (New Japan League) whose programs advocated a totaliterian state.(159)

Yoshida became Munitions Minister in December 1944 after his predecessor, Ginjiro Fujiwara, had failed to secure unification of all war production under one directing authority. Fujiwara's chief opponents were the Army and the Navy.(160)

Admiral ZENGO YOSHIDA: Member Supreme Military Council; former Minister of Navy.

1881 Feb.	Born. Son of Yohachi Mino, adopted by Yujiro Yashida. Married Tauki, sister of Naokichi Matsunaga.
1904	Graduated Naval Academy.
1905	Appointed Ensign.
*	Instructor, Torpedo School (Yokosuka). On staff of Training Squadron. Chief of Second Section Navy Bureau of Training. Commanding H.I.M.S. Hirato (CL). On staff of Commander in Chief Maizuru Naval Station. Bureau of Military Affairs, Navy Department, Chief 1st Section. Commanding H.I.M.S. Kongo (BB). Commanding H.I.M.S. MUTSU. (BB).
1929	Rear Admiral.
1933 July-Dec.	Chief of Staff, Combined and First Fleet.
1933 Dec. June	Chief, Bureau of Naval Affairs Navy Department. Member Board of Admirals.
1934	Vice Admiral.
1936 June-Dec.	Commander Training Squadron on cruise to United States, East and West Coasts, Hawaii, South Seas.
1936 Dec.- 1939 Dec.	Commander in Chief; Second Fleet.
1937 Dec. Aug.	Commander in Chief, Combined and 1st Fleets.
1939 Aug.- 1940 July	Navy Minister in Abe and Yonai Cabinets.
1940 Nov.	Admiral. Appointed member Supreme War Council.
1942 Nov.- 1943 Dec.	Commander in Chief of Japanese fleet in China waters.
1943 Dec.	Reappointed member of Supreme War Council. President Higher Naval College.
1944 Mar.-Aug.	Commander Yokosuka Naval Station.
1944 Aug.	Member Supreme War Council.

Address: 114, Kakinokizaka-machi 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Admiral Yoshida has been at sea much more than the average high ranking Japanese naval officer. He is considered a moderate with a cosmopolitan viewpoint. Japanese rate him as resolute, taciturn, undemonstrative with a strong fighting spirit and fervor for duty.(161)

SECRET

SHINJI YOSHINO: Prefectural Governor; former Minister of Commerce and Industry.

1888 Sept.	Born Miyaji Prefecture; 3rd s. of Toshizo Yoshino; m. Kimiyo, 2nd d. of Yakichi Abe.
1913	Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University.
*	Entered Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.
1915	In Charge of Japan's exhibit at San Francisco Exposition.
*	Chief, Archives Section, Commerce and Industry Minister's Secretariat. Director, Patent Bureau
1928	Director of Industry Bureau.
1935-36	Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry in Okada Cabinet.
1937 June - 1938 May	Minister of Commerce and Industry in Konoye Cabinet.
*	President, Tohoku Development Co., Tohoku Shinko Electric Power Co. (Government concerns)
1938 May	President, Com. Reg. Bd. (sic)
1938 Dec.	Elected to House of Peers (for 7-year term)
*	President, Manchuria Light Metal Mfg. Co. Vice President, Manchuria Industrial Development Corp. Director, Manchuria Automobile Mfg. Co.
1942	Vice President, General Affairs Investigation Bureau, Imporial Rule Assistance Association.
1943	Appointed Governor of Aichi Prefecture and concurrently head of Tokaido Regional Bloc (of prefectures)
*	President of Japan Technological Association and of Industrial Arts Association.
1945 Apr.	Replaced as Governor Aichi Prefecture.

Address: 54, Kamayama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Member of fairly wealthy land-owning family. Took realistic view of Japan's position in industrial world when he became Minister of Commerce and Industry in 1st Konoye Cabinet. Retired from this post in May 1938 in a drastic Cabinet shake-up which marked complete mastery of the Government defense services.(150) A source who lived next door to Yoshino from 1935 to 1940 stated that Yoshino was asked to resign from Konoye Cabinet because of his policy favoring diplomatic means to persuade U.S. and Great Britain to sell raw materials to Japan, and to lower tariffs on finished Japanese products rather than to seize markets by conquest. At that time was friendly to U.S., though nonetheless patriotic. (162)

TOYOTARO YUKI: Former Minister of Finance. Member House of Peers.

1877 May	Born Yamagata Prefecture. Son of Yaemon Yuki. Married Motoko, daughter of Yozo Ishioka.
1903	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University.
1903	Joined Bank of Japan.

SECRET

1906-09	Sent to America for study of banking.
*	Manager, Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka branches of Bank of Japan.
1919	Director, Bank of Japan.
*	Served in London as Managing Director of Yasuda Hozensha.
*	Director, Mitsui Trust Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Nippon Electricity Company and Nippon Wireless Telegraph Company.
1929	Made an inspection tour in Europe and America.
1930-37	President, Industrial Bank of Japan.
*	Vice President, Banque Franco-Japanoise.
1937 Feb.-June	Finance Minister of Hayashi Cabinet. Concurrently President of newly created Cabinet Planning Board.
1937 June	Appointed Member House of Peers
1937 July-44	Governor, Bank of Japan.
1942	Councilor Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.
1943 Mar.	Cabinet Advisor.
1944 Mar.	Advisor to Finance Ministry.
1944 Aug.	Advisor to Greater East Asia Ministry.
1945 Feb.	Member Wartime Commodity Price Investigation Council.

Address: 61, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Foremost Japanese authority on international finance. Played leading role in establishment of Japan's totalitarian economic structure. Favors a New Order in East Asia with Japan as the stabilizing power. (72)

MICHIO YUZAWA: Former Minister of Home Affairs; member House of Peers.

1888 May	Born Tochigi Prefecture; 2nd son of Yoshimoto Yuzawa
1912	Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University; entered Home Office as a secretary.
	Chief, Research Section, Sanitation Bureau, same.
1921	Sent to Europe and America for study.
*	Chief, Health Section, Sanitation Bureau, Home Office; Chief, Insurance Section, Social Affairs Bureau, same; Director, Public Works Bureau, same.
*	Governor, Miyagi, Hiroshima, and Hyogo Prefectures.
1936	Vice Minister of Home Affairs.
*	Representative Director, Saisei-kai.
1938 Feb.	Advisor to Provisional Government, China
1941 Oct.	Vice Minister of Home Affairs, Tojo Cabinet.
1942 Feb.-1943 Apr.	Home Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
1942	Councilor, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.
1943 Jan.	Member House of Peers.
1944	Director IRAPS and IRAA; Chairman, People's Air Defense Committee of IRAPS.
1944 Dec.	Appointed member of Committee for Investigation of Political Treatment of Chosenese and Taiwanese.

Address: 20, Akebono, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Introduced bill for creation of Tokyo Metropolis which was formed in 1943.