

GENERAL MINAMI, Jiro

The particulars with regard to General MINAMI are to be found on Page 331 of the Summary, and the additional Exhibits which directly affect him are: Exhibits No. 186, 2202-A, 2203-A, 2204-A, 2205-A, 2206-A, 2207, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 2251.

While General MINAMI was Minister of War (14 April 1931 to 13 December 1931) there are several occasions which indicate his participation in the aggression against China, not only in the "Incident" of 18 September 1931, but in the further aggression in taking over north China in 1935-1936. Previous to the Manchurian Incident of 18 September 1931, is noted the conference of 30 June 1931 for the discussion of the Manchurian-Mongolian problems (Exhibit 2202-A). Shortly following this, on the 4th of August 1931, occurred his speech to the Army Commanders and the Commanding Generals of Divisions, which indicated his attitude toward Manchuria (Exhibit 186) (Page 1, Exhibit 2207).

Then followed the Manchurian Incident of 18 September 1931. His attitude concerning that Incident is shown by Exhibit 2204-A.

He approved General Honjo's aggressive action in Manchuria (Exhibit 2207, page 2).

His attitude toward the extension of the Incident into occupation of all Manchuria is shown by the Privy Council Meeting of 9 December 1931 (Exhibit 2205-A). Marquis KIDO's Diary shows that on 28 January 1932 General MINAMI delivered a lecture before the Emperor on the situation in Manchuria, which shows his aggressive plans toward Manchuria (Exhibit 2251, Record pages 16213 - 16214).

While Commander in Chief of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchukuo - 10 December 1934 to 6 March 1936, that he conspired to further aggress against China, which resulted in the acquiring of the four provinces of North China, is indicated by the excerpts from the records of the Japanese Foreign Ministry (Exh. 2206-A),



and he admitted that his troops went beyond the "Great Wall" (Page 3, Exhibit 2207). He further admitted that "his advice" to the Government of Manchukuo was, in substance "a direction" (Page 3, Exhibit 2207).

He was a member and President of the Greater Japan Political Association, one of the principal aims of which was the extension of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which included India, Burma, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, and he believed in Asia for the Asiatics (Page 2, Exhibit 2207).

While Governor-General of Korea, he approved the sending of POW to Korea for illegal purposes, as is shown by the correspondence between General ITAGAKI and the War Ministry (Exhibit 1973, 1974 and 1975).

It is believed that General MINAMI was one of those at the bottom of the conspiracy to aggress against China, and that he was an important figure in future plans for aggression.