

ABE, Genki Legal Section
 (2529)

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

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: ABE Genki, Internee in Sugamo Prison.

Note
No.

From: G-2

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

Date: 6 JUN 1947
CIS/OD:NER/cn

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

1

1. Curriculum vitae of ABE Genki (TAB A) shows that he is a Home Ministry bureaucrat whose career included considerable administrative service in the Police Bureau. His principal posts were those of Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police Board under the 1st and 2d KONOYE and YONAI Cabinets; Vice Chief of the Cabinet Planning Board under the TOJO Cabinet, and Home Minister in the SUZUKI Cabinet.

2. "Japanese Government Officials, 1937 - 1945", published by the Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., 21 July 1945, gives ABE's career as per TAB B, but does not attempt any evaluation.

3. Evaluation of ABE at the time of his arrest in November 1945 reads as per TAB C.

4. Direct and implied charges against ABE in this lengthy document (TAB C) are, in essence, as follows:

a. ABE first organized the TOKUBETSU KOTO KEISATSU BU (Special Higher Police Department). "He greatly increased the number of spies and agents-provocateurs. His specialty was training spies to enter the underground left-wing movement, especially the communists, to find out their leaders, policies, etc."

b. ABE never sought to make his name widely known as a symbol of terror, but preferred to "work spider-like in the dusty records of the political police bureau."

c. "Through his continual persecution independent-minded intellectuals, liberals, pacifists, labor and left-wing leaders likely to oppose Japanese aggression or those who worked for Japanese democracy, were systematically eliminated from public life. In scores of cases, they were left to rot in prison or to die under police torture."

d. ABE, "more than any other one figure, trained the political police to become what they are -- fanatical opponents of anything liberal or democratic, not to say leftist or communist."

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e. "He was Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police Force in the crucial years 1937-9, and from January to December 1940."

f. ABE was Vice Chief of the Cabinet Planning Board under the TOJO Cabinet.

g. ABE is regarded by the police clique as their boss. Senior police officials of to-day are strongly indoctrinated with the bitterly reactionary outlook of ABE's Special Higher Police Department.

h. ABE was the most intransigent opponent of surrender within the SUZUKI Cabinet.

5. In addition, official records show that ABE was an Advisor of the DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association).

6. Investigation of ABE and his activities shows that:

a. Upon graduation from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1920, ABE entered the Home Ministry. In 1925 he had his first official contact with the part of the Home Ministry dealing with police affairs, being appointed Chief of the Special Higher Police Section of the Aichi Prefecture Police Division. At the time of his appointment, the Special Higher Police Section, which had existed only in Tokyo since 1910, had just expanded its scope to include ten important prefectures. Its activity was chiefly the supervision of labor and left-wing movements. ABE held this position for nearly a year, and shortly thereafter was sent for several years to China, where he is reported to have made an exhaustive study of Communism. In 1932, after his return from China and from a brief trip to the United States and Europe, he was called in to become the head of the new Special Higher Police Division in Tokyo, an enlarged version of the Special Higher Police Section which was thought necessary in view of the outbreak of violent right-wing activity such as the KETSUMEIDAN and 5-15 Incidents (See CIS Special Report, "The Brocade Banner"). For nearly four years ABE nursed the new organization, and it is from that period that his reputation for ruthlessness springs. There is no doubt that the Special Higher Police Division used strong-arm methods. Its cruelty and persistence were such as

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b. In December 1937, ABE became the Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police Board under the 1st KONOYE Cabinet, resigning from the post at his own request at the fall of the Cabinet in January 1939. A year later, he was again appointed to the post, serving successively under the YONAI Cabinet and the 2nd KONOYE Cabinet. In December 1940, he once more resigned from service at his own request. Thus for a total of three years, he occupied the highest post in the Metropolitan Police Board. Again arises the question of ABE's responsibility for persecutions and third-degree methods during this period. Is he personally responsible, or is the system responsible? To this serious question of policy must be added another: To what extent did police suppression of 'dangerous' thought lead to the success of Japan's policy of aggression, and to what extent does participation in such suppression brand a man, or a bureaucrat, as a war criminal?

c. In December 1941, ABE became Vice President of the Cabinet Planning Board, in the TOJO Cabinet. In this capacity he had a hand in charting the government course during the early war years. According to his own statement, ABE's work had mainly to do with the mobilization of national resources. Among his official and semi-official duties connected with the post, ABE acted as one of the numerous advisors to the DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association) (TAB D), the central wartime propaganda machine which controlled all information reaching the public. He also held the nominal post of SANYO (Councillor) in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. ABE served as Vice Chief of the Planning Board until it was dissolved in November 1943.

d. After the dissolution of the Cabinet Planning Board, ABE retired from public life until April 1945, when he became Home Minister in the SUZUKI Cabinet, reportedly on the recommendation of ex-Premier KONOYE. His long police and administrative experience made him particularly suitable for the emergency mobilization of the home front in that critical spring of 1945. As Home Minister he was automatically Director

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e. It has been many times stated that ABE in the course of his career made himself master of the Japanese police system, and that even to-day, police officials trained in Special Higher Police methods remain in office. It goes without saying that senior police officials of to-day must have served under ABE in the course of their careers, but it must also be noted that the Special Higher Police Division of the Police Bureau was only one part of the police system, and that service in that Division and other Police Divisions was interchangeable. Most police officials served in the Special Higher Police Division as part of a normal career.

f. ABE was apprehended as a suspected war criminal in November 1945. An article in the Pacific Stars and Stripes (TAB E) on that occasion and a radio broadcast a few days earlier by the Japanese Communist SHIGA Yoshio (TAB F) contain sensational statements concerning ABE. A rebuttal, sent to CIS by KOIZUMI Goro, Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry (TAB G), presents a more conservative view. An investigation into the accuracy of the newspaper item and Mr. SHIGA's charges, heartfelt though the latter must assuredly have been, considering his long imprisonment as a Communist, would raise the inevitable question as to where responsibility lies in a totalitarian state. Can ABE the bureaucrat be charged with the crimes of the government system of which the Ministry he served was a part?

7. In summary, ABE's case is one in which the clearly presented issue is that of definition of responsibility for the actions of a totalitarian bureaucracy. ABE the experienced administrator and authority on Communism, was employed by his government to take charge of police activity whose violence and terrorism are thoroughly reprehensible by democratic

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standards. As a matter of course such repressive police measures, directed against liberal and leftist Japanese, contributed in important degree to the destruction of any possible opposition to Japan's nationalistic and aggressive policies leading to war. The decision of whether ABE and other bureaucrats are personally responsible for their official duties is a matter of high policy.

8. Therefore, since ABE and his actions are so closely tied in with Japanese government policy, and since his or the system's responsibility will have to be determined as a matter of high policy, G-2 recommends that ABE's case be considered on this basis.

TAB A - Curriculum vitae of ABE Genki
TAB B - Extract from "Japanese Government Officials, 1937 - 1945"
TAB C - Evaluation of ABE at the time of his arrest in November 1945
TAB D - DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI
TAB E - Pacific Stars and Stripes article on ABE's arrest
TAB F - Excerpt from SHIGA Yoshio's radio broadcast
TAB G - Letter from KOIZUMI Goro

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Curriculum Vitae of ABE Genki

Curriculum Vitae of ABE Genki

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1894 | - Born, Yamaguchi Prefecture |
| 1920 | - Graduated, Tokyo Imperial University (Law) |
| | - Entered Home Ministry |
| | - Attached to Archives Section, Police Bureau |
| 1921 | - Chief, Local Administration Section, Internal Affairs Division, Okinawa Prefecture |
| 1923 | - Chief, Schools Section, Internal Affairs Division, Okinawa Prefecture |
| | - Chief, Commerce, Industry and Marine Products Section, Internal Affairs Division, Kochi Prefecture |
| Dec 1925 | - Chief, Special Higher Police Section, Police Division, Aichi Prefecture |
| Nov 1926 | - Junior Secretary, Police Bureau |
| 1927-1929 | - Sent to China for research |
| Nov 1931 | - Sent to U.S. and Europe to investigate local administration; called home before investigation completed |
| Jan 1932 | - Head, Schools Division, Yamagata Prefecture |
| Jun 1932-Apr 1936 | - Head, Special Higher Police Division, Metropolitan Police Board |
| Apr 1936 | - Head, General Affairs Division, Shizuoka Prefecture |
| Feb 1937 | - Chief, Public Peace and Order Section, Police Bureau |
| Jun 1937 | - Director, Police Bureau |
| Dec 1937-Jan 1939 | - Superintendent General, Metropolitan Police Board |
| Jan 1939 | - Released from post at own request |
| Jan-Dec 1940 | - Superintendent General, Metropolitan Police Board |
| Dec 1940 | - Released from post at own request |
| Dec 1941-Nov 1943 | - Vice-President, Cabinet Planning Board |
| | - SANYO (Councillor), TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association) |
| Dec 1942 | - KOMON (Advisor), DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association) |
| Nov 1943 | - Retired |
| Apr-Aug 1945 | - Home Minister (SUZUKI Cabinet) |
| May 1945 | - Director, (Civilian) Air Defense General Headquarters |
| | - Honorary President, National Volunteer Corps |
| Aug 1945 | - Retired |
| 4 Nov 1945 | - Apprehended as a suspected war criminal |
| Dec 1945 | - Interned in Sugamo Prison |

Extract from "Japanese Government Officials 1937-1945"

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Extract from "Japanese Government Officials 1937 - 1945", published by
Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D. C.,
21 July 1945.

"Genki ABE: Minister of Home Affairs.

1894 Feb.	Born Yamaguchi Prefecture; eldest son of Hanjire Abe; married Fumiko, eldest daughter of Madanosuke Akiyama
1920	Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University. Entered civil service.
*	Director, Education Department, Yamagata Prefectural Government.
1932	Chief, Special Service Section, Metropolitan Police Board.
*	Director, General Affairs Department, Shizuoka Prefectural Government.
*	Superintendent, Police Training School
1937-39	Superintendent-General, Metropolitan Police Board.
1940 Jan-Dec	Reappointed foregoing post
1941 Dec-43	Vice President, Cabinet Planning Board.
1945 Apr	Minister of Home Affairs, Suzuki Cabinet

Address: 1967, Shimo-Ochiai 3-Chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo

Radio Tokyo declared Abe had been recommended for appointment as Home Minister by Prince Konoye who was Premier during the last six months of Abe's service as head of Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board."

* Exact dates unknown

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Evaluation of ABE Genki at time of Internment - Nov 1945.

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Evaluation of ABE Genki at time of Internment - Nov 1945.

ABE Genki; Home Minister of the Suzuki Cabinet,
April 1945 to 15 August 1945.

Date and place of birth: February 1894 in Yamaguchi-ken.

Family history: Eldest son of ABE Hanjiro. Married Fumiko, eldest daughter of AKIYAMA Hazanosuke, Director of Hosei University. Has one son, Motoo, and three daughters, Michiko, Tosniko and Sawako.

Education and work history: Graduated in law from Tokyo Imperial University in 1920. Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination in 1920 and entered the Home Ministry. Commissioner for Okinawa and Kochi prefectures. District Commissioner. Commissioner of Home Affairs. Commissioner of Kwantung Government. Sent on inspection tour of Europe and America in 1931. Director of the Education Department of Yamagata-ken. Chief of the Special Service Section of the Metropolitan Police Board, 1932. Director of the General Affairs Department of Shizuoka-ken. Head of the Police Training School. Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry, 1937-1939. Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, 1937-1939; reappointed January 1940 by the Yonai Cabinet and continued in office under the Konoe Cabinet until December 1940. Vice-President of the Cabinet Planning Board. Minister of Home Affairs in the Suzuki Cabinet, April 1945.

Personal data: Holds the Senior Fourth Court rank and the Order of the Rising Sun, Third Class.

Summary: ABE has been a civil servant for over twenty-five years in local and central government positions, chiefly as a police official under the Home Ministry.

Research and Analysis has been particularly interested in ABE. Fortunately it was learned that the French journalist, Robert GUILLAND, had on his own decided to find out what he could about ABE. On learning this he was asked by this interrogator whether he would consent to give his information to CIS. He gladly consented and the following is largely his account:

Informant had gone to meet some members of the Free Thinkers' Society where he met two or three political figures who had given considerable material on the career of ABE. HATOYAMA and ASHIDA, prominent politicians, also belong to this society. Most valuable in this connection was the information of TAKATSU Seido who is now a member of the SHAKAI-TO (Socialist Party). GUILLAND had also found useful information given by some liberal lawyers, notably NASHIKI Sakujiro (office address available), FUSEI Tatsuji (home address available), and KANIMURA Susumu.

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Brief Outline of History of TOKKOKA (Special High Police): About 1923-4 the High Police Section (KOTO-KA) underwent a re-organization and instead of being a section it became a department called TOKUBETSU KOTO-BU. This department was first organized by ABE. He immediately centralized the political police even more strongly within the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Bureau. Under its control were the local sections of the political police in each prefecture TOKKOKA (i.e. in Tokyo its political police are a department whereas in the prefectures they are a bureau). The old KOTO or High Police still continues but its activities are confined simply to watching political parties in general and to supervising elections. The more recent TOKUBETSU KOTO-BU is now divided into three sections, (1) section dealing with political extremists (a) of the right wing (b) of the left wing. Actually the part dealing with (a) was never intended to supervise or control right wing movements but simply to guide and advise them; when they ran completely aroud of the law as in their numerous assassinations, the political police saw to it that their prison confinement was as comfortable as possible and used their influence to reduce their sentences. The real suppressive activities of this section concentrated on the left wing movements. (2) Dealing with labor, labor unions (a) cultural affairs, i.e. control and study of various labor cultural organizations such as Marxist study groups, the left wing theatre, etc. (b) Strikes and labor actions. (3) Control of Koreans in Japan (NAISEN-GAKARI). This section was shortly absorbed into (1) and (2) where it acted as sub-divisions of the respective sections.

Very close to the Special High Police was another bureau of the police, namely, the GAIJI-KA which watched foreigners in Japan. It enjoyed the closest liaison with the TOKKO and its senior officers were straight TOKKO agents.

When ABE took over the newly formed TOKKO-BU, he greatly increased the number of spies and agents-provocateurs. ABE's specialty was training spies to enter the underground left wing movement, especially the communists, to find out their leaders, policies, etc. His most trusted henchman in this work was a certain MORI Motoi (present address: Fukushima-Ken, Okido-mura, Date-gun) who was notorious for his sadistic treatment of political prisoners. MORI and his gangs of informers, police spies, etc. used to hang out in the IMABUN restaurant in Kanda-ku. This restaurant was known as a Tsukiyaki restaurant. One of the leaders of the underground communist movement NORO Eitaro, was arrested and died from mistreatment at the hands of MORI and his gang. A certain OIZUMI, police spy who worked himself into the left wing movement, was discovered as a police spy and given a beating up. Shortly afterwards he died and the police made wide arrests of left wing elements on the charge of the murder of OIZUMI. Actually the arrested men were acquitted in court of the murder charge since the medical evidence did not support the charge of homicide. This was known as the Communist Lynch Case.

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Another left wing leader who was tortured and died at the hands of the TOKKO was IWATA Gido. His death is to be attributed to a notorious TOKKO agent, SUZUKI Kyo. Following this incident SUZUKI was promoted to RIJIKAN (Commissioner) in the police bureau. Another sadistic police inspector was FUJII. In the remarkable SORGE Case the chief police examiner was KATAOKA Masaharu. After having disposed of SORGE this man was promoted to a high position as police inspector. Another TOKKO man who was given the Order of Merit for his activities against political prisoners is OMATA Keibu.

NAKAGAWA Haruo was the TOKKO officer responsible for the murder of the well known left wing novelist, KOBAYASHI Takiji (arrested February 19, 1933. See Nippon Times of October 18, 1945, page 3). NAKAGAWA is now prefect of a ward in Tokyo, i.e. TAKINOKAWA-KU.

Although ABE resigned with the fall of the SUZUKI he is known to be still active behind the scenes. GUILLAND discovered this in a rather curious and accidental manner. He went to the Home Office in search of an interview with the Home Minister HORIKIRI. While waiting in the inner waiting room he noticed some names written up on the black board and asked the young clerk what they were. The clerk replied these were the names of three or four important officials who were to be passed into the Home Minister's office without question or who, when telephoning, could get through to the Minister without going through the Private Secretary. One of these names was ABE's; the clerk said he was frequently consulted by the Home Minister. GUILLAND stated that ABE's temporary present address (as of October 19) is NIIGATA-KEN Prefecture, SHIBATA-MACHI, SHIMIO-MACHI, care of SAITO Kisaburo, a relative. With ABE are staying two other ex-Home Minister, ODATE Shigeo, Home Minister in the Koiso Cabinet, and YAMAZAKI Iwao, Home Minister in the Higashi Kuni Cabinet.

ABE and HORIKIRI: HORIKIRI, the present Home Minister, is a career bureaucrat who has been governor of Hiroshima and Yamanashi Prefectures and mayor of Tokyo. According to GUILLAND's information, during the war HORIKIRI held a high position in the Japanese controlled government of Burma as Chief Civil Administrator (BIRUMA SHISEI CHOKAN). In the elections of 1942 he was sent to Yamanashi Prefecture where acted as TOJO's watch dog to see that all candidates favored by TOJO were returned. Probably due to his high pressure tactics two likely candidates: KASAI Juji and HIRANO Rikizo, (the latter presently an active leader of the SHAKAITO), were defeated. HORIKIRI is definitely a henchman of TOJO's and as a bureaucrat of lesser talent defers to ABE in important matters.

ABE's Other Political Connections: ABE was also a close friend of the late Admiral SUETSUGU Nobumasa. SUETSUGU was one of the most vocal and objectionable of the anti-American senior naval officers. He was for a long time the proponent of southern expansion and as Home Minister in the first Konoe Cabinet was a fanatic chauvinist. The present

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Secretary of the Cabinet TSUGITA Daisaburo was a henchman of SUETSUGU's or rather his brain trust. Thus ABE has through him also a fairly direct link with the present cabinet. Another of ABE's close associates is the most rabid nationalist among the well known journalists, TOKUTOMI Soho. One of ABE's intimates was the late NAKANO Seigo, the leader of the fascist party TOHOKAI, who committed suicide in 1943.

ABE's Personality: GUILLAND asked those who know ABE's career most intimately what type of man he was, whether he was a Himmler type. The answer was, no. His was rather a quiet conventional career of a successful bureaucrat. He came from a respectable family in Yamaguchi Prefecture; from his early career he has been closely associated with CHOSHU men (CHOSHU is the old clan, part of which is the modern prefecture of Yamaguchi; the clan of CHOSHU furnished some of the most influential leaders in the early Meiji period when Japan emerged from Tokuda feudalism). Those among this circle of CHOSHU friends are Field Marshal TERAUCHI, former foreign minister MATSUOKA, and KISHI, at present under indictment as a war criminal.

Unlike Himmler, ABE has never sought to make his name widely known as a symbol of terror but prefers to work spider-like in the dusty records of the political police bureau. He gained his influence through intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the Japanese bureaucracy and is reputed to be a tricky two-faced man who rarely confides even in his intimate associates. He is said to be an adept at bureaucratic intrigue, a shifty maneuverer. It is known that he controlled large secret funds of unknown amounts.

Is He a War Criminal?: In reply to this question GUILLAND's informants were unanimous in stating that within the spirit of the term war criminal ABE is a war criminal. Through his continual persecution of independent-minded intellectuals, liberals, pacifists, labor and left wing leaders likely to oppose Japanese aggression or those who worked for Japanese democracy were systematically eliminated from public life. In scores of cases they were left to rot in prison or to die under police torture. He, more than any other one figure, trained the political police to become what they are--fanatic opponents of anything liberal or democratic, not to say leftist or communist. He was intimately connected with some of the arch opponents of the United Nations such as SUETSUGU, NAKANO, TOKUTOMI. He was Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police Force in the crucial years 1937-9 and from January 1940 to December 1940, and Vice President of the Cabinet Planning Board as of June 1943. In the opinion of GUILLAND's informants, as long as men like ABE are free and at liberty to continue intriguing behind the scenes, Japan's intellectuals and liberals cannot feel confident that their future after the withdrawal of the occupation forces will not be as miserable as in the years before defeat.

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Some Examples of ABE's Political Repression: The outstanding examples of ABE's suppressive policies are seen in the following incidents: the round up of the popular front movement in December 1937. This movement which never gained much headway had at least some promise of providing popular opposition to Japanese aggression in China. Its best known leader was KATO Kanju, presently one of the leaders of the SHAKAITO. Its leaders and sympathizers were arrested by the TOKKO in December 1937. Another big round up of liberal intellectuals and labor leaders was the arrest of the leaders of the RONNO-HA (Farmer-Labor Party). These men included amongst others INOMATA Tsunao, former professor of Waseda University, and ARAHATA Kanson, noted critic in Tokyo. Other arrests about that time included YAMAKAWA Hitoshi, Professor OMORI Gitaro, UCHI Ryoei, one of the most capable Japanese economists, in recent months employed in the Bank of Japan and recently joined the SHAKAITO (see his interview in Nippon Times dated October 17, 1945), WAKIMURA Yoshitaro, MINOBE Ryoji, a son of the distinguished constitutional authority, and ARISAWA Hiromi.

Large scale arrests of professors and lecturers in Kyoto University took place in 1938. There were about 50 young scholars in this group; they were charged with no specific crime but were simply held by the TOKKO for political ideas of which ABE and his gang disapproved. After one to two years detention by the TOKKO they were acquitted in court but mostly emerged broken men with shattered careers. At the same time a similar purge of intellectuals in the SENDAI (Tohoku Imperial University) took place. The total of intellectuals arrested and held indefinitely in detention by the TOKKO is estimated at 680 and was obviously inspired by its fanatic hatred of liberalism. Another 100 were arrested in Osaka on the charge of being organizers and sympathizers with the underground communist movement. The chief name of those arrested was KASUGA Sojiro.

Because of ABE's long tenure as head of the TOKKO and as a chief figure in the Metropolitan Police Bureau in the years before the war and through his tenure as Home Minister in the SUZUKI Cabinet, Japanese lawyers interviewed by GUILLAND stated that ABE is regarded by the police clique as their boss. At the peak of his influence, it is estimated that one half of all the police chiefs were his men. Now this number might be as high as one third. The lawyers believed that the number of TOKKO personnel reported by the present government as having been dismissed following General MacArthur's directive was a gross underestimation. They believed that at least two or three times that many are on the payrolls of the TOKKO and urge that the matter be further investigated. Further, all senior police officers have had a period of training within the TOKKO even though they may not have remained there indefinitely. These senior police officials now are products of the TOKKO system are strongly indoctrinated with the bitterly reactionary outlook of that organization.

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It was stated that important members of the TOKUMU KIKAN, especially in the southern regions, were former TOKKO officers. Learning that activities in the TOKUMU KIKAN could be turned to lucrative advantage, TOKKO agents sought an opening for their "talents" in this type of activity. One former agent of the TOKKO who went to China in the TOKUMU KIKAN, a certain AMANO, amassed a large fortune there and amongst other of his activities planned the assassination of a Chinese diplomat (Japanese reading: SHO SHIN, a former governor of Hopah, previously said to have been a special envoy to the U.S.). The attempt miscarried.

It is believed that the TOKKO still controls large sources of money, e.g. from their own secret funds, from the large bonuses and dismissal allowances which the government is paying them, and from other funds possessed by bureaucracy and army which may still be secreted. It is interesting to learn that so highly was the TOKKO valued by the Imperial Household that every June and December all its members were given a cash present by the Imperial Household.

What Was ABE's Attitude at the time of Surrender?: According to the results of GUILLAND's inquiries ABE was the most intransigent opponent of surrender within the SUZUKI Cabinet, holding out even more stubbornly than War Minister ANAMI. GUILLAND was informed that former TOKKO chiefs and men appointed by ABE have not entirely lost hope despite their severe set back suffered in the directive. They hope to sabotage the occupation policy through their own network, through their high connections, and above all through their knowledge of Japanese politics and personalities. They are allegedly counting on a clash between the U.S. and Russia in which case they would hope to offer their services derived from their long anti-communist and anti-left wing activities to the U.S. In any case, the TOKKO are believed not to have abandoned all hope of preserving the old reactionary, bureaucratic framework of Japanese politics, and are prepared to struggle stubbornly to maintain it.

Arrested 4 November 1945 - Omori Prison.

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DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI

DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI
(Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association)

A. Establishment of the Society.

The DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association) was founded as a SHADAN HOJIN (corporate juridical person) in December 1942, one year after the declaration of the Pacific War. The ASAHI SHIMBUN of 24 December 1942 reported that this society, promoted by the Board of Information of the Cabinet, had held its inaugural meeting on the previous day, attended by about 500 members including OKUMURA Kiwao, Vice-Chief of the Board of Information, Lieutenant Colonel SASAKI of the Information Section of the War Ministry, Commander TASHIRO of the Information Section of the Navy Ministry, YANAGI Renichi of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, MIYAKE Yujiro (Setsurei) the writer on philosophy, OGATA Taketora the editor of the ASAHI SHIMBUN, SUGIMORI Kojiro Professor at Waseda University and HASEGAWA Manjiro (Myozekan) the writer and commentator. It was organized to replace the HYORON ZUIHITSUKU KYOKAI (Critics and Essayists Association) founded in 1926, and had a membership of about 1,000 people from all manner of literary, social, bureaucratic and other fields.

The most complete record of the organization is contained in a pamphlet KAIIN MEIHO (Register of Society Members) printed by the association itself in June 1943, which contains the organization's constitution and shows the officers at time of inauguration, the aims of the organization, the officers on 1 May 1943 and the roster of members on 1 May 1943. This can be considered an unusually complete record since the 2 and 3 year terms of officers carried them throughout the life of the society.

B. The Constitution of the Society.

The constitution of the Society reads as follows:

CHAPTER I. General Provisions.

Article I. This organization shall be called the SHADAN HOJIN DAI NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-the-Country Association).

Article II. The office of the organization shall be located in Tokyo. The organization shall set up branches or liaison stations within and outside the Empire whenever necessary. Rules and regulations for branches or liaison stations will be set forth separately.

CHAPTER II. Aims and Undertakings.

Article III. This organization embodies the ideals of the Empire, and in order to complete the Holy War, has been designed for the mutual

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training of its members, for the establishment of a Japanese World Concept, for the clarification of the concepts and principles of the New Order in Greater East Asia and for the coordination of all efforts to promote the internal and external ideas of the Empire.

Article IV. This organization, in order to accomplish the aims outlined in Article III., shall be guided by the JOHO KYOKU (Board of Information) in such undertakings as:

1. The mutual training of its members.
2. Cooperative research with regard to the concepts and principals of a New Order in Greater East Asia.
3. Research and investigation with regard to thought trends inside and outside the Empire.
4. Active proselytizing of the Empire and of the outside world.
5. Training and guidance in public speaking and general publication.
6. Compilation and improvement of propaganda material for internal and external consumption.
7. Coordination of propaganda policies in all parts of Greater East Asia.
8. Liaison with governmental offices concerned and with various other organizations.
9. Any other work which may be deemed necessary for achieving the aims of the organization.

This organization will ask the advice of the government with regard to its work when necessary.

CHAPTER III. Membership.

Article V. This organization shall have the following types of members:

1. SEI KAIIN (Regular members)
2. MEIYO KAIIN (Honorary members)
3. SANJO KAIIN (Patron members)

Article VI. A regular member shall be any person who shall strive for the achievement of the aims of the organization, and who has been recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the chairman.

Article VII. An honorary member shall be any reputable patriotic speaker or writer recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the chairman.

Article VIII. A patron member shall be one who sympathizes with the aims of the organization, who will help in the work and who has been recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the Chairman.

Article IX. Regular members shall pay dues as otherwise stated.

Article X. For any person to join this organization as a regular member or to resign from this organization, it shall be necessary to file proper application as specified elsewhere and to receive the approval of the chairman.

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Article XI. Any member of this organization classified under any one of the following categories shall by a ruling of the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) be disqualified by the chairman.

1. Anyone who disgraces the name or integrity of this organization.
2. Anyone who disgraces the honor of being a member.
3. Anyone who causes disturbances or by speech obstructs the attainment of the aims of the organization.
4. Anyone who has unpaid back dues of more than 6 months.

CHAPTER IV. General Meetings.

Article XII. Regular general meetings shall be held once yearly. Extraordinary general meetings will convene when deemed necessary by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) or when requested by a majority of members. It shall be required to post notices at least 10 days before such general meetings are held, stating the purpose, aims, place and date of such meetings.

Article XIII. Regardless of specifications as stated elsewhere in this constitution, the following will be considered at general meetings:

1. Budget and statement of accounts.
2. Activities and business reports.
3. Amendments of the constitution.
4. Proposal for dissolution of the organization.
5. Any other matters deemed necessary by the chairman.

Article XIV. Resolution of the general meeting will be carried by a majority of the members present. In case of a tie on any issue the presiding officer will have the deciding vote. Each member shall have the right to cast one vote. Votes by proxy shall not be recognized.

The last two sentences of the above clause shall also apply to issues relative to amendments of the constitution or dissolution of the organization.

Article XV. Resolutions adopted at a general meeting shall not be effective without government authorization.

CHAPTER V. Officers.

Article XVI. This organization shall have the following officers:

1. KAI CHO (Chairman) 1
2. RIJI (Directors) Numbers unspecified
3. KANJI (Inspectors) 5 or less

Article XVII. The Chairman shall be recommended by the President of the Board of Information (JOHO KYOKU SOSAI). As director, the chairman shall represent this organization and guide its activities. The chairman shall call and preside over general meetings, (RIJI KAI) Directors Meetings and HYOGIIN KAI (Consultants Meetings).

Article XVIII. The chairman shall select the RIJI (Directors) and KANJI (Inspectors) from the membership.

Article XIX. The chairman shall select one SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director) and three JOMU RIJI (Standing Directors).

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Article XX. The SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director) shall assist the chairman in guiding the organization's activities and shall preside at meetings in the absence of the chairman. The SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director) will act in the capacity of JIMU KYOKU CHO (Chief of the Business Bureau).

Article XXI. The JOMU RIJI (Standing Directors) shall help the SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director) in the management of the organization's business and may represent the SEMMU RIJI in his absence. The JOMU RIJI (Standing Directors) will act in the capacity of BUCHO (Section Chiefs) of various operational departments.

Article XXII. Officers' terms shall be three years, after which they may be re-elected. In case RIJI (Directors) or KANJI (Inspectors) are appointed to fill vacancies, their terms will be for the remainder of the terms of the men whom they replace.

Article XXIII. The sanction of the chief of the JOHO KYOKU (Board of Information) must be obtained for the appointment or retirement of RIJI (Directors) or KANJI (Inspectors) as well as replacement or resignation of the JIMU KYOKU CHO (Chief of the Business Bureau) or JIMU KYOKU BUCHO (Section Chief of the Business Bureau).

Article XXIV. The RIJI (Directors) shall form a RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and shall decide upon all important business of the organization.

Article XXV. The chairman shall call the RIJI KAI (Directors' Meeting) when necessary. Such meetings shall be convened at the request of three or more RIJI (Directors) or of a KANJI (Inspector).

Article XXVI. A RIJI KAI (Directors' Meeting) shall be dispersed until 5 or more RIJI (Directors) are present. Resolutions of a RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) shall be carried by a majority vote of those present. In case of a tie the presiding officer will have the deciding vote.

Article XXVII. The following matters shall be taken up at a RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) as well as other specifications as stated elsewhere in this constitution:

1. Matters pertaining to business plans and methods of execution.
2. Matters pertaining to the setting up, changing or closing of branch offices or liaison offices.
3. The appointment of officers or key personnel.
4. Budget and statement of accounts.
5. Administration of the organization's property or any other important business. Any decisions relative to Nos. 2 and 4 preceding must have the sanction of the Chief of the JOHO KYOKU (Board of Information Bureau).

Article XXVIII. KANJI (Inspector) shall undertake the duties stated in article 59 of the Civil Code.

CHAPTER VI. KOMON (Advisors), SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors), SANYO (Councillors), HYOGIIN (Consultant), IIN (Committee Member).

Article XXIX. This organization shall have KOMON (Advisors), SANYO

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RIJI (Councillor-Directors), SANYO (Councillors), HYOGIIN (Consultants) and IIN (Committee Members).

Article XXX. KOMON (Advisors) shall be chosen from among the officers of various related organizations or reputed scholars after recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the Chairman. The duty of a KOMON (Advisor) shall be to advise the Chairman with regard to all important business of the organization.

Article XXXI. SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors) are appointed from BUCHO (Chiefs of Departments) and KACHO (Chiefs of Sections) of the JOHO KYOKU (Board of Information) by the Chairman. SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors) may attend a RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and express their opinions.

Article XXXII. SANYO (Councillors) are selected from officials of related government offices and officers of related organizations, after recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the Chairman. SANYO (Councillors) are consulted with regard to important organizational business.

Article XXXIII. HYOGIIN (Consultants) are selected from the members by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) after approved by the Chairman. HYOGIIN (Consultants) shall form a HYOGIIN KAI (Consultants Meeting) to investigate questionnaires.

Article XXXIV. The terms of SANYO (Councillors) and HYOGIIN (Consultants) shall be two years, but they may be re-elected. In case of appointments to fill vacancies, their terms will be for the remainder of the terms of the men whom they replace.

Article XXXV. In case of appointments of SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors) or SANYO (Councillors) by reason of their official positions, their terms shall be duration of their official appointments.

Article XXXVI. IIN (Committee Members) shall be chosen from the officers and members of this organization, officials of related government offices and men of reputed scholarship, after recommended by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and approved by the Chairman. Formation, organization and duties of IIN KAI (Committee Meetings) shall be decided by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) when necessary.

CHAPTER VII. Employees.

Article XXXVII. The organization shall have KYOKU CHO (Bureau Chiefs) BUCHO (Section Chiefs) SHUJI (Superintendent) SHOKI (Secretary) and other SHOKUIN (Employees).

CHAPTER VIII. Property and accounts.

Article XXXVIII. The property of this organization will be derived from dues, donations, subsidies and other income.

Article XXXIX. The accounting period of this organization will begin on 1 April of every year and end on 31 March of the following year.

Article XL. The disposal of the property of this organization in case of dissolution of the organization shall be decided according to

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decisions of a general meeting.

CHAPTER IX. Appendix.

Article XLI. The necessary details relative to the execution of this Constitution shall be decided by the RIJI KAI (Directors Meeting) and sanctioned by the JOHO KYOKU SOSAI (Chief of the Board of Information).

Article XLII. Officers at the inauguration of this organization are as follows:

KAICHO (Chairman): TOKUTOMI Iichiro
SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director): KANOKOGI Kazunobu
JOMU RIJI (Standing Directors): IZAWA Hiromu
NOMURA Shigeomi
TSUKUI Tatsuo

RIJI (Directors): AKIYAMA Kenzo OKUMA Nobuyuki
FUJITA Tokutaro ONO Seiichiro
FURUKAWA Takeshi OSAKA Seiken
HANAMI Ttsuji OSHIMA Yutaka
HASHIZUME Akio SAITO Kiyoshi
HOZUMI Shichiro SAITO Ko
ICHIKAWA Fusae SAITO Tadashi
INAHARA Katsuji SATO Michitsugu
KADA Tetsuji SHIMIZU Masamichi
KOMAKI Saneshige TAKAYAMA Iwao
NAKANO Tomio TOMIZUKA Kiyoshi
OGUSHI Toyoo YAMAZAKI Seijun

KANJI (Inspectors): FUNADA Chu
MORISITA Kunio
SUMITA Shoichi

C. Officials of the Society

Consolidation of the list of the officials at time of establishment of the Society in December 1942 and the list of officials on 1 May 1943 shows that the officials throughout the life of the society were:

KAICHO (Chairman):	TOKUTOMI Iichiro	Dec 1942
KOMON (Advisors):	ABE Genki	May 1943
	CHIKUSHI Kumashichi	May 1943
	HASEGAWA Manjiro	May 1943
	IMAIZUMI Teisuke	May 1943
	INOUE Tetsujiro	May 1943
	KAKEHI Katsuhiko	May 1943
	KUMAKI Genyoku	May 1943
	MATSUI Iwane	May 1943
	MIYAKE Yujiro	May 1943
	NISHI Shinichiro	May 1943
	OKAWA Shumei	May 1943
	OKUMURA Kiwao	May 1943
	OTANI Kozui	May 1943
	SAKURA Soichi	May 1943

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KOMON (Advisors):	SASAKI Yukitada	May 1943
	SHIRATORI Toshio	May 1943
	SUETSUGU Nobumasa	May 1943
	SUGIMORI Kojiro	May 1943
	TANAKA Kokichi	May 1943
	YAMADA Takao	May 1943
SEMMU RIJI (Managing Director):	KANOKOGI Kazunobu	Dec 1942
JOMU RIJI (Standing Directors):	IZAMA Hiromu	Dec 1942
	NOMURA Shigeomi	Dec 1942
	SAITO Tadashi	Aug 1943
	TSUKUI Tatsuo	Dec 1942
RIJI (Directors):	AKIYAMA Kenzo	Dec 1942
	FUJITA Tokutaro	Dec 1942
	FURUKAWA Takeshi	Dec 1942
	HASHIZUME Akio	Dec 1942
	HOZUMI Shichiro	Dec 1942
	ICHIKAWA Fusae	Dec 1942
	INAHARA Katsuji	Dec 1942
	ITO Choji	May 1943
	KADA Tetsuji	Dec 1942
	KOMAKI Sanshige	Dec 1942
	KOSAKA Seiken	Dec 1942
	KURAUCHI Kazuta	May 1943
	NAKANO Tomio	Dec 1942
	OGUSHI Toyoo	Dec 1942
	OKUMI Nobuyuki	Dec 1942
	ONO Seiichiro	Dec 1942
	OSHIMA Yutaka	Dec 1942
	SAITO Kiyoshi	Dec 1942
	SAITO Ko	Dec 1942
	SAITO Tadashi	Dec 1942
	SATO Michitsugu	Dec 1942
	SHIMMEI Masamichi	Dec 1942
	SOSA Tanetsugu	Dec 1942
TAKAHASHI Seijun	Dec 1942	
TAKAYAMA Iwao	Dec 1942	
TOMIZUKA Kiyoshi	Dec 1942	
TSUKUI Tatsuo	Aug 1943	
YAMAZAKI Seijun	Dec 1942	
SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors):	HASHIMOTO Masazane	May 1943
	HAYASHI Kaoru	May 1943
	HORI Koichi	May 1943
	INOUE Shiro	May 1943
	MIYAMOTO Yoshio	May 1943
	MIZUTANI Shiro	May 1943

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SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors):	MURATA Goro	May 1943
	MUTO Tomio	May 1943
	TAKEMOTO Magoichi	May 1943
KANJI (Inspectors):	FUNADA Chu	Dec 1942
	SUMIDA Shoichi	Dec 1942
	MORISHITA Kunio	Dec 1942
SANYO KAIIN (Patron Members):	AKAO Yoshio	May 1943
	ISHIBASHI Tanzan	May 1943
	ISHIKAWA Takemi	May 1943
	ISHIYAMA Kenkichi	May 1943
	MASUDA Giichi	May 1943
	MURAYAMA Chokyo	May 1943
	NOMA Shoichi	May 1943
	OHASHI Shinichi	May 1943
	SHIMONAKA Yusaku	May 1943
	SHIMONAKA Yasaburo	May 1943
	SHORIKI Matsutaro	May 1943
	TAKAISHI Shingoro	May 1943
	YAMAMOTO Sanehiko	May 1943
SANYO (Councillors):	ABE Kenichi	May 1943
	AIKAWA Katsureku	May 1943
	AKIMATSU Katsumaro	May 1943
	ASHINA Sakutaro	May 1943
	AZUMA Sueniko	May 1943
	HASHIMOTO Kingoro	May 1943
	HAYASHI Kazuo	May 1943
	HIGASHIUCHI Shimpei	May 1943
	HIRAIZUMI Cho	May 1943
	HISATOMI Tatsuo	May 1943
	IKEDA Hiromu	May 1943
	INOBE Shigeo	May 1943
	ITO Masanori	May 1943
	KATO Kanji	May 1943
	KAWADA Retsu	May 1943
	KAWANISHI Jitsuze	May 1943
	KIDO Motosuke	May 1943
	KIMURA Kinji	May 1943
	KITA Soichiro	May 1943
	KOMURA Shoji	May 1943
	KONO Shozo	May 1943
	KOSAKA Masayasu	May 1943
	KOZUKI Tamotsu	May 1943
	KUME Masao	May 1943
	MATSUMOTO Shigeharu	May 1943
	MATSUNAGA Tai	May 1943
	MINODA Muneyoshi	May 1943

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SANYO (Councillors):	MITSUI Koshi	May 1943
	MIYATA Mitsuo	May 1943
	MIYAZAKI Mitsuo	May 1943
	NAGAOKA Katsuaki	May 1943
	NAKAMITSU Yoshichika	May 1943
	NAKAMURA Sannojo	May 1943
	NAKASHIBA Suezumi	May 1943
	NISHINA Yoshio	May 1943
	OHAMA Toshie	May 1943
	OBATA Churyu	May 1943
	OGATA Takeora	May 1943
	OKAMURA Jiichi	May 1943
	ONO Shunichi	May 1943
	OTA Masataka	May 1943
	SENGE Takatake	May 1943
	SENGE Takanobu	May 1943
	SHIOTEN Nobutaka	May 1943
	SHIOZAWA Genji	May 1943
	TAKEDA Gensaburo	May 1943
	TANABE Tadao	May 1943
	TANAKA Kazumaro	May 1943
	TANAKA Nagashige	May 1943
	TOMOEDA Takahiko	May 1943

HYOGIIN (Consultants):	ABE Kinzo
	ARAKI Shumma
	ASANO Akira
	ASHIZU Nobuhiko
	FUJISAWA Chikao
	FURUSAWA Isojiro
	FURUYA Yoshio
	FURUYA Yoshisada
	HANAMI Tatsuji
	HARADA Minoru
	HIDA Takube
	HIGO Kazuo
	HIRANO Tennosuke
	HOMMA Kenichiro
	ISHIMURA Chuji
	KATO Fumiteru
	KOBAYASHI Goro
	KOJIMA Shigeo
	KONDO Gempachiro
	KONO Tatsuzo
	KUMURA Teshio
	KURODA Satoru
	MEDA Ryuichi
	MASUDA Masao
	MITSUMOTO Tokumei
	MIYAMA Iwao

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HYOGIIN (Consultants): MISHIMA Yazuo
MURAI Tojuro
MURAMATSU Hisayoshi
NAGATA Kiyoshi
NAGAYAMA Tadanori
NAKAGAWA Yoichi
NAKAGAWA Yonosuke
NAKAKOJI Akira
NAKANURA Yoshinosuke
NISHITANI Teiji
NISHITANI Yahei
NISHIGUCHI Masaru
NIWA Goro
NODO Chusuke
OIGAMI Yasushi
OKUDA Takeo
OTA Yoshio
OTSUKA Ichiro
OZAKI Shiro
SUEGUSA Shigetomo
SAITO Ryutaro
SAKAGUCHI Saburo
SANO Kazuhiko
SATO Yoshio
SATSUMI Yuji
SEGAMI Jiro
SHIMIDA Haruo
SHIMURA Rikujo
SHIRANE Takayuki
SUGANAMI Saburo
SUGIMURA Heiji
SUGI Yasusaburo
SUGINO Tadao
SUGIYAMA Kenji
SUZUKI Shigetaka
TAKASE Kensuke
TAKEMUCHI Shigeo
TERADA Yakichi
TONEGAWA Toyo
TSUNOOKI Takio
UEHARA Torashige
YAMAGIDA Kenjuro
YASUDA Tetsumatsu
YOSHIDA Saburo
YOSHIMURA Tadashi

D. Analysis of the Society's Officers and Personnel.

1. KAICHO (Chairman):

According to Article XVII of the Constitution, the Chairman was recommended by the Chief of the Cabinet Board of Information. TANI Masayuki selected TOKUTOMI Iichiro, veteran 79 year old nationalist in the field of journalism.

2. SEIJI RIJI (Managing Director) and JUNI RIJI (Standing Directors):
According to Article XIX of the Constitution the Managing Director and the Standing Directors were selected by the chairman. TOKUTOMI Iichiro chose as Managing Director the extremely active ultra-nationalist journalist KANOKOGI Kazunobu and as Standing Directors IZUMI Hiromu, NOMURA Shigeomi and TSUKUI Tatsuo who were likewise prolific writers in the field of Nationalism. In May 1943 TSUKUI's place was filled by SAITO Tadashi, who had published NOMURA's hand-book of Nationalism in 1941.

3. KOUN (Advisors):
According to Article XXIX of the Constitution the Advisors were chosen from among the officers of various related organizations or reputed scholars by recommendation of the Directors and approval of the chairman. Consequently this body of 20 men was comprised of a heterogeneous group of prominent officials, newspaper officials, professors and other scholars. Whereas the group included such well-known nationalists as IIZUMI Teisuke, MATSUI Iwane, OKADA Shumei, SHIRATORI Toshio and SUETSUGU Nobumasa, it likewise contained such liberals as HASEGAWA Manjiro and SUGIMORI Kejiro. HASEGAWA Manjiro, better known by his pen-name NYOZEMAN (The Easy Going Fellow) has been known as a liberal writer since the days following World War I when he was a member of the editorial staff of the ASAHI. It was because of the writings of NYOZEMAN and his associates that MURAYAMA Ryuei, the paper's president, was tied to a telegraph pole by members of the KOKURYU K.K.I (Amur River Society). In 1935 he was a member of the YUIBUTSU RON KENKYU K.K.I (Materialism Study Society) with HIRANO Yoshitaro and others who were regarded by the police as Communist sympathizers. SUGIMORI was a professor at Waseda University well-known for his liberal views.

4. RIJI (Directors):
According to Article XVIII of the Constitution, Directors were selected by the Chairman from among the members. TOKUTOMI selected a varied group of 27 individuals from various walks of the intellectual life of the nation. Whereas the group included such well-known nationalists as HOZUMI Shiichiro, SAITO Kiyoshi and SOSA Tanetsugu, it likewise included liberals like ICHIKAWA Fusae, the suffragette who had fought for women's rights for 20 years, ONO Seiichiro, professor of law at Tokyo Imperial University, authority on criminal law and author of such books as "Safeguarding of Honor in Criminal Law" and "Development of Japanese Jurisprudence", and SHIMIZU Masamichi, well-known figure in Japanese Christian circles and professor of law at Tohoku Imperial University.

5. SANYO RIJI (Councillor-Directors):
According to Article XXXI of the Constitution, Councillor-

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Directors were appointed by the Chairman from the Department and Section Chiefs of the Cabinet Board of Information. In actual fact, the Chiefs of all departments of the Information Board plus the heads of sections vitally concerned with publicity such as broadcasting and the press became SANYO RIJI.

6. SANJO KAIIN (Patron Members):

According to Article VIII of the Constitution, patron members were people who sympathized with the aims of the organization; who would help in the work and who had been recommended by the Directors Meeting and had been approved by the Chairman. To a man, the individuals recommended and approved were the presidents of the large publishing houses, presidents and chairman of the big newspapers, the most prominent men in their field:

- ..K.O Yoshio, President of OBUN SHA (Publishing House)
- ISHIBASHI Tanzan, President of TOYO KEIZAI SHIMPO SHA (Oriental Economist)
- ISHIKAWA Takemi, of SHUFU NO TOMO (Wousewives' Companion)
- ISHIYAMA Kenkichi, Publisher of the "Diamond" (Economic Magazine)
- MASUDA Giichi, Publisher of JITSUGYO NO NIHON (Business World of Japan)
- MURAMATSU Chokyo, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the ASAHI SHIMBUN (Asahi Newspaper)
- NOMURA Shoichi, President of KODAN SHA (Publishing House)
- OHLSHII Shinichi, President of HAKUBUN KAN (Publishing House)
- SHIMONAKA Yasaku, President of CHUO KORON SHA (Publishing House)
- SHIMONAKA Yasaburo, President of HEIBON SHA (Publishing House)
- SHORIKI Matsutaro, President of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN (Yomiuri Newspaper)
- TAKAISHI Shingoro, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the ASAHI MAINICHI (Osaka Daily)
- TAJIMA Osamu, Director of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN (Yomiuri Newspaper)
- YAMAMOTO Sanehiko, President of the KAIZO SHA (Publishing House)

Of this group, the only individual who may be unqualifiedly called a nationalist is SHIMONAKA Yasaburo.

7. SANYO (Councillors):

According to Article XXXII, Councillors were selected from among the officials of related government agencies and officials of related organizations by recommendation of the Directors Meeting and by approval of the Chairman. The individuals selected came from various organizations such as newspapers, press associations, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, societies etc.

8. HYOGIIN (Consultants):

According to Article XXXIII of the Constitution, Consultants were chosen by the Directors Meeting with the approval of the Chairman.

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from among the members of the society. This body of men selected as Consultant apparently because of their ideologies and not because of professional, intellectual or official connections, was the most consistently questionable group in the organization, including in its number such ideological nationalists as FUJISAWA Chikao and FURUYA Yoshisada, such ideological fundamentalists as ASHIZU Nobuhiko and such "direct action" ultra-nationalists as HOMMI Kenichiro of the 7.5 Incident, YASUDA Tetsunosuke of the SHIMPEI TAI Incident, and SHIMURA Rikizo and SUGANAMI Saburo of the 2.26 Incident. 1,000 individuals from various political, official, intellectual and social circles. It is impossible to classify this large group into categories. However, the following list is representative of the many liberals who joined the society because it was either fashionable or necessary to do so in the first and second year of the war:

NAKAYAMA Ichiro, Professor of Economics at Tokyo University of Commerce, at one time associated with the ROHO HA (Labor-Farmer Group) "Professor Group".
GONDA Yasunosuke, Director of the OHLRA Social Problems Research Institute.
SUEKAWA Hiroshi, President of RITSUMEI KAN University, once ousted from Kyoto Imperial University for his liberalism.
TERUOKA Yoshito, President of the Institute of Labor Science.
ROYAMA Masamichi, Chief Editor of the CHUO KORON (Central Review).
TOBITA Seiichi, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University.
ISA Hideo, private secretary to OZAKI Yukio.
OGURA Kinnosuke, president of the MINSHU KAGAKUSHA KYOKAI (Association of Democratic Social Science).

F. Publications.

The society's organ, the GENRON HOKOKU (Save the Country by Speech and publication), of which the first issue was published in September 1943 and which lasted through the war, was rabidly patriotic during the first year, with such men as TOKUTOMI Iichiro, TSUKUI Tatsuo, NOMURA Shigeomi, SOSA Tenetsugu, SAITO Kiyoshi and SHIRATORI Toshio among the most consistent contributors. As the war progressed, more general subjects dealing with public welfare and social problems entered the table of contents. In 1945 the paper shortage reduced the magazine to a flimsy pamphlet of 14 or 15 pages. The April 1945 issue contained two articles NISSHIN NICHIRO-DAI TOU SENKA NO GENRON JIN (Sino-Japanese; Russo-Japanese; Commentators during the Great East Asia War), a discussion between TOKUTOMI Iichiro and IZAWA Hiromu and SEISAN SEN ZAKKI (Miscellaneous Notes on the War of Production) by MORIYASU Shinjiro.

G. Activities:

Study of the GENRON HOKOKU Magazine leaves no doubt that the organi-

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zation was very active during the first years of the war, holding frequent meetings of the Directors and the Consultants, sponsoring debates, discussions and committee meetings. TOKUTOMI Iichiro remained a sort of figure-head of the organization except for his contributions to the GENRON HOKOKU, for KUROKOGI Kazunobu or TSUKUI Tatsuo invariably presided at meetings. Attendance at meetings was small. For example the 4th Directors Meeting held on 26 April 1943 was attended by only 13 of the 28 Directors plus 2 of the 3 Inspectors and 5 men from the Board of Information. At the 1st meeting of the SHISO SEN TAIISAKU IIN KAI (Thought War Planning Committee) on 25 June 1943 only 31 of the 62 Committee members appointed, put in an appearance. A series of lectures, KAIIN KENKYU KAI (Member's Study Society) held in June 1943 attracted an attendance of only 32. As time went on meetings were less frequent and attendance smaller.

H. Evaluation:

The D.I. NIPPON GENRON HOKOKU KAI (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve-The-Country Association) was a patriotic organization formed a year after the outbreak of the Great East Asia War as a psychological influence in war-time Japanese life. It was an extremely undemocratic institution in that the Chairman, appointed by the Chief of the Cabinet Information Board, selected the Managing Directors, the Standing Directors and the Directors who in turn selected the other officers and members with the Chairman's approval. Indicative of the autocratic control exercised by the Managing Director and the Standing Directors was their concurrent occupancy of other key positions:

KUROKOGI Kazunobu, Managing Director
JINBU KYOKU CHO (Chief of Business Affairs Bureau)
TSUKUI Tatsuo, Standing Director
SOMU KYOKU CHO (Chief of General Affairs Bureau)
IZAWA Hiromu, Standing Director
KIKAKU BU CHO (Chief of Planning Section)
NOMURA Shigeomi, Standing Director
CHOSA BU CHO (Chief of Investigation Section)

It is apparent that the activities of this large, country-wide organization were closely directed by its leaders. It is recommended that association with this organization per se be not considered evidence of militarism, expansionism or ultra-nationalism because the society was semi-official, because the holding of office and membership were contingent upon official, professional social, and intellectual position, because many well-known liberals became members and indeed officers because participation was patriotic and fashionable. It is recommended that officers and members be judged on their individual merits because the nationalists in the group show their colors plainly in their various activities in other fields.

E

Article from Pacific Stars and Stripes,
3 November 1945

Yanks Seize Former Chief Of
Japanese Secret Police

'Thought Control'
Creator Arrested.

(Pacific Stars and Stripes, November 3, 1945)

TOKYO (UP)-----American authorities have arrested Genki Abe former head of the dreaded Japanese Secret Police, originator of 'thought control' and notorious torture artist whose methods were envied even by the Nazis, it was learned Friday.

Abe served as Superintendent General of the Tokyo metropolitan police board from 1937 to 1939 under the first Konoye Cabinet and was reappointed to the same post in 1940 under the Yonai and Second Konoye Cabinet Ministry was established.

He became Minister of Home Affairs last April and served for the duration of the Suzuki Cabinet.

Abe's arrest terminated a long reign of terror and intellectual warfare which extended through the Far East, resulting in the torture and deaths of thousands of liberals, pacifists, christians and foreigners.

During the war he headed the Tonari-gumi, or neighborhood associations which extended to China, the Philippines and Southeast Asia.

Abe assumed absolute dictatorial powers of arrest which ignored the formalities of indictment and proper trial. He obtained countless confessions through torture such as the water treatment, beating, stringing up by the thumbs and starvation.

He organized some 8,000,000 Japanese into a nationwide espionage system of neighborhood associations in which even children were enlisted to spy on their parents and neighbors.

He directed military education and ultra-nationalism of Japanese youth by dominating the education ministry and promulgated Shintoism, bushido and other codes of warfare.

Excerpt from radio talk by Mr. Yoshio Shiga
of the Nippon Communist Party

TRANSLATION

Excerpt from radio talk by Mr. Yoshio Shiga of the Nippon Communist Party.

(From the Tokyo Broadcasting Station
at 8:40 p.m., 24 October 1945)

Announcer Shimura: "What is your impression about such things
as secret police or secret gendarmerie?"

Mr. Shiga: "It is what is called political police or political gendarmerie. This institution is to be abolished by the order of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allief Forces. Such abolition is however a superficial one. The truth is that it is still in existence. I think I can enumerate a variety of facts about it. Even if those who are now secret police officers were dismissed, there are the followers of Genki Abe. These followers at one time numbered more than half of the chiefs of the police stations in the Tokyo district. At present they number more than one-third. These men are those who had formerly served in the Special Higher Police. So even if the Special Higher Police Division were abolished, the same work would be carried on by the whole police machinery. Further, what is called secret gendarmerie is evidently still carrying in their activities. They are doing work hidden everywhere. Even though those activities on the surface are stopped, so long as these secret police and secret gendarmerie exist, the freedom of people would be subjected to interception, perturbation, and surveillance."

Certain Facts Concerning the Former Home Minister,
Genki Abe.

Certain Facts Concerning the Former Home Minister,
Genki Abe.

(Document submitted to CIS on 16 November 1945, by KOIZUMI Goro,
Director of the Police Bureau, Home Ministry)

With regard to the former Home Minister, Mr. Genki Abe, who is now at the Omori Detention camp, stories have been circulated through newspapers and the radio, which seem to require correction in order to prevent possible misunderstandings.

1. Mr. Genki Abe was not, as alleged, the superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police Board under the Tojo Cabinet.

In the news reports appearing in the Mainichi Shimbun and Nippon Sangyo Keizai, of 30 October 1945, dealing with the Allied order for the detention of Mr. Abe, he is styled as "Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police Board at the time of the Tojo Cabinet". But this is wrong. It is true that he has served as the Superintendent General of Metropolitan Police Board, but it was under the first Konoye Cabinet from 1937 to 1939 and under Yonai Cabinet and the second Konoye Cabinet in 1940.

2. Mr. Genki Abe was neither the originator nor the "Boss" of the Special Higher Police of the "secret police", much less a "torture artist".

(1) Mr. Yoshio Shiga of the Japan Communist Party in his radio talk on 24 October, 1945, 8:40 P.M., brought out charges to the effect that Mr. Abe had been the "boss" of the "secret police", and the Special Higher Police, and that he had, and still have, under him a large number of followers in the police force, who even after the abolition of the Special Higher Police are interfering with the freedom of the people.

(2) The Pacific Stars and Stripes of 3 November, 1945, under the heading: "Thought Control Creator Arrested", reported in detail about the arrest of Mr. Abe, describing him as former head of the dreaded Japanese Secret Police, originator of "thought control" and notorious torture artist whose methods were envied even by the Nazis", and saying that "Abe's arrest terminated a long reign of terror and intellectual warfare which extended through the Far East---". This article was reproduced in the Yomiuri and Nippon Sangyo Keizai of 5 November.

The radio talk as well as the newspaper article as cited above are gross misrepresentations of facts. It is true that Mr. Abe has occupied posts in the Special Higher Police, namely from December 1925 to November 1926 as head of the Special Higher Police Station of Aichi Prefecture, and from June 1932 to April 1936, as head of the Special Higher Police Division of the Metropolitan Police Board. But it was twenty to ten years ago and before the outbreak of the China Affair.

A word explanation may be given regarding the Special Higher Police although it no longer exists. The Special Higher Police was by no means a "secret police" of any kind; but along with the criminal police, the traffic police, the public moral police, and the economic affairs police, it was one of the branches of the Police Service and operated under the Criminal Law, the Public Peace Police Law (this law is now undergoing revision), and the Public Peace Preservation Law (this law has been repealed) to suppress such extremist movements as were considered a menace to national security. Offenders were arrested under the direction of a public prosecutor as in the case of control of ordinary crimes.

Consequently the officials of the Special Higher Police were not appointed, nor did they discharge their duties, under any special formula. And, like other police officials, they were transferred from one branch to another as occasion required. There has existed in the Japanese police system no "secret" organ under the name of "Special Higher Police".

History of the Special Higher Police: At first the Public Peace Section or the Higher Police Section in the prefectural government was charged with the control of radical movements as well as general crimes. (In the Metropolitan Police Board, the Special Higher Police Section was first established in 1910). As the communist movements became increasingly intensified, in each of the ten prefectural governments of Hokkaido, Kyoto, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Aichi, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, Nagano and in the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board there was established in or about 1924 the Special Higher Police Section to control these movements. In summer, 1928, a Special Higher Police Section was established in every other prefecture subsequent to the March 15 Incident of that year. The aggravation after 1926 of the social conditions caused a sudden rise of ultra-nationalist movements, culminating in 1932 in the May 15 Incident in which Navy and Army officers played a principal role. In order to meet this disquieting situation, the Metropolitan Police Board enlarged the hitherto existing organization into the Special Higher Police Division.

It so happened that Mr. Genki Abe, who was then the chief of the Educational Affairs Division of Yamagata Prefecture, was appointed the first chief of this new Division of the Metropolitan Police Board. He is no way the originator of the Special Higher Police or thought control police nor is he the head of any secret police. Mr. Abe left

the said post after the February 26 Incident of 1936 and was appointed chief of the General Affairs Division of Shizuoka Prefecture. It is about ten years ago from now when he held the said post of chief of the Special Higher Police Division; and most of the staff officers, who were under him at that time, have already retired from the police service.

The allegation therefore that Mr. Abe's personal followers in large numbers are still active, is totally unfounded. The special higher police operated, as stated in the foregoing paragraphs, just like other branches of police, under higher police authorities, the Minister of Home Affairs or the Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry, while in such cases as pertaining to judicial police it acted without exception under the direction of the public prosecutor, the service could not possibly be manipulated by the will or thought of an individual.

In short, though Mr. Abe has in the past served in the Special Higher Police in Aichi Prefecture and in the Metropolitan Police Board, and later occupied the other police posts as Chief of the Public Peace Section, Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board, yet all of the above posts were held either before the China Affair occurred or before the year 1940. In recent years, especially during the War, with the exception of having assumed the duty of general supervision of police as Home Minister in Suzuki's Cabinet whose term came to an end with the termination of the war, he has never affiliated himself either directly or indirectly with the Special Higher Police or any "secret police". As to the newspaper allegations that Mr. Abe is "the notorious torture artist whose methods were envied even by the Nazis", and that "He obtained countless confessions through torture such as the water treatment, beating, stringing up by thumbs and starvation." They are absolutely unfounded in fact. Even granting that there might have been among the large number of the Special Higher Police personnel some who, in examining suspects, administered torture, this was never done by order of such senior officer as the head of a Section or by order of the Home Ministry. It is absurd to imagine that Mr. Abe should have caused or encouraged his subordinates to resort to torture.

3. The Stars and Stripes of 3 November reports, "During the war he headed the neighborhood associations which extended to China, the Philippines and Southeast Asia", and "He organized some 8,000,000 Japanese into a nationwide espionage system of neighborhood associations (The article was reprinted in the Yomiuri and Nippon Sangyo Keizai of 5 November). This statement is quite erroneous and must have emanated from ignorance of the character of the Tonari-Gumi or Neighborhood associations, whose principal objective is the promotion

of mutual aid between neighbors, and which are chiefly utilized for the distribution of foodstuffs and other rationed commodities.

4. The Stars and Stripes of 3 November says further: "He directed military education and ultra-nationalism of Japanese youth by dominating the education ministry and promulgated Shintoism, bushido and other codes of warfare". (This was reprinted in the Yomiuri and Nippon Sangyo Keizai of 5 Nov.) The statement is contrary to fact, for Mr. Abe has in the past neither held a post in the Education Ministry nor controlled education in charge of the Education Ministry, nor has he ever preached or written books on Shintoism or bushido.

SECRET

NAME: ABE, Genki.

PRESENT STATUS: Confined in Sugamo Prison.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

SUBJECT made a career as a civil servant with emphasis on the law enforcing agencies. From 1932 to 1940 he held a key position in one capacity or another in the Police Branch of the Home Ministry. From 1937 to 1940 he was Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board. He was a member of the IRAA Investigation Committee, May 1941. From December 1941 to November 1943 (the time it was abolished) he served as Vice President of the Cabinet Planning Board. He was Home Minister in the SUZUKI Cabinet.

REMARKS:

SUBJECT's importance in the preparation and initiation of a war of aggression by long service in the Metropolitan Police cannot be over-emphasized. He was in office in the crucial years when the military clique was ruthlessly stamping out, through the Home Office and police, all semblance of freedom of thought and expression in Japan. Later, as Vice President of the Planning Board in the TOJO Cabinet, he was a key figure in the regimentation of the entire economic and industrial strength of the country behind the war effort. 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 be tried before an International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

SECRET