

ANDO 43

(4)

(30)

SECRET

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

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: ANDO Kisaburo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

Note
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section

Date:

6 MAY 1947
GB/CIS/OD:NER/mc

(Attn: Invest. Div.

Lt. Col. R. E. Rudisill)

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

Mr. E. P. Monaghan)

1

1. Curriculum Vitae of ANDO Kisaburo (TAB A) shows that since his retirement as Lt. General in 1932, he has been active in China affairs and in domestic politics. The first Army officer to be appointed Home Minister, he was also influential in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations, holding among other posts those of Vice President of the IRAA and Commandant of the IRA Manhood Group.

2. "Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945", published by the Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D. C., on 21 July 1945, gives ANDO's career as per TAB B.

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

4. Direct and implied charges against ANDO in these two documents (TAB B and TAB C) are that:

a. "ANDO should be apprehended for his part in Japanese expansion in China and in direction of Japanese government affairs during the war".

b. ANDO was "adviser to the North China Political Affairs Committee in Peking".

c. ANDO was "President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association".

d. ANDO was Minister without Portfolio and Home Minister in the TOJO Cabinet.

5. In addition official records show that ANDO:

a. Held the following posts in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations:

(1) Vice President, IRAA, Oct 1941-Jun 1943

(2) Secretary General, IRAA, Oct-Dec 1941

(3) Commandant, Great Japan IRA Manhood Group, Jan 1942-Apr 1943

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- (4) Chairman, Central Cooperation Conference, IRAA, Jul 1942-Apr 1943
- (5) Member of three IRAPS preparatory committees in 1942:
 - (a) IRA Political Structure Conference
 - (b) IRA Political Consolidation Preparatory Committee
 - (c) IRAPS Special Committee
- (6) Member, IRAPS
 - b. Was Advisor in the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League).
 - c. Member, DAI TOA KENSETSU SHINGI KAI (Great East Asia Establishment Deliberative Council), 1942.
 - d. Member, SO KEEKI UNDO RENRAKU HOMBU (National General Inspiration Movement Liaison Headquarters), 1944.
 - e. President, ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI (Veterans Society).

6. Investigation of ANDO and his activities reveals that:

a. ANDO, in June 1939, was appointed advisor to the CHUNG HUA MIN KUO HSIN MIN HUI (Chinese Republic Peoples Association; Japanese name: CHUKA MINKOKU SHIMMIN KAI) in Peiping. This was a subsidiary organ under the Chinese Provisional Government. The KOA IN (China Affairs Board), which was established in December 1938, was the organ in Tokyo through which Japanese military policy vis-a-vis China found expression. The Chinese Provisional Government was also established in December 1938, and the KOA IN worked through this government. ANDO, as advisor, and later in December 1939, as Vice President of one of the Provisional Government's subsidiaries, was in a position to further Japanese military policies in China. Apparently it is this position of ANDO's as Vice President of the Peoples Association which is meant in TAB C, where it is stated that he was Vice President of the North China Political Affairs Committee in Peiping.

b. ANDO was recalled from China in October 1941 to become Vice President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. He did not hold the position of President of the IRAA as stated in TAB C. His positions in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations were as follows:

- (1) FUKU SOSAI (Vice President) TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (IRAA), Oct 41-Jun 43

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- (2) JIMU SOCHO (Secretary General) TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (IRAA), Oct-Dec 1941
- (3) DANCHO (Commandant), DAI NIPPON YOKUSAN SONEN DAN (Great Japan Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group), Jan 42-Apr 43
- (4) CHUO KYORYOKU KAIGI CHO (Chairman, Central Cooperation Conference), TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (IRAA), Jul 42-Apr 43
- (5) Member of three preparatory committees of the YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (IRAPS), in May 1942
 - (a) YOKUSAN SEIJI TAISEI KYOGIKAI (IRA Political Structure Conference)
 - (b) YOKUSAN SEIJI RYOKU KESSHU JUMBIKAI (IRA Political Consolidation Preparatory Committee)
 - (c) YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI TOKUBETSU IINKAI (IRAPS Special Committee)
- (6) Member, YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (IRAPS)

The significance of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations is shown in the CIS Special Report "War Politics in Japan".

c. In June 1942 ANDO became Minister without Portfolio in the TOJO Cabinet. In April 1943, co-incidentally with the first serious rift in the government since the beginning of the war, ANDO replaced YUZAWA Michio as TOJO's Home Minister, being the first Army man to hold the post. ANDO's life-long military career seems hardly the suitable background for a Home Minister. Undoubtedly his strong position within the military clique may be considered sufficient cause for his becoming a member of the Cabinet. ANDO's early connection with the TOJO family, (he served under Premier TOJO's father during the Russo-Japanese War), may also have been a contributing factor. As Home Minister, he automatically held the post of Director of Air Defense General Headquarters.

d. ANDO's interest in greater East Asia affairs continued after his return from China. He was an Advisor in the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League) (TAB D), amalgamation of sixty-odd societies concerned with overseas affairs, and was a member of the Cabinet committee, the DAI TOA KENSETSU SHINGI KAI (Great East Asia Establishment Deliberative Council) (TAB F). This latter organization was organized

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	to discuss plans for the consolidation of Asia into a compact Japanese sphere, and was a forerunner of the Greater East Asia Ministry.		
	e. ANDO was a member of the SO KEKKI UNDO RENRAKU HOMBU (National General Inspiration Movement Liaison Headquarters) (TAB E), formed in March 1944 to correlate activities between the IRA groups and the government.		
	f. ANDO's position as President of the ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI (Veterans Society) seems only to be the nominal post of a high-ranking military man as head of a veterans group not dissimilar to the American Legion, although perhaps possessed of more government backing.		
	7. In summary, ANDO's activities after his retirement from the Army fall into three categories, his activities in China, his activities in the IRA organizations, and his activities as a member of TOJO's Cabinet. Unless sufficient additional information about ANDO'S China activities is uncovered to provide a basis for indictment, and unless it is decided to make ANDO's IRA activity the basis for charges, CIS/G-2 recommends that ANDO be released from internment without preference of charges.		
	TAB A - Curriculum Vitae of ANDO Kisaburo TAB B - Extract from "Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945" TAB C - Evaluation of ANDO Kisaburo at time of his arrest TAB D - DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI TAB E - SO KEKKI UNDO RENRAKU HOMBU TAB F - DAI TOA KENSETSU SHINGI KAI		
	<i>for</i> G.S.B. C.A.W.		

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 - (c) IRAPS Special Committee
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 - b. Was Advisor in the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League).
 - c. Member, DAI TOA KENSETSU SHINGI KAI (Great East Asia Establishment Deliberative Council), 1942.
 - d. Member, SO KEKKI UNDO RENRAKU HOMBURU (National General Inspiration Movement Liaison Headquarters), 1944.
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The significance of the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations is shown in the CIS Special Report "War Politics in Japan".

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to discuss plans for the consolidation of Asia into a compact Japanese sphere, and was a forerunner of the Greater East Asia Ministry.

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f. ANDO's position as President of the ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI (Veterans Society) seems only to be the nominal post of a high-ranking military man as head of a veterans group not dissimilar to the American Legion, although perhaps possessed of more government backing.

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TAB B - Extract from "Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945"
TAB C - Evaluation of ANDO Kisaburo at time of his arrest
TAB D - DAI NIPPON KOA SAMEI
TAB E - SO KENKI UNDO RENRAKU HONBU
TAB F - DAI TOA KENSETSU SHINGI KAI

-----C.A.W.-----

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Curriculum Vitae of ANDO Kisaburo (Lt. General, retired)

Curriculum Vitae of ANDO Kisaburo (Lt. General, retired).

- 1879 - Born, Hyogo Prefecture
- Graduated from a Public Trade School (Middle School)
- 1897 - Enlisted in the Army
1898 - Entered Military Academy and studied for a year as an officer candidate
- 1900 - 2d. Lieut. (Infantry)
1901 - Attached to a garrison unit in Formosa
1904-05 - Participated in Russo-Japanese War, attached to the brigade commanded by TOJU Hideki's father
- 1st. Lieut.
- Captain
- 1906 - Attached to Awards and Decorations Sections, Personnel Bureau, War Ministry
- Major
- 1913 - Attached to 33d Infantry Regiment, Nagoya
1914 - Attached to War Ministry
1918 - Lt. Colonel. Sent on three-month tour of inspection of air fields in the U. S.
- 1921 - Colonel. Commander, Korean Infantry Regiment
1922 - Commander, 2d Infantry Regt, Ibaraki Prefecture
1923 - Attached to War Ministry
1927 - Major General. Commander, 30th Infantry Brigade
- 1929 - Attached to 1st Division Headquarters
1932 - Lt. General. Commander, Port Arthur Fortress
1934 - Placed on reserve list
1937 - Recalled to active duty as Commander, Home Unit of the 9th Division
- 1939-41 - President, ZAIGU GUNJIN KAI (Veterans Society)
- In China
- Vice President, CHUNG HUA MIN KUO HSIN MIN HUI (Chinese Republic New People's Association), in Peiping
- Oct 1941-Jun 1943 - FUKU SOSAI (Vice President), TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Society)
- Oct-Dec 1941 - JIMU SOCHO (Secretary General) TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (IRAA)
- Jan 1942-Apr 1943 - DANCHO (Commandant), DAI NIPPON YOKUSAN SONEN DAN (Great Japan Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group)
- 1942-May 1943 - KOMON (Advisor), DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League)
- Jul 1942-Apr 1943 - CHUO KYORYOKU KAIGI CHO (Chairman, Central Cooperation Conference), TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (IRAA)

Curriculum Vitae of ANDO Kisaburo (Lt. General, retired).

- May 1942
- Member of three Preparatory Committees of the YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (IRAPS):
 - a. YOKUSAN SEIJI TAISEI KYOGIKAI (IRA Political Structure Conference)
 - b. YOKUSAN SEIJI RYOKU KESSHU JUMBIKAI (IRA Political Consolidation Preparatory Committee)
 - c. YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI TOKUBETSU IINKAI (IRAPS Special Committee)
- 1942
- 8 Jun 1942-20 Apr 1943
- 20 Apr 1943-22 Jul 1944
- Mar 1944
- Member, YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (IRAPS)
 - Minister-without-Portfolio, TOJO Cabinet
 - Home Minister, TOJO Cabinet
 - Government member, KOKUMIN SO KEKKI UNDO RENRAKU HOMBURU (National General Inspiration Movement Liaison Headquarters)
- Jul 1944-Dec 1945
- 12 Dec 1945
- Member, House of Peers
 - Interned in Sugamo Prison as suspected war criminal

Extract from
"Japanese Government Officials 1937
1945"

SECRET

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

"Lt. General Kisaburo ANDO (Retd.): Former Minister of Home Affairs,
Member House of Peers; Member Supreme Military Council.

1879 Feb.	Born Hyogo Prefecture; 3rd son of Naoki Ando; m. Kita, 3rd daughter of Tomoaki Kuwata
1900	Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry
*	Graduated Military Staff College
*	Served a year in English regiment, Borden Camp
*	Spent some months in New York and Washington
1927 Jul. 26	Major General
1927 Jul. 26	Commander Keelung Fortress, Formosa
*	Commander 30th Infantry Brigade
1932	Military Attache London
1934	Retired
1939	Vice President, Hsin Min Hui (New People's Association), China
1941	Member Supreme Military Council
1941 Nov. 1943	Vice President Imperial Rule Assistance Association
1942	Minister without Portfolio
1943 Apr-Jul.	Minister of Home Affairs, Tojo Cabinet
1944	
1944 July	Member House of Peers
1944	President, Soldiers Protective Society

Address: 9, Shimizu-Cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

Said to be intimate friend of former Premier Tojo. Was first army
man to hold post of Minister of Home Affairs. Rumored at time Ando was
appointed to help crush opposition then arising against Tojo. Served
concurrently as Director General, Air Defense General Headquarters of Home
Ministry."

*Exact dates unknown

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Evaluation of ANDO Kisaburo at the time of his
arrest

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Evaluation of ANDO Kisaburo, Lt. General (retired), at the time of his arrest 12 December 1945.

ANDO Kisaburo, Lt. General (retired).

Graduate of Military Staff College and later director of Military Aviation Technical School, ANDO's career blossomed with Japanese expansion into North China, where he was CIC at Port Arthur and Divisional Commander (1938). Starting with his activity as adviser to the North China Political Affairs Committee in Peking, Vice-President of New People's Association in North China, his political star rose through more and more important appointments: President of Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Nov. 1941-April 1943), Minister of State Without Portfolio (Feb 1942-April 1943), Home Minister (first army man to hold the post, April 1943-July 1944 when he resigned with TOJO), Director of Air Defense General Headquarters of Home Ministry.

In 1942 Domei declared that ANDO's assumption of duty as Minister without Portfolio, the first move to strengthen the TOJO Cabinet, would consolidate the ties between government and people, would lay a still firmer basis for the direction of the people in the consummation of the GEA war. He was a leading member of the Army Clique and an intimate of TOJO, who counted upon his reputation for ruthlessness to stamp out opposition to the Cabinet. He appears on the US War Crimes list prepared by State, War and Navy Departments.

ANDO should be apprehended for his part in Japanese expansion in China and in direction of Japanese government affairs during the war.

He qualifies under Paragraph 7-a. of Joint Staff Basic Directive for Post Surrender Military Government in Japan Proper of 3 Nov., 1945.

DECLASSIFIED
EO. 11652, Sec. 5(D) and 5(D) or (E)
CSD Order, May 3, 1972
By: JFI
NARS Date 8-18-75

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DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI

DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI
(Great Japan Rise Asia League)

The DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI was established on 6 July 1941 as a league of 61 societies interested in one way or another in overseas affairs:

Society

AIKOKUSHA (Love Country Society)
AJIA TAIRIKU KYOKAI (Asiatic Continent Association)
CHUKA MINKOKU HOSEI KENKYUKAI (Central China Republic Law Study Society)
CHUO CHUSAIKI TOHAN (ASAHI) (Central Research Society East Asia Bureau)
CHUO RANMO KYOKAI (Central Manchuria-Mongolia Association)
DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Association)
DAI NIPPON DOSHIKAI (Great Japan League)
DAI NIPPON KAIKYO KYOKAI (Great Japan Mohammedan Association)
DAI NIPPON KEIZAI RENMEI (Great Japan Economics League)
DAI TOA KAITAKU KOCYOSHA KYOKAI (Great East Asia Exploitation of Industry Association)
DAI TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN UNDO KENKYUKAI (Great East Asia Establishment Peoples Movement Study Society)
DAI TOA KYOKAI (Great East Asia Association)
DAI TOA SEINENTAI (Great East Asia Youth Corps)
DAITO BUNKA KYOKAI (Great Eastern Culture Association)
DOJINKAI (Fraternity Society)
DOMEI TOA KENKYUJI I (DOMEI News East Asia Study Society)
GAKUTO SHISEIKAI (Students Sincerity Association)
KAIKYO KENKYUJO (Mohammedan Affairs Study Institute)
KAIYO SEISAKU KENKYUJO (Ocean Policy Study Institute)
KITA SHINA KYOKAI (North China Association)
KOA KENKYUJO (NIPPON DAIGAKU) (Rise Asia Study Institute)
KOA MEIKYO RENMEI (Rise Asia Anti-Communist League)
KOA SEINEN UNDO KOMEI (Rise Asia Youth Movement Headquarters)

Representative

IWATA Ainosuke
KOMORI Sadahisa
MATSUMOTO Joji
OGATA Taketora
HATTA Yoshiaki
MATSUI Iwane
MATSUMOTO Noriaki
HAYASHI Senjuro
ICHIJO Sanetaka
GODO Takuo
TAMAN Kiyoomi
KAWASAKI Saburo
MIKI Suketaka
MATSUDAIRA Yoriyusa
MIYAGAWA Yoneji
FURUNO Inosuke
NAGATA Hidejiro
OKUBO Koji
FUJIMORI Seiichiro
YOSHIZAWA Kenkichi
YAMAGUCHI Mannosuke
IDA Iwakusu
KODAMA Yoshio

DAI NIPPON KOKU DOBUN KAISEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

Society

KOKU UNDO DOBUN KAISEI (Rise Asia Movement League)
KOKURUYUEN KAISEI (Amur Society)
NANPO CHOSU KAI (HOCHI) (Southern Research
Society)
NANYO KYOKAI (South Seas Association)
NANYO SHIBUN KAISEI (South Seas Culture
Association)
NICHINIPPON CHUGO KYOKAI (Japan Manchuria Central
Association)
NICHINIPPON GAKUIN (Japan Thailand Academy)
NIPPON GAKUIN (Sino-Japanese Education Society)
NIPPON JITSUGYO KYOKAI (Sino-Japanese Industry
Association)
NIPPON INDO SHIMIN KYOKAI (Japan Indo China
Association)
SEIKYOSHA (Politics and Religion Society)
SEKAI KOKUJIN KAI KOENKAISEI (World Red Buddhist
Cross Society Discourse Society)
SHIBUN KAISEI (Prose and Poetry Society)
SHINA KENKYU KYOKAI (China Study Association)
SHIN KOKU KAISEI (New Rise Asia Society)
TAIHEIYO KYOKAI (Pacific Ocean Association)
TAIWAN DOBUN KAISEI (Relations with China League)
TAIWAN NANPO KYOKAI (Formosa Southern
Association)
TOHO CHOSU KAI (East Asia Research Society)
TOHO DOBUN KAISEI (East Asia Uni-Cultural Society)
TOHO HOSO KYOKAI (East Asia Judicial Association)
TOHO KEIZAI KONDANKAI, NIPPON SHIMIN (East Asia
Economic Round-Table Society, Tokyo Branch)
TOHO KENKYUJO (East Asia Study Institute)
TOHO KENSETSU KYOKAI (East Asia Establishment
Association)
TOHO KYOKAI (East Asia Association)
TOHO MONDO KENKYUKAI (YOMIURI) (East Asia
Problems Study Society)
TOHO RENMEI KYOKAI (East Asia League)
TOHO SHINCHITSUJO KENKYUKAI (New Order in East
Asia Study Association)
TOHO SHINKOKAI (East Asia Progress Society)
TOHO BUNKA GAKUIN (Eastern Culture Academy)
TOHO BUNKA KENKYUJO (Eastern Culture Study
Institute)
TOMONAGA JINMINZOKU KAI DOBUN KAISEI (Southeast
Asia People's Liberation League)
TOYO FUJIN KYOKAI (Oriental Women's
Education Society)

Representative

FUJII Kiko
KUZUU Yoshihisa
SAKIMOTO Shumma
H. YASHI Hisajiro
SAKIMOTO Masahara
MIYATA Mitsuo
HAYASHI Senjuro
HOSOKAWA Goryu
KODAMA Kenji
ITO Jiromaru
IRIE Tanenori
MATSUI Nanao
TOKUGAWA Kuniyuki
UCHIDA Katsushi
SAKANISHI Rihachiro
NAGATA Hidejiro
KUZUU Yoshihisa
SAITO KI
TOKUTOMI Ichiro
ABE Nobuyuki
YAMAMOTO Mannosuke
GO Seinosuke
KONOE Fumimaro
ENDO Ryusaku
YAMAMOTO Hakudo
TAKAHASHI Yusai
ISHIWARA Kanji
SUZUKI Takeshi
SAKANISHI Rihachiro
TAKI Seiichi
MATSUMOTO Bunzaburo
MADACHI Kenzo
MATSUDAIRA Nobuko

D.I NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

Society

Representative

TOYO KEIZI I KENKYUJO (Oriental Economics Study Institute)	K. SUYA Soichi
TOYO KYOK I (Oriental Association)	MIZUNO Buntaro
TOYO SEISHIN KENKYUKAI (Oriental Spiritual Study Society)	MOROOK. Zon
Y. M. TO HOKOKU UNDO HONBU (Y. M. TO Save-the Country Movement Headquarters)	SHIMMOTO Shoichi
ZENRIN KYOKAI (Neighborly Friendship Association)	ICHIJO Sanetaka

The societies were divided into four kinds:

- JIGYO DANAI (Project Groups)
- KENKYU DANAI (Study Groups)
- SHISO DANAI (Doctrinal Groups)
- UNDO DANAI (Movement Groups)

Member societies ranged in type from the notorious KOKURYU KAI (Amur Society) of TOYAMA Mitsuru, and AIKOKU SHI (Love-Country Society) of IWATA Minosuke to study groups like Prince KONOE's TOYO KENKYU JO (East Asia Study Institute) and philanthropic groups such as the DOJIN KAI (Fraternity Society) which has operated hospitals and clinics in Japan, Korea and China since 1902. In order to join the league an individual must obtain the recommendation of two or more members; a society the consent of the majority of the D I NIPPON KOA DOMEI's board of directors. The declared principles of the league were:

1. Abide by the spirit of the national foundation and extend it to all nations of the earth to bring happiness and prosperity to the human race by promotion of peace and civilization under the New Order.
2. Achieve the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by adherence to the joint declaration of Japan, Manchuria and China for economic cooperation and coordination of national defense.
3. Enroll as members those who will abide by the national policy of raising Asia through hardship and difficulty to accomplish the Holy War.

The statement issued at the time of establishment almost simultaneously with the imposition of economic sanctions upon Japan by the ABCD powers set the tone of ideological Japanese nationalism:

"The greatest conflagration since the dawn of history is now sweeping across the entire face of the earth. The lofty ideal of our Emperor to establish a New Order which will allow each nation to enjoy an unfettered existence is the only means whereby the flames may be quenched throughout the world.

D.I NIPPON KOKU DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

"Let us turn our eyes to the history of Asia, where we find that the European races have encroached by a series of invasions and where it is our profound mission to eliminate the dominion of those European powers and to establish a new and just co-prosperity sphere blessed by the righteousness of our Gods and the historic accomplishments of our nation.

"Five costly years have elapsed since the outbreak of the China conflict. When we consider the precious life-blood which has been shed across the continent, when we consider that more than a hundred thousand of our countrymen have lost their lives, we realize that we must achieve prosperity for all men of Asiatic races in order that our compatriots' sacrifice may not have been in vain.

"The magnitude of the task which our country has undertaken calls upon every man to do his part toward fulfilment of the great mission of the Empire. However difficult the task may seem, we may feel confident of success if we unite in duty.

"It is upon this principle that the D.I NIPPON KOKU DOMEI has been formed.

"Practically the D.I NIPPON KOKU DOMEI was an effort to coordinate the activities of the various societies behind the Imperial Rule Assistance Association."

Since the original rules of the organization provided that the president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association be chairman of the League, Prince KONOME held the post until he was superseded by TOJO Hideki at the time of the cabinet change in October 1941. In March 1942 the rules were changed to allow appointment of the chairman by the president of the I.R.A. TOJO forthwith appointed H. Y. S. II Senjuro to the job.

Operationally, the league headquarters was divided into nine bureaus:

SOMU KYOKU (General Affairs Bureau)
SHISO KYOKU (Doctrinal Bureau)
KIKAKU KYOKU (Planning Bureau)
RENSEI KYOKU (Training Bureau)
D.I ICHI KYOKU (First Bureau)
D.I NI KYOKU (Second Bureau)
D.I SAN KYOKU (Third Bureau)
D.I YON KYOKU (Fourth Bureau)
D.I GO KYOKU (Fifth Bureau)

The intent of the named bureaus is obvious. The numbered bureaus handled research and affairs relative to geographic areas:

1. Japan Proper, Formosa and Korea
2. Manchuria

DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

3. North China and Mongolia
4. Central China
5. The Southern Area

In March 1942 the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI eliminated by dissolution its doctrinal and movement member-societies, including the DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Association), DAI TO SEINEN TAI (Great Asia Youth Corps) and the KOKURYU KAI (Amur Society) and on 23 May 1943 the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI changed its name to KOA SOHOMBU (Rise Asia Headquarters) and moved bodily into the organization of the IRAN as a headquarters directly under the supervision of the president, thereby replacing the old KOA KYOKU (Rise Asia Bureau) in IRAN headquarters.

Officers of DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI were:

SOSAI KONOYE Fumimaro (July-October 1941)
TOJO Hideki (October 1941-March 1942)
H. Y. SHI Senjuro (March 1942-May 1943)

KOMON ANDO Kisaburo,
ARAKI Sadao
GODO Takuo
H. T. L. Yoshiaki
ICHIJO Sanetaka
HISHIKARI Takashi
KODAMA Hidco
KOISO Kuniaki
M. TSUMOTO Joji
N. G. T. Hideojiro
OI Narimoto
TOKUTOMI Iichiro
TOYAMA Mitsuru
Y. N. G. M. Heisuke
YOSHIZAMA Kenkichi

SOMU IIN H. Y. SHI Senjuro, Chairman
ABE Nobuyuki
ADACHI Kenzo
HONJO Shigeru
IDA Iwakusu
KUZUU Yoshihisa
M. TSUI Iwano
MIZUNO Rentaro
OKURA Kimnouchi
OTA Koza
S. K. NISHI Rihachiro
T. K. H. SHI Sankichi
TSUDA Shizuo

D. I NIPPON KOA. DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

SOMU IIN
(cont'd)

Y. MAOKI Mannosuke
YOKOYAMA Sukenari

KYOGIKAI GIIN

MIYATA Mitsuo, Chairman
MIKI Bukichi, Vice Chairman
AR. IKE Atsushi (Ko)
FURUNO Inosuke
H. SUNUMI Monzo
H. YASHI Hisajiro
HAYASHI Katsura
HORIUCHI Bunshiro
HOSOKAWA Goryu
ICHINOMIYA Fusajiro
IDOGAWA Tatsuzo
IMAI Yoshiyuki (Kako)
ITO Jiromaru
KANDA Masao
KATO Kanji
KATO Tatsuya
KAWADA Shiro
KAYANO Nagatomo
KIKUCHI Takeo
KOBAYASHI Junichiro
KODAMA Kenji
KOJIMA Kazuo
KURACHI Tetsukichi
KURIMOTO Yunosuke
KUSUMOTO Chozaburo
MATSUDA Teisuke
MATSUDAIRA Nobuke
MATSUMOTO Tadao
MITSUSHIMA Hajime
MIYAGAWA Yonji
MIYAJIMA Daihachi
MIZUNO Baigyo
MURAKAWA Kengo
MURASE Teijiro
NISHIKI Ko (Akira)
OBAYASHI Kazuyuki
OGAWARA Nagao (Chosai)
OGATA Taketora
OKUBO Nagakage
SHIMMOTO Shoichi
SHIODEN Nobutaka
SHIONOYA Atsushi
SHIBAKAWA Tomokichi
SOEJIMA Giichi
SUGISAKI Teijiro
SUMIOKA Tomoyoshi

DAI NIPPON KOE DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

KYOGIKAI GIIN
(cont'd)

SUZUKI Yoshimichi
T. KADA Toyoki
T. NABE Bunchiro
T. NABE Yasunosuke
TOKUGAWA Kuniyuki
TSUKUDA Nobuo
UMEZU Kanbei
UZAWA Somei
WADA Tsuyoshi
YANO Jinichi
YASUKI Masaatsu
YATBE Yasukichi
YOSHIGAMI Jisaburo

RIJI

N. GAI Ryutaro, Chairman
ENDO Ryusaku, Vice Chairman
AKIGAMI Byojo
AKIYAMA Akiyoshi
AYAGAWA Takeji
FUJII Shinji
FUJIKAKE Susumatsu
FUJIMORI Seichiro
FUJISAWA Chikao
H. R. Tamashige
HIJIKATA Seibi
HIROSE Takobumi
HONGO Yoshikazu
IIZUMI Ryoze
IKEDA Hiromu
IRIE Tanenori
ITO Kiyoshi
IWATA Ainosuke
KANAI Kiyoshi
KANEMITSU Kunizo
KANOUCHI Ryosuke
KAWASAWA Toshiki
KASUYA Soichi
KAWAHARA Jikichiro
KAWAHARA Shinichiro
KAWASAKI Saburo
KAYANO Kengo
KIMURA Takao
KIYOFUJI Akiko
KODAMA Yoshio
KOMORI Sadahisa
KUMAJIMA Kazuo
M. SUGIYAMA Tatsunosuke
M. TSUE Toyohisa
MITSUI Nanao

DAI NIPPON KO. DOMEI (Great
Japan Rise Asia League)

RIJI
(cont'd)

MITSUKI Yoshikatsu
MITSUMOTO Bunzaburo
MITSUMOTO Noriaki
MITSUMOTO Shigcharu
MITSUMURO Takayoshi
MIKI Suketaka
MIYAZAWA Yutaka
MORITA Sho
MOROOKI Akira (Son)
NAGAYAMA Tadanori
NAKAJIMA Soichi
NAKAMURA Tamco
NAKAO Yosaku
NAKAOKI Hisashi
NAKATANI Takayo
NARASAKI Kanichi
NISHIMORI Hisaki
ODA Hideto
OGAWA Zensaburo
OKANO Ryuichi
OKUBO Koji
OKURA Kunihiko
OYA Genko
OZAKI Keigi
S. ITO Mitsugu
SAKIMOTO Masaharu
S. KIMOTO Toshima
SHIMOJI Ganshin
SOS. Tanetsugu
SUGAMARU Yutaka
SUICHI Yoshio
SUIDA Minoru
SUZUKI Takeshi
TAJIMA Rokuro
T. K. GI Tomigoro
TAKAHASHI Yusai
TAKAI Juro
TAKI Seiichi
TAMM Kiyoomi
T. MUR. Kosaku
TONIT. Kisaku
TOYAMA Hideo
TSUBURAJI Yoshimatsu
UCHIDA Katsuji
UJITA Naoyoshi
URYU Kisaburo
YAJIMA Yutaka
YAMAGAMI Hisashi
YANAGIDA Hizo
YATSUGI Kazuo
YAMATA Hakudo
YOSHIDA Seichi

E

KOKUMIN SO **KEKKI** UNDO RENRAKU HOMBURU

KOKUMIN SO KEKKI UNDO RENRAKU HOMBUR
(National General Inspiration Movement Liaison Headquarters)

At a cabinet meeting on 11 March 1944 it was decided to form a liaison group to correlate business between the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and the government. The plan was approved on 14 March and appointments of representatives from the two organizations concerned and the government were announced on 17 March.

Representatives were called KOSEI IIN (Welfare Committee Men).
Representatives were:

14 from the IRAA:

GODO Takuo
GOTO Fumio
HACHIJO Takamasa
IDA Iwakusu
ISHIGURO Tadaatsu
KASHIWABARA Koichi
KAWASAKI Suegoro
KIYOSE Ichiro
KOBAYASHI Junichiro
MIYATA Mitsuo
OBATA Tadayoshi
OTA Kozo
SHIMOMURA Hiroshi
SHORIKI Matsutaro

13 from the IRAPS:

HASHIMOTO Kingoro
HASHIMOTO Seinosuke
INOUE Saburo
KANEMITSU Tsuneco
KAWASHIMA Shojiro
MAYEDA Fusanosuke
MIYOSHI Hideyuki
OASA Tadao
SAKAI Tadamasa
SHODA Eikichi
TAKI Masao
TSUKUMO Kunitoshi
TSUSAKI Naotake

KOKUMIN SO KEKKI UNDO RENRAKU HOMBUR

5 from the Government:

ANDU Kisaburo, Home Minister
KARASAWA Toshiki, Vice Home-Minister
HOSHINO Naoki, Chief Cabinet Secretary
AMAU Eiji, Chief of Information Board
MURATA Goro, Vice-Chief of Information Board

F

DAI TOA KENSETSU SHINGI KAI

DAI TOA KENSETSU SHINGI KAI
(Great East Asia Establishment Deliberative Council)

Establishment: 13 February 1942

Officers: President: TOJO Hideki (Premier)
Chief Secretary: SUZUKI Teiichi (Chief, Cabinet Planning Board)

Members: ADACHI Kenzo (House of Peers)
AIKAWA Yoshisuke (President, Manchuria Heavy Industry
Developing Corp.)
ANDO Kisaburo (Lt. General; Vice President, IRAA)
ARITA Hachiro (House of Peers)
FUJIWARA Ginjiro (President, Industrial Equipment Control
Association)
FUJIYAMA Aiichiro (President, Japan Chamber of Commerce
& Industry)
HASHIMOTO Keisaburo (President, Imperial Petroleum Co.)
HIRAO Hachisaburo (President, Iron & Steel Control Association)
HOSOKAWA Moritatsu (Marquis. House of Peers)
INOUE Ikutaro (General)
ISHIGURO Tadaatsu (Chief Director, Agricultural Serve-the-
Country League)
ISHIWATA Sotaro (House of Peers)
ITO Bunkichi (Baron. President, Mining Control Association)
KATSUDA (KATTA) Shukei (House of Peers)
KOBAYASHI Seizo (Admiral)
KODAMA Hideo (Count. House of Peers)
KODAMA Kenji (President, Central China Development Co.)
KOISO Kuniaki (Colonel)
KUHARA Fusanosuke (House of Representatives; Former President,
SEIYUKAI Party)
KURODA Nagatoshi (Baron. House of Peers)
MACHIDA Chuji (House of Representatives)
MATSUMOTO Kenjiro (President, Coal Control Association)
NAKAJIMA Chikuhei (House of Representatives)
NANGU Saburo (President, Japan Trading Association)
OKOCHI Masatoshi (Viscount. President, Industrial Machinery
Control Association)
OKUBO Toshikata (President, Yokohama Specie Bank)
OTANI Kozui (Buddhist scholar; Promoter of East Asia Development)
OTANI Noboru (President, N.Y.K.)
SAKURAUCHI Yukio (House of Representatives)
SHIBA Koshiro (President, Shipbuilding Control Association)
SHIMADA Toshio (House of Representatives)
TAKAHASHI Sankichi (Admiral)
TANAKA Tokichi (President, Japan Newspaper Association)
TOKUFOMI Iichiro (House of Peers)
TSUDA Shingo (President, Spinning Federation)
TSUSHIMA Juichi (President, North China Development Co.)
YUKI Toyotaro (President, Bank of Japan)

Activities: This Council was established by the Cabinet as an instrument of foreign policy. With Premier TOJO as its President, with Chief of the Cabinet Planning Board SUZUKI as its Chief Secretary, the Council was composed of an imposing list of members taken from industrial, nationalistic and old-time political circles. Between February and June 1942, the Council met five times to discuss the consolidation of Asia into a compact Japanese sphere of influence. The Council was deactivated to make way for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry on 1 November 1942.

(0413) ANDO, KISABURO

(414)

(41)

28 July 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO : MR. LIPSCOMB
FROM: K. STEINER

The following information may be helpful in determining the responsibilities of others than army authorities for the treatment of civilian internees and Chinese laborers, (e.g. ANDO and ABE as Home Ministers and AOKI as Greater East Asia Minister). It is based on a scanning of IPS Document #655 and #657.

1. IPS Document #655, pp 153 and 154, shows that directives pertaining to the treatment of internees were issued by the Home Ministry and especially by the Foreign Affairs Section of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry.

2. The Home Ministry issued a "monthly report of foreign affairs" dealing, among other matters, with the conditions of civilian internees and Chinese laborers. IPS Documents #655 and #657 are examples of these reports issued in September 1943 and May 1944 respectively, during the tenure of office of ANDO as Home Minister.

According to the preface to report for May 1944 (IPS Doc 657), the material was gathered from reports made by the prefectural governments (which were under the control of the Home Minister).

3. The prefectural governments were entrusted ^{with the} second U.S.-Japanese exchange of residents, the plan for which was drafted by the Home Ministry and details of which were carried out according to "Essentials for the Treatment of Enemy Internees" and the "Basis for Treatment and Control of Enemy Internees", (IPS Doc 655, pp 12-25).

4. According to IPS Document 655, page 34, an issue arising out of the question of payment of Chinese laborers was to be decided by the Maritime Bureau of the Greater East Asia Ministry, (AOKI was Greater East Asia Minister at the time).

5. Civilian internees in North China were arrested by the military police and then put under the control of the police of the Greater East Asia Ministry, (IPS Doc.655, pp 1-31 and 150).

6. Internment Camps #1, ^{To} 2 and 4 in HYOGO Prefecture were moved from the center of Kobe City to the suburbs in accordance with an instruction given by the Home Ministry and with the "directive pertaining to the treatment of foreign residents in case of air-raids and other emergencies, #17 (a), Foreign Affairs Section Police Bureau issued 4 April 1944". (IPS Doc.657, pp 5 and 6.)

7. Three hundred and ninety seven (397) Chinese laborers were mustered compulsorily from among farmers near Paoting, China. Fifty of them attempted to escape before embarkation at Taku but failed. The entire group was allotted to the Mitsui Manden Coal Mine in Kumamoto Prefecture and the report states details of their transportation to the place of work, (IPS Document 657, p 20).

8. The following reports indicate that protests and other communications from protecting powers were forwarded to the Home Ministry or otherwise were in the knowledge of the Home Ministry:

(a) Protest by United States Government regarding non-compliance with the Geneva Convention 1929, and reply by the Japanese Government thereto (Note: a copy of this protest is in File CC 1.5.1. dated 5 February 1944). (The reply is #151, CC 2.1.2/1.5.1/1.1 dated 26 May 1944, also in File CC 1.5.1).

As the result of this protest which demanded that an English copy of the Geneva Convention be posted in camps, excerpts in English from "Essentials for the Treatment of Enemy Internees", "Basis for the Treatment and Trial of Enemy Internees" and "Essentials for the Treatment of Communications of Internees" were posted in certain enumerated camps including a provision that interviews may be in Japanese or English and that mail may be sent twice a week in Japanese or once a month in English, comprising 500 words in Japanese or 100 words in English.

(b) Japan's reply to the United States and British proposal regarding transport of relief goods and communications for POWS and Internees in the Japanese Empire. (Note: The proposal originated about a year earlier). (See letter from Swiss Legation to the Foreign Ministry dated 2 February 1944 bearing reference number C.C. 1.6.1 in File C.C. 1.6.2. The reply is #100 dated 28 April 1944 in File C.C. 1.6.2).

(c) Text of a proposal by United Kingdom through the Swiss Legation regarding measures against lack of proper food and medicine in camps. (This is C.C. 1.6.2. dated 8 May 1944).

Kurt Steiner

Original: Mr. Lipscomb
Copy: Mr. Elliott
File: ANDO
ABE
AOKI

23 June 1948

MEMORANDUM TO FILES

War Crimes Office "Background Material on Japan and the Co-Prosperity Sphere" provides the following leads regarding the official positions of ABE, Genki and ANDO, Saburo.

The Minister of Home Affairs supervises the entire police force and exercises direct control over the prefectural governments. Police inspectors in charge of each of the police bureaus in the prefectural governments are directly responsible to the prefectural governor and indirectly to the Minister of Home Affairs.

(Police activities in Tokyo and since 1943 in Osaka are supervised by prefectural police boards which are directly responsible to the Home Ministry. The Minister of Home Affairs selects the prefectural governors. When the Greater East Asia Ministry was established in October 1942, Korea and Formosa were brought directly under the supervision of the Home Minister)

(From the Department of State Bulletin, December 24, 1944, at pages 4, 6, and 11 of the above mentioned War Crimes Office Collection).

Regarding ABE's position with the Cabinet Planning Board; see memo regarding Cabinet Planning Board and Control Associations in file for KISHI.


K. STEINER.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Operations, CIS, G-2
Compilation Branch

SUBJECT: ANDO, Kisaburo

1941 Oct. 22 ANDO became the Vice-President of IRAA.

Also was President at one time of the Veterans' Association (ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI).

SOURCE: Interrogation of ANDO, Kisaburo. 14 Feb. 1946, OCCIO.

ANDO, Kisaburo, Lt. General, was Commander-in-Chief of the Taiwan Army. Promoted to the rank of General of an army.

SOURCE: Le Courier d'Haiphong, 8 Jan. 1944
IDO, Subject Index, Washington, 8 Aug. 1944. (OSS Card File).

ANDO, Lt. Gen. Kisaburo

Retired and called back when China Incident broke out; he participated in attack of Nanking as a unit commander; later connected with China Affairs Board and in 1939 he was appointed advisor to the Hsinmin Society in North China and afterwards was its Vice-President. He is now Vice-President of IRAA: predecessor was Lt. Gen. YANAGAWA. He has become minister of state in Sept. 1942 due to increased importance of IRAA and necessity of close liaison with the government to make government and IRAA one and the same.

SOURCE: OSS R & A FE, Washington, 6 July 1944 (see R & A files).
(OSS Card File)

In the first move to strengthen the TOJO Cabinet, the assumption of Lt. Gen. ANDO as minister without portfolio. . . will consolidate the ties between the government and the people. His appointment is expected to lay a still firmer basis for the direction of the people by the government in the consummation of the GEA war through perfection of the domestic structure. (Domei in English to U.S. 7/10/42).

SOURCE: Japanese Personal Intel. July 10, 1945. OWI. OBSF

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. D. N. Sutton

SUBJECT : Members of the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute)

1. Attention is called to IPS Doc. No. 2302, reference book on the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute), which may be of interest to members of the Legal Staff in charge of Defense witnesses.

2. A rescanning of the book has revealed the following Defense witnesses as members of the society:

ANDO, Kisaburo; ACKI, Kazuo; ARITA, Hachiro; GODO, Takuo; HORIKIRI, Zenjiro; ISHIMATARI, Sotaro; IKAWA, Tadao; KANAMORI, Tokujiro; KISHI, Shinsuke; MATSUMURO, Koryo; MITARAI, Tatsuo; NAKASHIMA, Tetsuzo; NAKAMURA, Keinoshin; OKADA, Tadahiko; ONO, Takeshi; OWADA, Teiji; SAWADA, Renzo; TAKAGI, Rikuro; TSUGITA, Daizaburo; YASUI, Eiji; YOSHINO, Shinji; YUZAWA, Michio; KOMAI, Tokuzo.

3. Reference is made to File 250, Item 43 re Patriotic Societies which gives information about the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI as follows:

"Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai (KKK) existed as an organization to advise the Army, and to a lesser extent, the Government, on policy. Its activities were not publicized, so that it was almost a secret organization. Its members were mostly businessmen and politicians who were eager to have Army connections. It had considerable financial resources....."

"By 1938 or 1939, the KKK had become so important that it was felt that no Japanese Government could continue to function smoothly without its support and advice.

"The chief figure in the KKK is YATSUGI, Kazuo. He is a sinister man who, unlike other members of the KKK, is a rough and uneducated man. He originally began public life as a policeman. In early life, he is believed to have had some connection with left-wing organizations. Later he became a fanatical nationalist and developed close connections with the Army....."

"YOSHINO, Shinji, became Commerce Minister in the First KANOYE Cabinet; KAWA, former Foreign Minister; ACKI, and ISHIMATARI are all men who were brought close to the Army probably through the KKK. Former Home Minister YUZAWA, Michio, was a member and director of KKK."

W. H. Wagner
W. H. WAGNER
Scanning Unit

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

United States of America, et al)

- vs -

AFAKI, Sadao et al)

AFFIDAVIT (Translation)

Affiant: ANDO, Kisaburo

I, ANDO, Kisaburo, after having duly made oath as per attached paper in accordance with the form prescribed in my own country, state as follows:

1. My name is ANDO, Kisaburo. I was born on 11 February 1879, and my permanent domicile is at 115 Kita-Shinmachi, Saseyama-machi, Taki-gun, Hyogo Prefecture.

2. On 30 April 1932 I was appointed Lieutenant-General and at the same time appointed Commander of Ryojun (Fort Arthur) Fortress. In September 1934 I was placed on the waiting list, and was subsequently placed on the reserve list. After a few years on the reservelist I was recalled for active service in September 1937 and became Commander of the 9th Depot Division (Kanazawa). In March 1939 I was demobilized, and in July of the same year, through the good offices of the Commander of Japanese Forces in North China and upon the invitation of the President of the HSI-MIN (New People's) Society, I became Vice-President of that organization. On 20 October 1941, while in Tokyo on official business in accordance with instructions from the aforesaid Commander, I was asked to become Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association by Hideki TOJO, President of this Association, and on 22 October was duly appointed to that post. In June 1942 I became Minister without Portfolio; in April 1943 I was appointed Home Minister; and in July 1944 with the fall of the Tojo Cabinet I resigned my position and since then have been living in retirement.

3. As can be seen from the above, I was in Peking until October 1941, while before that I had been in Kanazawa, having been recalled to active service immediately after the outbreak of the China Incident, so that I have no knowledge whatsoever of the circumstances of the founding of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The following are the circumstances of my assuming the Vice-Presidency of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Around the middle of October 1941 I heard informally from Major-General ARISUE, Deputy Chief of Staff, that the Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China had said I was wanted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Thereupon I let the Commander know through ARISUE that I would like him to refuse any request for my services from the aforesaid association for the reason that I did not know well what kind of organization it was. In spite of this Major General ARISUE told me again on a later occasion that he wanted to gratify the insistent desire of General TOJO, President of the IRAA, for my services; and he urged me to accept. I again had my desire to postpone any proposed trip to Tokyo, even for purposes of conferring on this matter, conveyed to the Commander, my reasons being that a general meeting of local heads of the Hsinmin Society was imminent, and therefore that any immediate trip to Tokyo would be most inconvenient in view of my official duties. Another reason for the expression of my desire was that the whole turn of events was so sudden, and that I knew nothing at all about the background of the IRAA. But on 19 October an urgent desire to see me in Tokyo immediately was conveyed to the Commander. Acceding to the Commander's request, I left Peking by air for Tokyo the next morning, 20 October, arriving there by train on the 21st, my plane having been delayed on the way. I immediately saw the President (TOJO) and thereupon for the first time received a formal invitation to become Vice-President of the IRAA and concurrently Minister without Portfolio. Since I had never had anything to do with politics either during my term of active service or after my retirement to the reserve list, I did not have a single friend among politicians. Therefore, I told the President that if this organization was connected with politics, I would like to refuse his request. The President told me, however, that it was not a political party; that it was a public organization coming under the provisions of the Japanese Security Police Law; and that this fact had been clearly stated by Home Minister HIRANUMA in the previous Diet.

He concluded by urging me to resume this post, since the IRAA was an organization of a people's movement. Thereupon, I replied that if this organization had no connection with politics, I saw no reason why I should become a Minister of State and that I would accept the President's offer only if he were content for me to assume the Vice-Presidency as a private citizen. Premier TOJO said that if that was the way I felt about it, he would accede to my wishes. Thus on the following day 22 October, I became Vice-President of the IRAA without assuming the post of Minister without Portfolio.

Immediately after my assumption, newspaper reporters came and asked me what thoughts I had on taking this new step, so I told them what I have related in the preceding paragraph, and added a clear cut statement saying that as a member of the Japanese nation in common with other members of our people I hoped to carry out whatever duties a Japanese subject should carry out in this China Incident, and that therefore I had no intention of sitting in a special seat and of giving orders to the people. This statement appeared in the newspapers of that day.

Since I had little knowledge of the situation within and without the IRAA at the time of my assumption, for a time I quietly observed what was going on inside the association, and I also exerted myself to read its past records from the time of its founding. In this way, my daily duties at the time did not include anything special or out of the way.

But the IRAA had already decided to hold a Cooperative Council Meeting (TN - General Meeting) around December, and already, before my assumption, notices had been sent to local councils throughout the country informing them of matters to be discussed in this forthcoming meeting. Being yet very new at the job, I had been hoping that the meeting would be held as late as possible. For one thing I was anxious at least to glance through the minutes of previous Cooperative Council meetings. Because of these reasons I gave my consent to have the meeting held on the 8th, which was the last of four proposed dates, namely the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. These dates had been decided in the course of business around the beginning of December, I believe. In view of these circumstances it is utterly inconceivable that a great event such as the Greater East Asia War should have been foreseen as one of the subjects for discussion at that meeting I believe the records of those days are still in existence and will bear me out.

Def Doc. 588

Later, on December 8th, I learnt for the first time by telephone that war had broken out early in the morning. But since the same telephone call told me not to announce this fact yet, I went to the Cooperative Council meeting without telling the news to anyone. At the meeting, President TOJO gave a lecture, and then left for the Palace in order to report to the throne in his capacity as Premier, so that the meeting recessed for that period. After the Premier's return from the Palace, the meeting was reopened, I believe around noon, and news of the proclamation of an Imperial Rescript declaring war was announced before the assembled members. This is all I have to say regarding the situation at and around the time of my assumption.

5. Next I wish to state the mission and organization of the IRAA. I knew that before my assumption several changes had been made in its organization and directors, and that several personnel shifts had also been carried out. At the time I took office, in my opinion the association was not yet functioning as a harmonious whole, the sense of unity was very weak, and systematic order had not yet been established.

The main work of the association consisted in conveying to the people, without error, matters that had been decided upon as policy and matters based on these policies which each ministry as part of its administrative functions, desired the people to practice. Furthermore the association's task was to gain the people's understanding concerning these matters, to systematize as far as possible detailed methods for carrying them out, and to urge the people to do them. Of course, since the association was only a private organization of a public nature the directors of the association were employed merely by contract, so that there were no strict rules of duty such as Government employees must obey. Also, it goes without saying that the association had no power to give orders to the people. Therefore all the association could do was to gain the people's understanding regarding matters that should be carried out as part of a subject's duties, and to urge the actual execution of these matters. Also, concerning the administration of the various ministries, since from the people's standpoint there were many matters which seemed contradictory or inconsistent, in order to eliminate hidden grumblings as much as possible the IRAA made it a practice to take up the people's hopes and criticisms, and after studying and digesting them would pass them on to the various governmental departments as material to be considered in connection with the administration of the various

ministries. The Cooperative Council was a special organization whose purpose was to serve as a medium for conveying governmental intentions to the people as well as the popular desires to the Government and thus effectuate a true spirit of cooperation. Furthermore the IRAA aimed at reaching out to all the people in a loose sort of way, without having any specialized system, so that if it had any special object of attention, one would have to say it was all the 100 million people of Japan.

Therefore as far as the people in general were concerned no distinction was made between members of the association and non-members. District associations, village associations, and local chapters of the IRAA in prefectures, towns and villages were nothing more than a kind of clerical organization

In the preceding paragraphs I have outlined the various functions of the IRAA at the time of my assumption and throughout my tenure of office. These functions, were expressed in a popular slogan of those days as fulfilling of our duties as subjects.

6. Regarding the Greater East Asia War, we never heard anything that would lead our association to believe such a war imminent, either at the time of my assumption of office, or after my assumption, in any guidance received from any ministry, in any instructions or demands from them, either outwardly or confidentially, until the issuance of the Imperial Rescript declaring war. As a concrete example, on December 8th, the first day of our scheduled Cooperative Council meeting, the planned program for this meeting was set completely awry by the Imperial Rescript declaring war, and there was much confusion, as we were kept busy until nightfall buying railway tickets, paying travel expenses, and attending to sundry other matters in order to suddenly send home delegates who had assembled from all parts of the country.

I have heard it said that many people believe the cooperative Council meeting had been called in anticipation of the outbreak of war because the first day of this meeting happened to be the first day of the war. But the actual circumstances are as I have related. As far as the association was concerned, it was a bolt from the blue; and it is a fact we were totally unprepared to take any steps in the case of war. Besides it is unthinkable that the Government should ever let the staff of a private organization who were not even public officials, know of a top war secret such as the date of opening the war, or even to let them know privately. A good example is myself. Although I was Vice-President, I heard of the outbreak of war from the President for the first time on the morning of the 8th of December.

Def. Doc. # 528

On this 20th day of December, 1943

At Sugamo Prison

Deponent: ANDO, Kisaburo

We certify that the above statement was
sworn to by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal
thereto

On the same date

At the same place

Witness: SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo
(Seal)

Witness: KAWAMOTO, Yukio
U. S. War Dept. Civilian Employee

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the
whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing

(Signature & seal)

ANDO, Kisaburo
(Written Seal)

Def. Doc. " 538

Translation Certificate

L. Charles D. Sheldon, Chief of the Defense Language Branch,
hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the
attached certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief,
a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning
of the original document.

/s/ Charles D. Sheldon

Tokyo, Japan
Date: 25 Feb. 1947

Affidavit of ANDO, Kisaburo

Resume by: L. C. Dunigan

6 March 1947

ANDO, Saburo (Kisaburo)

(Formerly Lt. Gen.)

1900 Graduated Military Academy
1927 Became Major General
1932 Became Lieutenant General
1934 Retired
1937 Called back when China Incident broke out;
 is alleged to have been Unit Commander in
 the Rape of Nanking.
1939 Retired

Had career in North China prior to his political rise at home ("Nippon Times" - December 4, 1945).

Was Commander-in-Chief at Port Arthur and Divisional Commander - 1938.

Major posts held by ANDO include the following:

1941 Member, Supreme Military Council
1941 Vice-President of Imperial Rule Assistance Association. This office is co-incident with the
Nov 1943 appointment of TOJO as Prime Minister and ANDO took the job at TOJO's suggestion.
Feb 1942 Minister of State without portfolio
Apr 1943 Minister of Home Affairs in the TOJO Cabinet (first army man to hold the post); concurrently Director General, Air Defense General Headquarters of Home Ministry.
Apr 1943
Jul 1944
Jul 1944 ANDO resigned with the TOJO Cabinet; Member of the House of Peers.

ANDO, Saburo (cont'd)

In 1942 DOMEI reports ANDO's resumption of duty as Minister without portfolio, and that the appointment was the first move to strengthen the TOJO Cabinet, would consolidate ties between government and people, would lay still further basis for direction of the people in the Greater East Asia War. He was a leading member of the army clique and intimate of TOJO, who counted on ANDO's ruthless tactics to stamp out opposition to TOJO.

ANDO was interrogated beginning February 15, 1946. Following are some admissions made by him, which may be considered important:

1. Connected with War Ministry for a period of almost 15 years. (p. 3 - 31/1/46)
2. Was Vice-President of China New Peoples Association, July 1939 to October 1941 in Peking. (p. 10 - 31/1/46)
3. Admits that while in China ostensibly working for the Peking Provincial Government he was actually working for the Japanese Army. (p. 11 - 31/1/46)
4. Admits that he aided North China Expeditionary Forces, Imperial Japanese Army, in their aggression in China and said "If you put it roughly I did not worry about it being a violation of the Treaty". (p. 11 - 31/1/46)
5. Admits that he was appointed Vice-President of the IRAA by TOJO. (p. 16 - 31/1/46)
6. Admits that he was in full accord with TOJO on most policies while in the Cabinet and accepts full responsibility for the acts of the TOJO Cabinet from 1942 to 1944. (p. 10 - 31/1/46)
7. ANDO characterizes TOJO as pursuing a policy of placing favorites in strategic positions and building up a TOJO clique. (p. 5 - 31/1/46)
8. Subsequent to the February 26, 1936 Incident ANDO says there were no particular groups acting publicly in the War Ministry but that the same setup as before existed and that such public figures included: MAZAKI, ARAKI, UGAKI, HAYASHI, KOISO and MATSUI. (p. 3 - 31/1/46)
9. States that if he should single out one man in this group who was more particularly interested in the Greater East Asia movement it would be MATSUI. (p. 4 - 31/1/46)

ANDO, Saburo (cont'd)

10. As Prime Minister TOJO was not bound to inform the Cabinet of the army and navy's future moves. (p. 5 - 31/1/46)

As stated, TOJO pursued a policy of placing favorites in strategic positions and removed those who opposed his policies. (p. 6 - 31/1/46)

11. The purpose of the IRAA was to bring the peoples' views to the Cabinet and to pass on the Cabinet's policies to the people. He states that the IRAPS wished to take over many of the functions of the IRAA in dealing with the people directly and that this caused agitation in the Diet to do away with the IRAA. (pp 12,13 - 31/1/46)
12. The IRAA was an organization to support the policies of the government. It was an association that kept its pulse on the public morale and tried to lead the public in the direction of the government's policies. (pp. 13, 15 - 31/1/46)
13. The IRAA was part of a plan for total mobilization for war. (p. 13 - 31/1/46)
14. HASHIMOTO came to the IRAA during the KOISO Cabinet. (p. 14 - 31/1/46)
15. ANDO singles out MATSUI and ARAKI as outstanding expansionists. (pp 3, 4 - 31/1/46)
16. ANDO made some public speeches and broadcasts while Vice-President of the IRAA and these were speeches urging the Japanese people to prosecute the war with all their force. (p. 14 - 31/1/46)

SECRET

NAME: ANDO, Kisaburo.

PRESENT STATUS: Confined in Sugamo Prison.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

Interrogation of SUBJECT on 21 January 1946 and other evidentiary facts reveal that: SUBJECT was connected with the War Ministry for almost fifteen (15) years; was Vice President of China New Peoples' Association 1939 to 1941 in Peiking, China; Minister without Portfolio in TOJO Cabinet, 1942; Home Minister in TOJO Cabinet; admits that while ostensibly working for the Peiking Provincial Government he was actually working for the Japanese Army; aided North China Expeditionary Forces and aggression regardless of treaties; was Vice President of IRAA when TOJO was President, and admits that he was in accord with most of TOJO's policies and that he accepts full responsibility for the actions of the TOJO Cabinet.

REMARKS:

SUBJECT is one of the leading suspects; his statement, standing alone, shows sufficient cause for trial. No recommendations regarding the final disposition of SUBJECT have been received from SIS/G-2, FEC.

RECOMMENDATION:

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

SECRET

FILE INDEX OF PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

ANDO-

DOC. NO.

EXHIBIT NO.

3515-A-D

Collection of Official Documents-
1945

1152

Privy Council 1943

D/Ex. # 2173 - D

Dec.No.10-M-1

Page 1

"Kyo Hi Go" No.93

12 February 1944
The Vice Minister of Foreign
Office.

Chief of P.O.W. (Information) Bureau.

Transmittal of the American Government's
Protest with regard to the Treatment of
Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees
under Japanese Jurisdiction.

Inasmuch as the Swiss Minister in Tokyo, stating that he was acting on instructions from his home government, recently presented the Imperial Government with the American Government's protest, as per the enclosed copy, I hereby send you this together with the informal translation of the above. Re counter-measures to meet this protest, I wish to confer with you later and in the meantime will you kindly investigate the particulars concerned with you bureau.

Concerning a letter which was cited at the beginning of the Swiss Minister's letter relating to this matter, kindly refer to my telegrams "Kyo Hi Go" No.25 dated 15 January last year, and "Ky Hi Go" No. 229 dated 27 March, the same year.

This letter addressed to: The Ministers of War, Navy, Home Affairs,
Justice, Greater Asia, and the Chief of
P.O.W. Information Bureau.

Doc.No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1.
10 B 2, 10 B 3.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3/27 pages, dated 12 Feb., 1944, and described as follows:

Transmittal of American Government's Protest with regard to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Area under the Japanese Jurisdiction. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc.No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19 _____, and described as follows:

Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the treatment of Prisoners of War. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files.): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc.No. 10 M1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of Prisoners of War. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives of files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi.
Signature of Official SEAL.

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

ANDO, KISABURO

1932 military Attache London

1939-41 V-P, New Peoples Assn, China

1941 Member SMC

1941-3 V-P IRFA

1942 - minister WOP (TOSO)

1943-44 Minister, Home Affairs (Apr. 43 to July 44).

1944 - House of Peers

Pres. Soldiers Protective Society.

new peoples assn. (China) Ex. 401, pg 670

made known to the people & policies of the Puppet Govt.
Emphasized political & economic affairs.

Chairman of Prov. Govt. was chairman of assn.

List of Officials of Japanese Government
Project No. 1648
21 July 1945

Lt. General Kisaburo ANDO (Retd.): Former Minister of Home Affairs. Member House of Peers; member Supreme Military Council.

1879 Feb. Born Hyogo Prefecture; 3rd son of Naoki Ando; m. Kita, 3rd daughter of Tomoaki Kuwata.
1900 Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry.
* Graduated Military Staff College.
* Served a year in English regiment, Borden camp.
* Spent some months in New York and Washington
1927 Jul. 26 Major General
1927 Jul. 26 Commander Keelung Fortress, Formosa
* Commander 30th Infantry Brigade
1932 Military Attache London
1934 Retired
1939 Vice President, Hsin Min Hui (New People's Association),
China.
1941 Member Supreme Military Council.
1941 Nov. 1943 Vice President Imperial Rule Assistance Association
1942 Minister without Portfolio.
1943 Apr-Jul. Minister of Home Affairs, Tojo Cabinet
1944
1944 July Member House of Peers
1944 President, Soldiers Protective Society

Address: 9, Shimizu-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

Said to be intimate friend of former Premier Tojo. Was first army man to hold post of Minister of Home Affairs. Rumored at time Ando was appointed to help crush opposition then arising against Tojo. Served concurrently as Director General, Air Defense General Headquarters of Home Ministry. (11)

LEGAL SECTION

ROUTING SLIP

FROM: [Signature] DATE: _____
TIME: _____

TO:

CHIEF SEC. _____	DOC. ANAL. _____
EX. O. _____	SUPPLY _____
ADM. O. _____	BRITISH _____
PROS. DIV. <u>(clm)</u> _____	AUSTRALIAN _____
INVES. DIV. _____	CANADIAN _____
APPREHENSION _____	NEW ZEALAND _____
LAW DIV. _____	DUTCH _____
LIAISON _____	CHINESE _____
P.R.O. _____	PERSONNEL O. _____
RECORDS & FILES BR _____	
PHOTOSTAT _____	
COM-MARIANAS _____	

FOR:

Signature _____	Action _____
Information <u>✓</u> _____	Note & Return _____
Initials _____	Dispatch _____
Comment & _____	File _____
Concurrence _____	

Date: 13 May 1947

Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Inv. Div. No.
643

CRD No.

Report by: Major B. R. Patterson

Title: Kisaburo ANDO

Synopsis of facts: ANDO born 1879 Hyogo Prefecture. Military Academy 1889-1900. Lt.Gen. 1932. Reserve List 1934, recalled active duty 1937. Vice President (Chinese Republic New Peoples Assoc) in Peiping. Vice. Pres. Taisei Jokusan Kai IRRA. Advisor - DAI Nippon Koa Domei Member IRAPS. Minister TOJO Cabinet without portfolio 1943. Home Minister TOJO Cabinet 1943-1944. Member house Peers. Interned Sugamo Prison 12 Dec 1945.

-P-

Reference: Report by Major L. H. Barnard, dated 24 July 1946.

DETAILS:

At Tokyo:

This investigation is predicated upon the request of the Honorable Lord WRIGHT, President of the International War Crimes Commission.

A check of the indices reveal the following:

ANDO was a graduate of Military Staff College and later director of Military Aviation Technical School. ANDO's career blossomed with Japanese expansion into North China, where he was CIC at Port Arther and Divisional Commander (1938). Starting with his activity as adviser to the North China Political Affairs Committee in Peking, Vice-President of New People's Association in North China, his political star rose through more and more important appointments: President of Imperial Rule Assistance Association Nov 1941-Apr 1943, Minister of State Without Portfolio Feb 1942-Apr 1943, Home Minister (first army man to hold the post April 1943-Jul 1944 when he resigned with TOJO, Director of Air Defense General Headquarters of Home Ministry.

In 1942 Domei declared that ANDO's assumption of duty as Minister

Distribution:

1 Prosecution *Class 4 Sec*
1 CRD
1 Inv. Div. (File 643)
1 Major B. Patterson

Do not write in this space.

without Portfolio, the first move to strengthen the TOJO cabinet, would consolidate the ties between government and people, would lay a still firmer basis for the direction of the people in the consummation of the GEA war. He was a leading member of the Army Clique and an intimate of TOJO, who counted upon his reputation for ruthlessness to stamp out opposition to the Cabinet. He appears on the US War Crimes list prepared by State, War and Navy Departments.

ANDO should be apprehended for his part in Japanese expansion in China and in direction of Japanese government affairs during the war.

ANDO was born Hyogo-ken, February 1879; 3rd son of Naoki ANDO; married Kita, 3rd daughter of Tomaki KUWATA; graduated Military Academy 1900; appointed 2nd Lt. 1900; chief decoration section, Personnel Bureau, War Office; Commander 30th Infantry Brigade; attached to Staff Headquarters, 1st Division; Commandant Fort of Port Arthur; Lieutenant General 1932; retired 1934; Commander 9th Division units remaining in Japan 1937; vice-chairman SINMIN HUI; vice president Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Interrogation of ANDO on 31 January 1946. Also summary of evidentiary facts and admissions from this interrogation.

ANDO was connected with the War Ministry for almost fifteen years, was Vice President of China New Peoples' Association 1939-41 in Peking, China and Minister without portfolio in TOJO Cabinet. Home Minister in TOJO Cabinet. Admits that while ostensibly working for the Peking Provincial Government he was actually working for the Japanese army, aided North China Expeditionary Forces and aggression regardless of treaties, was Vice President of IRAA when TOJO was President, and admits that he was in accord with most of TOJO's policies and that he accepts full responsibility for the actions of the TOJO Cabinet.

On 9 January 1946, the records of the Personnel Section, Cabinet Secretariat were examined at the Diet Building, Tokyo. Following is a transcript of the translation of the personnel records of the Subject:

Name:	ANDO, Kisaburo
Rank:	The Military Class
Residence:	Hyogo Prefecture
Born:	21 April 1879
1897 Oct 7	Appointed as Cadet.
Dec 1	Entered the 10th Infantry Regiment.
1898 Dec 1	Entered Military School.
1899 Nov 21	Graduated from above school.
Nov 26	Appointed as a Probationary Officer.
1900 Jun 22	Appointed 2nd Lt., Infantry; attached to the 10th Infantry Regiment. (Cabinet).
Jul 31	Honored with 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
1901 Jun 20	Relieved of the principal post and ordered attached to the 10th Battalion of Garrison Infantry Unit of Formosa. (War Min.)
1902 Nov 15	Promoted to Lieutenant, Infantry (Cabinet).
1903 Feb 20	Raised to 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
1903 Aug 11	Relieve of the principal post and attached to the 10th Infantry Regiment (War Ministry).
1904 May 6	Decorated with 6th Order of Merit with the Sacred Treasure for meritorious service in the riot of the Central District of Formosa. (Bureau of Decoration).
Nov 25	Promoted to Captain, Infantry.

- 1905 Jan 11 Promoted to 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1906 Feb 17 Ordered to report to the Ministry of War (War Ministry)
Attached to the Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War.
- Apr 1 Decorated with the 5th Order of the Golden Kite. Given the war medal for the war between 1904-1905. Decorated with the 5th Order of the Merit with the double rays of the Rising Sun.
- 1908 Dec 19 Attached to the Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War.
- 1910 Feb 21 Raised to 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- Oct 1 Relieved of duty at the Personnel Bureau of the Ministry of War. Appointed member of Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War
- 1912 Aug 1 Given the commemorative medal for the annexation of Korea.
- 1913 Aug 22 Promoted to Major, Infantry.
Relieved of the principal post and attached to the 33rd Infantry Regiment (War Ministry)
- 1914 May 16 Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit with the Sacred Treasure.
- Aug 10 Relieved of the principal post and appointed a member of the Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War.
- 1915 Mar 20 Raised to 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- Mar 29 Ordered a commissioner for the extraordinary festival of Yasukuni Shrine held in April 1915.
- Oct 6 Attached to the Committee investigating war merits of the War of 1914 (War Ministry).
- Nov 7 Decorated with the order of the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun.
- Nov 10 Awarded commemorative coronation medal.
- 1918 Jan 23 Ordered to make official trip to USA.
- Jan 29 Ordered as commissioner of the Main Ordnance Depot.
- Apr 1 Promoted to Major, Infantry.
- 1919 Mar 14 Relieved as the commissioner of the Main Ordnance Depot.
- Mar 25 Relieved of the principal post and attached to the Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War (War Ministry).
- 1920 Apr 10 Raised to 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- Mar 30 Appointed Commissioner of the Extraordinary Festival of Yasukuni Shrine held in April 1920.
- Jun 25 Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Sacred Treasure.
- Nov 1 Decorated with the Order of the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun. Granted sum of ¥ 2,650 for meritorious war service between 1915-1920.
- 1921 July 20 Relieved of duty at Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War.
Attached to the 73rd Infantry Regiment.
- 1922 Aug 15 Promoted to Colonel, Infantry. Appointed Commander of the 2nd Infantry Regiment. Relieved of the principal post and appointed Chief of the Reward Section, Bureau of Personnel, Ministry of War.
- 1925 May 1 Raised to 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1927 Jul 26 Promoted to Major General.
- July 26 Appointed Commander of the 30th Infantry Brigade (War Ministry)
Attached to the Headquarters of the 1st Division.
- 1930 May 16 Raised to 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1931 Jul 11 Decorated with the Order of the 2nd Class with the Sacred Treasure.
- 1932 Apr 11 Promoted to Lieutenant General.
Appointed Commander of the Fortress of Port Arthur.
- 1934 Mar 5 Placed on the waiting list.
- Mar 24 Placed on the reserve list.
- Apr 20 Raised one degree of his Court Rank as a special mark of favor.
Raised to 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

Apr 29 Decorated with the First Order of Merit with the Sacred
Treasure, for merit of the Incident between 1921-1924.

1937 Sep 10 Appointed Commander of the 9th Replacement Division.
(not mentioned in the official Gazette).

1939 Mar 9 Relieved of Principal Post.
Aug 9 In charge of the Asia Prosperity Board.
Aug 9 Attached to North China Liaison Office of the Asia Prosperity
Board.

1942 Feb 24 Appointed Commissioner of the Investigating Council for the
establishment of the Greater East Asia.

1940 Apr 29 Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun for the
merits of the China Incident.

1942 Jun 9 Appointed Minister of State.
Jun 15 Raised to 3rd Court Rank, Junior Grade.
Jun 20 Relieved of duty as the Commissioner of the Investigating
Council for Establishment of Greater East Asia.

1943 Apr 20 Appointed Minister of Home Affairs.

1944 July 1 Raised to 3rd Court Rank, Senior Grade.
Jul 21 Appointed a member of the House of Peers by Art. 1 No. 4 of
the Ordinance of the House of Peers.
Jul 22 Relieved of the principal post at his request.

1945 Dec 13 Relieved as member of the House of Peers at his request.

The following analysis of documentary evidence is contained in IPS
File No. 52:

Document No. 1152

Description of Attached Document:

Title and Nature: Report of the Investigation Committee of the Privy
Council upon conclusion of the treaty between Japan and Thailand regard-
ing the territory of Thailand in Malay and the Shan States.

Persons Implicated: ANDO.

Crimes to Which Document Applicable: Conspiracy to Wage war of
Aggression - Thai and Malay

Summary of Relevant Points:

The Committee discussed and unanimously approved the following items:

1. That it is of utmost importance that Japan maintain close col-
laboration with its allied countries in Europe while strengthening her
position in Greater East Asia, in order to achieve victory and the con-
struction of a greater East Asia.

2. In return for THAILAND's sincerity in engaging with Japan in
the common effort toward dislodgment of Britain and America, Japan
approves the incorporation of four Malayan Province (KELANTAN, TRENGGANU,
KEDAH, PERLIS), and two of the SHAN States (KENG TUNG, MONGPAN) by
THAILAND.

"Document 1440 24 April 1946

Title and Nature: Privy Council Proceedings on (a) German-Japanese,
(b) Japanese-Italian Economic Agreement, and (c) French Indo-China.

Source of Original: Privy Council.

Persons Implicated: ANDO.

Crimes to which Document applicable: Relations French Indo-China.

Summary of Relevant Points:

German and Italian agreements outline in general terms economic cooperation, except no Italian protocol, because "at present Italy's economic sphere in Europe cannot be determined."

F.I.C. Agreement provides "special yen" should be used in settling accounts between the two countries, Indo-China in return to give Japan "piastre" currency for payment to troops, merchants, etc. Exchange value to be on basis of rate of 1 Jan 1943. "

Previous investigation report by L. H. Barnard, Major, dated 24 July 1946. This investigation was predicated on a letter addressed to General MacArthur from Jutaro YAMANAKA.

"YAMANAKA alleges ANDO, former Minister of Interior and NAKAYAMA Chief Abbot of TENRIKYO, are war criminals."

The report stated that there were no allegations of atrocities on the part of either subject, and if either or them are guilty of war crimes, their activities come within the bounds of category "A" and under the investigative jurisdiction of the International Prosecution Section.

Sources reveal that ANDO held the following posts in the Imperial Rule Assistance organizations:

ANDO was Vice President, IRAA, Oct 1941-1943; Secretary General, IRAA Oct-Dec 41; Commandant, Great Japan IRA Manhood Group, Jan 1942-Apr 43; Chairman, Central Cooperation Conference, IRAA, Jul 1942-Apr 43; Member of three IRAPS preparatory committees in 1942 (IRA Political Structure Conference, IRA Political Consolidation Preparatory Committee, IRAPS (Special Committee); Member IRAPS. Was Advisor in the DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League); Member, DAI TOA KENSETSU SHINGI KAI (Great East Asia Establishment Deliberative Council 1942; Member, SO KEKKI UNDO RENRAKU HOMBU (National General Inspiration Movement Liaison Headquarters) 1944; President, ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI (Veterans Society).

Sources reveal that ANDO was one of the ringleaders in the YOKOSAN SONENDAN (Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood group). This is more or less a service organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

SUMMARY:

Accusations against ANDO appear to be justified. His activities after his retirement from the army were in three directions: 1. His activities in China; 2. His activities in the IRAA organizations and 3. His activities as a member of TOJO's Cabinet. (Admissions to the above are contained in an interrogation of ANDO dated 31 Jan 46 - Ref. IPS File 52-15).

It is believed that there is enough evidence contained herein for prosecutive study and action. All sources of information have been exhausted.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The Tokyo Office - At Tokyo - Will follow and report disposition of subject.

P E N D I N G

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

United States of America, et al)	
)	
vs.)	AFFIDAVIT (Translation)
)	
ARAKI, Sadao et al)	

Affiant: ANDO, Kisaburo

I, ANDO, Kisaburo, after having duly made oath as per attached paper in accordance with the form prescribed in my own country, state as follows:

1. My name is ANDO, Kisaburo. I was born on 11 February 1879, and my permanent domicile is at 115 Kita-Shinmachi, Sasayama-machi, Taki-gun, Hyogo Prefecture.

2. On 30 April 1932 I was appointed Lieutenant-General and at the same time appointed Commander of Ryojun (Fort Arthur) Fortress. In September 1934 I was placed on the waiting list, and was subsequently placed on the reserve list. After a few years on the reserve list I was recalled for active service in September 1937 and became Commander of the 9th Depot Division (Kanazawa). In March 1939 I was demobilized, and in July of the same year, through the good offices of the Commander of Japanese Forces in North China and upon the invitation of the President of the HSINMIN (New People's) Society, I became Vice-President of that organization. On 20 October 1941, while in Tokyo on official business in accordance with instructions from the aforesaid Commander, I was asked to become Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association by Hideki TOJO, President of this Association, and on 22 October was duly appointed to that post. In June 1942 I became Minister without Portfolio; in April 1943 I was appointed Home Minister; and in July 1944 with the fall of the Tojo Cabinet I resigned my position and since then have been living in retirement.

3. As can be seen from the above, I was in Peking until October 1941, while before that I had been in Kanazawa, having been recalled to active service immediately after the outbreak of the China Incident, so that I have no knowledge whatsoever of the circumstances of the founding of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

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The following are the circumstances of my assuming the Vice-Presidency of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Around the middle of October 1941 I heard informally from Major-General ARISUE, Deputy Chief of Staff, that the Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China had said I was wanted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Thereupon I let the Commander know through ARISUE that I would like him to refuse any request for my services from the aforesaid association for the reason that I did not know well what kind of organization it was. In spite of this Major General ARISUE told me again on a later occasion that he wanted to gratify the insistent desire of General TOJO, President of the IRAA, for my services; and he urged me to accept. I again had my desire to postpone any proposed trip to Tokyo, even for purposes of conferring on this matter, conveyed to the Commander, my reasons being that a general meeting of local heads of the Hsinmin Society was imminent, and therefore that any immediate trip to Tokyo would be most inconvenient in view of my official duties. Another reason for the expression of my desire was that the whole turn of events was so sudden, and that I knew nothing at all about the background of the IRAA. But on 19 October an urgent desire to see me in Tokyo immediately was conveyed to the Commander. Acceding to the Commander's request, I left Peking by air on the 21st, my plane having been delayed on the way. I immediately saw the President (TOJO) and thereupon for the first time received a formal invitation to become Vice-President of the IRAA and concurrently Minister without Portfolio. Since I had never had anything to do with politics either during my term of active service or after my retirement to the reserve list, I did not have a single friend among politicians. Therefore, I told the President that if this organization was connected with politics, I would like to refuse his request. The President told me, however, that it was not a political party; that it was a public organization coming under the provisions of the Japanese Security Police Law; and that this fact had been clearly stated by Home Minister HIRANUMA in the previous Diet. He concluded by urging me to assume this post, since the IRAA was an organization of a people's movement. Thereupon, I replied that if this organization had no connection with politics, I saw no reason why I should become a Minister of State and that I would accept the President's offer only if he were content for me to assume the Vice-Presidency as a private citizen. Premier TOJO said that if that was the way I felt about it, he would accede to my wishes. Thus on the following day 22 October, I became Vice-President of the IRAA without assuming the post of Minister without Portfolio.

- 2 -

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Def. Doc. 588

Immediately after my assumption, newspaper reporters came and asked me what thoughts I had on taking this new step, so I told them what I have related in the preceding paragraph, and added a clear cut statement saying that as a member of the Japanese nation in common with other members of our people I hoped to carry out whatever duties a Japanese subject should carry out in this China Incident, and that therefore I had no intention of sitting in a special seat and giving orders to the people. This statement appeared in the newspapers of that day.

Since I had little knowledge of the situation within and without the IRAA at the time of my assumption, for a time I quietly observed what was going on inside the association, and I also exerted myself to read its past records from the time of its founding. In this way, my daily duties at the time did not include anything special or out of the way.

But the IRAA had already decided to hold a Cooperative Council Meeting (TN - General Meeting) around December, and already, before my assumption, notices had been sent to local councils throughout the country informing them of matters to be discussed in this forthcoming meeting. Being yet very new at the job, I had been hoping that the meeting would be held as late as possible. For one thing I was anxious at least to glance through the minutes of previous Cooperative Council meetings. Because of these reasons I gave my consent to have the meeting held on the 8th, which was the last of four proposed dates, namely the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. These dates had been decided in the course of business around the beginning of December, I believe. In view of these circumstances it is utterly inconceivable that a great event such as the Greater East Asia War should have been foreseen as one of the subjects for discussion at that meeting I believe the records of those days are still in existence and will bear me out.

Later, on December 8th, I learnt for the first time by telephone that war had broken out early in the morning. But since the same telephone call told me not to announce this fact yet, I went to the Cooperative Council meeting without telling the news to anyone. At the meeting, President TOJO gave a lecture, and then left for the Palace in order to report to the throne in his capacity as Premier, so that the meeting recessed for that period. After the Premier's return from the Palace, the meeting was reopened, I believe around noon, and news of the proclamation of an Imperial Rescript declaring war was announced before the assembled members. This is all I have to say regarding the situation at and around the time of my assumption.

- 3 -

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Def. Doc. 588

5. Next I wish to state the mission and organization of the IRAA. I knew that before my assumption several changes had been made in its organization and directors, and that several personnel shifts had also been carried out. At the time I took office, in my opinion the association was not yet functioning as a harmonious whole, the sense of unity was very weak, and systematic order had not yet been established.

The main work of the association consisted in conveying to the people, without error, matters that had been decided upon as policy and matters based on these policies which each ministry as part of its administrative functions, desired the people to practice. Furthermore the association's task was to gain the people's understanding concerning these matters, to systematize as far as possible detailed methods for carrying them out, and to urge the people to do them. Of course, since the association was only a private organization of a public nature the directors of the association were employed merely by contract, so that there were no strict rules of duty such as Government employees must obey. Also, it goes without saying that the association had no power to give orders to the people. Therefore all the association could do was to gain the people's understanding regarding matters that should be carried out as part of a subject's duties, and to urge the actual execution of these matters. Also, concerning the administration of the various ministries, since from the people's standpoint there were many matters which seemed contradictory or inconsistent, in order to eliminate hidden grumblings as much as possible the IRAA made it a practice to take up the people's hopes and criticisms, and after studying and digesting them would pass them on to the various governmental departments as material to be considered in connection with the administration of the various ministries. The Cooperative Council was a special organization whose purpose was to serve as a medium for conveying governmental intentions to the people as well as the popular desires to the Government and thus effectuate a true spirit of co-operation. Furthermore the IRAA aimed at reaching out to all the people in a loose sort of way, without having any specialized system, so that if it had any special object of attention, one would have to say it was all the 100 million people of Japan.

Therefore as far as the people in general were concerned no distinction was made between members of the association and non-members. District associations, village associations, and local chapters of the IRAA in prefectures, towns and villages were nothing more than a kind of clerical organization.

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Def. Doc. 588

In the preceding paragraphs I have outlined the various functions of the IRAA at the time of my assumption and throughout my tenure of office. These functions, were expressed in a popular slogan of those days as fulfilling of our duties as subjects.

6. Regarding the Greater East Asia War, we never heard anything that would lead our association to believe such a war imminent, either at the time of my assumption of office, or after my assumption, in any guidance received from any ministry, in any instructions or demands from them, either outwardly or confidentially, until the issuance of the Imperial Rescript declaring war. As a concrete example, on December 8th, the first day of our scheduled Cooperative Council meeting, the planned program for this meeting was set completely awry by the Imperial Rescript declaring war, and there was much confusion, as we were kept busy until nightfall buying railway tickets, paying travel expenses, and attending to sundry other matters in order to suddenly send home delegates who had assembled from all parts of the country.

I have heard it said that many people believe the cooperative Council meeting had been called in anticipation of the outbreak of war because the first day of this meeting happened to be the first day of the war. But the actual circumstances are as I have related. As far as the association was concerned, it was a bolt from the blue; and it is a fact we were totally unprepared to take any steps in the case of war. Besides it is unthinkable that the Government should ever let the staff of a private organization who were not even public officials, know of a top war secret such as the date of opening the war, or even to let them know privately. A good example is myself. Although I was Vice-President, I heard of the outbreak of war from the President for the first time on the morning of the 8th of December.

- 5 -

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Def. Doc. 588

On this 20th day of December, 1946
At Sugamo Prison

Deponent: ANDO, Kisaburo

We certify that the above statement was sworn to by
the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto.

/s/ Charles D. Sheldon

On the same date

At the same place

Witness: SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo
(Seal)

Witness: KAWAMOTO, Yako
U. S. War Dept. Civilian Employee

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell
the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing

(Signature & Seal)

ANDO, Kisaburo
(Written Seal)

- 6 -

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Def. Doc. 588

Translation Certificate

L. Charles D. Sheldon, Chief of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the attached certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ Charles D. Sheldon

Tokyo, Japan
Date: 25 Feb. 1947

Affidavit of ANDO, Kisaburo

Respecting a letter which was cited at the beginning of the Swiss Minister's letter relating to this matter, kindly refer to my telegram "Ky 21 20" dated 13 January last year, and "Ky 21-04" No. 239 dated 27 March, the same year.

This letter addressed to: The Ministers of War, Navy, Home Affairs, Justice, Greater Tokyo, and the Chief of P.O.W. Information Bureau.

Ex. # 2173
"Kyo Hi Go" No.93

12 February 1944
The Vice Minister of Foreign
Office.

Chief of P.O.W. (Information) Bureau.

Transmittal of the American Government's
Protest with regard to the Treatment of
Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees
under Japanese Jurisdiction.

Inasmuch as the Swiss Minister in Tokyo, stating that he was acting on instructions from his home government, recently presented the Imperial Government with the American Government's protest, as per the enclosed copy, I hereby send you this together with the informal translation of the above. Re counter-measures to meet this protest, I wish to confer with you later and in the meantime will you kindly investigate the particulars concerned with you bureau.

Concerning a letter which was cited at the beginning of the Swiss Minister's letter relating to this matter, kindly refer to my telegrams "Kyo Hi Go" No.25 dated 15 January last year, and "Ky Hi Go" No. 229 dated 27 March, the same year.

This letter addressed to: The Ministers of War, Navy, Home Affairs,
Justice, Greater Asia, and the Chief of
P.O.W. Information Bureau.

Doc.No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3/27 pages, dated 12 Feb., 1944, and described as follows:

Transmittal of American Government's Protest with regard to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Area under the Japanese Jurisdiction. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc.No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19 _____, and described as follows:

Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the treatment of Prisoners of War.
I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files.): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc.No. 10 M1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of Prisoners of War. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives of files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi.
Signature of Official SEAL.

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION

30 March 1948

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Chief, Legal Section, SCAP

SUBJECT: ANDO, Saburo

I. PRESENT STATUS:

Subject has been incarcerated in Sugamo Prison since 11 December 1945 as a Class "A" war crime suspect.

II. PURPOSE OF MEMORANDUM:

This report is based on the oral request of the Chief, Legal Section, to examine all available evidence against the nineteen (19) Class "A" war crime suspects now held in custody to determine whether or not they can be indicted for "B" or "C" war crimes.

III. SOURCES OF MATERIAL EXAMINED:

1. All files and information available in Legal Section.
2. The complete G-2 report, dated 6 May 1947, with reference to subject.
3. All files, records and reports available at the International Prosecution Section of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

IV. RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that subject be retained in custody for further investigation and possible indictment as a Class "B" or "C" war criminal.

Exhibit II

Memo: ANDO, Saburo (Cont'd)

V. DETAILS UPON WHICH THE RECOMMENDATION IS BASED:

1. Pertinent curriculum vitae:

Placed on reserve list as Lieutenant General.	1934
Vice-President, Chinese Republic New Peoples' Association.	1939-1944
Vice-President, Imperial Rule Assistance Association.	Oct 1941-April 1943
Commandant, Great Japan Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group.	Jan 1942-April 1943
Minister without Portfolio.	8 June 1942-20 Apr 1943
Home Minister.	20 April 1943-22 July 1944

2. ANDO was one of the key figures in the mobilization of Japanese thought and manpower for aggressive war. Only a few of his many posts in the IRAA and its affiliated associations are listed above, but there can be no doubt but that ANDO was a most important figure in the attempt to develop in Japan a totalitarian government for the purpose of better waging an aggressive war. If this activity alone were to be considered a war crime, it would necessarily fall into "A" category and can concern this report only to the extent of obtaining background for the suspect's character.

3. For the purpose of facilitating and coordinating the suspect's work with the IRAA and its affiliates, he was raised to the post of Minister without Portfolio in the Tojo Cabinet. As a minister of State, ANDO is responsible for Cabinet decisions that were made during his tenure, which in themselves were violations of the laws and customs of war. He can further be charged with responsibility for atrocities committed by the armed forces and civilian population of Japan during this time period.

Memo: ANDO, Saburo (Cont'd)

4. ANDO was made Home Minister in April 1943 and retained this post until July 1944. As Home Minister, he had an absolute responsibility for his own acts and those of his subordinates. It was during this period that the original Cabinet decision to import Chinese slave labor was implemented to its highest degree and ANDO's Special Higher policemen and Thought policemen were directly responsible for the mistreatment, abuse, and slaughter of hundreds of these imported laborers.
5. ANDO's tenure in Cabinet was almost co-extensive with TOJO and he can be charged with the general responsibility for atrocities committed by the Japanese armed forces, civilian population, and governmental hirelings during his tenure.
6. It is believed there is sufficient evidence on hand to justify retaining ANDO in custody for further investigation for "B" and "C" offenses.

L. P. B. LIPSCOMB
ATTORNEY, LEGAL SECTION