



国际检察局讯问记录

Numerical Case Files Relating to
Particular Incidents and Suspected War Criminals,
International Prosecution Section (1945-1947)

国家图书馆 上海交通大学 编

14

國家圖書館出版社

上海交通大學出版社



国家出版基金项目
NATIONAL PUBLICATION FOUNDATION

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National Library of China Publishing House



上海交通大學出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2248 to 2257 inclusive

26 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Interrogation of ARAKI, Sadao

Date: See below Original (x) Copy () Language:
English

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Document Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: ARAKI, Sadao ✓

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Date of Interrogation</u>	<u>Exhibit No.</u>
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Analyst: C.W.J. Phelps

Doc. Nos. 2248 to 2257
inclusive

File No.:

Report by: Erwin O. Kittleson
Special Agent, CIC

RE : KAWARADA, Makichi

Status:

DATE : 5 June 1946

INTERVIEW OF KAWARADA, Makichi

Present:

KAWARADA, Makichi
Kittleson, Erwin O.
Oshita, Ben, Interpreter

Place :

Room 377, War Ministry Building

Time :

28 May 1946 - 1415-1700 hours
29 May 1946 - 0900-1200 hours

The following is information furnished by KAWARADA:

While subject was Vice Home Minister, the Bureau of Investigation was established in 1936 by the army. This Bureau was later turned into the Planning Board. Its purpose was to lead the Japanese Government into totalitarianism. Subject disclaims actually working in the Bureau and states that his appointment as "Standing Commissioner" of Investigation Bureau was an honorary appointment resulting from his position as Manager Director of Capitalist and Labor Harmonizing Association (Kyocho-kai).

KYOCHO-KAI (Est. 1919)

During the first World War the Munitions Industry and all other industries were enjoying a tremendous expansion and as a result of the increase, there were a large number of new industries (new capitalists). These new capitalists were excessively displaying their

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new wealth which caused a great amount of antagonism among the laboring circles. The last rice riot which occurred in 1917 was chiefly aimed to show the unrest of the laboring class against these new capitalists.

During World War I, democracy and socialism had been introduced into the intellectual class in Japan. The Russian Revolution had stimulated the political thinking of the Japanese, especially the communistic ideas among the intellectuals. Although the laboring class had increased in numbers, organized labor was still in its infancy, only a few labor unions were existing. Actually none existed as in Europe or America. The laboring class became anarchist (communistic) in their ideals. The government began to recognize the necessity for a definite labor policy to deal with this disorder in industry. The Hara Cabinet and particularly TOKONAMI, the Home Minister, had determined to initiate a government organization to deal with the labor problem. KAWARADA as Vice Home Minister proposed a program of an organization for labor administration. The fundamental points for this organization were:

1. To enlighten or educate the capitalists as well as the laboring class in order to let them understand the social and international meaning of labor problems.
2. To establish the permanent government system of adjusting the industrial relations in the country and especially to put into the government, the concrete appeasing policy towards labor and capital.

KAWARADA's proposal was adopted and the Hara Cabinet decided to form a neutral institution board between capital and labor. The government asked the Zaibatsu to furnish funds for the support and establishment of the organization. The collection from the Zaibatsu was more or less compulsory in that if they did not contribute, the government threatened to use an excess war profits tax to force the collection. The government also decided to contribute to the organization so that the combined resources furnished by the government and the Zaibatsu for the organization was ten million yen.

The subject was sent to Washington, D. C. to attend the first International Labor Conference in 1918. When he returned to Japan in 1919 the Kyocho-kai had already been organized. The function of the Kyocho-kai was for the education of the laboring class and the enlightening of the capitalists. The organization published a magazine.

"SHAKAI JIHU" (The Monthly Brethren of Social Policy), and some other pamphlets. There was also established a Labor Employment Bureau and Research was done on the labor social policy.

The constitution of the Kyocho-kai was to keep its attitude absolutely neutral and impartial toward labor and capital. The first president was the President of the House of Peers; Vice President was the Home Minister; the managing staff of the organization were the government officials and other intellectuals but none of the laboring class nor the Zaibatsu were on the managing staff. The Zaibatsu had such great control of the political parties that the government officials did not dare fight the capitalists in the government itself for political reasons.

The organization had gradually developed their function and finally a draft of a Labor Union Laws was proposed to the government but this was rejected due to pressure exerted on government officials by the Zaibatsu.

Until 1931, the Kyocho-kai made progress in the work of advancing the status and conditions of the laboring class and educating the capitalists as well as the public. In 1931, the Wakatsuki Cabinet submitted the draft of a Labor Union Law for the first time in Japanese history to the Diet but this draft was flatly rejected by the Diet. Subject states that he knows there was a strong undercurrent in the Diet, backed by the militarists, to reject this labor law. KAWARADA states that several of the army groups such as the Cherry Blossom Society and subsequent army organizations were responsible for behind the scene influence in the Diet to cause rejection of the labor draft and other revolutionary ideas. He names HASHIMOTO, Kingoro as one of the men spearheading these army groups. (Subject would give no conclusive facts to prove his statements).

After the militarists forced resignation of the Wakatsuki Cabinet, the Right Wing united with the Revolutionary army groups and planned to establish a military cabinet but the Liberal elements of the upper class had counter-attacked the military group and succeeded in establishing the Inukai Cabinet. When Premier Inukai was assassinated, this was the turning point in the influence of the Kyocho-kai and the powerful influence of the militarists appeared on the surface. They felt that such a small internal problem as labor was unimportant in view of the events in Manchuria and China.

Subject states that the Kyocho-kai enjoyed some political power until 1938. KAWARADA asked the directors of the organization to hold a Congress in 1938 for the purpose of forming an emergency labor policy under the auspices of the Kyocho-kai. KAWARADA was recommended as president of the Congress. The first meeting gathered in the representatives of the capitalists, labor and leaders representing socialistic labor unions and Right Wing Labor Unions as well as representatives from the governmental agencies. Civilian experts on labor problems were also present. The meeting was opened by KAWARADA as an open forum discussion of the labor conditions which had become deplorable since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937. Finally this Congress proposed to organize what was called the Sangyokyocho-kai (National Industrial Assistance League) in order to adjust the industrial relations as well as improving labor conditions. This organization under the auspices of the Kyocho-kai had started to organize a branch in each work shop or factory with the object of realizing the improvement of labor conditions. The Kyocho-kai made a strenuous effort to popularize this movement throughout the country. However, since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese incident, the military power had become gradually dominating and everything had been interfered with by the militarists in the name of national defense. The industry and labor problems were no exception. The Home Ministry and Welfare Ministry and War Ministries had unanimously decided to adopt the movement of the Sangyokyocho-kai as the war time national labor policy and the organization of the league became compulsory instead of voluntary. The name of the league was changed to Dai-Nippon Sangyokyocho-kai. It became the compulsory obligation of the employers to organize this league in their workshops and the workers themselves were forced to become members of the league.

The financing of the league was done through subsidizing by the government and contributions from both employers and workers. Until the end of hostilities, the policy of labor in war time was carried out by this league and as the result of the powerful activities of the league, disputes between management and labor had been prohibited. The only way left for labor was to sacrifice themselves to comply with enormously increasing demands of the war industries. At this state the military power had completely dominated the labor policy and the Kyocho-kai had become rather inactive, leaving all practical labor problems to the Sangyokyocho-kai. The only function left for the Kyocho-kai was to publish the monthly magazine and they were soon obliged to suspend publication of that owing to a shortage of paper.

During the latter stages of the war the Sangyokyochohokai became an organ of the government and was dominated by the military group. Since 1944, the organization seemed to the militarists to be very satisfactory to solve the labor problem in such an emergency so the militarists had dispatched at least one military officer (army or navy) to each factory in order to control all labor affairs. Consequently, the labor management in each workshop had actually been replaced by the militarists. This reduced the Sangyokyochohokai to merely a distribution organization for the necessities of life without having any influence or power to control labor affairs in the factory. This in turn meant that capital and labor, both, had lost their liberties. The capitalists had to manage their businesses at the discretion of the militarists and labor was also put in the same position.

The first president of the Sangyokyochohokai was HASSABURO, Hirao who was a veteran businessman and the managing director was YAZAWA. At the death of HASSABURO, Lt. General SUZUKI, Teiichi, the former president of the Planning Board became president of the organization. When YAZAWA became Home Minister, OBATA was made managing director.

* * * * *

When KAWARADA was in the HAYASHI Cabinet; Admiral YONAI, Navy Minister and General SUGIYAMA, Army Minister were very uncooperative with the remainder of the Cabinet. YONAI and SUGIYAMA did not actively participate in the Cabinet meetings and they did not inform other ministers of their activities or policies.

KAWARADA was requested by Prince KONOYE to accept the post of Home Minister in the HAYASHI Cabinet to present the pacifist views of the Imperial Household and to deflect the strong military faction. Prince KONOYE wished to appoint KAWARADA as Chief Secretary of the 1st KONOYE Cabinet but the army blocked this appointment as he was considered too liberal.

Subject states that because of involvement of 60 members of the Diet in unlawful practices to secure election, these members were indicted by the Home Minister as the elections were held under the auspices of that ministry. Ten of the sixty

indicted were brought to court and sentenced but before the remainder could be brought to court, the party leaders in the Diet protested. KAWARADA met with the party leaders to secure their opinions as to what action should be taken against the men. The party leaders in the Diet wished the election laws to be changed so that the remaining fifty men would not be convicted. The party leaders felt the law was too strict and wished to have the law mitigated. While KAWARADA was working out a compromise with the party leaders, he was called by Prime Minister HAYASHI to explain in the Cabinet meeting the results he was having regarding the mediation. At this Cabinet meeting it was decided by all members not to dissolve the Diet. However, the next morning the Cabinet members were called in individually by HAYASHI and told that the Cabinet would have to agree to dissolve the Diet or HAYASHI would resign as Prime Minister. Naturally all members agreed to the dissolution. KAWARADA says this change in HAYASHI's attitude must have been caused by some outside influence and although he is not sure, thinks that it was probably the leader of the Right Wing Group (who were backed by the militarists).

When the subject was appointed Education Minister of the ABE Cabinet, General ARAKI handed him a plan of his program. One of the points that General ARAKI emphasized to carry out was the organization of all the students throughout the country under the control of the Education Ministry. The Hiranuma Cabinet resigned before General ARAKI could put this plan into effect.

KAWARADA said, "I still clearly remember that General ARAKI told me, this student organization is not aimed at militarizing students but the Education Ministry should organize this for the purpose of preventing the invasion of the military influence in education."

The subject thought that the organization of students itself was a rather dangerous adventure and because the military power itself at that time was not so powerful, stopped the carrying out of the plan. The term of KAWARADA as Education Minister was only five months and during that term, he never experienced strong pressure from the military circles.

AGENT'S NOTES: Mr. KAWARADA talked quite freely during the interrogation but stated that he did not wish to be called as a witness.

REPORT BY: JAMES WILLIAMSON
Special Agent, CIC

RE: MAEDA, Yoniso

DATE: 28 June 1946

STATUS : Pending

During an interrogation of MAEDA, Yoniso at 1908, 7 Chome, Kamineguro, Neguro-ku on this date the following information was obtained, and set out below are the more important positions held by MAEDA, supplemented by the attached Curriculum Vitae:

13 Dec 1931 to 26 May 1932	Minister of Commerce & Industry
9 Mar 1936 to 2 Feb 1937	Minister of Railways
5 Jan 1939 to 30 Aug 1939	Minister of Railways
22 Jul 1944 to 7 Apr 1945	Minister of Transportation & Communication
Executive Group, General Affairs Bureau:	IRAA
Diet Bureau	: IRAA

MAEDA, when questioned as to his knowledge of defendant ARAKI, Sadao (General) stated that ARAKI was a supporter of the policies of Premier INUKAI, Teyoshi, prior to the assassination of the latter. MAEDA stated that he actually believed ARAKI was opposed to further military expansion by Japan in Manchuria but was unable to control the factions within the military clique and the Kwantung Army. MAEDA added it was general knowledge that ITAGAKI, Seishiro, as a Major General in the Kwantung Army, was undoubtedly the most powerful figure in the Manchuria Incidents and as a result was responsible for the continued military aggression in that theatre, and the consequent lack of control by ARAKI, within the Japanese Central Government of the Kwantung Army.

MAEDA assumed the post of Minister of Commerce and Industry shortly after the Manchurian Incident. When asked what stand he took at that time he stated that his ministry was not connected with the military in any manner, nor was it interested in the commercial and industrial exploitation of Manchuria since by that time the Manchurian Central Government had been established and was operating practically independent of the Japanese Central

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MAEDA, Yosio - continued

Government with the only liaison being through the Manchurian Affairs Bureau of the home government. MAEDA added in reference to defendant HOSHINO, Naoki, when the latter was Director General of the Finance Department in Manchukuo in 1932 that he, MAEDA, had no actual knowledge of HOSHINO's activities but did know that he was responsible to the Chief of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau in the Central Government, which was a position held concurrently by the War Minister, who at that time, was ARAKI, Sadao. In this light MAEDA stated that ARAKI, by reason of his dual position, could be deemed responsible for policies and decisions made with regard to Manchuria, either by his direct action or by concurrence with decisions made by more radical elements within the Manchurian Government or the Kwantung Army. MAEDA further stated that the control of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau in the Japanese Central Government was vested in the War Ministry to further actual military control in Manchuria.

MAEDA stated, upon further questioning as to his ministry's activities during the period shortly after the Manchurian Incident, that he had no knowledge of the importation of narcotics into either Japan or Manchuria, adding that such matters would have fallen under the jurisdiction of the Home Minister for the necessary import permits or in the case of Manchurian imports, by the Kwantung Army directly. MAEDA was unable to enlarge on this matter nor could he give any definite information as to the agencies responsible for the narcotics traffic.

In response to questioning concerning defendant KOISO, Kuniaki, MAEDA declared he had no knowledge of any statements made by KOISO in March 1933 when the latter was Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army.

In reference to the change that was made during the HIROTA Cabinet, 9 March 1936 to 2 February 1937, in the method of choosing the War and Navy Minister, MAEDA claimed it was decided to choose them only from the active list to eliminate the possibility of control from the outside by the young officers clique, many of whom had been placed on an inactive status because of their connection in one way or another with the incidents and assassinations that had taken place in the past. MAEDA admitted that it actually turned out to be a move by which further military control was gained and added that TERAUCHI, Juichi, as War Minister, and HAGANO, Osami, as Navy Minister, were responsible for the latter.

MAEDA, Yosio - continued

MAEDA claimed he did not know whether or not HIROTA, Koki sanctioned this move but definitely feels that the pressure that could and would have been exerted at that time would have forced him to concur. MAEDA declared he did not believe the balance of the members of the Central Government felt this change was being made with an eye to the future and the resultant China incidents, July 1937, but were actually made for the aforementioned security measures.

In connection with the greatly increased military budget passed in July 1937 by the Diet, MAEDA stated SUGIYAMA, as War Minister, was making definite demands for this measure and because of these demands KAYA, Okinori, Finance Minister, supported the move and by reason of this may be deemed responsible.

NOTE: It was revealed in a previous interrogation of YASUI, Eiji that the majority of the Diet believed the increased budget was to be used to further negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the China Affair, indicating that the true purpose of the measure was distorted in its presentation to the Diet by the Finance Ministry.

When questioned as to the IRAA, his connection and knowledge of its functions, MAEDA stated it was generally believed at the time of its formation by KONOYE, Fumimaro, that the true purpose was to combat the growing influence of the militaristic clique, but as became apparent, power and influence was usurped by the militarists and the association was used to further their aims. In an attempt to definitely establish the responsibility for this change, MAEDA stated TOJO, Hideki and MUTO, Akira were undoubtedly responsible but could offer no concrete examples to substantiate his statement. MAEDA himself claimed to have been connected with the IRAA only because of his ministerial position.

AGENT'S NOTE: In preparation of background material for the interrogation of MAEDA, it was revealed he was connected with the KOKUSAKU KENKYU-KAI (National Policy Research Institute). It is recommended further interrogation be made by the division handling the investigation of the institute.

P E N D I N G

Curriculum Vitae

MAEDA, Yomezo

Born: 17 Feb. 1882.

Career

Jul. ~~1892~~
1902 Graduated from the Tokyo Hogakuin
(a private law college).

12 Nov. Passed the examination for judicial service
held for the first time.

1 Dec. Appointed probational judicial officer.
Granted an annual salary of 300 yen.
Attached for training to the Hiroshima District
Court and its Public Prosecutor's Office, and
concurrently to the Hiroshima Sub-District Court
and its Public Prosecutor's Office.

14 Mar. ~~1902~~
1903 Relieved of the post of probational judicial
officer at own request.

10 Apr. 1917 Elected to the Diet.

3 Aug. 1920 Appointed member of the Committee for Horse
Administration.

26 Feb. (The Diet dissolved)

10 May Elected to the Diet.

1 Nov. Awarded a gold goblet in recognition of the
services done in the 1915-1920 Incident.

27 Jul. 1922 Appointed on the Railway Council.

31 Jan. 1924 (The Diet dissolved.)

31 May Relieved of the membership of the Railway Council.

10 May Elected to the Diet. JUL 1 1946

18 Jul. Appointed Director of the Bureau of Legislation,

20 Apr. 1927 Appointed Director of the Bureau of Legislation.
Conferred the 1st rank of the Higher Civil Service.

3 May Nominated as Government deleguts to the Imperial
Diet.

9 May ditto. Relieved of the Government delegateship to the
Imperial Diet.

21 May ditto. Appointed on the Special Codification Council.
Appointed on the Central Statistics Committee.

23 ditto. Appointed on the State Property Investigation
Committee.

30 ditto. Appointed on the Special Committee for City Planning.

31 ditto. Appointed on the Higher Civil Service Disciplinary
Committee. (the term of the membership expiring
on 30 Jun. 1929)

2 Jun. Appointed on the Central Committee for City planning.

3 Jun. Relieved of the membership of the Railway Council
at own request. Appointed on the Railway Council.

2 May Granted the Senior 5th Court-rank.

15 Jun. Appointed on the Civil Administrative System
Council. (the council abolished by Imperial
Ordinance No. 223 on 2 July 1929)
Appointed Chief Secretary of the Civil Administrati-
ve System Council (ditto).
Appointed on the Post Office Life Insurance
Reserve Fund Operation Committee.

20 ditto. Appointed on the Committee for the Enthronement
Ceremony Preparations.

27 Jul. Appointed on the Committee for Investigation of Population and Food Problems.

19 ditto. Appointed on the National Resources Council.

19 Dec. Appointed on the Educational Council.

24 ditto. Nominated as Government delegate to the Imperial Diet.

30 ditto. In consequence of the abolition of the Committee for the Enthronement Ceremony Preparation, membership ended.

Appointed Councillor in the Enthronement Ceremony Commissioner's Office.

Attached to the Commissioner's Secretariate.

15 ditto. Received ¥ 100 as allowance for a member of the Central Statistical Committee.

ditto. Received ¥ 300 as allowance for the chairman of the Government Pension Council.

Received ¥ 400 as allowance for a member of the National Resources Council.

20 Dec. Received ¥ 350 as allowance for a member of the Special Codification Council.

23 ditto. Received ¥ 1,500 as allowance for the Chief Secretary of the Civil Administration System Council.

Received ¥ 500 as allowance for a member of the Educational Council.

24 ditto. Received ¥ 600 as allowance for the chairman of the Committee for the Higher Civil Service Examination.

- 21 Jan. 1928 (The Diet dissolved.)
- 20 Feb. Elected to the Diet.
- 20 Mar. Ordered to go to Kyoto on official business.
- 21 Apr. In appreciation of services as member of the Special Codification Council, conferred the 3rd Merit-grade with the median Cordon of the Rising Sun.
- Nominated as Government delegate to the Imperial Diet.
- 7 May Relieved of the charge as Government delegate.
- 7 Sept. Appointed chief Secretary of the Economic Council.
- 29 Oct. Ordered to join the Imperial cortège of the Enthronement Ceremonies.
- 10 Nov. Awarded a gold goblet.
- Awarded an Enthronement Memorial Medal.
- 24 Dec. Nominated as Government delegate to the Imperial Diet.
- 28 Dec. Granted the second Merit-Grade with the decoration of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of services in connection with the Enthronement Ceremonies.
- 26 ditto. Appointed on the Religious Institutions Council.
- 20 ditto. Received Yen 400 as allowance for a member of the National Resources Council.
- Received Yen 700 as allowance for the Chairman the Government Pension Council.
- Received Yen 100 as allowance for a member Educational Council.