

MASAKI Jinyabura (2303)

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(32)

Date: **17 April 1947**

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

Inv. Div. No. **2303**

CRD No.

Report by: **Robert M. Patterson,  
Maj., Cavalry.**

Title: **MAZAKI, Jinzaburo**

Synopsis of facts:

Former Inspector-General of Army Education Military Councillor to Japanese Expeditionary Forces in 1943; member, Home Defense League 1945; Director, KOKUHON (National Foundation Society); Advisor NIHON SUSHIN KYOKAI (Japanese Spirit Society); former Chief of Military Affairs Bureau; Director of Military Academy; close associate of ARAKI and loomed large as his possible successor; an expansionist champion of aggressive warfare on Asiatic mainland but clashed with ultra-belligerent clique over Greater East Asia War; political leader whose policies represented the aims of reactionary societies; advocated expulsion of British and Americans from Asia; deeply implicated for years in the total complex of conspiracies which preceded and precipitated the war, as indicated by no less than fifteen (15) Analyses of Documentary Evidence and other items reflected in IPS File #60 of which MAZAKI is the Subject; described in Ambassador Grew's, "10 Years in Japan" as a leading spirit in the assassinations on 26 February 1936. He is presently confined at Sugamo Prison.

- P -

DETAILS:

At Tokyo:

This report is predicated on a memorandum dated 12 April 1947 recommending review of this case before concurring in G-2 recommendation for release of Subject without preferring charges.

The factual data summarized in the Synopsis are reflected in a Resume dated 6 January 1947 contained in IPS Case File No. 60, Subject: MAZAKI, Jinzaburo. The Resume in full is quoted below as follows:

REPORT BY: **HENRY SHIMOJIMA**  
6 January 1947

RESUME OF CASE NO. 60, MAZAKI, Jinzaburo

Distribution:

1 CRD  
1 Prosecution Div.  
2 Col. Carpenter  
3 Inv. Div. (File 2303)  
1 Maj. Patterson ✓

Do not write in this space.

- Serial No. 1 Subject was former Inspector-General of Army Education.
- Serial No. 2 CIS files: Military Councillor to Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China - 1943; member of the Home Defense League - 1945; Director of Kokuhon (Society for National Foundation; Advisor of Nihon Sushin Kyokai) (Japanese Spirit Association).
- Serial No. 3 Information from Central Liaison Office; clarifying the status of Subject whether he has been apprehended.
- Serial No. 4 Same as Serial No. 3.
- Serial No. 5 ATIS Information Office; reveals Subject in close associate of General ARAKI and notorious fascist conspirator; former Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau; Director of the Military Academy; loomed strongly as ARAKI's possible successor.
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- Serial No. 7 Source: Apprehension of War Criminal.
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- Serial No. 9 In Joseph Grew's book "Ten Years in Japan" fact is disclosed that Subject was the leading spirit in the assassinations on 26 February 1936.
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- Serial No. 11 File No. O; Japanese Personal Names.
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- Serial No. 13 ATIS Press Translation No. 74, a copy of which is contained in document center; gives an interesting account of Japanese intrigue which was getting into high gear in summer of 1935.
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- Serial No. 20 CIJ files; same as Serial No. 2.
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- Serial No. 26 Same as Serial No. 25.
- Serial No. 27 Analysis of Documentary Evidence, Doc. No. 12; Subject implicated in document titled: Secret Record of Japanese Renovation Movements.
- Serial No. 28 Memorandum to Col Woolworth regarding further interrogation of Subject.
- Serial No. 29 Transmittal of Reports to OCCIO.
- Serial No. 30 Interrogation report dated 23 Feb 46; Subject reveals his association with Kingoro HASHIMOTO.
- Serial No. 31 Complete personnel records of the Subject and are on file as Exhibit No. 112.
- Serial No. 32 Analysis of Documentary Evidence, Doc. No. 600; Subject implicated in the Record of the Secret Operations of the 2-26 Incident.
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- Serial No. 42 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 826; Pamphlet entitled "MAZAKI, Jinsaburo, a Great General".

- Serial No. 43 Pass to Sugamo Prison.
- Serial No. 44 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 924; Book entitled "Japanese Reform Movement Secret Reports" reveals ultra-nationalism and Secret Societies.
- Serial No. 45 Same as Serial No. 42.
- Serial No. 46 KIDO Testimony, File No. 5; reveals Subject was included in the principal leaders of the army movement for expansion into Manchuria and possibly China; ARAKI and Subject were most feared in the matter of the army controlling the Government in 1932.
- Serial No. 47 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 989; Subject implicated in the Manchurian Daily Confidential Reports.
- Serial No. 48 Full biographical report of Subject.
- Serial No. 49 Same as Serial No. 48.
- Serial No. 50 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 1048; Report on the February 26th Incident.

\* \* \* \* \*

15 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Col. Carpenter

SUBJECT: Jinsaburo MASAKI (Inv. Div. File #2303)

1. With reference to the recommendation made by G-2 that MASAKI be released without preference of charges, it is suggested that a thorough review of the facts in this matter be made before concurring in such recommendation.

2. At the time the original indictments were drawn in the IPS, MASAKI's name ranked very high among those being considered for inclusion in the first group to be tried. His name was excluded by a very narrow margin and probably due to the active work of Captain Robinson, USNR, who created the impression that he was "carrying a torch" in the matter. By his actions, Captain Robinson drew severe criticism from some of the rather prominent members of the Counsel of the International Prosecution Section and there is no doubt but that reports on the heated discussion that took place, reached the War Department. There is an extremely large file on this individual at the IPS and the matter is presently under investigation in the Legal Section by Major R. Patterson. It is believed that the results of Major Patterson's investigation should be awaited prior to rendering any decision in this matter as it is unquestionably political dynamite.

3. As a matter of interest, MASAKI's name bore a prominent part in the treatment of the Japanese political affairs by the late Hugh Byas in the book entitled "Government by Assassination".

L.H.B.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Tokyo Office -- At Tokyo -- Will review and report on IPS Case 60 and supporting documents in the IPS file.

Will follow up the undeveloped leads reflected in IPS Case 60.

Will check other sources at Tokyo for further information and leads.

Will submit follow-up reports to the present Report from time to time during the course of processing the present investigation.

P E N D I N G

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Investigation Division

15 April 1947

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INV. DIV.

File No. 2303

Initials *L. E. B.*

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COPIES: 3 File 60  
1 Mr. Waldorf

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15 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Col. Carpenter

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L.H.B.  
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[MAZAKI]  
2303

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L.H.B.

SECRET

NAME: MASAKI, Jinzaburo.

PRESENT STATUS: Confined in Sugamo Prison.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

Military Councillor to the Expeditionary Forces in China, 1944; Inspector-General of Military Education, January 1934 to July 1935; Vice-Chief of the General Staff, January 1932 until June 1933; member of the Supreme War Council in the middle thirties. On one occasion was candidate for the position of Premier.

REMARKS:

SUBJECT was a close friend and associate of General ARAKI, was a notorious Fascist conspirator, and was known as one of the "Three Musketeers" of the Imperial Army for many years. He was known as an army extremist, an extreme nationalist and an influential expansionist. SUBJECT was a leader in the military revolt of February 1936. At the time the original indictments were drawn in the IPS, SUBJECT's name ranked very high among those being considered in the first group to be tried. CIS/G-2, FEC, in a report to Legal Section under date of 28 February 1947, after reviewing the evidence against SUBJECT, recommends as follow: "Unless MASAKI's political activities in the early and middle thirties, for which he has already stood trial and been acquitted in 1937, is construed as a basis for war crimes prosecution, it is CIS/G-2 considered recommendation that MASAKI be released from internment without preference of charges."

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.

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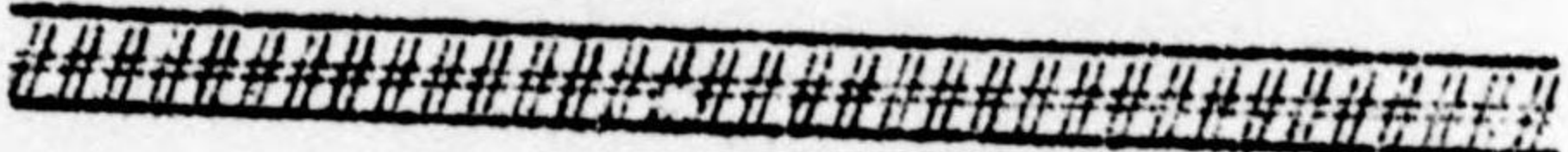
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LEGAL SECTION

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FROM: [Signature] DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

CHIEF SEC. _____	TO: DOC. ANAL. _____
EX. O. _____	SUPPLY _____
ADM. O. _____	BRITISH _____
PROS. DIV. _____	AUSTRALIAN _____
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APPREHENSION _____	NEW ZEALAND _____
LAW DIV. _____	DUTCH _____
LIAISON _____	CHINESE _____
P.R.O. _____	PERSONNEL O. _____
RECORDS & FILES BR. _____	
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COM-MARIANAS _____	



FOR:

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Comment & _____	File _____
Concurrence _____	

*There is some Washington interest in this case*

*[Signature]*



HOLD

Date: 17 April 1947

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

Inv. Div. No. 2303

CRD No.

Report by: Robert M. Patterson,  
Maj., Cavalry.

Title: MAZAKI, Jinsaburo

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- Serial No. 31 Complete personnel records of the Subject and are on file as Exhibit No. 112.
- Serial No. 32 Analysis of Documentary Evidence, Doc. No. 600; Subject implicated in the Record of the Secret Operations of the 2-26 Incident.
- Serial No. 33 Review of Serial 22, File No. 6 reveals how the "Inner Group" forced Subject to resign as Inspector-General of Military Education.
- Serial No. 34 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 646; Subject implicated in the Confidential Record of the Manchurian Affair.
- Serial No. 35 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 769; Subject implicated in bound file entitled "Important research materials No. 1" published by the Police Bureau, Peace Preservation Section.
- Serial No. 36 OCCIO file; translations from "Showa Fu-un Roku" and "Taihei" (the age of peace); reveals the Manchurian Incident.
- Serial No. 37 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 765; Subject implicated in an article entitled "The Failure of the March Incident and its implications.
- Serial No. 38 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 686; Subject implicated in an article entitled "A Discussion on the Present Military".
- Serial No. 39 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 537; List of names of persons implicated in 2-26 Incident.
- Serial No. 40 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 516; Subject implicated in plotting and effectuating aggressive war against China.
- Serial No. 41 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 845; Subject implicated in conspiracy for and incitement to aggressive Warfare; various incidents in Japan.
- Serial No. 42 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 826; Pamphlet entitled "MAZAKI, Jinsaburo, a Great General".

Serial No. 43 Pass to Sugamo Prison.

Serial No. 44 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 924; Book entitled "Japanese Reform Movement Secret Reports" reveals ultra-nationalism and Secret Societies.

Serial No. 45 Same as Serial No. 42.

Serial No. 46 KIDO Testimony, File No. 5; reveals Subject was included in the principal leaders of the army movement for expansion into Manchuria and possibly China; ARAKI and Subject were most feared in the matter of the army controlling the Government in 1932.

Serial No. 47 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 989; Subject implicated in the Manchurian Daily Confidential Reports.

Serial No. 48 Full biographical report of Subject.

Serial No. 49 Same as Serial No. 48.

Serial No. 50 Analysis of Doc. Evidence, Doc. No. 1048; Report on the February 26th Incident.

\* \* \* \* \*

15 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Col. Carpenter

SUBJECT: Jinsaburo MASAKI (Inv. Div. File #2303)

1. With reference to the recommendation made by G-2 that MASAKI be released without preference of charges, it is suggested that a thorough review of the facts in this matter be made before concurring in such recommendation.

2. At the time the original indictments were drawn in the IPS, MASAKI's name ranked very high among those being considered for inclusion in the first group to be tried. His name was excluded by a very narrow margin and probably due to the active work of Captain Robinson, USNR, who created the impression that he was "carrying a torch" in the matter. By his actions, Captain Robinson drew severe criticism from some of the rather prominent members of the Counsel of the International Prosecution Section and there is no doubt but that reports on the heated discussion that took place, reached the War Department. There is an extremely large file on this individual at the IPS and the matter is presently under investigation in the Legal Section by Major R. Patterson. It is believed that the results of Major Patterson's investigation should be awaited prior to rendering any decision in this matter as it is unquestionably political dynamite.

3. As a matter of interest, MASAKI's name bore a prominent part in the treatment of the Japanese political affairs by the late Hugh Byas in the book entitled "Government by Assassination".

L.H.B.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Tokyo Office -- At Tokyo -- Will review and report on IPS Case 60 and supporting documents in the IPS file.

Will follow up the undeveloped leads reflected in IPS Case 60.

Will check other sources at Tokyo for further information and leads.

Will submit follow-up reports to the present Report from time to time during the course of processing the present investigation.

**P E N D I N G**

質問ニ對スル回答書

一、會見者ハ昭和十六年十二月七日ノ日及昭和二十年九月二日ノ日ニ  
如何ナル職務ニ携ハリテ居タカ

答、何等ノ職務ヲ有セズ

二、會見者ノ氏名

答、真崎甚三郎 (Masaki Shinsaburo)

三、會見者ガ本名ノ外使用シタル氏名及有各ナル氏名  
答、他ニ氏名ナシ

四、生年月日

答、明治九年十一月二十七日

五、出生地

答、佐賀縣神埼郡境野村大字境原千百六十五番地

六、身長

答、五尺四寸八分

七、体重

答、十七匁五百匁

八、傷痕、目印、不具ノ有無

答、何レモナシ

九、現住居地

答、東京都巢鴨拘置所

十 現住所

答 東京都世田谷區世田谷丁目百六十八番地

十一 身分證明ノ形式ト番号

答 ナシ

十二 會見者カ囚ハレタルトキノ例及其ノ理由犯罪ヲ犯シタルコトアリヤ

答 昭和十一年七月叛軍ヲ利シタル嫌疑ニテ拘留セラレシモ審理ノ結果無罪トナル

十三 會見者現在迄ノ最高階級

答 陸軍大將

十四 會見者ノ業務ノ年代記録會見者ノ昭和六年一月一日ヨリ現在迄ノ職務ヲ記入セヨ

前記記入ノトキ政府ク軍閥ノ役員ノレヲ記入ノトキハ會見者ノ地位ヲ忘レズ記入セヨ

答 昭和六年七月三十一日迄陸軍中將トシテ第一師團長  
昭和六年八月一日ヨリ臺灣軍司令官 昭和七年一月  
十二日參謀次長 昭和八年六月十九日陸軍大將ニ進級  
軍事參議官トナル 昭和九年一月教六月總監兼兼軍  
事參議官トナル 昭和十年七月教六月總監ヲ免セ  
ラル 昭和十一年三月豫備役トナル

十五、會見者カ翼賛會ノ公會及地方會東京支部會日  
及大日本政治會ノ會員創立者組織者ニテアリシナラバ  
記入セヨ其ノ外各團體支部組合及特別事務ノ編輯ヲシ  
タフトアラバ記入セヨ

答 全ク關係ナシ

十六、黨組合、協會、兄弟商會、會、學子會、協會、學子會  
政治ノ學會、軍ノ學會、愛國ノ學會、博士ノ學會、教  
養ノ學會、名譽ノ學會、運動ノ學會等ノ會員ニ  
アリシカヲ記入セヨ

何事モ前記ノトカ秘密ニテモ明記セヨ

答 偕行社々員、國本社々員、國本盛國社及日本

協會ノ顧問、佐賀縣教育會々長

十七、會見者ノ家族中ニ前記ノ所及之ニ關係シタル職務ニ  
携ハリ又其地位及直接權利者又間接權利者カ居タ  
ラハ氏名現任所續柄、勤務先名、及役柄ヲ記入セヨ

答 ナシ

十八、會費、外寄附(金錢土地)ヲ自發的ニカ又ハ内證ニ各  
團體組合ニ渡シタルモノヲ記入セヨ其ノ外國民カラカ上長  
カラカ自發的ニ或ハ強制的ニ寄附シタカ

答 ナシ

十九 會見者ハ前記關係組合カラ階級位勲章賞狀又ハ  
名譽ヲ與ヘラレタルコトアルカ若シアラバ名譽ヲ與ヘラレ  
タル理由年月日ヲ記入セヨ

答 ナシ

二十 會見者ハB Cトノ答ヲ例外トシテ會見者ハ昭和六  
年一月一日カラ軍關係發言人(巡查)公安法安等刑事  
會ニ關係シタルコトアルカ前記ノ年月日關係會ノ名  
關係會ノ最高階級其ヲ受ケタル年月日役目

答 全ク關係ナシ

二十一 昭和六年一月一日カラ會見者編輯(題名ト編輯名)演説  
(聴受者人員)若シ關係會ニ類マレ演説及編輯セラレタラハ  
其會名ヲ記入セヨ演説及編輯セサハ其ノ通り記入セヨ

答 昭和十七年一月軍事保護院ノ依頼ニ福岡市及佐賀市於テ  
軍人後援ニカワックスヘク演説ス聴受者各約千人

二十二 會見者ハEノ答ヲ例外トシテ昭和六年一月一日ヨリ職務ト  
シテソレガ日本國內又ハ國外テ團結管理者及支配人  
組合名、役目、年月日

答 ナシ

以上

昭和二十二年六月十日

真崎甚三郎



## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)

- AGAINST - )

ARAKI, SADA0, et al. )

A F F I D A V I T

I, INUKAI, Ken, do swear on my conscience that the following is true:

I am presently a member of the Diet. In 1931 and 1932 I was secretary to my father, Premier INUKAI. On May 15, 1932 my father was not too well and I left the official residence of the Prime Minister for a short time to obtain a particular food deemed beneficial to my father and while away on this errand I was advised by a messenger that the Prime Minister had been shot by some Naval Officer. I immediately returned to the official residence of the Prime Minister where I found my father seriously wounded but still alive. He told me that several young naval officers had forced their way into the official residence and that one of them had shot him.

During my father's tenure of office as Prime Minister he was opposed to the extension of the Manchurian Incident and was in favor of having the Japanese Army withdraw from Manchuria. As secretary to my father, the Prime Minister, I read the minutes of discussions done in the cabinet meetings. I also discussed all matters before the cabinet with my father, the Prime Minister. I also kept my father's papers and records straight. I also handled my father's correspondence. Several months after the Manchurian Incident took place my father decided that he, the Prime Minister, should recommend to the Emperor that the Army be withdrawn from Manchuria by an Imperial Rescript. Following this policy Prime Minister INUKAI had an audience with the Emperor but was not successful in having the Army withdraw from Manchuria.

Another policy of Premier INUKAI's was to oppose the recognition of the puppet state of Manchukuo as he considered such recognition a violation of the sovereignty of China. Premier INUKAI was a close friend of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the Chinese Republic, who had visited many times with Premier INUKAI in Tokyo. In an effort to settle the Manchurian problem my father, the Premier, had sent a secret delegate to Nanking to talk with General Chiang Kai Shek. This secret delegate communicated with the Premier by code, which code, however, was intercepted by the military.

The Chief Secretary of the INUKAI Cabinet was one MORI, Kaku, leader of the militarist faction of the Seiyukai Party. The aforesaid MORI advised me many times that the Premier's antagonistic policy to the Army and the military policy in Manchuria was very dangerous for the Premier. During many of these conversations the aforesaid MORI stated to me that if my father continued with his anti-military policy, his life would not be safe.

Further cause for opposition from the military as expressed by the aforesaid MORI was the policy of the INUKAI Cabinet to reduce the Army budget. This policy was also opposed by the War Ministry. At that time the War Minister was General ARAKI, Sadao; the Vice-Chief of the General Staff was General MAZAKI, Jinzaburo; the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau was General KOISO, Kuniaki; and the Vice Minister of War was General YANAGAWA, Heisuke.

On May 8, 1932 my father, Premier INUKAI, delivered an anti-militaristic speech at Yokohama in which he condemned Fascism and praised the Democratic way. He was assassinated one week later in the official residence of the Prime Minister in Tokyo in what was afterwards known as the May 15 Incident.

s/Ken Inukai  
INUKAI, Ken

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named INUKAI, Ken, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 16th day of June, 1946.

s/ Harryman Dorsey  
Captain, JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Thomas Wilds, HEREBY CERTIFY That I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that I, this day, read the foregoing Affidavit to the above-named INUKAI, Ken in Japanese, and in so doing, truly and correctly translated the contents thereof from English into Japanese; and that said INUKAI, Ken stated to me that the contents of said Affidavit were the truth, and that he was willing to sign said Affidavit under oath; and that said INUKAI, Ken was duly sworn in my presence and signed said Affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said Affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this 16 day of June, 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

s/Thomas Wilds  
2nd Lt., MI

MAZAKI, JINZABURO

NATIONAL FOUNDATION SOCIETY

SEE:

G-2 KIKUCHI TAB. N.

Ex. 2409

Mazaki

Doc. No. 2979

Page 1

General  
Staff /T.N. Illegible/ No. 406, First  
Headquarters

Instructions concerning Stratagem.

1. You shall receive delegated orders from the Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy in France, and take charge of the execution of the stratagem.
2. You shall read the instructions for stratagem given to the Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy in France, which Lt. Col. DOBASHI in your country will show you.
3. In order to let Major KAWANATA inspect the document in Warsaw, you shall communicate with Lt. Col. DOBASHI and inform Major KAWANATA of the date he is to come to Warsaw.

October 5, 1932

MAZAKI, Jinzaburo,  
Assistant Chief of Staff

To: KAWABE, Torashiro

SEAL

Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy in the U.S.S.R.

/T.N. The following appears on the reverse of  
page 1 of the Japanese original/

This is a photostatic copy of the instructions which I received  
in 1932 from MAZAKI Jinzaburo, Assistant Chief of Staff. This  
document was delivered to me by Lt. Col. DOBASHI.

/Signed/

KAWABE Torashiro

September 4, 1946

Instructions pertaining to Stratagem given to the  
Military Attache of the Imperial Embassy in France.

- (1) In regard to this Stratagem, the Military Attaches of the Imperial Embassy in France shall be given delegated command of the organs /agency/ in Europe and Turkey.
- (2) The Military Attaches of the Imperial Embassy in France shall determine the necessary plans, which is to be based upon the appended Essentials of Stratagem, and have it reported by 10 April 1934.
- (3) Those <sup>expenditures</sup> which seem relatively important in your plans must be reported simultanneously with the precedent item /TN. item 2/.

8 October 1932

the Chief of the General Staff

Prince KOTOHITO

To: KASAI, Heijuro

Military Attache of the Embassy in France.

----- /Reverse side of the Sheet/ -----

This is a photostat of my transcription made after my reading of the original Instruction, dated 8 October 1932, which was given to KASAI, Heijuro, Military Attache of the Imperial Embassy in France, by Prince KOTOHITO, Chief of General Staff.

4 Sept. 1946

KAWABE, Torashiro.

(TOP SECRET)

ESSENTIALS OF STRATAGEM

I. WAR with the USSR

1. In peace-time, the actual state of communization in the Far East carried out by the USSR and the Third "Inter" /Comintern/ shall be propagandized and the Empire's /TN:JAPAN's/ situation against the USSR's communizing policy shall be recognized, and thus the basis for reason of a righteous path for war with the USSR will be understood.

2. In order to make the USSR's resources of war impotent as soon as possible after the opening hostilities, the following measures will be carried out.

(1) Independence movement of UKRAINE, GEORGIA, and AZERBAIJAN shall be supported and those areas shall be disturbed.

(2) Organizations of anti-SOVIET RUSSIANS who took refuge from the USSR will make contacts with their fellow-men in the USSR, and will breed riots in the various areas, stir up feeling against war, and plot the destruction of the government of the USSR.

3. If friendly relation with FRANCE, POLAND, the Little ENTENTE, and the states along the coast of BALTIC SEA and TURKEY will be maintained, these countries will enforce the measures in the afore-mentioned article, and will inevitably accord facilities in the enforcement of our stratagem.

II. War with CHINA

4. By exposing the dark side of atrocities which is contrary to internationalism, and humanitarian, and is peculiar to the CHINESE from peace-time, and at the same time by making propaganda of such actual matters as debouchment of the communist army, plots and activities of the communist party, the inevitable conditions for protection of interest by arms will be recognized.

5. In order to restrain USSR from participating in war, the measures in Article will be enforced if necessary.

III. War with US

6. In regards to war with US, Article 5 will be applicable.

IV. Supplementary Provisions

7. As soon as the opportunity of opening hostilities has become perceptible, the strategem and intelligence organs in EUROPE and TURKEY are to be enlarged as in supplementary chart.

8. Regarding the enforcement of this plan excepting Articles 1 and 4, only its preparations are to be made in so far as special instructions are not given.

TN: Translation of writing on the reverse of page 3/  
This is a photographed copy of the original document on the Essentials of Strategem. The essentials of strategem is what was added to the instructions of Prince TARUHIRO, Chief of the General Staff. The copy was made in MOSCOW By YAMACKA who was my assistant. The first page has my signature signed in 1932. KAWABE Torashiro.  
4 Sept 1946



Chart showing Disposition of Stratagem and Intelligence Organism  
(Subject to increase in war-time)

Intermediary Guidance	Name of Organ	Location	War with SOVIET	War with CHINA	War with U.S.	Remarks	
Central Organ  Attaches of the Embassy at PARIS	BRITAIN	LONDON	(BRITAIN) 1		(U.S.) 1	In regard to Intelligence, Intermediary Guidance Organs will be omitted	
	FRANCE	PARIS	(SOVIET) 1 (FRANCE) 2	(CHINA) 1	(U.S.) 1		
	ITALY	ROME					
	GERMANY	BERLIN	(SOVIET) 1				
	CHILE		(GERMANY) 1				
	AUSTRIA	VIENNA	(GERMANY) 1				
	FINLAND	HELSINKI	(GERMANY) 1				
	ESTONIA	TALLINN	(SOVIET) 1				
	LATVIA	RIGA					
	LITHUANIA	(KLAIPEDA) KOVNO	(SOVIET) 1				
	POLAND	WARSAW	(SOVIET) 1				
	RUMANIA	BUCHAREST	(GERMANY or FRANCE) 1				
	SOVIET	MOSCOW					
	TURKEY	ISTANBUL and ANGORA	(SOVIET) 1				
	Persian Organ		TEHRAN	(SOVIET) 1			
	Attaches to INDIA	AFGHAN-ISTAN	KABUL	(BRITAIN) 1			

REFERENCE: (SOVIET), (CHINA), etc. indicate well-informed knowledge of SOVIET, CHINA, etc.

*Muzaki*

CERTIFICATE

I, A.MAURIN, Chief of the Russian Document Room I.P.S. in the I.M.T. for the Far East, hereby certify that the photocopy of the documents entitled:

1. Essentials of stratagem,
2. Instructions pertaining to the plan of stratagem,
3. Instructions to the Military Attache in France concerning the plan of stratagem ( containing 6 sheets of paper ) was delivered to me by the General Staff of the Red Army in Moscow on the 21st of March 1946.

A.MAURIN,  
Chief of the Russian  
Document Room of I.P.S.

Tokyo, Japan  
September 20, 1946.

NAMEMASAKI, JinzaburoPresent Status

Sugamo prison

Positions & organizations

(see original list / (reverse))

Remarks

Member of Supreme War Council <sup>1932-36</sup> Extreme Nationalist & influential expansionist. military advisor to the Japanese Exp. force in China in 1944.

Rec. -

Hold for inv. &amp; trial.

MASAKI Jimyaburo (2303)

(7)

(21)

~~SECRET~~

2343

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

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
GSP Letter, Apr. 12, 1974  
NARS, Date 9-17-75

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: MASAKI Jinzaburo, Sugamo Internee

Note No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section  
(Attn: Invest Div  
Lt Col R.E. Rudisill)  
Info Copy To: IPS (Attn: Invest Div  
Mr. D.L. Waldorf)

Date: 28 FEB 1947  
GB/CIS/OD:TFD/am

1.

1. Curriculum vitae of MASAKI Jinzaburo (TAB A) shows that he is a 70-year-old retired army officer who was placed in the reserve in 1936 after trial for indirect political involvement in the 2-26 Incident of 1936.

2. MASAKI was too long retired to appear in the Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., publication of 21 July 1945, "Japanese Government Officials 1937 -1945".

3. Estimate of MASAKI at time of arrest in November 1945 appears in TAB B.

4. Elaboration of the MASAKI case as it appeared in the Nippon Times of 20 November 1945 is shown as TAB C.

5. Direct and implied charges against MASAKI as shown in these documents are:

a. "Army extremist, close associate of KOISO, ARAKI."

"One of the 'three musketeers' of the Imperial Army for many years."

b. "Leader of 'Young Officers', reported to have inspired Young Officers Revolt, their candidate for Premier".

"Was famous as the man behind the curtain in the so-called February 26 Incident in 1936".

c. "Inspector General, Military Education, 1934 - 1938".

d. "Member, Supreme War Council 1936".

e. "Military Adviser to Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China 1944".

6. Police records show MASAKI as an advisor to the HAKKO KAI (Eight Rays Society) in 1941 and 1942.

7. The AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movement Yearbook), 1936 shows MASAKI as an officer in the following societies:-

APPAC AGO Form No. 87

~~SECRET~~

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

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: MASAKI Jinzaburo, Sugamo Internee

Note  
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section

Date: 28 FEB 1946

Info Copy To: IPS

GE/CIS/OD:TPD/am

1.  
contd.

- a. Director of KOKUHON SHA (National Foundation Society)
- b. Advisor to NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI (Japanese Spirit Association)

8. Original evaluations at the time of the arrest of war crimes suspects soon after inception of the Occupation were hastily composed. CIS/G-2's subsequent exhaustive research on the MASAKI case and relative matters indicates that:-

a. During the early and mid-thirties when MASAKI was influential in army politics there were several factions in the Japanese Army. A KAIBUN SHO (so-called "reprehensible pamphlet) distributed subversively in the mid-thirties lists 4 such factions led respectively by:

ARAKI Sadao  
MASAKI Jinzaburo (The SAGA Clique)  
HATA Shinji (The FUKUOKA Clique)  
UGAKI Kazushige

and a fifth group of so-called sympathizers. Ideologically the factions divided broadly into 2 groups, the KODOHA (Imperial Way Group), which in brief favored consolidation of Japan's position in Manchuria and a policy of all-out opposition to Russia and Communism, and the TOSEIHA (Control Group), which in brief favored expansion southward into China. The two groups were at swords' points through the years.

MASAKI became the ideological head of the KODOHA after UGAKI Kazushige fell from grace in 1931. ARAKI Sadao is generally considered to have sympathized with the KODOHA; evidence shows that he was a candidate with MASAKI for the ideological leadership of the KODOHA after the fall of UGAKI. It is believed that KOISO Kuniaki was originally a follower of UGAKI, who later transferred allegiance to HATA Shinji and thus became allied ideologically with the TOSEIHA.

It is a spurious exaggeration to state that MASAKI was a "close associate of KOISO and ARAKI", "one of the 'three musketeers' of the Imperial Army for many years". Whereas the evidence showing that MASAKI played army politics is not too complimentary to the man, he should not be labeled an "army extremist" without full consideration of the facts. The matter of army relationships and army politics is discussed at length in CIS's study "The Brocade Banner - The Story of Japanese Nationalism", of which LS and IPS have copies.

APPAC AGO Form No. 37

~~SECRET~~

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

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: MASAKI Jinzaburo, Sugamo Internee

Note  
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section  
Info Copy To: IPS

Date: 28 FEB 1947  
GB/CIS/OD:TPD/am

1.  
contd.

b. According to the trial records of the February 26 Incident of 1936, MASAKI was proposed for the premiership by the mentors of the abortive coup d'etat on the day following the assassinations (P. 87 of "The Brocade Banner"). MASAKI was tried for his alleged connection with the revolt and was duly acquitted on 25 September 1937 because evidence was insufficient to prove his conscious implication in the plot. Although evidence indicates that MASAKI may have had fore-knowledge of the conspiracy, proof was lacking that MASAKI was the "man behind the curtain" in the incident other than involuntarily as the choice of the participants as a possible prime minister. A summary of the plot and MASAKI's connection with it appears in Chapter VII of "The Brocade Banner".

c. MASAKI was appointed Inspector General of Military Training on 23 January 1934 and was dismissed in July 1935 as a result of factional differences in the Army. (p. 68 - "The Brocade Banner").

d. MASAKI became a member of the Supreme War Council in 1932 and held the office until March 1936 after the 2-26 Incident.

"The Supreme War Council: This is a larger (than the Board of Marshalls and Fleet Admirals) advisory body which was created in 1887. Its membership includes, in addition to that of the above-mentioned Board, the Ministers of War and Marine, the Chiefs of the Naval and Military General Staffs and other generals and admirals specially nominated by the Emperor. Its functions are to advise the Emperor on all matters appertaining to war, especially on the correlation of the various departments of military administration, in the broader sense of the word. The Council may meet in sections to deliberate and tender advice on issues concerning the Army or Navy separately." (The Japan Yearbook 1933).

The Supreme War Council was composed of about 15 men:-

- All Field Marshalls of the Army
- All Fleet Admirals of the Navy
- The War Minister
- The Navy Minister
- The Army Chief of Staff
- The Navy Chief

plus a number of other generals and admirals appointed by the Emperor.

e. No record whatsoever has been found to substantiate the charge

APPAC AGO Form No. 37

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

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

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File No:

Subject: MASAKI Jinzaburo, Sugamo Internee

Note  
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section

Date:

Info Copy To: IPS

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1.  
contd.

that MASAKI was a military adviser to the China Expeditionary Force in 1944.

9. MASAKI is listed as adviser of the HAKKO KAI (Eight Rays Society) (TAB D), along with many other prominent advisers and councillors. This ideological society, founded in 1941, had 13 advisers and 22 councillors.

10. The KOKUHON SHA (National Foundation Society) and the NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI (Japanese Spirit Association) were likewise ideological.

a. The police records show MASAKI as one of the 21 directors of the KOKUHON SHA (National Foundation Society) in 1935. CIS has already given its evaluation of this society in its studies "KOKUHON SHA" and "The Brocade Banner", of which LS and IPS have copies. Pertinent quotations from the former monograph read:

"On the surface, the society's membership was unquestionably a most formidable group of statesmen, generals, admirals, bureaucrats and educators. In reality, however, only a comparative handful of these men were active in the society over a period of years. The KOKUHON SHA undoubtedly gained some prestige as a result of the addition of these prominent but non-active members, but the tendency has been to over-rate the society's numerical strength and its influence because of the belief that its entire formal membership exerted its influence through the society."

"Although there is no doubt that the KOKUHON SHA did sponsor the type of propaganda that was needed to prepare Japan for aggressive war, the idea that its leaders were some sort of inner cabal which dominated the government through the society is not tenable. The influence of the officials of the KOKUHON SHA was independent of and apart from their relationship to the KOKUHON SHA, which, in most cases, was nothing more than an organization to which the important personalities lent their names and perhaps gave an occasional talk".

"Three men dominated the KOKUHON SHA from its inception as a publishing house in 1921 to the very end of its existence in 1936. These three men were: HIRANUMA Kiichiro,...TAKEUCHI Gakuji,...and OTA Kozo...."

A pertinent quotation from the latter publication reads:

"Meanwhile the KOKUHON SHA (National Foundation Society), founded in 1926, by its very nature and existence lent dignity and respectability to nationalist reform. Its president was HIRANUMA Kiichiro, who apparently

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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS**  
~~UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC~~  
**FAR EAST COMMAND**  
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File No:

Subject: MAZAKI Jinzaburo, Sugamo Internee

Note  
No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section

Date: 28 FEB 1947  
GB/CIS/OD:TPD/am

Info Copy To: IPS

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found the organization and its publication, the KOKUHON, convenient media for the promulgation of his ideas. Its rosters of officers and members contained the names of many prominent men who became associated with what the Japanese call the 'ideological right' as compared with the 'direct actionists'. Nevertheless these rosters contained also the names of business men and others who before the war were considered liberal. And its prospectus was one of social, cultural and economic reform. It is believed that this society has been highly overrated as an active exponent of Japanese militarism and ultra-nationalism and that its place in the drama of Japanese history was that of a back-drop for the play."

b. In the same period, prior to his retirement from public life, he was listed as one of the 10 directors of the NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI (Japanese Spirit Association) (TAB E), likewise a "revere-the-emperor" ideological organization.

10. MASAKI has been retired from public life since 1936.

11. Unless MASAKI's political activity in the early and middle thirties, for which he has already stood trial and been acquitted in 1937, is construed as a basis for war crimes prosecution, it is CIS/G-2's considered recommendation that MASAKI be released from internment without preference of charges.

TAB A - Curriculum Vitae of MASAKI Jinzaburo

TAB B - Evaluation of MASAKI Jinzaburo at  
time of arrest, November 1945.

TAB C - Extract from Nippon Times - MASAKI  
Jinzaburo

TAB D - HAKKO KAI

TAB E - NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI

*for P.S.B.*  
C.A.W.

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MASAKI Jinzaburo, Sugamo Internee

G-2

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

28 FEB 1947  
GB/CIS/OD:TPD/am

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Info Copy To: IPS (Attn: Invest Div  
Mr. D.L. Waldorf)

1. Curriculum vitae of MASAKI Jinzaburo (TAB A) shows that he is a 70-year-old retired army officer who was placed in the reserve in 1936 after trial for indirect political involvement in the 2-26 Incident of 1936.

2. MASAKI was too long retired to appear in the Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., publication of 21 July 1945, "Japanese Government Officials 1937 -1945".

3. Estimate of MASAKI at time of arrest in November 1945 appears in TAB B.

4. Elaboration of the MASAKI case as it appeared in the Nippon Times of 20 November 1945 is shown as TAB C.

5. Direct and implied charges against MASAKI as shown in these documents are:

a. "Army extremist, close associate of KOISO, ARAKI."

"One of the 'three musketeers' of the Imperial Army for many years."

b. "Leader of 'Young Officers', reported to have inspired Young Officers Revolt, their candidate for Premier".

"Was famous as the man behind the curtain in the so-called February 26 Incident in 1936".

c. "Inspector General, Military Education, 1934 - 1938".

d. "Member, Supreme War Council 1936".

e. "Military Adviser to Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China 1944".

6. Police records show MASAKI as an advisor to the HAKKO KAI (Eight Rays Society) in 1941 and 1942.

7. The AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (Patriotic Movement Yearbook), 1936 shows MASAKI as an officer in the following societies:-

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MASAKI Jinzaburo, Sugamo Internee

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- a. Director of KOKUHON SHA (National Foundation Society)
- b. Advisor to NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI (Japanese Spirit Association)

8. Original evaluations at the time of the arrest of war crimes suspects soon after inception of the Occupation were hastily composed. CIS/G-2's subsequent exhaustive research on the MASAKI case and relative matters indicates that:-

a. During the early and mid-thirties when MASAKI was influential in army politics there were several factions in the Japanese Army. A KAIBUN SHO (so-called "reprehensible pamphlet) distributed subversively in the mid-thirties lists 4 such factions led respectively by:

ARAKI Sadao  
MASAKI Jinzaburo (The SAGA Clique)  
HATA Shinji (The FUKUOKA Clique)  
UGAKI Kazushige

and a fifth group of so-called sympathizers. Ideologically the factions divided broadly into 2 groups, the KODOHA (Imperial Way Group), which in brief favored consolidation of Japan's position in Manchuria and a policy of all-out opposition to Russia and Communism, and the TOSEIHA (Control Group), which in brief favored expansion southward into China. The two groups were at swords' points through the years.

MASAKI became the ideological head of the KODOHA after UGAKI Kazushige fell from grace in 1931. ARAKI Sadao is generally considered to have sympathized with the KODOHA; evidence shows that he was a candidate with MASAKI for the ideological leadership of the KODOHA after the fall of UGAKI. It is believed that KOISO Kuniaki was originally a follower of UGAKI, who later transferred allegiance to HATA Shinji and thus became allied ideologically with the TOSEIHA.

It is a spurious exaggeration to state that MASAKI was a "close associate of KOISO and ARAKI", "one of the 'three musketeers' of the Imperial Army for many years". Whereas the evidence showing that MASAKI played army politics is not too complimentary to the man, he should not be labeled an "army extremist" without full consideration of the facts. The matter of army relationships and army politics is discussed at length in CIS's study "The Brocade Banner - The Story of Japanese Nationalism", of which IS and IPS have copies.

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b. According to the trial records of the February 26 Incident of 1936, MASAKI was proposed for the premiership by the mentors of the abortive coup d'etat on the day following the assassinations (P. 87 of "The Brocade Banner"). MASAKI was tried for his alleged connection with the revolt and was duly acquitted on 25 September 1937 because evidence was insufficient to prove his conscious implication in the plot. Although evidence indicates that MASAKI may have had fore-knowledge of the conspiracy, proof was lacking that MASAKI was the "man behind the curtain" in the incident other than involuntarily as the choice of the participants as a possible prime minister. A summary of the plot and MASAKI's connection with it appears in Chapter VII of "The Brocade Banner".

c. MASAKI was appointed Inspector General of Military Training on 23 January 1934 and was dismissed in July 1935 as a result of factional differences in the Army. (p. 68 - "The Brocade Banner").

d. MASAKI became a member of the Supreme War Council in 1932 and held the office until March 1936 after the 2-26 Incident.

"The Supreme War Council: This is a larger (than the Board of Marshalls and Fleet Admirals) advisory body which was created in 1887. Its membership includes, in addition to that of the above-mentioned Board, the Ministers of War and Marine, the Chiefs of the Naval and Military General Staffs and other generals and admirals specially nominated by the Emperor. Its functions are to advise the Emperor on all matters appertaining to war, especially on the correlation of the various departments of military administration, in the broader sense of the word. The Council may meet in sections to deliberate and tender advice on issues concerning the Army or Navy separately." (The Japan Yearbook 1933).

The Supreme War Council was composed of about 15 men:-

All Field Marshalls of the Army  
All Fleet Admirals of the Navy  
The War Minister  
The Navy Minister  
The Army Chief of Staff  
The Navy Chief

plus a number of other generals and admirals appointed by the Emperor.

e. No record whatsoever has been found to substantiate the charge

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MASAKI Jinzaburo, Sugamo Internee

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TAB E - NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI

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A

B

C

D

E

Curriculum Vitae of MASAKI Jinsaburo

Curriculum Vitae of MASAKI Jinzaburo

- 1876 - Born, Saga-ken
- 1895 Jul - Graduated from Saga Middle School
- 1895 - Joined 23rd Inf Regt as Officer Candidate
- 1897 - Graduated from Military Academy
- 1898 - Appointed 2d Lieutenant; attached to 46th Inf Regt
- 1899 - Attached to the infantry unit of Tsushima Garrison
- 1900 - Promoted to First Lieutenant; attached to 46th Inf Regt
- 1900 - Attached to Military Academy Staff
- 1902 - Enrolled in Military Staff College
- 1904 - Mobilized and sent to the front as a platoon leader in the 46th Regt
- 1904 - Promoted to Captain and became a company commander in the 46th Inf Regt
- 1907 - Graduated from Military Staff College. Became staff member of a section in the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry
- 1909 - Promoted to Major
- 1911 - Became Military Attache in Germany
- 1914 - Became battalion commander in the 42nd Inf Regt
- 1914 - Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; attached to 53rd Inf Regt
- 1915 - Became head of the Prisoner of War Camp at Kurume
- 1916 - Promoted to Colonel
- 1916 - Head of Second Section of the Inspectorate General of Education
- 1920 - Head of Military Affairs Section of the War Ministry
- 1921 - Became commander of the 1st Regt of the Imperial Guards Division
- 1922 - Promoted to Major-General; became commander of the 1st Inf Brigade
- 1923 - Became head of the "regular course" section of the Military Academy, then secretary, and finally principal of the academy
- 1924 - Visited Europe and the United States
- 1927 - Promoted to Lieutenant General
- 1927 - Became commander of the Eighth Division
- 1929 - Became commander of the First Division
- 1931 - Became commander of the Taiwan Army
- 1932 - Assistant Chief of General Staff; appointed member of the Supreme War Council
- 1933 - Promoted to full General
- 1934 - Became Inspector-General of Education
- 1935 - Relieved as Inspector-General of Education, but remained as Supreme War Councillor
- 1936 - Placed on Reserve and retired as Supreme War Councillor
- 1936-1937 - Imprisoned in the Army prison pending and during trial for alleged connection with the 2.26 Incident
- 1941 - Chairman, Education Association of Saga Prefecture
- 1945 - Interned in Sugamo Prison as a war criminal suspect



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Makoo

Evaluation of MASAKI Jinsaburo  
at time of arrest, November 1945

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)  
GSD Letter, Apr. 12, 1974

By *[Signature]*, NARS, Date 9-27-75

Evaluation of ~~MASAKI~~ Jinzaburo at time of arrest - November 1945

"MAZAKI, Jinzaburo, General.

Army extremist, close associate of KOISO, ARAKI. Leader of "Young Officers", reported to have inspired Young Officers Revolt, their candidate for Premier. Inspector General, Military Education 1934-38. Member, Supreme War Council 1936. Military Adviser to Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China 1944. Born 1876.

On apprehension order of 17 November, 1945".

Extract from Nippon Times

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E

Extract from Nippon Times

Extract from Nippon Times  
20 November 1945 - MASAKI Jinzaburo

-----  
"Allies Seek Arrest of 6 War  
Generals, 5 High Ex-Officials"  
-----

"General Masaki, one of the "three musketeers" of the Imperial Army for many years, was Inspector General of the Military Education in 1934-38 and was famous as the man behind the curtain in the so-called February 26 incident in 1936. He was a member of the Supreme War Council in 1936".

SHANZI KAI  
(Right Way Society)

D

E

HAKKO KAI  
(Eight Rays Society)

D

E

HAKKO KAI  
(Eight Rays Society)

Plans for this ideological society were originally promoted by Admiral YAMAMOTO Eisuke in 1940 "for the organization of an association to give spiritual and moral guidance to the Japanese people in this time of emergency." The project was postponed, however, to avoid competition with the budding YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association). When the character and aims of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were publicized, however, YAMAMOTO declared his objectives to be the same and hastened his efforts.

The inaugural meeting of the society was held on 5 May 1941, attended by some 550 men and women of prominence, including many generals and admirals in their gold braid. By means of lectures, round-table talks and the society's publication, the "HAKKO" (Eight Rays) membership was increased. Branches were organized in Kagoshima, Miyakonojo, Odawara and Okazaki, in Saitama Ken and in the Hokkaido. In August 1942, an agricultural training center was established on a farm at Ishizaki, Ibaraki Ken belonging to ISHIGE Eizaburo.

Officers of the society were:

Advisers: ARAKI Sadao  
ARIMA Ryokitsu  
HAYASHI Senjuro  
HIRANUMA Kiichiro  
ICHIJO Sanetaka  
KOISO Kuniaki  
MAZAKI Jinzaburo  
SUZUKI Takao  
TAKAHASHI Sankichi  
TAKESHITA Heisuke  
TOYAMA Mitsuru  
YASUI Eiji  
HISHIKARI Takeshi

Counsellors: HARA Kozo  
IMAIZUMI Teisuke  
INOUE Tetsujiro  
KASAI Katsuhiko  
KATO Genchi  
KINOHIRA Masami  
KITA Reikichi  
KONO Shozo  
MIYAJI Naoichi  
MIYATA Mitsuo  
MORI Kiyoto  
MOROHASHI Tetsuji  
NAKANO Kuniichi

HAKKO KAI (Eight Rays Society)

NISHIYAMA Masai  
OGASAWARA Chosei  
OMORI Akiyori  
SAKURAI Hyogoro  
SHIMOMURA Juichi  
WATANABE Ginjiro  
YAMAGOSHI Akimasa  
YAMAMOTO Katsuichi  
YANAGIHARA Yoshimitsu

1942 statistics on branches were:

HAKKO KAI HOKKAIDO SHIBU (Hokkaido Branch)  
Registration: 1 December 1941  
Representative: CHIZAKI Usaburo  
Membership: 400

HAKKO KAI OKAZAKI SHIBU (Okazaki Branch)  
Registration: 24 November 1942  
Representative: OTA Koji  
Membership: 306

HAKKO KAI SAITAMA SHIBU (Saitama Branch)  
Registration: 8 October 1941  
Representative: KONO Shozo  
Membership: 400

HAKKO KAI SHIZUOKA KEN SHIBU (Shizuoka Ken Branch)  
Registration: 15 September 1941  
Representative: SUGIYAMA Kiminobu  
Membership: 100

NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI  
(Japanese Spirit Association)



NIHON SEISHIN KYOKAI  
(Japanese Spirit Association)

Source: AIKOKU UNDO NENKAN (1936)

Established: November 3, 1933

This organization was extremely active in the problem of the clarification of the national polity, and its future activity is expected to be concentrated on spiritual education. Its director, MORI, is an authority on Imperial edicts. Early in the spring of this year, he went on a lecture tour in Manchuria, giving lectures on this subject. He has reached the conclusion that the Showa reform should result in the Japanese people being molded in the spirit of the Imperial edicts. He is extremely active in the rejection of all evils connected with European civilization. The society's president, Baron KIKUCHI, is also extremely active, and therefore much is expected of this society in the future.

Organ: NIHON SEISHIN ("The Japanese Spirit"), monthly.  
NIHON SEISHIN PANFURETTO ("Japanese Spirit Pamphlets"),  
monthly.

Principal Members:

President: KIKUCHI Takeo  
Chief Director: TAKASU Yoshihiro  
Managing Director: MORI Kiyohito  
Advisors: ARAKI Sadao  
MATSUOKA Yosuke  
SUETSUGU Nobumasa  
KATO Kanji  
MAZAKI Jinzaburo  
HONDA Kumataro  
HIRANUMA Kiichiro  
MIKAMI Sanji