

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

3447

24 November 1945

TRANSLATION IN FULL
OF LETTER DATED 20 November 1945

TO : General Thorpe, Chief of CIC

FROM: HARUNA, Shizuo, 626 Honda Kawasaki-cho, Katsushika dist.

This is a request to air my views concerning your declaration on war criminals as set forth in the article appearing on the front page of the Mainichi Newspaper, dated November 12, and entitled "Even the New Parties are under investigation".

SASAKAWA, Ryotchi, who is without a doubt a war criminal coming up from the ranks of vicious political gangsters, has been using the Nationalistic Party (Kokusui Daishu To) for the last ten years to his own advantage; and after the War's end has been pulling strings behind the United Labor League's Liberal Party. Presently he is very active.

Will you please investigate the foregoing matters and bring them to the attention of the Japanese people?

Translated by: S Sgt Sakayo Hayashi
Tec 4 Keiji Iko

4 Dec 45

CASE NO. 185

RE: SASAKAWA, Ryotchi.

STATUS: Pending.

MEMO FOR THE FILE:

Source: Not stated.

FROM: NIPPON TIMES, 16780, 4 Dec 45

INFORMATION:

"SASAKAWA, Ryotchi. This man was a leader of the Yokusei Tai-shu To and other ultra-nationalistic organizations."

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

Review Nippon Times "morgue" for possible further information.

Joe B. Alexander
JOE B. ALEXANDER
2nd Lt., Inf.

~~185~~
COPIES : 4 File

CASE NO. : 185

SERIAL NO. : 2

Case #

185

RE

: SASAKAWA, Ryotomi

STATUS : Pending

Memorandum for the Files:

On 4 Dec. 1945 CIS files reflect the following information on personnel indicted as War Criminals and ordered apprehended 3 Dec. 1945:

Formed and became President of Kokusui Taishu To (Nationalist Mass Party), a patriotic organization dedicated to aggression and the philosophy of Hakkō Ichin (Eight Corners of the World Under One Roof), which proposed Japanese domination of all nations, 1931; fellow members of Kokusui Taishu To were involved in the May 15th assassinations, 1932; led the Kokusui Taishu To in great campaigns including the question of sugar tax evasion, abolition of the Washington Agreement, opposition to anti-Japanism in Arizons, the movement against anti-imperialistic factors, and the anti-British movement; supervised the party's papers, Kokusui Taishu (Fascist Masses) and Kokubo (National Defense); had dealings with WANG Ching-wei, head of the Chinese Puppet state, in Nanking, 1939; visited Germany and Italy by plane and investigated Battleline Welfare, 1940; during 1941 he led the Kokusui Taishu To in an "Advance to the South" movement, advocated a stronger China policy, and sponsored anti-American and anti-British speeches in September 1941; representative of Kokusui Domei (National Essence Alliance), another nationalistic patriotic organization, 1943; principal speaker (and still president) at a meeting of Kokusui Taishu To, attended by 400 Japanese, October 1945.

One of the most active Fascist organizers prior to the war, SASAKAWA has fostered the ultra-nationalistic Kokusui Taishu To since its inception in 1931. Its membership has included prominent terrorists who were involved in assassinations. He strongly advocated GEA aggression and sponsored anti-American and anti-British statements in the crucial months just prior to the war. His associates have held membership in some of Japan's most Fascistic societies: Shimpel Tai (God Sent Troops), Ketsumeidan (Blood Brotherhood) and the Shisunjuku (Purple Mountain Society). Currently he is extremely active behind the scenes organizing extreme nationalistic organizations, notably Zenkoku Kinro Taiseito. An extremely wealthy man, he has access to large funds which he has used lavishly for propaganda and organizational purposes.

COPIES:

3 File

5

(SASAKAWA, Ryotchi cond't)

SASAKAWA should be apprehended because of his leadership in movements promoting aggression, nationalism, and hatred of the U.S., and because he is currently active in organizations likely to impede democracy.

He qualified under Paragraph 7-a of Joint Chiefs of Staff Basic Directive for Post Surrender Military Government in Japan Proper of 3 November 1945.

James J. Eaine Jr.
JAMES J. EAINÉ JR.
Capt, Inf.

COPIES: 3 File

185

FILE NO.: 185

Report by D. L. Waldorf

RE : SASAKAWA (SASAGAWA), Ryotichi

DATE : 27 December 1945

The following report on subject was obtained from Special Intelligence Unit as a result of their interrogation of SASAKAWA.

It is of particular interest to note comments of subject on 'Personalities' and 'Men and Organizations Responsible for World War II'.

Subject is at present in confinement at Sugamo Prison.

INTERROGATION REPORT

Date of Interrogation:
Prisoner's Name:
Place of Interrogation:
Interrogator:

17, 18, 21, 22, December 1945
SASAKAWA (SASAGAWA) Ryotichi
Sugamo Prison
S/Sgt. Francis T. Sasaki

Interrogator was directed to interview one, SASAKAWA, Ryotichi, on subjects pertaining to personalities, political parties and other political organizations. The following information was obtained from him. Information contained herein should be judged accordingly.

CHRONOLOGY

6 May 1899: Born at Osaka, eldest son of SASAGAWA, Tsumokichi. Married SAKAMOTO, Kazuo (Present address is Shimme, Toyonaka Shi, Osaka Pu.)

About 1933: Completed 8 years of Primary School (Toyokawa Koto Shu-Gakko), in Toyokawa Mura, Mishima Gun, Osaka Pu. He did not receive further education. After finishing school, he helped his father in a small Sake Brewery until about 1917.

1919-1921: Inducted into the Army - Kagamihara 2nd Engr. Bn. of the 3rd Division. Injured right arm in airplane crash. A

COPIES: 3 File 185
2 File 225
2 File 6
2 File 250

JAN 25 1946

Large scar on right arm is visible. Discharged from Army and had been receiving about 30 yen a month pension until recently. After being discharged as a superior private, he loafed around for 6 or 7 years.

About 1926: Financier of a magazine called "Kokubo" (Country's Defense) which was against Communism. The head of the magazine was KIMURA, Fukumatsu who died in 1936. Prisoner was financier until 1935. He was also, President of the Ichikawa Utsunomori Production in Ayameike, Nara Prefecture, until about 1929.

About 1933: Became head of the Kokusui Teishu To (National Peoples' Party).

About 1934: President of the Giyu Hihortai (Patriotic Air Group). This organization had about 30 members and about 5 "Anryo" planes. This organization was organized to train civilian pilots. Most of the members later became civilian transport pilots. It was forced to dissolve by the Army in 1940. Was also President of Morikawa Boring K.K., official of the Irado-sumin Kogyo K.K. and President of Nihon Kozen K.K.

1938-1937: Looked up at Kitano Police Station, Reason being, prisoner had 20,000 shares at 25 yen each of the Osaka Tetsudo K.K. (Osaka Railway). It was charged that he took 500 yen and was sentenced to 10 years in jail. After serving 2 years he was released when found innocent of the charge. After his release, he resigned from being official of firms and concentrated his efforts and fought bitterly against the government and militarists, for the benefit of the masses. While in prison, the Osaka Public Prosecutor, MIKI, Jundi (Reserve Army Lt.) urged him to quit and dissolve the Kokusui Teishu To, and if he did, he would let him out. It was published in the newspapers that he would, which the prisoner claimed that it was a lie and a scheme to frame him.

1938-1945: After being released from prison, he has travelled extensively abroad. Since 1938, he went to China about 10 times and about 4 or 5 times to Manchuria. He said that he went as a representative of the Kokusui Teishu To to investigate the ill doings of the militarists there.

Later of 1939: Flew to Burma, India, Iran, Italy, Germany and Mongolia during a months' period. Purposes was to study the court procedure of the various countries and to observe the law, economic and national sentiment.

1942: Member of the House of Representative.

PERSONALITIES

SHIGEMITSU, AOI (Masaru) former Minister of Foreign Affairs. C

Lost one leg during the Shanghai bomb incident, was Foreign Minister during Tojo's cabinet. He is a straight forward man. When Premier Tojo took a propaganda picture during the war-stepping on a American and British flag and published it in the paper, this prisoner went to SHIGEMITSU and told him that after all this is a war and childish thing as that shouldn't go on, so SHIGEMITSU agreed with the prisoner on this point. Premier Tojo did not trust entirely SHIGEMITSU for his draft on speeches which were read 3 times before.

SHIGEMITSU WILL MAKE A GOOD PREMIER. His idea is to send the next crown prince to America for education. He has full confidence of the present Emperor.

He was very much against the Emperor wearing the Army uniform after the Japanese surrender on formal occasions.

Also was oppressed by KONOYE, OGATA, TAKEKURA, NAKAJIMA, CHIKUHEI, OHATA, BUNSHIRO, YONAI, MATSUMASA, KOISO, HIGASHIKUNI, and Jo Shimamura, when he stated that the Army and Navy should be dissolved from the Japanese Government.

He is also hated by Lt. Gen ISHIBARA, Kenji, who published in the Yomiuri paper that China's peace was in the bag, but SHIGEMITSU had received twenty million yen from the Chinese government - this scheme was arranged so that SHIGEMITSU wouldn't be premier. Later on this accusation was retracted. Also for this reason he was ousted as Foreign Minister.

AMANO, Tatsuo

A supporter of KONOYE, a lawyer and a smart man. He will give work to his men, and when it turns out well, he will take all the credit, but if it goes wrong he will not assume the responsibility and run away somewhere. He does not listen to anyone if he isn't listened to, he will talk bad about the person and backbite him. If agreeable, he will be good friends. He wanted to get rid of Tojo and make KONOYE premier about 3 years ago. Was head of the SHIMPEI TAI (YOUNG OFFICERS GROUP) consisted mostly of young army and navy officers. Their aim was to kill high Army, Navy and Government Officials in power. During a drunkard session somewhere, this scheme was found out, and the organization was forced to dissolve about 10 years ago. AMANO is against this

prisoner because AMANO is for KONOYE and SASAKAWA for SHIGEMITSU. KONOYE will listen to the Army and Navy but SHIGEMITSU will not. Saw him last about April 1943. Heard that he was in Kamakura about 3 years ago. Believes he is still in Japan.

INOUE, Nissho

Head of the Ketsu Meiden (Blood Brotherhood Group), and a Buddhist Priest. He was responsible for the killing of DAN Takume (an industrialist of the Mitsui), and others. He is also a supporter of KONOYE.

TOYAMA, Hidero

Son of TOYAMA, Mitsui and has lots of power with his father's influence. He is the leader of a Rightest Party at present. A supporter of OGATA, Taketora, HIROTA, Koki and also had connections with the Army.

AKAWATSU, Katsumaro

Official of the Musen To (Socialist Party). A smart man and had connections with the Army.

KITA, Rikichi

A liberalist, good man with a bad mouth.

FUJI, Yoshio

A fellow worker of this prisoner. Will fight against Communism even if it should cost him his life. Always being arrested for talking against the government's policy.

YOSHIDA, Hikotaro

A subordinate of TWATA, Fumio. Also had connections with KODAMA, Yoshio. This is a strong organization, and always fighting against the government's bad policy.

SHUNSO

Prisoner thinks that KUHARA, Fusanosuke was the financier of the newspaper articles sponsored by this group. HASHIMOTO, Tetsuna was head of this group. KUWAHARA and AIKAWA are relatives, for AIKAWA's sister is married to KUHARA. Prisoner believes that AIKAWA was also a financier.

HASHIMOTO, Tetsune

The reason why this man published articles as he did in newspapers, is that he is a professional politician and this was a means of obtaining money. Later he was hated by the militarists. He is a man of weak character, because when the military police told him to stop his activities, without putting up a fight, he closed shop. The prisoner met him about 3 years ago on the train, when HASHIMOTO was going home to Ehime Prefecture after closing shop.

YAMADA, Kosaku

A musical genius. During the war was a patriotic musical composer, and belonged to the "GEINOSHA". Prisoner was head of this organization. This organization was organized about 2 years ago and was dissolved October 1945.

KAWASHIMA, Reniwa

Treated like a brother by TOYAMA, Mitsuru.

HONDA, Rumeitaro

Formerly, Ambassador to Germany and China. Does not click with the Militarists. Always getting in trouble and talking against the Militarists.

KIKUCHI, Takeo

A good man and a patriotic fellow.

KAWASHIMA, Yoshiko

A "Tom boy" and over-sexed. Likes to run around with Army and Navy Officers. She is a morphine addict, and likes to "tell tales". Was in the Tokoku Kikan in China. She had intimate relations with General TADA, Shun and is said that she's one of his "side kick". According to the prisoner - about one month ago, he saw in a Japanese newspaper that she was arrested by the Chinese Government as a war criminal (spy suspect). About 2 years ago she left Japan for Peking with a good looking Japanese boy, age about 27 - 28 (name forgotten). Prisoner said that KAWASHIMA, Yoshiko was in love with him. He said that she likes to have sexual relationship with himself at one time.

YOSHIDA, Hikotaro 0

Is a man working under IWATA, Fumio and KODAMA, Yoshio. Prisoner does not know the name of the organizations he belongs to, but stated that it was a strong organization and was always fighting against the Militarists. Prisoner was hauled in when she involved him as a spy and turned his name over to the Military Police. Prisoner was arrested by Col. SHIKATA at the Tokyo Military Police. She and the prisoner had a talk in the presence of Lt. Col. HAYASHI (military police) and PM was released for the case was unfounded.

Also in 1940 when prisoner was in Peking during one of his so-called inspection tours, he became acquainted with her for the first time. She was living in a home and the Tokuma Kiikan Cho (Col. YOSHIDA) wanted to chase her out of the house, for they wanted to use it for their own purpose. This girl cried to the prisoner, so he went to see the higher ups and had it fixed up. It was later found out that the girl moved in a Chinese home and did not pay any rent. Prisoner lost face and the case was forgotten for the time being. For this and other reasons, the prisoner was hated by the Army (???) In the meantime Col. YOSHIDA was Shanghaied somewhere else - due to his complaint.

ABE, Genki 0

He is not a person of good character. He loves to receive the popularity of the masses and also loves to be an official. Also known as a "handshaker".

KOBAYASHI, Junichiro 0

An ex-army Colonel, and a very brainy man. Has talents and what ever he undertakes, does a very good job of it.

Was President of the Mizuho Club of which members are high officers of the Army and Navy and also Industrialists. Members belonging to this club are all brainy men. Was also a high official of the "Yokusan Seijikai" (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society), which could be compared to Germany's Nazism. This organization was responsible for the Spiritual Education of the Japanese masses, and is the only kind of organization in existence in Japan. With their propaganda since KONOYE's Cabinet (1940) till the present, this organization lead Japan to where they stand today.

Men Who Supported the Militarists and Industrialists.

This man does not listen to anyone except his right hand men and followers. His master is IZAWA, Tekio of the Sumitsu Inglin (Members of Privy Council) and formerly belonged to the Kinsei To. This man had lots of power and was a strong supporter of Tojo.

OKADA, Keisuke

In regard to the reported death of OKADA, Keisuke in 1936, the prisoner suggested that we ask one, SAKAMIZU, who was the Chief Secretary during SUZUKI's Cabinet. He said that something of a confidential nature will be revealed.

OKAWA, Shumei

A scholar, who is considered to be an expert on Asiatic problems. Has made extensive research on China and Manchurian. A man of noble character, who was formerly looked up for having trouble with the government's policy.

9 MEN & ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR WORLD WAR II

Government

Tojo, as head of the government was responsible for the war. Had such power that he didn't even have to listen to the Emperor. The Militarists made "fools" of the Imperial family, for even the princess of the blood in the Army or Navy had nothing to say. Men like HATA, Shunroku, SUGIYAMA, Gen, had hardly anything to say to Tojo, for Tojo didn't listen to them. Tojo is really the number one man - everything happened according to his will and that men like General YAMASHITA, HATA, Shunroku; and HOMMA, Masaharu, the latter two whom the prisoner met at Sugamo Prison, expressed ill-feelings towards Tojo. These two men were "Shanghaied" into the field, because Tojo was afraid of them, for they might get in his way.

NAVY

SHIMADA, Shigetaro (Hantaro), was a strong supporter of Tojo and did everything Tojo wished. When Tojo became Premier, he appointed SHIMADA as Navy Minister and together they planned the war.

INDUSTRIALISTS

OMURA, Masatsune (Sumitomo) - of all the Industrialists, this man was the number one supporter of Tojo.

Prisoner does not believe that Tojo received any graft from the Industrialists, because, due to the fact that Tojo was once head of the Military Police, and knew the "ropes" he did not receive money from them in this amateurish way, for he had enough money under his disposition from the Military fund.

Most of the Industrialists were greedy for official titles in government circles and were afraid of Tojo, consequently most of them supported Tojo, strongly.

KAWASAKI Steamship Co.

HIRAO, Hachisaburo was a former manager of this said Company. Has lots of power among the Industrialist group, and had complete control of the Kwansai Area.

Tokyo Shoko Kaigisha

FUJIIYAMA, Aichiro, president of the above named firm. Had complete control of Kanto Area.

DAIDO SEIKO

SHIMODE, Yoshio, president of the above named firm - complete control of the Nagoya Area.

NOTE: In the above manner, the Industrialists had the Industry of Japan controlled all over the country. There are many more names, and in order to check them all, the prisoner suggested that we check the prewar newspapers and find out the Industrialists who held offices in government circles.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

MADA, Yonezo was resident of this organization from before the outbreak of the war. He is really the "brains" and the others belonging to this association are only robots.

Others belonging to this organization are: KAMAZAKI, Tatsunosuke; MATSUMURA, KENZO, SHIMADA, TOSHIO; KATSUDA, EIICHI, TSUGUMO, KUNITOSHI; MIYOSHI, EISETI and others.

Aikoku Sha (Patriotic Society).

This is a powerful organization headed by IWATA, Ainosuke. The main object of this organization was to make HIRANUMA, Kiichiro famous. This is an old organization, which was organized more than twenty years ago. All Rightest parties were combined by this organization and put HIRANUMA on top.

Yamato Musubi (Japanese Knot-Solidarity Society).

This is a Rightest organization headed by SASAI, Tachio, Representative from Hyogo Prefecture. This is a small organization and was organized about 10 years ago. SASAI was former a Leftist and was hated by the Militarists. He wants to return to the Emperor the power of government.

Seisan To (Production Party), Later Changed the Name to Isshin Kai (One Regeneration Society; One Spirit Society).

The leader of this group was YOSHIDA, Masuzo. This organization will side any cabinet in office and has no platform. The Black Dragon had tremendous power at one time, but since 15 years ago, most of the leaders of the Black Dragon Society organized the Isshin Kai, separately from the Black Dragon Society. This organization was the "tool" of Tojo and his cabinet. It had lots of power and influence. The Black Dragon Society he said existed only in name and had no power.

Mako to Musubi (Sincere Knot).

This organization was organized about ten years ago, and the leader was AMANO, Tatsuo. It supported KONOYE, Fumimaro. Though the members were few, it was very powerful. It had little influence with the masses. Their main aim was all out for the Emperor.

Dai Nihon Kodokai (Imperial Way Society).

This is not a powerful organization. The leader was AKAO, Bin. He is a Representative from Tokyo and was hated by the Militarists. He is against Communism and in the past has voiced his opinions against the ill doings of the government. He was one of the people that was oppressed by Tojo. This organization was organized about 10 years ago. At first it was Leftist and now it is Rightest. This organization in making speeches and pasting posters got famous for it.

Tenkan Dekai Kisei Domei Kai ("Let's Overcome National Crisis Alliance").

MITSUI, Sakichi is the head of this organization. He is a representative from Fukuoka Prefecture. He is an ex-Lt. Col. in the Army. Was also arrested for having connection in the 2-2-6 Incident. This organization was organized about 7 years ago and was against the militarists, and received oppression from Tojo. This organization has little power and most of the members are ex-soldiers. This is a Rightest organization and backs up the coal miners. In recent years, most of the followers of MITSUI deserted him because they think that he's too much of a spiritualist.

Mitami Kai (Mitami Club).

This organization is headed by ODA, Sakae and it's policy was, to return to the Emperor the power of government, and also supporter of Tojo. He was once a Leftest and from about 7 years ago changed to Rightest. Since the downfall of Japan, this organization changed its name to NIPPON KAKUMEI TO (Revolutionary Party of Japan). Their policy is that, they want to do away with the Emperor. This organization hasn't got very much power. About 6 or 7 years ago, MITSUI was arrested for writing something which was against the Governor of Okinawa at the time. Prisoner was manager of a newspaper company in Okinawa during this incident. For this reason it is said that from a Leftest he turned Rightist and wanted to do away with the Emperor.

Kokuryu Kai (Black Dragon Society).

The head of this organization was KUZU, Yoshihisa. It was once a powerful organization and is credited for taking Chosen and Manchuria. From 12 to 13 years ago, only the crust of the members were left in this organization and since then had no power. The main cogs of this organization, organized the Dei Nippon Seisanto (Greater Japan Labor Party), and recently changed the name to Isshin Kai (One Rejuvenation Society; One Spirit Society). The Black Dragon Society, mainly supported the Industrialists.

LEFTEST & RIGHTEST

All the Leftest and Rightest organizations in Japan are supporters of big men such as KONOYE, HIRANUMA, HIROTA and others.

Kokusui Taishu To (National Peoples' Party; Fascist Mass Party). In 1943 Changed its name to Kokusui Domei (National Characteristic League; National Essence Alliance).

This organization was basically organized to fight against communism. It was organized about 1931 by HATOYAMA, Yoshio; TAKADA, Chushi and others. Prisoner was only a member and a financier during its birth. This organization had a bad reputation when TAKANAMI, Takejiro organized it and most of the members were hoodlums. This is a patriotic society and helps the masses. It did such work as sending gifts to soldiers during the Manchurian incident, and also attended in taking care of the remains of dead soldiers. In 1943, prisoner became president of this party. Prisoner said that it had about 100,000 members, including people in the Toho Kai (Eastern Society). Setyu Kai and the Minshu To.

Del Nippon Shakai To (Socialist Party).

SUGIYAMA, Motojiro. He poses as a poor man and the supporter of the masses. He wants to be the head of all the Agricultural organizations in Japan. He is the President of the Kokoku Funshoku Netsuryo Kenkyusho and another flour company in Watarai Gun, Mie Prefecture. This man is out for money and acts as if he is helping out the poor.

PERSONALITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR.

All high officials of the following organizations were all out for the Militarists and Industrialists, and was said to be responsible for the war.

1. Yokusan Seiji Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society).
2. Yokusan Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association).
3. Yokusan Shonendan (Imperial Rule Assistance Association Youth group).
4. Seki Sei Kai ('Single Heart Society').

Men Belonging to the Shakai To (Socialist Party) Supported the Militarists and Industrialists.

Sengyo Hokoku Nei (Patriotic Industrial Association).

The above organization is a key cog ('big machine') of the government. This organization monopolized all the factory workers.

Iryo Eidan (?)

This organization monopolized all the doctors of Japan, and used them to attain their means. The high officials of this organization named below 'grabbed' lots of money.

1. NIYAKE, Shichi
2. TAMAN, Kyomi
3. SUGIYAMA, Ipotojiro
4. KAWAKAMI, Jotaro
5. SAKAMOTO, Katsu

There are others, but the prisoner couldn't think of their names at the time. All these men were "private soldiers" of Tojo.

Men Belonging to The Japan Social Party Who Were Oppressed by Tojo.

1. NISHIO, Suehiro
2. MIZUTANI, Chozaburo
3. HIRANO, Rikizo
4. YAMAZAKI, Tsunekichi

The above named men are all Representatives in the Diet and were against Tojo and his Administration.

MEN WHO WORKED FOR THE MANS

Nippon Shekai To (Japan Social Party), Formerly the Mansen To.

1. NISHIO, Suehiro
2. MIZUTANI, Chozaburo
3. YAMAZAKI, Tsunekichi
4. HIRANO, Rikizo
5. MATSUMOTO, Jitchoiro

The above named men were elected without the support of the government into the House of Representative, except MATSUMOTO.

Independent

1. MITAMURA, Takeo
2. AKAO, Bin (Head of Nihon Kodo Kai (Imperial Way Society)).
3. SASAI, Ichoo (Head of Yamato Musashi).
4. MITSUI, Sakichi

Jiyu To (Liberal Party).

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. HATOYAMA, Ichiro | 5. KIMURA, Takeo |
| 2. MIKI, Bukiichi | 6. ANDO, Masazumi |
| 3. TAKIZAWA, Hichiro | 7. ASHIDA, Hitoshi |
| 4. HARA, Tamashige | 8. MURAYASU, Shinkuro |

Shimpo To (Progressive Party).

1. SAITO, Takeo
2. KAWASAKI, Koku

NOTE: Prisoner said that all the rubbish of the Representatives are congregated in this party. He added that TSURUMI, Yosuke was a strong supporter of Tojo. He is now being used as a handy man by this party because of his knowledge of foreigners and ability to speak English.

Other Independent Groups

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. TAKAOKA, Taisuke | 4. MATSUNAGA, Toshio |
| 2. OZAKI, Yukio | 5. TANAKA, Isaji |
| 3. IKESAKI, Chuko | 6. IKEDA, Shonosuke |

The above mentioned names were all against Tojo. There are however a few names which the Prisoner has forgotten, however, he said that there are very few. The rest of the representatives were all supporters of Tojo. Most of them have no back bones and without principles and that they would fall on either the Russians or the Americans, that would occupy Japan.

CONFIDENTIAL ORGANIZATION

In about March 1943, the YOKA KAI was organized by the following men to overthrow Tojo and his Cabinet. This organization had no president or table of organization.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. SASAKAWA, Ryotchi | 6. MIZUTANI, Chozaburo |
| 2. ITO, Genkuro | 7. ANDO, Seijun (Masazumi) |
| 3. MATSUNAGA, Toshio | 8. ASHIDA, Kin (Hitoshi) |
| 4. NISHIO, Suehiro | 9. SAITO, Takeo |
| 5. HIRANO, Rikizo | |

MEN WHO HAD CONNECTION WITH THE FASCIST

1. SHIRATORI, Toshio
2. NAKANO, Seigo (committed Suicide)
3. SHIBATA, Tokujiro (Principal of Koku Shikan School).

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE IN 1942

Non-Supported Members who cooperated with the Militarists, Industrialists and the Government. The following Men were "Bought out" and did as the Government wished.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. ATZAWA, Hiroshi | 19. TANAKA, Mitzumi |
| 2. ISHIGURE, Keichi | 20. NAKAGAWA, Shigehara |
| 3. INUGAI, Ken | 21. NAGAI, Gen |
| 4. OGASAWARA, Yoshimi | 22. NARAHASHI, Wataru |
| 5. OSANAI, Kenet | 23. NARASHIMA, Isamu |
| 6. KATO, Shobei | 24. HIDA, Takuji |
| 7. KATSUMATA, Haruichi | 25. ICHIMATSU, Teikichi |
| 8. KAWASAKI, Minataro | 26. HOSHI, Hajime |
| 9. KAWASEBIMA, Shojiro | 27. HONRYO, Shinjiro |
| 10. KAWAMATA, Seton (took lots of money from Tojo's Cabinet). | 28. MAEKAWA, Shotchi |
| 11. KITTA, Katsutaro | 29. MASAKI, Kiyoshi |
| 12. KUSUMI, Shogo | 30. MATSUDA, Shotchi |
| 13. KOSHIRO, (KOSASA) Yojiro | 31. MIKI, Takeo |
| 14. KONO, Mitsun | 32. MIYAKE, Shotchi |
| 15. SAKASHITA, Kenichiro | 33. MOMOHARA, Shigeta |
| 16. SATSUMA, Juji | 34. YAMAGUCHI, Kikutichiro |
| 17. SHOJI, Ichiro | 35. YAMAGUCHI, Chugoro |
| 18. TANAKA, GEN | 36. YAMADA, Takeji |
| | 37. YONEDA, Yoshimori |

Supported Members of the House of Representatives, who were against the Militarists, Industrialists and government's bad policy. Their names are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. INOGE, Riei | 6. MORAYASU, Shinkuro |
| 2. IKEZAKI, Chuko | 7. MATSUYAMA, Tsunejiro |
| 3. KOYAMA, Ryo | 8. MATSUMOTO, Jichiro |
| 4. TAKAOKA, Taisuke | 9. MATSUNAGA, Toshio |
| 5. HARA, Tamashige | 10. MASAKI, Katsuji (this man later atoned up to the government's will). |

MUSSOLINI

He agreed with Mussolini on the following points:

1. Mussolini regarded criminals as a sick patient or a "disease" of the mind, and wanted to help them.
2. The upper and lower classes ate the same kind of food in Italy only the upper class (high wage earners) paid more for the same amount of food.
3. HAVE THE SAME toilet facilities for the upper and lower class people.

HIS CONCEPTION ON CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE

He likes the meaning of the word - for it means equality all over the world, but he does not agree with what the Japanese Militarists did in China and Manchuria, regarding Co-prosperity Sphere - for they persecuted the people of those countries. Prisoner said that he does not like the idea of racial distinction, for even he himself is liked by numerous Koreans, for what he did for them.

COMMUNISM

Communism will threaten Japan when civilians and soldiers who were in Korea and Manchuria come back to Japan. These groups minds have been poisoned by Communist propaganda.

Prisoner's Plans when he gets out of Prison.

Will start a party called "Seiwa To" meaning Saints and Peace Party. He will make SHIGEMITSU Premier. Prisoner will be head of the party and bring American Ideas to Japan.

WHY TOJO BECAME POWERFUL?

Because he had the Police and Military Police "on the tip of his fingers" and knew practically everything that was going on. Individuals or groups that were against Tojo were "bumped".

PRISONER'S SUGGESTION

In order to investigate men, who were responsible for the war, the prisoner suggested that we find out all the high officials of the following organizations, and Government Offices:

1. KONOYE and his Cabinet Members.
2. TOJO and his Cabinet Members
3. SUZUKI and his Cabinet Members
4. CABINET SECRETARIES of the above.
5. Cabinet Councillors of the above
6. Parliamentary Vice-Ministers of above.
7. Parliamentary Departmental Councillors.
8. TOJO Cabinet - War Ministry and Members.
9. TOJO Cabinet - Navy Ministry and Members.
10. TOJO Cabinet - Intelligence Department (Joho Kyoku) Chief and Committee Members.
11. Sangyo Hokoku Kai (Patriotic Industrial Association) Chief and Section Chiefs and Departmental heads in the Prefectures.
12. Chief and High Officials of Iryo Eidan and High Officials of the Toselkal (Regulation Board).

13. Parliamentary and Administrative Councillors during Koiso and SUZUKI Cabinets.
14. Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Shoko Kei Zaikai), President (KAITO) and Vice-President (Fuku-Kaito) and Chairman of the board of Directors (Riji oho) throughout all Japan. Men who were against Tojo since he took office were thrown out of these positions and only men who were supporters were installed in these officers.
15. Yokusan Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association) Bureau and Section Chiefs.
16. Yokusan Seiji Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society) Bureau, Section Chiefs and Members. This organization made recommendations and supported Diet Candidates.
17. Kokumin Ginyu Tai (Citizen's Patriotic Group) Chief and Assistant Chief.
18. From 2 April 1942 - the following persons were responsible and went on a rampage and arrested men who were against the Government. Governor of Fu and Prefectures, Head of Internal Affairs (Naisei Bucho) Head of Police Department of In-Section Department Chiefs, Chief and section Chiefs of Special High Police (Tokko), intelligence Bureau-Chief and Section Chiefs. Ministry of Home Affairs - Department of Criminal Law.

*** END ***

File # 185

Re: SASAGAWA, Ryoiichi

2 January 1945

SASAGAWA, Ryoiichi

Status: Pending

The following information was extracted from the files of the 80th CIC Met Det:

On 2 November 1945, Confidential Informant 80-11 stated that although Yoshio Fujii was ostensibly the head of the Zenkoku Kinrosha Domei (All Japan Proletarian Party), the actual head was SASAGAWA, who had been the leader of the Kokusui Taishtu, a nationalistic mass party. According to informant, this new party is vehemently opposed to the expansion of any liberal or democratic tendency in Japan.

On 6 November 1945, Mitsuaki Kakehi, Associate Editor of "Contemporary Japan", 556-557 Osaka Building, Hibiya Park, Tokyo, stated that SASAGAWA was the leader and only member of the Diet of the Kokusui Taishtu (National Mass Party); that this party was sponsored by and was an outgrowth of the Black Dragon Society; that it had received funds and had been primarily supported by the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Office and the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Department. Kakehi believed that SASAGAWA was a potent factor behind the scenes in the Zenkoku Kinrosha Domei, and stated that this organization was putting on a large publicity campaign throughout Central Honshu with posters and leaflets as well as with speakers appearing before Neighborhood Associations advocating a program of Tennoism, Anti-Communism, and Liberal-Democracy. Kakehi felt that the so-called "liberal-Democracy" was nothing more than a camouflage for the real intentions of the party.

On 8 November 1945, Masamichi Royama, Editor in Chief of "Chuo Koron", and former Professor of Political Science at Tokyo Imperial University, whose business address is Room 592, Marunouchi Building, Tokyo, stated that SASAGAWA had been a member of the Diet since 1942. Prior to the War, SASAGAWA had lived in Osaka for many years, in which city he had been a popular leader of unorganized labor, and from this had developed the Kokusui Taishtu (National Mass Party). Royama considered the Kokusui Taishtu to have been a very reactionary party made up principally of unorganized labor, and to have been allied with the Black Dragon Society. The Kokusui Taishtu was disbanded at the end of the war, but Royama believed that its successor was the Zenkoku Kinrosha Domei, whose ostensible leaders are Yoshio Fujii and Masakatsu Yoshimatsu, who are no more than aides of SASAGAWA. Royama believed that the source of revenue for the fast-expanding activities of the Zenkoku Kinrosha Domei is the money acquired by SASAGAWA in China. Royama termed SASAGAWA a shrewd and eloquent speaker, especially adept at playing on the mind or feeling of any group which was underprivileged or in distress. He was especially popular among the uneducated working masses and was the self-styled champion of unorganized industrial workers.

185 7

Confidential

Confidential

Royama had heard reports that SASAGAWA and the Zenkoku Kinrosha Domei might be closely allied with the Nihon Kokumin-tō of Yoshio Kodama, both parties were rallying around the program of: Immediate food aid for urban laborers; anti-Communism; retention of the Emperor but abolition of many of the men around him so that "the people and the Emperor may reach Democracy together unhampered"; division of the wealth of the rich to alleviate the suffering of the poor.

During the war, Royama understood that SASAGAWA worked for the Army in some kind of civilian capacity as a business agent. The Army provided him with an aeroplane and he made frequent trips to and from China. With the Army's sanction, SASAGAWA bought coal in Formosa of particularly high grade quality and sold it in China at inflationary prices. Also, with the knowledge of the Army and the Kempel Tai, he had confiscated and accumulated much copper in China, ostensibly for armaments but which was actually sold to the highest bidder, no matter for what purpose intended. It was rumored that SASAGAWA amassed a personal fortune from these enterprises of anywhere from 200 million to 500 million yen.

On 6 December 1945, Confidential Informant 80-20, who had been able to mix with the membership of the Zenkoku Kinrosha Domei, confirmed the fact that SASAGAWA was one of the leaders, and stated that the membership of this organization was about 5000, mostly men about thirty years of age, and largely bankrupt small shopkeepers and small business-men.

COPIES:

3 File, #185

Ser 1

- 2 -

Confidential

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

No. 2048

5 January 1946

DIGEST

SUBJECT: THE PLAN OF SASAKAWA TO CLEAR THE CONFUSIONS OF THE PEOPLE TODAY.

Source: Manuscript submitted by SASAKAWA

SASAKAWA's viewpoints concerning:

1. Newspaper Censorship -- States that the Allied Headquarters are setting forth strict censorship on newspapers than at the time of Premier TOJO. His reformations are: for the Headquarters to stipulate precisely what one can or cannot publish.
2. Imperial System -- The people of Japan realize that the Allied powers recognize the Imperial System, but there are rumors that the American Occupational Group is using the Japanese Communist forces to disrupt the System. Change the Imperial System, but allow the Japanese people to change it. Don't use the Left Wing Party (Communist) boldly to disrupt the Imperial System.
3. People's confusions due to the arrest of people's representatives in the Diet during the session.
HIS OPINION: It is the Japanese custom not to arrest any suspect of the Diet during session, but they would like to let the suspect go freely until the session is over.
4. Concerning Civilian War Criminals. -- The people are confused as to the grounds and basis for arrest of civilian war criminal suspects. (This does not pertain to cases of Military men - translators' note)
HIS OPINION: Desire that the Allied Commission arrest suspects according to the present laws (existing laws) instead of declaring new laws whereby more suspects are arrested.
5. Procedure of Court -- Wants neutral country to judge criminal suspects.
6. Informers - Contact and select proper informations about reports on the Japanese people - Dislikes the idea of many persons coming to Dai Ichi bringing in information and thereby making contacts with the American people. Get information from proper and reliable sources.
7. False Announcements -- Examples: Allied announces that MATSU-BUSHI gave TOJO 10,000,000 yen and in a later announcement

185-19

retracted the statement - confusing the people of Japan. -

8. Status of American Government — Fears that since the Japanese is presently totally helpless and that if the American Occupational Group will not help remedy this situation, possibly the people of Japan will not have any respect for the Allied Government.

Handwritten note: 7-10-45 10:45 AM

Translators: T/4 Fukuda
T/5 Fukushima

TM

185-19

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

2048

5 January 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

SUBJECT: STATEMENT OF SASAKAWA

SOURCE: Manuscript submitted by SASAKAWA

(a) TOJO, Hideki not having known any hardships was easy going when faced with good fortune but under adverse conditions his arrogance and self composure were replaced by nervousness and a total lack of foresight (as was proven by events after his arrest). He was a person of violent likes and dislikes. If TOJO disliked a certain party he never would utilize him no matter what his capabilities might be. In like manner, all important posts were given to his personal friends. Those who criticized TOJO in the interests of the nation were quickly transferred to posts in foreign territories. In this manner many were sacrificed by TOJO. Especially is it true in the case of Lt. Col. TSUKAMOTO who was ordered to SALIPAN prior to its occupation by American forces. Col. TSUJI of the Japanese forces in NANKING, a supporter of ITAGAKI and a brilliant soldier was sent to BURMA because he opposed the policies of TOJO. In CHINA Col. TSUJI is said to have remarked that "I will get you when I return and if you fear me, dig a dugout from NAGOYA to the JAPAN SEA." From a glance at TOJO's cabinet you can readily see that all these men are firm believers of TOJO. As for his family life it can be said that TOJO is dominated by his wife even to the extent that many have accorded him with the nickname "TOBIRI". His love of newspaper publicity and propaganda is quite evident. It is said that he ordered the release of the announcement of the capture of DUFFAL which was still pending for the sole purpose of receiving an ovation from the cabinet.

(b) INO was fond of women and acted in the capacity of a secretary to TOJO. He toted to TOJO to such a degree as to make himself thoroughly disgusting.

(c) IWABURA who was the former Justice Minister, carried out the orders of TOJO, incurring the unpopularity of his subordinates who detested such unwarranted

"apple polishing".

An amusing incident occurred at the All Japan Prosecutors Conference. TOJO had ordered that ~~as~~ many INU (Informers) as possible be arrested. Chief Prosecutor MATSUZAKA later Justice Minister, made a contradictory speech to TOJO's order which greatly irritated TOJO. IWAMURA has never said anything against TOJO.

(d) KAYA, Okinobu, former Finance Minister is a man who makes speeches in the Diet appropriate to the occasion so is one who cannot be trusted. The veteran members of the Diet have said that he is a man who shirks responsibility and a person who would not have lasted long under TOJO.

(e) KISHI formerly a member of TOJO's cabinet, is a practical man of high intellect and far-sightedness. He is a man of much fortitude and quite a politician. He attempted to overthrow TOJO and thus was regarded by TOJO as a dangerous man. A nephew of MATSUOKA, Yosuke, he held the post of chairman of the executive committee. He is friendly with KIDO, Koichi.

(f) SHIMADA though gentlemanly in appearance, is not all that he appears to be. He is considered by some as a wife to TOJO in that he is TOJO's "yes-man". In regards to the personnel of the Navy, he voted as TOJO dictated.

(g) SUZUKI a soldier as well as a politician, as the head of the political bureau of the East Asia Institute, utilized secret funds to attract both the rightest and leftist elements. It is said that he bore a grudge against TOJO. He was president of the Patriotic Industrial Society (Sangyo Hokokai Kai). However, his popularity gradually waned when it was learned that he placed notorious characters in important positions to consolidate his own position.

(h) TOGO Some say that TOGO's ancestors for three generations back were KOREAN. He speaks with a Korean accent. In the beginning he was not a "yes-man" to TOJO. He overstepped his bounds when he discriminated against United States Ambassador GREN. Once he criticized Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU as being a man of poor character. In the end he had a clash of opinion with TOJO and resigned.

(i) NOMURA a man of high character, the ex-ambassador was not very popular in Japan as it was known that he had many friends in the United States. He was considered

pro-American. When he said that he knew nothing of Japan's plans to attack the United States, he was, in all likelihood, telling the truth. It is generally known that the most active Army and Navy officers do not mingle outside their own circle thus have few civilian friends. In Japan war is not decided by public opinion, as in many of the other countries. At the time of the opening of hostilities, TOJO's power and prestige was probably greater than that of the Emperor.

(j) YUZAWA, a penny-pinching man still fond of liquor and women; he spent the money of others, not his own. He was TOJO's "yes-man". In the Diet when others criticized him, he became blue in the face. He is good at songs and dances. He was one of TOJO's closest cabinet members. However, since he has little courage, he cannot do much harm.

Translator: T/4 Kanki
T/5 Kadowaki

(k) AOKI, Kazuo is suspected as the person, who caused economic inflation in CHINA. It is rumored that he was threatened to be killed by Col. TSUJI and frightened by the thought of being killed, he came back to Japan.

(l) FUJIWARA, Gijiro is connected with the MITSUI Zaibatsu. He is very good in money-making and loves to take part in any money-making proposition. He is a representative of TOJO.

(m) FUTO, Fumio Is a subordinate of IZAWA, Takao. He is a capitalist. He will listen to the opinions of the officials, but will not consider the opinions of the commoner. He arrested anyone who spoke against the bureaucrats of the Department of Interior.

(n) ISHIMATARI, Sotaro is a relative of KIDO (Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal) and seems to be a splendid person, but actually, worthless. He will accept any position, as long as he is a "big shot". It is rumored that he became the Minister of the Imperial Household, because he was on the "good side" of the Emperor.

(o) SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru is a man who lost one leg and narrowly escaped death. Among all these fore-mentioned persons, I present him with praise and admiration. He is not the type to flatter anyone, nor is he in concordance with TOJO's thoughts and ideals. Since

last year, when the fall of GERMANY was a matter of time, he said the position of Japan was equally hopeless. There were rumors that he was reporting the truth to the Emperor. He is a person who cannot tell a lie and one without any misguided ambitions. When TOJO trampled on the flags of BRITAIN and AMERICA and the vigorous protest from Ambassador GREN was disregarded by TOJO, SHIGEMITSU was angry. Thus, can we not consider him the greatest advocate of democracy of this era? KONOYE, YONAI, SHIMOMURA, KOBATA and NAKAJIMA schemed to ostracize him when he was Minister of War in Premier HIGASHI-KUNI's cabinet. When he heard of their plans, he laughed, saying that after the signing of the Unconditional Surrender, he was going to hand in his resignation, anyway. Presently he is the foremost among the politicians who "love" Japan, AMERICA and GREAT BRITAIN.

Translator: T/4 Frank S. Kline

(p) YAMAZAKI, Tatsunosuke, among the politicians, thinks the most calmly and does not get excited. He has wisdom and diplomacy but what is regretful is that he lacks pressure and force. His followers include numerous members of parliament.

(q) GOTO, Keiichi wealthy railroad magnet, gives money generously to political circles. He became Minister of Transportation but has not the confidence of his subordinates. Ever since he threatened, in a loud voice, at a session of Parliament, to shoot certain department chiefs for not obeying his orders, he has been treated with disrespect. Because he wanted to be Minister he worked hard in behalf of TOJO.

(r) OASA, Tadao is the secretarial type who knows how to handle people. He is top ranking among politicians. If we should happen to meet on the road he is the type of person who would take the trouble to get out of his automobile to greet me. He is a great diplomat and among the politicians is the most adept at managing people.

(s) MAEDA, Yonezo has wisdom. As for combining diplomacy and lies he is the greatest artist in Japan. Although he did not win the favor of his subordinates, because he won the favor of his superiors he has risen to where he is today. He is a person who feels no obligations or sympathy for his fellow men and would not hesitate to betray anyone.

(t) ABE, Motoki is a great enemy of Communism. He takes delight in arresting people. He is from YAMAGUCHI Prefecture and is a follower of KIDO. KIDO and his group delegate police powers to their followers and they maintain his security. ABE, Motoki is a narrow minded person.

(u) AMAKAWA, Gisuke is top ranking in the business field. He surprises people with his great ideas. He thought of such great things as the conversion of OSHIMA In IZU into a recreational playground for the working people. Together with KUHARA, Fusanosuke, and the heads of the MANCHURIAN Railway, ISHIHARA, NAKATAME and MATSUOKA he divided the MANCHURIAN Railway into independent sections and established the MANCHURIAN Heavy Industries. Because he is wise, he does not respect the militarists. It is rumored that he is the greatest person among the big business men.

Translator: T/4 Taiji Hirayama

(v) AMAU, Hideji is considered a gentleman unable to do wrong or participate in under-handed transactions and is trusted by all who have associated with him. But it is often said that he is not able to fulfill his task because of his lack of force.

(w) ARAKI, Sadao had considerable popularity during the MANCHURIAN Incident but whether that popularity still exists or not is questionable. It is rumored that he was a strong advocate of anti-Russian policies and as a man he is said to possess upright principles.

(x) ARIMA, Raimet a wealthy nobleman was called "God of the Sutein Gu" (Water and Heaven Shrine) (worshipped by the TOKYO populace). When he was young he participated in Sutein Movement (To elevate the standard of living of the lower-class people). He liked the people and loved to do radical things, but he was not brilliant and was considered an eccentric among the Peers. He often let others take advantage of him. He was not a great man and was publicly known as slightly feeble-minded.

(y) FURUNO, Inosuke provided various evidence and information coming from other nations and thereby attained the position and honor which he has today. It is rumored that during the time when TOJO was leading an active career FURUNO worked earnestly in TOJO's behalf but when TOJO's popularity began to decline, he began to write propaganda against him. A newspaper correspondent with such characteristics should not be trusted.

(2) HATA, Hikasaburo was a subordinate of TOJO and according to RUSSIAN dispatches he would flaunt himself before them as a hero but he was extremely nerveless.

(A) HATA, Shunroku, according to rumor unlike TOJO, was a man of character and was trusted by even by the Emperor and praised by all who knew him but he lacked the ability to carry out his duty smoothly.

(B) HIRANUMA, Kichiro a leading prosecutor, seems to appear to be a man of character and one of the first or second ranking men of endeavor in the country; but there are people who say that this certainly is not the case. He is an individual who has looked only towards furthering his own ends. Those subordinates who have raised him to his present position are the great members and numbers of the elder men in military service. HIRANUMA, KONOYE, and KIDO are the men who have run the Japanese Government to suit their own desires and are the criminals who will be forever blamed for the crime of the destruction of Japan.

Translator: T/4 Harold Hinga
T/4 Keiji Iko

(C) HIROTA. It is rumored that HIROTA, of the FUKUOKA GENTOSHA had close relationship with TOYAMA and OGATA exerting considerable influence upon the Department of Foreign Affairs. TOJO is his number one understudy, being indeterminate and narrow-minded.

(D) HONDA, Kumataro is a strong character and the understudy of HIRANUMA. When he was ambassador to NANKING it is rumored that he was always quarreling with the Army Group and returned home burning with indignation. However he is now a past personality and of no use now.

(E) HOSHINO, Naoki is one of TOJO's understudies; his wife has earned the nickname of "Soblesin" (Madame Chiang Kai Shek) from the people. Together with TOJO's wife she had entered politics and has incurred ill-feeling. At one time government officials in order to promote themselves had to pay their respects to Mrs. TOJO and Mrs. HOSHINO. This is a truly narrow-minded affair. Therefore HOSHINO, a minor personality, was employed by TOJO to the last and he is a person not worth mentioning.

2/10
(F) IDA and KIKUCHI are former members of the House of Peers, and understudies of HIRANUMA. If offered liquor they can be used by any party and have no real ability.

(G) IKESAKI, Churo is an excellent character, a good speaker, possesses good penmanship, the author of "Beikoku osoreru ni tarazu" and an authority on the Navy. Although he is only a minor personality, he is honest.

(H) ISHIHARA, Kolchiro has a business in the South, likes politics and wants to become a Minister. Therefore he is associating with the men of the military. He had some connections in the 26 February Incident and was put in prison. As a business man he is spirited and a braggard.

(I) KONOKOGI is a professor at KYUSHU University. He is a scholar who writes for the government and is said to be an unimportant personality.

34
(J) KIDO along with KONOYE and HIRANUMA are called the "Big Three" of Japan. ISHIWATARI became Minister of the Imperial Household. HOZUMI became the Grand Chamberlain to the Prince and wants to maintain his position until the next Emperor. ISHIWATARI and HOZUMI are relatives of KIDO and eternal enemies of the people. They are despised by the people and unknown of shame are minor personalities.

Translator: T/4 Shunji Ito
T/4 William Dorfzaki

(K) KOBAYASHI, Junichiro is a retired Army colonel and because of his brilliance he is not suitable to an Army career. He created the "Mizuko Club" composed of intellectual personalities who were background figures in the world of political thought. He is a man of great resource and is the advisor of the "Black Dragon Society" of which UCHIDA, Ryohel is the president.

(L) General KOBAYASHI is a fine gentleman and was the president of the Political Association after serving as Governor of Formosa. He did not, however, have political power nor ability.

(M) General MOISO was second in command next to ARAKI at the time of the Manchurian Incident. He looked like a hero at a glance, but was spineless, incompetent, unsteady, and an undependable person. He was good only as a lecturer.

(N) KUHARA a relative of ARAKAWA, is a big shot who has both brains and courage. Until recently he was among those well-posted on American Affairs--making plans within the Cabinet. Although he is not prominent now, he takes long chances.

(O) MATSUI, Iwane as an authority on Chinese Affairs, established and is presiding over the organization called the "Greater East Asia Alliance" composed of Chinese vagabonds and those who pretend to be Chinese. Because of his greediness he is slovenly.

(P) MATSUOKA, Ryosuke uncle of KISHI, Nobusuke, was an unconventional minister and was liked by the people. However, upon returning from GERMANY and RUSSIA he became big-headed and quarrelled with Prince KONOYE and his popularity waned.

(Q) MATSUZAKA is an anti-TOJO man with backbone and courage. He is a righteous man who did not recognize the ministry of IMAMURA.

(R) General MASAKI is really a true soldier and both General TERAUCHI and SUGIYAMA have tried to overpower him but have failed. There is, I believe, none equal to him as a true Japanese soldier. He is very dependable. He also stated that Japan will encounter a crisis now. He is on friendly terms with HIRANUMA and NAOTOYAMA.

Translator: T/4 William Doizaki
T/4 Shunji Ito

(S) IMAMATI, Jiro is a good person but slightly deaf. In spite of his age, he seems to have great ambitions of becoming Minister of General Affairs and having become a representative of State Affairs, he has not made a mess in anything. His character is however one of the past.

(T) MITZUNO is a severe governmental official with no ambition. However he is very useful even though he is not broad-minded.

Naka Jim 2

(U) NAKASHIMA, Chikuhel is considered a very good business man although he comes from military stock and is very fond of women. He is considered as an enemy to the nation because he manufactured inferior products thereby endangering pilots. However, he built his plant by borrowing from the national fund and carried out his politics with the profits. He is well-versed in all subjects due to having his subordinates read foreign books for him. There are many subordinates in his progressive party.

(V) Prince NASHIMOTO is the oldest person among Army officials. He had no responsibility in the MANCHURIAN Incident. Although he is being used as a robot by many societies, he is claimed to be innocent. Therefore the publication of his name as a war criminal is a great surprise to us.

(W) ODATE was known slightly as an eccentric official, but from my viewpoint, he was narrow-minded. His popularity was only due to his assistance to UGAKI at the time of the soldiers' opposition to UGAKI. However, he sided with KOIKE upon realizing that UGAKI was in a hopeless condition. He illustrates a typical Japanese Government official.

(X) OGATA is a person who became successful by contributing news to newspapers as FURUNO has done. He was also a schemer for the position of Minister by attending funerals of officials and by calling on their homes. He had connections with HIROTA and TOYAMA and was known as an irresponsible critic.

(Y) OKAWA, Shumei is rumored to be an anti-militarist, but he was imprisoned during his youth for his participation in the 15 May Incident. He was an investigator to CHINA.

(Z) OKABE Minister of Education in the TOJO Cabinet was manager of the ASAHI Newspaper and a brother to KURAYAMA, Chohyo. He is of a very high character but ordinarily he is not regarded highly by the public.

26

Translator: Ben Iwakiri

13-19

(1) OKAWAUCHI who comes from a technical field is an enterprising person and a cold person who will do nothing to help a person in distress.

(2) OSHIMA who was well-known as Military Attache to GERMANY lost his popularity due to reports in the newspapers that he bungled his escape when GERMANY fell. He is just an ordinary soldier and hardly a person worth speaking about.

(3) OTA, Kozo was a subordinate of HIRANUMA. He received monetary aid from women. He was trusted by HIRANUMA. Also, he was very closely connected with the Right Wing Group.

(4) Count SAKAI is an effeminate and upright person but lacks courage and is an ornamental type of person. He is the Vice-chairman of the House of Peers, Chairman of the Imperial Agricultural Association and Chairman of the Talent Association.

(5) SAKURA, Heigoro one of the richest members of the House of Representatives, is taking care of KONOYE's mistress in ODAWARA. He is a low grade politician without brains or courage.

(6) Lt. Gen. SATO was the head of the Military Affairs Bureau under TOJO and disseminated false war situation reports to the indignation of the Representatives. As a soldier he has courage but is eccentric.

(7) SHIDOMURA, Hiroshi, after subsequent positions in governmental offices joined the ASAHI press. It is rumored that when he was about to become a minister he did not speak one word of praise for ASAHI so they lost faith in him.

(8) SHINDO, Itsuma was NAKANO, Seigo's private secretary. His father was the Head of the GENYO SHA before TOYAMA. Due to his relations with the GENYOSHA, he succeeded TOYAMA after his death last year. He was also trusted among the Right Wing.

(9) SHIONO, Suehiko was HIRANUMA's subordinate. He is a strong character but it is rumored that he is not righteous.

(10) SHIOTEN likes to drink other people's sake. He also fancies himself as a leader of the anti-Jews but lacks wisdom. His interest in aviation dates from the days when he was a GENYO SHA member and has continued even after he became a Representative. He was a strong supporter of TOJO.

185-14

木村

(11) SHIRATORI is a scheming person, who likes wine and women. It is rumored that at one time he was afflicted with syphilis (cranial). He is an evil person who slandered others, and caused discord between them. He was a propagandist for ITALY and after the surrender of that country, he became downcast and very seldom made an appearance at the sessions of the Diet. 751-4, 412

(12) SHOREKI after becoming rich, wanted to become a Cabinet Minister. Although he did not become a cabinet minister, he did become an Imperial nominee as a result of the services he rendered for TOJO.

(13) TAKAHASHI, Sankeichi became an admiral even though he was not qualified to be one. It is rumored that he got this promotion by flattering Prince HIGASHI, Fushimi. He was narrow-minded, and a propagandist. 751-4, 412

(14) TANI, Masayuki is a childish person. The Diet members all laughed at him because his speeches and even his attitude were exactly in accord with the orders given him by HOSHINO. It is rumored that TOJO likes narrow-minded persons.

(15) TOKUTOMI as the foremost novelist of Japan, is well liked by the people because he writes whatever he pleases about anyone; even TOJO. However, it is said he loves money.

(16) TOYODA, Hyakutake is a very strong-willed person, who from time to time went from YOKOSUKA to the Navy Department in TOKYO to make complaints, because he was angry with SHIMADA, who flattered TOJO a great deal.

(17) TSUDA, Shingo is said to have been granted huge privileges for his company in CHINA from the Army. He was not a person of high character and was very good at flattery. If he went to TOKYO he would say nice things about and government and officials there; if he went to OSAKA he would flatter the people of OSAKA. In other words, he was a person who said things without meaning them. It is said that he supported NAKANO, Seigo.

(18) General ATOMIYA was TOJO's right-hand man and chief of staff under General HATA. However, he did not get along very well with General HATA. He is famous for his love of women.

(19) MURATA, Shozo was president of the OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA (Shipping Company). During Prince Kanoye's time, he was a Cabinet Minister and went to MANILA as an ambassador. It is said that as a businessman he was courageous and high-minded.

(20) UGAKI is disliked by the militarists because he reduced the size of the Army. However, he did this because at that time, all the Armies of the world were being reduced. Thus, if it had been a time when armies were being expanded, he would have expanded Japan's Army too. As a militarist, he is mediocre, and very little can be expected of him.

(21) YASUOKA, Masatoku is a scholar in CHINA with many thousands of followers. Although not ultra-conservative, he loudly demanded the retirement of the Japanese troops from CHINA and called the Imperial Army, the grasshopper Army. He was watched by the Military Police and was greatly opposed to TOJO and to the Wartime Criminal Law. He is a man of fortitude and a reliable scholar.

Translator: S/Sgt Eugene Eguchi
T/4 Harvard Yuki
AGS Chitaki Kojimoto

26
21
731
u 7.12

18 19

JOINT HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

8 January 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Source: Manuscript submitted by SASAKAWA

SUBJECT: THOUGHT CONTROL POLICE

a. THE "TOKKO KEISATSU" (Thought Control) was attached to the peace section of the Home Ministry's Police Bureau. It had charge over Leftist and Rightist thoughts and possessed a network of direct telephone service throughout the country. It kept strict vigil over the movements of those suspected of having anti-government tendencies and watched their telephone conversations, mails, etc. I know because I have been spied on by members of the Thought Control Police. On learning that I was going on a trip to Osaka, they would ascertain who boarded the train with me and report it ahead so that other members of the Thought Control Police would be waiting for me at my destination. These Thought Control Police would ascertain who were at the station to greet me. On reaching my house, I would find other Thought Control Policies waiting for me and thereafter, to check on all visitors. If I had a new visitor, they would grill him thoroughly on his departure from my house. Should I go to a restaurant or to a hotel, the Thought Control Police would find out what conversation I had engaged in, simply by bribing the "geisha", the footgear caretaker, the boy-sen, the waitress, etc.

b. HOW THE THOUGHT CONTROL POLICE RAISED ITS FUNDS. Just before the Government budget was compiled, the Thought Control Police would create a loud stir about having prevented communist or Rightist incidents, or put on a special act of their own and frighten the Government and Diet to such an extent as to wangle from them secret funds. This secret fund was used for entertaining Cabinet ministers, Vice-Ministers, Police Chiefs, Peace Section Chiefs, Prefectural Police Chiefs and for other miscellaneous purposes. The number of persons who were sacrificed under the Thought Control Police fund-collecting is innumerable. The method of the Thought Control Police is no less notorious than that of the G. P. U. except perhaps that it does not go to the latter's extreme of exacting human sacrifices, — so it is rumored. We as well as the members of the Communist Party were used by the Thought Control Police as tools for their collection of secret funds.

Translator: H. Kawamoto
TM

185-19

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

8 January 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Source: Manuscript submitted by SASAKAWA

SUBJECT: JUDICIAL CORRUPTION

Persons arrested by the Gendarmerie and police are never cleared entirely even after they produce incontrovertible proof of their innocence. This is because the Gendarmerie, police and prosecutors do not care to admit that they are over mistaken — an extreme case of saving face. The police as well as the judges curry favor with the prosecutors and incriminate innocent persons with fines or suspended sentences just to save the face of the prosecutor who brought up the indictment.

I was once arrested on an anonymous complaint. I was found not guilty but the prosecutor appealed to a higher court and succeeded in getting me a sentence of 2 years 6 months. I appealed to the Supreme Court who considered the decision illegal and threw it back to Osaka. When I was finally cleared on the 4th appeal, I had already spent 7 years in prison. My prosecutor was a major general.

At that time there was the famous police murder case of TOYONAKA. When this case threatened to become an unsolved mystery, more than 100 persons were arrested as suspects. Some of these persons lost their minds as the result of being subjected to severe grilling. Finally, a 17 year old youth named MATSUO was arrested and the prosecutor demanded that he be given a life sentence despite the fact that the murder was committed by a right handed person whereas the youth was clearly left handed. I pleaded the youth's case before the then Justice Minister MIYAGI and succeeded in exonerating him.

The judge who had previously sentenced MATSUO to 15 years was the same one who toadled to the prosecutor by handing me a 2 years 6 month sentence. On the same day he sentenced IMAMURA, Hidekazu, who was returned not guilty on the first court, with a 3 year sentence. As IMAMURA and his family were in straitened circumstances, I took up his case to the Supreme Court and got him acquitted. These are plainly cases of the arresting of persons indiscriminately for personal advancement. How else could the fact be explained that I, with a 6 year sentence, and MATSUO with a life sentence, were found not guilty in the same year? Both the prosecutor and the judge who handled my case as well as that of IMAMURA refused to take the responsibility for their legal misrepresentations.

Translator: H. Kawamoto
TW

185-14

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

8 January 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Source: Manuscript submitted by SASAKAWA

SUBJECT: PURPOSE AND RESULT OF INSPECTING CHINA AND MANCHURIA

Those who bribed the militarists and government officials include MITSUI, MITSUBISHI and successful Japanese as well as Chinese civilians. In the case of MITSUI, large restaurants such as the OGIYO and KOBE-KAN of Tientsin were taken over for the day and night entertainment of militarists and government officials with profuse liquor and numerous "geisha". I would suggest that an investigation be made of these restaurants.

Any persons or company living on the Continent had to be on good terms not only with the Army headquarters, but also with all of the various regional divisions, otherwise he would be called to task with or without provocation for having insulted the Army. Old timers and newcomers were also of MITSUI which was squeezed out of SHIENSI Province, with its responsible officers sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment plus the payment of fines running into the millions of yen. At that time a director of MITSUI called on me to state his troubles. I told him that all victims of the Army must bide their time as though they had been bitten by a mad dog. I would suggest that all such victims be interrogated. MITSUI's head office should be able to divulge many interesting facts.

A case where bribery was able to cover up an offense. An offense committed by the Tientsin office of a firm headed by President TSUDA, Shingo was uncovered and placed before the attention of the Japanese consulate. A police official named KATAKIRI was detailed to investigate the case. No indictments come up, and an investigation uncovered the fact that the Army had ordered the case to be smothered. As KATAKIRE brought over his woes to me, I advised him to bring the case before Councillor TSUCHIDA who was then police chief of the entire North China area. On returning to Japan, I had all but forgotten the case. Later, after a Diet session, I learned that TOJO, who had somehow got wind of the case, created a commotion among the War Ministry, Gendarmery headquarters, etc. I would suggest that Councillor TSUCHIDA and KATAKIRI be questioned regarding this case.

Case where Army property was converted to private ownership. Lt. Colonel NAKAMURA, etc. of Army Staff Headquarters in North China converted the "Montecor (?)" colliery formerly owned by Britishers to the private ownership of a certain SHITATORI and used the funds

for lavish living, always in the name of SHIRATORI. When the PEKING headquarters section chief (name forgotten) of the GENDARMERIE was about to depart on a trip to BURMA, this SHIRATORI went to the station and attempted to hand over an envelope containing money, but the Section Chief is said to have refused to take it. This constitutes an evidence of attempt to bribe an unknown person and should be investigated.

Case of arrest by Gendarmerie and the whereabouts of money held in custody. A physician known as "RYU" and an acquaintance of KAWASHIMA, Yoshiko was arrested by the Peking Gendarmerie. At the request of KAWASHIMA, I succeeded in obtaining the release of "RYU". Later on, a Captain WADA asked me to come and get several thousand yen of "RYU's" money which he was holding in custody. I reported this to "RYU", but the latter said that he didn't want the money and added that he did not care to go and claim it. I request that Capt. WADA and "RYU" be questioned regarding the facts of this monetary case.

Case of SUMIISO, a hotel in Peking. Every Saturday the commander and other high officers of North China ostensibly were in the habit of holding tea parties at this hotel. Out of curiosity, I asked the hotel maids what manner of talk was going on in broad daylight. The maids refused to answer me but said that the matter might be left up to my imagination. It would be well to question the maids of SUMIISO.

Translator: H. Kawamoto
TM

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

8 January 1946

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Source: Manuscript submitted by SASAKAWA

SUBJECT: SPECIAL GENDARMERIE

2492

When I was about 32 or 33 years old, I indiscreetly made the following remarks:

"Some people say that the Emperor is divine. Whenever he goes on a trip, everybody is inconvenient because guards are placed all along the railroad, traffic blocked off and houses searched. No real God would inconvenience the people. In the olden days the Emperor was poor but now he's the richest person in Japan. If he is a God he shouldn't have need for any money. The "KOJIKI" and other ancient chronicles are just a pack of lies."

The foregoing remarks somehow reached the ears of Lt. NAKABAYASHI of the Osaka Gendarmerie, who asked me if I did not think what I had said was wrong, to which I replied in the negative. The lieutenant then said that mine was a fine case of "lese majesty" and that I'd be lucky to get off with 15 year sentence and that I might even get a life term. Frightened, I asked him what I should do to clear myself since a charge of "lese majesty" would ruin not only myself but my innocent descendants. He said he'd discuss the matter with his superiors and admonished me to henceforth not talk about the Emperor.

At that time, a friend of mine organized the "KOKUSUI TAISHUTO" (Ultra-Nationalistic Popular Party), to which I became an advisor and also contributed funds. Lt. NAKABAYASHI called me over and commended me for supporting the said Party, for which he would forget my "lese majesty". He emphasized, however, that he was not pardoning me and that he could use the charge against me any time he felt like it. At that time I had more than ¥400,000 and thought that I'd use it if money could smooth things out for me. NAKABAYASHI then heaped assignments on me, asking me to furnish liquor for soldiers going to Manchuria, seeing them off at the station, etc.

When I read in the papers that Lord Lytton, who was in Japan as head of the League of Nations' Investigating Committee, was laid up with a cold, I wrote him a letter of sympathy. The Gendarmerie learned about this and got hopping mad, threatening to charge me with "lese majesty". So I consulted KATSUMOTO, Gmibel, one versed in law and whom I admired as a father. He studied the matter and a few days later told me that I'd probably get 10 years at the worst and 5 years if I were lucky. He advised me to try and clear myself by doing the Army a big favor. For this matter, he personally went to consult the Gendarmerie. The result: He advised that I should donate an air

185/19

field to the Army since it had none in Osaka. KATSUMOTO said he'd get the funds so I ran around looking for the site. We finally built the present TATETSU airfield and donated it to the Army, all for the purpose of preventing the charge of "lese majesty" against me. Lt. NAKABAYASHI also extracted from me between ¥20,000 and ¥30,000 which he spent for liquor and other entertainment. Later on, while sick in bed, I read in the paper that he had committed suicide with his mistress. Knowing that many other people must have suffered at the hands of NAKABAYASHI, I vowed to make it my lifetime work to save future victims by starting a movement for the overthrow of loveless authority. There are numerous cases of national defense contributions made at the threatening insistence of prosecutors, the Gendarmerie, police, etc. since the opening of the war. It would be well to investigate the record of donations made to the Japanese armed forces.

Translator: H. Kawamoto
TM

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

8 January 1946

DIGEST

SUBJECT: IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION, Etc.

Source: Manuscript submitted by SASAKAWA

Viewpoints on:

KONDOYE's personality—claims he is an able, smooth tongued politician with an ability to impress people with his power. KOBAYASHI, Ichizo; SAKURAI, Heigoro; and UCHIDA, Shinya received their position through him by taking care of his love escapades etc., even though they were incompetent. He puts people into office for his own selfish benefit.

Among members of the IRAA were, ARIMA, Yoneni; YAKANO, Seigo; GOTO, Yunosuke; HASHIMOTO, Kinoro; NAGAI, Ryutaro, who had various connections with the Military.

Object of Organizing the IRAA was to try to control Politics, Thought and Economy and it was intended to be run along Nazi lines.

After the establishment of the TOJO Cabinet, the complete plans of the militarists were realized. In order to bring under their (militaristic) control the young men of the nation, the IRAA Young Men's Association was organized and SUGA, Taro was placed in the presidency.

By organizing the IRAA Political Council with General ABE as its head, they succeeded in controlling the election and put into office 381 persons out of a total of 466.

The IRAFS was organized and persons were made to join this organization under duress. Its objective was to have a "One-nation One Party" organization. Its funds and powers were controlled by the Army. MATEDA, OASA, YAMASAKI, KANEMITSU, KATSUDA, MIYOSHI, OKADA, TSUGUMI and KAWASHIMA were staff members of this organization.

185-19

(7) Japan Free Political Party: Party Leader-HATOYAMA, Ichiro is a very sincere politician and among the members of the House of Representatives has the strongest beliefs.

file 41

(8) Japan Socialist Party:— This is a merger party of the Socialist Party members and the Communist Party members. This party for the past ten years has succumbed to the military clan and has been useless in benefiting the people. Only the five of my true followers NISHIO, MIZUTANI, HIRANO, YAMAZAKI and MATSUMOTO have carried out the true principles of the Proletariat Party.

TAMAKI—became a member of the "nouveau rich" by the outbreak of many strikes which he engineered.

SUGIYAMA—became a wealthy man—president of a Flour Mill in MIE prefecture, Watarai County, by the help of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

SAKAMOTO—one of the proteges of the Minister of Interior of the TOJO Cabinet.

MIYAKA—one of the leaders of the IRPA. Received phenomenal sum for being a director of a Medical School Association.

MAZAKI—changed from IRPA party to the Socialist Party.

KINOSHITA—Member of IRPA—not too much force and ability.

KAWAKAMI—agreed to IRPA's policy—never opposed any policy of the IRPA—Became a wealthy man through shrewd means from farmers and laborers.

Organization of the Socialist Party:— No change whatsoever of forming a cabinet—possibility of dissolving the party was evident all the time; (1) especially when it came to deciding upon the leaders; (2) when one of its members tried to join in the cabinet of another party; (3) at the time of coalition with the Communist Party.

(9) Progressive Party: Temporary group of politicians who have no conscience: SATO, Tatsuo and KAWASAKI, Ko. During the war these two men were not liberal in their ideas but after the defeat of Japan they were attempting to cover themselves up by saying that they were liberals.

MINAMI—with SAKURAUCHI he tried to put Gen. UGAKI as head of their party.

General UGAKI—at first, his ambition was to become the head of the Progressive Party but as conditions changed from day to day he feared a little about becoming the Chief.

OASA, MIYOSHI, MORISHITA tried to have SHIGEMITSU as party leader but failed. SASAKAWA feels that there is no possibility of this party to form a cabinet and it is imminent that it will dissolve after the election concerning the problem of party leaders.

(10) Communist Party -- SHIGA and TOKUDA, leaders of the present Anti-Emperor Sovereignty are not very reliable--insignificant. SASAKAWA states that he does not fear this certain party, but he desires to challenge all the other Communistic parties led by FUJITOSHI and Toshimatsu MASAKATSU. The party led by SHIGA and TOKUDA need not be feared by anyone since public resentment will be against them for stating their anti-Emperor feelings.

Recently, there was a strike in OSAKA-city, where strikes were prevalent. It was started by the Socialist party but was backed up by the Communists as a means of inducing the strikers to join their group. Thus, SASAKAWA says that the people in Japan and the United States must keep a close tab on such incidents.

What SASAKAWA fears is that the people of Japan really do not know the dangerous points of Communism, such as Russia advocates, thinking that the United States is backing up the present Communistic movements in Japan and thinking that this form of Communism is worthy.

He thinks that the United States and Japan should watch closely Russia's movements to have members of the Socialist party join the ranks of the Communist party with the parties as an inducement.

(11) The writer thinks that it would be wise to remove all government officials, but again one should be careful in weeding out en masse for there may be some worthy officials whose experience the United States may be able to use to build a New Japan--Therefore, permit the candidates to go up for election and then investigate them individually.

Translator: T/4 Fukuda
T/5 Fukushima
ACS T/4 Iwafuchi

21848

18719

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Office of the Chief of Counter Intelligence

2096

29 January 1946

RESUME TRANSLATION

Source: Manuscript submitted by SASAKAWA, Ryotchi

SUBJECT: History of the Kokusui Taisu-to (Ultra-Nationalistic Party)

1) The Ultra-Nationalist Party was organized in March 1931 by HATAKEYAMA Yoshio, TAKEKOSHI Uchi, TAKATA Tadashi, OKADA Tasaburo and FUJI Yoshio (all save FUJI has seceded from the Party and are no longer members). Its platform included (1) downing of the Zaibatsu and (2) absolute opposition to Communism. Towards the latter part of the Taisho Era, I aided KIMURA Fukumatsu in publishing an anti-Communist magazine called the "Kokubon" (National Defense). At that time, I also happened to own more than 400,000 yen. For these reasons, I accepted the post of adviser to the Ultra-Nationalist Party and gladly gave it financial assistance. Sometime in August or September of 1931, the above-mentioned five organizers of the Party succeeded in coaxing me to accept the presidency of their Party.

Just about that time, a series of brutalities broke out against Japanese and Koreans living in MANCHURIA. The victims were tied together with wire passed through holes drilled in their hands and ear lobes. Some of them had their arms or legs cut off. Because of these atrocities, the Manchurian Youth League was formed. Its members, armed with pictures and other proofs of the atrocities, returned to Japan to hold lecture-meetings throughout the country. It is said that in the heat of their verbal rage, some of the speakers even committed "harakiri" on the lecture platform. Naturally a wave of fury against the perpetrators of the outrage welled up among the people of Japan. My Party also denounced the brutalities as an outrage against humanity and joined the populace in screaming for the punishment of the arch-leader of the Chinese Communists.

2) The MANCHURIAN Incident broke out in August or September of 1931. When action was taken against the Chinese Communist leader, the incident broke out. When the soldiers stopped at OSAKA on their way to the front, the Party fed them sake and fish

to pep them on. Our party members never failed to give the departing soldiers a send-off at the station. For lack of funds, the other parties were unable to make presents to the soldiers.

3) Discrimination in welcoming the ashes of the war dead. Whenever a notice of the time of the arrival of war-dead ashes was given out, the Party members were at the station to meet them with draped flags. The senior officers of the Army Division only welcomed the ashes of officers and neglected those of the enlisted personnel. We lodged a protest to the Army Division regarding this discrimination. Later on, the ashes of a certain low-ranking civilian in military service reached OSAKA borne on a freight car. As some station employee called this fact to our attention, the Party strongly protested to the War Ministry. When the circumstances appeared in the newspapers, the Army, furiously branding the Party as leftist instead of rightist, ordered the military police to drop me a word of warning. When I refused to be cowed, the military police changed their tactics and began to oppress me by digging up some past verbal indiscretions of mine. Although the militarists and government officials defamed us as liberals, I firmly believe that we were always true nationalist, neither leftist nor rightist.

4) Inspection of MANCHURIA. From the early part of 1932, grafters began to contract subscription sales of shares in the MUKDEN race track. It became rumored that these dealings were manipulated by a reserve officer having connections with the higher-ups of the KWANTUNG Army. With the idea of investigating these conditions in which the Zabatsu and grafters profited at the expense of the soldiers, I obtained a permit to tour MANCHURIA, ostensibly for purposes of comforting the soldiers. Having heard that the soldiers in MANCHURIA were short of pickled foods, I got large quantities and set out on the trip accompanied by several others. When news of our arrival became known, both Japanese and Koreans flocked to our lodging in a steady stream to tell us about the Army's high-handed tactics and the rotten dealings of the grafters. They told us that a reserve lieutenant-general and other grafters entertained Army higher-ups on a lavish scale in carrying out dealings pertaining to the shares of the MUKDEN race track. I promptly placed the matter before Commander HONJO and Chief of Staff KIYAKE, who told me that they would stop such dealings. I came back to Japan and held a public meeting to report on my trip. Later on the military police warned me against speaking on topics which might reflect on the prestige of the Army. I countered by questioning as to what they meant by prestige, and added that even if I kept my mouth shut,

185-119

the scandalous acts of the KWANTUNG Army will sooner or later be exposed and result in loss of trust for the Army. I told them that money-making will degenerate the soldier and a degenerated soldier is no good for battle. I protested that these remarks of mine by no means represented a defamation of the Army. When they became angry and said that they could not understand my viewpoint, I was convinced that the degeneration of the Army was beyond rescue.

5) As the name and activities of our Party became known both at home and abroad, we had many visitors from MANCHURIA and we held many welcome parties in their honor.

6) When the newspapers reported that Lord LYTTON's party headed for Japan might include some Chinese representatives, the public raised a howl of protest and our Party also made a statement opposing such a move. Later, upon reading that the visiting Lord LYTTON was ill, I wrote him a letter of sympathy. The military police found this out and called me to task. They accused our Party of liberalism and of being traitors camouflaged under nationalism. They said that since their superior was very angry at me, they might have to cancel my suspended sentence for lese-majesty. I said that my policy is to help an enemy when he is down and to resume fighting when he gets back on his feet. I explained that I entertained no rebellious spirit against Japan. They made me promise to be more careful in the future and the case was dropped.

7) The people of MANCHURIA as well as Koreans and Japanese all expressed their gratitude to Japan for changing MANCHURIA from hell into paradise. They said that they will never forget their indebtedness to Japan and petitioned us to start a movement for the early recognition of MANCHURIA as an independent state. The military police also encouraged us. Since we felt that there was no reason why a mother should not recognize her own child, we joined the people in favoring recognition for MANCHURIA.

8) Movement to down coldblooded authority. I, who love the people and work for the good of the nation, am often troubled with the accusation of lese-majesty. It is a problem that I am not allowed to forget for even a minute. When I think that there may be others suffering the same as I do, I can hardly control myself. I therefore decided to start a movement for bringing about the downfall of coldblooded authority. Since I feared that a blunder on my part would expose me to the accusation of being an anti-militarist, I began to say that those who are trying to ruin the nation are not limited to the Communist Party. They are the coldblooded men of influence who would go to any extreme for their personal enhancement.

185-14

9) Establishment of the Nationalist Volunteer Flying Corps
After the KANCHURIAN Incident, I realized the need for air travel and decided to open a flying school for training between 10 to 20 students a year free of charge. There were then a number of profit-making flying schools, I also planned to do my future travelling in a privately-owned plane. I was in a position to finance the training school because I was worth several hundred thousand yen. My project called for free schooling, I received no assistance whatever from either the government or the Army. Instead I was oppressed. The reason, I later learned upon investigation, was that I did not truckle to them. However, since I had already started the school, there was no other alternative but to keep it going even on a small scale.

10) Arizona's anti-Japanese immigration legislation
When the papers reported the introduction of this bill in the Arizona state assembly, many people from HIROSHIMA and WAKAYAMA who had relatives in Arizona, wrote to me requesting that I start a counter movement. I protested, among others, to the American Embassy. I do not know whether my activities were effective or not but at any rate the bill was thrown out. Although I received many letters of appreciation, no one came to thank me directly. I have only contempt for those who put in a request and later neglect the thanking end.

11) Movement for the downfall of political parties and the Zaibatsu. The Meiji Sugar Company's tax evasion case exposed the fact that the Zaibatsu were contributing huge sums of money to the Seiyukai and Minseitō political parties. When I became convinced that the only way to crush these two political parties was to cut off their sources of monetary contribution, I filed a court complaint charging Foreign Minister TAKAHASHI Korekyō (of the SAITO Cabinet and a veteran of the Seiyukai party) and several others connected with the Finance Ministry with graft. When the National Federation of Sugar Industrialists was formed, it chose Finance Minister TAKAHASHI's son as its chairman. Thus, with tax matters in the hands of the Finance Ministry and the Sugar Federation backed by both the two political parties and the Zaibatsu, the Justice Ministry could not do very much. However, the people's clamor for an investigation gained in intensity and the case became a national issue. During this time, I received many notes threatening me with death while the Rightist elements, who had the backing of the Zaibatsu, began to put the pressure on me. Cowed by the three forces (Finance Ministry, political parties and Zaibatsu), the Justice Ministry made only a half-hearted effort and closed the Meiji Sugar case with only a small fine and a warning. When the result of this farce of a

trial became known, the people were hot with anger. Some 17 youthful members of my party secretly gathered from all parts of the country went before the Imperial Palace on a snowy day to silently apologize to the Emperor for the wrong done to the people. They also vowed to remain there on a hunger strike until the case was reviewed. This turn of events was a complete surprise to me. Fearing that the problem would be aggravated if the youths were left to die in the cold, the police hauled them away to the police station. Finally, after I had negotiated with the government and obtained its promise that the method of inspection would be revised so as to prevent future tax evasions, the case came to a victorious close.

12) Building air fields. KATSUNOTO Gmbei, a friend of mine who wanted to clear me of the threat of lese-majesty always hovering over me, suggested that we get together and build an airfield in OSAKA for the Army since the latter had none there. He offered to put up the money while my job was to locate and contract a suitable site. The airfield job was a boon to the unemployed of that time. After its completion, we donated it to the Army on the understanding that we will bear the maintenance expenses and that it may be used by our Nationalist Volunteer Flying Corps. Our Party became increasingly popular among the public but on the other hand we courted the jealousy of the Rightists and Leftists. I also received many letters predicting that I would soon be imprisoned and, sure enough, a month later I was sent to prison with more than twenty other persons, charged with slandering the prestige of the law. In prison, the prosecutor ordered me to dissolve my party, to which I replied that it was not my party. It belonged to the people and I am only a member. I refused to dissolve it even if they sentenced me to death. The prosecutor later proclaimed that I would not be released from prison for four or five years, to which I replied that I would not beg for a release even if they held me for a hundred years. With the idea of destroying my party, unfounded and false reports were published in the papers. After my release, I learned for the first time that the newspapers had carried a report to the effect that I had asked the prosecutor to dissolve my Party. During my incarceration, the Army asked for donations by distributing pamphlets to the effect that the Nationalist Volunteer Flying Corps would be enlarged and strengthened for the purpose of establishing a Hanshin Flying School. My friends, thinking that they would be helping me, responded by making donations. Someone brought this to my attention, so, at the preliminary trials, I accused the Army of being a bunch of crooks. Later on, NAKAMURA of the OSAKA Army Division came to see me in prison and tried to force me to sign a blank power of attorney, saying that the Army did it to help me. I of course refused to sign

it. But the Army, since it had obtained the donations, went ahead and built elsewhere the Hanshin Flying School, the present Taisho Air Field.

13) Sino-Japanese Hostilities. This broke out while I was in prison. I figured that even if there had to be war, they should have rested the soldiers and waited until economic conditions were improved. Because of my staunch stand, the court suddenly ordered my release from prison on 31 July 1937. On the day following my release, some of the Party leaders came to me with the accusation that I had caused their arrest and imprisonment by squealing to the prosecutor. They said that they won't have anything to do with me any more and quit the Party. I told them that the time will come when I can prove my innocence. I then realized that my colleagues had been completely duped by the prosecutor. Soon afterward I made a speech at the Central Public Hall in which I related the true facts. Many of those who had left me returned once again.

The government authorities were waiting for a chance to imprison me again had I gone to the bank for money. But I fooled them as I believed in cash dealings and had no transactions with the bank.

In the first trial I was found not guilty. The prosecutor filed an appeal to a higher court on the ground that 18 out of 20 representative persons of the financial and political world had said that I did not deserve a verdict of not guilty. I requested the court to stop the trial and hold a vote. I also demanded to know the names of those who accused me, but the prosecutor refused and the judges who toadied to the prosecutor sentenced me to two and a half years when I appealed to the Supreme Court, my case was returned to OSAKA. Altogether I had spent seven years in prison and in court. Then and there I decided to help all those who were imprisoned, on false charges and made the rounds of prisons throughout the country.

14) The headquarters of the Ultra-Nationalist Party was transferred to inconvenient KOMAGOME in HONGO Ward, TOKYO. Soon after coming to TOKYO, I defended two youths free of charge and succeeded in exonerating them both. One had been given a fifteen year sentence and the other three years.

15) I congratulated the anti-comintern pact and every year, on the day it was signed, I held rallies attended by those who had taken part in it to commemorate the event.

16) Trip to EUROPE. The Dai Nippon Airways Company decided to send some pilots to ITALY by air for the purpose of buying SAVOIA transport planes. I arranged to join the party with two others, paying our fares, for the purpose of visiting ITALY. Figuring the Army might object to the issuance of a visa, I told them that the purpose of my trip was to strengthen the pact with the Axis. To which the Army promptly gave me its approval. We left TOKYO in the latter part of December 1939 and reached ROME on 31 December via TAIWAN, CANTON, HANKO, BANGKOK, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, ALEPPO and RHODES. There we separated from the Dai Nippon Airways' buyers and flew to BERLIN on an ITALIAN transport plane. In BERLIN, we inspected GERMAN courts and prisons and ignored the factories on the Reich Army. After three days we returned to ROME where we likewise sidestepped the industrial factories and the Army to visit only the courts and prisons. On this trip, I learned a good deal of the good points of MUSSOLINI. I have seen prisons in MANCHURIA, JAPAN, MONGOLIA, CHINA, GERMANY and ITALY, and I can say for a fact that the prisoners of ROME are the most cheerful-looking. This is because the ITALIAN Government sees to it that the security and welfare of the prisoners' families are guaranteed. In the Air Ministry officers and enlisted men eat the same food although the higher ranking personnel are made to pay more. There is no distinction in the use of toilets. Furthermore, in order to assure justice in court, only non-Fascists are allowed to become judges.

17) On returning to Japan, I made speeches pointing out the absence of discrimination in ITALIAN toilets and food service and urged that Japan must also do away with discrimination and safeguard the rights of the people. In time, GERMAN and ITALIAN military sources apparently reported that SASAKAWA only visited prisons and courts and did nothing in the interests of the pact. I was criticized by the Army as being a liberalist in Rightist clothing. However, in going to EUROPE, I did not specify that I would work for the pact, so I do not feel that I have done anything irresponsible.

18) The Japan Airways Company opened regular air service between JAPAN, PALAO, SAIPAN and TRUK. I went on the first trip mainly to show that there is nothing to the Japanese superstition which says that the ages of 41, 42, and 43 are bad luck for men.

19) I applied to the Army for permit to make a flying comfort trip to the front lines. The Army approved on condition that my tour be restricted to HSINKING, MUDEN, PEKING and one or two other cities. Although I had already been to these places and preferred to go elsewhere, plans were already made

185-15

so I left in the summer of 1940. When I reached HSINKING, numerous influential (meaning those who spoke the truth) Japanese visited me at my inn and told me many interesting things. I learned that the feeling against the Army had become worse since my previous trip. The people were especially bitter against the military police who used third rate Chinese as interpreters. The military police came to watch me every day. Finally things became so objectionable that my friends advised me to return to Japan, saying that the military police were like mad dogs and it would not do to be bitten by one. Just before my scheduled day of departure, I was taken down with dysentery and was hospitalized for two weeks. In the hospital only civilians visited me, the military police did not bother to molest me. After my discharge, I told a visiting military police to tell his commander that it would be well for the Army to reform its ways. Since then the military police began to watch my actions.

20) Southern Advance. It was generally agreed that there would be no end to the CHINA incident unless the BRITISH-AMERICAN supply lines to CHUNGKING, from south to north, were cut. At that time I was in OSAKA. One day, on visiting my TOKYO office after a long spell of absence, I saw the place stacked with envelopes bearing the largely printed words: "Sponsored by the Council of Southern Advance, the Ultra-Nationalist Party and Asiatic Development Youth Movement." On asking what all this meant, the Party leaders told me that they had, during my absence granted the request of IJIMA of the Asiatic Development Youth Movement to use the Party name. They added that they had only loaned the Party name and all expenses were to be borne by the Asiatic Development Youth Movement.

21) Admiral Yamamoto. While both the Army and Rightist early held the opinion that the United States and England should be attacked, Admiral YAMAMOTO advocated prudence. He said that wars fought for the love of fighting are never won. He added that since the next war will be a total war, it must be fought not only by the armed services but also by the people. He therefore was of the opinion that the people must be even stronger than the armed services, and that wars must be avoided as much as possible. He told me that although we both had physical defects, he himself had no other alternative but fight since he was a professional soldier. He said, however, that the plight of the conscripts must be given consideration. I was in complete accord with the Admiral's views because, the year after I entered the Army, carelessness on the part of a certain sergeant-major was the cause of my physical disability. During my hospitalization, I received not one visit nor a letter of sympathy. On voicing my dissatisfaction, the higher-ups silenced me by saying that a one and one-half sen postcard would bring in any number of recruits to take my place. Because of his non-belligerent stand, Admiral YAMAMOTO was subjected to mounting criticism and even

threatened with death. Since I had expressed myself as being in full accord with the Admiral, I too was accused like him of being pro-British-American by the Army, Rightist elements and some of the public. Even my Party members began to question the wisdom of my stand and worried lest I be killed. Admiral YAMAMOTO left the Navy Vice-Ministership to board a warship as Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet. One day, he telephoned me to visit him at the Navy Club on 21 September 1941. When I met him on that afternoon, he told me that "as things were, war could not be avoided. Even if Japan tried to avoid war, the United States would not let her and war between the two countries is inevitable. You and I have been criticized as pro-British-American, but that will be cleared as soon as war breaks out. With the commencement of war, we will score victories for the first year and a half, but after that we will be crushed to defeat by Anglo-American material supremacy. In war, as in travel, one must plan an itinerary and figure out at the time of its outbreak just when peace should be proposed. The time for peace, in my opinion, is when we capture SINGAPORE. After the surrender of SINGAPORE, ENGLAND, figuring that BURMA would next be attacked and fearful of losing INDIA, will welcome talking peace terms with us. In that case, the CHINA incident will automatically be settled." I believe Admiral YAMAMOTO was a soldier among soldiers. As he had predicted, criticism against us vanished with the outbreak of hostilities.

22) Elections. Riding on the crest of victory, the TOJO Cabinet planned to build up a permanent military cabinet more authoritarian than the Nazis. In order to acquire an absolute majority at the elections, it decided to block the candidacy of those who did not unconditionally support the Army no matter how popular they might be with the people. In order to give the scheme a semblance of fairness, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society was established with General ABE as its head. Those recommended for membership to this Society were all supporters of the Army and those who had relations with TOJO and KONOYE. The Society not only footed the partial or full electioneering expenses of those it recommended, but also got the police and other national organs to support its candidates. Thus the undesirable candidates were thoroughly swept away. As a result, although I succeeded in winning my election, all my subordinates lost out.

23) I join the IRAPS. On arriving in TOKYO, I called on Director IMAMATSU of the Police Bureau to air my grievances over the unlawful intervention and oppression I was subjected to during the elections. The Director apologized to me regarding the indiscreet actions of his subordinates. He also told me to let bygones be bygones and asked me to join the association.

After all the indignities I had been subjected to, I refused his request. Later on, I received a telephone call from Colonel AKAMATSU, TOJO's Secretary, stating in an extremely courteous manner that he wished to see me about something at the Premier's official residence. As I had expected, he reviewed the circumstances of my case and beseeched me to join that Association since everybody else had done so and I was the only one left. As he said that it was in the interests of the country I finally gave my consent. Colonel AKAMATSU seemed to be very pleased to have won me over. Subsequently, I talked the matter over with HATOYAMA, Ichiro. He said he did not personally approve of joining the Society but HOSHIJIMA (member of Parliament) had put his name in without his consent. HOSHIJIMA later advised HATOYAMA to let the matters stand as they were for his own good, so the latter finally consented. TOJO's power then was at its zenith.

24.) Diet Issue. At the Diet proceedings, I refused the Army's compromise regarding the problem of recommendations and told Premier TOJO that the recent election was the most infamous in the history of Japan. The TOJO Cabinet later admitted to the Diet a wartime criminal code bill designed to get the absolute obedience of the people. At first more than a hundred of us objected to the bill, but by bribery and coercion the number of those who objected to the last was whittled down to about thirty, including myself, MURAYASU, ANDO, SAITO, Takao, KAWASAKI Tadashi, NISHIO, KITUTANI, AKAO, KITAMURA, HIRANO, MATSUNAGA Sumio, MATSUOTO Jichiro, and OISHI. On 7 March the then Gendarmerie Chief KATO called me over and warned me that he shall take care of those who opposed TOJO no matter what a high-ranking official he might be.

25.) When militarism was at the height of its arrogance, I went on a tour of the country to criticize the IRRA, the Youth Association and the IRAPS. I leveled my attack on these three associations because they in fact represented the government. I was wildly applauded everywhere I spoke. On the other hand, the three associations became more and more bitter against me. They even brought up the old story that I had once decrled in the Diet the discrimination against the Koreans. I now think that this was done to deliberately obliterate me on the ground that I supported the independence of KOREA.

26.) Defeat. Knowing that all public bodies and their officials would inevitably be disbanded after the war, I was fully prepared when defeat came. So when the defeat was announced, I promptly took the lead and dissolved my Party. I also proposed my resignation as a member of the Diet but was turned

down. So I printed and distributed to all the Diet members a pamphlet stressing that all the leading figures should resign en bloc, including the senior statesmen, Privy Counsellors, House of Peers members, government officials from section heads up, Zaibatsu leaders, etc. Only eighteen persons agreed with my views. Some of the objectors even wrote me saying that they would have me arrested by General MacARTHUR's Headquarters. So I went on a lecture tour explaining why Japan had lost the war.

There is no more suspicious people than the Japanese. They promptly began to suspect me of seeking favor with GHQ. I thought that if I was arrested and successfully cleared myself, I would be able to contact with GHQ without inviting misunderstandings. Therefore I was hoping to be arraigned at the first opportunity. There were a number of documents proving my sincerity but they were unfortunately completely burned in the air raids.

27) Sometime ago GHQ ordered my Party to disband. However, as far back as in 1942, pressure from the TOJO Cabinet caused us to revise the Party name to KOKUSUI DOMEI (formerly KOKUSUI TAISHUTO). Then on 15 August 1945 the day the war ended, the KOKUSUI DOMEI was also dissolved. So when GHQ's orders came, my Party, in fact was not in existence.

Two years ago, following my election to the House of Parliament, I, along with a large number of other persons, received from the Commandant of the OSAKA Regimental District, a picture of the Nijubashi as reward for services rendered in the CHINA Incident. With reference to my actions in the Diet, I wish that you consult HATOYAMA, Ichiro of the Liberal Party, NISHIO of the Socialist Party and Parliamentarian HIRANO. Furthermore, I wish to have investigated the facts as to why I did not receive medals for the foundation of MANCHUKUO and meritorious services for the Army, etc.

15 January 1946

SASAKAWA, Ryotchi, president
of the former KOKUSUI TAISHUTO

SUBJECT: PERSONAL HISTORIES

YASUOKA, Masaatsu Native of Nawate-mura, Naka-Kochi-gun OSAKA Prefecture. Brilliant with excellent scholastic record. An exceptional authority on studies pertaining to CHINA. Also known for his outspokenness. Neither rightist nor leftist. His admirers are of all classes and number several ten thousands throughout the country. He was president of the KISHI GAKUIN (Golden Kiet Institute), which was recently ordered

dissolved by GHQ. Also president of the NOSHI (Agriclturists') School. He has staunchly defied all authoritarian intimidations. He furrowed the brows of the military police during the TOJO Cabinet by calling the Imperial Army the "locust army". Has wide social connections and well versed in world affairs.

TAKAN, Seishin Formerly a champion of the Proletarian Party. A lawyer by profession. Famed for having gained quick riches during the class disputes of his youthful days. Has a villa in SUKEMATSU along the Nankai line in OSAKA prefecture, from where he commutes to his office in OSAKA city. Owns a large collection of antiques and paintings including some valuable Buddhist statues ranked as national treasures. Has special knack for getting into the good graces of those in current authority. Owing to his close connections with the TOJO Cabinet he became a member of Parliament on its recommendation. Never once opposed the TOJO Cabinet. When Ex-Premier General HAYASHI Senjuro held a banquet in OSAKA on the occasion of his assumption of the presidency of the KOA DOMEI (Asia Development League), he was the leader of the activities. Everybody was surprised and completely in the dark as to when or how he had managed to get in so deeply with the Army.

IZAWA, Takio A native of NAGANO prefecture. A behind-the-scenes cabinet-maker. One of his proteges is COTO Fumio, ex-Home Minister. The exact connection is uncertain but he was an absolute supporter of General TOJO. His financial backer is believed to be the KATAKURA Silk King of his own prefecture.

Translator: Harold Kawamoto
ACS