

PM

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Industry Absent From 1st Japanese War Crimes List But MacArthur Reaches Out for Atrocity Guilty

By WINSTON WEISMAN

Conspicuously absent from the first list of Japanese war criminals issued by Allied occupation authorities is the Zaibatsu—the industrialist class which backed the military's war plans, then fattened off the raw materials brought in from conquered territory and from war profits at home.

The arrest order includes the entire Tojo Cabinet responsible for the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, and 28 others ranging from the infamous Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma down to lesser officers charged with atrocities against prisoners.

Others Absent

Also conspicuous by their absence from the list are the names of cabinet ministers in the regimes succeeding Tojo's—the regimes of Premiers Koiso and Suzuki. Nor is there any mention of Mamoru Shigemitsu who entered the Tojo cabinet in 1943 and served as Foreign Minister to Koiso after Tojo's fall in 1944. Shigemitsu is Foreign Minister in the current cabinet of Prince Higashi-Kuni.

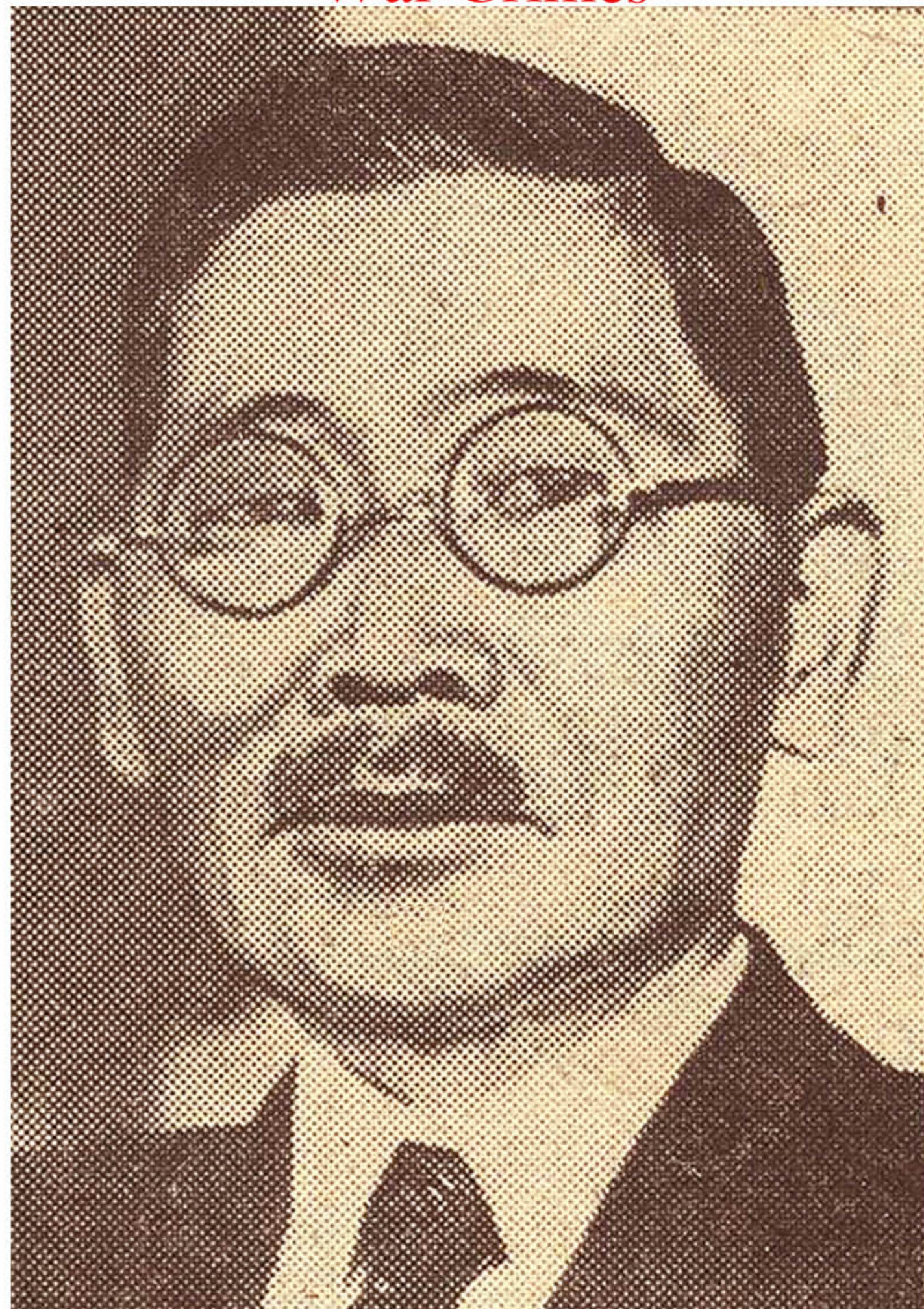
Koiso is particularly hated by the Chinese. Chungking sources have blamed him for engineering the Mukden incident which led to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931. Sometimes called the "Tiger of Korea," Koiso hails from the same Kwantung Army group to which Hideki Tojo belonged.

One straw in the wind was the failure to name Ginjiro Fujiwara who subsequently became Minister without Portfolio under Tojo. He is a key figure in the Mitsui combine and under Koiso held a stranglehold on Japanese war production as Minister of Munitions.

Togo Named

Members of the Tojo cabinet named in the first war criminal list included:

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, who also held the post of Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs in the Suzuki cabinet.



Shigenori Togo

Tokinori Kaya, Minister of Finance.

Nobusuke Kishi, Tojo's Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Rear Adm. Ken Terashima, Minister of Communications and Railways.

Michiyo Iwamura, Minister of Justice.

Lt. Col. Siichi Ohta, author of the Manila atrocities.

Kiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and

Chikahiko Koizumi and **Sadaichi Suzuki**, Ministers Without Portfolio.

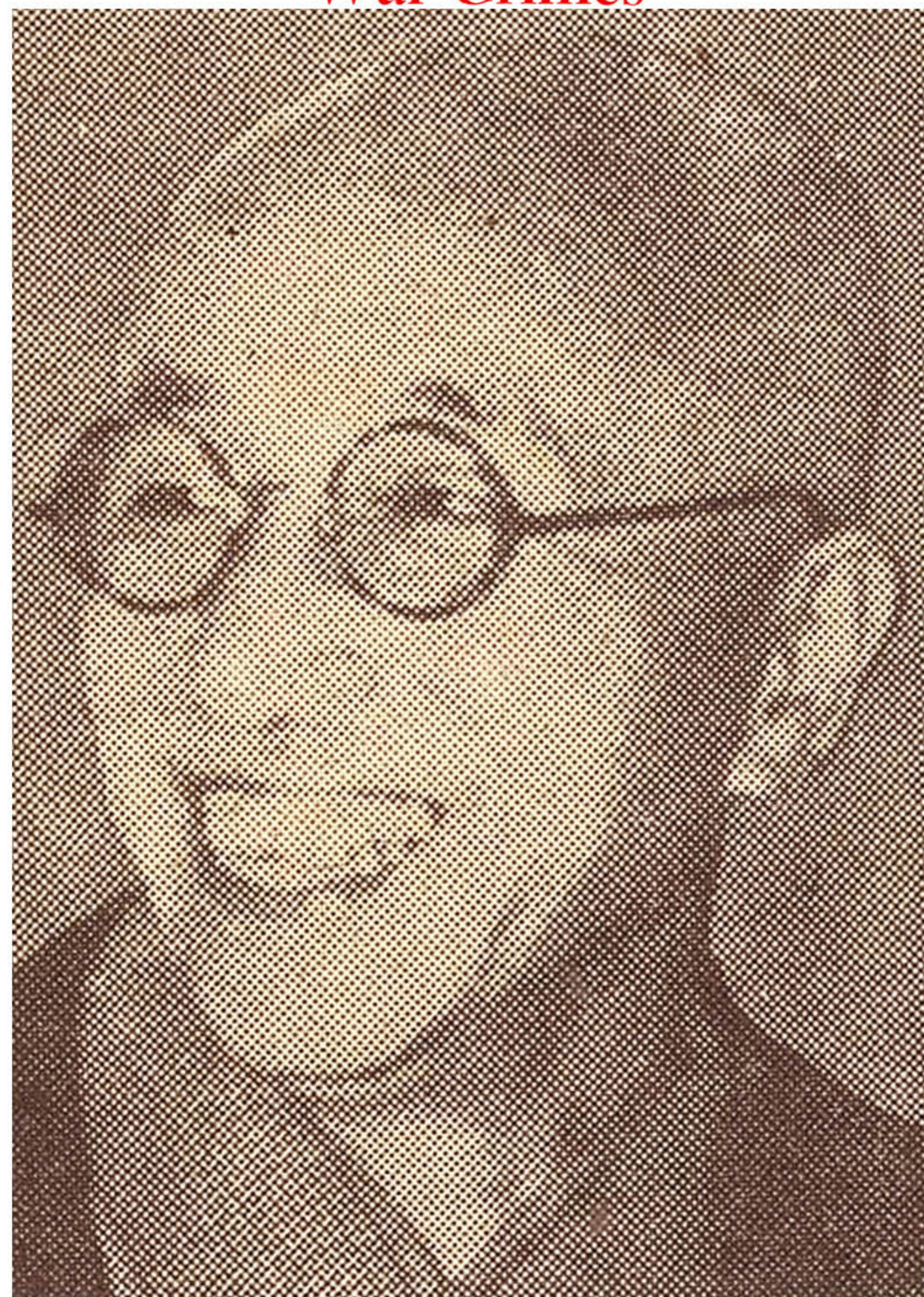
Heading the list of military officials responsible for the inhuman treatment of Allied prisoners of war and civilian population was **Homma**, commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines during 1941-42 who ordered the "death march" from Bataan to Fort O'Donnell after accepting Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's surrender on Corregidor.



Shigetaro Shimada

Adm. Shigetaro Shimada, who as Navy Minister was directly responsible for ordering the Pearl Harbor attack.

War Crimes



Hashida,

Kinihiko Hashida, Minister of Education.

Lt. Gen. Shigemori Kuroda, Japanese commander in the Philippines in 1943 and **Shozo Murata,** Japanese ambassador during the Philippine occupation who carried out a policy of suppression against the Filipinos.

Col. Akiri Nagahama, commander of Fort Santiago where American prisoners were tortured.

Capt. Tokuda, who is being charged with barbaric medical experiments that killed many American captives at the Shingawa Hospital camp in Tokyo.



Murata

Col. Suzuki, head of the Shingawa prison camp where Allied prisoners were starved and beaten.

The list also included five non-Japanese charged with broadcasting Japanese propaganda over the Tokyo Radio during the war. They were: **Lt. Gen. Charles Kavin** and **John Holland,** both Australians; **Josiah Van Dijk,** a Dutchman, **Dr. C. Han Maw,** a Thai and an American by the name of **Streeter** employed at Wake Island for allegedly writing propaganda scripts for Radio Tokyo.



Homma

No date has been set yet for the Japanese war criminal trials nor was there any indication as to how they would be carried out. Reports from Japan said that further action against war criminals may be expected at any time.

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