

May 23, 1947. In that period 12 cases were completed, involving 23 defendants. The Division did general duty on the commissions in addition to those cases involving Canadian victims. Col. Thomas Moss, K.C., sat on the commissions and the prosecution work was shared by Lt. Col. Oscar Orr, Lt. Col. M. J. Griffin, Major John Dickey and Major John Boland. Canadian witnesses were called from time to time and probably in this category the testimony of Wing Commander L. C. Birchall was most striking. Wing Commander Birchall had been senior prisoner-of-war in a large camp at Yokohama and his detailed recounting of events led to the conviction of a most sadistic member of the camp staff. These trials in Japan were the counterpart of similar trials held before other military commissions throughout the Far East.

Indicted Japanese War Leaders

ARAKI, SADAŌ : Former General. Energetic proponent of army policy of political domination at home and military aggression abroad. He became Minister of War in December, 1931, and continued in that post until January, 1934. From November, 1938, until August, 1939, he was Minister of Education.

DOIHARA, KENJI : Former General. Before the Manchurian Affair spent eighteen years in China, and was Army specialist on China. He held a command position in the Lake Khassan fighting against Soviet forces in 1939. He commanded the 7th Area Army from April, 1940, to April 1945 ; this command included Malaya, Sumatra, Java and for a time Borneo.

HASHIMOTO, KINGORO : Army officer and advocate of military dictatorship ; leader of the so-called "Young-Officer Group".

HATA, SHUNROKU : Former Field Marshal. War Minister in the Abe Cabinet from August, 1939 to July, 1940. From March, 1941 was Commander-in-Chief of Expeditionary Force in China, a position he held until 1944.

HIRANUMA, KIICHIRO : High Government official for many years. President of Privy Council from 1936 until 1939, at which time he became Prime Minister. Served later as Minister Without Portfolio and Home Minister in second and third Konoye Cabinets. From October 17, 1941 to April 19, 1945 he was one of the senior statesmen (jushin).

HIROTA, KOKI : Foreign Minister from 1933 to March, 1936, when he became Prime Minister. His Government fell in February, 1937. He entered First Konoye Cabinet in May, 1938, as Foreign Minister. From that time on he was treated as one of the senior statesmen.

HOSHINO, NAOKI : Specialist in Manchurian affairs. Held high office both in Finance Ministry and General Affairs Bureau of Manchoukuo. He was recalled from that position in Manchoukuo in 1940 to become President of the Cabinet Planning Board. In October, 1941, he became General Secretary to Cabinet in the Tojo Government.

ITAGAKI, SEISHIRO : Former General. For many years on the staff of the Kwantung Army. Minister of War in the Konoye Cabinet from May, 1938, and later in the Hiranuma Cabinet. From September, 1939 to July, 1941 he was Chief of Staff of the China Expeditionary Force and from July, 1941 to April, 1945, was Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Korea. From April, 1945 to the surrender he commanded the 7th Area Army with Headquarters in Singapore.

KAYA, OKINORI : Finance Minister in the First Konoye Cabinet. In July, 1939 he was member of the Asia Development Committee and in August of that year President of the North China Development Company. In October 1941 he became Finance Minister in the Tojo Cabinet. He held that office until February, 1944, when he became adviser to the Finance Ministry.

KIDO, KOICHI From 1930 to 1936 served in the Imperial Household. In 1937 he entered the Konoye Cabinet and continued as Minister of Home Affairs in the Hiranuma Ministry in 1939. In 1940 he became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the most responsible adviser to the Emperor. He held that position until the surrender.

KIMURA, HEITARO : Former General. Vice Minister of War, April, 1941, a position he held until March of 1943. In August, 1944, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Burma Area Army until the surrender.

KOISO, KUNIYAKI : Former General. Active for many years in the Kwantung Army, until he became Chief Staff from August, 1932 to March, 1934. He held post of Overseas