

CHAPTER I. Brief Chronology of his Career.

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Appendix. 1. Copies of letters of appreciation

received by the Management and personnel of the Kishu Mine (operated by the Company) from the Prisoners of War.

2. Copy of Judgement re Ishihara's alleged implication in the February 26th. Incident.

September 1928 Established the firm Nanyo Kogyo Koshi (South Seas Mining Company) and started exploitation of the Ari Medan Iron Mine.

August 1929 Company was renamed Ishihara Ganyo Kaisha Goshi Kaisha.

November 1931 Returned to Japan.

February 1934 Participated in the preparatory organization of the Jimmu Kai

CHAPTER 1. Brief Chronology of his Career.

January	1890	Born at Kisshoin in the suburb of Kyoto City.
March	1907	Graduated from the school of Agriculture and Forestry, Kyoto City.
April	1907	Employed as Asst., Engineer, Dept., of Agriculture and Forestry, Kyoto.
April	1910	Attended the evening class in law of the Ritsumeikan University.
January	1916	Left the service of the Dept., of Agriculture and Forestry Kyoto.
February	1916	Immigrated to the Malay Peninsula to engage in rubber planting.
June	1918	Started import and export business in Singapore under the firm name of Ishihara Yoko.
-	1919	Rubber planting as well as import and export business was given up owing to very poor returns.
July	1919	Discovered the Sri Medan Iron Mine in the State of Johore, Malay Peninsula.
September	1920	Established the firm Nanyo Kogyo Koshi (South Seas Mining Company) and started exploitation of the Sri Medan Iron Mine.
August	1929	Company was renamed Ishihara Sangyo Kaiun Goshi Kaisha.
November	1931	Returned to Japan.
February	1932	Participated in the preparatory organization of the Jimmu Kai

April	1932	withdrew from the Jinnu Kai movement.
April	1932	Participated in the preparatory organization of the Meirin Kai.
November	1934	Published a book entitled "Shin Nippon Kensetsu" (Construction of New Japan).
February	1936	Stood as candidate for election to the House of Representatives, but failed.
May	1936	Detained on alleged suspicion of participation in the February 26th. Incident.
January	1937	Innocence in the above incident established and released.
May	1939	Resigned from the post of president of Ishihara Sangyo Kaiun Kaisha and became chairman.
June	1941	Meirin Kai dissolved.
February	1943	Appointed president of Ishihara Sangyo Kaiun Kaisha.
June	1943	Name of company was altered to Ishihara Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha.
October	1945	Resigned from chairmanship and presidency of Ishihara Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha and all other involving companies.
December	1945	Specified as a class "A" war criminal suspect.

Note:- It may be mentioned herewith that Ishihara had never held or been appointed to any important Government position nor to any influential organ which directed the public mind.

CHAPTER 11. His Enterprises in General.

Up to date Ishihara has devoted his entire energy to the one company which he established in 1920 under his own name. Its engagements at home and abroad and other interested/companies are briefly given hereunder.

1. Ishihara Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha.
(Ishihara Industrial Company Limited.)

Capital Authorized. ¥ 93,000,000.-

Paid Up 73,750,000.-

Head Office No. 1 Itchome, Tosabori, Nishiku,
Osaka City.

Enterprises Mining, Smelting (Refining work),
Fertilizer Manufacture and incidental
enterprises.

Products. Copper ore, Gold, Silver,

Copper, Sulphuric Acid,

Superphosphate of Lime.

A. Enterprises at Home.

a. Kishu Mine in Miye Prefecture.

Established in 1934. A large scale concentration plant

was completed in 1939 and the mine is at present

producing a conglomeration of gold, silver, copper and
iron ore sulphide.

b. Yokkaichi combined plant in Miye Prefecture.

This plant was constructed in 1939 for the purpose of
refining the ores mined from Kishu Mine. In 1941 part of
the factory was completed and other subsidiary plants are
still in the course of construction.

c. Myoho Mine in Wakayama Prefecture.

This mine was started in 1939. It also comprises of the Enmanchi Mine, adjacent thereto, which was acquired by purchase and also the Toyo Nachi Mine with which it was amalgamated in 1944. The mines produce gold, silver, copper and iron ore sulphide.

d. Hisamune Mine in Tokushima Prefecture.

The mine was acquired by purchase in 1937. At present it produces conglomerate of gold, silver, copper and iron ore sulphide.

e. Yakusi Coal Mine in Miye Prefecture.

Acquired by purchase in 1944, and is at present in operation.

f. Tokushima Coal Mine Tokushima Prefecture.

Acquired by purchase in 1944 and is at present in operation.

g. Shimagahara and Takayama Mines in Miye Prefecture.

Both mines were acquired by purchase in 1944 and they are at present producing low grade coal.

B. Enterprises Abroad.

1. In the Malay Peninsula.

(i) Sri Medan Iron Mine in Johore State, Malay P.

This mine was discovered by Ishihara himself and the necessary lease of the mine was granted on the 24th. of July 1920. Mining had been carried on up to the outbreak of the Pacific War. As has been explained elsewhere the discovery of this mine gave ^{Ishihara} his start and success in his subsequent enterprises.

(ii) Kemaman Iron Mine, Trengganu State. Malay P.

This mine was acquired by purchase in 1924 and mining

had been carried on up to the outbreak of the Pacific War.

(iii) Batu Pahat Bauxite Mine in Johore State, Malay P.

Discovered by an employee of the company in 1935 and mining had been carried on up to the outbreak of the Pacific War.

2. In the Phillipine Islands.

Paracale Iron Mine in Luzon Island.

This mine was discovered by a member of the company in 1937 and mining had been carried on up to the outbreak of the Pacific War.

3. In the Island of Java.

Solo Copper Mine (Soekarta).

The property was acquired by purchase in 1932. In 1935, a Lease to prospect was granted and for some years thereafter prospecting was carried out but the property did not prove worthy of exploitation.

Note:- The abovementioned were mines operated by the company prior to the war, but during the war there were other mines which the company operated by order of the military administration.

C. Interested Concerns of the Company.

(i) Ishihara Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha.
(Ishihara Steamship Company Ltd.)

Capital	Authorized	¥ 23,750,000.-
	Paid Up	17,500,000.-
Head Office	Shintomicho, KyobashiKu, Tokyo.	
Enterprises	Shipping and incidental enterprises.	

(ii) Sekisan Kinzoku Kabushiki Kaisha.
(Sekisan Metal Industries Ltd.)

Capital	Authorized	¥ 11,000,000.-
	Paid Up	9,450,000.-

Head Office Marunouchi, Koji Machi, Tokyo.

Business Machinery and machinery parts, cast iron goods and other metal manufactures.

(iii) Sekisan Seiko Kabushiki Kaisha.
(Sekisan Precision Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd.)

Capital Authorized ¥13,000,000.-

Paid Up 10,000,000.-

Head Office Syonai Machi, Toyonogun, Osaka Pref.

Business Manufacture of precision machinery and parts.

(iv) Tomisu Kozan Kabushiki Kaisha.
(Tomisu Mining Company Ltd.)

Capital Authorized ¥ 5,000,000.-

Paid Up 3,875,000.-

Head Office Tosabori, Itchome, Nishiku, Osaka City.

Business It was started as a gold mine initially and later as a silicic acid mine. At present operation is suspended due to the restriction by Enterprise Control Regulation.

(v) Tobishima Tanko Kabushiki Kaisha.
(Tobishima Coal Mining Company Ltd.)

Capital Authorized ¥ 2,000,000.-

Paid Up 2,000,000.-

Head Office Tosabori, Itchome, Nishiku, Osaka City.

Business The mine is at present in suspension owing to the Enterprise Control Regulation.

Chapter III. His connections with Politics.

1. No political connection prior to 1932.

Ever since Ishihara crossed over to Malaya in July 1919 and up to November 1931, when he returned to Japan, he was entirely engaged in the exploitation and development of the Sri Medan Iron Mine in the State of Johore which he discovered. He took no interest in politics apart from his ordinary concern as any bystander. Some of the incidents which occurred in Japan prior to November 1931, such as the March, the October, and the Mukden Incidents were merely news to him and he was not in any way concerned with them.

2. His participation in the Jimmu Kai.

Reference in this connection is requested to Chap. V. hereinafter described for details.

3. His participation in the Meirin Kai.

Reference in this connection is requested to Chap. VI. hereinafter described for details.

4. The May 15th. Incident.

This Incident occurred on that date in 1932.

Shumei Okawa, who was implicated in the Incident, misused the funds which had been supplied by Ishihara for the purpose of organization of the Jimmu Kai. In consequence Ishihara was detained on suspicion of being involved, but investigation proved that he was not concerned and was exonerated.

5. The February 26th. Incident.

The so-called Metropolitan Revolt or February 26th. Incident (1936) was a coup d'etat carried out by a group of young army officers to do away with the bureaucrats

and political party leaders. The circumstances of Ishihara's connection were as follows.

Ishihara stood as candidate to the House of Representatives in the General Election in February 1936 for Ward No. 2 Kyoto Prefecture . (Incidentally he was not elected.) Ryo^U Saito, who was his acquaintance came down to Kyoto from Tokyo to assist him in his election campaign. After completing his campaign Saito returned to the capital. Shortly afterwards however Ishihara was requested by Saito for a loan of ¥ 1,000,- to which he acquiesced.

Subsequently it was revealed that this sum had been given by Saito to Yasuhide Kurihara who was one of the leaders of the revolt.

Ishihara was subjected to an inquiry under court martial on suspicion of implication but it was established that he was entirely ignorant of the incident and was freed from complicity.

A translation of the judgement by the Court is herein appended and reference is also made to Chap. III of the "Explanatory Notes " for further details.

6. The Manchurian Incident.

Ishihara was still in Malaya engaged in his business at the time of the Mukden or Manchurian Incident and he is in no way concerned. His return to Japan was in November 1931.

7. The China Incident.

Ishihara had no interest in China either commercially or politically and as such unconcerned with any of the affairs therein.

Reference in connection with items 1 to 4 and 6, if necessary, is made to Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa who is acquainted with the facts.

8. The Pacific War and Ishihara's connections.

Ishihara is not directly or indirectly involved with the outbreak of the war in the Pacific by the Japanese Government. Apart from the fact that he had not the requisite political background or reputation to influence the government as well as the public, he had:-

- (1) Never held any post either in the Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Diet or any other public bodies.
- (2) Never been politically concerned with Hideki Tojo or his party and accordingly he is innocent of instigating Tojo's party.
- (3) Meirin Kai, the only political association, with which he had been connected, was voluntarily dissolved six months before the outbreak of the War.

9. His co-operation in the War.

It must be admitted that Ishihara gave his co-operation to the Government but such co-operation was within the limits of his duties as a citizen of Japan when once the national policy had been decided upon. There is however nothing to justify that his co-operation was imperialistic or given in excess of what may be expected of any citizen under the circumstances. His mining activities in the Southern Regions during the War were carried out in accordance with orders from the Military Administration and because he was already carrying on mining in Malaya long before the War.

CHAPTER IV Shumei Okawa and Ishihara.

1. Their first acquaintance .

Ishihara became first acquainted with Okawa about the 10th. of January 1932 through the introduction of Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa.

2. Their joint political activities.

None, except during the initial organizing activities of the Jinmu Kai. As is explained elsewhere he was opposed to Okawa's radical views on political reformation and severed connections with him even before the formal establishment of the Jinmu Kai.

Incidentally it may be mentioned herewith that in connection with Okawa's release from detention for his implication in the May 15th. Incident, Ishihara and Marquis Tokugawa were requested to stand bail, and release was granted by Judge T. Yoshida on condition that Okawa was not to take part in any political activities thereafter. This fact is significant inasmuch as it serves to substantiate Ishihara's moderate and rational views on political matters and also to testify the trust and confidence the Judicial Authorities placed on Ishihara.

3. Their careers, characteristics and ideal differences.

Reference in this connection is requested to Chapter III section 4., of the "Explanatory Notes" for full details.

CHAPTER V. Jinmu Kai and Ishihara.1. When organized.

Preparatory organization was started on the 11th. February 1932 with Shumei Okawa as the leader. In the latter part of April 1932, it was formally organized and a report of such organization was filed with the Authorities but the date of establishment in the said report was set retrospect as on the 11th. of February 1932 because that date fell on ' Kigensetsu ' or anniversary of the accession to the throne of the first Emperor Jinmu.

2. His participation in its organization.

In February 1932 Ishihara participated in the preparatory organization but in the middle of April of the same year, and before its formal organization, he withdrew from the association. The association was, as a matter of fact, formally organized after Ishihara's withdrawal and he is not concerned with the objects, principles or activities of the association.

3. His motive for participation.

In the early part of January 1932 Ishihara visited Marquis Y. Tokugawa. At that time the Marquis had just settled the affairs of the March Incident and was thinking ways and means of curbing the radical socialistic policies of Okawa. The Marquis confided the matter to Ishihara. The outset of it was that Ishihara agreed to attempt to advise Okawa to be more moderate and rational in his political activities. Accordingly on or about the 10th. of January Ishihara met and conversed with Okawa at a restaurant Fukuya in Tokyo by introduction of the Marquis.

As the result of this meeting they agreed to engage in an enlightenment movement of the nation starting from the occasion of the General Election scheduled in February of the same year. It was agreed that Ishihara was to bear the expenses of the movement. This movement subsequently developed into the organization of the Jimmu Kai.

4. His withdrawal and reasons therefor.

The reasons for his withdrawal from the association in April 1932 were :-

1. His motive for participation in the movement lay in carrying out an enlightenment campaign by rational methods, but the men joining this movement as Okawa's subordinates were irrational and radically minded and he saw that it was becoming estranged from the purpose as originally outlined in the talk with Marquis Tokugawa. (In the latter part of February Okawa invited about forty assisting speakers (for the enlightenment movement) to a banquet at a restaurant 'Chuotei' in Tokyo and Ishihara noted that two thirds of the men present were members of the Nippon Seisanto (Right Wing Political Party) and from the opinions expressed by them in the course of their amiable conversation, he realised that their views were at variance with his own ideals.)

2. He was advised by his predecessor Kojuro Nakagawa member of the House of Peers and private secretary to Prince Saionji, whom he had once invited to join the movement, to sever his associations with Okawa.

5. Funds contributed towards the association.

The funds contributed were as follows:-

1. In the two months during the preparatory organization of the association. Approx. ¥ 20,000.-

ii. For the period between April 1932 to

January 1935 about ¥ 700.- to ¥ 1,000.- monthly
by way of office expenses.

It may be mentioned herewith that, with his withdrawal from the association, Ishihara was seeking for an opportunity to inform Okawa of his intention to suspend further contributions. Okawa, however, was placed under detention on 17th. June 1932 for implication in the May 15th. Incident and as it was not possible for him to stop his contributions during Okawa's absence, a nominal sum by way of excuse was continued to be made. Immediately upon Okawa's release however, Ishihara informed him of his refusal and suspended further assistance.

As Ishihara's contribution made after the organization was only a nominal sum, the association could hardly pay for the maintenance of the local offices and therefore it was decided that the local offices were to maintain themselves at their own expense.

Reference is also requested to Chapter III of the Explanatory Notes for further details.

CHAPTER VI. Meirin Kai and Ishihara.1. Its characteristics.

The association commenced its organization in January 1932 with General Kunishige Tanaka as the organizing head and was formally established in May 1933.

1. The association had for its objects the reformation or purification of party politics but it rejected any political co-operation with either the military clique or military personal on active service. It also disapproved any political reorganization by irrational methods.
2. In a strict sense, the association may be said to have been more like a social gathering where retired officers congregated to exchange political views.
3. It was in a sense an exclusive society consisting of members of social position and rank and was not a popular political party which invited the general masses.
4. It was dissolved six months before the outbreak of the Pacific War substantiating the fact that its aims lay in the reorganization of domestic policies and that it never was connected with the aggressive warfare carried out by the Japanese military clique.
5. In 1940 the existing political parties which had been holding the reins of Japan's political world were dissolved. This resulted in voluntary dissolution of a number of the branch associations on the ground that the objects of the association had been attained and they changed the organization into a socialistic

gathering named 'Meirin Club'. The instance serves to show that the primal objects of the association had invariably been the eradication of the evils in Japan's internal politics.

2. His motive for participation.

On withdrawing from the Jinmu Kai in April 1932, he planned to start a movement for political reformation under his own guiding principles.

In order to do so, he started looking around for a person of an excellent character and wisdom, who was unconnected with any of the existing political parties, and who had the necessary influence to approach personalities in the higher political circles. By introduction of the late Shigemaru Sugiyama, he approached the late General Kunishige Tanaka.

Prior to this, it may be mentioned that the General had also acutely felt the necessity of political reformation and he had as a matter of fact started organization of the Meirin Kai during the middle of January 1932.. The object of General Tanaka's proposed association lay in bringing about reformation by rational methods, and as this was what Ishihara had all the time aspired to do, he approached the General and decided to participate in the movement. The General agreed to take him in but, before doing so, extracted a written promise from him to the effect that he (Ishihara) would furnish funds towards the association as long as the General continued to carry on the movement.

3. Why he lost interest in the association.

About one year after the organization, Ishihara began to lose interest in the association. The reasons were:-

1. President Tanaka's self-willed and dogmatic character.

2. The principal members were composed of General Tanaka's former subordinate officers and the association's activities were greatly influenced by their attitude of blind obedience to him.

3. As Ishihara continued his associations with 'Gunjin' (men on service) he gradually came to understand their self-centred narrow-mindedness and realised the difficulty of engaging in common activities side by side with them.

4. He also realised that on account of his business being centralized in Kobe it was difficult for him to engage himself in both activities in two different places at the same time.

Thus his interest waned but he could not completely withdraw from the association in view of the initial promise he had made to General Tanaka himself.

Consequently he was not much connected with the association since June 1935, although nominally he was a Director and continued to furnish his portion of the funds. But the sums were gradually decreased as will be shown hereunder.

Following reasons:-

1. In militarist Japan at the time, the 'Gunjin' or military personnel labored with that 'privileged

4. Funds contributed by Ishihara.

By way of organization and miscellaneous expenses. ¥ 30,000.-

Between May 1933 to April 1934
¥7,000.- monthly. 84,000.-

Between May 1934 to April 1935
¥5,000.- monthly. 60,000.-

Between May 1935 to May 1941
¥1,500.- monthly. 109,500.-

Total. ¥ 283,500.-

The reason for the considerable decrease in the contributions since May 1935 was due to the circumstances explained under (3) above. The ¥1,500.- furnished monthly since May 1935 may be said to have been made by way of a gesture to General Tanaka on account of his promise.

Incidentally the sum was insufficient to pay for office maintenance and the cost of publishing the association's organ paper. Charges were therefore collected on the publication and the four rooms rented for office at the Kaijo Building was reduced to two ^{to} ~~in~~ economise on expenses.

5. His position in the association.

He was one of the ordinary directors of the association but being a financial contributor he was treated with more respect than the others, and superficially appeared to have had some influence. But, as a matter of fact, he was not treated with the importance that he expected in view of the following reasons:-

1. In militarist Japan at the time, the 'Gunjin' or military personnel imbued with that 'privileged

class consciousness' made a great deal of their rank and tended generally to look down upon the ordinary civilian. This atmosphere also prevailed in the association.

2. The 'Gunjin' had been taught from the beginning to be indifferent to money and they professed themselves as such as can be inferred from the old saying "The Samurai glories in honourable poverty". Consequently they were not prepared to give importance to Ishihara's views solely on account of his having furnished the funds.

3. President Tanaka was a self-willed person of the commander type and the association's activities were carried out principally by his arbitrary decisions and the self-centred arguments of his former subordinates who paid blind obedience to him. Under the circumstances the opinions or views of Ishihara and other civilian members were almost never adopted.

2. His Ideals and Aspirations.

The basic foundation of Ishihara's ideals lay in his business experience which respected the principles of freedom.

In his ideas on political reformation he held the view that the corruption prevalent in the former political parties should be purified and regulated into proper channels but it had never been his conception to bring about a fascist form of government.

CHAPTER VII. His Enterprises and Ideals.

1. His enterprises had no national background.

In and around 1916 the majority of the youths of Japan were burning with what was popularly called 'Southern Fever' and Ishihara having contracted their enthusiasm, also crossed over to the Malay Peninsula. His initial idea was to be a rubber planter, but owing to various circumstances he was a failure. Becoming extremely embarrassed financially and not knowing what to do he ventured into the jungles of Malaya literally in search of fortune and by good luck discovered a large deposit of Iron Ore (afterwards named Sri Medan Iron Mine) in the state of Johore. With this fortunate discovery as a start he built up his present enterprises alone and solely on his own initiative and zeal and without any assistance from the Home Government or the military clique. This can be easily verified if the Company's records are examined.

Reference in this connection is also made to Chapter 11 (1) of the Explanatory Notes .

2. His Ideals and Aspirations.

The basic foundation of Ishihara's ideals lay in his business experiences which respected the principles of freedom.

In his ideas on political reformation he held the view that the corruption prevalent in the former political parties should be purified and regulated into proper channels but it had never been his conception to bring about a fascist form of government.

In his book "Construction of New Japan" he has declared open opposition to the economic controls brought about ^{by} the bureaucrats. Reference in this connection is made to Chapter 11 section 111 of the Explanatory Notes.

Concerning foreign problems he has attempted to encourage the idea of southward expansion, but this idea, the essence of which was peaceful expansion by freedom of trade and immigration, was born and based on the success he achieved in his own enterprises in the Southern Regions as the result of the unbiased and fair treatment he received from the relative authorities.

Side by side with his advocacy of economic freedom at home he was only attempting to assert the recognition of international economic freedom.

Reference in this connection is requested to Chapter 1 section 1 of the Explanatory Notes, and if necessary, to the book of poems written by the poet Tanaka.

3. His criticisms of the Wang Ching Kai Government.

Ishihara maintained that from the standpoint of the Chinese nation Wang Ching Kai was a betrayer of China and publicly announced his view that it was contrary to justice to support such a Government.

Reference is also made to Chapter 1 section 1(b) of the Explanatory Notes.

a. Ishihara at home and as a neighbour.

Reference is requested to Chapter 1 section 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

CHAPTER VIII. supplementary.

1. His attitude towards Prisoners of War.

During the war quite a number of Prisoners of War were allotted for work in the Kisnu Mine operated by the Company. Ishihara did not consider them as enemies but accorded them the same treatment as all the rest of the Japanese employees.

Reference is requested to Chapter 1 section 2 of the Explanatory Notes for details and to the letters of appreciation received from the prisoners which are attached herewith.

2. What he thought of the Pearl Harbour Attack.

Ishihara greatly abhorred the action of the military in carrying out attack on Pearl Harbour prior to the formal declaration of war.

Reference in this connection is requested to Chapter 1 section 1 of the Explanatory Notes, and if necessary, to the book of poems written by the poet Tanaka.

3. His criticism of the Wang Ching Wei Government.

Ishihara maintained that from the standpoint of the Chinese nation Wang Ching Wei was a betrayer of China and publicly announced his view that it was contrary to justice to support such a Government.

Reference is also made to Chapter 1 section 1(B) of the Explanatory Notes.

4. Ishihara at home and as a neighbour.

Reference is requested to Chapter 1 section 3 of the Explanatory Notes.

To The Manager,

On behalf of myself and all the men under my command,
I would like to thank you for the Tobacco, which you presented to us
on the 27th of August. During the last fortnight the Tobacco
situation in the Camp was very acute, and when it arrived it improved
the spirit of the men.

Copies of

Once again I thank you very much for the same.

Letters of Appreciation:

5.9.45.

J. Wedsworth, Lt.

Received by the Management and
personnel of the Kishu Mine
(operated by Ishihara Sangyo
Kaisha Ltd.,) from the Prisoners
of War.

To: The Manager,

Kishi Kosen Co., (Kishi Kosen)

On behalf of myself and the men under my command, I wish to
convey my thanks for your gift of cigarettes.

Iruka, Japan.
28.8.1945.

J. Wedsworth, Lieut. R. Sigs.,
Commanding, British Troops.

To The Manager,

On behalf of myself and all the men under my command,
I would like to thank you for the Tobacco, which you presented to us
on the 27th of August. During the last fortnight the Tobacco
situation in the Camp was very acute, and when it arrived it improved
the spirit of the men 100 %.

Once again I thank you very much for the same.

5.9.45.

J.Wadsworth. Lt,

Cmdg, British Troops.

Iruka, Camp. George Street

Leith, Scotland

o/a Darnley

Edinburgh, Scotland.

To: The Manager,
Kishi Kosen Coy.(Kisnu Kozan)

On behalf of myself and the men under my command, I wish to
convey my thanks for your gift of cigarettes.

Iruka, Japan.
28.6.1944.

J.Wadsworth. Lieut.H.Sigs.,
Commanding, British Troops.

Captain J. Thornhill

25 Langhale St.

Newcastle-on-Tyne,

Northumberland,

Scotland.

To Mr. Tanaka.
SUBU District Excavation Captain.

Now that peace has been declared I would like to thank you
for your kind consideration show to our men during their employment
at SUBU.

I wish you every happiness and prosperity during the coming
years.

Realizing your position and its difficulties, I have
no hesitation in saying that you carried out your duties
well.

R.Allen.R.S.M.

23 George Street
Feeling-on-Tyne,
c/o Durham
England.

-----o----- Sgt. S. Falous.

c/o G.P.O.

To Mr. Tanaka.
SUBU District Excavation Captain. London.

Now that peace has been declared I would like to thank you
for your kind consideration show to our men during their employment
at SUBU.

I wish you every happiness and prosperity the coming years.

2-9-45

This is to thank you for your kind and friendly attitude
toward the men of my group who were and
prisoners of war.

Captain J.Thornhill
25 Langholm St.,
Newcastle-on-Tyne,
Roxburghshire,
Scotland.

Realizing your position and its difficulties, I have no
hesitation in saying that you carried out your duties well.

The men join me in wishing you luck for the future.

Your Sincerely

Sgt. S.Falous.

R.R.N.F.

c/o G.P.O. London

To Mr. Eto:

Irukamura.

2-9-45

This is to thank you for your kind and friendly attitude toward the men of my group who were under your supervision as prisoners of war.

Realizing your position and its difficulties, I have no hesitation in saying that you carried out your duties well.

The men join me in wishing you luck for the future,

Yours Sincerely

Sgt. S. Falcus.

c/o G.P.O.

London.

-----o-----

To Mr. Nugoti:

Irukamura

2-9-45

This is to thank you for your kind and friendly attitude toward the men of my group who were under your supervision as prisoners of war.

Realizing your position and its difficulties, I have no hesitation in saying that you carried out your duties well.

The men join me in wishing you luck for the future,

Your Sincerely

Sgt. S. Falcus.

9/R.N.F.

c/o G.P.O. London

To Mr. Goto. Dressing Mill
Irukamura
3rd Sept. 1945.

From:- Sgt. S. Falcus,
53 Deburgh Street
Swindon Wilts.
3rd September 1945

Dear Sir,

This is to let you know that the men who worked under your supervision as prisoners of war, appreciated your kindly and sympathetic attitude toward them.

Realizing your duty and what it entailed, I have no hesitation in saying that you carried it out well.

We all wish you the best of luck and health in the future,

I am

Yours Sincerely

Sgt. S. Falcus

c/o G.P.O.
London.

To Mr. Minami.

Irukamura.

2-9-45.

This is to thank you for your kind and friendly attitude toward the men of my group who were under your supervision as prisoners of war.

Realizing your position and its difficulties, I have no hesitation in saying that you carried out your duties well.

The men join me in wishing you luck for the future,

Yours Sincerely
Sgt. S. Falcus
c/o G.P.O.
London.

To Mr. S. Sudoh
Manager of Ore Dressing Mill
Irukamura.

From: - Sgt. S. Falcus.
52 Deburgh Street
Swindon Wilts.
2nd September 1945

Dear Sir,

I am writing to thank you, on behalf of the men who worked in your mill as prisoners of war, for your thoughtfulness and kindness toward us. Your personal interest in our welfare, and the care you took in instructing us in our individual tasks, employing each man in the capacity in which he was most suited and interested, did much to dispel any gloom from our minds, and made us feel like ordinary working men.

I must also mention your kind, sympathetic attitude toward anyone who was sick during working hours, and the care you took over their welfare and comfort. All the members have expressed the desire to possess a copy of your permanent address so that they may be able to communicate with you on arrival at their homeland.

I must also mention the workmen who were our instructors and guides, they deserve our thanks, especially and I hope you will convey this to them personally, Minami, Eto, Takino, Noguti, Yamamoto and Tanada.

Goodbye and the very best of luck to you and yours,

I remain Sir,

Yours Sincerely

S. Falcus.

R. Allen. R.S.M.
9th Battalion
The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.

To Mr. Takino.—
Irukamura.
2-9-45.

Now Mgr of Mine

Tokyo, Japan
August 20, 1945

I am writing this to thank you for your kindness and sympathy toward the men in my group who worked under your supervision as prisoners of war.

Realizing your rather difficult position you have my admiration for the manner in which you carried out your duty.

I will never forget your kindly and fatherly attitude toward us all.

Goodbye and the best of luck to you my friend,

I am,

Sincerely Yours

Sgt. S. Falcus.

9.R.N.F.

c/o G.P.O.

London.

To Mr. J. Hirayama.
Sobo District Excavation Captain.

Now that peace has been declared I would like to thank you for your kind consideration shown to our men during their employment at Sobo.

I wish you every happiness and prosperity during the coming years.

R. Allen. R.S.M.
9th Battalion
The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.

Toyama, Nippon
August 28, 1945

To whom it may concern:

The bearer, Mr. K. Hosoya of Matsuzaka, Nippon, was interpreter in the Yokkaichi Prisoner of War camp where I was held, from Sept. 1944 to June 1945.

As Liason Officer between the prisoners and the Japanese Army I was in constant contact with Mr. Hosoya. Mr. Hosoya was at all times courteous and considerate and did everthing in his power to make things easier for the 613 American, English and Dutch prisoners in the above mentioned camp. This attitude of Mr. Hosoya was in sharp contrast to the attitude of many Japanese.

Mr. Hosoya went so far in his insistence that Prisoners of War be treated with decency and in accordance with International Law as to jepordize his position with some of his fellow countrymen.

Since I expect to leave for America in a few days I shall be unable, in the near future to discharge the great dept I, and the other prisoners owe to Mr. Hosoya and I would therefore greatly appreciate anything which you may do to assist him.

FLOYD C. Henry
Lieutenant, I-V(S) USNR

U.S. Address:
3031-59th Avenue Southwest
Seattle, Washington.

A document to a Japanese worker from an American P.O.W.

Sept., 1, 1945

To whom it may concern.

This man Tobisawa Kanamoto befriended me and nursed me during one of the hardest winters of my life. If it is all possible, please assist him in his needs. If his case is pressing notify.

S/S, Joseph M. Hessner

R.Q. 41/2, Box 73

Turtle Creek

Penna

C/O U.S. Air corps.

6889391.

Judgement.

Permanent Domicile: No.40, Nishinouchi-cho, Kisshoin, Shimokyo-ku,
Kyoto city.

Present Address: -do-

Name: Hiroichiro Ishihara

Occupation: Company Director

Date of Birth: 26th January in the 23rd year of Meiji (1890)

This court has duly concluded its examination of the case of abetment in a rebellion against the accused presented by Military Legal Officer Uichi Takezawa, Prosecutor, and pass judgement as per the text hereunder.

Text of Judgement. The accused Hiroichiro Ishihara is adjudged not guilty.

Reason for Judgement.

Whereas the accused, after graduating from the School of Agriculture and Forestry in Kyoto in March of the 40th year of Meiji, served as an agricultural engineer in the prefectural government, and whereas he was admitted into the Ritsumeikan University and completed the law course of the said University in March of the 2nd year of Taisho and in March of the 5th year resigned from the abovementioned post and went out to the Malay Peninsula and engaged himself in rubber planting and thereafter in iron ore mining in the state of Johore; and whereas in the 14th year of Taisho he established the I.S.K.K. Ltd., and also engaged in the shipping business, and the accused by reason of his business engagements overseas had experienced the necessity of elevating national prestige; and whereas the accused was very apprehensive of the future of our country in view of the serious situation prevailing in the political, economical and foreign policies, and keenly felt the urgent necessity

of reorganizing or rectifying the situation and to strive for the stability of living and solidification of her national defence as well as her advancement overseas; and whereas he thought that in its execution he should obtain the assistance of the Army who had done a great deal in the Manchurian Incident and, together with the co-operation of civilian volunteers, first of all try to purify the political world of its evil elements who were neglecting national welfare and interesting themselves only in looking after their party interests. And whereas in February of the 7th year of Showa he, together with Shumei Okawa and others, the accused organized the Jimmu Kai (Association) and whereas during the first part of April Showa 7, he organized together with General K. Tanaka, the Meirin Kai (Association) appointing Gen. Tanaka as president whilst he himself became a director; and whereas he contributed large sums of private funds to these associations and participated in their maintenance and development; and whereas on the other hand he was constantly in touch with military leaders, politicians and officers of the judicature and other military and civilian sympathizers expounding to them his personal views and appealing to them to wake up, and was active in rectifying the various political set-up.

And whereas in the meantime at about September Showa 8, he became acquainted with the accused Lieutenant Y. Kurihara through Major General Ryu Saito (Reserve Service), Director of Meirin Kai, and thereafter was visited several times by the said accused and was asked to contribute funds for the accused's object of starting a national reformation movement; and whereas during the period from October in the 8th year of Showa till October in the 10th year of Showa, on several occasions, paid out sums totaling ¥11,500 and encouraged and supported the young officers' reformation movement. And whereas

Ex. Captain Muranaka, Intendant Lieutenant Asaichi Isobe, Captain Kiyosada Koda, Captain Teruzo Ando and the aforesaid had been under the impression that the Genro, the Emperor's Official Advisers, and the Financial Magnates, the so-called Special Privileged Classes, were acting unfaithfully to their duties, and were pursuing their own private interests, thereby causing disorder in national politics, and the consequent deterioration in national strength; and whereas they keenly felt the necessity of an immediate overthrow of the Privileged Group and the reformation of the Empire through illegal and direct action. And whereas at last they planned to use collective armed force to bring about swift realization of their ideas, and they summoned their companions, and on the 18th of February in the 11th year of Showa at the house of Yashuhide Kurihara, and at other places held conferences for the preparation and execution of the plan and consequently on the 26th of February at daybreak, together with a thousand or over of the officers and men of the Imperial Guards 1st Division took up arms, and raided the private and official residences of the Prime Minister, Cabinet Members and other high officials, and killed or wounded the Minister of Finance Korekiyo Takahashi, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Minoru Saito, the Education Director, Jotaro Watanabe, and the Grand Chamberlain Kantaro Suzuki, and until the 29th of February occupied the South Western District of Kojimachi-ward, Tokyo, and disturbed the order and peace of the country, and attempted the creation in the military upper group of a Showa Restoration, and thereby carried out a revolution. And whereas during this time, the accused on the 20th February in the 11th year of Showa at his residence in Kyoto received a telephone intimation from the aforesaid Ryue Saito to the effect that things were coming

to a head and was requested to raise funds urgently and whereas prior to this in about January of the same year, the accused, having been visited by Yasuhide Kurihara and been informed that he was shortly to be despatched to Manchuria, together with the 1st Division, and that the plan might be carried out prior to his departure; and whereas the accused in spite of being aware that the money in question, if paid to Yasuhide Kurihara, would be employed for the purpose of national reformation by illegal direct action agreed and decided to assist the said Y. Kurihara jointly with Ryu Saito and ordered Toyotaro Kawakami, the Manager of the Tokyo Office of the aforesaid company to pay ¥1,000.- to Ryu Saito on the 21st February, through his employee Masaomi Fujikado at the accused's residence at Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo, and the said Ryu Saito

- (1) Paid ¥900.- immediately to Yasuhide Kurihara at the aforesaid place.
- (2) Paid the balance of ¥100.- to Yasuhide Kurihara on the 27th of February at about 10 a.m. when he arrived at the house of the Prime Minister in the uniform of a Major General, and thereby the accused together with Ryu Saito has committed an act beneficial to Y. Kurihara and his fellow rebels.

And whereas there is no sufficient evidence to testify to the allegations aforementioned and no proof of any crime and therefore under Section 403 of the Court Martial Law the court should pass judgement of not guilty.

Now therefore the Court doth pass judgement as per the text.

Dated the 18th day of January, the 12th year of Showa.

The Court Martial of Tokyo.

Presiding Judge:

Leutenant General Munetake Yamamuro.

Judge:

Military Legal Officer. Kanjiro Ogawa.

Judge:

Major General. Toshio Miyake.

Judge:

COPY OF JUDGMENT.

Re. Ishihara's alleged implication

in the February 26th. Incident.

COPY OF JUDGEMENT.

Re. Ishihara's alleged implication

in the February 26th. Incident.

~~GENERAL HEADQUARTERS~~
~~UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~

石原 廣一郎

ISHIHARA, KOICHIRO.

一 會見者ハ昭和十六年十二月七日及昭和二十年九月二日、白ハ如何ナル職ニアリシカ。

昭和十六年十二月七日ハ 石原産業株式會社取締役會長

昭和二十年九月二日ハ 無職

二 會見者ノ姓名

石原廣一郎 ISHIHARA, KOICHIRO.

三 生年 月 日

明治二十三年一月二十六日生

四 出生地

京都市下京区吉祥院西ノ内町四〇

六 身長

六五. インチ

七 体重

一〇五. ポンド

八 傷痕 目印 不具、有無

ナシ

九 現住地

東京都豊島区西巢鴨 巢鴨杓置所

十 住居地

京都市下京区吉祥院西ノ内町四〇

①

十一、身分証明ノ書式 番号

ナシ

十二、會見者ガ捕レタ時ノ例、其レト全時ニ譯、犯罪ヲ犯シタコトアリヤ

昭和十一年七月四日陸軍東京憲兵隊ニ捕心。二二六事件ノ容疑者トシテ。

犯罪ヲ犯シタコト

ナシ

十三、會見者現在マテノ最高地位

石原之産業株式會社取締役會長

十四、會見者ノ業務ノ年代記録、會見者昭和六年一月ヨリ現在迄ノ職務ヲ記入セヨ

昭和六年一月ヨリ昭和十二年九月三十日まで 石原之産業株式會社取締役社長

昭和十二年六月ヨリ昭和十八年九月三十日まで 石原之産業株式會社取締役會長

昭和十八年十月ヨリ昭和二十年八月二十五日まで 石原之産業株式會社取締役會長兼社長

昭和二十年八月二十日ヨリ現在マテ

無職

十五、會見者ガ盟契會ノ公會及地方會、東京支部會及大日本政治會、會員ノ創主者

又ハ組織者ナレバ記入セヨ、其他各團體支部組合特別事務編輯

ナシ

十六、黨、組合、協會、兄弟會、會、學會、協會、學子會、政治學會、軍學會、愛國

學會、博士學會、教育學子會、運動學子會等ノ會員ヲ記入セヨ

何事モ前記ノ事ハ秘密テアツテモ明記セヨ

明倫會ノ理事

十七、會見者ノ家族中ニ前記ノ所ニ之レニ因連シタ業務ニ携フタリ又其地位

及ヒ直接權利者又ハ間接權利者ガイタカ、アレバ氏名現住所ノ續キ柄勤

務先役柄ヲ記入セヨ

ナシ

十八. 會費外ノ寄附(金或土地)ヲ自発的ニ又ハ内所ニ各関係組合ニ渡シタコトヲ記入セヨ。
其他国民カラ上長カラ自発的又ハ強制的寄附シタコトガアルカ。

④ 明備會ニ対シテハ全會創立時ヨリ解散ノ時マデ自発的ニ左記ノ通り寄附セリ。
 昭和七年五月創立ヨリ昭和八年三月マデ 毎月 約 七千円
 昭和八年四月ヨリ昭和十一年六月マデ 毎月 約 三千円
 昭和十二年二月ヨリ昭和十六年解散マデ 毎月 約 一千五百円
 ⑤ 神武會ニ対シテハ自発的ニ左記ノ通り寄附セリ。
 昭和七年二月頃ニ一回 約 一萬五千円

十九. 會見者ハ前記関係組合カラ階級位勲章等出資状又ハ名譽ヲ與ヘラレタコトアリヤ。若シアリトセハ名譽ヲ與ヘラレタ理由、年月日ヲ記入セヨ。

二十. 會見者ガBCト答ヘテ例外トシテ會見者ガ昭和六年一月一日ヨリ軍関係警察(巡查)治安、公安、刑事會ニ関係シタコトアリヤ。前記年月日関係會ノ名、関係中ノ最高階級又ハ其セラシムル年月日、役名、B、ハ、C、ハ、五ヨリ十九マデ

ナシ
 二十一. 昭和六年一月一日ヨリ會見者ガ編輯(題目ト編輯者)、演説(聴耳者人員)関係會カラ取マレタ演説又ハ編輯ラレタトセハ其ノ會名ヲ記入セヨ。若シ編輯演説セ又時ハ其ノ通り記入セヨ

④ 編輯

題目	編輯者名	発行所名	発行年月	発行部数
新日本建設	石原慶一郎	春館出版部	昭和九年	二〇、〇〇〇
躍進日本針路	石原慶一郎	三省堂	昭和十三年	二五、〇〇〇
南日本建設	石原慶一郎	清水書房	昭和十七年	二五、〇〇〇

⑤ 演説及講演

演説及講演ハ昭和七年ヨリ昭和十七年マデ、十年間ニ回数八百回
以上及ビ其記憶ハ明瞭ナラザルヲ以テ概要ヲ左ニ記ス

1. 明倫會ノ依頼、時ハ昭和七年ヨリ九年中、場所ハ京都、神戸、
姫路、外數ヶ所。聴耳者ハ五〇〇人ト至ニ二〇〇〇人

2. 在外昭和十年ヨリ昭和十七年マデ、八年間ニ會、學校、新聞社、市
役所、高工會議所等ヨリ一回限リ數マレ、記憶ハ明ナルハ左記ニシ
テ聴耳者人々ハ三〇〇人ト至ニ二、〇〇〇人位ニアリ。

宇都教育會、長野教育會、山口高等高等、長崎高等高等、宇都高等
工業、大阪高等工業、多分高等工業、淡路高等工業、名古屋高等
岡田女子、福岡日々新聞、大阪時事新聞、四日市市、津市、尾道市、吳
高工會議所、宇都高工會議所、東京銀行集會所、其他

3. 昭和十七年以後ハ演説及講演セズ

二十二、 會見者ハEノ答ヘテ例外トシテ昭和六年一月ヨリ職務トシテ其レが日本
内地又ハ国外テ團長管理者等ニ支配人組合ノ役員者等トシテ年月日、
Eハ三十一デアル

ナシ

次上

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CAR/nlb
APO 500

AG 000.5 () LS-R

SUBJECT : Release to House Arrest of Suspected War Criminals.

TO : Commanding General, EIGHTH Army, APO 343.

The following named Japanese Suspected War Criminals, presently interned at Sugamo Prison, will be released to the custody of authorized representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government to be placed in house arrest.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF INTERNMENT</u>
ABE, Genki	8 Dec 45
AIKAWA, Yoshisuke	17 Dec 45
AMAU, Eiji	12 Dec 45
AOKI, Kazuo	12 Dec 45
GODO, Takuo	16 Dec 45
IDA, Iwakuzu	12 Dec 45
IKEZAKI, Chuko	11 Dec 45
ISHIHARA, Koichiro	10 Dec 45
IWAMURA, Michiyo	8 Dec 45
KIKUCHI, Takeo	12 Dec 45
KISHI, Nobusake	8 Dec 45
KOBAYASHI, Junichiro	12 Dec 45
KOBAYASHI, Seizo	12 Dec 45
KUZU, Yoshihisa	22 Nov 45
MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa	12 Dec 45
MASAKI, Jenzaburo	10 Dec 45
MURATA, Shozo	9 Dec 45
OKABE, Nagakage	10 Dec 45
OKURA, Kunihiko	11 Dec 45
OTA, Kozo	12 Dec 45
OTA, Masataka	12 Dec 45
SAKAI, Tadamasa	16 Dec 45
SASAKAWA, Ryoichi	11 Dec 45
SHINTO, Kazuma	11 Dec 45
SHIODEN, Nobutaka	12 Dec 45
SHORIKI, Matsutaro	12 Dec 45

ISHIHARA, Koichiro 201 FILE

never despatched

BASIC: Ltr., GHQ SCAP, AG 000.5 () LS-R, Feb 1947,
subject: Release to House Arrest of Suspected War
Criminals, to CG, EIGHTH Army.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF INTERNMENT</u>
TAKAHASHI, Sankichi	12 Dec 45
TANI, Masayuki	27 Feb 45
TERASHIMA, Ken	8 Dec 45
TOYODA, Soemu	12 Dec 45
YOKOYAMA, Yui	15 Jan 46

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

Copies furnished:
C.O. Sugamo Prison
Provost Marshal, EIGHTH Army

BASIC: Ltr., GHQ SCAP, AG 000.5 () LS-R, Feb 1947,
subject: Release to House Arrest of Suspected War
Criminals, to CG, EIGHTH Army.

:MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: 7 February 1947. :
:Subject Japanese Suspected War Criminals were :
:interned in Sugamo pursuant to G-2 CIS directives. :
:Per check sheet dtd. 29 Jan 47 from Inv.Div.,L.S. to :
:Chief L.S. it is recommended that subject Japanese be :
:released to house arrest for the following reasons. :
:(A) They have been interned one year. :
:(B) The charges are under investigation. :
:(C) That the prosecution of these charges is still :
:in doubt and prosecutive action cannot be :
:determined in the near future. :
:(D) That they are men of advanced years and the :
:prison routine is not agreeable to their health. :
:(E) There is little necessity of their continued :
:protective custody. :
:
: Per note 2 of the same check sheet dtd. 30 Jan 47, :
:G-2 concurs in the recommendation with the provision :
:that the Japanese Government be charged with the :
:responsibility for their surveillance and custody. :
:Per note 3 of the same check sheet dtd. 7 Feb 47 IPS :
:concurs with the recommendation. :
:
:This letter to direct CG, EIGHTH Army to release :
:subject Japanese to authorized representatives of the :
:Imperial Japanese Government to be placed in house :
:arrest. :
:
:A memorandum is being dispatched to the Imperial :
:Japanese Government directing them to place subject :
:Japanese in house arrest, report date of transfer, :
:addresses of residences, and charging them with the :
:responsibility for their surveillance, safety and :
:custody. :
:
:The routing of this letter is (1) Chief of Staff, for :
:Approval, and (2) AG, for Signature and Dispatch. :
:
:
:*****CAR_____2-2678*****

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500

AG 000.5 () LS-R
(SCAPIN -)

MEMORANDUM FOR : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT: House Arrest of Suspected War Criminals

1. The following named Japanese Suspected War Criminals presently interned at Sugamo Prison, will be removed therefrom and placed in house arrest:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF INTERNMENT</u>
ABE, Genki	8 Dec 45
AIKAWA, Yoshisuke	17 Dec 45
AMAU, Eiji	12 Dec 45
AOKI, Kazuo	12 Dec 45
GODO, Takuo	16 Dec 45
IDA, Iwakuzu	12 Dec 45
IKEZAKI, Chuko	11 Dec 45
ISHIHARA, Koichiro	10 Dec 45
IWAMURA, Michiyo	8 Dec 45
KIKUCHI, Takeo	12 Dec 45
KISHI, Nobusake	8 Dec 45
KOBAYASHI, Junichiro	12 Dec 45
KOBAYASHI, Seizo	12 Dec 45
KUZU, Yoshihisa	22 Nov 45
MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa	12 Dec 45
MASAKI, Jenzaburo	10 Dec 45
MURATA, Shozo	9 Dec 45
OKABE, Nagakage	10 Dec 45
OKURA, Kunihiko	11 Dec 45
OTA, Kozo	12 Dec 45
OTA, Masataka	12 Dec 45
SAKAI, Tadamasa	16 Dec 45
SASAKAWA, Ryoichi	11 Dec 45
SHINTO, Kazuma	11 Dec 45
SHIODEN, Nobutaka	12 Dec 45
SHORIKI, Matsutaro	12 Dec 45

BASIC: Memo, GHQ SCAP, AG 000.5 () LS-R, Feb 1947,
subject: House Arrest of Suspected War Criminals, to
Imperial Japanese Government.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF INTERNMENT</u>
TAKAHASHI, Sankichi	12 Dec 45
TANI, Masayuki	27 Feb 46
TERASHIMA, Ken	8 Dec 45
TOYODA, Soemu	12 Dec 45
YOKOYAMA, Yui	15 Jan 46

2. To effect removal, representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government will contact Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. A report will be submitted to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Attention: Legal Section, containing the date subject Japanese were removed from Sugamo Prison and the addresses of the residences in which they were placed.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will be responsible for the surveillance, safety and custody of the subject Japanese and will be prepared to make them readily available upon demand by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

Legsl Section ISHIHAKA

③

(33)

C15/G-2 17 May 47

All "H" but see Tob
H, quote from Ishibara's
1938 book -

1938 book -

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
~~UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
FAR EAST COMMAND
CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: ISHIHARA Koichiro (Hiroichiro), Internee in Sugamo
Prison

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section
(Attn: Invest. Div.
Lt. Col. R. E. Rudisill)

Date: 17 MAY 1947
GB/CIS/OD:NER/mc

Info Copy to: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div.
Mr. E. P. Monaghan)

1

1. Curriculum vitae of ISHIHARA Koichiro (TAB A) shows that he was a well-educated and highly successful businessman who amassed a fortune through his mining and other industrial holdings in the southern regions. His return to Japan after years of overseas experience, was marked by strong convictions concerning Japan's economic expansion overseas and the need for her domestic reform. His political inclinations and his well-stocked purse combined to make an important place for him in nationalist circles.

2. Evaluation of ISHIHARA at the time of his arrest in December 1945 reads as per TAB B.

3. Direct and implied charges against ISHIHARA in this document (TAB B) are that:

a. ISHIHARA was for many years "an active propagandist for Japanese southward expansion where his own industrial interests would profit by Japanese advance."

b. ISHIHARA was "a member of the so-called New Zaibatsu which has been particularly close to the Army and Navy."

c. ISHIHARA was director of the extremely nationalist MEIRIN KAI, and the supporter of ultra-nationalist organizations.

d. One of ISHIHARA's proteges was the journalist MUPO Teiichi, one time director of Hochi Shimbun, propaganda organ for the Army.

e. ISHIHARA wrote a book justifying Japanese aggression, colonial policy and totalitarian controls.

4. In addition, official records show that ISHIHARA was:

a. A founder of the JIMMU KAI (JIMMU Society).

b. Committee member, TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMMEI (East Asia Establishment National League).

c. A founder of the SUMERA GAKUJUKU (Academy of Imperial Studies).

5. Investigation of ISHIHARA and his activities reveals that:

a. ISHIHARA began his southern ventures with the backing of the

SECRET

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

~~UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~

FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: ISHIHARA Koichiro (Hiroichiro), Internee in Sugamo Prison.

Note No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section
(Attn: Invest. Div.)

Date: 17 MAY 1947
GB/CIS/OD:NER/mc

Info Copy to: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div.)

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cont'd

late NAKAZAWA Kojuro, President of Ritsumeikan University (from which ISHIHARA had graduated) and head of the Japanese Bank of Formosa. From 1917 to 1921, ISHIHARA ran a rubber plantation in Malaya, and from 1921 to 1927 operated iron mines in Malaya. In 1927 his ventures had been sufficiently successful to enable him to form a corporation, the ISHIHARA Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (ISHIHARA Industrial Co., Ltd.), whose capital stock at the time of incorporation was about 90,000,000 Yen, of which ISHIHARA held half. As President of this corporation and holder of important positions in various other ISHIHARA enterprises, ISHIHARA may be counted among the Zaibatsu of Japan.

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c. Critical though ISHIHARA was of the Army, his zeal for a 'reformed' Japan and its economic expansion allied him to several movements whose activities and purposes were not far removed from those of the military. His enormous wealth enabled him to give strong support to the organizations he favored. In 1932, for instance he formed an alliance with the ultra-nationalistic OKAWA Shumei and with him founded the JIMMU KAI (JIMMU Society) (TAB C), a group whose avowed aim was the establishment of an Empire on the Asiatic continent after the pattern of the founding of the Japanese Empire by the first Emperor, JIMMU TENNO. The Society went into eclipse upon OKAWA's being jailed for his part in the 5-15 Incident in May 1932. ISHIHARA

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
~~UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: ISHIHARA Koichiro (Hiroichiro), Internee in Sugamo
Prison.

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section
(Attn: Invest. Div.)

Date: 17 MAY 1947
GB/CIS/OD:NER/mc

Info Copy to: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div.)

1
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d. Another unfortunate misrepresentation of ISHIHARA's financial support led to his arrest in 1936 as a contributor to the 2-26 Incident. He was subsequently acquitted of the charges, having explained that the funds this time had been given for the purpose of defraying his own unsuccessful election campaign for the Diet. ISHIHARA shook the dust of the MEIRIN KAI off his feet, and vowed not to get mixed up in rightist activities again. However in 1939 he came back to the MEIRIN KAI again, and the society issued resolutions in favor of strong tactics against CHIANG Kai-shek, immediate alliance with Germany and Italy, and (in 1940) military occupation of the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, Hong Kong and Singapore. In 1941, upon the death of the MEIRIN KAI's president, General TANAKA, the society dissolved.

e. Concurrently with his return to the MEIRIN KAI, ISHIHARA had been an active leader in Admiral SUETSUGU Nobumasa's TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN RENMEI (East Asia Establishment National League) (TAB E). The League's aim was to establish a New East Asia by reforming home and foreign policies, and its activity at home was to attempt to turn KONOYE's New Structure Movement into a militant political party along Nazi lines. Paradoxically, ISHIHARA claims to have tried to influence KONOYE against the extreme military policies which eventually won out. The League dissolved in September 1940 to give its support to the IRAA.

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World with Japan as its nucleus.

g. ISHIHARA's activities during the war were apparently chiefly connected with his industrial empire. He did not join any of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations and the records do not show any political activity on his part. He had become the President of his alma mater, Ritsumeikan University, in Kyoto, and in 1942 he wrote a book, MINAMI NIPPON NO KENSETSU (The Establishment of Southern Japan) (TAB G), in which he states that his original hope was for Japan's expansion southward as the fulfillment of her economic necessities, and that it was his discovery of corruption and ineptitude in Japanese official circles that had forced him to undertake a reform movement, starting with his society the JIMMU KAI. A previous book of his, SHIN NIPPON KENSETSU (The Establishment of New Japan) (TAB H), published in 1938 by the Ritsumeikan University Press, criticizes Japan's politicians and her educational system, and does not indulge in war-mongering, stating rather that Japan must avoid a war with the United States at all costs. To be sure, ISHIHARA does advocate in the book equal armament rights for Japan and Japan's duty to save the colored races from exploitation and to establish the Greater Far East principle. This sort of double talk again reveals ISHIHARA's dilemma, to be a champion of Japanese economic expansion in East Asia, but to sidestep the accompanying military responsibilities.

h. ISHIHARA's connection with MUTO Teiichi, propagandist, does not seem to have been close enough to warrant the term protege. ISHIHARA at one time lent money to the Osaka Jiji (Newspaper); the negotiator of the loan, HIROTA Katsutarō, asked as a favor that MUTO be hired by the Jiji. When ISHIHARA some months later found out the extremist nature of MUTO's writing, he severed the relationship.

6. In summary, ISHIHARA was a man of wealth who favored Japanese expansion into those southern areas in which his own fortune was built. To give him the benefit of the doubt, it is possible that he thought that his desired economic program might be achieved simply by a reform of Japanese national policies; he may have been unaware of military aggression as a necessary corollary to economic expansion. His strong, repeated and open criticism of the military would support that view, but his close association with military men in such societies as the MEIRIN KAI casts a shadow upon his innocence.

7. ISHIHARA's is not an open-and-shut case. His connection with the

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military program of the recent war is as hard to establish as was his former connection with the 5-15 and 2-26 Incidents. The Japanese Government found it impossible to prove ISHIHARA's involvement in the military machinations of those incidents. Unless the prosecution proceedings of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East have uncovered evidence which will form a legal basis for indictment of ISHIHARA, CIS/G-2 recommends that he be released from internment without preference of charges.

- TAB A - Curriculum vitae of ISHIHARA Koichiro
- TAB B - Evaluation of ISHIHARA at time of arrest
- TAB C - JIMMU KAI
- TAB D - MEIRIN KAI
- TAB E - TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMMEI
- TAB F - SUMERA GAKUJUKU
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for P.S.-B
C.A.W.

SECRET

ISHIHARA Koichiro (Hiroichiro), Internee in Sugamo
Prison

17 MAY 1947

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Legal Section
(Attn: Invest. Div.
Lt. Col. R. E. Rudisill)

GB/CIS/OD:NER/ms

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Mr. E. P. Monaghan)

1. Curriculum vitae of ISHIHARA Koichiro (TAB A) shows that he was a well-educated and highly successful businessman who amassed a fortune through his mining and other industrial holdings in the southern regions. His return to Japan after years of overseas experience, was marked by strong convictions concerning Japan's economic expansion overseas and the need for her domestic reform. His political inclinations and his well-stocked purse combined to make an important place for him in nationalist circles.
2. Evaluation of ISHIHARA at the time of his arrest in December 1945 reads as per TAB B.
3. Direct and implied charges against ISHIHARA in this document (TAB B) are that:
 - a. ISHIHARA was for many years "an active propagandist for Japanese southward expansion where his own industrial interests would profit by Japanese advance."
 - b. ISHIHARA was "a member of the so-called New Zaitatsu which has been particularly close to the Army and Navy."
 - c. ISHIHARA was director of the extremely nationalist MEIRIN KAI, and the supporter of ultra-nationalist organizations.
 - d. One of ISHIHARA's proteges was the journalist MUTO Teichi, one time director of Hoshi Shinbun, propaganda organ for the Army.
 - e. ISHIHARA wrote a book justifying Japanese aggression, colonial policy and totalitarian controls.
4. In addition, official records show that ISHIHARA was:
 - a. A founder of the JIMMU KAI (JIMMU Society).
 - b. Committee member, TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN RENMEI (East Asia Establishment National League).
 - c. A founder of the SUMERA GAKUJUKU (Academy of Imperial Studies).
5. Investigation of ISHIHARA and his activities reveals that:
 - a. ISHIHARA began his southern ventures with the backing of the

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b. ISHIHARA's years of experience abroad made him simultaneously aware of Japan's need for economic expansion and her shortcomings in the field of domestic, foreign and military policy. His ardor for a reform of Japanese policies led him into the anomalous position of sharing the militarist' and politicians' desire for expansion of Japanese influence, particularly economic, while roundly criticizing the incompetence and corruption of the two groups. In 1937, after his return from a trip to Singapore, ISHIHARA made a speech to an Educators Conference in Kyoto, in which he stated that success of the China Incident was unthinkable with a set of incompetents in the War Ministry and General Staff. Military leaders were hatched from a Bushido 'shell', but lacked the morals of Bushido. The statement brought immediate reprimand from the Kempeitai. Subsequent statements of a similar nature, and his allegiance to the Konoye Cabinet did not endear him to the military. In fact as late as 1942, when he went to Manila to look after the interest of some of his employees killed in bombing raids, his delayed return gave rise to the widely-believed rumor that he had been polished off by the Kempeitai.

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ISHIHARA Koichiro (Hiroichiro), Internee in Sugamo
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C.A.W.



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Curriculum Vitae of ISHIHARA Koichiro

Curriculum Vitae of ISHIHARA Koichiro (Hiroichiro)

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1890 | - Born, Kyoto |
| 1909 | - Graduated, Kyoto Norin Gakko (Kyoto Agriculture and Forestry School) |
| 1910-17 | - Agricultural engineer, Kyoto Prefectural office |
| 1913 | - Graduated, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto (Law) |
| 1917-21 | - Operated a rubber plantation in Johore - Singapore |
| 1921-27 | - Operated iron mine in Johore and Batobahatto |
| 1927 | - Incorporated the iron mine into the ISHIHARA SANGYO K.K. (ISHIHARA Industrial Co.), head office in Osaka, and became President of the latter (until 1945). Subsequently held the following posts in the ISHIHARA industries: |
| | - President, ISHIHARA Mining Company |
| | - President, ISHIHARA Karafuto Industrial Company |
| | - Superintendent, ISHIHARA Iron Company |
| | - President, ISHIHARA Industrial and Marine Transport Co.. |
| | - Chairman, Nippon Marine Industrial Company |
| | - President, Nippon Marine Transport Company |
| 1932 | - Organized the JIMMU KAI (JIMMU Society) |
| 1933 | - Director, MEIRIN KAI (Enlightened Way Society) |
| 1936 | - Ran unsuccessfully for House of Representatives |
| 1940 | - Committee Member, TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMMEI (East Asia Establishment National League) |
| | - Vice President, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto |
| 12 Dec 1945 | - Interned in Sugamo Prison as suspected war criminal |

Evaluation of ISHIHARA at time of arrest

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Evaluation of ISHIHARA Koichiro at the time of his arrest, 12 December 1945.

Head of the Ishihara South Seas Industries. For many years has been an active propagandist for Japanese southward expansion where his own industrial interests would profit by Japanese advance. He is a member of the so-called New Zaibatsu which has been particularly close to the Army and Navy. He was director of the extremely nationalist Meirin-Kai (Society for the Clarification of Morality). He was a supporter of ultra-nationalistic organizations in Osaka where his business was centered. One of his proteges was MUTO Teiichi, journalist, vice president of the Osaka Jiji, later director of the Hochi Shimbun, organ of propaganda for the Army. MUTO was chief of the press bureau of the IRAA, and in his numerous pamphlets acted as a press agent for ISHIHARA. ISHIHARA himself wrote a book justifying Japanese aggression, colonial policy, and totalitarian controls. As a man with a direct interest in southward expansion ISHIHARA pushed for it as hard as he could, both by propaganda and lavish endowment of militaristic journalism and political pressure. He is notorious as one of the most aggressive of business leaders who felt he had a stake in Japanese expansion southward, and did his utmost to accomplish it.

He should be apprehended for his ultra-nationalistic associations and the use of his economic influence during the war.

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C

JIMMU KAI

JIMMU KAI
(JIMMU Society)

Establishment: February 1932

Founders: OKAWA Shumei and ISHIHARA Koichiro

Officers: Chairman: OKAWA Shumei
Committee: HINOZUKI Suehiro
KANEUCHI Ryosuke
KANO Bin
KATAOKA Kisuke
MATSUNOBU Shigeji
NATSUME Kinnosuke
UTSUNOMIYA Yoshihisa
YUKITAKE Sakae

Youth Group Leader: KANO Bin
Youth Group Committee: HIRATA Kyuro
KAWASAKI Tatsuo
NAKAGAWA Yutaka
SAKAKIBARA Bunjiro
YOSHIMOTO Yoshikuma

Aim: "The principles of this society are to recapture the spirit of the Emperor JIMMU, founder of our country, and to battle the corruption in the existing political parties."

Background: Toward the end of 1931 it was being openly stated that the aim of Japan on the Asiatic continent was the establishment of a new state along imperial lines, and expansion into Manchuria was compared to the founding of Japan by the first Emperor, JIMMU. OKAWA Shumei's nationalistic GYOCHI SHA (Act on Earth Society) was suffering internal difficulties arising from differences between OKAWA and KITA Ikki, so OKAWA decided to form a new group, largely made up of his adherents in the GYOCHI SHA. The name JIMMU Society fitted well into current ideology.

Activities: The society availed itself of both the financial support of ISHIWARA, and the eloquence of Baron KIKUCHI Takeo and KAWAMOTO Daisuke in campaign speeches to attract new members, who before long numbered several thousands. Branches of the society were established all over the nation.

The bright prospects of the Society were suddenly dimmed by the arrest of OKAWA in June 1932 for his part in the 5-15 Incident. Younger members of the Society formed a subsidiary to the JIMMU KAI, called the JIMMU SEINEN TAI (JIMMU Youth Group) and within the new organization continued active until they fell under the shadow of

JIMMU KAI (JIMMU Society)

the SHIMPEITAI Incident in July 1933.

OKAWA was released from jail in November 1934. In spite of the opposition of the JIMMU KAI's younger members, he decided to dissolve the Society. In February 1935 the dissolution took place. OKAWA issued the following declaration:

"Ever since the outbreak of the Manchurian conflict we have been active in our endeavor to create the new Manchukuo State, to improve our nation's foreign policy, to acquire armament equal to that of other nations, to banish Marxism and to encourage the cause of nationalism. Unfortunately the 5-15 Incident resulted in the loss of our leader Dr. OKAWA. Two long years have elapsed. We now feel it our duty to dissolve our association and to start afresh in the hope of better luck in the future."

D

MEIRIN KAI

MEIRIN KAI
(Enlightened Way Society)

Establishment: 16 May 1933

Officers: President: TANAKA Kunishige

Directors:	AKI Susumu	NAKAYAMA Ken
	ASHIZAWA Keisuke	NAKAZU Shinzaemon
	FUTAGOISHI Kantaro	NINOMIYA Kenichi
	FUTAMI Jinkyō	NINOMIYA Kyuji
	HASHIMOTO Saisuke	OKUDAIRA Shunzo
	IMAI Nobuo	OYAMA Unojiro
	INOUE Katsuyoshi	SAITO Kiyoshi
	ISHIHARA Koichiro	SHIMANOUCHI Kunihiro
	ITAMI Matsuo	SOSA Tanetsugu
	KATO Sojiro	TAKADA Toyoki
	KUDO Gokichi	TODA Tadayasu
	MASUDA Otsusaburo	WATANABE Ryoza
	MATSUO Chujiro	YAMADA Guntaro
	NAKAGAWA Kinzo	YAMADA Hideo
	NAKAMURA Shiota	YASUI Yoshinosuke

Consultants: HORIGUCHI Kumaichi
INOUE Seijun (1935)
ISHIMITSU Masaomi
KATO Masatake (1935)
SUGIYAMA Shigemaru (1935)
TAKAYAMA Hiromichi
TOGO Yoshitaro
TOKUGAWA Yoshichika

Background: The Society was formed with the financial support of ISHIHARA Koichiro subsequent to his withdrawal from OKAWA Shumei's JIMMU KAI (JIMMU Society). At the opening meeting, TANAKA Kunishige, the Society's president, made the following statement:

"As a result of the acknowledgment of Manchurian independence our nation has been compelled to withdraw from the League of Nations. The only way in which we may meet this critical situation is to unite behind a powerful government. Corruption in the present political parties is leading the country to destruction. Hence the sacrifice of the precious blood of our heroes in Manchuria and Mongolia may be in vain. We regard it as our profound duty to rise at this time and appeal to the patriotism of the people for support."

MEIRIN KAI cont'd.

Principles: "1. Loyalty to the Emperor, reverence toward the eternal national constitution, and promulgation of patriotic ideas based on the oracles of the Emperor JIMMU.
"2. Abolishment of existing political parties and formation of a single nationalistic party.
"3. Realization of the Greater East Asia theory, enhancement of national prestige and reform of government foreign policies.
"4. Equality of armaments with other nations, for the sake of national defense and support of Imperial authority.
"5. Reform of economic and industrial policies, readjustment of taxation and encouragement of foreign trade."

Activities: Although TANAKA opposed involving the MEIRIN KAI in politics, ISHIHARA favored cooperation with other societies such as the KODO KAI (Imperial Way Society) and the SHIN NIHON KOKUMIN DOMEI (New Japan People's League) on political issues. TANAKA, in February 1935, called a special meeting to announce that the Society would henceforth avoid politics, yet the second general meeting on 21 April 1935 concerned itself primarily with the question of clarification of the national constitution. A statement at that meeting reads in part:

"Many problems remain current. China has not yet recognized our sincerity, while America, Britain and Russia are as interested as ever in fulfilling their ambitions in China. The unfair armament ratio forced upon us at the Disarmament Conference and the unlawful boycotting of our merchandise, coupled with such internal problems as corruption in the political parties, incompetent government policy, agrarian difficulties and the heretical 'Organic Theory of the Emperor', place the nation in such a precarious state that we must not only maintain but expand the present national power."

1935 was an active year for the Society. A number of petitions were addressed to the Prime Minister, the War Minister and the Navy Minister, urging prompt action against the Organic Theory. In April, a Youth Department was established within the Society, with the following officers:

Chief:	KATO Sojiro	
Consultants:	AMANO Ryuji	MORITA Jiro
	GOTO Arihiro	NAKAGAWA Yasusaku
	MATSUMOTO Tomitaro	TORIYAMA Yoshitake
	MATSUSHIMA Masayoshi	UEKI Kansho
Directors:	ENOMOTO Hisaichi	KIJIMA Koyo
	ESHIMA Hiroshi	TAKENAMI Masayoshi
	HASEGAWA Yoshio	TOKORO Takuo
	ISHIZUKA Masanari	

MEIRIN KAI cont'd.

Councillors:	HASHINO Ryuji	NIIJIMA Shigeichi
	HOJO Motoo	ONO Teruyuki
	KUBODERA Seiji	TAI Hiroshi
	KUGIYAMA Sugao	TAKO Shinichiro
	MIZUTANI Kiyoto	TERAMOTO Masao
	NAGASATO Kunio	YAMAMOTO Shinzo
	NAKANO Yorimitsu	YOSHINO Meijigoro

The Youth Department adopted the following platform:

- "1. Promotion of the national spirit and destruction of heresies concerning the national constitution.
- "2. Formation of a more powerful government.
- "3. Encouragement of foreign trade.
- "4. Establishment of a strong foundation in the Orient by a positive foreign policy.
- "5. Fulfillment of Japan's original aims at the Disarmament Conference, and preparedness for the future in case of failure."

The Youth Department further announced that it had been "Established in accordance with the divine oracle of Emperor JIMMU in order that we may best serve our country and be loyal to our sovereign. It is our great duty to combat heretical doctrines which confuse our nation's constitution."

In 1936 SAITO Kiyoshi and ISHIHARA Koichiro were arrested for their implication in the 2-26 Incident. As a result ISHIHARA, financier of the MEIRIN KAI, decided to withdraw from all rightist activities. His resignation from the society was followed by withdrawals on the part of INOUE Katsuyoshi and SHIMAZU Yoshichika. President TANAKA, in consultation with Lieutenant General WATANABE Ryoza and other directors, determined to hush up the affair for the sake of the association's prestige. On 13 December, however, the OSAKA MAINICHI headlined a report "Disturbance in the MEIRIN KAI caused by ISHIHARA's Resignation," which was all but fatal despite the society's protest that the report was a libelous lie. As a result of the 2-26 affair the MEIRIN KAI lay low and all but died on the vine. During 1936 it raised its voice only once, to demand a firm stand toward China in connection with SEITO JIKEN the murder of Japanese residents at Chengtu.

In 1937 the appointment of the HAYASHI Cabinet to succeed the HIROTA government prompted the society to reenter the political scene to the extent of supporting its members IMAI Shinzo and HASHIMOTO Saisuke for election to the lower house of the Diet. IMAI was successful.

In 1938, as the conflict in China intensified, the MEIRIN KAI called for a diligent military campaign in order that the China problem might be settled quickly and lest Japan's national resources be

MEIRIN KAI cont'd.

dissipated. It urged that Japan ignore the protests of Britain and France in the occupation of Hainan Island.

In 1939 ISHIHARA Koichiro's return to leadership in the group recovered some of its lost influence even though the man was at that period more active in the TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMMEI (East Asia Construction National League). At the general meeting of 30 March 1939 the society declared that the New Order in Greater East Asia would fail unless the CHIANG government be destroyed, unless Japan ally herself immediately with the Axis powers and unless she alter her compromising attitude toward third-power support of CHIANG. This resolution was sent to the Premier and to the Japanese ambassadors in Berlin and Rome. On 4 July, the MEIRIN KAI's Yokohama Branch manager, SONODA Shizuo, called on the British Embassy in Tokyo to deliver a sharp rebuke concerning the British Concession in Tientsin.

In 1940, early in the year, the society admonished the government for its attitude toward Great Britain with regard to the search of the ASAMA MARU on the high seas and urged military occupation of the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Hongkong and Singapore, interference in the European war and (again) the signing of an alliance with Germany and Italy.

After President TANAKA's demise on 19 February 1941, opinion in the MEIRIN KAI was divided on the question of continuing the society. One group under the leadership of WATANABE Kyoza advocated dissolution, while a second party favored continuance under a new chief, for which post ISHIHARA was considered most suitable. After careful consideration it was decided to dissolve the association and establish a new society, the MEIRIN RENGO KAI (Enlightened Way Alliance), which in November 1942 resolved to establish a medical school in Java.

The MEIRIN KAI published the magazine MEIRIN (Enlightened Way), and the newspaper MEIRIN SHIMPO (Enlightened Way News). Its membership, largely concentrated in Tokyo, rose from 16,147 in 1933 to more than 50,000 in 1939, according to police records.

This society was important as a medium for the political machinations of the wealthy ISHIHARA Koichiro, whose financial support of the 2-26 insurrection brought him to trial and whose investments in the South Seas and elsewhere gave him a more than casual interest in foreign affairs.

E

TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN RENMEI

TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMMEI
(East Asia Establishment National League)

Organized: 7 December 1939

Registered: 29 April 1940

Officers: President: SUETSUGU Nobumasa
Advisors: ADACHI Kenzo
MATSUI Iwane
MIYAKE Yujiro
NAKANO Seigo
OTAKE Kanichi
TOKUGAWA Yoshichika
TOKUFOMI Iichiro

Central Committee: HASHIMOTO Kingoro
IMAI Shinzo
ISHIHARA Koichiro
KIYOSE Ichiro
MITAMURA Takeo
NAKAHARA Kinji
SUZUKI Shogo
TATEKAWA Yoshitsugu

Aim: To establish a new East Asia by reforming home and foreign policies.

Background: On 7 December 1939 an inaugural meeting was held with an executive committee including ADACHI, HASHIMOTO, NAKANO and SUETSUGU. On 29 April 1940, a meeting was held, attended by representatives of the nationalist organizations KOKUMIN DOMEI (National League), TOHO KAI (Eastern Society), DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society), DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (Great Japan Production Party), etc. At this time officers of the TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMMEI were appointed, and the organization registered.

Activities: In August 1940, the League threw its weight into the struggle to control KONOYE's New Structure Movement. The League represented the Army point of view, which wished KONOYE's movement to take the form of a militant political party along Nazi lines. The League's spokesman was MUTO Akira, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, whom KONOYE had first appointed as one of a five-man managerial council and then as a member of a Standing Secretariat (JUNIN KANJIKAI) to arrange the establishment of the New Structure Movement. This was the forerunner of the TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (IRAA).

On 25 September 1940, the League dissolved, in order to support the IRAA. For awhile, a new group organized by SUETSUGU, called the TOA KENSETSU DOSHI KAI (East Asia Establishment League),

TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN RENMEI

continued the activities started by the TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN RENMEI, but on 30 August 1941, it also dissolved in favor of the IRAA. Its program had been:

1. To train young men to participate in the building of East Asia.
2. To participate in the IRAA.
3. To organize groups of young men for emigration.
4. To instruct the public by lectures and round-table discussions.
5. To publish pamphlets.

F

SUMERA GAKUJUKU

SUMERA GAKUJUKU
(Academy of Imperial Studies)

Establishment: 17 May 1940

Officers: President: SUETSUGU Nobumasa
Chief Instructor: KOJIMA Takehiko
Instructors and Special Lecturers:

FUSHIMI Takeya	OKUMURA Kiwao
HATA Hisashi	OSHIMA Hiroshi
HIRAIDE Hideo	SHIDA Nobuyoshi
ICHIKAWA Hikotaro	SHIRATORI Toshio
ISHIHARA Koichiro	SUETSUGU Nobumasa
MURAYAMA Kumao	TAKASHIMA Tatsuhiko
NISHTANI Yahei	TSUDA Shingo
ODA Sekizo	YOSHIDA Saburo
FUSHIMI Takoya	NAKAKOJI Akira
IZUMI Saburo	SHIDA Nobuyoshi
MURAYAMA Kumao	YOSHIDA Saburo

Researchers:

Background: This Academy was established by Admiral SUETSUGU with the support of OSHIMA, ISHIHARA, SHIRATORI and TSUDA.

Organs: SUMERA BUNKA (Imperial Library)
SUMERA SANGYO (Imperial Industry)
SUMERA KYOIKU (Imperial Education)
CHISHIKIJIN (Intelligentsia)
SEINENSO (Young Men's Stratum)
KIKANHEI (Ex-servicemen)

Aim: To train loyal leaders to establish an Imperial World (SUMERA SEKAI), with Japan as a nucleus.

Activities: The Academy sponsored special study groups. Its first meeting was held on 17 May 1940, with lectures on the subjects of politics, economics, culture, science and philosophy of Japanese history, the lecture course continuing for about two months, with about 600 students attending.

In 1941 another group of about 2000 students attended classes from 20 January to the end of February.

That the Academy was not in the best of standing with the authorities, despite its important patronage, is attested by the arrest of KOJIMA in December 1940 for radical preaching, and his release only after a sound scolding.

The Academy was well-known, because of Admiral SUETSUGU and his activities in the TOA KENSEPSU KOKUMIN RENMEI (East Asia Establishment National League), a nationalistic group supporting military policies vis-a-vis the Asiatic Continent. ISHIHARA Koichiro was financial supporter of both these groups of SUETSUGU.

The Academy was dissolved in January 1946.

Translated excerpts from (ISHIHARA's book)
MINAMI NIPPON NO KENSETSU

MINAMI NIPPON NO KENSETSU
(The Establishment of Southern Japan)

(Translated excerpts from ISHIHARA Koichiro's book published in 1942)

The author's long experience in Malaya convinced him of the natural destiny of Japan to expand to the southern regions, where natural resources would offer the opportunity for Japan to construct a great civilization. He also felt that the Malaysians and Indo-Aryans would welcome the leadership of the Japanese in place of their exploitation by the white races.

His dream of 'southern lands under the leadership of the Japanese race for the prosperity of the Japanese and the happiness of the natives' seemed to him the absolute premise for Japan's future prosperity. When the news came to him at Singapore of the Manchurian Incident, the author thought the opportunity had come for Japan's great advancement. To his dismay, on his return to Japan, he found political corruption and plutocratic oppression of the masses, with attendant 'dangerous thoughts' rampant throughout Japan.

He decided that domestic conditions must be improved before Japan was fit or ready for her manifest opportunity to the South. Therefore he began activities for a reformation of Japan by establishing the JIMMU KAI (JIMMU Society) with the aid of friends whose ideas were like his own.

In conclusion the author states that with the occurrence of the Greater Far Eastern War, the Japanese Army and Navy have begun to establish the New Japan,--the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the Far East.

Translated excerpts from SHIN NIPPON KENSETSU

H

SHIN NIPPON KENSETSU
(The Establishment of New Japan)

(Translated excerpts from book by ISHIHARA Koichiro, published 1938)

Writer states that during 20 years in British Malaya, where he was engaged in the mining and marine transportation business, he had always been worried about the destiny of Japan, since her politicians disregarding popular welfare fight among themselves for political control, and since plutocrats and corrupt politicians join in forcing the masses into dire straits. In 1932, shortly after his return to Japan, he organized the JIMMU KAI (JIMMU Society) with OKAWA Shumei, and the MEIRIN KAI (Enlightened Way Society) with General TANAKA Kunishige.

Japan is a small island with one of the highest density of population in the world. She is devoid of sufficient raw materials for her population. Year after year, Japanese living conditions are becoming worse. In order to meet the situation, the Japanese have no alternative course to take but the immigration of surplus people and the expansion of her foreign trade. The survival of the fittest is the axiom even in the human world. There is no law or morality between the nations. The national diplomacy can never be independent unless it is backed by national wealth and military power. Japan has no territorial ambition nor wish to dominate world power, but she requests the western nations to open their colonies to the Japanese only for her racial existence. There is a rumor of war between Japan and the United States. Japan must avoid such a destructive war at all costs. But if the United States opens fire on us, Japan must fight it out. Japan should avoid the sentimental conflict with America, adopting a nonchalant diplomacy. She should adopt the following policies:

1. Japan should make a pact with Russia and with Germany.
2. Japan should take her own independent diplomatic policy with Great Britain and America.
3. Japan should acquire equal armament rights.
4. Japan should claim racial equality, open-door policy of colonies and free trade.
5. Japan should save the colored races from exploitation by the white, and establish the Greater Far Eastern principle

SECRET

NAME: ISHIHARA, (Keichiro) Hiroichiro.

PRESENT STATUS: Confined in Sugamo Prison.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

President and principal owner of Ishihara Sangyo K.K. (Ishihara Production Co. Ltd); was a self-made man who made money principally from imports of rubber and iron ore from Malaya and the southern regions. In 1932 participated in the organization of Jinsu Kai and contributed ¥30,000.00 to it; participated in the organization of Meirin Kai and contributed ¥152,000.00 to it; in 1934 published a book entitled "Shin Nippon Kensetsu" (Construction of New Japan); in 1936 was tried by court-martial for participation in the February 26th. Incident, declared innocent on ground that ¥1,000.00 he furnished to one of the participants was a "loan".

During the war Allied POW's were used as labor in some of the mines he operated. No recommendations regarding the final disposition of SUBJECT have been received from CIS/G-2, FEC.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SUBJECT be retained in custody as a Class A war criminal suspect and tried before an International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

✓
SECRET

ISHIHARA, Koichiro Dossier
Case File No. 208

(3)

(19)

ISHIHARA - Koichiro !



ISHIHARA, Koichiro

File 185, ser 19: SASAKAWA states: Has a business in the South; likes politics and wants to become a Minister, so he tries to associate with the military; was connected with Feb 26 Incident and was imprisoned; as a businessman he is spirited and a braggard/

File 208, ser 17: MATSUOKA owned an interest in subject's business in China. Later he came to Japan, took an interest in politics, gave advice to KONOYE, claims he was on bad terms with the military & was twice arrested. Says, he advised against further advances into China. Not to be included as a war criminal.

(over)

Dossier

Heavy "A" data but
little or no "B + C"
other than -

P. 11 - PW's worked
in Ishihara's
Kishu Mine

File 234, ser 47: Owned & operated ISHIHARA Industries Co. which owned mines in South Seas areas & operated boats to transport ores to Japan. Was interested in northern & southern expansion because of business & political interests. Furnished funds for October Incident 1931 & 5.15 Incident 1932. Furnished funds for OKAWA.

DOSSIER

ISHIHARA, KOICHIRO (Case File No. 208)

In Sugamo Prison

I. STATUS OF SUBJECT:

- A. Arrest was ordered by letter to Imperial Japanese Government of 1 December 1945, GHQ, SCAP, AG 383.7 (1 Dec 45) CI, Subject: Apprehension of Japanese Personnel.
- B. Entered Sugamo Prison 10 December 1945.

II. DIRECT AND IMPLIED CHARGES AGAINST THE SUBJECT are that:

He planned, prepared, initiated or waged a declared or undeclared war of aggression or a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements or assurances or participated in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of the foregoing in that he:

- A. Founded, financially supported and actively participated in ultra-nationalistic organizations advocating aggressive warfare.
- B. Disseminated expansionist propaganda.
(Tab A, CIS Report, 11 Dec 45)

III. FACTS REFLECTED FROM THE FILE:

- A. Curriculum Vitae shows following pertinent information:

Subject was born in Kyoto in 1890 and graduated from schools for agriculture and forestry as well as from the law school of Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto.

Between 1917 and 1927 he operated a rubber plantation in Johore, Singapore, and iron mines in Johore and Batobahatto. In 1927 he incorporated the iron mines into the ISHIHARA INDUSTRIAL COMPANY and became president of the latter (until 1945.) Subsequently he held the following posts in the ISHIHARA industries:

President, Ishihara Mine Company
President, Ishihara Karafuto Industrial Company
Superintendent, Ishihara Iron Company
President, Ishihara Industrial and Marine Company
Chairman, Nippon Marine Industries Company
President, Nippon Marine Transportation Company

In 1932 he organized the JIMMU KAI (Jimmu Society).
In 1933, director MEIRIN KAI (Enlightened Way Society.)

In 1936 he ran unsuccessfully for House of Representatives.

In 1940, Committee Member, TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMMEI (East Asia Establishment National League.)

- B. Memoranda from staff sections indicated below reflect the following pertinent facts:
 - 1. Report from G-2 dated 17 May 1947.

In 1932 he formed an alliance with OKAWA, Shumei, and founded the JIMMU KAI (Jimmu Society) with him. The aim of this society was the establishment of an empire on the Asiatic Continent. The society had several thousand members and branches all over Japan. OKAWA, who was chairman of the society, was jailed for his part in the May 15 Incident in May 1932 and dissolved the society after his release in 1934. ISHIHARA was accused of supplying funds for OKAWA to use in connection with the May 15 Incident but denied that the funds which he had given to OKAWA were supplied in support of the latter's activities in connection with the Incident.

ISHIHARA next founded and supported the MEIRIN KAI (Enlightened Way Society) which was made up largely of retired generals and admirals. It advocated preservation of the purity of the Japanese Constitution, opposition to theories thought in contrast to such purity, abolition of the political parties, and a "realization of the Great East Asia Theory," as well as Japanese equality of armaments.

In 1936 ISHIHARA was arrested as a contributor of funds to the February 26 Incident. He was acquitted of the charges because of insufficient evidence. He then resigned from his position in the Meirin Kai and did not participate in its activities until 1939.

In 1937 ISHIHARA made a speech to an educators' conference in Kyoto in which he stated that success of the China Incident was unthinkable with the set of incompetents in the War Ministry and General Staff. He was reprimanded for this statement by the Kempeitai.

In 1938 ISHIHARA wrote "Shin Nippon Kensetsu" (The Establishment of New Japan), a book which criticizes Japan's politicians and her educational system.

After he rejoined the MEIRIN KAI, the society issued resolutions in favor of strong tactics against Chiang-Kai-Shek and immediate alliance with Germany and Italy in 1939 and in favor of military occupation of the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, Hong Kong and Singapore in 1940. The society dissolved in 1941.

ISHIHARA was also an active leader in Admiral SUETSUGU, Nobumasa's TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMMEI (East Asia Establishment National League) organized in December 1939. The league's aim was to establish a new East Asia by reforming home and foreign policies. In regard to internal politics it represented the viewpoint of the Army which attempted to turn Konoye's New Structure Movement into a militant political party along Nazi lines. In this organization ISHIFARA was connected, among others, with MATSUI Iwane and HASHIMOTO Kingoro. Its spokesman was Muto Akira, Chief of Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry. The league dissolved in September, 1940, in order to support the I.R.A.A.

ISHIHARA was also, together with Admiral SUETSUGU, one of the founders and supporters of the SUMEHA GAKUJUKU (Academy of Imperial Studies) in May 1940. Among the original supporters and special lecturers of the academy were OSHIMA, Hiroshi and SHIRATORI, Toshio. The aim of the academy was to train loyal leaders to establish an imperial world with Japan as the nucleus. The academy was dissolved in 1946.

In 1942 ISHIFARA wrote a book, "Minami Nippon No Kensetsu" (The Establishment of Southern Japan) in which he states his conviction that Japan's natural destiny was to expand to southern regions where natural resources would offer all the opportunity of constructing a great civilization. He had considered the news of the Manchurian Incident as a sign that the opportunity had come for Japan's great advancement. However, upon his return to Japan he decided that domestic conditions such as political corruption and dangerous thoughts must be improved before Japan was fit for her manifest opportunity to the South; therefore, he began, together with friends who shared his ideas, activity for a reformation of Japan and established the JIMMU Society.

The report states that:

"ISHIFARA's connection with MUTO Teichi, propagandist, does not seem to have been close enough to warrant the term protege. ISHIFARA at one time lent money to the OSAKA Jiji (Newspaper); the negotiator

of the loan HIROTA Katsutaro, asked as a favor that MUTO be hired by the Jiji. When ISHIFARA some months later found out the extremist nature of MUTO's writing, he severed the relationship"

2. A report from the Investigation Division, Legal Section, dated 27 November 1946, states that ISHIFARA Isamu claims that he loaned two hundred million yen to the Japanese Government to cover the living expenses of consulate officials and employees in Hankow, that he has been tried in China and sentenced to life imprisonment; however, the identity of this person with subject (ISHIFARA Koichiro) has not been established.
3. A report from the Investigation Division, Legal Section, dated 3 June 1947, follows closely the G-2 report of 17 May 1947 and does not contain additional information.
4. CIS special report, "The Brocade Banner" states that evidence in the trial of the May 15 Incident proved that OKAWA had received ¥30,000 in February and March, 1932, as well as ¥ 2000 monthly for the JIMMU KAI from ISHIFARA and that OKAWA gave ¥ 6000 to KOGA Kiyoshi for the express purpose of financing the 5-15 plot. On 17 May the KODOHA faction in the Army showed its interest when KOISO Kuniaki, the Vice-Minister of War, MASAKI Jinzaburo, the Vice-Chief of the General Staff, HATA Shinji, the Commanding General of the Kempei and OBATA Binshiro, Chief of the Third Section of the General Staff, called on Prince SAIONJI to apprise him of the Army's strong objection to another SEIYU KAI Cabinet to succeed the one eliminated by the murder of Premier INUKAI.

C. Summary of Interrogation of Subject.

Subject lived in Singapore until November 1931 (Interrogation, 15 February 1946, Serial 11, p. 2)
He admits that he worked hard in politics at the time of the China Incident but claims that he agreed with Konoye's policy of non-expansion; that he opposed the advancement of Japanese forces into China and the plans to capture Hankow after the fall of Nanking. He states that he expressed his opposition in the latter regard to War Minister ITAGAKI upon Konoye's request and earlier had advised him to get rid of the former War Minister, SUGIYAMA. He further claims to

have expressed his opposition to the establishment of the WANG-CHING WEI regime in China and that he had been threatened with arrest by the Kempei Tai because of his opposition to the above-mentioned Army policies. For his views he refers to the book which he wrote in 1934 entitled, "Rehabilitation of the New Japan" (p. 3, Serial 11).

Report from Mr. Horwitz indicates that this book cannot be treated as war propaganda (Serial 12).

Subject admits that he maintained a very close relation with OKAWA Shumei after his return to Japan. He first met OKAWA in December, 1931, shared his political views and believed with him in the necessity of overthrowing the Japanese Government (interrogation on 28 March 1946, Serial 18, p. 2). He supported OKAWA's activities financially with a total of about ¥ 15,000, being interested in the organization of a peoples' movement for changing Japanese internal politics without knowing or sharing OKAWA's views on Japanese expansion in Asia (Serial 18, p. 3-8). He knew at the time that OKAWA had been involved in incidents of violence to bring about the fall of the Government and he wanted to organize a peoples' movement with him because he believed that these violent incidents were not good. (Serial 18, p. 5). He denies to have known anything about the plans for the May 15 Incident or to have given any money to support it. He believes that OKAWA was connected with it. (Serial 18, pages 3 and 4.) In 1932 he organized and supported financially the JIMMU KAI and the MEIRIN KAI (Serial 18, pages 5-7).

He met FASHIMOTO Kingoro in 1932 but states that he did not work closely with him. (Serial 18, p. 3)

In the written statements presented in the course of the interrogation on 28 March 1946, ISHIHARA gives a report of:

a. His conversations with Prince KONOYE and Lieutenant General TADA, Army Vice-Chief of Staff in September 1937 in regard to the enlargement of the China Incident. He felt it necessary to bridge the difference between the policies of the Cabinet and the Army and urged that the Cabinet should advise the

Army not to extend the incident (Appendixes A, B, and C to Serial 18).

b. The speech he made at the Great Educational Conference at Kyoto in November 1937 (Appendix D to Serial 18).

c. A second conversation with KONOYE in April 1938 in which he urged him to control the Army and especially to discharge War Minister SUGIYAMA. He suggested the appointment of General ITAGAKI as War Minister (Appendix E to Serial 18).

d. A third conversation with KONOYE in August of 1938 in which he opposed further Japanese advances after the fall of Nanking. KONOYE advised him to discuss the matter with General ITAGAKI (Appendix F to Serial 18).

e. Conversation with ITAGAKI following approximately the same lines. ISHIHARA also states that ITAGAKI invited him, OKAWA and TAMURA at the time of his appointment as War Minister and that his recommendation of ITAGAKI as War Minister was based upon ITAGAKI's conduct in the Manchurian Affair and upon OKAWA's suggestion (Appendix G to Serial 18).

f. Another conversation with KONOYE in 1938 in which he criticized the Army (Appendix H to Serial 18).

g. His attitude in regard to the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company showing that he was recommended for leading positions in these Japanese Government organizations, but refused. He obtained, however, fifteen hundred shares of the North China Development Company and five thousand shares of the Central China Development Company (Appendix I to Serial 18).

h. Summary of a speech at a meeting of about fifty influential Japanese (Army, police, industrialists, etc.) in 1940. At this meeting Admiral SUETSUGU was the second speaker, his subject being "The China Affair and the War of the Pacific."

ISHIHARA spoke about the resources of China and the future of the China Affair. He states that he

opposed the establishment of the WANG CHING WEI regime in Nanking which would create hatred for the Japanese in China. Rather than controlling China through WANG CHING WEI, CHIANG-KAI-SHEK should be made to understand the true purpose of Japanese demands and he should be induced to cooperate with Japan in the establishment of a New Asia (Appendix J, Serial 18).

i. His utterances against the I.R.A.A. Admiral SUETSUGU asked him to become one of the leaders of the organization. ISHIHARA declined this as well as a subsequent offer to become the chief of the Kyoto branch of the I.R.A.A. because he was opposed to the organization as such and to the use the TOJO Cabinet made of it. (Appendix K, Serial 18).

j. Conversation with Prince HIGASHI KUNI and a subsequent conversation with Prince KONOYE at the time of the formation of the TOJO Cabinet (October 1941). In opposition of the opinion of Marquis KIDO, ISHIHARA advocated a HIGASHI KUNI Cabinet (Appendix L to Serial 18).

D. Subject has not been produced as a witness in the present case and has not been subpoenaed.

E. Other facts reflected in the file:

1. IPS Document No. 489, a book entitled, "Leaders of the Renovation Movement" published December 1941 mentions ISHIHARA as being intimate with such military and navy men as Suetsugu, Hashimoto, Tatekawa and Nagano.
2. IPS Document 1058, a book entitled "People-Building Today" states that he advocated safeguarding of the rights of Japanese trade in the South-east Pacific Ocean by Japanese Men-of-War.
3. Records of the Personnel Section of the Cabinet Secretariat show that ISHIHARA received the following decorations and appointments:
 - 1928 Nov 10 - Decorated with the Sixth Order of Merit with Sacred Treasure for his contribution of his efforts to the nation by operating mining projects abroad.
 - 1930 May 16 - Decorated with the Black Ribbon Medal for the contribution of ten thousand yen for the construction of Kishoin School.
 - 1939 Oct 19 - Decorated with the Black Ribbon Medal for the contribution of ten thousand yen for the project fund toward Emperor Komei's Shrine.
 - 1940 Nov 10 - Decorated with the Sixth Court Rank, General Grade; by special approval of the Emperor he was conferred a personal court rank (Dept. of Royal Household).
 - 1940 Dec 10 - Appointed a temporary member of the Investigation Committee of the Overseas Colonies (Cabinet)
 - 1941 Oct 21 - Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee for Formosan Financial Affairs (Cabinet)

4. General TANAKA, Ryukichi, in an interrogation on 22 March 1946 (Serial 22) made the following statements about ISHIHARA (Summation): ISHIHARA was one of the strongest advocates of the Southern Expansion policy. He held interests in Manchuria and favored also northern expansion. He furnished Okawa with funds for the October Incident in 1931 and May 15 Incident, 1932 and financed Okawa's activities directed toward advocacy of aggression in Manchuria. He supported Okawa when he organized the JIMMU KAI although it is possible that he did not take any active part in the planning. He also supported the KODO HA Faction of the Army (Generals ARAKI and MAZAKI). When Okawa was jailed as a result of the May 15 Incident, ISHIHARA organized by himself a nationalistic group, the Meirin Kai, and appointed General TANAKA, Kunishige, as president. The main purpose of the organization was to lead the Japanese people in the direction of expanding abroad and the reformation of Japan under nationalistic ideology, by force if necessary. It gave full support to the Chinese Incident with southern expansion as their ultimate objective, including a fight against the United States and Great Britain to oust their interests from Asiatic countries. Around 1940 southern expansion activities were greatly strengthened by this organization. In 1941 together with TOHO KAI they insisted that it was necessary to go to war (Serial 22, pages 3-5). This organization maintained contact with Army groups and had some influence with them (Ibid. Page 3). The Meirin Kai sent speakers around the country and published a magazine, "Meirin." The investigation of ISHIHARA's activities in connection with the February 26, 1936 Incident revealed that he furnished funds for it, but since at the time there was no law against such contributions he was released after having spent six months in jail (Ibid. Page 4).

Ishihara was on very good terms with HASHIMOTO, Kingoro and might have financially supported his activities. Tanaka considers Ishihara as one of the most responsible persons in the waging of this war and states that his influence

was so great that the name "Ishihara" was considered as synonymous with southern expansion (Page 6).

5. A statement on Ishihara's behalf by G. Takata submitted to Investigation Division on 6 December 1946 shows that Ishihara's enterprises were located in Japan, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, and on Java. In variance with Ishihara's statement and interrogation that he contributed only a total of fifteen thousand yen to his organizations, this statement places the sum between forty-four thousand and fifty-two thousand yen.

Prisoners-of-war worked in Ishihara's Kishu Mine. //

Ishihara together with Marquis Takagawa stood bail for the release of Okawa from prison after the May 15 Incident in spite of the fact that as Ishihara claims Okawa misused funds given to him for a different purpose by applying them in connection with the Incident.

Attached to the statement is, inter alia, a copy of a translation of the judgment regarding Ishihara's contribution of funds to the February 26, 1936 Incident. In spite of the fact that the court found no sufficient evidence for the allegations of the indictment (which are not specified in the judgment) and passed a judgment of "Not Guilty", the following findings are mentioned in the reasons for judgment: Ishihara keenly felt the urgent necessity of rectifying Japan's situation and to strive for stability of life and solidification of Japanese national defense, as well as advances overseas; he thought that he should obtain the assistance of the Army who had done a great deal in the Manchurian Incident, and together with civilians, first of all tried to purify the political world of its evil elements. He was constantly in touch with military leaders, politicians and officers of the judicature and other military and civilian sympathizers,

appealing to them to "wake up". On the 20th of February, 1936, he received a telephone call from Lieutenant General Saito (Ryu) to the effect that things were coming to a head and was requested urgently to raise funds. In spite of being aware that the money would be employed for the purpose of national reformation by illegal direct action he paid one thousand yen to General SAITO on the 21st of February.

- F. SAIONJI's Diary contains various references to ISHIHARA without revealing any additional information of importance.

IV. DISCUSSION:

The above-mentioned facts show that Ishihara's first contact with members of the conspiracy was in 1932. At that time he worked in close cooperation with OKAWA, Shumei, a former defendant in the present case. In founding the JIMMU KAI they worked jointly for the twin objectives of the conspiracy at the time: Expansion in Manchuria and elimination of domestic opposition to it. There can be no doubt that ISHIHARA was then fully acquainted and in agreement with OKAWA's often expressed ideas, and his plans and actions which most clearly showed the character and aims of the conspiracy. In the same year he also met HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, another of the accused in the present trial. When OKAWA organized the May 15, 1932 Incident culminating in the murder of Premier Inukai, it was partially with means supplied by Ishihara, although Ishihara claims in his interrogation that these funds had been given for a different purpose and that Okawa had misused them. In spite of this claim, Ishihara stood bail for Okawa's release from prison.

Ishihara's next organization "Meirin Kai" continued to pursue the aims of the conspiracy, now already extended to "Realization of the Greater East Asia Theory," "Equality of Armaments," "Abolishment of Existing Political Parties," etc.

In 1936 funds supplied by Ishihara were employed in the February 26 Incident which led to the assassination or attempted assassination of the then Premier,

Finance Minister, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal,
and Lord Chamberlin.

In 1937 and 1938 he conferred with Premier Konoye, War Minister Itagaki and Vice Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General TADA, concerning the China Incident. While he claims that he advocated non-enlargement of the Incident, his Meirin Kai at the same time called for a strong military campaign in China and urged Japan to ignore the protests of Britain and France to the occupation of Hainan Island. He admits that he suggested the appointment of General Itagaki, an accused in the present trial, as War Minister to Konoye, both at the suggestion of Okawa and because of his conduct in the Manchurian Affair.

In 1939 and 1940 he joined the accused MATSUI, Iwane, HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, and MUTO, Akira, together with others in the leadership of another organization, TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMMEI, propagandizing the aims of the conspiracy.

In 1941 he was, together with the accused OSHIMA and SHIRATORI, one of the founders of the Sumera Gakujuku.

In complete agreement with one of the foremost aims of the conspiracy at that time his organizations advocated in 1939 an immediate alliance with Germany and Italy and in 1940, military occupation of the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Ishihara was highly prominent among nationalist organizers and propagandists who played an important part in the preparation of aggressive warfare. His activities were at all times identical with the activities of the conspirators and Ishihara was in continuous and closest contact with the conspiracy, two facts which strongly indicate that his activities were actually part of the conspiracy.

Appended:
Tab "A", CIS Report, 11 December 1945

TAB
"A"