

ABE, Genki DOSSIER
case file No. 287

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(4)

Dossier

ABE Genki

(Case File No. 287)

In Sugamo Prison

I.- Status of Subject:

A.- Arrest was ordered by SCAP Instruction to Imperial Japanese Government of 22 October 1945 (SCAPIN 175), Subject: "Apprehension of ABE Genki".

B.- Entered Sugamo Prison - 8 December 1945 -

II.- Direct and Implied Charges against ABE:

In a biographical report dated 16 October 1945 from Interim Research and Intelligence Service, Research and Analysis Branch (287-I), and in a report to CIS by D.L. Waldorf, dated 17 January 1946, ABE is charged with having planned, prepared and waged aggressive warfare and conspired to perform the same in that he was:

1. A fanatic opponent of liberal or democratic ideas and through his continual persecution of independent minded intellectuals, liberals, pacifists and left wing leaders likely to oppose Japanese aggression systematically eliminated such men from public life;

2. In his capacity of Vice-President of the Cabinet Planning Board during the two years following Japan's attack

of Pearl Harbor, participated actively in drafting the comprehensive national plans;

3. In his capacity of Minister Home Affairs in the newly appointed SUZUKI Cabinet (April 1945), mobilized the home front.

III.- Facts reflected from the File:

A.- Curriculum vitae shows following pertinent information:

ABE was:

- a) from 1937 to until december 1940, Superintendent-general of the Metropolitan Police Board;
- b) from December 1941 to November 1943, Vice-President of the Cabinet Planning Board;
- c) In April 1945, appointed Minister of Home Affairs in the Suzuki Cabinet.

B.- The above mentioned report to CIS by D.L. Waldorf sets forth that ABE had intimate connection with ultra-nationalists and military circles.

Effectively, ABE was, since May 1943, amongst the advisors (KOMON) of the Dai Nippon Genron Hokoku Kai (Great Japan Speech and Publication Serve the Country Association).

He was Councillor (Sanyo) of the Taisei Yokusan Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association) (December 1942)

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In his interrogation dated 28 March 1946 (287-Serial No. 12), General TANAKA Ryukichi reveals that ABE was considered one of the most leading ultra-nationalist persons and that, since 1930, he suppressed the activities of the communist movement in Japan.

C. Summary of interrogation of Subject.

ABE was interviewed at Sugamo Prison on 5, 8 and 9 April 1946. He revealed no facts of an evidentiary value. (Doc. No. 287, Serial 15)

IV.- Discussion.

ABE Genki had a long and important service in the Metropolitan Police. He helped the nationalist movement and was a fanatic opponent of the left wing leaders. It is true that such a man was a danger for freedom in Japan.

But it is rather difficult to give evidence that, so doing, this man participated in the formulation of a common plan or conspiracy.

ABE was not an Himmler. The fonction he had in Japan was different of that of Himmler in Germany. Himmler received instructions from his Chief Hitler to commit extermination of thousand people. And Himmler agreed with the aim to cooperate to the victory of Germany. But ABE was not the Supreme Head of the Japanese Police; he was only one amongst the heads

of the Police. He operated under the orders of the Home Ministry.

Against ABE, "this successful bureaucrat", we have not strong evidence, that he participated as leader, instigator, or accomplice in the formulation of a conspiracy in view to plan, prepare, initiate or wage an aggressive war.
