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Biographic Report

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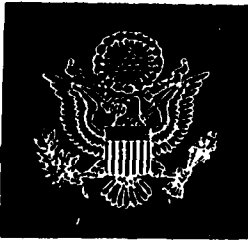
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JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGEMITSU MAMORU AND

MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY VISITING WASHINGTON

AUGUST 25, 1955

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



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Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU Mamoru, together with a group of Japanese government officials, will visit Washington August 25-31, 1955 for discussions with Secretary of State Dulles and other U.S. officials on matters of mutual concern to the United States and Japan. This is Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's first visit to the United States since 1919, when he was Consul at Portland, Oregon. Shigemitsu will be accompanied by his 23 year-old daughter, Hanako, who will act as his hostess. Others in the party include Chief of the European and American Affairs Bureau CHIBA Ko, Chief of the Economic Affairs Bureau YUKAWA Morio, Councilor of Foreign Office ANDO Yoshimitsu and Dr. KANNO Wataro, a member of the Japanese House of Representatives and a leading economic "expert" of the Japan Democratic Party.

Japanese Ambassador to the UN, KASE Toshikazu, and IROUCHI Sadao, Ambassador to the U.S., who are expected to meet the Foreign Minister at the West Coast, will arrive in Washington on the same plane with the Foreign Minister. SHIMANOUCHI Toshiro (Henry) will act as press officer for the party.

This report contains biographic summaries of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and the principal members of his party.

SHIGEMITSU Mamoru
*SHIGEMITSU Hanako
YUKAWA Morio

CHIBA Koh

ANDO Yoshimitsu
*YASUKAWA Takeshi

FUJIYAMA Naraichi

KANNO Wataro, Dr.
*YOSHIOKA Uichi

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Director, Economic Affairs Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Director of European and American Affairs
Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Councilor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Chief, Second Section, European and
American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Chief, Second Section, Information and
Cultural Affairs Bureau, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Member of House of Representatives
Private Secretary to the Foreign Minister

Others to join the official party in Washington are:

*KONO Ichiro
MATSUMOTO Takizo (Frank)
KISHI Shinsuke

KASE Toshikazu
SHIMANOUCHI Toshiro (Henry)

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary
Secretary General of Japan Democratic
Party

Japanese Ambassador to United Nations
First Secretary of Embassy, Washington
(Press Officer)

*Biographic summaries not included

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SHIGEMITSU Mamoru

SHIGEMITSU Mamoru, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a well known diplomat who turned politician after the end of the Occupation. As a career Foreign Service Officer, he ably demonstrated his statesman-like qualities during his career in China in the 1920's and early 1930's, and later while he was Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. He served as Foreign Minister in the World War II Tojo and Koiso cabinets from 1943 to 1945 and on September 2, 1945 signed the surrender documents on behalf of Japan aboard the U.S.S. "Missouri" in Tokyo Bay. After the war, Shigemitsu came into the spot-light in connection with his trial as a "Class A" war criminal by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and was sentenced to seven-and-a-half yrs. prison. He was the first Class A war criminal to be paroled in 1950 and was purged from public life until March 1952.

Shigemitsu received the Chairmanship of the newly formed Progressive Party in June 1952 as a possible bridge between the party reformists faction headed by MIKI Takeo and the conservative OAS& Tadao faction. He was supported for the chairmanship by former Democratic Party (later the Progressive Party) president ASHIDA Hitoshi. Although Shigemitsu is highly respected by the Japanese, he is not a popular figure and as a politician proved himself something less than successful. He was unable to fuse the different factions within his party into a well-knit organization. The Progressive Party was dissolved in November 1954, joined with the anti-Yoshida Liberals headed by Prime Minister HATOYAMA Ichiro and organized the Japan Democratic Party. The new party succeeded in overthrowing the Yoshida Cabinet with support from the Socialist parties and on December 10, 1955, the first Hatoyama Cabinet was established. Shigemitsu was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs. Although Shigemitsu is reported to be making a determined effort to become the next Prime Minister, his prestige has fallen because of his unilateral foreign policy statements which often differ from those of Prime Minister Hatoyama.

Shigemitsu is staunchly anti-Communist, and is forthright on the question of rearmament, frankly facing the issue of Japan's need for a self-defense force. He has publicly stated that Japan should grow out of her dependence upon the United States.

Shigemitsu was born in Oita prefecture in July 1887, and graduated from the Tokyo (Imperial) University Law School in 1911. He joined the Foreign Service the same year and received his first appointment to Berlin. In 1918 he spent a year in Portland, Oregon as Japanese Consul. In 1925 he went to Peking as First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, became Minister Plenipotentiary in 1931 and spent approximately eight years in China. During the Emperor's birthday celebration in Shanghai in April 1932, Shigemitsu lost his right leg as the result of the explosion of a

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SHIGEMITSU Naomasa (cont.)

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bomb thrown by a Korean revolutionist. After serving as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1933 to 1936 he went to the USSR as Ambassador, remaining there until he succeeded YOSHIDA Shigeru as Ambassador to Great Britain in 1938. From 1941 to April 1943 Shigemitsu was Ambassador to the Nanking regime, then he was brought into the Tojo cabinet. In the succeeding Koiso cabinet of 1944 he held both the portfolios of the Foreign and Greater East Asia Ministries. He was convicted as a "Class A" war criminal in 1948 though Japanese and a considerable body of western opinion believed that he had been made a scapegoat at the behest of the Soviets who apparently had an intense dislike for him.

In the Japanese parliament, Shigemitsu was appointed to the House of Peers just before it was abolished in 1946. He was elected to the House of Representatives from his native Oita prefecture in 1952 and was reelected in 1953 and 1955. He was appointed Foreign Minister in the first Hatoyama Cabinet on December 1954. Although rumored that he would be excluded from the reorganized Cabinet, he was reappointed on March 18, 1955.

Shigemitsu is married to Kieko, eldest daughter of HAYASHI Ichizo, former official of the defunct Home Ministry and one time president of the Kyushu Electric Power Company. The couple has one son and a daughter. Shigemitsu is characterized as giving an impression of being ruthless, cold and unapproachable, which no doubt handicaps him as a political leader. He is noted for his shrewdness, wisdom, prudence, caution and his ability to handle controversial issues. He speaks excellent English.

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ANDO Yoshimitsu

Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ANDO Yoshimitsu is a career diplomat of 20 years experience including service as Counselor of Embassy in Washington prior to his recall in July 1953. Born 1908 in Tokyo, he graduated from Tokyo (Imperial) University Law School in 1931 and worked with the Sumitomo Bank for three years. He joined the diplomatic service in 1934. His first assignment was in Washington as an attaché from 1934 to 1936 and then in China until 1938. From 1938 to the summer of 1951, Ando served in the Research, East Asia and the Political Affairs Bureaus of the Foreign Office as section chief. He was re-assigned to Washington in June 1951 as Assistant Representative of the Japanese Government Overseas Agency and appointed Counselor of Embassy when the Japanese Embassy was reopened in April 1952. In October 1954, Ando headed the Japanese delegation for negotiations between Japan and representatives of Allied nations for compensation for hardships suffered by Allied prisoners of Japan during World War II. He also assisted the Japanese Ambassador to Australia in January 1955 for revision of the provisional pearling agreement at Sydney, Australia.

Ando is married and has a son and a daughter. He is calm and serious-minded and is considered exceptionally capable in drafting administrative and treaty provisions and has played a major part in this type of work.

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~~FUJIYAMA~~ Naraichi

As Chief of the Second Section of the Foreign Office Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau FUJIYAMA is responsible for the Foreign Office's releases and announcements to the foreign press and the survey of foreign language press and publications. Born 1915 in Tokyo, he was graduated from Tokyo (Imperial) University Law School in 1940 and on joining the diplomatic service was assigned to Washington. He was sent to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to study for a year and returned to Washington as an attaché at the Japanese Embassy. When World War II started, he was interned at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia and left New York aboard the repatriation ship "Grispholm" in June 1942. He was assigned to Spain temporarily and during the war also served with the Japanese Embassy in Berlin.

He was repatriated to Japan after the war via the United States and served as liaison officer for the Central Liaison Office and the Attorney General's Office and in 1949 concurrently served as Chief of the Exchange Section, Commercial Department of the Legal Transactions Committee Administrative Office. Later, he was assigned to the Trade Bureau of the Economic Stabilization Board, the Foreign Office International Cooperation and Research Bureau and was appointed Consul at the Consulate General in New York in February 1953. He returned to Japan in December 1954 to assume his present post.

Fujiyama accompanied former Foreign Office adviser SHIRASU Jiro to the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Panama in late 1952 and served as a member of the Japanese delegation to the North Pacific Fisheries Conference held in Washington in June 1954.

Fujiyama is married and speaks good English and some German. His hobbies are sports, western and Japanese music, reading and Kabuki (Japanese drama).

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KANNO Wataro (Dr)

Dr. KANNO is a member of the Democratic Party, a three-time member of the House of Representatives and is considered as one of the leading economic experts in the Party. A former professor of economics, he later worked for Osaka City and turned politician prior to the commencement of World War II. He joined the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (IRAA) in 1941 and was elected to the House of Representatives as an independent. Purged after the war, he operated a hotel and wrote several books on economic history and commerce. After the depurge, he joined the Progressive Reform Party headed by present Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU Mamoru and, since has been twice elected to the Diet.

Born 1895 in Ehime prefecture, Dr. Kanno graduated from Kyoto (Imperial) University Economic Department in 1920. In 1921 he was sent abroad for two years by the Ministry of Education and studied in England, Germany and Italy. On his return he was appointed Professor at Hikone Higher Commercial School (1924-32) and in 1932 became Professor at Osaka University of Commerce. In 1936, he was assigned to the Osaka Municipal Government and served as Director of the Education Department (1936-40) and the Planning Bureau (1940-42). Dr. Kanno was elected to the House of Representatives in 1942 and served as a member of the Finance Committee in the Diet. About 1943 he became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Osaka Prefectural Society of Commerce, Industry and Finance. After the war, he was elected a Standing Director of the Kansai Economic Federation but resigned when he was purged in 1947 because of his connections with the IRAA. After his depurge in August 1951, he joined the Progressive Party (now the Democratic Party) in 1952 and was elected to the Diet in October 1952, failed to be reelected in 1953 but regained his seat in February 1955.

Kanno is married and has a son and three daughters. He is the author of Nihon Shogyo Shi (History of Japanese Commerce), Osaka Keisai-shi Kenkyu (Study of Osaka Financial History) and Omi Shonin no Kenkyu (Study of Commercial Dealers of Omi).

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KASE Toshikazu

Chief of the Japanese Observer Delegation to the UN and well-known as a writer and critic, Harvard-educated KASE is a former diplomat with 20 years experience. He is the author of the much publicised book, Journey to the Missouri, published in English in 1950. A close associate of and one of the three chief advisors to Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU Mamoru, Kase has participated in important events, such as the signing of the Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact, in April 1941, and the drafting of the Japanese request for an end to hostilities in the Pacific, in August 1945. He also accompanied Shigemitsu when the latter signed the instrument of surrender aboard the USS "Missouri" in Tokyo Bay, on September 2, 1945.

Born January 12, 1903 in Chiba prefecture, Kase is the fifth son of the late KASE Kiitsu, five times member of the House of Representatives and Vice President of Chuo University. Toshikazu studied at the Tokyo Prefectural First High School, and while in his second year at the Tokyo University of Commerce in 1925 passed the difficult diplomatic examination of the Japanese Higher Civil Service. He was later sent to the United States, and studied at Amherst College and Harvard University while attached to the Japanese Embassy in Washington. Upon finishing his studies he served as an attache at the Embassy. Since 1930 he has served in Berlin (1930), Bangkok (1931), the Foreign Office Information Bureau (1934), London (1937), and returned to the Foreign Office in November 1938 as Secretary to the Foreign Minister. He served in that capacity under Foreign Ministers ARITA Hachiro, NOMURA Kichisaburo, MATSUOKA Yosuke, TOGO Shigenori, TANI Masayuki and SHIGEMITSU Mamoru. On September 3, 1945, the day after the signing of the surrender documents, Kase was appointed Director of the Foreign Office Information Board and spokesman for the Foreign Office.

Kase gave up his diplomatic career in May 1946 when he and others close to Shigemitsu were ousted by the group led by SHIRASU Jiro, in a personnel reorganization of the first YOSHIDA Cabinet. He subsequently became a writer and a foreign affairs critic. He is the author of several anti-Communist and pro-American articles including Stalin no Bisho (Stalin's Smile) and Gendai Gaiko no Kicho (Keynote of Modern Diplomacy). Kase covered the San Francisco Peace Treaty Conference in 1951 as a special correspondent for the Yomiuri Shimbun, a leading daily in Tokyo, toured the United States for a month exchanging opinions with politicians, businessmen, and government officials. He also toured Europe and covered the British elections in October 1951. He was appointed foreign affairs adviser to Foreign Minister Shigemitsu in October 1954, and was officially appointed Chief of the Japanese Observer Delegation to the United Nations on May 23, 1955.

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~~KASE, Toshikazu~~ (cont.):

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A Catholic, Kase is married to Masuko, daughter of ~~ONO~~ Eijiro, a former Governor of the Industrial Bank. The couple has a son and a daughter. He is proficient in English, German, French, and Italian. Kase's hobbies are reported to be golf, horseback riding and the study of horticulture.

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KISHI Shinsuke

KISHI Shinsuke is Secretary General of Prime Minister Hatoyama's Japan Democratic Party. An advocate of a two-party system in Japan, he is considered one of the key figures in present moves for a merger of the Liberal and Democratic Parties. An old time bureaucrat, he held various posts in the wartime regime of General TOJO Hideki, as Minister of Commerce and Industry (1941-43) and Vice Minister of the Munitions Ministry (1943-44). He also headed the wartime Economic Planning Board, an organization created by Tojo for overall economic planning. Kishi is well regarded by and has the support of certain Japanese financiers and industrialists as well as some officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

Kishi spent thirty-nine months in Sugamo Prison as a war crimes suspect for the part he played as the chief economic planner and organizer of Japan's prewar heavy industries in Manchuria. However, he was released without indictment, was purged and depurged. He joined the Liberal Party through recommendation of his younger brother SATO Eisaku who was then secretary general of the Party in 1952. Ever since, Kishi has been considered a controversial figure and a dark horse candidate for the Prime Minister's post. He is also known as a man of extraordinary intellectual vitality. He is unhesitating in his judgment, quick in the expression of his views and possesses confidence in himself to an unusual degree. Although Kishi is in favor of some trade with the USSR and China, he does not believe it will be very extensive. He is opposed to Communism and his fundamental foreign policy is reported to be based on U.S.-Japan cooperation, and although he believes it impossible that this relationship can ever be as close as U.S.-British ties, he has expressed the hope that Japan may become this country's second closest associate.

Kishi was born in Yamaguchi prefecture in 1896, the second son of SATO Hidesuke, a sake brewer. He was later adopted into the Kishi family. His elder brother, SATO Ichiro, was a Vice Admiral, and his younger brother, SATO Eisaku, was Secretary General in the Yoshida Liberal Party. Kishi graduated from Tokyo (Imperial) University Law School in 1920 and entered the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1936 he became Vice Minister of Heavy Industry in the Manchurian Government and became acquainted with General TOJO Hideki, who was at that time Chief of Staff of the Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria. In 1939 he was appointed Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Abe Cabinet. When General Tojo became Prime Minister on October 18, 1941 Kishi was appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry. He served in that capacity until November 1, 1943 and became the Vice Minister of the newly established Munitions Ministry. Although he was Vice Minister under Tojo, who held the Minister's post concurrently, Kishi was in actual control of the Ministry. After the fall of Saipan, he rebelled against Tojo and with the help of Agriculture Minister INO Hiroya and former Foreign Minister MATSUOKA Yosuke succeeded in overthrowing the Tojo Cabinet in July 1944.

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KISHI Shinjirō (cont.):

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Kishi was arrested after World War II as a war criminal suspect and after his release was purged by the Japanese Government. Depurged in March 1952, he became sponsor of the rightist Nihon Seiken Renmei (Japan Reconstruction League) and later became its president. He joined the Liberal Party and was elected to the House of Representatives in April 1953 and reelected in February 1955. Kishi was expelled from the Liberal Party in November 1954 because of his anti-Toshida activities. He took part in the merger of the Hatoyama Liberals and the Progressive Reform Party and organized the Japan Democratic Party. He was elected the first Secretary General of the Party.

Kishi is said to have a friendly, charming manner and to express his opinions frankly but diplomatically. He is believed to be a man of integrity. He speaks and understands some English. He is reported to be a close friend of Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU Mamoru, who was his cell mate in Sugamo Prison for three years.

Kishi is married and has a married son and daughter. His hobbies are golf and Go, a Japanese checker game.

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MATSUMOTO Takio (Frank)

MATSUMOTO is Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary and five-time member of the House of Representatives. He is a close associate of Prime Minister HATOYAMA Ichiro and Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU Mamoru. Known as an outstanding sportsman in Japanese and American athletic circles, he spent his early life in the United States where he finished high school in California. He returned to the U.S. prior to World War II and attended Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration (1937-38). Matsumoto and his American-born wife of Japanese parentage are thoroughly Americanized and speak and behave very much like well-educated Japanese-Americans in the United States.

He has been on close terms with Prime Minister Hatoyama for nearly ten years and has acted as Personal interpreter for Hatoyama. He is reported to be in charge of the Prime Minister's relations with foreigners in Japan. The press reported that Hatoyama appointed Matsumoto as deputy chief cabinet secretary recognizing his knowledge of the U.S. and Southeast Asia and his special ability in liaison work. Matsumoto, who served as a visiting professor at the University of the Philippines during the latter part of World War II is reported to have visited the Philippines five times and has close contacts with key Philippine leaders.

Born in March 1901 in Hiroshima City, Matsumoto came to the United States with his parents at the age of three, studied at American public schools and graduated from Fresno High School in 1920. He returned to Japan in 1921, studied at a middle school in Hiroshima and was graduated from Meiji University in 1930. He served as lecturer, assistant professor (1933) and professor (1939) of Meiji University and resigned in December 1954 when he was appointed to the cabinet post. While serving as assistant professor in 1937, he was sent to Harvard University for a year to study business administration. During World War II, he also served as professor at Nippon Women's University (1942-44) and as visiting professor at the University of the Philippines where he lectured on Oriental Culture. He returned to Japan in early 1945.

After the war, he joined the People's Democratic Party and was elected to the House of Representatives in the first post-war general elections in April 1946. Matsumoto was reelected in 1947, 1949 and 1952. His defeat in the April 1953 elections came as a surprise for he was considered to be a strong candidate. However, he was returned to the House in February 1955 for the fifth time. He was appointed

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MATSUMOTO Takiso (con't)

Parliamentary Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in June 1947 in the Katayama Cabinet, and also served as Foreign Minister ASHIDA Hitoshi's public relations officer in the same cabinet. In the Diet, Matsumoto was a Member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and for a period, Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee of the defunct People's Democratic Party. He also served as a member of the Central Standing Committee of the Progressive Party (now Democratic Party).

One of Japan's most prominent baseball enthusiasts and a longtime promoter of "friendship through sports" between Japan and the U.S. and other countries, Matsumoto served as manager of the Meiji University baseball team; as administrative officer on various Japanese Olympic teams; led the Japanese delegation to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, 1932, and Berlin, 1936 and more recently served as adviser to the Japanese delegation to the Asian Games in India in 1951. In connection with various sports activities, he visited Europe, the U.S., and the Philippines a number of times and also went to Korea and Manchuria.

Matsumoto also visited the U.S. in the spring of 1950 as a member of the Japanese Diet delegation under the sponsorship of the U.S. Occupation Forces to study U.S. parliamentary procedures and the relationship between the central and local governments. He also attended the San Francisco Peace Treaty Conference in September 1951 representing the Japanese Diet. Matsumoto holds a number of official positions in Japanese athletic organizations and is an active member of the Japan-America Society.

He is married and has a son. Matsumoto, who is a Christian, is reported as a conscientious, capable and honest person and his pro-Americanism is unquestionably "sincere."

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SHIMANOCHI Toshiro (Henry)

SHIMANOCHI Toshiro, First Secretary at the Japanese Embassy in Washington, is well known to foreigners, both in Japan and abroad, for the important roles he played during the Allied occupation of Japan as chief interpreter at the War Crimes trials, liaison officer for the Allied Occupation authorities and the Japanese Government, and chief interpreter at the San Francisco Peace Treaty Conference, in September 1951. Born in Japan in 1909, he came to the United States when three years old. He attended elementary and high school in California, and graduated from Occidental College at Los Angeles in 1931. Since that time he has served as a newspaperman and public relations expert both in the United States and Japan. During World War II Shimanouchi served with the Japanese Government Board of Information, and occasionally broadcasted as a Tokyo political commentator. In 1953 he served as press relations officer to Crown Prince Akihito when he attended the coronation of Queen Elizabeth and toured Europe and the United States.

Shimanouchi is married and has a daughter and son.

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