

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; ISHIWATARI, 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 KONOYE Cabinet; KAWA, former Foreign Minister; ACKI, and ISHIWATARI 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

15 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

Witnesses General

WITNESS

NAKAMURA, Keinoshin
MUTO, Tomio (Testified 21 April)

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Press Release

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

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

ITEM 1 What Are Minor War Criminals Doing? - Magazine: Shinso (Monthly)
- April Issue. Translator: K. Shinoda. (FST)

Summary:

A correspondent of the Soviet Newspaper IZVESTIA, commenting in a Japanese newspaper on the purge of reactionary elements in JAPAN, wrote: "No matter how many times the cards are shuffled, they are still the same cards. And this is what is called the democratization of JAPAN." We illustrated his point by citing an instance where the mayor of a certain city was purged, only to be succeeded by a man who had been his close collaborator.

It is more than a year since we accepted the Potsdam declaration and yet we find similar instances in many quarters. Purgees must live, and in order to live, many of them have chosen occupations totally different from those they previously followed.

KASHIWABARA, Hyotero, typifies this group. He was promoted from a divisional chief of the Ministry of Railroads to an investigator on the Planning Board, won the approval of the President of the Board, SUZUKI Teiichi, and was appointed Managing Director of the Industrial Patriotic Association, in which position he proved himself highly capable as an organizer of wartime economy. This same person is now the head of a private company which is blackmarketing foodstuffs, and is rumored, to have become a bonanza. On the other hand, ex-General OGISU, notorious for his defeat at NOMONHAN, is keeping a general store at TOKYO DOGENZAKA. Another individual who was the chief of the secret service division in the Kanagawa prefectural police lives at MIURAMISAKI, and is earning a meager living by making salt from sea water.

Home Ministry Purgees Practice Law

When the secret service went out of existence on 4 Oct 45, YAMAZAKI, Home Minister at that time, and all officials connected with that service, including policemen, totalling nearly 5,000, were purged and officially expelled from public offices on 4 Jan 46. The total number of purgees in the Home Ministry under Clause G of the purge directive was 5,300. What are they doing now?

Of former officials of the lower HANNIN grade, 80 percent are said to be in non-public employment. However, the higher officials cannot find positions easily. Many of those formerly belonging to the Home Ministry are now practicing law. Ex-vice Minister, BAN, Chiaki, heads this group, with ISHII, Masaichi, NAKAMURA, Keinoshin, and FURUI, Yoshimi, etc among the number. BAN, Nobuya and MIYOSHI, Shigeo, ex-Chiefs of the Metropolitan Police, are now advisers to a private company, which employed them on the recommendation of some high quarters. The Ex-Governor of GUMMA Ken, TAKAHASHI, Toshio, has also been recommended and obtained a seat on the board of directors of the Kashima Building Company. These recommendations are questionable, but I will not touch further upon them.

Most of the purged judges and public procurators are now practicing lawyers. They include former Chief justice of the Osaka Court of Appeals, MIYAKE, Shotaro, ex-Public Procurator of the Supreme Court, IKEDA, Katsu; former Chief Public Procurator of the Tokyo Court of Appeals, KUROKAWA, Wataru; former Chief Public Procurator of the Osaka Court of Appeals, KANAZAWA, Jiro; former Chief Public Procurator of the Fukuoka Court of Appeals, MORIYAMA, Takeichiro;

ITEM 1 (Continued)

ex-Public Procurator of the Nagoya Court of Appeals, MASAKI, Ryo, etc. Ex-Member of the Privy Council, SENJI, Arakuma and OKOSHI, Kaneji, who is in charge of general affairs of the Japanese lawyers working at the International War Tribunal at Ichigaya are also in this group. OKOSHI, was on the staff of the Kwantung Japanese Army and was transferred to the Burma Theater during the war. When the war ended, he was a major general.

Newspaper Harbors ex-Propagandist

Among the translators at the International Military Tribunal is MITO, Tomio, ex-Chief of the First Division of the former Information Bureau. He was once a judge and later had charge of propaganda in the Manchoukuo Government. Under the patronage of HOSHINO, Naoki, when the latter became chief cabinet secretary in the Tojo Cabinet, MITO was appointed to the Information Bureau. There he assumed despotic control of the press and did everything possible to fan the war spirit of the nation. Nothing was heard of him after the end of the war until quite recently, when by the favor of KAGAWA, Toyohiko, he became managing director of a Christian newspaper which is under the general editorship of KAGAWA. His salary from the newspapers is probably not sufficient to live on, since he is working at the International Tribunal as already mentioned.

I question the honesty of a newspaper, even though it be Christian which employs a person who did so much for wartime propaganda. However, this may reveal the real state of democratized JAPAN. It is not right that people who were so active in prosecuting the war should be working for organs of public opinion such as newspapers. Yet we find many who hold important newspaper positions. For instance, the Director of the SANIN NICHINICHI SHIMBUN, TAKAHASHI, Danzaburo, the Director of the KANAGAWA MINSEI Shimbun, ANDO, Satoru, the Director of "Sunday", YAMANASHI and HORIUCHI, Kazuo were purgees who were members of the Diet and of the Imperial Rule Association. The Director of the TOKYO TIMES, OKAMURA, Niichi, was the Managing Director of the Nippon Press Association, an official organ of the Government Intelligence Bureau. I think that these are matters which must be called to the attention of the people.

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18,500

The witness said that the two books, * "The Fundamental Principle of the Japanese State" and "The Way of Loyal Subjects" were printed by the Education Ministry and he did not know if they were published and circulated at the suggestion of the War Department.

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The witness stated that the system put into effect in 1936, in which machine guns, infantry guns, field guns, mountain guns, tanks and ammunition were used in high schools and university training was not designed to attain military technique.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION by Mr. Banno

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The witness stated that the glider was used as a teaching material in line with the purpose of the training, that is, the upbuilding, of character. Special emphasis was placed on its use because it took several men to handle and put the glider to flight and the purpose of the use of this material * was to promote cooperative action and thinking, to develop individual responsibility, since if one member of the crew failed to cooperate, the glider would not fly.

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The Japanese people at the time were lacking wholly in scientific knowledge and this was one means by which to cultivate the scientific spirit. The students would soon tire from long practice with the rifle and to renew their interest and spirit, other teaching materials were introduced. In response to the desires of the students themselves, * the Education Ministry proposed the use of these materials.

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When he referred to text books in his cross-examination he was referring only to text books used for school military purposes. * He was referring only to military manuals. There were no instances of any student failing to graduate merely because of failure in school military training courses.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF NAKAMURA, Keinoshin
by Mr. Okuyama

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Witness stated he lived in Tokyo and had no occupation.* He graduated from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial in 1922. He immediately entered the Home Ministry and his first * post was with the Fukuoka Prefectural Office. Since then he

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served in various government offices for 24 years, his final post being that of Vice Minister of Welfare from which he retired in 1945. Thirteen of his 24 years were in police administration. Half the time he was concerned with the special police. The rest of the time he was concerned with affairs other than those relating to the special police.

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At Fukuoka he was chief of the Peace Preservation Section and higher police section. At Kanagawa he was chief of the Police Affairs Section and the Peace Preservation Section. At Hyogo he was chief of the Special Higher Police Section. At Kyoto he was chief of the Building and Construction Section. He was then with the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry where he was first assigned to the Peace Preservation Section, then the Library, and finally chief of the Peace Preservation Section. For a year and three months he was governor of Ehime, where he supervised police affairs.

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He was well versed in police affairs and especially in the work of the special higher police. In the police system, at the top there is the Minister of Home Affairs, followed by the Prefectural Governor. In Tokyo the Prefectural Governor is comparable to the Superintendent General of the Metropolitan Police. Following that there is the chief of the police station. At these offices there are various subsidiary organs. Subsidiary to the Home Affairs Minister is the Police Bureau with its sections, and in the prefectures there is the Police Affairs Division. In Tokyo there is the Secretariat of the Superintendent General. There are various subordinate offices assisting the Chief of Police of each section. The police officials in these offices are administrative officials and officials of the Ministry of Justice.

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There are two lines of command. In administrative matters the police system is under the control and supervision of the Minister of Home Affairs. The other line of command falls under the public procurator attached to the Minister of Justice. This system was instituted with the establishment of the justice police system when the constitution took effect around 1889 or 1890. * There has been no change in this system. * The police were the same as all other administrative officers in general and no special qualifications were necessary for appointment.

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The Special Higher Police was responsible for controlling leftist and rightist movements, and it was first instituted when a special higher police section was created in the Metropolitan Police Board, Tokyo, in 1910, due to the occasion of grand treason in 1909 when an assassin attempted to bomb the procession of Emperor MEIJI. The bomb was alleged to have been hurled by an anarchist. In 1928 the special higher police was made throughout Japan.

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The witness stated that both movements of the right and left were treated and controlled in the same manner, if such movements as carried on by these elements were destructive of law and order. The question of whether or not control was necessary was decided on the basis of whether or not it was necessary to maintain law and order and government policy was not considered as a basis for such action. There are many instances in which anti-government policy movements were tolerated. Communist movements were not only anti-government, but since * one of the principal aims of the party was to destroy the Emperor, the movements by these elements were rigidly controlled as a violation of the Peace Preservation Law.

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He could cite examples when associated with the special higher police, the principal events that took place. He remembered the March 15th incident and the April 16 Atami incident. These were instances in which the Japanese Communist party members were apprehended and arrested. With respect to extreme nationalistic movements, he would cite the Ketsumeidan, or blood-brotherhood incident, the May 15th incident, the Shinpeitai incident and the July 5th incident. A number of others took place while he was with the special higher police, all disturbing to the higher tranquility. There were about 15 or 16 in all. There were approximately 40 or more disturbing incidents since 1932.

Since these rightist movements had as their object the internal or domestic reform, and because the methods involved assassination, the movements taken by them were not condoned by the government as being disturbing of public peace and order.

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18,532 The witness stated that the special higher police
 18,533 did not necessarily suppress all movements against the war.
 He thought that it was improper * to call the special higher
 18,534 police the secret police. The special higher police and the
 Kempei, or military police, * are entirely separate entities.
 In some fields, though, their activities intermingled.

18,535 When asked with respect to the relation between the
 neighborhood association and the special higher police, the
 witness stated that he was governor of Ehime Prefecture in
 1939-40 and had something to do with the guidance of the
 neighborhood associations. The notification from the home
 office stated that the neighborhood association was to handle
 the common affairs of the inhabitants, and among the items was
 one relating to vigilance. Although the scope of the word seems
 to be wide, the work or activities of the special higher police
 was not included, and in handling the guidance of these asso-
 ciations they never at any time tried or attempted to utilize
 the association to carry out the work of the special higher
 police.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF IWAMATSU, Goro
 by Mr. McManus, counsel for ARAKI

18,536 The witness identified Exhibit 2378 as his affidavit.
 18,538 The affidavit stated * that he attended Tokyo Imperial in the
 Literature and Law Departments. He had taught history in the
 Middle School and from 1926 to 1930 had taught international
 law at the Naval Academy. From 1934 to 1937 he taught history
 at the Tokyo Higher Agricultural College, and educational
 administration at the Agricultural Educational Special College.
 18,539 * He had worked with the Minister of Education from 1925 to 1945.
 When KIDO was Minister the witness was chief of the Documentary
 Section, and when ARAKI was Minister he served as Chief Secretary
 and confidential secretary.

From the Fifth Year of MEIJI it was compulsory for all
 male students to serve in the military service. The beginning
 of military training dates back to December 1895 under MORI.
 MORI said that the essential points of education were dignity,
 public confidence, and obedience, and to nourish these he had
 adopted military billeting for dormitory use and military drill.