

TOJO

ITEM 3 Our Responsibilities for Civilization - (Editorial) - Provincial News-  
paper Niigata Nippo (Niigata) - 6 Jun 46. Translator: M. Kawanabe.

Summary:

The current trial before the International Military Tribunal of the leaders who plunged JAPAN into a senseless war of aggression is not only attracting world attention but leading the Japanese people to reflect upon a number of vital questions.

How did our nation come to be a nurturing-place for the mad schemes and ambitions of TOJO and his clique?

What caused our country, amidst the science and culture of the 20th century, to become the perpetrator of crimes against humanity and civilization unprecedented in world history?

Why did the Japanese people tolerate for so long a time the high-handed and oppressive domination of the TOJO clique?

These questions can be answered by correctly analyzing the historic character of Japanese imperialism and studying the ideological development of JAPAN's history. Herein we can easily find that there is no country where racial or clan prejudice and an exclusivist way of thinking are so predominant as in JAPAN. Narrow-minded nationalism and colossal conceit are deeply rooted in the Japanese mentality. Yet there was no one who dared expose these evils in order that they might be eradicated.

All historical errors such as these are now being tried in the name of truth, justice, humanity and civilization. The first thing we must do is make a thorough self-examination. Quite apart from the trial of war-criminals, it is our duty to humanity and civilization to expose once and for all the reactionary character of the philosophy and teachings which instilled these poisonous and twisted ideas into the minds of the Japanese people.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

PRESS TRANSLATIONS

No. 3430

DATE: 14 Jun 46

SOCIAL SERIES: 708

ITEM 1 The Middle Class on the Verge of Starvation - (Editorial) - Provincial Newspaper Kyoto Shimbun (Kyoto) - 4 Jun 46. Translator: E. Sato Sato.

Summary:

The delay of ration distribution has been aggravated and has at last developed into a country-wide phenomenon. There are people, however, who can comfortably survive this crisis, and there are others who reap unreasonable profits by shady transactions while still eating their fill. But they too complain of difficulties caused by the delay of distribution or no distribution at all. In fact, people in certain circles have gone to great lengths to gain and eat staple food above the legal ration of 0.672 pints (2 Go 1 Seki). These people will also be able to go on living comfortably.

Delay or absence of distribution are matters which have no real significance to the living conditions of these classes of people who have been making enormous profits in the black market, or those who can still draw large sums of new yen under the pretext of using it for industrial funds.

But, there are many men with incomes of less than 500 yen, among the intellectuals and salaried men, whose welfare will play an important part in the maintenance of social order. They cannot afford to buy even 3.2 pints (1 Sho) of hilled rice.

It is needless to say that no one should die of starvation, but it is a matter of grave significance to the country if the middle class should have its wholesome ideology soured by the pressing food conditions. The exposure of hidden commodities and the relentless inspection for illegal sales of staple food are absolutely necessary. These measures will go far toward alleviating the food situation of honest middle class people. Aside from hidden commodities and illegal hoarding, there are many other shady and secret matters in practice which remain uncorrected. Such matters, in addition to the problems of rice delivery and transportation, should be investigated carefully if the food situation is to be solved.

ITEM 2 Great Consideration is Urged for Cultural Elevation of Young Men - (Editorial) - Provincial Newspaper Shimane Shimbun (Matsue) - 5 Jun 46. Translator: S. Hamada.

Summary:

The people are suffering because the 500 yen maximum monthly living expenses allowed by law is insufficient. It is especially difficult for the students to live. The economic crisis is stifling their academic activities. Even with an allowance of 250 yen per month from

JUN 17 1946



ITEM 2 (Continued)

their parents, how can the students devote themselves to study? And what happens when their parents can no longer send them even that sum? It is no wonder that students at the Fourth Higher School in KANAZAWA are engaged in manual labor to earn their livelihood.

If at this period of reconstruction, the Government and the school authorities do not actively launch definite plans for the development of these young intellects and foster youthful enthusiasm, it will be most unfortunate for the young men and a blow to future of JAPAN. It is the responsibility of this generation to qualify as heirs to resurrected JAPAN, and succeed to her cultural heritage.

It is true that until the middle of the MEIJI era, people freely enjoyed themselves in general, satisfying their natural enclinations in different activities. We have many products which attest to the remarkable development and advancement of individual intellects. Before attaining world recognition, cultural activities in this era were curtailed by the all destroying militarism and exclusive nationalism, fostered by the capitalistic imperialism then rising among the world powers, to become the main current in every country.

We must consider the circumstances under which JAPAN was obliged to assume such an attitude to keep abreast of the other world powers. JAPAN, then a new power, had to arm herself powerfully in order to rank with the Great Powers in international competition.

It is unfortunate that the cultural progress of JAPAN was checked in favor of an armament program, before it could digest the centuries of culture of the rest of the world. JAPAN was obliged to shut herself up in the old house of feudalism, remaining a culturally backward country. Here the Japanese lost their opportunity to cultivate intellect and build moral character.

When so-called Americanism was popular in JAPAN after the first World War, Japanese blindly and superficially imitated it for the lack of a comparative cultural basis. This did not tend to elevate our own cultural level. On the contrary, it paved the way for many accompanying evils. The frivolous and flippant imitations gave an opportunity for the militarists and right wing reformers to establish the tyranny which led the Japanese into our present tragic situation.

JAPAN is now back on the highroad of world evolution. We are going to develop our intellect and morality on the basis of the world's newly emancipated humanity. The past frivolity, frenzy, exclusiveness and haughtiness should not be re-adopted. However, our students today are facing the loss of opportunity to study. We warn the officials to consider the ways and means of fostering the development of intellect.

It is very appropriate at this time that the Cultural Department of the Commercial and Industrial Section in MATSUE-Shi plan to establish permanent lecture courses in politics, economics, sociology, literature, and art. Such cultural courses are recommended in every city, town, and village, for the cultural advancement of young men. Needless to say, all political and ideological partialities should be banned in these classes.



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DISTRIBUTION "X"



**TOJO, Hideki**

**Request by MUTO, Akira**

- a. One of the accused in the present trial.
- b. As former Premier and War Minister, he will give relevant testimony as to duties, responsibilities and power of the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau.



TOJO, Hideki

Request by MUTO, Akira

Address: Defendant in present trial, he is at present confined in Sugamo prison.

Documents requested by Muto and covered by this court order (dated 3 Dec. 1946, paper 594) are:

(a) Imperial Ordinance of 23 Dec. 1941 regarding regulation of prisoner of war camps.

(b) Imperial Ordinance of 27 December 1941 regarding prisoner of war Information Bureau.

(c) Letter of Advice to Troops, from Japanese War Ministry regarding treatment of enemy medical personnel.

(d) Message dated 29 January 1942 from Foreign Minister Togo to the United States, Britain, and other countries, through a neutral country, replying to inquiries regarding future treatment of prisoners of war.

(e) Rules of the War Ministry setting up the "Control Department" relating to prisoners of war.

(f) "Order for service to the Higher Headquarters during wartime."

(g) Ordinance of the Supreme War Council.

(Court paper No. 594, dated 3 Dec. 1946.)



To go, Hideki.

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address: Defendant in present trial & he is  
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- (d) message dated 29 Jan. 1942 from Foreign  
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Tojo, Hideki

Request by: MUTO, Akira, (pages)

Documents, continued

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Tojo, Hideki

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**General Hideki (Eiki) TOJO: Former Premier; former Minister of War.**

1884 Dec	Born, Iwate Prefecture; eldest son of late Lt. General Eikyo Tojo, a samurai and "Father" of modern army strategy; m. Katsu, e.d. of Mantaro Ito.
1905	Graduated Military Academy; 2nd Lt., Infantry.
1907	1st Lt., Infantry.
1915	Captain; graduated Army Staff College with highest honor.
1919	Attached to office of Military Attache, Germany.
1920	Major, Infantry.
1924	Lt. Col., Infantry.
1928	Co'onel, Infantry; Chief, Mobilization Section, War Department.
1929	Commander of 1st Infantry Regiment.
1931	Section Chief, General Staff Headquarters.
1932	Given additional duty as Chief, Investigation Department, Army Communication School, and on staff of Army Automobile School.
1933	Major General.
1934	Commander of 24th Infantry Brigade.
1935	Attached to 12th Division; Commander, Military Police Headquarters, Kwantung Army.
1936	Lt. General.
1937	Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army.
1938 May-Dec	Vice Minister of War in 1st Konoye Cabinet.
1938 Dec	Inspector General of Military Aviation and Director of General Affairs Bureau of Aviation Headquarters.
1940 July	Minister of War in 2nd Konoye Cabinet.
1941 July	Minister of War in 3rd Konoye Cabinet.
1941 Oct 18	Full General; Premier and concurrently Minister of War.
1943 Nov 1	Concurrently Munitions Minister
1944 Feb 21	Concurrently Chief of Army General Staff.
1944 July 18	Relieved as Chief of Staff.
1944 July 18	Resigned as Premier.

Address: 25, Kitazawa 2-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Early in his career Tojo aligned himself with the "Young Officer" group which demanded new political and economic structure at home. When he became Premier, however, he had been relatively inconspicuous outside of army circles. (20)

Tojo was the first military officer on the active list to become Japanese Premier during the preceding quarter century. His selection was a signal that the militarists were ready to assume active direction of Japan's affairs and Tojo's administration of the Government did not disappoint them. Axis defeats and continued severe reverses in Pacific war caused his Cabinet's downfall.



General Hideki (Hiki) TOJO: (Cont'd)

In "Our Enemy Japan" Wilfrid Fleisher says that Tojo belongs to the humble, simple, fanatic type of visionary in Japan "who would sacrifice everything for the attainment of his ambitions to become a great empire-builder". Fleisher also states that only the most hard-boiled officers attain high rank in Japan's gestapo, i.e., military police or gendarmerie (note 1938 appointment). On 29 November 1938 Tojo warned against the United States, particularly with regard to outmoded treaties and non-recognition of changes in East Asia. When the Tripartite Axis Pact was concluded 27 September 1940, he declared he was "overwhelmed with a mingled feeling of austerity and joy."

Collier's Magazine of 5 February 1944 (The Guilty Series, p. 60) connects Tojo with numerous purges and assassinations during decade preceding outbreak of war, and states he declared for the GEA Co-Prosperity Sphere as early as 1938. An article in New York Times of 6 October 1944 states that Tojo was Toyama's own man. An advisor of Prince Konoye is reported to have stated privately that Tojo used War Ministry post to build up his position in Army, oust rivals and consolidate power for his faction for almost two years before outbreak of war. His army service has been chiefly political with little actual field experience. (72)

Following retirement from the Premiership, Tojo was placed on army's reserve list and granted "privileges of his former post" by the Emperor. The Emperor also elevated Tojo's court rank from Senior Third Grade to Junior Second Grade in recognition of his distinguished services. Last October he went to Manchuria on an official inspection tour, another evidence of respect for his ability. As a former Premier, Tojo is a member of the Jushin.



8 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Capt. Robinson USN Att: Cdr. Cole; Mr. Edwards;  
Mr. Lopez; Mr. Sutton**

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

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - MUTO

WITNESS

**TOJO, Hideki**

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

**Press release  
6 June 1946**

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 390.

Incl  
(Described above)

*E P M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN



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MEMORANDUM

August 1947

TO:

Mr. Dunigan, Mr. Fihelly

FROM:

William E. Edwards

SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts  
Citation(s) re the Defendant(s):

~~xxx~~ TOJO

A series of interrogations has been conducted in connection with an investigation re alleged abuses and corrupt practices surrounding the uses made of Secret Funds by the Defendants and others, during the last War. The transcripts of such interrogations have been placed on file in the Investigative Division, Room #386.

The information briefly referred to below came to our attention in this manner. Because of your interest in the Defendant(s) it is being cited for your reference.

The essence of the information is as follows:

When discussing the reported bribes, or financial subsidies, extended to many of the candidates for the Diet during the campaign of April 1942, SASAKAWA, Ryoichi, stated that the yen was distributed among candidates by ABE, Nobuyuki. When asked if he was aware that ABE had obtained the yen from the secret war funds, he replied that he could not state that to be a fact, but added that there was no other source from whence ABE could have obtained the money. To support his statement on this score, SASAKAWA pointed out that ABE is TOJO's senior, and added that unless the money had come from

(See attached page)  
The pertinent questions and answers will be found in the transcript of the interrogation of \_\_\_\_\_

dated SASAKAWA, Ryoichi at page(s) 17 (of seq).  
10 April 1947



secret war funds (over which TOJO, as War Minister, had control) there would have been no reason why ABE should have concurred with all of TOJO's views and proposals.

(NOTE: SASAKAWA's deduction on this score is confirmed by General TANAKA, Ryukichi's, statement made early last February to the effect that ABE, Nobuyuki, had been employed by the defendants TOJO and MUTO and other members of the clique as a go-between in distributing secret war funds to various politicians in order that the militarists might manipulate and gain control of the Diet. Others who have been interrogated since have shared this opinion.)

Copy to: Mr. Tavenner  
Mr. Sutton



MEMORANDUM

7 August 1947

TO: Mr. Lopez, Capt. Robinson, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Fihelly,  
Mr. Dunigan

FROM: William E. Edwards

SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts  
Citation(s) re the Defendant(s): **MUTO, TOJO**

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The information briefly referred to below came to our attention in this manner. Because of your interest in the Defendant(s) it is being cited for your reference.

The essence of the information is as follows:  
**General TANAKA, Ryukichi**, advised that along about March 1941 the accused **MUTO**, as Chief, Military Affairs Bureau, called **TANAKA** (then, Chief, Military Service Section) to his office and stated that it was the desire of the accused **TOJO** to have one **KOBAYASHI, Ichizo**, then Minister of Commerce and Industry, unseated, because of his anti-militarist stand. **TANAKA** states **MUTO** handed him ¥ 3,000 to be turned over to one **KOYAMA, Ryo**, to be used for this purpose.

(See attachment)

The pertinent questions and answers will be found in the transcript of the interrogation of \_\_\_\_\_  
dated \_\_\_\_\_, at page(s) \_\_\_\_\_ (of seq).

**KOYAMA, Ryo** dated 25 March 1947  
**KOYAMA, Ryo, and TANAKA, Ryukichi**, dated 23 April 1947



TANAKA states that pursuant to MUTO's request shortly thereafter he invited KOYAMA to his home and turned over the ¥ 3,000 of secret war funds to KOYAMA to be used in unseating KOBAYASHI.

On 25 March 1947, KOYAMA was interrogated and vigorously denied having received the yen or having agreed to lead the attack against KOBAYASHI according to the TOJO-MUTO request. However, KOYAMA admitted leading an attack against KOBAYASHI on the floor of the Diet because of his supposed stock market manipulations conducted on the strength of official knowledge gained as Commerce and Industry Minister. Thereafter on 23 April 1947, KOYAMA again was interrogated and at that time was confronted by TANAKA, Ryukichi. During this supplemental interrogation, TANAKA's original story was somewhat modified, and the following additional details were brought out:

TANAKA at the time in question, being Chief, Military Service Section, exercised control over the KEMPEI TAI; an investigation had been conducted by the KEMPEI TAI into the activities of KOBAYASHI; MUTO called TANAKA to his office and stated it was TOJO's request that TANAKA appear before the Diet for the purpose of certain questions to be directed to him based on the KEMPEI TAI investigation of KOBAYASHI, such questions were to be directed to TANAKA by KOBAYASHI, according to MUTO. TANAKA suspected something was wrong in that he learned that KOYAMA had in his possession a copy of the KEMPEI TAI report, which was unusual. Moreover, TANAKA's consent to provide KOYAMA with a copy of such report had not been sought.

Therefore, TANAKA states that he went to the office of War Minister TOJO and met with MUTO and Vice Minister ANAMI. TANAKA states that in the presence of MUTO and ANAMI he asked War Minister TOJO if he had given MUTO the orders referred to above. TOJO assertedly replied that it would not have been necessary to bring out the KEMPEI TAI investigation report in order to oust Minister KOBAYASHI; that if he wanted to oust KOBAYASHI, he could personally order his removal. TANAKA states that MUTO then lowered his head in shame in acknowledgement of his untruth. TANAKA added that while still in the presence of TOJO, ANAMI and MUTO he accused MUTO of having uttered a lie, and then TANAKA added that this incident was the beginning of his falling out with MUTO.

TANAKA added that there followed some additional discussion between TOJO, MUTO, ANAMI, and himself and finally ANAMI issued instructions that the results of the KEMPEI TAI investigation should not be brought up in the Diet in that some of the contents thereof would be embarrassing to the Army. Therefore, the order was issued that KOYAMA should refrain from questioning either KOBAYASHI or TANAKA before the Diet. TANAKA therefore contacted KOYAMA and recinded the original instructions to open the matter on the floor of the Diet.

Still during the course of the 23 April interrogation, toward the conclusion thereof and after KOYAMA and TANAKA had been given



an opportunity to discuss the matter at some length off the record, TANAKA modified his original story by stating that sometime after the adjournment of the Diet session in question, MUTO had called TANAKA to his office and requested him to turn over approximately ¥ 3,000 of secret war funds to KOYAMA. Apparently, MUTO desired that this money be handed to KOYAMA as an expression of his embarrassment and regret over having issued the original false instructions in the name of TOJO.

KOYAMA steadfastly denied ever having received the yen from TANAKA. I am inclined to subscribe to the truth of TANAKA's modified version, as related above. Obviously, however, the significance of the situation was greatly discounted through the modified version in that it appears MUTO did not hand over the yen for the purpose of unseating an anti-militarist, but rather for the purposes outlined immediately above. Nevertheless, the incident is illustrative of the promiscuous manner in which secret war funds were used by the conspirators.

Copy to: Mr. Tavenner  
Mr. Sutton

WEE/nb



MEMORANDUM

8 August 1947

TO: Mr. Dunigan, Mr. Fihelly, Mr. Lopez, Capt. Robinson,  
Mr. Edwards

FROM: William E. Edwards

SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts  
Citation(s) re the Defendant(s):

**TOJO, MUTO**

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The essence of the information is as follows:  
**SASAKAWA, Ryoichi**, stated that he harbored ill feeling toward the accused **MUTO** because he had been instrumental in bringing about the **SUISEN SENKYO**, or the "recommended election." According to **SASAKAWA**, the Army openly recommended candidates whom they favored because it was known such candidates would sponsor and vote for the various programs initiated by the militaristic clique. On the other hand, however, the Army could not prevent those who were known to be anti-militarists from campaigning, but if they did so, the Army was instrumental in having the Home Ministry police throughout Japan interfere with their  
(See attached page)

The pertinent questions and answers will be found in the transcript of the interrogation of \_\_\_\_\_  
**SASAKAWA, Ryoichi**  
dated 10 April 1947, at page(s) 7 (of seq).



respective campaigns, and suppress them.

According to SASAKAWA, the defendants TOJO and NUTO primarily were instrumental in effecting the SUISEN SENKYO. This was in connection with the "War Diet" election in the spring of 1942. SASAKAWA had no proof of these assertions other than to point out that TOJO was Prime Minister at the time, and NUTO, as Chief, Military Affairs Bureau, greatly influenced TOJO from the Army point of view.

Copy to: Mr. Tavenner  
Mr. Sinton



August 1947

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TO:

FROM: **Mr. Danigan, Mr. Fihelly, Mr. Lopez, Capt. Robinson**  
~~Mr. Edwards~~ **Edwards**SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts  
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The essence of the information is as follows:

**UMATSU, Tona**, retired from the Navy with the rank of Admiral in 1931. In 1936 and 1937 he was twice defeated in election for the Diet. **UMATSU** claimed that his failures in these two campaigns were attributable to the fact that he was not affiliated with any one of the "flourishing parties" even though he was regarded as a militarist. However, **UMATSU** ran again for a seat in the House of Representatives in the campaign of April 1942 (the War Diet) and was elected.

Former General **TANAKA, Ryukichi**, had informed this office that he knew <sup>The pertinent questions and answers will be found in</sup> ~~that he knew that Admiral **UMATSU** was one of the many successful~~ the transcript of the ~~(See attached page)~~

dated **UMATSU, Tona**, at page(s) \_\_\_\_\_ (of soq).

**8 May 1947**

**5**



candidates in the April 1942 election who had received financial assistance for the campaign from War Ministry secret funds. TANAKA pointed out that sometime after the election he had attended a party held in Army Hall and that during the course of the evening Admiral UEMATSUE had engaged him in an informal conversation, during the course of which he thanked TANAKA for making the ¥ 5,000 in War Ministry KIMITSUHI (secret funds) available for the campaign. TANAKA states that he pointed out to UEMATSUE that he did not have him (TANAKA) to thank but that he should express his gratitude to the accused MUTO, who at that time was Chief, Military Affairs Bureau. TANAKA then was Chief, Military Service Section, and he states that he was convinced at the time that ADMIRAL UEMATSUE mistakenly thanked him while laboring under the delusion that TANAKA was Chief, Military Affairs Bureau. It was generally known among the subsidized candidates that the Chief, Military Affairs Bureau, (MUTO) was responsible for having made the War Ministry secret funds available to ABE, Nobuyuki, for distribution among the candidates which were hand-picked by the TOJO clique.

When informed about this incident, Admiral UEMATSUE acknowledged the fact that he had learned that his campaign managers had received ¥ 5,000 from ABE's political organization. In this connection, UEMATSUE asserted that he believed that the accused TOJO had asked ABE "to run the selection of nominees in this manner in order to prepare the grounds for the organization of the IRAPS, which was organized after the elections. This was in keeping with his 'one party for one country.'" However, in addition to his contention that he believed TOJO was seeking "to simplify the elections mainly because of war," UEMATSUE also agreed that the TOJO military clique sought at the time of the April 1942 election to gain control of the Diet through careful selection of the candidates.

When asked what his understanding might be with respect to the criteria employed by the accused MUTO and ABE in the selection of the hand-picked candidates, UEMATSUE professed that he had "no idea what criterion was used, and I can't guess how the candidates were chosen."

UEMATSUE claimed that he did not realize the ¥ 5,000 received by his campaign managers had come from War Ministry secret funds until his meeting with TANAKA, Ryukichi, at the Army Hall party referred to above. According to UEMATSUE at that time TANAKA did not say that either he (TANAKA) or General MUTO had turned the War Ministry secret funds over to General ABE, but merely had informed UEMATSUE that the funds had been made available by the Military Affairs Bureau. UEMATSUE did admit, however, that he realizes that the accused MUTO was Chief, Military Affairs Bureau, at that time.



UEMATSUE was asked the following two additional questions: First, being a retired Navy admiral did he not think it strange that Army secret funds had been made available to him for campaign purposes; second, did he not question the propriety of War Ministry secret funds being disbursed for political campaign purposes. In answer to first question, UEMATSUE pointed out that he had retired from the Naval service in 1934 and so considered himself completely divorced therefrom. In answer to the second question, UEMATSUE said that "I did think it was rather odd that this money which was to be spent on the war had been contributed to the money used for election campaigns."

Finally, UEMATSUE alleged that it was not until he heard TANAKA, Ryukichi, testify in the instant trial that he knew that the ¥ 5,000 which his campaign managers had received had come from the accused MUTO as Chief, Military Affairs Bureau.

Copy to: Mr. Tavenner  
Mr. Sutton

WEE/nob

11-21-41



MEMORANDUM

19 August 1947

TO: ✓ Mr. Dunigan, Mr. Fihelly, Mr. Lopez, Capt. Robinson,  
Mr. Edwards

FROM: William E. Edwards

SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts  
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The information briefly referred to below came to our attention in this manner. Because of your interest in the Defendant(s) it is being cited for your reference.

The essence of the information is as follows:

YASUMI, Saburo, retired from the Naval service in 1931. In 1932 he was elected to the House of Representatives in the Diet and launched upon a political career during the period extending from February 1932 to sometime in 1942. YASUMI was an active leader in a political organization known as SHIYUKAI. When the YOKUSAN SHIYUKAI was organized in 1942, YASUMI became one of the directors, or SOMU, in which capacity he had served in the SHIYUKAI. When the NIKONSHIYUKAI was formed in March 1942, YASUMI succeeded to the post of SOMU, or director, in that organization, likewise. Thus, it will

(See attached page)

The pertinent questions and answers will be found in the transcript of the interrogation of \_\_\_\_\_

dated YASUMI, Saburo  
24 April 1947, at page(s) 5 (et seq).



be seen that the Subject assumed a role of leadership in these successive political organizations from the year following his retirement from the Navy and his election to the Diet until the end of the hostilities.

It has been ascertained during the course of this interrogation that the permanent SOMU were responsible for the fixing of all policies of the political organizations under consideration and also were supposedly most familiar with the fiscal affairs of such organizations.

When questioned with respect to what knowledge YASUMI had regarding the receipts of Army secret funds for use in financing the political campaigns of members of his political organizations who sought election to the Diet, YASUMI, among other things, stated that toward the end of the TOJO Cabinet there was a rumor circulating to the effect that the Army was handing out bribes in order to bring about the election of their own chosen candidates. YASUMI claims that upon becoming familiar with this rumor, as a SOMU in the political organizations, he openly stated, as he had done on prior occasions, that he was opposed to the political organizations of Japan receiving money from Government sources. YASUMI stated that because of this open statement the KEMPEI TAI came to investigate him as being an anti-militarist.

YASUMI stated that he understood that ABE, Nobuyuki, had charge of distributing money among political candidates which had been obtained from Government sources, including War Ministry secret funds. He added that after the April 1942 election (NOTE: there appears to be a mistake in the transcript of the interrogation, in that the 1941 election is repeatedly referred to whereas the interrogators had in mind the War Diet election of 1942), he learned that there had been approximately twenty people associated with an organization known as the YOKUSANSEIJITAISEI-KAKURI TSU IINKAI who were responsible for the handing out of these funds under the direction of ABE, Nobuyuki.

YASUMI denied that he had received <sup>one</sup> some of the ¥ 5,000 Army secret fund hand-outs at the time of the April 1942 election, but admitted that a close friend of his had received such a sum. He refused to divulge the name of his friend stating that there must have been many other candidates who received ¥ 5,000 contributions of War Ministry Secret who could be investigated just as well as his friend.

Significance of YASUMI's claim that he had been investigated by the KEMPEI TAI for having openly expressed opposition to political organizations receiving contributions from Government sources becomes clear when it is borne in mind

Yokusan Seiji Taisei Kakuritsū<sup>2</sup> - Iinkai (IRAPS Preparatory Committee)



that he also pointed out that some twenty people under the direction of ABE, Nobuyuki, were responsible for the distribution of War Ministry secret funds among political candidates. It has been quite clearly established that in this regard ABE, Nobuyuki, was working in close conjunction with the accused TOJO and under his personal direction, as well as that of the accused MUTO, who at that time was Chief, Military Affairs Bureau. The fact that YASUMI had been investigated immediately by the KEMPEI TAI as an anti-militarist because of his opposition to the practice under consideration is indicative of how intent the TOJO clique was upon getting control over the actions of the Diet by financially subsidizing the campaigns of hand-picked candidates.

Copy to: Mr. Tavenner  
Mr. Sutton

WEE/nob



8 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Capt. Robinson USN Att: Cmdr. Cole; Mr. Edwards;  
Mr. Lopez; Mr. Sutton

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - MOTO

WITNESS

TOJO, Hideki

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Press release  
6 June 1946

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 3 Our Responsibilities for Civilization - (Editorial) - Provincial News-  
paper Niigata Nippo (Niigata) - 6 Jun 46. Translator: M. Kawanabe.

**Summary:**

The current trial before the International Military Tribunal of the leaders who plunged JAPAN into a senseless war of aggression is not only attracting world attention but leading the Japanese people to reflect upon a number of vital questions.

How did our nation come to be a nurturing-place for the mad schemes and ambitions of TOJO and his clique?

What caused our country, amidst the science and culture of the 20th century, to become the perpetrator of crimes against humanity and civilization unprecedented in world history?

Why did the Japanese people tolerate for so long a time the high-handed and oppressive domination of the TOJO clique?

These questions can be answered by correctly analyzing the historic character of Japanese imperialism and studying the ideological development of JAPAN's history. Herein we can easily find that there is no country where racial or clan prejudice and an exclusivist way of thinking are so predominant as in JAPAN. Narrow-minded nationalism and colossal conceit are deeply rooted in the Japanese mentality. Yet there was no one who dared expose these evils in order that they might be eradicated.

All historical errors such as these are now being tried in the name of truth, justice, humanity and civilization. The first thing we must do is make a thorough self-examination. Quite apart from the trial of war-criminals, it is our duty to humanity and civilization to expose once and for all the reactionary character of the philosophy and teachings which instilled these poisonous and twisted ideas into the minds of the Japanese people.



**TOJO, Hideki**

**Request by MU<sup>TO</sup>, Akira**

- a. One of the accused in the present trial.**
- b. As former Premier and War Minister, he will give relevant testimony as to duties, responsibilities and power of the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau.**



DATE 2 April 1947

PROGRESS REPORT OF: TOJO, Hideki (MUTO)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Partially Completed</u>	<u>Fully Completed</u>
1. Information in the hands of the Investigation Division.	_____	<u>    X    </u>
2. Statement in application for subpoena as to subject of witness's testimony.	_____	<u>    X    </u>
3. Examination of case file, if any.	_____	<u>    X    </u>
4. Cross-reference file on case files in office of Investigation Division.	_____	<u>    X    </u>
5. Cross-reference card file by subject matter of evidentiary documents in Document Division.	_____	<u>    X    </u>
6. Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony.	_____	<u>    X    </u>
7. Preparation of summary of testimony already given by witness.	_____	<u>    X    </u>
8. Memorandum prepared by Mr. Lopez, dated March 11, 1947, relating to decorations awarded to defendants and their witnesses.	_____	<u>    X    </u>
9. Statement of any other investigation conducted by you.	<u>One of defendants</u>	

Pedro Lopez  
Capt. James J. Robinson  
William E. Edwards

By \_\_\_\_\_

*P. Lopez*