

INDEX - SAIONJI-HARADA MEMOIRS

OKAWA, Shumei (I) 25-26, 50; (II-2) 157-58; (II-3) 261; (III-2)
358-60, 362-67, 370, 372, 391, 395-97, 421;
(IV-1) 435, (V-2) 687, 698; (IX-2) 1333, 1341;
(XIV) 2014, 2056; (XV) 2166-67, 2184; (XVII)
2352-53; (XX) 2600.

JBK/CWH/fh

Defense motion for transfer of OKAWA to Japanese hospital for medical treatment by Japanese doctors.

Chief of Counsel
IPS

Lt. Col. Goulsby
Executive Officer

1 June 1946

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1. The IMTFE entered an order that the accused OKAWA be examined by psychiatrists to ascertain whether he is of sufficient mental capacity to go to trial, and appointed one American and one Japanese doctor to make an examination. The doctors have made their reports and agree that OKAWA is insane and has been for as much as one year and not of sufficient mental capacity to plead to the indictment or conduct his defense at the trial. The accused is in need of prolonged hospital treatment.

2. It is suggested, therefore, that you communicate with SCAP, through proper channels, and ascertain whether it will be agreeable if this Section recommends that the accused be delivered to the Japanese authorities for the purposes of security and treatment. The nature of his illness is such that it is doubtful whether he will ever be sufficiently recovered to go to trial.

----- J.B.K. -----

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Defense motion for transfer of OKAWA to Japanese
Subject: hospital for medical treatment by Japanese doctors,

Note No.:

From: Frank S. Tavenner To: Mr. Joseph B. Keenan

Date: 30 May 1946

When the motion to dismiss the indictment as to OKAWA was heard by Justice Webb, I suggested that action be deferred on any question involving adjudication of the mental question and that I be permitted to inquire what facilities the United States Army had for the giving of treatment which might improve OKAWA's condition. This procedure was approved.

After several conferences with medical authorities, it has been ascertained that in their opinion OKAWA has been insane for at least one year and that they will so testify if placed upon the stand. In view of this information and in view of the fact that the motion to transfer the defendant to a Japanese hospital for treatment is being pressed, I desire to recommend that SCAP be informed of the facts relating to this matter and the SCAP be requested to deliver this defendant into the custody of the Japanese for treatment under such terms and conditions as it may consider proper under the circumstances.

FRANK S. TAVENNER, JR.

EXTRACTS FROM KIDO'S DIARY REGARDING

OKAWA, Shumei.

10th February, 1932#.

Prior to attending the office, I visited Baron Harada this morning. Viscount Okabe also visited the Baron. We talked about the rumored plot of militarists. We also talked about the rumors that some members of the Social Mass Party were also connected with the militarists' plot.

Today, at noon, I had lunch with Baron Harada and Count Arima. Count Arima related he had heard from Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa that recently, Mr. Mori, one of the powerful members of the existing party, asked the War Minister, General Araki, to effect cooperation between the Army and his Party. General Araki revealed this offer to Lt-General Mazaki, Vice-chief of the General Staff, and Mazaki told the fact to Dr. Okawa. Dr. Okawa in turn revealed this to Marquis Tokugawa.

Mr. Mori apparently offered cooperation to the Army because he learned that of late some members of the Social Mass Party were effecting cooperation with a certain circle of the Army.

The above-mentioned social mass party is a different from the Japan National Social Party of Mr. Shimonaka. The inauguration ceremony of the Japan national social party will be observed tomorrow.

19th February, 1932**. (Extract).

Today we held a party celebrating the seventieth birthday of SOHO Tokutomi. Those attending the party included Masaatsu Yasuoka, Fumio Goto, Count Tadamasa Sakai, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Baron Kumas, Harada and others. We discussed current problems.

At the party, Mr. Yasuoka said: "I think that the present situation is generally becoming worse. I am afraid that some unforeseen event might occur if we fail to devise some measures to cope with the situation.

"I am extremely worried over the fact that of late inside news of the Imperial Palace is often revealed to outside world. Under such circumstances, I am afraid that some members of the Imperial family might get into trouble."

Mr. Yasuoka recently met General Araki, War Minister, and exchanged frank views with him on current problems. General Araki told Mr. Yasuoka, that Araki himself, was not fitted to organize a new cabinet. The General said, that from political standpoint he would recommend Baron Kiichiro Hirahuma as the new premier, and if from military point of view Araki would recommend General Kunishige Tanaka as the next premier.

Regarding the rumored coup d'etat, General Araki said that he would like to assume the responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in the Capital. However, he suggested that he would take an on-looker's attitude for the coup d'etat movement, since he spiritually sympathized with their patriotic movement.

Mr. Yasuoka also said, that recently, he received a call from Mr. Nimpei Matsuoka and Mr. Matsuoka told him about Baron Koyata Iwasaki's opinion about the current situation. Today, I have also arranged with Prince Konoye and Baron Harada for our interview with Baron Iwasaki to hear his opinion about current problems.

About reorganization of the Imperial Household Ministry, I heard some people's opinion, that at least, the Vice-Minister of the said Ministry should be asked to resign. Today, I felt that the Hirahuma faction's movement is gradually becoming active.

From 6.00 p. m. today, I had dinner at the residence of Marquis Inouye, together with Colonel Obata, chief of the military operations section of the General Staff; Lt.-Colonel Suzuki, of the Bureau of Military Affairs; Prince Konoye and Viscount Okabe. Colonel Obata and Lt.-Colonel Suzuki explained frankly about the Army's movement since the October incident, and later we exchanged views.

According to Col. Obata and Lt.-Colonel Suzuki, there at present three main "groups" in the Army.

1. A group led by Army officers with the rank of Colonel and Lt. Colonel having connection with Dr. Shumei Okawa.
2. A group belonging to young army officers with the rank of Lieutenant and sub-Lieutenant who have pure patriotic spirit.

3. A group also led by Lieutenant and sub-lieutenants who have connection with the Tenkento Party led by Zei Mishida.

The group of Army officers who have connection with Dr. Okawa, are taking the policy of wait and see. They will not take immediate action. Dr. Okawa's attitude is not clear. However, he also will not take immediate action.

However, if war minister Araki, by some reason should resign now, Dr. Okawa's Army faction will not take "wait and see" policy any more. It is advisable that General Araki remain for at least one or two years more as War Minister.

Colonel Obata further said, that if Baron Hiranuma becomes the new premier, General Araki would accept War Minister's post again. However, if General Ugaki became premier, Araki probably will not accept the post of War Minister. General Ugaki is not popular in the Army. Colonel Obata said. Today, at my house, I also conferred with Prince Konoye and Baron Harada.

1st March, 1932** (Extract).

I met Marguis INOUE and Lt. Colonel SUZUKI at noon today at Prince KONOYE's residence. We talked about the recent situation in the Army. We obtained the following information:

1. There are many officers in the Army standing against Dr. Shumei OKAWA's faction, so that the Army on whole would not be utilized by members of the OKAWA faction.

The existing parties also are trying to utilize the Army. However, they will not be able to achieve any great result because the Army is well aware of that fact.

2. The Army authorities are earnestly hoping for the cleaning up of political parties. Some officers of the army are studying the matter on how to realize the reconstruction of the political parties.

At 8.00 p. m. I visited Viscount OKABE at his residence. I heard from Mr. KIICHI SAKATANI about the recent situation in Manchuria and Mongolia.

9th March, 1932** (Extract).

At noon today I invited Colonel TETSUZAN NAGATA, section chief of the Military Affairs Bureau in order to hear Col. NAGATA's report about the recent Army's movement.

Prince KONOYE, Count FUTARA, Count KURODA, Count SAKAI and Viscount OKUBE also came to my house.

Col. NAGATA reported:

1. Regarding the outline of March incident. The March incident was schemed chiefly by the OKAWA faction. They attempted to effect a Cabinet change during the Diet session and establish a non-party Cabinet recommending the person they liked to the Throne, by inducing the persons close to the Emperor to do so.

Dr. OKAWA met War Minister UGAKI and asked the War Minister that the Army at least take a "looker-on attitude" toward his movement. Dr. OKAWA further asked General UGAKI to supply arms and ammunition necessary for putting their plan into action. Dr. OKAWA claimed that the War Minister had consented to OKAWA's request. Thereby, certain Army officers, hearing a rumor that the War Minister had consented to OKAWA's entreaty, had given some arms to the OKAWA's faction. However, many of Army officers came to the decision, that it was improper for the Army to have connection with political parties. Without the support of Army officers, they could not put into practice the plan of March incident.

2. The outline of October incident. A certain group of Army officers, of the General Staff office, schemed to effect political change by means of their own power without having any outside connection. However, their plan was detected by senior officers and checked beforehand.

3. The recent movement in the Army. A certain group of officers are scheming to effect political change in cooperation with outside groups. However, those officers, who believe that it is improper for the Army to have connection with outside groups, outnumbered. So that at present there are no signs of Army officers acting blindly. However, many Army officers entertain deep antipathy against the existing political parties.

From 2.00 p. m. County HISUKE KIRAYAMA delivered a lecture on "his inspection tour in the United States" in the Imperial presence. I also attended the lecture.

16th June, 1932 (Extract).

Lt. Col. SUZUKI informed Baron HIRAI today that Dr. Saunon OKAWA had been arrested. It has become known that Dr. OKAWA was the "wire-puller" for the October Incident and the May 15th Incident.

Regarding the arrest of Dr. OKAWA, I obtained the following information today.

The officers who conducted the May 15th Incident confessed that they were given five pistols and one thousand yen by Dr. OKAWA.

As the result of searching OKAWA's house, many evidences were found. Ten thousand yen in cash was also found in his house.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

21 March 1946

MEMO TO: Executive Committee

FROM: Hugh B. Helm

SUBJECT: Amplified Report on Dr. OKAWA, Shumei

Chronological Outline of Acts Triable Under Section 2,
Article 5, paragraph "a" of the Charter.

- 1916 Translator for General Staff, Tokyo.
(Page 5, Interrogation of Gen. TANAKA, 19 Mar 46)
- 1916 Joined Roso Kai, one of the earliest ultra-nationalistic societies, founded by MITSUKAWA.
(Page 6, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 5 Mar 46)
- 1919 Founded Yuzon-Sha, an ultra-nationalistic society, with KITA (famous revolutionary leader executed for leadership of the 2.26.36 incident) and MITSUKAWA.
Reason: "This organization was no longer satisfied with studies and discussions, but wanted to start actions whenever there was a chance."
(Page 6, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 5 Mar 46)

Purpose of Organization:

- "1. Establishment of revolutionary Japan.
 2. Idealistic fulfillment of the Japanese ideals.
 3. Rational organization of the Japanese people.
 4. Movement for liberating the races.
 5. Prosecution of a moral foreign policy.
 6. Liaison between reform movements.
 7. Spiritual cultivation of fighting comradeship."
- (Pages 7 and 8, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 5 Mar 46)

Also: "Building a great empire by revolutionary measures." (Pages 8, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 5 Mar 46; and "Leaders of Renovation Movement" by YAMAZAKI)

"Organization of a large military force for the liberation of Asia."
(Page 8, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 5 Mar 46; and "Leaders of Renovation Movement" by YAMAZAKI)

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1919 Joined Staff of East Asia Research Institute.
(Page 1, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 11 Mar 46)

-
- "A. It could be said that the bureau was operated by the Japanese government through the medium of the South Manchurian Railroad.
- Q. Now, just exactly what purpose did this institute serve?
A. It was set up to aid in future expansion programs of Japan.
- Q. Would it be correct to say that this institute under the South Manchurian Railroad was a laboratory in which the government prepared the economic blueprints for future expansion in Asia?
A. Yes, I can clearly say that is the truth. There might be some other reason behind it, but just what you said now was the prime reason for that set up.
- Q. In this institute certain plans were drawn for the economic exploitation of conquered areas too, were they not?
A. Yes, they furnished very vital information for that purpose.
- Q. Would you say that this institute was absolutely necessary to a successful aggression and expansion in Asia?
A. Yes.
- Q. And Dr. OKAWA was the guiding spirit in this institute, was he not, for many years?
A. He was one of the most leading figures in that set up.
- Q. Did you know Dr. OKAWA in 1919?
A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Do you remember his being connected with this institute in 1919?
A. I was a member of the General Staff as captain, and I knew that Dr. OKAWA was connected with the institute.
- Q. At that time, General, did this institute furnish any plans or information to the General Staff?
A. In many instances they furnished information. The Research Section of the General Staff was one of the subscribers to that institute and as such received many valuable bits of information.

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"Q. But did you ever remember at any time while you were connected with the General Staff any special work they did for the General Staff?

A. I remember they forwarded a report on natural resources of North and South Manchuria such as coal, iron ore, and agricultural products of various kinds as well as a report on the economic status of that area. I remember that report coming in.

Q. Do you remember any other special work that they did?

A. I remember receiving a report on the shipping facilities of Manchuria, the labor situation, and upon the railroad system.

Q. Now, this institute sent field workers into all of these areas and sent even spies you might say into China and the other areas to get this information, didn't they?

A. I think I can recognize that fact also.

Q. Well, you definitely remember when you were in Manchuria and China, you definitely remember seeing different representatives of this institute, do you not?

A. Yes, I definitely remember recognizing one of such agents.

Q. Where?

A. In Nanking, China.

Q. What was he doing there?

A. He was serving as a member of Tokumu-Kikan, which belonged to the Japanese Army.

Q. What was he doing for this institute?

A. He was conducting an economic survey as well as doing research work on the natural resources of China, as well as the political situation in China.

Q. Do you know whether or not this institute made any surveys on the opium traffic?

A. Of course, I think they did because in China the economic situation and opium can not be separated."
(Pages 2, 3, 4, Interrogation of Gen. TANAKA, 19 Mar 46)

1920 YUZON-SHA published a paper entitled "Otakebi" (War Cry), in which was said:

"Q. In July 1920 did this outfit publish a paper named "Otakebi" (War Cry)?

A. Yes, three issues.

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"Q. Did you write for that publication? Did you write most of it?

A. Mr. MITSUKAWA was the editor. Mr. KANOKOGI also wrote for it.

Q. From this official document I read you a quotation from Otakebi. 'We, the Japanese race, must be the whirling center of the war for the liberation of mankind. Accordingly, the Japanese nation is the absolute entity that makes us fulfill our ideals of world revolution. The idealistic fulfillment and fighting organization of the Japanese nation is the work of God himself, created for this absolute aim. ... We must not be satisfied only with the reformation or revolution of Japan herself. As we believe in the destiny of the Japanese race as the great missionary of the war for the liberation of mankind, we want to set about liberating Japan herself first.' Do you remember that?

A. I do not recall it, but I imagine it was in the publication

Q. Would that be an accurate statement of the way you felt at this time --- in 1920?

A. Yes in general.

Q. Did you make speeches, public speeches to that effect at this time?

A. Yes."

(Page 7, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA 5 March 1946)

1923 Founded GYOCHI-SHA, a new ultra-nationalistic organization with the same aims as YUZON-SHA.

Purpose: Revolution to accomplish world conquest.

"Q. You were still trying to bring about a revolution though, were you not?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were still urging at this time publicly the liberation of all Asiatic peoples, were you not? From white domination?

A. Yes."

(Pages 8 and 9, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 5 Mar 46)

1923 July 20. Published "Various Problems of Reviving Asia," in which he advocated that Asia rise under Japanese leadership and expel the white man and ultimately rule the world.

"Q. Dr. OKAWA, I hand you a book marked for convenience Document No. 689. I ask you to look at it. This book is entitled 'Various Problems of Reviving Asia'. This book was published July 20, 1923. Did you write this book

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"A. I did.

Q. You state in the preface of that book:
'I realized that not only India, but every place on the vast continent of Asia had been trampled underfoot by the white man, and every race had been enslaved by him. Ten years ago I was a student devoted to knowledge and not unwilling to become a priest. Now I am a champion of re-viving Asia, giving lectures on the history of colonization and colonial policy at the Colonial University, and working with the youths who cultivate knowledge at Momijigaoka Hill, holding the ideal of the revival of Asia as dear as my life.'

A. Yes.

Q. You made that statement?

A. Yes."

"Q. Then in Chapter 1, page 24, speaking of the disillusionment by the League of Nations, do you not say:
'Thus, throughout Asia, the tide of resistance against white domination is rising, and the struggle between the white people and the non-white people is assuming the form of inter-racial struggle.'

A. Yes."

"Q. And don't you say on page 337:
'Japan is a reservoir of all the culture and civilization of Asia. Besides, she is the only independent country in Asia that has absorbed the scientific knowledge of the Occident. It is the sacred task assigned her that she should create something new and better. For the sake of this sacred task, the Japanese people should employ all their physical and mental energies.'

A. Yes.

Q. The sacred task you were speaking of was bringing all of the world under the Emperor, was it not?

A. Yes."

(Pages 8 and 9, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 9 Mar 46)

1924 February 20. Published "SATO SHINEN's Ideal State," which was a bound volume of lectures OKAWA had delivered to students at the Social Education Research Institute (in reality a school for revolution, which picked 20 bright

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young boys from the country and gave them a years instruction so that they would be of use to the Restoration Movement).

(Page 2, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 7 Mar 46)

The tenor of purpose of the book may be judged by the following excerpt:

"According to his belief, the country that was created first of all was Japan. Therefore, Japan is the base of all the countries in the world, and from the beginning it has been the mission for the one who rules the Empire that he should give peace and satisfaction to all the peoples in the world. Accordingly, he established a most concrete system of world policies, expounding it in the means for fulfilling Japan's heavenly mission of reigning over the world."

(Page 3, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 7 Mar 46)

1925 Published "Asia, Europe, Japan," as a background for his theory of Pan Asianism. Excerpts:

"Q. Let us look at Chapter 9, 'The Revival of Asia'. Do you not say on page 66:

'The meaning of the Asia problem before and after the First World War was quite different. Before the war, the so-called Asia problem was the question of how Asia should be cooked and divided among the European powers. However the Asia problem after the war has become entirely different in its essence: It meant the Asiatics' efforts to revive Asia against the European domination.'

A. Yes.

Q. Then, on page 67, don't we find:

'Various movements in Asia appear to be of political or economic nature, but if you look deep into them, you will find out that they are of spiritual nature. They demand then double independence - that is, they want to be independent politically and spiritually. It is very clear that this effort of the Asians is contradictory to the aim of the League of Nations that wish to maintain status quo.'

A. Yes.

Q. And on page 70:

'However, the plan and efforts of the League of Nations in trying to keep status quo regardless of the vicissitude of the world is useless and in vain.'

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"(Question continued). Now, Dr, that represents your belief at this time, does it not?"

A. Yes.

Q. And you expressed that belief in public speeches in Japan at that time?

A. Whether I have made speeches or not, it is written there.

Q. Answer the question.

A. I do not recall whether I made any specific speeches advocating the dissolution of the League of Nations, but it is a fact that in my speeches at this time I spoke of these matters.

Q. Going a little further in this same book, do you not find on page 76:

'We can vaguely conjecture the future of Asia versus Europe. The stronger the awakening of Asia becomes, the more inevitable will be the collision between Asia and Europe. Unless Europe returns Asia to its legitimate owner, the two are doomed to fight each other.'

A. Yes.

Q. By that you meant that if the white man did not get out of Asia, there would be trouble from Japan?

A. Yes, with the strongest nation in Asia, namely Japan.

Q. This was in 1924, was it not?

A. Yes.

Q. Now directing your attention to Chapter 10, entitled 'Europe, Asia, Japan,' do you not find:

'The history of the world indicates that the West and the East must be combined. However, this combination will not probably be completed in peace.. Before a new world appear there must be a deadly fight between the powers of the West and of the East ... This theory is realized in the American challenge to Japan. The strongest country in Asia is Japan and the strongest country that represents Europe is America... These two countries are destined to fight. Only God knows when it will be. At any time Japan might be summoned to fight. We must prepare all the time.'

(Question continued) You were urging then for increased armaments, were you not?

A. Yes.

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Q. In your public speeches and wherever you could make your influence felt, you were trying to gird the Japanese war machine in readiness for this impending crash?

A. Whether I said so or not, those were my ideas.

Q. Answer my question.

A. I am not a propagandist -

Q. (Interrupting) I did not say so -

A. (Continued) So I do not make propaganda - but he that as it may, those were still my thoughts.

Q. And you did everything in your power to use your influence speaking and writing to gird Japan's war machine against this impending crash, is that so?

A. No, I am not a propagandist.

Q. I did not say you were. said you were a leader of the people.

A. Yes.

Q. Do you not find on page 82:

'During the three thousand years since the foundation of the country, this excellent race has only taken and absorbed culture and civilization of foreign countries. Japan has not contributed anything to the history of the world. Was this long period of preparation not for the sake of today? Through the victory of Japan in the coming war between Japan and America, the dark world will disappear and the brilliant world will begin.'

A. Yes."

(Pages 7, 8 and 9, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 7 Mar 46)

1926 March 20. Published "The Way of Japan and the Japanese".

"Q. Then your last chapter entitled 'Japan as the Harbinger of the New World'.

A. Yes.

Q. In that you speak of the following: (Page 140-143)

'It is the desire of the world that a new eastern light which is thus to be born, shines on the history of mankind I think the war between the East and the West which is to be fought at the risk of their whole existence is now inevitable for the coming of a new world. It is not feasible that the East and the West as a whole fight... but, in practice, one country representing Europe and

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"one representing Asia are chosen as the champions respectively and should fight to realize a new world. The Heaven seems to choose Japan as one champion."

A. Yes."

(Page 10, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 9 Mar 46)

1926 Became Director General of the South Manchurian Railroad's East Asia Economic Investigation Institute, also known as East Asia Research Institute.

Purpose:

"Q. Now, in 1926 do you remember that Dr. OKAWA was made head of this institute?

A. Yes, I do remember that. He was made Director General of that bureau. Until that time he was Assistant Director of the same institute.

Q. Now, in 1926 where were you, General?

A. In 1926, I was stationed in Tokyo, being connected with the Research Section of the General Staff.

Q. Well then you were in a position to have a lot to do with Dr. OKAWA's institute, were you not?

A. Yes.

Q. Would it be fair to say that his institute worked right along with the Research Section of the General Staff?

A. That is correct.

Q. Were they a great help to the Army in its expansionist plan?

A. Yes, it was."

(Page 4, Interrogation of Gen. TANAKA, 19 Mar 46)

1930 Published "Words and Actions in the Japanese Way," a book presenting the military as the only ones fit to carry out the renovation and bring about Pan Asianism and the fulfillment of Japanese Heavenly Mission.

Q. You say there do you not: (On page 9)

'The spiritual attitude of the Japanese could best manifest itself in war; the wars of the ancient Japanese were fought to subdue those who rebel against the Gods and make them honor the same Gods'.

In other words to make the enemy honor the same Gods or cherish the same ideal?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, you have a section in there, on page 113, I believe, devoted to Kemal Pasha of Turkey and you say that it is significant that the Revolution of Turkey in 1908 was attempted and won by soldiers, don't you?

A. Yes.

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"Q. And then you say:
'In the countries of the orient, the principal bodies of political movement were always soldiers. They alone command the unity and courage to achieve the object. The rest of the nation are like sheep, submitting themselves to being sheared and killed without breathing a word of resentment.'

A. Yes.

"Q. Then you have a chapter 8, page 154, in which you state the great contribution of the SAMURAI's to Japan's spiritual training and praise the militarists of Japan for having retained that spirit in spite of the modern knowledge they acquired. You find that they are far sounder than any other group of society. In particular, you find that the politicians have fallen to the 'depth of shame and rottenness' and think that the juxtaposition of the two types is highly instructive for everybody. In other words, that then is the reason you tied up with the extremists from the military like HASHIMOTO?

A. Yes.

'Q. To achieve your plans for Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. And your plans for Japan included Pan-Asianism?

A. Yes.

Q. And the extension of the Greater East Asia-Co-Prosperity Sphere?

A. Yes.

Q. And the expulsion of the white man from Asia?

A. Yes.

(Pages 11, 12, and 13, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 9 Mar 46)

1931 March. Plotted and planned the March Incident with Col. HASHIMOTO, Maj. CHO, Gen. KOISO, Gen. UGAKI, Gen. TATEKAWA, Gen. NINOMIYA, and Gen. SUGIYAMA.

"Q. Doctor, you told me the other day that you admitted planning an active participation in three revolutionary affairs the March 31 affair, the October 1931 affair, and the May 15 or Shimpei Tai affair. Is that not true?

A. Yes, that is true.

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- "Q. I want you to collect your thoughts and let's set down an accurate account of each one of these three incidents, giving names of all those that you remember were connected with them. We will start with the March 1931 incident. Tell me what was the purpose of this incident?
A. Dissolution of the Diet.
- Q. You wanted to overthrow the government and put in an Army dictatorship, didn't you?
A. We wanted to set up a nationalistic government that would go more in accord with the peoples' wishes.
- Q. You also wanted a government that would bring about the realization of the liberation of Asia from the white man, too, didn't you?
A. Yes.
- Q. You were willing to resort to the physical elimination of the members of the government that stood in your way in these aims, were you not?
A. Yes.
- Q. Now, Doctor, who planned this incident?
A. HASHIMOTO and CHO.
- Q. And who else?
A. They were the ring-leaders.
- Q. With you?
A. The civilian was myself.
- Q. You wanted to put General UGAKI in as Premier, did you not?
A. No. I didn't have any connection with what they were going to do later. It might possibly have been that they were going to put UGAKI in.
- Q. Col. HASHIMOTO told me that you personally talked to UGAKI and UGAKI asked you to call the thing off.
A. When I saw UGAKI, I asked him in case a revolution took place what would be the Army's stand in the matter, and UGAKI said -- 'We won't talk about that, but let me cite to you the rice riots in 1919, at which time UGAKI was Division Commander around Kobe and didn't do anything about quelling it.'

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"Q. Then General UGAKI indicated to you that he was with you on this matter?

A. Yes, but putting in UGAKI as Premier is another matter.

Q. General TATEKAWA, NINOMIYA, SUGIYAMA, KOISO -- they were in this plot with you? They favored this plot, didn't they?

Q. General KOISO told you the others were for it, didn't he?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did this plot fail?

A. Because General KOISO told me to pull off the followers, which I did.

Q. You and General KOISO felt then that the time was not quite right, didn't you? At the last moment you thought the time was not quite right?

A. I think it was because there were people within the War Ministry who opposed it.

(Pages 10, 11, and 12, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 5 Mar 46)

1931 Plotted and Planned the Mukden Incident of September 18.

"Q. Well, HASHIMOTO, SHIGETO and CHO planned with ITAGAKI and who else in Manchuria?

A. I think ISHIHARA.

Q. DOIHARA too?

A. I don't know.

Q. But they planned to blow this railway track up and make it appear as if the Chinese had done it, isn't that right?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Don't you know so.

A. Yes.

Q. You were in on it too, were you not? You knew about it before it happened, did you not?

A. I knew of plans in Manchuria, but did not know the details.

Q. What you mean by that is that you did not know it was going to be on the 18th?

A. No..

Q. But you knew that these certain people were going to do something?

A. Yes.

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21 Mar 46

"Q. In order to start the war with China?

A. Yes.

Q. How long did you know it before it actually happened?

A. More than three months.

Q. And you knew that because you were seeing HASHIMOTO and SHIGETO and they were talking about it and planning it, and you gave them the benefit of your advice on some things, is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Then who left to go over there to do it -- who actually did it on the spot in Manchuria?

A. That I don't know.

Q. ISHIHARA?

A. No, I don't know. I don't think so -- I don't even know now.

Q. HASHIMOTO?

A. No, he was here -- therefore it must have been the Kwantung Army.

Q. During the times that HASHIMOTO, SHIGETO and CHO were talking to you about this plot, they never indicated who was helping them on the other end from the Kwantung Army?

A. I think ISHIHARA and ITAGAKI.

Q. If you think back, don't you remember that HASHIMOTO and CHO mentioned these names and said they would take care of it over there?

A. Yes, yes, yes. I do remember it now. HASHIMOTO and CHO were here in Tokyo. They did not go to Manchukuo. ISHIHARA and ITAGAKI handled it there."

(Pages 6 and 7, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 9 Mar 46)

1931 October. Plotted and Planned the October Incident.

"Q. You continued your planning and plotting, though, and it ran into the October 1931 affair, did it not?

A. Yes.

Q. Now your aim was still the same in the October affair as it had been in the March affair, was it not?

A. Yes.

Q. Were the people the same who planned and plotted this October affair as those that plotted in the March affair?

A. Yes.

(Page 12, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 5 Mar 46)

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1932 Founded Jimmu Kai (Rightist or Ultra-Nationalistic Organization).

"Q. All right, when was Jimmu Kai formed?

A. In 1932.

Q. And what were the aims and policies of Jimmu Kai?

A. The same as Gyochi-Sha. Gyochi-Sha was only for the purpose of instruction and enlightenment and Jimmu Kai was formed for the purpose of carrying out these ideas.

Q. You say that the principles and policies of Jimmu Kai were the same as those of Gyochi-Sha, and you said a while back that the principles and policies of Gyochi-Sha were the same as Yuzon-Sha -- so through the years, Doctor, your aims remained the same, did they not?

A. Yes.

Q. But your record has been consistently one advocating revolution all along, hasn't it, Doctor?

A. Reformation.

Q. Reformation of the government along nationalistic lines?

A. Yes.

Q. With emphasis on increased armaments so that Japan could defend Greater East Asia?

A. Yes."

(Pages 9 and 10, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA 5 Mar 46)

1932 Aided and Abetted Two Naval Officers who were ring-leaders in the May 15 Incident, furnishing money, guns, and ammunition. The Prime Minister of Japan was assassinated.

"Q. Tell me about the May 15 incident. What were the purposes of the May 15 incident. Were they the same as the purposes you stated for these other two incidents?

A. They were different.

Q. What were the aims?

A. I do not know anything about the details. Two Naval Officers came to me and simply asked for my help. I do not know in detail what their plans were.

Q. I am not worried about the details. They told you they were going to bring about a revolution, didn't they? And you said you were for it, didn't you?

A. Yes.

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"Q. And you gave them three thousand yen and pistols and ammunition?

A. Yes.

Q. And you knew they were going to kill somebody, didn't you?

A. Yes. But I didn't know who they were going to kill.

Q. You knew they were going to kill some members of the government and put in a new government, didn't you?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were subsequently convicted of participation in this plot? And served how many years in prison?

A. Five years.

Q. And served five years in prison for participation in this plot?

A. Yes."

(Pages 12 and 13, Interrogation Dr. OKAWA 5 Mar 46)

1935 November 17. Published "Japanese History Reader".

"Q. And you state there:

'Since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, the people have come to realize very acutely that Japan is in an emergency.. The necessity for a thorough and general renovation of the state was keenly felt, and the loud cry for the Showa restoration has been repeatedly heard. The people now want to follow the principle of the direct rule by the Emperor himself. They want to get rid of the abuses arising from the party politics that make more of the party's interests than of the national policy. They demand the realization of truly Japanese politics in which the people's idea of whole the nation being united into one will be realized. They also demand the realization of really Japan-like economy which will stabilize the national life by putting an end to the exploitation of capitalistic economy. Again they demand the realization of really Japan-like education that will cultivate a true Japanese by teaching him the spirit of the foundation of Japan, the essence of the Japanese nation and the ideals of the Japanese people. These demands are righteous demands; accordingly, they will be satisfied even if those who wish to maintain the status quo will try to oppose or subdue them. Japan is now facing the second restoration.'

A. Yes.

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"Q. I ask you if this book was not dated three months before
the Incident of 2.26.36?

A. Yes."

(Pages 13 and 14, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA 9 Mar 46)

1936 Definitely connected with the bloodiest revolutionary
coups of all -- the 2.26.36 Incident.

"Q. What connection did you have with the 2.26 incident?

A. My only connection with the 2.26 incident is that Marquis
TOKUGAMA came to me while it was going on and suggested
that we go together to where the insurgents were, get
some of them into the Marquis' car and take them into
the palace grounds where they could talk over the matter
with the Prime Minister. This was in order to get them
to lay down their arms and was in opposition to KITA who
was trying to get them to continue the incident.

Q. The Marquis knew that a lot of them were your followers,
didn't he?

A. No, they were my enemies.

Q. Why did he think that you would have influence in per-
suading them to abandon their design?

A. My name is well known among military men, so that he must
have thought I would have influence. I think that I was
among those that were included in the 2.26 incident as
intended victims.

(Page 13, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA 5 Mar 46)

1938 Established a school for training spies for the War
Ministry.

"Q. What exactly was the relationship between TOJO and Dr.
OKAWA? I know that Dr. OKAWA had been intimate with
TOJO since he was a Major in 1924. Will you please tell
me what you know about that relationship?

A. I believe their close relationship did grow out of their
acquaintanceship developed during TOJO's office attached
to the Research Section of the War Ministry during the
time General UGAKI was War Minister and OKAWA was con-
nected with the Research Bureau of the Southern Manchurian
Railroad, and that friendship grew more intimate after the
Manchurian Incident. In 1938 when TOJO became Vice Mini-
ster of War, then OKAWA's relationship with TOJO became
real close. OKAWA started a school for the training of
young spy candidates who were selected from the graduates
of middle schools in Japan to be assigned for duty in the
various parts of Asiatic countries. That school was
organized in 1938, and that school was given a grant of
50,000 yen annually for their work.

Q. How do you know this?

A. I heard that from TOJO as well as from OKAWA himself.

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"Q. And at this time, you were Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau under TOJO, were you not?

A. No, I was Chief of Military Personnel and Discipline Section of the War Ministry.

Q. And so by virtue of that official position, you actually knew about the Army's school for spies run by Dr. OKAWA?

A. Yes. Of course, unless you know those things you can not discharge your duties.

Q. Now, this 50,000 yen was paid to Dr. OKAWA annually out of the secret fund of the Army, was it not?

A. Yes. Another reason why I know that is when TOJO resigned as Vice Minister of War, then the Chief of Military Affairs Bureau by the name of Colonel IWAGURO refused to continue the payment of the grant, and OKAWA asked me in person to have the 50,000 yen granted the school without interruption. That is how positive I am of my own statement.

Q. What happened to the school? Was it discontinued or did it carry on?

A. Upon the insistence of TOJO, the money was granted the school continuously until the end of the war.

Q. And OKAWA continued to run it to the end of the war?

A. That is the way I remember it. I am sure he was in charge of it.

Q. How many spies did they turn out a year?

A. About thirty of them. They did not have too much money, so that is about all they could do.

Q. Where was this school located?

A. At Nagure, Tokyo and as I mentioned a little while ago, after the RIBBENTROP Incident, those two got in disagreement and they no longer remained friends.

Q. Even though they disagreed, this school went on and OKAWA continued to run it for the Army, did he not?

A. Yes."

(Pages 11, 12 and 13, Interrogation of Gen. TANAKA, 19 Mar 46)

1939 17 January. Published "Outline of Japan's Cultural History This was a translation into Chinese of Dr. OKAWA's famous "Japanese History Reader."

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1939 5 July. Published "Twenty-six Hundred Years of Japanese History." This was a cheap edition of the "Japanese History Reader."

1941 July 21. Wrote a personal letter to Gen. TOJO endorsing his policies, the war with China, and advocating further aggression southward.

1941 October 13. Published "History of Modern European Colonization."

"Q. Dr. OKAWA, I hand you a book entitled "History of Modern European Colonization" Vol I, published 13 October 1941, and I ask you, is that not your book?

A. Yes.

Q. This book for convenience is marked Document 688. I ask you if in the introduction you do not stress the fact of the "Europeanization of the World."

A. Yes.

Q. Do you not call the history of colonization in modern times, racially speaking, the record of the white man's control over the whole world.

A. Yes.

Q. Do you not say:

'These lessons are all the more important and significant to the Japanese, the one and only powerful and important non-white nation, which has not only declined to bend the knee before Europe, but also at this moment is waging a sacred war to realize its mission of transcending the antagonism between Asia and Europe and establishing an empire on loftier foundations.'

A. Yes.

"Q. Chapter 16 of this book, beginning on page 490 is headed 'England's Preparation,' is it not?

A. Yes.

Q. And don't you develop in this chapter the importance of England's insular position for her achievement of world supremacy? Don't you say that to maintain this supremacy it was England's policy to administer blows or threats to any nation that appeared to be a rival and not to release the pressure until her rival gave up this project? Then you quote from Milton 'You great and warlike nation!' And

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"don't you say: Let the British uplift peace and be proud of being a pacific nation, but the fact remains that her power consists in warlikeness and industry and the bold and cunning policy, which characterizes that nation in addition to the unique geographical feature of the island? And don't you point a lesson to Japan in this analysis of England's greatness, Japan also being in a similar position and the lesson is that Japan should be like England?"

A. Many people wanted Japan to be like England.

Q. At this time, on the 13th of October 1941, when this book was published, how was your time occupied in Japan? This is October before Pearl Harbor."
(Pages 10 and 11, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 7 Mar 46)

1941 Published a book entitled "History of Anglo-American Aggression in East Asia."

1943 August 20. Published "Establishing Order in Greater East Asia."

"Q. Doctor, I hand you a book for convenience marked Document 685, entitled 'Establishing Order in Greater East Asia' published 20 August 1943, and I ask you, is that not your book?"

A. Yes.

Q. This book is divided into three parts, as follows: (1) The Order of Greater East Asia seen from the Historical Standpoint. (2) Contents and Sphere of Greater East Asia (3) Asia, Europe, Japan. Now, this third part, "Asia, Europe, Japan," that was simply a restatement of your book written October 1925?

A. Yes.

Q. In which you urged the necessity of a war between Japan and America?

A. Yes.

Q. Beginning on page 9, first chapter, you trace the history of the Greater East Asia idea back before the Meiji Restoration and particularly mention SATO, Shinen who warned about the coming invasion of Asia by the west. Then you go into a little dissertation on the slogan "JOI" (Expel the Alien)?

A. Yes.

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- "Q. And then you explain the teachings of TOYAMA, Moturu and then you state your belief that Asia should be one country as Europe should be one. And on page 26 you say that the significance of the Russo-Japanese War was to create an Asia of Asiatics and then on page 30, you quote a French newspaperman as saying the 'victory of Japan means the victory of one world over another.' Then you disparage the armament reductions of the Washington and London Conferences and assert that the old order of the world began to dissolve from the time of the Manchurian Incident?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And then on page 42 you criticize Japan rather severely for acting just like British and America in exploiting Asia and you say they should not have done that, that they ought to protect the peoples of Asia?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Then you develop the World Significance of the Manchurian Incident and you say that the Manchurian Incident stimulated the Japanese spirit which had long been asleep and that before this Incident Japan had tried to insure her tranquility with the aid of America and Britain, but now these two powers turned to be enemies of East Asia; leaving the League of Nations, Japan has begun her fixed policy. The Chief of the Staff of the Kwantung Army said in the proclamation of September 1936 'The Concordia Association (KYOW KAI) intends to perfect the Kingdom of Manchuria and to make it a paradise for the people of Asia who have long been oppressed by the West and whom we are to emancipate.'
- A. Yes.
- Q. Then you explain that because of Britain and America opposing the China Incident that Japan concluded the triple alliance with Germany and Italy and then you urge that China and Japan should unite with India, thereby making the Great East Asia War a sure success?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Then in the second part of the book you divide up the world politically into four parts, do you not?
- A. Yes.

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"Q. According to the JOI political principles, As a matter of fact, Doctor, there had been a movement in Japan by certain extremists since the victory over Russia and the Russo-Japanese War, for a SHOWA restoration and the realization of Japanese true leadership in Asia and the world, is that not so?

A. Yes.

Q. And you have been a part of this movement from the beginning?

A. Yes.

(Pages 12 and 13, Interrogation of Dr. OKAWA, 7 Mar 46)

From an examination of the acts outlined above, it is very plain that this man has devoted his whole life to forcing Japan along the road to world conquest. Everything he did was aimed at expelling the white man from Asia and the conquering of Asia by Japan, and the whole world was to be brought under the rule of the Emperor.

To accomplish this he published inflammatory books, made revolutionary speeches, and organized ultra-nationalistic and Rightist societies. The evidence is plain that he plotted three times, and maybe four, to overthrow the government because of his dissatisfaction with the way those in power were pushing the aggression-expansion movement. The evidence is plain that he plotted and planned the Mukden Incident in order that the Army could take over Manchuria from the lawful sovereignty of China, and thus began the bloody journey down the long, long trail of aggression and expansion which culminated in a Greater East Asia war with America, Britain, and their allies.

The fact that he did not want this war at the last minute and tried to postpone it in 1940 to a later date when Japan would be better prepared is not significant in his favor, for in 1941 he published a book entitled "History of Anglo American Aggression in East Asia," which was a scholarly attempt at placing the blame for the war on Britain and the United States, and the defense of Japan's aggression. Then in 1943 he published "Establishing Order in Greater East Asia," which was in effect a condemnation of TOJO's whole program and an advocacy of all that he had done and wanted to do in Greater East Asia. In this connection, it is to be recalled that this man, Dr. OKAWA, from 1938 to 1945 personally ran a school for espionage, wherein spies were trained for the Japanese Government to be placed throughout Asia.

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21 Mar 46

It is hard to conjure up a more sinister figure than Shamei OKAWA, PhD. LLD. Long before TOJO and his gang of international outlaws appeared on the scene, Dr. OKAWA was busy night and day with his bloody coups and his evil determination for Japan to fulfill its Messianic Mission against an unwilling world.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Dr. Shumei OKAWA be indicted under Section 2, Article 5, paragraph "a" of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, in that he committed crimes against peace by planning and initiating a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements, and assurances, and in that he did participate with:

Col. Kingoro HASHIMOTO
Gen. Hideki TOJO
Gen. Kuniaki KOISO
Gen. Kozushigi UGAKI
Gen. Seisniro ITAGAKI
Gen. ISHIHARA, et al

in a common plan for conspiracy for the accomplishment of the foregoing.

Respectfully submitted

HUGH B. HELM, Attorney

TO: Mr. Arthur Comyns-Carr

15 March 1946

BRIEF OUTLINE OF ACTS IN THE CAREER OF

Dr Shumei OKAWA

Dr Shumei OKAWA as the foremost revolutionary intellectual in Japan from 1924 to 1945, at which time he was interned in Sugamo Prison. It is not an exaggeration to characterize Dr OKAWA as the brain-trust of military extremists. Dr OKAWA states that his whole life has been devoted to Pan Asianism, which he defines as the "freeing of Asia of white domination; the expelling by force under the leadership of Japan of all white interests, governmental and commercial, in Asia; and the eventual domination of the world by Japan." To accomplish this design Dr OKAWA did the following things in the period from 1919 to 1945:

Plotted:

1. The Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931, with:
Col HASHIMOTO
Maj CHO, and
Col SHIGETO.
2. Three military "coups" to install a National Socialist Government.

- a. March 1931 affair, with:
Gen UGAKI
Col HASHIMOTO
Maj OHO
Gen TATEKAWA
Gen NINOMIYA
Gen SUGIYAMA, and
Gen KOISO.

- b. October 1931 affair, with:
Col HASHIMOTO
Maj CHO
Gen TATEKAWA
Gen NINOMIYA
Gen SUGIYAMA, and
Gen KOISO.

- c. The May 15, 1932 affair, in which Dr OKAWA furnished two Naval Officers with 3,000 yen and enough pistols and ammunition to accomplish the multiple assassinations that occurred as part of this incident.

Outline of Acts of Dr OKAWA

Wrote:

Many inflammatory books inciting Asia to rise against white domination, under Japanese leadership; and urging war particularly against Britain and the United States; also advocating totalitarian regimentation of the people of Japan for a war of world conquest. (Twelve of these books have been made Evidentiary Documents.)

Spoke:

Extensively over Japan, urging the principles of Pan Asianism and preparation for world conquest.

Taught:

In the Social Education Research Institute, in effect a school for revolution, in which twenty bright boys from the country were trained in the OKAWA doctrines for a year.

Held chair of Colonization at the Colonial University, Tokyo.

Organized:

Ultra Nationalistic Societies with "Free Asia of White Domination," and "Prepare to Attack the United States and Britain" as aims.

- 1916 - Roso-Kai
- 1919 - Yuzon-Sha
- 1923 - Gyochi-Sha
- 1932 - Jimmu Kai.

Research for Aggression and Expansion:

From 1920 to 1945 Dr OKAWA was employed by the East Asia Research Institute (sometimes known as the East Asia Economic Investigation Institute) controlled and financed by the South Manchurian Railroad, which in turn was an organization of the Japanese Government.

In this connection Dr OKAWA carried out extensive research on the economic characteristics of Asia in particular, and all other nations of the world generally. In 1926 Dr OKAWA became head of this Institute and amassed a large library pertaining to methods of colonization, economic resources, geographic conditions, political administration of all countries and parts of the world, but with particular emphasis on Greater East Asia and Oceania. This Institute plainly advocated the accomplishment of Pan Asianism.

Outline of Acts of Dr OKAWA

Dr OKAWA early developed theories of Pan Asianism and published a book in 1923 entitled "Various Problems of Reviving Asia," in which he set forth the same principles that were later incorporated by MATSUOKA and TOJO into the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity idea. It is not amiss to credit Dr OKAWA with being the father of the Greater East Asia idea, although he opposed the formation of the Greater East Asia Ministry by TOJO because, as he put it, this was too much like the British India Affairs Bureau. It was so patently concerned with colonization and imperialism that it was bound to put the rest of Asia on guard against Japan and defeat the purposes of Pan Asianism.

It is interesting to note that Dr OKAWA still believes in all this and his only regret today is that TOJO refused to listen to his advice in 1940 and started the war for Greater East Asia too soon. This man's scholarship is great; his power was real; and his principles are constant. To unleash his fanatical zeal again on the Japanese people would simply lead to more plots, more revolutionary "coups" and more ultra nationalistic societies along the unhappy pattern of the past.

Col Kingoro HASHIMOTO was the dynamo of Japanese militarism; Dr Shumei OKAWA was the brain-trust. These two gentlemen are the Gemini of aggression and expansion. They both admit the part they played together. It is therefore fitting and salutary that they be tried together.

Recommendation: That Dr Shumei OKAWA be indicted under Section II, Article 5, paragraph (a) of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, in that he did commit crimes against peace by planning and initiating a war of aggression and a war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements, and assurances, and in that he did participate with Col Kingoro HASHIMOTO, Gen Hideki TOJO, Gen KOISO et al, in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of the foregoing.

Respectfully submitted,

HUGH B. HELM

15 Mar 1946

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

15 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Smith Crowe
FROM : D. N. Sutton
SUBJECT : OKAWA

Mr. Tavenner feels that it is probable that Brooks will now call OKAWA as a witness. In view of this, we will appreciate it if you will review the interrogations of OKAWA with a view to their use in cross examination and that you assemble any other pertinent data relating to OKAWA to have this available should he be called as a witness.

D. N. SUTTON
Assistant Counsel

CC:
Mr. Tavenner

9 Apr 47
1507 hrs.

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC SERVICE
361ST STATION HOSPITAL
APO 1055

WFF/vv
13 March 1947

SUBJECT: Psychiatric Examination of Japanese Prisoner
of War

TO : Commanding Officer, 361st Station Hospital,
APO 1055

1. Okawa, Shumei, was admitted to this hospital for psychiatric reevaluation after treatment in Japanese hospitals. He was admitted on 24 February 1947 and discharged on 12 March 1947. Psychiatric reevaluation was requested by the Prosecution Section of the International Tribunal. A psychiatrist was appointed to examine the prisoner for the Defense, and the commanding officer of this installation was requested to select a neuropsychiatrist to evaluate the prisoner for the Prosecution. The following report is submitted regarding the physical and mental status of this prisoner.

This Japanese prisoner of war was first admitted to this hospital on 4 May 1946 and discharged on 11 June 1946. His diagnoses at discharge were:

Syphilis, tertiary -

a) Psychosis with syphilitic meningo-encephalitis (general paresis); manifested by overactivity, emotional lability, euphoria, grandiose delusions, visual hallucinations, defective judgment, and impairment of retention, recent memory, abstract thinking, and insight; with irregular sluggish pupils, absent deep reflexes in the lower extremities, positive blood and spinal fluid Wassermann, and increase in spinal fluid cells and protein with paretic type gold curve.

b) Aortitis, chronic, syphilitic, with aortic valve insufficiency.

1.) Tuberculosis, pulmonary, bilateral, chronic, activity undetermined.

2.) Arteriosclerosis, generalized, mild.

Following his discharge from this hospital, he was given malaria fever therapy at a Japanese hospital and transferred thereafter to Matsuzawa Hospital for the Insane. This transfer occurred about August of 1946.

The story of this prisoner's illness indicates that he probably contracted syphilis sometime between the ages of thirty-three and thirty-five. During the only period of his life in which he engaged in promiscuous sexual relationships, there is no history of a genital lesion.

The first symptoms of psychosis that we were able to elicit occurred in early April of 1946 and consisted of one or two isolated visual and auditory hallucinatory experiences. These symptoms progressed rapidly and at the time of his admission to this hospital in May, he was grossly and overtly psychotic. Apparent improvement in his psychotic symptoms occurred after fever therapy in about August of 1946.

MENTAL STATUS:

General: The prisoner is a tall, very thin, sixty-one year old man who appears about the stated age. His general appearance is unusual and decidedly unattractive. His face is thin and gaunt. He has a rather prominent nose, at the base of which rests a pair of glasses with strong, convex lenses which give prominence to his black eyes and tiny pupils.

The prisoner spoke freely in English during all interviews. He seemed to enjoy his conversations with the examiner. His English vocabulary is excellent. He expresses himself well, frequently using descriptive similies and metaphors. His pronunciation is poor.

Perception: The prisoner's attitude toward his illness is rather unusual. He does not accept his previous psychotic behavior as necessarily indicative of illness. He speaks of it as a dream and states that if he were insane he would not now remember his psychotic episode. He is fully aware, however, that his previous reactions were completely abnormal, and intellectually realizes that this constituted illness. He remembers his previous psychotic episode with slight impairment. He describes his enjoyment of the euphoria present at that time.

At present, he believes that Mohammed comes to him. In his vision, he states that he sees Mohammed dressed in a green mantle and white turban. Mohammed's eyes glow brilliantly, and his presence fills him with courage, enthusiasm, and contentment. Mohammed does not speak to him, does not move, and looks like the only picture he ever saw of Mohammed. Patient believes that this is a religious experience. Mohammed enables him to understand the "Koran" as he was never able to understand it before.

There is no conflict with his Buddhist faith because he states there is only one God; and Mohammed, Christ, and Buddha are all prophets of the same God.

The prisoner is well oriented for time, place, and persons. Recent memory is impaired somewhat in that he remembers minor occurrences with difficulty or not at all. He does remember everything that is of practical importance to him in his daily existence.

There are no other hallucinations, no delusions or illusions.

Intellection: The prisoner's thought content when alone is frequently of Mohammed and of this religion. His principal interest is now in Mohammedism and in the translation and interpretation of the "Koran". His former wide variety of interests have diminished. He speaks with interest, however, about a large number of topics. He seemed to enjoy speaking of his childhood and past life.

Remote memory is intact.

Intelligence is far above average.

Judgment is slightly impaired as indicated by his partial inability to accept his complete irrationality as illness, by the fact that his complete absorption with Mohammedism is not considered to be alien to his Buddhist faith, and by his inability to criticize his previous and present hallucinations, considering them largely only as religious experiences.

Insight into previous and present illness incomplete.

His verbalized response to questions is concise, coherent, and reasonable. He speaks with excellent logic on nearly every subject brought out for discussion. There were indications of nothing more than a very mild concentration impairment.

Emotion: The prisoner's mood remains on the euphoric side. He makes the best of any situation. He is somewhat passive. He does not anger easily and few things disturb his composure.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION:

Patient is tall, asthenic, emaciated. Blood pressure 120/50. Pupils are constricted and do not respond to light or accommodation. There is flaccidity of the iris muscles so that the iris undergoes an undulating movement when either the eyes or head are moved. The heart is not enlarged to percussion. Rhythm is regular. In the third and fourth left interspace, there is a blowing systolic murmur. In the third left interspace, there is a faint early diastolic murmur. There is slight dullness in the right sub-clavicular region. Over the left apex there are diminished breathing sounds. No rales are

heard over the lung areas. Examination of the abdomen was essentially negative. The ankle jerks are absent even with reenforcement. The remainder of the deep tendon reflexes are hypo-active but equal. The remainder of the Neurological examination is essentially unrevealing.

Laboratory Examinations:

Blood Count:

Red blood cells - 4.2 million.
White blood cells - seven thousand.
Hemoglobin - 80%

Urinalysis: Normal

Blood Kahn: Negative

Spinal Fluid: Three white cells, three lymphocytes per HPF.
Protein - 36mg%.
Pandy - 1/4.
Gold curve - 5433100000.

Wassermann: Positive

X-Ray of Chest: Examination in the posteroanterior projection shows normal diaphragm and no pleural pathology. The heart is small and thin in type. The aorta shows uniform dilatation and there are numerous calcifications visible in the wall of the arch and the descending portion indicating arteriosclerotic changes which, however, are compatible with the patient's age. The upper thirds of both lung fields show numerous stringy, mottled and linear opacities, which are dense, scattered and indefinitely outlined. No definite cavitation is seen. The lower two thirds of both lung fields are clear. These findings are characteristic of pulmonary tuberculosis. The fact that little or no change is noted in the character of the lesions from the films of 6 May 1946 with exception of the left subapical region where some slight increase in density is noted indicates that the process is stable at the present time although the patient's infectiousness or non-infectiousness cannot be positively determined by X-Ray.

DIAGNOSIS:

The primary diagnosis is as follows:

Syphilis, old, tertiary.

Neurosyphilis: meningo-vascular, manifested by Argyll-Robertson pupils, slight impairment of recent memory and judgment, positive spinal fluid Wassermann.

Aortitis, chronic, syphilitic, with aortic valve insufficiency.

Additional diagnoses are as follows:

Tuberculosis, pulmonary, bilateral, chronic, activity undetermined.
Arteriosclerosis, generalized, mild.

2. In our opinion, a remission of the symptoms of psychosis of the general paretic type has been brought about by treatment. We consider that this prisoner possesses the ability to understand the nature of the proceedings against him. He is able to differentiate between right and wrong. He possesses the intellectual capacity and judgment necessary to take reasonable steps in the presentation of his own defense.

/s/ Herbert Posin
/t/ HERBERT I POSIN
1st Lt, M C
Neuropsychiatrist

/s/ William G. Schweikert
/t/ WILLIAM G SCHWEIKERT
1st Lt, M C
Neuropsychiatrist