

REPORT ON : The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai  
(National Policy Research Institute)

PREPARED BY : Lt. Eric W. Fleisher  
Investigator, I.P.S.

DATE : 4 June 1947

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, a little heard of organization with the outward appearance of a group devoted to the discussion and study of current events has since 1937 played an extremely important part in advising the various departments in regards national policy, the administration of conquered territory and the utilization of the natural resources and materials available in territories already occupied by Japan, and in those that the association considered should be occupied. Its membership consisted mostly of second rate politicians who were devoted to the cause of Japan ruling not only Asia, but of making the Pacific Ocean a "Mare Nostrum" by occupying Alaska and certain countries of South America along the Pacific Coast and thereby spreading Japan's influence into the interior of South America and through the West Coast of the United States. Lacking in power, themselves, the members of the Association sought to influence the greater political figures of the day and to gain the support of those that favored their policy of aggression and conquest, which they did with considerable success. Such men as MOTO, Akira; KAYA, Okinori; SATO, Kenryo; SUZUKI, Teiichi; GOTO, Shigenori; KISHI; TAKAHASHI; GOTO, Fumio; ABE, Nobuyuki; ISOGAYA; SHIMOMURA; HORIUCHI; SAKURAI; KOPAYASHI, Seizo; ARITA, Hachiro; IWAKURO, Tokue; SHIRAYAMA, Kaneshiro; MATSUMURA; ARISUE, Seizo; NAGAI, Yatsuji; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru; and other influential men were affiliated with the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai and many of them made speeches at the meetings or attended them for the purpose of informing the society of recent developments in the political scene in Japan, in the occupied areas, and abroad.

In spite of the fact that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai claimed to be a private organization under no outside influence, most of its financial backing came from the secret funds or "Kimitsuhi" of the various ministries and departments of the Government and from the larger private concerns. In the early days these contributions rarely exceeded five thousand yen, but later, especially after the outbreak of the "Greater East Asia War" contributions were rarely less and usually well over five thousand yen. The War Ministry and Navy Ministry were the most regular contributors and gave the greatest amounts, but the Greater East Asia Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Cabinet Bureau of Information, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry also gave their support. Out of the almost one hundred private companies that gave financial backing to the KKK, Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Asano, Ayakawa, Sumitomo, Tokyo Shibaura Denki and Osaka Seitatsu are the most well known. Extra amounts were collected from these sources on other occasions for special projects. In the end of 1941, or the beginning of 1942, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on their "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia."



For this project Muto, Akira of the Military Affairs Bureau gave the KKK 20,000 yen out of secret funds, and the same amount was received from Oka, Keijun of the Navy. The Foreign Office and the Cabinet Bureau of Information contributed 20,000 yen but this time only 5,000 yen was received from the Greater East Asia Ministry. From private companies 200,000 yen was collected.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, although not organized into definite sections for the study of various areas, did have specialists in each field and committees were formed whenever a project was undertaken, headed by these specialists. For example, specialists studying relations with the United States were Ishida, Reisuke (Mitsui Bussan); Tojima (Mitsui Bussan); Isogaye, Reisuke; and Sato, Naotake; while Okura, Kinmochi; and Kuroda, Kakuchi were the outstanding specialists on Russia.

The sources of information available to the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai were so extensive that no civilian, none government organization could ever have come near it. Much of this information was gathered from prominent members and their more influential friends, but documents too, from government ministries were in the possession of the society. Through Muto, Akira; Yatsugi, Kazuo of the KKK, was able to acquire and retain in his possession many documents of the Military Affairs Bureau, classified as "Top Secret." Yatsugi obtained documents through Muto as Muto was a good personal friend of his, but information was procured from other government ministries and from other high officials. This information was used in drawing up the various plans put out by the KKK.

In regards the United States a committee was formed in 1939 and functioned through 1941 studying U.S.-Japanese relations and conditions in the United States. The KKK published a full report in 1940 on its findings. So thorough was the knowledge of this committee that it was even familiar with the fortification of the Mandated Islands, something that was known only to a circle of the top ranking military and naval men. The material and statistics published by other societies, such as the Showa Kenkyu Kai and the Towa Kenkyu Kai was available to the KKK. An organization known as the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu (Investigation and Research Mobilization Headquarters) acted as liaison between the many associations. Okura, Kinmochi; senior member of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was president of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu and Kanamori, Tokujiro, Chief of the Political Section of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was one of the Directors of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu.

By the end of 1941 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had worked on plans to utilize the facilities of the South Seas, Eastern Russia, Alaska, Canada, Central America, South America and India. Many members, influential sponsors, and associates thought that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone too far. Even Muto was opposed to including India although he approved of evicting the British from Asia. Regardless, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone ahead with these plans, some of which were later adopted in a modified form, to suit the Army, and the entire area was called the "East Asia Sphere."



In the spring of 1942 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on its "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia." There were approximately ten different sections covering an extremely wide scope doing research on this subject. Yatsugi, Kazuo (IPS witness) was the administrative head of the project, and was responsible for financing it. Takahashi, Kamegichi was the chief investigator and Kanamori, Tokujiro was in charge of the Political Section. At first the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai received much support from the different ministries and from high officials in the Government, but as the future of the "Greater East Asia Sphere" became more and more uncertain this support decreased. The plan was finally completed and a final report published, but it was never adopted, for by this time the tide of battle had turned against Japan and she had her hands full just trying to hang on to what territory she had. With this change in the fortunes of war the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai became less and less active. Government circles became more reluctant to give out information and documents were not easily obtained. Government agencies were no longer receptive to advice or plans for the future as they had their hands full with the War and its outcome. Although by 1944 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had lost its influence and had become almost inactive, it nevertheless carried on its meetings and still remained well informed in almost every field. Prominent members of the KKK were familiar even with secrets such as the profits from the opium trade. Satomi, head of the hong at Shanghai, sent the profits to Suzuki, Teiichi who placed them in Tojo's secret fund.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai continued from 1944, when it lost its influence until the end of the War, when it was dissolved, as an organization that was extremely well informed on all matters and could be called on at all times should its need arise.

The foregoing report is based upon the interrogations of Yatsugi, Kazuo and Okura, Kinmochi conducted in June 1946. Okura was again interrogated on 27 May 1947 by this investigator prior to this writing. Documents published by the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai in the possession of the International Prosecution Section were used as reference and background material in the preparation of this report.

*Eric W. Fleisher*  
 ERIC W. FLEISHER  
 1st Lt. Inf.  
 Investigative Division, I.P.S.



MUTO, Akira

Request by: MATSUI, Iwane

SUGAMO - a defendant. Was Lt. General and Vice Chief of Staff, the Expeditionary Force in Central China, at the time Matsui was CinC of said force.

The facts concerning which this witness can give testimony are: that as Vice Chief of Staff, the Expeditionary Force in Central China in 1937-38, when operations about Shanghai and Nanking occurred, acting on the instructions of Matsui, Iwane, CinC of said force, he endeavored to confine the fighting between Japan and China and prevent it from spreading into large scale operation and protect life and property of Chinese and foreigners, the rights and interests of foreign countries, and every institute of culture; that the purpose of the operations at Shanghai and Nanking was to defend the life and rights of Japanese Nationals in Central China.

Testimony to show no aggression and responsibility of Matsui for any improper treatment of person and property.



MUTO, AKIRA

request by Matsui, I want  
Suzano - a defendant  
Was Lt Genl + Vice Chief of Staff, the Expeditionary  
Force in Central China, at the time of Matsui was  
C in C of said force.

The facts concerning which this witness can give testimony are: That as Vice Chief of Staff, the Expeditionary Force in Central China in 1937-38, when operations about Shanghai and Nanking occurred, acting of the instructions of Matsui, I was C in C of said force, he endeavored to confine the fighting between Japan + China and prevent it from spreading into large scale operation and protect life + property of Chinese and foreigners, the rights + interests of foreign countries, and every institute of culture; that the purpose of the operations at Shanghai and Nanking was to defend the life and rights of Japanese Nationals in Central China.

Testimony to show no aggression and responsibility of Matsui for any improper treatment of person + property.



1 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: WILLIAMS E. EDWARDS  
FROM : DOUGLAS L. WALDORF  
SUBJECT : Defense Witnesses

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witnesses subpoenaed by the Defense:

DEFENDANT - MUTO, Akira

<u>Witness</u>	<u>List of Material Available</u>
SATO, Kenryo	1. Subpoena
OASA, Tadao	1. Subpoena
KAMEI, Kanichiro	1. Subpoena
YAMAMOTO, Kumaichi	1. Subpoena
TERADA, Seiichi	1. Subpoena
NISHIURA, Susumu	1. Subpoena
ISHII, Akiho	1. Subpoena
MATSUI, Qwane	1. Subpoena
NAKAYAMA, Yasuto	1. Subpoena
SAITO, Yoshie	1. Subpoena
HOSHINO, Naoki	1. Subpoena
YUZAWA, Michio	1. Subpoena
TOJO, Hideki	1. Subpoena
IKAWA, Tadao	1. Subpoena
IWAKURO, Hideo	1. Subpoena



1 April 1947

2. In the event that this is not complete, the remainder of the data will be forwarded to you without delay as soon as it is received by this office.

3. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

15 Incls  
(Described above)

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF  
Chief, Investigative Division  
IPS



MEMORANDUM

August 1947

respective campaigns, and express them.

TO:

Mr. Dunigan, Mr. Fihally, Mr. Lopez, Capt. Robinson,

FROM:

William B. Edwards

SUBJECT:

Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts

Citation(s) re the Defendant(s):

Minister of the War, and MOTO, as Chief, Military Affairs Bureau, greatly influenced MOTO from the very point of view.

**MOTO, MOTO**

A series of interrogations has been conducted in connection with an investigation re alleged abuses and corrupt practices surrounding the uses made of Secret Funds by the Defendants and others, during the last War. The transcripts of such interrogations have been placed on file in the Investigative Division, Room #386.

Mr. Sutton

The information briefly referred to below came to our attention in this manner. Because of your interest in the Defendant(s) it is being cited for your reference.

The essence of the information is as follows:

**SASAKAWA, Ryoichi**, stated that he harbored ill feeling toward the accused **MOTO** because he had been instrumental in bringing about the **SUISEN SENKYO**, or the "recommended election." According to **SASAKAWA**, the Army openly recommended candidates whom they favored because it was known such candidates would sponsor and vote for the various programs initiated by the militaristic cliques. On the other hand, however, the Army could not prevent those who were known to be anti-militarists from campaigning, but if they did so, the Army was instrumental in having the Home Ministry police throughout Japan interfere with their

The pertinent answers will be found in the transcript of the interrogation of \_\_\_\_\_

dated \_\_\_\_\_ **SASAKAWA, Ryoichi** page(s) \_\_\_\_\_ (at seq).

10 April 1947

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respective campaigns, and suppress them.

According to SASAKAWA, the defendants TOJO and HUTO primarily were instrumental in effecting the SUISEN SENRYO. This was in connection with the "War Diet" election in the spring of 1942. SASAKAWA had no proof of these assertions other than to point out that TOJO was Prime Minister at the time, and HUTO, as Chief, Military Affairs Bureau, greatly influenced TOJO from the Army point of view.

Copy to: Mr. Tavenner  
Mr. Sutton



MEMORANDUM

7 August 1947

TO: Mr. Lester G. Dunigan, Mr. Fihelly  
FROM: William E. Edwards  
SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts  
Citation(s) re the Defendant(s): **TOJO**

A series of interrogations has been conducted in connection with an investigation re alleged abuses and corrupt practices surrounding the uses made of Secret Funds by the Defendants and others, during the last War. The transcripts of such interrogations have been placed on file in the Investigative Division, Room #386.

The information briefly referred to below came to our attention in this manner. Because of your interest in the Defendant(s) it is being cited for your reference.

The essence of the information is as follows:

Please refer to my memorandum to Messrs. Sutton and Dunigan, dated 12 June 1947, re alleged shipments of money derived from opium traffic in China to Defendant TOJO. In this same connection, reference also is made to the following interrogation transcripts:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>
HOSOKAWA, Morisada	1 May 1947
KAWASAKI, Yutaka	13 May 1947
	21 May 1947
SATOMI, Hajime	21 May 1947

The pertinent questions and answers will be found in the transcript of the interrogation of \_\_\_\_\_

dated See above, at page(s) \_\_\_\_\_ (ot soq).

Copy to: Mr. Frank S. Tavenner  
Mr. David N. Sutton  
Mr. A. A. Sandusky  
Judge Che-Chun Hsiang



MEMORANDUM

August 1947

TO: **Mr. Dunigan, Mr. Fihelly**  
FROM: William E. Edwards  
SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts  
Citation(s) re the Defendant(s):  
~~XXX~~ **TOJO**

A series of interrogations has been conducted in connection with an investigation re alleged abuses and corrupt practices surrounding the uses made of Secret Funds by the Defendants and others, during the last War. The transcripts of such interrogations have been placed on file in the Investigative Division, Room #386.

The information briefly referred to below came to our attention in this manner. Because of your interest in the Defendant(s) it is being cited for your reference.

The essence of the information is as follows:

When discussing the reported bribes, or financial subsidies, extended to many of the candidates for the Diet during the campaign of April 1942, SASAKAWA, Ryoichi, stated that the yen was distributed among candidates by ABE, Nobuyuki. When asked if he was aware that ABE had obtained the yen from the secret war funds, he replied that he could not state that to be a fact, but added that there was no other source from whence ABE could have obtained the money. To support his statement on this score, SASAKAWA pointed out that ABE is TOJO's senior, and added that unless the money had come from

(See attached page)  
The pertinent questions and answers will be found in the transcript of the interrogation of \_\_\_\_\_

dated SASAKAWA, Ryoichi, at page(s) 17 (of seq).  
10 April 1947



secret war funds (over which TOJO, as War Minister, had control) there would have been no reason why ABE should have concurred with all of TOJO's views and proposals.

(NOTE: SASAKAWA's deduction on this score is confirmed by General TANAKA, Ryukichi's, statement made early last February to the effect that ABE, Nobuyuki, had been employed by the defendants TOJO and NUTO and other members of the clique as a go-between in distributing secret war funds to various politicians in order that the militarists might manipulate and gain control of the Diet. Others who have been interrogated since have shared this opinion.)

Copy to: Mr. Tavenner  
Mr. Sutton



*Dill*

MEMORANDUM

7 August 1947

TO: Mr. Lester C. Dunigan, Mr. Fihelly

FROM: William E. Edwards

SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts  
Citation(s) re the Defendant(s): **TOJO**

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HOSOKAWA, Morisada	1 May 1947
KAWASAKI, Yutaka	13 May 1947
	21 May 1947
SATOMI, Hajime	21 May 1947

The pertinent questions and answers will be found in the transcript of the interrogation of \_\_\_\_\_

See above  
dated \_\_\_\_\_, at page(s) \_\_\_\_\_ (of seq).

Copy to: Mr. Frank S. Tavenner  
Mr. David M. Sutton  
Mr. A. A. Sanducky  
Judge Che-Chun Hsiang



MEMORANDUM

August 1947

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TO:

FROM: ~~Mr. Dunigan, Mr. Fihelly, Mr. Lopez, Capt. Robinson~~  
William E. Edwards  
Mr. Edwards

SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts  
Citation(s) re the Defendant(s):

**TOJO, MUTO**

A series of interrogations has been conducted in connection with an investigation re alleged abuses and corrupt practices surrounding the uses made of Secret Funds by the Defendants and others, during the last War. The transcripts of such interrogations have been placed on file in the Investigative Division, Room #386.

The information briefly referred to below came to our attention in this manner. Because of your interest in the Defendant(s) it is being cited for your reference.

The essence of the information is as follows:

**URMATSUE, Toma**, retired from the Navy with the rank of Admiral in 1931. In 1936 and 1937 he was twice defeated in election for the Diet. URMATSUE claimed that his failures in these two campaigns were attributable to the fact that he was not affiliated with any one of the "flourishing parties" even though he was regarded as a militarist. However, URMATSUE ran again for a seat in the House of Representatives in the campaign of April 1942 (the War Diet) and was elected.

~~Former General TANAKA, Hachichi, had informed this office that he knew that Admiral URMATSUE was one of the many successful~~  
The pertinent questions and answers will be found in the transcript of the interrogation of URMATSUE.  
(See attached page)

dated \_\_\_\_\_, at page(s) \_\_\_\_\_ (of seq).

**URMATSUE, Toma**  
8 May 1947

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candidates in the April 1942 election who had received financial assistance for the campaign from War Ministry secret funds. TANAKA pointed out that sometime after the election he had attended a party held in Army Hall and that during the course of the evening Admiral UEMATSUE had engaged him in an informal conversation, during the course of which he thanked TANAKA for making the ¥ 5,000 in War Ministry KIMITSUHI (secret funds) available for the campaign. TANAKA states that he pointed out to UEMATSUE that he did not have him (TANAKA) to thank but that he should express his gratitude to the accused MUTO, who at that time was Chief, Military Affairs Bureau. TANAKA then was Chief, Military Service Section, and he states that he was convinced at the time that ADMIRAL UEMATSUE mistakenly thanked him while laboring under the delusion that TANAKA was Chief, Military Affairs Bureau. It was generally known among the subsidized candidates that the Chief, Military Affairs Bureau, (MUTO) was responsible for having made the War Ministry secret funds available to ABE, Nobuyuki, for distribution among the candidates which were hand-picked by the TOJO clique.

When informed about this incident, Admiral UEMATSUE acknowledged the fact that he had learned that his campaign managers had received ¥ 5,000 from ABE's political organization. In this connection, UEMATSUE asserted that he believed that the accused TOJO had asked ABE "to run the selection of nominees in this manner in order to prepare the grounds for the organization of the IRAPS, which was organized after the elections. This was in keeping with his 'one party for one country.'" However, in addition to his contention that he believed TOJO was seeking "to simplify the elections mainly because of war," UEMATSUE also agreed that the TOJO military clique sought at the time of the April 1942 election to gain control of the Diet through careful selection of the candidates.

When asked what his understanding might be with respect to the criteria employed by the accused MUTO and ABE in the selection of the hand-picked candidates, UEMATSUE professed that he had "no idea what criterion was used, and I can't guess how the candidates were chosen."

UEMATSUE claimed that he did not realize the ¥ 5,000 received by his campaign managers had come from War Ministry secret funds until his meeting with TANAKA, Ryukichi, at the Army Hall party referred to above. According to UEMATSUE at that time TANAKA did not say that either he (TANAKA) or General MUTO had turned the War Ministry secret funds over to General ABE, but merely had informed UEMATSUE that the funds had been made available by the Military Affairs Bureau. UEMATSUE did admit, however, that he realizes that the accused MUTO was Chief, Military Affairs Bureau, at that time.



UEMATSUE was asked the following two additional questions: First, being a retired Navy admiral did he not think it strange that Army secret funds had been made available to him for campaign purposes; second, did he not question the propriety of War Ministry secret funds being disbursed for political campaign purposes. In answer to first question, UEMATSUE pointed out that he had retired from the Naval service in 1934 and so considered himself completely divorced therefrom. In answer to the second question, UEMATSUE said that "I did think it was rather odd that this money which was to be spent on the war had been contributed to the money used for election campaigns."

Finally, UEMATSUE alleged that it was not until he heard TANAKA, Ryukichi, testify in the instant trial that he knew that the ¥ 5,000 which his campaign managers had received had come from the accused MUTO as Chief, Military Affairs Bureau.

Copy to: Mr. Tavenner  
Mr. Sutton

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MEMORANDUM

19 August 1947

TO: **Mr. Dunigan, Mr. Fihelly, Mr. Lopes, Capt. Robinson,**  
**Mr. Edwards**

FROM: William E. Edwards

SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts  
Citation(s) re the Defendant(s):

**TOJO - MOTO**

A series of interrogations has been conducted in connection with an investigation re alleged abuses and corrupt practices surrounding the uses made of Secret Funds by the Defendants and others, during the last War. The transcripts of such interrogations have been placed on file in the Investigative Division, Room #386.

The information briefly referred to below came to our attention in this manner. Because of your interest in the Defendant(s) it is being cited for your reference.

The essence of the information is as follows:  
**YASUMI, Saburo, retired from the Naval service in 1931. In 1932 he was elected to the House of Representatives in the Diet and launched upon a political career during the period extending from February 1932 to sometime in 1942. YASUMI was an active leader in a political organization known as SHIYUKAI. When the YOKUSAN SHIYUKAI was organized in 1942, YASUMI became one of the directors, or SOMU, in which capacity he had served in the SHIYUKAI. When the NIHONSHIYUKAI was formed in March 1942, YASUMI succeeded to the post of SOMU, or director, in that organization, likewise. Thus, it will**  
(See attached page)

The pertinent questions and answers will be found in the transcript of the interrogation of \_\_\_\_\_

**YASUMI, Saburo**  
dated 24 April 1947, at page(s) 5 (of seq).



be seen that the Subject assumed a role of leadership in these successive political organizations from the year following his retirement from the Navy and his election to the Diet until the end of the hostilities.

It has been ascertained during the course of this interrogation that the permanent SOMU were responsible for the fixing of all policies of the political organizations under consideration and also were supposedly most familiar with the fiscal affairs of such organizations.

When questioned with respect to what knowledge YASUMI had regarding the receipts of Army secret funds for use in financing the political campaigns of members of his political organizations who sought election to the Diet, YASUMI, among other things, stated that toward the end of the TOJO Cabinet there was a rumor circulating to the effect that the Army was handing out bribes in order to bring about the election of their own chosen candidates. YASUMI claims that upon becoming familiar with this rumor, as a SOMU in the political organizations, he openly stated, as he had done on prior occasions, that he was opposed to the political organizations of Japan receiving money from Government sources. YASUMI stated that because of this open statement the KEMPEI TAI came to investigate him as being an anti-militarist.

YASUMI stated that he understood that ABE, Nobuyuki, had charge of distributing money among political candidates which had been obtained from Government sources, including War Ministry secret funds. He added that after the April 1942 election (NOTE: there appears to be a mistake in the transcript of the interrogation, in that the 1941 election is repeatedly referred to whereas the interrogators had in mind the War Diet election of 1942), he learned that there had been approximately twenty people associated with an organization known as the YOKUSANSEIJITAISEI-KAKURI TSU IINKAI who were responsible for the handing out of these funds under the direction of ABE, Nobuyuki.

YASUMI denied that he had received ~~some~~ of the ¥ 5,000 Army secret fund hand-outs at the time of the April 1942 election, but admitted that a close friend of his had received such a sum. He refused to divulge the name of his friend stating that there must have been many other candidates who received ¥ 5,000 contributions of War Ministry Secret funds who could be investigated just as well as his friend.

The significance of YASUMI's claim that he had been investigated by the KEMPEI TAI for having openly expressed his opposition to political organizations receiving contributions from Government sources becomes clear when it is borne in mind



that he also pointed out that some twenty people under the direction of ABE, Nobuyuki, were responsible for the distribution of War Ministry secret funds among political candidates. It has been quite clearly established that in this regard ABE, Nobuyuki, was working in close conjunction with the accused TOJO and under his personal direction, as well as that of the accused NUTO, who at that time was Chief, Military Affairs Bureau. The fact that YASUMI had been investigated immediately by the KEMPEI TAI as an anti-militarist because of his opposition to the practice under consideration is indicative of how intent the TOJO clique was upon getting control over the actions of the Diet by financially subsidizing the campaigns of hand-picked candidates.

Copy to: Mr. Tavenner  
Mr. Sutton

WEE/nob