

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 663

Date: 4 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Monthly reports of foreign affairs, No. 24.

Date: February 1942 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

File Section I P S

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of PWs.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Important events, various information and epitomes of the state of things are edited as a guide to those engaged in the police of foreign affairs. These research materials are obtained from trustworthy sources in monthly reports issued by local governments.

The contents are: Wartime special police disposition; movements of foreigners and the Japanese who have connections with them as well as the present condition of supervision; preventive measures against foreign political agents; information and research materials; diary of the foreign affairs police.

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 663

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 664

Date: 4 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Foreign Affairs Monthly Report.

Date: Jan 1942 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

I. P. S. File Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of PW's

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Rules for handling the internees of hostile nationalities. (Page 7)

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara.

Doc. No. 664

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 665

DATE: 4 Mar 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: The Foreign Affairs Monthly Report.

Date: Dec 1942 Original () Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of P.W.'s.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Actual Detention Condition of Foreigners. p. 1.
Movement and Control of foreigners by sexes as well as the Japanese
connected with foreigners. p. 7.
Visit to Japan by Wang Ching-Wei, head of the National Government
of China, 20 Dec-27 Dec. 1942. p. 10.
Condition of P.W. labour service. p. 76.

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 665

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 666

Date: 6 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Foreign Affairs Monthly Report

Date: October 1942 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____

I.P.S., File Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of Prisoners of War.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Routine report on handling of exchange of prisoners.

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 666

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 667

Date: 6 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Foreign Affairs Monthly Report

Date: November 1942 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also witness if applicable) as of _____:

File Section, ITS

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of Prisoners of War

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The results of ^{the} employment of war prisoners (page 84) and their use
in the Kayakajima Ship Building Yard, Nagasaki Pref.

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 667

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 668

Date: 6 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Foreign Affairs Monthly Report

Date: September 1942 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____

File Section, IPS

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of Prisoners of War

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The employment of war prisoners (page 58). Use of IW's in defense construction was decided by the Cabinet Planning Board, at the request of the Army Administrative Department for War Prisoners, on 15 August 1942.

Analyst: Lt. Ueyhara

Doc. No. 668

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 669

Date: 4 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature;

Monthly Report of Foreign Affairs

Date: August 1943 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry Office

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of Prisoners of War

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Disposition of nationals at internment camps; arrest case of John Joseph Holland (Australian); state of employment of Prisoners of War brought from P. I. and Korea; prisoner escapes; establishment of school for Chinese by General Iwane MATSUI; and, conditions of Chinese workmen.

Analyst: Capt Phelps

Doc. No. 669

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 670

Date: 6 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Foreign Affairs Monthly Report

Date: May 1944 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

File Section, IIS

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of IW's

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Incitement of Korean laborers by English IW (page 180).

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 670

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 671

DATE: 7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Foreign Affairs monthly report

Date: April 1944 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

File Section, IPS.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of P.W.'s.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Control of the internees at the Fukushima Pref. Camp (p. 3).

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 671

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 672

DATE: 7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Monthly Report of Foreign Affairs.

Date: March, 1943 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

File Section.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Not stated.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of P.W.'s.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Concerns Japanese management of German propaganda, German inspection of Jap munition factories, cancellation of an Englishman and an Indian from the detention list, control and communications of the detained (a table by countries), disposal of British Consulate in Hakodate, declaration of war by Chinese v. England, U. S. and China (p. 23), emigration of Chinese Republican laborers, contract concerning Chinese labor, discovery of suspicious matters relating to conspiracy, activities of the German Embassy and staff, and violations of the Anti-Spy Laws.

Analyst: Capt. Phelps

Doc. No. 672

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 673

DATE: 7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Foreign Affairs Monthly Report.

Date: December 1943 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

IFS.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of P.W.'s.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Intervention of Swiss for American P.W. interests, re writing date on communications (p. 17).

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 673

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 674

DATE: 7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Problems in establishing a Central Chinese Government.

Date: 1938 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Center.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Document Procurement.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Not stated.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Economic Monopolies.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document contains information on the Asia Development Board.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 676

Date: 7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Reports by Police Attached to Japanese
Embassy at Sinkiang

Date: 30 November 1937 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Center

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Document Procurement

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: China Incident

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Articles in this document refer to the North China Incident, i.e., which regiments were involved at the beginning, what security methods were applied, orders sent to neighboring military police districts, and other general information relating to the incident.

The incident is in Number 5, under the heading of "Cooperation and Communication Between Japanese and Manchurian Central Army Police Organs", and relates to Jap unit in operation at Marco Polo Bridge, 7 July 1937.

Analyst: Lt. Goldstein-

Doc. No. 676

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 679

Date: 15 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "Legal Foundations for Punishing War Criminals".
Critical study of legal bases made by Section II
of Treaty Bureau, Japanese Government.

Date: Undated, but probably late 1945

Original () Copy (X) Language: Japanese

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

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____ date _____:

Documents Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Professor TACKA, (author)

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Background for Japanese attitude (official) on
conduct of war crime trials.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The writer doubts first whether an individual can be punished for crimes of the nation as a whole, whether the laws under which war criminals are tried are not ex post facto, and whether a sovereign can be tried for policies which his position compelled him to support.

His conclusion is that in any case, war criminals of both the victor and vanquished should be punished. Indictment of the latter alone will not deter future violators of international law because no one starts a war without expecting to win it.

Prof. TACKA claims to see a basis for punishing violators of international laws and customs by the enemy's criminal code if captured in war time, but asserts that peace brings amnesty to all except those who committed "atrocities".

Analyst: W. H. Wagner

Doc. No. 679

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 680

Date: 7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: War Prisoner Punishment Act (Act No. 41)

Date: 9 Feb 43 Original () Copy () Language: English translation

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Japanese Liaison Office

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Provides for punishment of prisoners of war; for outrage, or threat, death or life imprisonment is the punishment. The death penalty is possible for any act of violence, resistance, disobedience of orders, or escape.

Gist of model regulation is given for the punishment of enemy airmen raiding Japanese territory. The death penalty is provided in conjunction with the establishment of a military tribunal for the trial of such airmen. Reference is made to acts contrary to "wartime international law", thus showing that the Japanese gave some recognition to the rules they abrogated with impunity.

Analyst: E. Jackson

Doc. No. 680

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 682

4 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Collection of Maps entitled "Maps of the Investigation of Suiyuan Province", compiled by Army Ministry, classified "Secret"

Date: 1936 Original ☐ Copy ☐ Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Washington Document Centre

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Waging an aggressive war.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Prepared in 1935 by Survey Units of the Japanese army stationed in China, which toured the province of Suiyuan for the purpose in trucks. Photographs showing significant topographical features are pasted on many of the maps. Special attention is paid to roads.

Analyst: Capt Edon

Doc. No. 682

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 683

4 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File, containing "Army Asia Secret Orders"

Date: 9 Oct 1943 to June 1945 Original (x) Copy ()
Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Niigata Army Supply Depot

PERSONS IMPLICATED: (Vice Minister of War on 20 Sept 1944)

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Violation of Rules of Warfare (FWs)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

File containing copies of "Army-Asiatic-Secret" instructions, since 1943, marked "Top secret", belonging to Imperial Japanese Army clothing Depot, Niigata Agency,

The documents in this file covers the period from 9 Oct 1943 to 28 June 1945. A complete translation of the index is to be found in the document.

The majority of the instructions are issued by the Vice-Minister of War. The most valuable is the one numbered AAS 12506, translation of which will be given below. There are many instructions concerning the handling of secret documents. (Warnings to the Military personnel against the careless handling of secret documents) There are also many documents related to air-raids. More than half of the other instructions are connected with supply.

Index No. 43 AAS 12506

"Disposition of captured crews of enemy aircraft and enemy crafts shot down in time of air attack".

"The following order is hereby transmitted for your compliance":

Issued by the vice-minister of war "The following order setting forth the procedures for processing crews of enemy aircraft and enemy aircrafts shot down in time of air attack is hereby transmitted for your compliance".

Issued by the Chief of the staff of the Eastern Army.

The essentials of the disposition of captured crews of enemy aircraft and enemy crafts shot down in time of air attack. Dated 20 Sept 1944

1. The following are the regulation relating to the capture and treatment of crews of enemy aircraft, and the disposition of enemy crafts shot down in time of air raids on the Homeland.

2. Captured crews of enemy air-craft (to be called crews hereafter) shall not be called prisoners of war until they are transfered to a prison camp as prisoners of war.

3. In capturing crews of enemy aircraft as well as in processing them after their capture, a care must be exercised regarding especially those who are necessary for future investigation so that they will not be killed or injured.

4. In case local officials and civilians captured crews, you are to request immediate transfer of their person and belongings to the army.

5. Captured crews shall be kept separately and they shall not be allowed to see or talk with each other. They shall be blindfolded immediately after their capture and be detained in a solitary confinement.

6. It is prohibited to take pictures of the crews without permission.

7. As a rule, crews shall be detained in the guard-room belonging to the unit at the actual place or in the guard house of the nearest MP unit (Kenpei-tai), but, when circumstances require, they will be confined in a police station or in a jail.

8. The examination and investigation of the captured crews will be performed directly by the military headquarters. When circumstances require, the division headquarters is authorized to make an investigation as regulated by the 21st article of the regulations of the Eastern Army. However, other military officers, officials

and civilians are prohibited to question or talk to the crew. Exceptions will be made when such central offices as General Defense Command send personnel to the actual place for the purpose of making necessary investigations.

9. The crews shall be handed over to the military headquarters as soon as possible. When they are on their way to the headquarters, two soldiers at least (one non-commissioned officer and one soldier, including an MP) will be attached to each of the crews as bodyguards.

10. Rations for the crew will be the same with rations for a prisoner of war.

11. The weapon, ammunition and other tools that were carried by the crew, will be confiscated, listed and sent to the headquarters together with the crew.

12. The enemy aircraft that was shot down shall be left exactly as it was, so that the authorities can gather materials for investigations. If the aircraft is on fire, try to quench the fire with sand or mud.

13. For the manhunt after the crew members who have not been captured or have broken away, officials in charge of the guard section are responsible.

14. As for the announcement concerning the crews, the sole central agent is the Information Department of the Imperial Headquarters. No local announcement is permitted.

15. The enemy crews who are captured in the homeland after making air-raids in Manchukuo or in occupied territories, will be treated according to these regulations.

16. The report concerning the crews and the shot-down air-craft shall be made both by telephone and by documents (including telegram) as soon as possible.

Instructions concerning the convey of the enemy crew. dated 6 Dec. 1944

1. 1. When enemy crews were captured by a unit or turned over to them from the local officials or civilians, the unit is to transfer them to the MP together with their belongings and a list of their belongings. In case there is no MP unit in the neighborhood, the crews shall be transmitted directly to the military headquarters.

2. If the MP unit (Kenpei) requested help from the unit concerning the convoy of the captured crew, the request must be complied with.

3. The MP (Kenpei) must convoy the crew immediately to the military headquarters.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 684

DATE: 28 Feb 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "Asia, Europe, Japan" by
OKAWA, Shumei

Date: 15 Oct 1925 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (X)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Uyeno Library.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Instigation to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book is published by "DAI TO BUNKA KYOKAI" (Society for Great Eastern Culture).

It is divided into ten chapters:

1. Preface. p. 2
2. Asia and Greece. p. 12
3. Carthage and Rome. p. 22
4. The Huns and Europe. p. 28
5. The Mohammedans and Europe. p. 36
6. The Mongolians and Europe. p. 43

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner

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| 7. The rise of Europe. | p. 52 |
| 8. The control of the World by Europe. | p. 58 |
| 9. The Revival of Asia. | p. 66 |
| 10. Asia, Europe, Japan. | p. 77 |

The author's objects in writing the book are, according to the preface, as follows:

1. In order to show the significance of the war in the world history to the so-called pacifists.
2. In order to show that the world history in its true sense is the history of opposition, fighting and unification of the East and the West.
3. To clarify the cultural characteristics of the East and the West.
4. To give a logical foundation to "Zeu Asia-shugi" (The principle of United Asia or Pan-Asiaism).
5. To explain the inevitability of a war between the East and the West and the sublime mission of Japan in the world history.

In this preface, OKUMA expresses his views in regard to wars in general as follows:

"The most remarkable and important significance of wars lies in their contribution to the moral unification of mankind. In other words, they contributed much in realizing peace in a wider sphere than before." (p. 7)

"In ancient times, there were incessant fightings between family groups . . . they were unified or annexed and became the kernels of the state. . . . In a state, fighting became the profession of the soldiers, and other people could settle down to their own work. This systematization of war accompanying the establishment of state was the basis of establishing peace and accordingly of developing civilization." (p. 9)

"All the wars in the world history have contributed systematically and consistently to keeping the order and tranquility in the world The two units of civilization, Asia and Europe, were more firmly unified after each one of their internal wars, and the strife between the two has always given rise to a new world civilization." (p. 10)

In Chapter 9, under the heading "The Revival of Asia," OKAWA expresses the following views:

"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." (p. 66)

"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." (p. 67)

"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." (p. 70)

"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." (p. 76)

"However, we must not be too rash in concluding that the coming war will be fought between allied Asia and allied Europe . . . The war between Asia and Europe will be fought by the respective representatives of Asia and of Europe . . . In short, the coming war will be the strife of the strongest countries in the East and the West." (p. 76)

Chapter 10. Europe, Asia, Japan.

"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 appears, 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

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to fight. Only God knows when it will be. At any time, Japan might be summoned to fight. We must prepare all the time.

"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." (p. 82)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 685

DATE: 28 Feb 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "Establishing Order in Greater East Asia," by OKW1, Shumei

Date: 20 Aug 1943 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Uyeno Library.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

OKW1, Shumei.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Instigation to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The book is divided into three parts:

1. The Order of Greater East Asia seen from the Historical Standpoint.
2. Contents and Sphere of Greater East Asia.
3. Asia, Europe, Japan.

The last part is identical with Document No. 684, expressing his conviction about the necessity of a war between Japan and America. Said document was written in October 1925.

Analyst: Lt. Steiner

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In the first chapter, OKAWA refers to those, who held the idea of Great East Asia just before the MEIJI restoration, mentioning particularly SATO, Shinen who warned about the coming invasion of Asia by the West. (pp. 9-15)

Then he explains the real meaning of the slogan "JOI" (Expel the Alien) as exaltation of Japanese prestige, stresses the teachings of TOYAMA, Motsumi and SAITO, Takamori that Japanese should become naturalized in China to promote the morality of China (p. 17) and states his belief that Asia should be one country as Europe should be one. (p. 20)

He sees the significance of Russo-Japanese War in the hope to the peoples of Asia, to create an "Asia of Asiatics" (p. 26) and quotes a French newspaperman saying the "victory of Japan means the victory of one world over another" (p. 30). He states that the Treaty of Versailles exerted pressure upon Germany and Japan, cites the successful attempts to reduce Japanese armament at the Washington and London conferences and asserts that the old order of the world began to dissolve from the Manchurian Incident on. (pp. 32 ff.) He criticizes Japan for not protecting the peoples of Asia but, instead, following Britain and America in exploiting Asia. (p. 42)

Chiang Hsui Liang, after the death of his father Chiang Tso Liu, brought more pressure upon Japan. At last, Chinese soldiers attacked the Manchurian Railroad at Liuchiaokou (Japanese spelling) and the Manchurian Incident started. (pp. 42-48)

Under the heading: "The World Significance of the Manchurian Incident," he writes:

"On the midnight of September 18, 1931, some Japanese soldiers of the Third Company, Mukden Independent Defense Unit, hearing an unusual noise of explosion during their tour of inspection along the Manchurian Railway near Liuchiaokou (Japanese spelling) went to the spot at once and found that the rails were blasted at that point. The soldiers were fired at by Manchurian soldiers. They reported the fact without delay to the Headquarters, and at the same time with the aid of their main body they attacked the North Great Camp (place name). The next morning they succeeded to drive the Manchurian soldiers away and occupy the camp. Honjo, Commander of the Kwantung Army, alarmed by the news, left Fort Arthur at dawn and came to Mukden in the afternoon with his staff and the Headquarters were moved to Mukden. He began to command the whole army in Mukden and proclaimed that the government of Chiang-Hsuiliang should be denounced and Japan would wage a punitive war against Manchuria . . ." (pp. 49, 50)

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"The Japanese Government did not like to solve the problem by force and the Powers trusted the Japanese Foreign Office would solve the problem peacefully. Secretary of State Stimson said, 'The Japanese Foreign Minister will put the flame of Nationalism out and will make Japan the faithful observer of the Nine Power Pact and of the Kellogg Pact.' Answering Drummond's question as to the attitude of America for applying Kellogg Pact to Manchuria Incident, he also said, 'It is wise to refrain from any action which may arouse Japanese feeling, make the Japanese support their militarists and put Foreign Minister Shidehara in a very difficult position.'" (p. 53)

"But Manchuria Incident stimulated the Japanese spirit which had long been asleep. 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 the enemies of East Asia. Leaving the League of Nations, Japan has begun her fixed policy. The Chief of the Staff of Kwantung Army said in the proclamation of September 1936. 'The Concordia Association (KYOWAKAI; Chinese pronunciation: Hseih-ho-hui) 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!'" (p. 58)

(Analyst's note: The Concordia Association is a counter part of the IRAA in Japan. p. 927 of Japan Yearbook 1941-1942.)

The next part is headed:

"From Manchuria Incident to China Incident"

A report of a rifle on July 7, 1937, at Lukonchiao led to the China Incident. The Japanese Government, with the simple slogan of "chastising outrageous China," did not wish to spread the incident. But in spite of the intention of the Japanese Government, the incident spread all over China and with the beginning of the Great East Asia War became part of the great war.

During the China Incident America and Britain showed hostile feelings against Japan and this led her to conclude the triple alliance with Germany and Italy.

If the two countries, China and Japan, should unite, India would join us and the establishment of the Great East Asia sphere would be very easy. Even if the fighting power of America and Britain should be lessened, we could not succeed in the Great East Asia

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War unless we solve the Sino-Japanese problem. Between China and Japan there has always been interference of third parties and this has sown the seeds of discord.

Since the outbreak of Manchuria Incident, Japan tried to create a closer relation with China. It is too bad, but China's joining hands with the enemies of the Great East Asia disturbed the work of restoring Asia. (pp. 58-75)

The first chapter of the second part is entitled:

"The Sphere of Great East Asia"

OKWA outlines the geographical divisions of Asia. He concludes by dividing Asia into four parts from the viewpoints of its climate. The first of the four is the damp part, including the chain of Japanese Islands, Korean Peninsula, South Manchuria, China, South-East Asia, India, Ceylon and all the land facing the Pacific and the Indian Oceans.

This damp part of Asia is divided into three parts which the three countries, Japan, China, and India represent. Before we came in touch with Europe and America, when we talked about "the world" we meant the eastern half of Asia of which China and India were the center. These two countries and Japan in addition make the so-called "Three Countries." Now we call these "Three Countries" the Greater East Asia Sphere and we are fighting in order to establish the new order here. (pp. 79-89)

The next chapter, entitled:

"The Order of Great East Asia; Manifestation of the Three Countries Spirit"

deals first with the significance of Japan's victory over Russia, which lies in the fact that Asia was aroused to resist the West and establish order in Great East Asia. The Japanese spirit, having absorbed the culture of China and India, represents the spirit of Asia as a whole. This spirit, which OKWA calls the "Three Countries Spirit", namely the spirit of Japan, China, and India, is the basis of the Great East Asia, which Japan is now going to build. (p. 171 f.)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 686

DATE: 27 Feb 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Monthly Magazine "ISHIN" (Restoration)
published by "HEIBONSHA."

Date: Nov-Dec 1934 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Uyeno Library.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

OKAWA, Shumei; SHINONAKA, Yasaburo; MITSUOKA, Yosuke.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Instigation to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This magazine is published by the Ultra-realistic Publishing Company HEIBONSHA, the head of which is SHINONAKA.

Included are the following articles, among others:

"The Thoughts and Character of OKAWA Shumei"

"A trip to Oshima with Mr. OKAWA" by MITSUKAWA Kanetaro.

When the writer was introduced to OKAWA for the first time, OKAWA was a young man of thirty years of age and was an ardent sympathizer of the Indian Independence. Once Admiral YATSUSHIRO asked the writer what kind of man OKAWA was. He replied "OKAWA is too

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hot-blooded for a scholar, and has too much knowledge for an enthusiastic patriot." The writer went on a trip to Oshima Island with OKAWA. In one of the speeches OKAWA made, he stood like a prophet and said "Within a month or two, a shocking incident will occur in Manchuria." It came true on the 18th of September, six weeks after he prophesied.

"A Sketch of Mr. OKAWA" by Mr. AKAMATSU, Katsumaro

The writer has heard about OKAWA from his childhood - his brother and OKAWA were in the same class. Like most of his friends, OKAWA was interested in Socialism, but when he read Plato's "Republic" his zeal for Socialism died and he became interested in Nationalism. His contributions to the proletariate movements were great though hidden. We must not forget his ideological influences on the military. To be more concrete, his contributions to the whole military through his influence over the younger officers should not be neglected. The military, which was not popular with the people, has come to be more relied upon than the political parties. OKAWA's influences have much to do with this fact. His contributions in the background of the foundation of Manchukuo are not well known, but when the people come to know about them, they will be grateful to Mr. OKAWA.

"About the Thoughts and Personality of Mr. OKAWA" by MINODA, Kyoki."

The writer criticizes the writings of OKAWA, and says that he has not yet arrived at the true understanding of Japan and the Japanese.

"One Side of Mr. OKAWA" by KINEUCHI, Kyosuke.

OKAWA was arrested one month after the May 15th Incident, and has been in the prison for two and a half years. Why did he appeal to a higher court? Because he wants to be judged by the same law with the military participants of the Incident. The writer has much to say for him, but he is sorry he is not allowed to do so.

"A Discussion on the Present Military" (Continued) by TEIKO, Sanohi.

The older, higher officers and the younger officers are quite different in their thinking. For instance, the younger officers are positive in denying the political party, while the older officers do not deny it if they do not support it. ARUKI and HAYASHI have gone only halfway. They belong to neither of the two categories. ARUKI, however, tries to understand the younger officers, while the older officers do not try to understand them. The cognition of General MAZAKI concerning capitalism or socialism is very poor,

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and he is said to be angry at the pamphlet (mentioned in the latest issue) saying it has a national-socialistic tendency. From this, we can perceive the ideological difference between the two categories. The aim of the so-called purification movement in the army is to weed out all the troubles in the army. During the last few years, the motive power of the army was a group of young and thinking officers, and the view of the politics, economics and the national structure expressed in the pamphlet is theirs. Those who are against that way of thinking, those who try to strengthen their own influences regardless of such an ideological trend are the objects of the so-called purge movement. (p. 201)

"Ishin" (Restoration) - This is a monthly magazine published by "Heibonsha"

In the first issue, November, 1934:

"The Road to the World Restoration" by SHIMONAKI Yasaburo

The writer says that England that has ruled the world for the last several centuries has already lost her power and that America has too many races within her to have enough solidarity. Japan is the only nation that can lead the world from now on. Without Japan's coming to the post of the leader of the world, there will be no end to the troubles and commotions in the world. If this is the case, Japan must make haste in coming to her post. What are the suppressed races of Asia waiting for? We must be brace and answer them. (p. 2)

"Japan in the Transition Period" by MITSUOKA Yosuke

The writer says that Japan and the world also have come to a standstill. We must make a big jump in order to make our way through. However, most people do not realize the graveness of the present situation in the world. The writer has come to the conclusion that in order to create the atmosphere that will bring about the restoration, all the existing political parties should be dissolved, at which he has been working hard since last year. (p. 76)

"A Discussion on the Present Military" by TEKKO Sanshi

This article is in the form of discussion between A and B. B is an army officer and A is the writer of the article.

The army has recently issued a pamphlet called "The Real Meaning of National Defence and the Advocacy for its Strengthening" which has become the object of much heated discussion and criticism.

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People in the political and the economic fields got angry with the army, thinking that they are interfering with the politics. The writer thinks that the pamphlet is an indication of a big ideological trend in the army. The thoughts expressed in the pamphlet are not only the thoughts of the people in the Shimbun-han (the information department, now called "Hodo-bu"), but also the thoughts of the whole army. No one expected General ARAKI to become the War Minister. The reason for his becoming popular is that he has been known as a man of spirit and of thoughts. The term "Kogun" (The Imperial Army) or "Kogun-seishin" (The Spirit of the Imperial Army) are devised by him. (p. 204)

The Second Issue. December 1934:

"The Re-appearance of Nationalism" by KONOE Fumimaro.

"If America should stick to her way of thinking, should disregard the fact that Japan's position in the Orient is just as sound and firm as her position in the new continent; if she should keep on interfering with and insulting Japan, a clash between the two will be inevitable. That is, the opposition between Japan and America is not caused by the amount of trade. It is because the national pride and mission of the Japanese come into collision with that of America..

"Here, I think, lies the danger for the two countries to come into clash, and I am strictly against taking an optimistic view of the Japan-America relations." (p. 51)

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Doc. No. 687

1 Mar 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Pamphlet "SATO SHINEN's Ideal State" by OKAWA Shumei

Date: 20 Feb 1924 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Uyeno Library.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: 0

OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Instigation to Aggressive Warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This pamphlet is the second in a series, called "Studies of the Japanese Spirit," published by the "Social Education Research Institute" (SHAKAI KYOIKU KENKYU SHO).

The first chapter is entitled "SHIN-EN's profile." (Analyst's Note: SHIN-EN lived from 1769 to 1850). On page 47, OKAWA writes about SHIN-EN:

"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 in it the means for fulfilling Japan's heavenly mission of reigning over the world." (p. 47)

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He continues on page 50:

"Being clear-headed, he could perceive that the international situation in which Japan stood were endangering the national existence and that Japan stood on the verge of downfall. Therefore, he warned the people that if Japan should not prepare against the southward advance of Russia by securing the eastern coast of Siberia, and also against the northward advance of England by occupying the South Seas Islands, the basis of her national defence would not be secure enough."

The second chapter gives SHINEN's Biography.

The third chapter gives an outline of SHINEN's system of politics, which OKUMA calls an "excellent system of political science." It prohibits private management of commerce, emphasizes state control of trade and advocates a type of national socialism.

In the fourth chapter "SHINEN's ideal of the State," he mentions SHINEN's view of the function of the sovereign, as a spiritual instructor of the people who makes them follow the way of Heaven. (pp. 68 ff.)

A special feature of the cultural institutions in SHINEN'S Ideal State is the inclusion of the police office in the cultural institutions. (pp. 72 ff.)

The next two chapters deal with the industrial institutions and SHINEN's plans for administrative reorganization of Japan. In the closing chapter OKUMA reviews SHINEN's fundamental ideas stressing his conviction that some day a wise Emperor would appear and lead the nation into the fulfillment of Japan's heavenly mission. (pp. 67 ff.)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 688

DATE: 26 Feb 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "History of Modern European Colonization" Vol. I by OKAWA, Shumei

Date: 13 Oct 1941 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Uyeno Library.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

OKAWA, Shumei.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Instigation to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

In the introduction, OKAWA stresses ^{the} fact of the "Europeanization of the World." He calls the history of colonization in modern times, racially speaking, the record of the white man's control over the whole world. He adds: "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". (p. 1)

He states that the present book is the fruit of a long cherished desire to write such a book and that he started working on the research for it while confined to prison on account of his involvement in the May 15th Incident. (p. 2)

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The book itself deals with the colonial history of Portugal (Chapters I to VI), Spain (Chapters VII to XII), Holland (Chapters XIII to XV) and England.

Under the heading "England's preparation," Chapter XVI deals on pp 490 to 520 with the importance of England's insular position for her achievement of world supremacy.

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 its project. "You great and warlike nation!" says Milton. 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.

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Doc. No. 689

7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "Various Problems of Reviving Asia" by Okawa, Shumei

Date: 20 July 1923 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Uyeno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:
Instigation to aggressive warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

In the preface OKAWA recalls that in his student days he made a livelihood by translating German documents into Japanese for the General Staff Office. He cites his early interest in India, started by his studies of Indian philosophy but fanned by reading Sir Henry Cotton's book "New India", which showed him the injustice of Britain in India and surprised, saddened and angered him. "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." He continues, "Ten years ago, I was a student devoted to knowledge and not unwilling to become a priest. Now I am a champion of reviving 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."

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Condemning the gap between the spiritual and external or social life in Asia in general, he writes, "It was indeed at this time that I was greatly attracted by Mahomet's religion, where the unbeliever is allowed to choose only between the Koran and the sword, and where there is not a hair's breadth between religion and politics."

He suggests as a good book on the Asia problem in general, "Asia Plundered" by MITSUKAWA, Kametaro, an intimate friend of his. He adds, "So the spread of knowledge about Asia is far greater than few years ago, but it is not enough yet. If we knew enough, there would be none of us who would not rise, sword of exorcism in hand, in the fullness of our righteous indignation."

After citing examples of Japanese spirit of justice from Japanese history, he writes, "If (this spirit)...still remained in the Japanese breast, the Japanese would be unable to sit in silence and with folded arms, looking at the present state of Asia and realizing how it is developing. If the articles in this book can inspire the people, be it ever so little, with the enthusiasm for the cause of reviving Asia, my efforts will be amply rewarded."

He then advocates Japan's leadership of Asia. He then concludes his ardent plea with these words, "Our way may lead us through disorder for a time, but we must remember that the establishment of Japan which realizes the noble ideals of Buddhism means exactly the birth of the genuine Asia."

Chapter I ("Revolutionary Europe and Rising Asia") stresses the significance of Japan's victory over Russia ("Asia came to be a thorn in the white man's side"). Speaking of the disillusionment by the League of Nations, he writes, "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 an inter-racial struggle." (P. 24)

Chapter II deals with Tibet, Chapter III expresses OKAWA's sympathy with SIAM's struggle to get away from Anglo-Saxon domination (P. 70).

Chapter IV gives on pp. 71 to 110 a record of India's nationalistic movement, which is sympathetic to Ghandi's objectives and methods.

Chapter V (pp 111 - 130) is entitled "The Problem of Afghanistan". In Chapter VI, OKAWA deals with Persia. In comparing the Anglo-Persian treaty of 1919 with the Soviet-Persian treaty of 1921, he writes,

"The former aims at enslaving the other party under the mask of justice, while the latter only insists on the just claims of Soviet Russia, at the same time paying due regard to the other party as a truly independant country." (P. 169)

OKAWA then declares that Soviet Russia's "Push to the East" policy is completely in accord with Asia in that it aims at the expulsion of Europe's capitalistic countries from Asia. However, he sharply disagrees on Russia's propaganda for the spread of communism (P. 173). He then dwells on the possibility of a "Moslem-League" as vanguard of Asiatic revival and realizes the great stimulation the Bolsheviks are giving to the world. (P. 190f)

Chapter VIII (pp 192-243) deals with the "Young Turks Movement", describing in detail its underground organization under the persecution by Abdul HAMID. The great interest and sympathy OKAWA had for this movement is indicated throughout the chapter, especially the end (pp. 238ff)

He then turns to the nationalistic movements in Egypt (pp 241-281) and in other Moslem countries (pp 282-286). It is OKAWA's viewpoint that a study of the Moslem problem is of importance to decisions on Japan's future policy. As reasons he gives the presence of Moslems in China, in the South Sea Islands ("where Japan's economic advance is most remarkable") and India ("which should be our most intimate friend in the future").

The next chapters deal with Mesopotamia, Palestine, and the Bagdad Railway.

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Doc. No. 690

Date 5 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "Japanese History Reader",
by OKAWA, Shumei

Date: 17 Nov 1935 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Uyeno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Instigation to Aggressive Warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book was translated into Chinese (see our Doc. No. 691) and re-edited with certain additions under the title "2600 Years of Japanese History". (See our Doc. No. 692)

After dealing in general terms with the importance of study of history, the significance of the Emperor-system for Japan and its religious basis, he states that according to it the area where these ideals are taken into daily life will increase as more and more people will act in accordance with the Emperor's direction. (p.29)

The last chapter is entitled "Japan, facing the second restoration".
Excerpt:

Although the Meiji Restoration was completed in 1890, general conditions in Japan were not improved. The Japanese people did their utmost in the two big wars, but they were not rewarded by the government. The bureaucracy and the plutocracy being hand in hand, the

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government oppressed various political and social movements of the people, which were the outward expression of their demands for rights. The 1st World War aggravated the difference between the rich and the poor, and the people found it hard to make a living because of inflation. However, nothing was done by the government to help them.

It is very clear that something must be done with the capitalistic economic organization which has already exposed its defects. However, due to the close connection between the plutocracy and the authorities, attempts at a thorough renovation have always been hindered. People are disappointed in party politics, and have a new political ideal in their hearts.

Verbal translation:

"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 ideal 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."

Analyst's Note:

(It may be significant that this book was written and published about 3 months before the Incident of 26 February 1936. The above closing paragraphs are in the re-edition of the book (Doc. No. 692) in 1939 replaced by a paragraph pointing at the establishment of a "new order" in East Asia.)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 691

Date 4 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "An Outline of Japan's Cultural History", by OKAWA, Shumei

Date: 17 January 1939 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Chinese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____ :
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:
Uyeno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED:
OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:
Instigation to aggressive warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book is published by "TOAKAI" or "East Asia Association". It is a translation into Chinese of "Japanese History Reader" by the same author. (This is our Document No. 690). Added are an introduction by "TOAKAI" and a biography of OKAWA.

The Introduction stresses the necessity of cooperation between China and Japan for the maintenance of peace and welfare in East Asia. The present trouble was caused by Chiang-Kai-SHEK, who neglected his duty as an Asiatic and misled his nation. But, the dark clouds are being cleared up, and big cities like Peking, Nanking, Hankow and Canton welcome happy days again.

TOAKAI then states that Dr. OKAWA's book was translated at the request of SHIMMINKAI in China.

The biography of OKAWA relates his development from a thinker to a fighter in the realm of social problems, his teachings of colonial history and policy at the Colonial University and his convictions about the necessity of restoring Japan to carry out her obligation to restore East Asia.

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Analysis - Doc. No. 691 - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd.

The book itself is a record of Japanese history from the foundation of Japan to the time of its writing. (See Doc. No. 690)

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 692

Date 4 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "2600 Years of Japanese History", by OKAWA, Shumei

Date: 5 July 1939 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____ :
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Uyeno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Instigation to aggressive warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page reference):

This book is a revised edition of "Japanese History Reader", written by the same author and published in September 1930 by "Yusei-do" Publishing Co. The two books are almost the same except for the fact that three chapters are added, laying more emphasis upon the Renovation of "Taika", the Mongolian invasion, the overseas expansion of the Japanese in and around the 16th century, and the national dangers at the time of the downfall of the Shogunate. When we compare the dates of publication of the two books we find the following:

The "Reader" was published five months before the February 26 Incident, and the last chapter of the book was entitled "Japan, Facing the 2nd Restoration".

"2600 Years of Japanese History" was published in 1939 in the midst of the Chinese Incident and the author gave the title "Japan, Facing the Restoration of the World" to the last chapter.

In the light of this comparison the addition the author has made to the old book may be significant. The author states in the preface that the Japanese spirit awakened through studying the Japanese history becomes the fundamental power for national development and that we must first grasp the real state of Japan and the Japanese through studying the history of Japan, in order that we may place our country on a stable condition and realize our sublime ideal.

In the last chapter he expresses his views as follows: (p. 401)

"When Japan faced her sublime task the spirit of patriotism that had been sleeping hitherto was awakened and the nationalistic tendency has reached its climax . . . the self-realization of the people has become stronger . . . and vivid revival of the independent spirit has been attained."

(p. 443)

"The aim of the Japanese military operation in China is, as expressed in the Imperial Edict issued on the 4th of September 1937, 'to urge the self-reflexion of China and to speedily restore peace in East Asia'. The Chinese government, however, is pertinaciously fighting against Japan. It is because they are expecting assistance from England, France and the Soviet Union on the one hand and hoping for the utter consumption of the national resources of Japan on the other. The interests and the aims of the above-mentioned powers are different, but they are all in conformity in not welcoming the revival of Asia with Japan as its leader."

In conclusion the author states as follows: (p. 444)

"The establishment of the new order in the East Asia is the beginning of the recovery movement of the whole Asia and the recovery of the whole Asia is the realization of the world's restoration. Since the national foundation of 2600 years ago, Japan has appeared on the stage of magnificence for the first time, so we must overcome all the probable difficulties of inner or outer problems in order to fulfill this divine mission given us."

Analyst's note: (The last paragraphs differ from the old edition of this book, published as "Japanese History Reader". See Doc. No. 690)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 693

8 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book entitled "The Way of Japan and the Japanese" by OKAWA, Shumei.

Date: 20 March 1926 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS IF APPLICABLE) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Uyeno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Instigation to aggressive warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book by OKAWA expresses mostly his views in the field of social philosophy rather than in politics. However, in the preface he turns, after abstract speculations on the relationship of state and individual (stressing their one-ness), to their practical application in Japan and writes:

"At this critical time of the country, we think it our honorable duty to study carefully the moral rules which control the individual and the state in order to lead Japan and the Japanese to the only way of justice. (p.12)

"Our party is called KOCHISHA. We adopted this name from an old saying 'Sokuten Kochi', 'Sokuten' meaning 'to grasp the just ideal' and 'Kochi' meaning 'to realize the grasped ideal in the actual national life'. We members of 'KOCHISHA' devote ourselves to the construction of the New Japan." (pp.12 and 13)

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Page 1

In the chapter dealing with the relationship between the Emperor and the people (pp. 86 ff), OKAWA calls the Emperor "the object of the national religion" and the just relation between the Emperor and the people "loyalty".

He expresses his dissatisfaction with the statesmen of the period after the Meiji Restoration as being without "BUSHIDO" and lacking a philosophical and historical, i.e. a spiritual, background. (pp. 100 ff)

He praises, in juxtaposition, the Japanese soldier, as having kept the spirit and honor of the Samurai and as being not depraved. (p.102)

He advocates overall state control (p.104), especially in the field of economics. (p.118)

He describes the mission of Japan as "the unification of the civilization of the East with that of the West, beginning a new page in world history". (pp.125, 126)

The last chapter is entitled "Japan as the Harbinger of the New World". In it he writes:

"It is the desire of the world that a new eastern light which is thus to be born, shines on the history of mankind. (p.140,141)

"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 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." (pp.142,143)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 694

8 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "Founders of Asia"
by OKAWA, Shumei.

Date: 25 Jan 1941 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language
Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Uyeno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigation to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book contains biographies of five nationalistic leaders in Asiatic countries, viz: ()

1. Ibn Saud
2. Mustafa Ataturk (Kemal Pasha)
3. Shah Pavlavi of Iran
4. Ghandi
5. Nehru

The second chapter, dealing with Turkey, shows OKAWA as a great admirer of Kemal. He writes "Mustafa lacks the vision and intuition of Hitler, yet his vigorous energy we may call super-human." (p.212)

Speaking of India, he cites the importance of the restored India and the culture for "the new world which is expected to be born in the near future" and for "The new world culture which will replace the Western culture which is on the way to quick ruin". (p.280)

Doc. No. 694 - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd.

In dealing with Nehru, he mentions the initial hopes of Indian nationalists, set in Hitler and Mussolini as champions of the overthrow of British Imperialism and in Japanese military and economic progress. This feeling changed later because of Italy's oppression of socialism and Germany's oppression of Jews, and because Japan became to be looked upon as an imperialistic invader in Manchuria. (p.419)

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 695

8 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "Words and Actions in the Japanese Way" by OKAWA, Shumei.

Date: 25 Jan 1930 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Uyeno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigation to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book is a collection of lectures given by OKAWA, most of which appeared in print previously in the monthly magazine "NIPPON". In the preface, he expresses his view that the only way of being truly a human being is to be truly an American, Japanese, Chinese, etc. The purpose of this book is to show how one can be truly a Japanese.

OKAWA finds that 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. (pp.6 ff) The sixth chapter (pp. 113 ff) deals with national movements in various countries, among them Turkey. He finds the fact that Kemal Pasha was a typical soldier significant and quotes Sir William Gregory as follows:

"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."

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Doc. No. 695 - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd.

In the same chapter (pp. 127 ff) OKAWA speaks of Japan's resurrection on original Japanese lines and expresses his firm belief that some leader is already awaiting "the heavenly command to go ahead".

In Chapter VIII (pp. 154 ff) he cites the great contribution of the SAMURAI's to Japan's spiritual training. He praises the militarists of Japan for having retained that spirit in spite of the modern knowledge they acquired. He finds that they are far sounder than any other group of society. (pp. 157 ff) In particular, he finds that the politicians have fallen to the "depth of shame and rottenness" and thinks that the juxtaposition of the two types is highly instructive for everybody.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 696

8 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "History of Japanese Civilization" by OKAWA, Shumei.

Date: Feb 1926 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Uyeno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigation to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The writer emphasizes in this book (pp. 295 ff) that the Meiji Restoration was not really a restoration, but a revolution. The author is trying to justify revolution as part of human progress. He gives various reasons for the necessity of performing the second restoration, and says that only by completing the second restoration, Japan is able to enhance the beauty of the national constitution and will become the true savior of the world, realizing the grand spirit of the foundation of the Empire. (p.317 f)

In the last chapter, he raises two problems to (p.328) be discussed: The labor problem and the Asia problem. He praises the Soviet Union for completing her revolution and says that it is the confidence and courage of this kind that brings about the development of mankind.

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. (pp. 337 ff)

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 697

9 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book "An Inquiry into the Japanese Spirit" by OKAWA, Shumei

Date: 15 May 1927 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Uyeno Library

PERSONALS IMPLICATED: OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigation to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book contains essays on Japanese scholars and warriors, etc., selected for certain characteristics which OKAWA thinks truly Japanese, based on the premise that "Japan is the best country".

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner

Doc. No. 697

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 698

12 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Bound volume containing the November and December 1933 of KAIZO ("Reconstruction") a monthly magazine.

Date: Nov Dec 1933 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Uyeno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OKAWA, Shumei

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Incident of May 15, 1932.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS(with page references):

This document contains on pp. 273 to 282 an article by TANAKA, Sogoro about "Personalities participating in the May 15th Incident". On p. 275 is a reference to the minutes of the trial of this case, according to which OKAWA supplied some 6000 yen and a great number of weapons.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner

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out

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 699

4 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Memorandum concerning outstanding Anglo-Japanese cases in China

Date: 22 Nov 1940 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Eng.

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: (also WITNESS if applicable) as of Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Document Procurement

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Japanese Government

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:
Aggressive warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

On the 24th December, 1938, the British Ambassador handed to the then Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs a memorandum respecting outstanding Anglo-Japanese cases in China.

In continuation of that document Sir Robert Craigie communicated a further memorandum regarding the positions of the most serious cases still outstanding in 1940.

In retaliation, Foreign Minister MATSUOKA had instituted a series of claims against the British Government in reference to War materials passing through Hong Kong to aid the Chinese Nationalist Government, the arrest of Japanese nationals in England, Rangoon and Singapore and the British Government's search of the Singapore Japanese Consul's office. Also Japanese protests against the Burma Road and tariff regulations instituted by the British Government which proved to be detrimental to Japanese financial interests.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Goldstein

Doc. No. 699

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 700

4 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Written disposition of TAKEISHI, Yujiro informant of Legal Section. (15 pages), and two publications which are identical with Documents 489 and 576.

Date: 8 Feb 46 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of Document Division. (TAKEISHI to be contacted through Col. Budesill. Maj. Barnard will make necessary arrangements.)

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Maj. Barnard, Legal Sec.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: SHIMIZU, Kenosuke; KONOMI, Uchitoshi; ~~INOUE~~, Isoji; YAMAZAKI, Ippo; OGAWA, Seiha.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Carrying on a war of aggression

Inciting to a war of aggression

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

SHIMIZU cooperated in the expansionist, totalitarian schemes of the Army for which he received industrial concessions (pages 1-10)

KONOMI and INOUE were assassins in pay of Army and operated in China. YAMAZAKI, Ippo published books and gave lectures (pages 11-13) of an inflammatory, anti-American nature, and was paid by Army and bureaucrats for his services. He was associated politically with SHIMIZU (above) (pages 14 and 15)

OGAWA is an artist. Was paid by Army to make warlike speeches up and down Japan. After Japanese surrender he acted as though he was extremely afraid of being apprehended by Americans (p 16)

Analyst: Capt Edon

Doc. No. 700

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 701

4 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Monthly Reports of the Special
Higher Police

Date: 1939 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry, Police Affairs Bureau,
Public Peace Section

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

A. These Reports contain material which refers to the Secret Police activities about social and political movements in each month, based on reports from Tokyo Metropolis, and other prefectures.

B. The general subjects covered are as follows:

- a. Communist movements.
- b. Nationalist movements.
- c. Proletarian party movements.
- d. Labour movements
- e. Peasant movements
- f. "The levelling" movements (movement for the abolition of prejudice against the special caste)
- g. Korean movements
- h. Anarchist movements
- i. other movements (Co-operative society of consumers movements; Tenant movements etc.,)

C. Some noteworthy items selected:

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1. Movements of persons concerned with "Shinpeitai" Incident. (reported every month except Sept.)

2. IMATA, Jinosuke, KUZUN, Yoshikisa, and others express their opinions on the Hiranuma Cabinet. (reported in February)

3. Requesting movements for the conclusion of military treaty between Japan, Germany and Italy. (reported in Apr, May, June and July)

(reported that KANAGAKI, Inshin, KAGEYAMA, and others stood up and expressed their strong approval for conclusion of the treaty on the Whole Youngmen's Meeting held at Hibiya Public Hall May 11.)

4. Investigation of offence of "Todaisha" in Japan against Peace Preservation Law and of its offence to the Imperial Family. (reported in June; Sept.)

5. Conspiracy of assassinating the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal Yuasa. (reported in Aug.)

D. Antagonist movement against the conference of the Ambassador of Great Britain Craigie with financial leaders of Osaka Prefecture. (reported in Oct.)

E. Movement to impeach the works by D. Lit. TSUDA, Sokichi Professor of Waseda University, Lecturer at Tokyo Imperial University. (reported in Nov. Dec.)

Dr. TSUDA's works "Study of Kojiki and Nihon-shoki", "Study of the Age of Gods," "Society and Thought of Ancient Japan" were impeached by ultra-nationalist organization "Teidai Shukusei Kisei Domei" (The Association for Attainment of the Imperial University Purification)

Among the members of the Association, following names are found.

MINURODO, Keiko	TOYAMA,	Mitsuru
KIKUCHI, Takeo	OGASAWARA,	Chosei
INOUE, Seijun	HAYASHI,	Senjuro
IDA, Bannan	MINODA,	Kyoki
TATEKAWA, Yoshitsugu		
KUZUU, Yoshihisa	Etc.	
OTA, Kozo		
TATEKE, Kengo		

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 702

Date 25 March 46

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Interchanges between the Japanese Foreign Office and the British (Mr. Churchill) on mutual relationships.

Date: Feb. 1941 Original () Copy () Language: Jap. and Eng.

Has it been translated? Yes () No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Copy in Document Center (originals may be in archives of British Foreign Office)

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Document Procurement

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

In the interchanges of notes between Mr. Churchill and the Japanese Foreign Office, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. MATSUOKA says, "On more than one occasion the Minister for Foreign Affairs explained to the British Ambassador in Tokyo (Mr. Craigie) and even to the public at large that one of the primary purposes of the Tripartite Pact is to limit the sphere of the European war by preventing those Powers not engaged in hostilities at present from joining the war and also to bring about its termination as quickly as possible. The Japanese Government have not so far found any reason or occasion to alter this avowed aim which constitutes a fundamental basis of their policy. In this connection, he desires to assure his eminent colleague that far from aspiring to control the destinies of, and to dominate, other peoples, it is Japan's established policy to inaugurate an era of peace and plenty and of mutual helpfulness throughout the region of Greater East Asia by promoting the spirit of concord and conciliation. As repeatedly affirmed, Japan's motto is 'no conquest, no oppression, no exploitation. He, therefore, strongly deprecates these biased reports designed to

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calumniate Japan. ... It is hardly necessary to add that whatever Japan may do, she will always be actuated by the consciousness of responsibility which she owes to Humanity."

Quoted excerpts from Mr. MATSUOKA's note of 27 February 1941 follow.

"The Foreign Ministry believes that it will not be entirely out of place to reiterate what he has said on more than one occasion in reference to the Tripartite Pact, inasmuch as this matter was touched upon by Mr. Eden with Ambassador SHIGEMITSU. The Tripartite Pact was concluded as, and remains, a peace pact in the sense that it was entered into largely with a view to preventing a third Power from participating in the European war or Sino-Japanese conflict, thus limiting the participants and dimensions of the war and also to bringing about peace at the earliest possible date. Japan's ideals were epitomized in the preamble of the Pact, and it is needless to say that Japan, remaining absolutely loyal to the aims and ideals enunciated, will always find herself standing by her allies under the Tripartite Pact. Her faithfulness to an undertaking was amply proved under the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance."

The following are synopsis of notes in Japanese.

1. Discussion between Mr. Anthony Eden and SHIGEMITSU on 7 February, 1941 when Mr. Eden gave Mr. SHIGEMITSU a note of warning in relation to the threatened southward drive of the Japanese forces, referring to the steps of the Japanese Government to mediate the dispute between Siam and French Indo-China.

2. Discussion between MATSUOKA and British Ambassador CRAIGIE on 15 Feb. 1941.

MATSUOKA claims that Japan's policy is justifiable and states that the moves taken by America and Great Britain tend to irritate Japan's public opinion. MATSUOKA further declares that Japan will not take any move which may cause "anxiety" on the part of Britain and U.S. so long as the latter two countries refrain from taking steps provocative to Japan.

3. Resume of MATSUOKA's note to Foreign Secretary EDEN explaining the object of Japan's signing the Tripartite Pact, and also explaining Japan's policy of non-aggression.

4. Feb. 20, 1941 discussion between MATSUOKA and Ambassador CRAIGIE.

5. Feb. 24, 1941 discussion between SHIGEMITSU and Prime Minister

CHURCHILL.

6. April 12, 1941 message from CHURCHILL to MATSUOKA.

7. MATSUOKA's reply to message (See #6)

Analyst's note: As these exchanges of correspondence are only unsigned carbon-copy duplicates, if they are to be used as documents of evidentiary value it might be wise to obtain the original signed notes which would probably be in the archives of the British Foreign Office.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Goldstein

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 703

Date 2 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Handwritten statement by General ARAKI.

Date: Undated Original (xx) Copy () Language: Jap

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____

Doc. Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Gen. ARAKI, Sadao

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

Gen. ARAKI, Sadao

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Aggressive warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The manuscript gives an account of the situation in Manchuria at the time when ARAKI was appointed War Minister (13 Dec. 1931) and the actions he took "to limit the disaster to the least possible extent." He relates that his plan to "restore public order in the LIANSI - province" was discussed with the Premier, Finance Minister and Chief Secretary and that the expenses were drawn from the Emergency Expense account, since the Diet was not in session. He continues:

"The above mentioned plan was as follows:

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1. Aim: To restore public peace in Manchuria promptly.
2. The opponent: The Chiefs of the 4 East provinces who were responsible for having put the land into disorder.
3. Area: Consequently the 4 East provinces under the control of Mr. Chiang.

In the Privy Council the matter was discussed and two or three advisers who were present, asked questions and after answering them this was approved."

He then states that he did not give a real mobilization order to the troops and held the forces back from positive action until spring. He continues:

"We kept to the policy not to go beyond the boundary of the last province, under any circumstance, and stay within the line of the Great Wall. Although after the Jehol operation, the troops twice advanced beyond the Great Wall for operation, yet the Assistant Chief of the General Staff made an urgent trip to the field at the command of the Emperor, and ordered them to retreat and stay within the Great Wall line. /This is the original sentence and this is changed later with pencil as follows./ Although after the Jehol operation, the troops twice advanced beyond the Great Wall for operation, yet it was decided that the Assistant Chief of the General Staff would make an urgent trip to the field at the command of the Emperor, and order them to retreat and stay within the Great Wall line. However, the matter was settled before he left."

(The concluding sentence of this passage reads):

"That was about March 1933."

Later ARAKI states: "During this time some army groups were sent out to Shanghai, owing to the Shanghai Incident, and after the fighting came to an end, part of them were authorized to garrison while the armistice was worked on.

"However, so that any possible future mishaps might be avoided we had all the groups withdrawn, and part of them we sent to Manchuria to make change in the front line."

He then refers to the difference of opinion between the League and Japan, stating that the League was "looking at things by rationalizing" while Japan "stood on the actual situation."

The period from June 1935 (exchange of new ambassadors between Japan and China) to the end of 1936 he characterizes as one, where peaceful relationships were recovered and were expected to continue. At the end of 1936 "Chiang-Kai-shek was kidnapped by CHIANG-Hsui-Liang and forced to declare war against Japan--so I hear. Also I hear that Chiang-Kai-shek came secretly to our country and had visits with Mr. TOYAMA Mitsuru and other old friends of his, but I am not sure about the truth of it."

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 704

5 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Police reports from the Manchurian Consulate.

Date: June 30, 1937 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: ~~Document Procurement~~

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Chang (Chief of Staff Chinese Kwangsi Army) Li Tsung Jen Pai Chung Hsi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: 1) War
China Incident; War of aggression.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Statement on the Kwangsi Army "awaiting the crisis of 1936 to come, in view of the carrying out of our Empire's strategem in South-West area of China."

The following is quoted concerning the size of the Army. "For the last four years, due to the efforts of Li Tsung Jen and Pai Chung Hsi, the Kwangsi National Army has made phenomenal progress. At present there are 3 million men, 40 airplanes ("20 planes endurable for battle").

A telegram from the vice-minister of the War Office to the Chief of Staff, Fomosa Army, dated 20 Jan, 1934.

Doc. No. 704 - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

"In reply to your telegram No. 49, Tai Den, as we have no objection against selling Arms to Kwantung Military and Political Party of China, you may negotiate with the Kwantungsi Army. Your special attention is requested to execute this affair secretly."

Telegram from vice-minister of the War Office to Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army.

"We have received an application from the Formosa Army to turn over 8,000 7.6 type guns and 3 million rounds of ammunition to the Kwangsi Party of China. As we have no objection, you will negotiate immediately with the Formosa Army concerning delivery etc. Your special attention is requested to execute this affair secretly."

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Goldstein

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 705

5 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Laws and Regulations re: China
Affairs Board, South Seas Colonization Company
and Japan-South Seas joint Stock Company etc.

Date: see below Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
and English

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ NO ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ NO ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Central Liaison Office

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Background Material.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document contains:

1. Imperial Ordinance No. 758 re: Organization of China Affairs Board. (in English translation) 16 Dec 1938
2. Imperial Ordinance No. 759 re: Liaison Division of China Affairs Board (In English translation) 16 Dec 1938
3. A copy of the law re: Japanese Companies constructing railways in Foreign countries (of 1900)
4. Regulations of the Nanyo Takushoku Kaisha (South Seas Colonization Co.) of 1936.

These regulations show that the company conducted business under the Minister for Overseas Affairs (art. 18), who appointed a manager (Art 19) ^{and} that the investment of the government may consist in any property, managed by the Governor of the South Seas (art 3), etc.

Doc. No. 705 - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

After 1 Nov 1942 the supervision of the affairs of this company was transferred to the Greater East Asia Ministry.

5. Articles of Incorporation of the Japan-South Seas Joint Stock Company of 1937. The government held 145,000 out of 200,000 stocks.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. K. Steiner

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 706

5 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Monthly reports of the Secret Service police.

Date: 1942 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of PWs

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

American PWs used as labor in Osaka (page 208)

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 706

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 707

6 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations." Addresses Made by Representatives of seven nations.

Date: Nov 5-6, 1943 Original () Copy () Language: Jap.

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Edited and Published by Toshi Go,
The Nippon Times, Ltd, 1-Uchisaiwaicho,
1-chome, Kojimachi Ku, Tokyo.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: ~~Not~~ ~~Not~~ ~~Not~~

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Starters and assentients of the War.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This booklet contains the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations (Nov 6, 1943)

TOJO's opening address at the Assembly of such nations arousing interest and hostile-feeling among the six Representatives from China, Thailand, Manchuria, The Philippines, Burma and so-called Provisional Government of Free India.

It further contains addresses by the president of the National Government of China; the Prince of Thailand; the Prime Minister of Manchukuo, the President of the Philippines; the head of State of Burma; Head of the Provisional Government of Free India.

Analyst: K. Inada

Doc. No. 707

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 708

6 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Secret Documents Relating to the
Japanese Policy Toward Manchuria
and Mongolia by Tun Chang Hsu

Date: 1931 (?) Original () Copy () Language: English

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Copy of pp 1-37 in the Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Published by the Chinese Publishing
Company obtained from Carnegie Foundation
Washington D.C.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Japanese aggression from the Eyes of the Chinese

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Book contains a summary of Japan's aggression in
China; A copy of what is reported to be

1. Baron Shimpei Goto's Secret Document
2. The Plan of the Japanese General Staff
3. The Secret Conference to Safeguard Japanese
interests in Manchuria and Mongolia
4. General Honjo's Plan of World Conquest

Analyst: E. Jackson

Doc. 708

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 709

11 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: 58 enlarged photographs of Japanese victories
in Southeast Asia

Date: December 1941 to May 1942

Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Nagasaki

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Generals SUGIYAMA; YAMASHITA; HOMMA; TERAUCHI

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Aggressive Warfare; Prisoner of War Treatment

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Among these photos are some taken in the Philippines (Bundle 1, #1; Bundle 2, #25; Bundle 3, #30 and 38; Bundle 4, #41, 42, 49) and in Malaya, especially Singapore (Bundle 1, #2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12; Bundle 2, #14, 20, 22, 23, 24; Bundle 3, #27, 29, 36; Bundle 4, #40, 43, 46; Bundle 5, #52, 54, 55). Some concern PW's (Bundle 1, #5; Bundle 2, #23; Bundle 3, #28; Bundle 4, #46; Bundle 5, #55).

Bundle 3, #28, bears the caption: "Enemy Prisoners at Work in Java".

Analyst 2d Lt. Steiner

Doc. No. 709
Page 1

BUNDLE 1

1. January 1942. On to Manila.
2. Bukitema, Singapore. Sightseeing by General YAMASHITA (right) and SUGIYAMA (center).
3. Tank unit passing through the Johore jungle. Malaya warfare.
4. March 8. Rangoon Government Occupation.
5. Java. Dutch Governor General STALENBERG entering the prison camp.
6. A tank unit going out to Shingara, Malaya.
7. Same as left (referring to another picture).
8. Front line. General YAMASHITA at Bukitema, Singapore.
9. Burma warfare. Elephant unit.
10. Entry into Singapore carrying the remains of their comrades.
11. Burma. Guarding precious rubber.
12. February 15. English surrender under General FASHTBAR.

BUNDLE 2

13. Hongkong in peace once more after the war clouds have gone.
14. Object Singapore. Pictures of soldiers near the Jehur River.
15. December 15. Fall of Hongkong, entry of Japanese Army.
16. February 14. The Japanese paratroopers in preparation for an attack against Parempan, Sumatra.
17. Bali dancing.
18. March 8. Entry into Rangoon. Front line troopers.
19. December 25. Japanese planes flying to Hongkong.

Doc. No. 709, page 3, SUMMARY Cont'd.

20. Miserable condition of Dock Empire of Singapore.
21. January 31. First Japanese entering Johore City.
22. Changi, Singapore. Japanese General YAMASHITA seeing fortress.
23. February 16, morning 9:30. Historic meeting at the Ford Automobile Company at Bukitima. Right, General YAMASHITA; Left, General PASHIPAR (English).
24. Singapore Empire Dockyard.
25. Bataan. Japanese airplanes bombing.
26. Truk, Parempan. Japanese paratroop troops in the sky.

BUNDLE 3

27. December 12. The elite of the Japanese Army pressing the attack against the enemy in the jungle of Kadar Province, Malayan Peninsula.
28. Enemy prisoners at work, Java.
29. Singapore. Entry by bicycle unit.
30. Smashing enemy tanks by cooperation among the Japanese tank units in the all out attack at Corregidor.
31. Entry into Johorbar. Bicycle troops.
32. Mandalay, Burma. Flame throwers in use against enemy tanks.
33. March 14. Japanese Army entry into Suyabaya.
34. February 8. Army Air Force bombing Palepan.
35. Pictures of Japanese Marines fighting against Makassar.
36. Malaya warfare. Over a destroyed bridge.
37. Jehur River overlooking Sereta Navy Base.
38. Flame throwers attacking the fortress of Corregidor in an all-out attack.

Doc. No. 709, page 4, SUMMARY Cont'd.

39. Parenpan. A member of the Japanese paratroopers jumping.

BUNDLE 4

40. February 11. Singapore. Entry into Bukitema.
41. General HOMMA's entry into Manila.
42. January 28. Miserable condition of American planes after the bombing of Manila.
43. Use of the gas mask at the front line. Malaya war. Gitsutra, Malaya.
44. Entry into a city by strong tank unit.
45. December 19. Victoria Fortress. Hongkong bombing.
46. Raffles University. Prisoners are taken after Japanese capture.
47. Rontetsuku Island surrender.
48. General TERAUCHI at XX
49. May 7. Downfall of Corregidor.
50. December 25. Third bombing of Rangoon.

BUNDLE 5

51. Burma. General IDA.
52. Changi, Singapore. General SUGIYAMA and staff. Left, English General PASHBAR; Right, Japanese General SUGIYAMA and YAMASHITA.
53. January 11. Naval paratroop troops in Menado, the Celebes Islands, after landing quickly will attack the enemy.
54. Malaya warfare. Japanese cannon at Johore.
55. Bukitema, Ford Auto Company. Surrender after the war. Poor General PASHBAR.
56. Bright sunshine, Saigon.

Doc. No. 709, page 5, SUMMARY Cont'd.

57. Japanese troop passing a river by an emergency bridge next to a bridge destroyed. The sign in the rear is written in English. The picture has no explanation in Japanese.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 710

6 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "Information Records" by the
Director of the Peace Preservation
Section, and "Confidential In-
formation Records" by the Director
of the Peace Preservation Section

Date: 24 July-Oct 4 1945 Original ☒ Copy ☐
30 July-Oct 10 1945 Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒ Summary
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry Office

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:
Administration of homeland.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

"Information Records" (Zyoho Tsuzuri)

Various bulletins re the social, political and
economic trends in Japan prior to and following the official
acceptance by the Japanese government of the Potsdam
Declaration.

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 710

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 711

6 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Patriotic Societies in Nagasaki
Ken. - Name of various Patriotic
Societies, their aims, officials,
seat, branches, etc. (Some dissolved
before V-J day)

Date: April 1942 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap
(some parts undated) original and English
translation

Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: NAGASAKI, through WDC

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE;
Background material

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

These documents do not reflect any particular War
Crime but present a good picture of the patriotic and
control societies at their lowest level and shows their
influence on Japanese economic and social life.

The "Laborer's Patriotic Society" was connected
with police by (a) V2nd Vice-chairman: Chief of Police
(b) most branches in Police Stations; some headed by the
head of the police station.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. K. Steiner

Doc. No. 711

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 712

8 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Diary of the 1933 Chinese Political Situation
(Compiled by the 1st Section of the Asiatic Bureau)

Date: January 1934 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Center

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Document Procurement

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Puppet governments

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document is a summary of the key events in Chinese politics in 1933, written in chronological order. The following may be of value:

- January 2. Shanhaikwan Incident occurred.
- March 4. Japanese Army makes triumphal entry into Jehol.
- March 14. CHANG HSUEH-LIANG wires his resignation.
- March 29. WANG CHAO-MING is reappointed Chief of the Administrative Board.
- April 11. Military conference held at Nanchang. CHANG HSUEH-LIANG departs for Italy.
- April 15. KUNG HSIANG-HSI is appointed President of the Central Bank, succeeding SUNG TZE-WEN.
- May 26. FENG YU-HSIANG wires anti-CHIANG and anti-Japan message.
- May 31. Sino-Japanese Hostilities Suspension Agreement is concluded.
- August 3. FENG YU-HSIANG pledges allegiance to the Nanking Government.

Doc. No. 712

Page 1

Doc. No. 712 - Page 2 - SUMMARY, Cont'd.

November 22. The foundation ceremony of the Popular Government of the Chinese Republic is held at Fuchow.

Analyst 2d Lt. Goldstein

Doc. No. 712
Page 2

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 713

9 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Japanese-American relations in regard to the abolition of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty on 26 July 1939.

Date: 1939 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Document Procurement

PERSONS IMPLICATED: ARITA (Foreign Minister 1939); HORINOUCHI (Ambassador to America 1939)

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Commercial relations

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Correspondence between Foreign Minister ARITA and Ambassador HORINOUCHI, in Washington, regarding abolition of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty, of which Japan was informed on 26 July 1939.

Analyst 2d Lt. Goldstein

Doc. No. 713

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 714

11 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Domei Times Yearbook, 1941

Date: 1941 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

File Section - I.P.S.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conditions of homeland.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The Domei Yearbook was published to convey a pretty fair idea of the general condition of this country in 1941 on the following items: Constitution; Imperial household; title and court rank; land and population; weather; politics; national defense; China affairs; diplomacy; finance; national economy; industries; foreign trade; communications and transportation; air service; labor problems; temples; education; science and publication; justice and its execution; police; society and social work; health and hygienics; arts; sports; country; Japanese dominions; overseas expansion; world; nations of the world; household knowledge; and social organizations.

Information on the China Incident (4 years of holy war; war outlook; diary of war; results of war; and home front installations).

A section on Foreign Affairs, discussing inter alia, Jap-German-Italian relations, and America's oppression of Japan.

Analyst It. Fred Uyehara

Doc. No. 714

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 715

11 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Miscellaneous File of Japanese Internal
Politics, Volume II

Date: January 1937 - 31 May 1938

Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Foreign Ministry through WDC

PERSONS IMPLICATED: SUGIYAMA and KONOYE Cabinet of June, 1937.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Agressive Warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Reports on newspaper editorials in reference to the Japanese
Diet and Cabinet. (January and February 1937)

Press comments on Japanese politics. Compiled by the Intelligence
Department of the Foreign Ministry. (13 February 1937)

Reports from Japanese consulates sending press comments on the
HAYASHI Cabinet. (1 June 1937)

Press comments on the dissolution of the Japanese Diet. (2 June 1937)

World-wide press comments on the result of the May 1937 election.
In connection with these comments, there is a secret telegram dated
25 May 1937 from the Chinese Expeditionary Force Chief of Staff to
the Assistant Minister of War advocating strict censorship of the
Domei News Company, which had been publishing reports about disputes

between Japanese political parties, about unfavorable internal conditions, labor disputes, labor shortages, raw material shortages, etc. The Chinese Expeditionary Force Chief of Staff remarked that articles such as these are a bad influence upon foreign countries, especially China.

Press comments on the resignation of the HAYASHI Cabinet. (June 1, 1937.

Press comments on the KONOYE Cabinet. (2 June, 1937)

Japanese Army's Five Year Plan. This Five Year Plan to place Japanese, Korean and Manchurian industries on a quasi-wartime basis was submitted by War Minister SUGIYAMA and was adopted by the KONOYE Cabinet on 17 June 1937. The Plan's principle objective was "the replenishment of armaments thought to be necessary in consideration of the situation at home and abroad." This plan was designed to increase Japan's production ten fold from 1937 to 1941 in the following industries: steel, automotive, petroleum, synthetic petroleum, electric, ship building, coal, alcohol, etc. Estimated cost of subsidies was 17,000,000,000 yen (17 billion) to be paid by the Japanese Government.

Some of the policies to be put into effect were: (Only important ones are listed)

I. Financial Policy

1. The Bank of Japan will handle industrial financing.
2. The Bank of Japan's bond issue will be increased thirteen fold and the Bank will be given property rights.

II. Trade and Foreign Exchange Policy

1. The Trade Ministry will be set up.
2. A national trading corporation will be established which will handle items pertaining to national defense.
9. The Trade Ministry will be given the right to control customs. Between Japan and Manchuria a "most favored" clause will be established.
14. Establishment of a 500 million yen credit from the United States, England or Germany.

IV. Industrial Control Policy

2. The Industrial Control Bureau will be enlarged.
6. Corporations producing iron, petroleum, coal, electric power, aluminum and magnesium to be firmly managed.
7. Adoption of corporal punishment into penal regulations covering important industries.

VII. Communication and Transportation Policy

2. Railways in Japan, Korea and Manchuria to be made main lines, with double tracks. Freight rates for important industries to be reduced.
5. A Central Aviation Technical Office will be established.

VIII. Standard of Living Policy

1. Fair distribution of income to various classes of people.
2. Dispersion of industries to various regions.

X. Reforms in Executive Organs

1. Establishment of a State Bureau.
2. Establishment of a Bureau of General Affairs (to put the plan into effect).
3. Establishment of a Ministry of Foreign Trade.
4. Establishment of a Ministry of Air Navigation.
5. Establishment of a Ministry of Public Health.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 716

6 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Statements by Japanese Govt, and
Lectures by Premier Prince KONOYE

Date: 1940 on Original (x) Copy () Language:

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (aslo WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry Office, the Reports Board

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:
Aggressive Warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Declarations by the Govt. and Prince KONOYE as to
fundamental national policy, 1 Aug 1940, (pp.3,6);
Broadcast on the "grave situation", 28 Sept 1940; Declaration
on the conclusion of the Sino-Jap treaty, 30 Nov 1940;
Administrative policy, in 76th Diet session, 21 Jan 1941;
Prince KONOYE on Legal Status of IRAA, 8 Feb 1941, (p.26);
joint declaration of China and Japan (KONOYE and Wang
Ching-Wei), 23 June 1941, (p.33); Govt. announcement of
important national policy, 2 July 1941, (p.45)

Analyst: Capt. Phelps

Doc. No. 716

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 717

6 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "Treatises on the Reform of State Structure". Compiled by Police Security Bureau, Peace Preservation Section.

Date: 1919, 1932, 1934 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KITA, Ikki; TACHIBANA, Kozaburo;
SUZUKI, Zenji.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:
Aggressive ideology

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS(with page references):

Material on:

Regarding the Japanese foreign policy. (p. 144)
TACHIBANA's physiocratis (p. 146 and onward)
Establishment of Greater East Asia (p. 169)
Military Organization (p. 426)
Foreign policy p. 446)

Analyst: Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 717

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 718

11 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: The Informational Liaison; a file of instructions, documents regarding the press censorship issued from various government offices to the Censorship Bureau of the Home Ministry, by which censorship officials inform the press how to treat the news matters, and decide to allow the press to make them public or not.

Date: From July, 1943 to April 1945

Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: The Home Ministry, Bureau of Police Affairs,
Intelligence Section.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: News censorship

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Instructions issued from the Chief of Archives and Documents Section, 27 Feb 1945: Since the article "That Has Become of the Forward Movement in the Government Offices" in the Yomiuri-Hochi might be intended to alienate the people from the officials, censors are requested to pay special attention to the newspaper firm and meet the situation properly thereafter.

Instructions issued from the Greater Asia Affairs Ministry, 17 March 1945: Concerning treatment of French Indo-China problems in the press, the press should stress the ardent, long cherished desire of the people of Indo-China to be independent. The press is not allowed to state the fact that Japan has established military administration there. It should not give the world an impression that Japan has had much to do with their independence.

Doc. No. 718

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 719

11 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Conditions of the Social Movements during 1933.

Date: 25 June 1934 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

File Section - IPS

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED: NISSHO, Inoue; GOTO, Eiham; AMANO; MAEDA;
YAMAGUCHI, Saburo; KANEDA, Kennosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Trial of Ketsumeidan (Blood League)
Plot; 5.15 Rebellion; Shimpeitai Rebellion, etc.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Material on the preliminary examination of NISSHO, Inoue and 14 others; the preliminary trial of GOTO, Eiham; the Shimpeitai Rebellion plot; the plot of KANEDA, Kennosuke to assassinate plutocrats; the attempt at civil war and the affair of Saitama Young Mens Voluntary Salvation; and assassination attempt of Baron Wakatsuki.

Analyst Lt. Fred Uyehara

Doc. No. 719

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 720

11 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Basic documents on the handling of news dispatches.

Date: 1941-1945 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Police Bureau, Home Office

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Publication of certain articles were controlled:

Struggle between Germany and Russia;
Agreement between Japan and France for defense of French Indo-China;
Military movements;
The Greater East Asia War;
Formation of new political association;
Military censorship; and
Standards of censorship.

Analyst Lt. Fred Uyehara

Doc. No. 720

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 721

11 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Criminal Code, Volume I

Date: Deleted Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable as of _____):

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Civil criminal code.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

In Chapter 3 (Articles 81-94) are crimes inducing foreign invasion, viz: crime for surrendering of war establishment or material to the enemy; crime for destroying of same; crime for surrendering war materials which the Empire does not use, or any material which it will use, to the enemy; crime of a spy or assisting a spy of the enemy; crime for giving benefit to the enemy or injuring the Empire's interest; and, crime of insulting a foreign country.

Analyst 2d Lt. Suzukawa

Doc. No. 721

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 722

11 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "Revised Secret Military Security Regulations"
by Minoo Hidaka

Date: 1942 Original (x)-Revised Edition Copy ()
Language: Japanese

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Not stated

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Jap Militarism.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

List of offenses in violation of the military security regulations,
in lieu of Army and Navy regulations passed since 13 August 1937.

Analyst Lt. Fred Uychara

Doc. No. 722

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 723

11 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "Secret Regulations Regarding Military Resources",
by HIDEAKA, Minoo

Date: 1940 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____;

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry, Foreign Affairs Section

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Not stated

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Jap militarism.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The author gives the laws and regulations of foreign countries for protection of secrets of military resources. The text of the Japanese law, and its enforcement regulations, are explained. The Japanese law was passed in 1899, and thoroughly revised August 13, 1937.

Analyst It. Fred Uyehara

Doc. No. 723

The Kungze

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 724

8 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Miscellaneous Files regarding
Administration of Manchuria and Mongolia.

Date: 1935-1936 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Center

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Document Procurement

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MINAMI, J., TANAKA (Chief of Japanese Army
Intelligence in Inner Mongolia 1936) MIYAZAKI ITAGAKI

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Aggressive Warfare in China.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document contains correspondence between Japanese Ambassadors in China to Foreign Minister HIROTA. The following excerpts show how the KWANTUNG Army acted without consulting the Japanese Foreign Office as to military moves in Inner Mongolia, Manchukuo and neighboring territories.

Cable No. 31 despatched by Ambassador Minami to the Foreign Minister Hirota on January 18, 1935.

A major unit of the combined infantry and cavalry forces under command of Sun Che-yuan invaded a point in the vicinity of Tatan in Fengloho province, Manchukuo (about 20 kilos east of Kugan) during the latter half of last year, and occupied various points of strategic vantage points nearby. The advance unit of Sun's forces which have encroached these areas, contains a major unit of police forces, accompanied by a crew of civil administrative personnel. (This Chinese invasion made the administrative activities of the Fengloho provincial government of Manchukuo entirely impossible to work.) In view of this development of situation, the Kwantung Army, through its detachment on the said theatre negotiated repeatedly with

Doc. No. 724

Page 1

the Chinese Central Government. As a result, the Chinese authorities, through Lt. Colonel Matsui of Japanese expeditionary force in China, gave us a promise to the effect that they will arrange to evacuate all their troops, police forces and civil administration corp, setting December 31st as deadline.

This notwithstanding, the Chinese failed to live up to the commitments and on top of this they sent on the 12th and 13th of January a reinforcement of cavalry, equipped with howitzers, to a nearby point of Cho-Ryo (about 10 kilos south-west of Tatan), and furthermore they strengthened their police forces. A company of their cavalry force on January 15th made advance up to the U-Dei River, and attacking the volunteer police unit there, kidnapped about 40 of them.

The Kwantung Army, as a consequence has, I understand, decided to take some drastic measure to oust the invading Chinese troops and other auxiliary units from the Manchukuo frontier, if necessary, with arms.

With regard to the present trouble, I understand that the army headquarters here will make public its statement through the evening papers of the 18th and some other means (as to the contents of such statement, please refer to the War Dept.). On the other hand, I notice "sensational" news given in the local paper, "Manchu Mainichi"; I am concerned if this news will be exaggerated to cause misunderstanding. Hence, I venture to cable you the foregoing. If you consider it advisable, you may cable to our major offices resident in Europe in this connection. Radiogram No. Ki-Mitsu-64 despatched by Okino, assistant naval attaché to the Japanese Embassy in Peking on May 30, 1935, addressed to the Vice-Minister of the Navy Dept., the Assistant Chief of Staff of the Fleet Operation H.Q. et al.

Major points of the discussion which I had on the 29th instant with Matsui, chief of the Military Intelligence Agent in Changchiakou are as follows:

1) As to the rumour that Sun is improving his attitude toward Japan, this may be defined to be no more than a superficial review. Rather we are contemplating to advance our maneuvering of control so as to get rid of Chanchiakou.

2) We are trying to oust Sun's forces which seem to be an obstacle for the activities of the military investigation corp of the Kwantung Army.

3) As to the question of motor-traffic between Kuulong and Changchiakou, our idea is to permit Kyobun Nara, a Japanese national (who is carrying on the business of Bunrin Yoko Co., of Peking) to operate this business, effective from next month. As regards the question of an airway to connect with the ground traffic, this cannot be realized yet due to the lack of airfields adequate for this purpose. We, however, will go into this matter further.

4) Inner Mongolian Autonomy General Meeting II was opened in the middle of this month at Pailingmiao under sponsorship of Prince Teh, and on this occasion a plan of civil culture and education was discussed and decided. However, the main objective of this meeting was simply to get the monthly drain from the Nanking Government of Chinese Yen 300,000.- increased by C.Y100,000. The Mongolian group is likely trying to persuade General Ho Ying-chin to take a post as the chief of the autonomy enlightenment section. Prospect of Ho's accepting such a post, however, seems to be unlikely.

Letter #Ko-ki-mitsu-322, dated July 6, 1935, written by N. Nakane, acting consul, in charge of the Japanese Consulate in Jehol, addressed to Japanese Ambassador in Changchun, J. Minami.

RE: PLAN OF THE MANCHURIAN AIRWAYS COMPANY
TO OPEN A NEW AIR ROUTE IN INNER MONGOLIA.

Concerning the intricacy of the steps taken by the Kwantung Army in proposing to put an aircraft at Prince Teh's disposal gratis, I wish you to refer to my Note #Ko-ki-mitsu dated the 7th instant, and would state in this connection that the real objective of the Manchurian Airways Company is to establish a sister company with a joint investment by Manchu and Mongolia of 3 million yen in alignment to the idea of the Kwantung Army, taking advantage of the occasion of the Army's supplying an airplane to the Mongolian prince as a gift. The proposed company is temporarily named as Manchu-Mongolia Airways Company and it is charged with the task of opening a net work of regular air routes with Jehol as its base, to cover a vast area, including, among others, Pailingmiao and Paotou, and eventually to extend its radius of service even to Sinkiang, Chinghai and Tibet. It is further reported that it has been decided to erect a number of sheds in Jehol by September this year, to house a large number of airplanes in conjunction with the forthcoming removal of the air field to cope with the proposed city planning.

The foregoing is a resumé of what I have learned from the chief of the Jehol Branch of the Manchukuo Airways Company in the conversation I had with him. The policy to get China plunged into an encirclement may be said to be what is universally advocated by the group of major officers of the Kwantung Army. When we look upon the above proposition in the light of the news concerning the steps taken by the Army in the direction of advancing amity with the Chinese South-West clique, which Major General Dohihara strongly supports, the current proposition seems to be a matter of major importance.

Cable despatched by the chief of staff of the Kwantung army on August 28, 1935, addressed to the assistant chief of the supreme headquarters of army staff, Tokyo.

In his letter dated August 12th addressed to the commander of the Kwantung army, Rikuro Takagi, advises us that he has approached the Japanese Embassy in China with the object of obtaining a permission from these authorities for the work of laying down a light railway tracks over the area extending between Kalgun and Tolun. As is further stated therein, he professes to have reached an understanding with Takasugi, deputy Ambassador in Peking and Kawagoye, consul-general in Tientsin, the chief of staff of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin, and Takahashi, military attaché resident in Peking, and in addition Takagi claims to have obtained an approval from the Chahar government in this connection. We, however, find this project to be quite contradictory to the maneuvering of our control over Mongolia, and we have an apprehension that regarding the Tolun problem in particular this would help open a road for the Chinese Central government and the Chahar Government to intervene our affairs. This is quite adverse to what we are going to put into action. In view hereof, we, the Kwantung Army, directed Takagi to drop this matter altogether, and wish you to take note of this.

Further, we should like to see that you instruct the Tientsin Army and the Military Attaché in Peking so that they will in an adequate manner keep the concerned Foreign Office authorities informed of the situation as outlined above and also of our desire that those who intend to promote whatever enterprises in the Chahar province in future are requested to apply to us in advance as to whether or not permit is available.

Cable #331:1, despatched on October 2, 1935 by Wakasugi, Secretary-General to the Japanese Embassy in Peking, addressed to the Foreign Minister, Hirota.

To sum up the latest development of the situation in this area, we may say that the basic idea of our Army is likely to eventually develop a federal autonomous State (virtually an independent state), which embraces the five provinces in North China, politically and economically separated from the bondage of the Nanking government, in consideration of the reasons connected with the national defense and also for bringing forth an economic block of Japan, Manchu and North China. The news given in the Tokyo paper, Asahi of September 25 issue concerning the statement of the Commander of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin presents a clear-cut review of the orientation of the Army's idea. The recent North China incident, the nomination of Shang Chen as the chief of the Hopei Provincial Government, the appointment of the commander of the garrison in the Peking-Tientsin area, the maneuvering of control over the Sensi and Suiyang provinces, all of which can be construed as being advanced in alignment to the above basic policy. As regards the investigation corp for investigation of Suiyang and Mingsia area, of which I reported to you in my previous cable No. 301, this investigation unit consists of 20 persons, some of whom are the Manchukuo government officials of Japanese nationality and at the same time are the civilian members of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin, while some other are the employees of the S.M.R. (this investigation corp has its seat of activities in Tientsin), and is assigned to the task of making investigation on policy matters with particular reference to such aspects as the question of self-ruling, international settlements, economic and financial problems (changeover and control of the custom duty collection), etc. to meet the development of the situation in the event of establishment of the North China Government. In addition, there is another investigation unit sponsored by the South Manchurian Railway, comprising a personnel of 30 technicians who are chiefly the South Manchurian Railway's employees and also concurrently the civilian members of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin (this investigation unit is assigned to the task of mainly investigating technical matters, and some of the crew have already started toward the furthestmost region, while the remainders are in a rush to reach Tientsin to get together. Further, the latter investigation unit is put under control of Lt. Colonel Hayashi, staff of the Tientsin Garrison and Nonaka who takes charge of the China affairs Section of the South Manchurian Railway Economic Investigation Board. These investigation corps may be said to have been brought into being to aid the Army's action in

carrying out the above policy. Of late, I have often been approached by Japanese government officials and industrialists who came over here from Manchuria and Korea on inspection tour of North China with queries as to the custom tariff independence in North China, and also with regard to the possibility of circulation of the Manchukuo government currency in North China. I take this as a reflection of the above policy.

Cable #331:2 despatched on October 2, 1935 by Wakasugi, Secretary-General to the Japanese Embassy in Peking, addressed to the Foreign Minister, Hirota.

In addition to the foregoing, the maneuvering for control over Mongolia by the Kwantung Army is now making a positive progress as the Consul in Kalgan and I myself reported to you repeatedly. We recall the fact that Major General Dohihara recently tripped back and forth between Changchiakou and Jehol, and that he met with the chief of the Chahar provincial government and Prince Teh. Doubtless he had a mission of leading the situation toward creation of a Mongolian autonomy. Further, to expedite the extension and strengthening of Japan's economic influence in the inner Mongolia, the Okura-Gumi Company, in compliance with the idea of the Kwantung Army, recently established a sister company named Daimo Koji (with its headquarters in Changchun devoting its attention to the business in Tolun and Changchiakou). This I take as another step designed for helping the aforementioned maneuvering for control.

As I have pointed out above, the far-reaching plan of the Army has been put into action and is now making a positive progress. We believe that this is the situation worthy of our closest scrutiny in order that we may be in a position to step forward in a consistent manner to meet whatever development it may assume in relation to the diplomacy of Japan over the whole area of China and also other territories as the Army's action develops further along its plan. In this connection, I should like you to consider what steps we, who are charged with the duties to take care of our foreign relations, have to take, and would appreciate your specific instructions so that we can attain some tangible effect out of our cooperation with the Army. I desire to have your guidance and enlightenment as to whether we have to give the Army our fullest support and cooperation, or whether we have rather to try to curb the Army's action, or whether for the time being we are to be content to leave the Army's action alone and stand by, keeping ourselves in the line of least resistance. On these points in particular, I desire to have your specific instructions.

Heretofore, the Army has been habitual not to confer with us in advance with regard to various plans of the Army and their relevant steps. Even at the moment when they put some of their plans into action the Army used to ignore us, giving us no formal advice whatever. Thus, to get us up to date, the only alternative steps open to us on not a few instances were to collect information by our own individual efforts. Naturally, to our regret it was extremely difficult if not entirely impossible to give the Army adequate aids or to keep surveillance over the Army's action. Under these circumstances it has been difficult for us to keep our dignity not only before the Chinese authorities but also before the Japanese as well as foreign nationals resident in our area. I regret this status as the man who shoulders the responsibility for Japan's diplomacy at this theatre. I wish to see that both our Tokyo headquarters and Changchun will go over this aspect so that some remedy can be brought forth soon.

Cable #409 (strictly confidential) despatched on May 7, 1936, by Ambassador Uyeda, addressed to Foreign Minister Arita.

According to the information furnished as strictly confidential by the Army, its maneuvering for control of Inner Mongolia seems likely to have made a marked progress, of late. During the period from the 11th to the 26th, Prince Teh held at Wuchumuchin, helped by General Li Ahon-hsin, Takutokupasapu, Wultao-ling and Tanaka, Chief of the Japanese Army Intelligence Agent, a so-called conference for the making of the Mongolian state, in which the delegates of the Mongolian Political Association, Sekirinkakuroku League, Chahar League, Wulunchapu League, Domoku Tokuki County Alashan, Koshin-ow County, Ikokusho League, Chinghai and outer Mongolia. The major problems which have been discussed by and passed through the said conference are as follows:

1) Proposition of founding a State which includes Inner and Outer Chinghais (but not including the four leagues which belong to Manchukuo).

2) Proposition of establishing a Monarchical State for the time being to be controlled temporarily by a political council.

3) Proposition of Mongolian State.

4) Proposition of creating a military government.

5) Proposition of closing a pact with Manchukuo for mutual aid.

6) Proposition of naming Prince Yun to the post of State Chief, Prince So and Prince Sha to the posts of Assistant State Chief respectively and nominating Prince Teh as the head of the Military Government.

Further, I understand that the Military Government has on the 1st inst. moved over to Tchw and started its administrative activities under the guidance of Japanese Advisers (copy of the Army's inner information with regard to this Subject has been forwarded to you per Miyazaki, Chief of the Cultural Section, who returned to Tokyo in the middle of this month). Whereas, the Kwantung Army was reluctant to send to the War Dep't. copy of the whole text of the foregoing in consideration of the status between it and the major authorities of the War Dep't., which please note.

Further, according to Tanaka, staff of the Kwantung Army, the pact for mutual aid between Manchu and Inner Mongolia is predicted to be closed toward the end of this month. Tanaka advises in this connection that if so desired, he can take with him by plane one person from our Embassy and one from the Foreign Dept. I should like you to give us instruction on this point.

We have to watch carefully how this pact, when it comes into being, would affect our international relations. As you are aware, the Army's maneuvering for control is being carried out secretly with strict care to check leakage. So far, thus, with regard to the holding of a conference for the making of a State, North China Daily News inserted in its issue of April 22nd a very brief news, while the Shanghai paper, Shanghai-Jiji publicized quite a vague news item in its April 30th issue. These are all, and there are no papers, which have reported correct news as to the contents of the said Conference. I understand that, as far as the Kwantung Army is concerned, after the signing of the pact, it intended to step further toward formal recognition of the Inner Mongolia within the year.

Cable #1130:1 despatched on December 12, 1936 by Ambassador Uyeda, addressed to the Foreign Minister, Arita.

Item 1:

Referring to my cable #1128, I have just learned from Sawada, Secretary-General of the Embassy, that on the day following my arrival to take over my office here, Imamura, the acting chief of the staff of the Kwantung Army called upon the Embassy, and intimated us, through Sawada, that the Army desires to get my cooperation to tide over the

consequences that confront them in relation to the Suiyang incident, and Inamura, at the same time, advised that he will have an opportunity to confer with us item by item after seeing how the situation will develop during next few days. Inamura, however, tripped over to Tokyo in a rush, and this matter has so far been left alone outstanding. On the other hand, on the 10th, Muto, staff member of the Kwantung Army H. Q., who had been temporarily sent to Mongolia to aid the Army staff member Tanaka who is on duty to control the Mongolian military government, called upon me. His visit, I understand, was initiated by the Chief of the Staff, Itagaki. Muto, on this occasion, explained to me about the status of our maneuvering in Inner Mongolia, and "admitted" that the recent action of the army in Inner Mongolia was rather hasty and untimely. He at the same time mentioned that in order to bring forth a remedial measure over the outcome in sight, the Kwantung Army is now inclined to favor the proposition of sending out a detachment at any moment of need. Muto went on to say that such being the case, Inamura recently tripped over to Tokyo, where he is still staying, with the object of reaching an understanding with Tokyo, and Muto wanted me to communicate with the Foreign Dept. so as to obtain consent from them in this connection.

Item 2:

On the 11th I was approached by the chief of staff, Itagaki with a similar request for my help, and he on this occasion stated that the Kwantung Army will arrange things so that the Jehol Army (comprising one brigade), combined with a mechanized force ready for advance movement, that at the time of sending forward this combat unit he will have this unit take a route so that it will not go through any points liable to cause international conflicts, and further that he will take all the necessary precautions to avoid a spontaneous clash with China, and so forth.

Cable #1130:2 despatched on December 12, 1936 by Ambassador Uyeda, addressed to the Foreign Minister Writa.

Item 3:

I then immediately called on the Commander and asked him about his idea in this connection. The Commander himself also urged that we can certainly not permit the intrusion of the Suiyan Chinese troops into Chahar, and that we must take some vigorous steps to thwart their advance; he further stated that the Kwantung Army has therefore been obliged to come to a decision for forwarding a portion of its forces to the scene of conflict with a

view to demonstrate the might of our arms in a conservative or rather in a minimum scale. With this purpose in view, he added, he is now trying to reach an understanding with Tokyo, and said that he will be happy if I also telegraph to the Foreign Minister and inform him of absence of difference at this end.

Item 4:

Under these circumstances, I tried to put before you my idea in my previous cable No. 1128. I am of the opinion that looked at from the view point of State's policy it would rather not be wise to denounce the action of the Army and pursue its responsibility for its conducts in the past, for if we try to check their action at this moment it would, I am afraid, only tend to provoke the Army so that they will return upon us a stiff repercussion, judging from what the Army has so far been habitual in their play; they would take arbitrary action rather than being conscientious, quite independent of the idea of Tokyo headquarters. The Army already "admits" its mistake and fiasco committed by themselves, and in face of this they approached us seeking our cooperation. In view hereof, I feel that it would be advisable to show the Army our collaborative attitude, and while on one hand we accept the situation as it is, that involves the despatch of a detachment, we might on the other hand take steps to diplomatically settle troubles whenever we happen to find a reason which would permit us to mediate between the Suiyan Chinese troops and the inner Mongolian forces. Thus, I believe that our steps would after all prove to be conducive to Japan's national policy if by showing the Army our wholehearted collaboration we succeed in getting the Army to improve its attitude so that in future they will not fail to approach us to reach a prior understanding whenever they happen to take action on whatever problems that will affect Japan's diplomacy.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 725

7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Original Bills of General Mobilization Notifications issued by the Government in 1941

Date: 1941 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: The 1st Division, 4th Department, Cabinet Information Board

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:
Steps in planning war of aggression

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This is a collection of the Original Bills of General Mobilization Notifications issued by the Government in 1941, placing under a ban various important problems, in order to carry out with the least friction both national and international policies for the successful prosecution of the war. All the notifications are issued in the name of the Chief of the Fourth Department of the Cabinet Information Board and are addressed to the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police, the respective Prefectural Governors, Governors-General of Korea, Formosa, Saghalien, and so on.

The contents of the bills, however, are of no particular importance to this section, except the announcement on MATSUOKA's visit to Germany and Italy, which is translated on a separate sheet.

Matters Concerning Foreign Minister MATSUOKA's Trip to Europe.

From: Chief of the 4th Department of the Cabinet Information Board

To : Police Chiefs, Prefectural Governors, Governor-Generals, etc.

Date: March 1, 1941

Articles concerning the object of Foreign Minister MATSUOKA's trip to Europe and the contents of his talks with the government authorities of various countries shall be limited to the respective announcements by this Board.

Foreign Minister MATSUOKA to Visit Germany and Italy

(Announced by the Cabinet Information Board)

Foreign Minister MATSUOKA will visit Germany and Italy in the near future to exchange congratulations in person with the leaders of the two countries on the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, but he has been too pressed by official business to carry it out.

It is expected that he will inspect the actual conditions of Europe.

Analyst: Yasunasa Yanazaki

Doc. No. 725
Page 2

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 726

7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Original Draft relating to News
Censorship issued by Home Ministry
Police Bureau, Censorship Section.

Date: 1941 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x) index only
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
1941

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:
Preparing for war of aggression

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

File No. 2, June 10, 1940: Government policy for re-
organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

File No. 23, Jan 26, 1941: Progress on conference for
arbitrating dispute between Thai land and French Indo-
China.

File No. 34, March 15, 1941: Progress of negotiations
supra.

File No. 36 March 6, 1941: Adjustment of diplomatic
organization by unifying Foreign Ministry and China Affair
Bureau.

Analyst: E. Jackson

Doc. No. 726

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 727

7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Monthly Reports of Police on
Foreigners-Feb. and March 1944

Date: 1944 Original ☐ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ NO ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ NO ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry Police Bureau
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry Police Bureau

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of PWs

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

P 8: American prisoner of war was told to stop eating coal tar and was beaten with a shovel by guard for his refusal- later he was sentenced to 2 year imprisonment by court martial.

Analyst: E.Jackson

Doc. No. 727

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 728 (SUPPLEMENT)

21 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: A collection of laws and Ordinances
in Existence Volume 6

Date: 1941 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: PW Penal Laws

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

TO SUPPLEMENT DOC # 728

Law's and ordinances concerning military affairs such as "Defence and seafight regulations", Ordinance concerning Army and Navy administrative divisions," "Fortress sector law," "Naval Harbor," "Martial Law, Requisition, Mobilization of Defense Workers," "Censorship and Investigation of Captured Equipment," "Military Training and Military Status," "Army Vehicles," "Prisoners of War," "Civilian Personnel Attached to the Army," "Military Band," "Japan Red Cross," and "Military Burial."

Under "Prisoners of War," the following particulars are given:

PENAL LAWS WITH REGARD TO PRISONERS OF WAR

ARTICLE I

The present laws apply to crime (s) committed by prisoner (s) of war.

ARTICLE II

Section I.

In case of violence or threat is committed by any party company, or group of individuals, the leader (s) shall be liable to capital punishment, or imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period. Others involved shall be liable to imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period or for not less than one year.

Section II.

Anyone preparing, plotting or conspiring for the purpose of committing the crime (s) mentioned in the preceding Section shall be liable to imprisonment or confinement for a definite period of not less than one year.

ARTICLE III

Section I.

Anyone killing or causing the death of any supervisor, guard or escort of prisoners of war shall be liable to capital punishment.

Section II.

Anyone preparing or causing any plot or conspiracy to be communicated, for the purpose of committing the crime (s) mentioned in the preceding Section shall be liable to imprisonment or confinement for a definite period of not less than two years.

ARTICLE IV

Section I.

Anyone inflicting injury on the person of any supervisor, guard or escort of prisoners of war, or committing any violence or making any threat against the afore-mentioned person (s) shall be liable to capital punishment, or imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period, or for a period of not less than two years.

Section II. In case of any of the afore-mentioned crime (s) are committed by any company, party, or group of individuals the leader (s) shall be liable to capital punishment, or

imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period. Others involved shall be liable to capital punishment, or imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period, or for not less than three years.

Section III.

Anyone causing the death of any person (s) resulting from the act (s) mentioned in the preceding two Sections shall be liable to capital punishment.

ARTICLE V

Section I.

Anyone resisting any order or command of any supervisor, guard or escort of prisoners of war, or disobeying any order or command of the aforementioned person (s) shall be liable to capital punishment, or imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period, or for not less than one year.

Section II.

In case any party, company, or group of individuals commit any act mentioned in the preceding Section, the leader (s) shall be liable to capital punishment, or imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period. Others involved shall be liable to capital punishment, or imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period or for not less than two years.

ARTICLE VI

Anyone insulting any supervisor, guard, or escort of prisoners of war in his or their presence, or by any overt manner commit any insult or act of disrespect, shall be liable to imprisonment or confinement for a period not exceeding five years.

ARTICLE VII

In case any escape is made by a party, company, or group of individuals, the leader (s) shall be liable to capital punishment, or imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period, or for not less than ten years.

Others involved shall be liable to imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period, or for not less than one year.

ARTICLE VIII

Anyone attempting to commit any crime mentioned in Section I, Article II; Section I, Article III; Section I and II, Article IV; and Article VII; shall be liable to punishment.

ARTICLE IX

Section I.

Anyone who, released on oath, breaks his oath, shall be liable to capital punishment, or imprisonment or confinement for an indefinite period or for not less than seven year

Section II.

Anyone who, released on oath, takes up arms in order to commit any act of resistance, shall be liable to capital punishment.

ARTICLE X

Anyone violating an oath not to escape shall be liable to imprisonment or confinement for a period of not less than one year. Anyone violating any other oath (s) shall be liable to imprisonment or confinement for a period not exceeding ten years.

ARTICLE XI

The leader (s) who form any party, company, or group of individuals, for the purpose of committing any act of insubordination, shall be liable to imprisonment or confinement for a period of not less than one year nor more than ten years. Others involved shall be liable to imprisonment or confinement for a period of not less than six months nor more than five years.

ARTICLE XII

Provisions given under Article VII shall not apply to any crime committed by anyone during his previous captivity, who again is taken as prisoner of war.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION

The present laws shall come into force on and after the day of promulgation.

Promulgated on the ninth day of March in the eighteenth year of Showa.

WAR PRISONER LABOR RULE (Page 606-607)

(Army Department Ordinance No. 22 dated 20 May 1943)

ARTICLE I

War prisoners (except officers) may be made laborers as stipulated in the rule unless otherwise prescribed by War Prisoners Despatch Rule. The kind of labor shall be decided upon according to their physical condition, ability and social standing in their own countries.

This rule shall also be applied to officers, who may be made laborers on their own initiative, without payment, however.

ARTICLE II

The prison's commandant is entitled to employ prisoners in his camp's enclosure.

ARTICLE III

The chief administrator of prisoners' camps (i.e. the army commander or the commander of the garrison headquarters) is entitled to make prisoners employed in army corps other than prisoners' camps. In this case it is necessary for him to get previous permission of the War Minister as to the number of men, place, hour, term and kind of labor, etc. However, in places outside the empire (i.e. outside Japan proper, Korea and Formosa) this permission is unnecessary. (It is only requested of him to submit prompt reports on the employed.....)

ARTICLE IV

In case of foregoing two articles, prisoners shall be paid by their camps.

ARTICLES V to VIII

Those outside the army wanting prisoners' labor shall have to submit a written application to the War Minister (within the empire) or the Chief Administrator (outside the empire) to get his permission.....

ARTICLES XIII to XVI

The above employer (of Art. V to VIII) shall have to give necessary guidance to the employed prisoners in accordance with instructions of the camp's commandant..... deliver monthly wages (Art. XIV).....submit monthly report (Art. XVI).....to the commandant.

ARTICLE XVII

The War Minister (within the empire) or the Chief Administrator (outside the empire) may withdraw his above permission if necessary

WAR PRISONER DESPATCH RULE

(Army Dept., Ordinance No. 58 dated 21 October 1942)

As against the War Prisoner Labor rule, it contains ~~more detailed~~ regulations as to despatch of prisoners outside the camp. No more.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 729

7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Pamphlet: Hurry the Attainment of
Imperial Restoration! A chance to
bring the Imperial Way to the World.

Date: 10 Sept 1938 Original () Copy () Language: Jap

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Item #12

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Restoration Society

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TANAKA, Kinzo

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Excerpts:

"In order to bring the Imperial Way to the World,
Japan must unite as one."

An attack on Prince KONOWE-telling him to take more
positive action against the USSR, Britain and France. No
mention of U.S.

Make military preparations, raise the national spirit.

Whole pamphlet is a fiery, jingoistic tract.

Analyst: Lt. Condr. Huggins

Doc. No. 729

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 730

7 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File of official German-Japanese
Correspondence

D

Date: 10 Apr 1940-23 Dec 1943 Original (x) Copy ()
Has it been translated? No Language: Jap and German
Has it been photostated? No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Foreign Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TOJO, Shigenori, TOYODA, Teijiro (Foreign
Minister on 26 Aug 1941

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Conspiracy for aggressive warfare

Violations of Rules of Land Warfare (Breach of Neutrality

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This file contains among others a German verbal note,
dated 26 August 1941 requesting transmission of 24 pouches
of secret documents from the German Embassy in Tokyo to
the German Embassy in Rio de Janeiro;

Notification of the Japanese Government of German
diplomatic actions in other countries (e.g. Norway);

Correspondence from the Bolivian Military Attache
in Berlin and the German Minister in Bolivia regarding
overthrow of the Bolivian Government;

Verbal note regarding an official badge for
registered Germans in Japan etc.

Analyst: K. Steiner

Doc. No. 730

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 731

Date March 9, 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File of Important Documents File No. 1
(Classified Secret)

Secretariat of the President of the Information Bureau

Date: From 1940 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese
To 1945

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Archives and Document Section, the President's
Secretariat of the Information Board

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Plotting war of aggression

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

A detail information on the organization and functioning of the Information Board, the connection of the board with the ministries and the Military Headquarters. Also on control of national thought, press, broadcast, cinema, and national movements in connection with the Information Board. The survey traces Japan's internal preparation for war from Jan. 1941 to 1945.

Analyst E. Jackson

Doc. No. 731

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 732

Date March 9, 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature:

Diary of Censorship Section

Date: May & June Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap
1943

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Files Section, JPS

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Police Bureau, Dept. of Interior, & 4th Division
of Intelligence Bureau

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TOJO, SEIGEMITSU, YARGAS

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

War of aggression

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Instructions issued to newspapers and other publications by the Intelligence Bureau, and records controlling news releases on Government plans, executions, and various announcements made by the Imperial Headquarters (Dai Hon Ei) concerning war results and movements of noted persons.

Authentic information as to dates of movements of government high officials and high ranking military personnel, and dates on which various government announcements and speeches had been made by Premier, Ministers, and members of the Diet.

Doc. No. 732

Page 1

The Vargas appointment of 404 committeemen who served in the Cabinet and in the various departments of the ministries, with investiture held in the Imperial Palace, appointed for consolidating war functions, etc., can be found in the newspaper cuts attached in this Diary.

Speeches and announcements made by officials, and their movements are found.

- (1) A summary of Tojo's speech to the public (May 6).

He has confidence in defeating U.S.A. and Britain, not letting them lay hands on Asia again. He announces that Japan is preparing to take the great offensive and closes his speech promising the Philippines independence in the near future.

He says that the purpose of the Greater East Asia War is to defeat America, Britain, and the Dutch, and to establish permanent peace in Asia. He alludes to the point that America had been making the Philippines her base for invading Asia.

His speech at the banquet in Manila was the same as the one he made to the public.

- (2) Governor Varga's responding speech expressed his thanks to Japan for releasing Filipinos from the restraint of America, and for rescuing them from America's exploitation. In order to achieve the purpose of the war, the Filipinos will offer every material and spiritual assistance.

- (3) The Premier's speech at the Diet.

He announces Japan's confidence of victory and the construction policy of the co-prosperity sphere. In his speech he reproaches the U.S.A. and Britain for disturbing peace everywhere and trying to involve the neutral powers in war.

- (4) Shigemitsu's explanatory speech.

In his speech he impeached the American, Britain and Dutch policy toward Asia, saying that their policy was always exploitation, blockade and monopoly. That the whole world will surely understand the righteousness of their constructive policy and their enemies will also submit.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 733

Date March 12, 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Original Documents Pertinent to
Precautions on Articles to be Published
During 1940. Filed by the Library
Division of the Police Bureau; Home
Ministry

Date: 1940 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page reference):

Shows general suppression of information on the China incident and on Japan's preparation for war during 1939-40. It shows the careful propaganda build-up Japan and her official government made to prepare the people to accept militarism and armageddon.

Analyst: E. Jackson

Doc. No. 733

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 734

Date 12 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Foreign Affairs Monthly Report

Date: Dec. 1942 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

File Section IPS

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Treatment of PW's

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Foreign Affairs Monthly Report for December of 1942. Items of interest are, State of Conditions in Internment Camps, Movements (or Transfers) of Women Internees (page 2-6) and Employment of Prisoners of War (pp 76-81).

Prisoner's place of employment and employer given on pages 76 to 78.

Analyst Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 734

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 735

Date 12 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Lists of the Right Wing agitators
requiring special Investigation
(a) Nagano (b) Gifu (c) Yamagata
Prefectures - published by Home
Ministry

Date: Sept. 1936 Original () Copy () Language: Japanese

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

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Filing Section, IPS

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIME TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

(A) List of the Right Wing agitators requiring special Investigation
NAGANO Prefecture

Summary: The Right Wing movement to reorganize free Japan into the Militaristic state, became active after the Manchurian Incident throughout Japan. This list is compiled of names of Right Wing leaders and founders of the active agitators group organized by malcontents such as Veterans, Educators, and News reporters.

Chief Right Wing thoughts are as follows:

- (a) Nationalism (by Shin-Shu Gogun Doshi Kai)
- (b) National socialism (by KAGAKUSHA DOMEI)
- (c) Farmers self governing socialism

Analyst Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 735

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. 736

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature:

Directors of the Golden Pheasant Institute
Alumni of the Golden Pheasant Institute
Others

Date: None Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of 8 Jan. 1946.

File

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: G.P. Society

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

List of names, headed by Count SAKAI

Analyst Lt. Comdr. Huggins

Doc. No. 736

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 737

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Monetary Contributions (to the Golden Pheasant Society) - 1942

Date: Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Golden Pheasant Society

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

1. Biography of Count SAKAI, Tadamasa, head of GP Society
2. History & development of GP Society - used by SAKAI for soliciting contributions, as:

Mitsubishi ¥ 10,000

Mitsui Hoon (Gratitude) Society ¥ 6,000

Mitsubishi ¥ 10,000

History of the GP Society:

Monthly magazine: "Asiatic Philosophy Study"

Liaison with Agricultural Societies in Korea, Manchuria & China

Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Division within GP Society

Analyst Lt. Comdr. Huggins

Doc. No. 737

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 738

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Monetary Contributions (to the Golden Pheasant Society) 1931-1941

Date: Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of 8 Jan. 1946

File

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Golden Pheasant Society

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Infra

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Various contributions to the Society. Those over ¥ 10,000 as follows:

Sumitomo, Osaka	¥ 10,000
Mitsui, Tokyo	10,000
Mitsubishi	30,000 - by Baron Iwasaki
Harada Benevolent Foundation	10,000
" " "	10,000
Mitsubishi	10,000
"	10,000
Harada Benevolent Society	10,000

etc.

Mitsui, Mitsubishi, etc., make periodic contributions.

Analyst Lt. Comdr. Huggins

Doc. No. 738

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 739

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: The Significance of the National Movement
for Clarification of the Holy War.

Date: a) Dec. 1940 Original (x) Copy () Language:
b) Jan. 1941

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Headquarters of National Movement for Clarifi-
cation of the Holy War (Tokyo)

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Editor: Toshihisa Mochiwo

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Ultra-nationalism

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Stressing the necessity of reconstructing the world by
propagating the "Japanese way" throughout the world ("hakko ichiu")
(p.1), give "divine inspiration" as the reason for the Tripartite
Pact and as a basis for the war.

Advocates destruction of liberalism, individualism, socialism,
etc., as evils, and propagates abolition of constitutional government
("Showa Restoration"); and all parties, as well as freedom of speech
(p. 22). Favors the I.R.A.I. (Taisei Yoku San Kai)

NOTE: Copies, marked a) and b) are identical, except that in b), a
section dealing with Soviet Russia, is deleted (p. 7 and 8)

Analyst 2nd Lt. Steiner

Doc. No. 739

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 740

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Pamphlet: The (Proposed) Tri-Partite Alliance

Date: July 1939 Original () Copy (x) Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Kakumeiso - (The Cry of the Crane Club)

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Membership of Kakumeiso

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Ultra-nationalism

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The thesis of the pamphlet is this: Japan should sign a tri-partite alliance to guarantee the national destiny of the nation and the achievement of co-prosperity sphere ideals.

The pamphlet discusses the pros and cons of the proposed alliance and the motives of the proponents (militarists) and opponents (industrialists) of the alliance.

A precise and succinct statement of the ideals of Japan in pre-war days and is a typical nationalist group publication.

Analyst W. Matteson

Doc. No. 740

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 741

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Man and Buddha. - (The mission of the Japanese; the powers that use China as a puppet)

Date: April 1939 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

OCCIO

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Headquarters of Koyasuko (Buddhist Sect) -
Priest: Zuken Yamacka

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Baron Seijun INOUE, Member of the House of Peers

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Ultra-nationalism

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The pamphlet, written by Baron INOUE, Seijun, contains ultra-nationalistic propaganda ("Japan's divine mission - to enlighten the world, esp. U. S., England, China, and Soviet Russia") and anti-semitic propaganda.

Potentially of interest only in view of its author and publishers.

Analyst 2nd Lt. Steiner

Doc. No. 741

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 742

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: The meaning of the War and the Mission of
the Konoye Cabinet Kahnmei Pamphlet 8

Date: 1938 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: OCCIO

PERSONS IMPLICATED: House of the Cry of the Crane

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Ultra-nationalism

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Praises the Japanese military, declares: "The Manchurian Incident is the beginning of the building of a Great Asia under the Japanese Imperial Navy and to a true peace for the world."

Predicts that the Manchurian Incident will extend to a world war.

Declares that Japan and Russia cannot exist together.

"Japan has all odds on her side". Wants to increase militarism.

Analyst 2nd Lt. Steiner

Doc. No. 742

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 743

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Great Imperial Principle Society
Proclamation

Date: 1 Jan 1940 Original () Copy (x) Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Great Imperial Principle Society

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TAKEMOTO, Shinichi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Ultra-nationalism

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references); Excerpts

1. We believe the origin of Japan and its national structure to be infinitely superior to that of any foreign nation, etc.
2. We, believing in the Imperial Way, have no fear and will die for this principle, etc.

Rest of proclamation follows same line.

Note the date.

NB: The members of this society and the Restoration Alliance Society are, generally speaking, the same.

Analyst Lt. Comdr. Huggins

Doc. No. 743

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 744

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: (Tokyo) City Political Restoration Alliance
Principles of the Alliance.

Date: Sept 1939 Original () Copy (x) Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of 10 Jan 1946:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TAKEMOTO, Shinichi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Ultra-nationalism

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Relevant Points:

1. Do away with TANOMOGI, Keikichi, the anti-military mayor.
2. Do away with "Boss" politics.
3. Do away with liberalism and democracy.
4. Immediate political restoration (in other words, fascist rule).

Analyst Lt. Comdr. Huggins

Doc. No. 744

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 745

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Pamphlet of Restoration Alliance Society

Date: 1942 et al Original () Copy (x) Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of 10 Jan 1946

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Restoration Alliance Society

PERSONS IMPLICATED: cf complete list infra

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Ultra-nationalism

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

These pamphlets are inflammatory and ultra-nationalistic writings which, inter alia, openly advocate war by Japan. "In Japan pro-British groups with a singularity of purpose serve as puppets for the advancement of white race imperialism---- These pro-British groups must be suppressed." "At this juncture Japan must by all means recognize its right to wage war and an attack on British installations in the far-East would render these installations ineffective. From the military point of view this would be a most effective measure; from the diplomatic point of view it would be a victory; from the national point of view (i.e., the establishment of a new social order in Japan) it would serve the purpose. War with England and Russia is absolutely essential."

The officials of the Restoration Alliance Society are as follows:
Standing Executive Committee

KATO, Yoshiichi
TSURUOKA, Sukemichi
WADA, Shin
TAKAHASHI, Ikunosuke
MORIKAWA
OBARA, Choshiro

Standing Executive Committee (Cont'd)

AIDA, Den
TAKAHASHI, Ichiro
NOMURA, Kinji
HORINO, Okishi
SHIMAHARA, Kazuo

Headquarters Record Section

SASE, Hideo
AKIYAMA, Rin
MORIKAWA, Matsutaro
KOSUGE, Hajime

Board of Trustees

KUMEGAWA, Gentaro
FUKADA, Ginjiro
UEMATSU, Gengo
MITSUO, Kanae
SAKATA, Kotaro
EBINE, Shitoshi

Executive Committee

ABE, Koiki
TAKUCHI, Yoshio
MINOMURA, Takuo
NIZUMA, Rikimaru
OKAMOTO, Takeshi
KONNO, Osamu
KANEMITSU, JUN
WATANABE, Shunzan
OKAMOTO, Tsunec
NAGATO, Tetsuyuki
USAMI, Toji
OKULO, Isamu
NAITO, Masami
HONDA, Burao
NISHINARI, Tomoji
MIZUTA, Inashiro
INO, Iwao
OTSUKI, Kanichi

Executive Committee - Cont'd

MATSUMURO, Sadao
CASHIIDE, Tsuyokichi
MATSUMOTO, Katsumi

Municipal Committee

Chairman	- TAKEMOTO, Shinichi
Chairman of the Investigation	TAKAHARA, Asaichi
Vice Chairman of Investigation Comm.	SHIMAHARA, Kazuo
"	WADA, Shin
"	KATO, Yoshiichi
"	MORIKAWA, Matsutaro
"	TAKEUCHI, Yoshio

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 746

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Report of the Restoration Alliance

Date: 21 Feb 1940 Original () Copy (x) Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Restoration Alliance Headquarters

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TAKEMOTO

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Ultra-nationalism

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Excerpts:

We hold our national character to be omnipotent,
and state our principle to be the propagation of
the Imperial Way to the whole world. Etc.

Analyst Lt. Condr. Huggins

Doc. No. 746

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 747

Date 13 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Rules of the Great Imperial Principle Society

Date: 1 Jan 1940 Original () Copy (x) Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Ultra-nationalism

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Excerpts: This society is made up of those willing to die for the Imperial Principle.

The aim of this Society is to strengthen the nation and the national spirit through the Imperial Principle, etc.

Analyst Lt. Comdr. Huggins

Doc. No. 747

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 749

Date 13 March 1946 -

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Official Weekly published by the Information Board from July 3 - Dec. 25, 1940

Date: Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The important points in this file are as follows:

1. Members of the Kameye Cabinet
2. Matters to be considered in the Formation of the New National Structure and the personal histories of the arrangement committed are given in detail.
3. The New National Structure aims at constructing a higher national military system. In doing this it is necessary to establish a new structure in almost every phase of life such as politics, education, economy, etc.
4. The conclusion of the treaty of Japan, Germany and Italy.
5. Concerning the national movement of assisting the Throne.
6. The strengthening of general mobilization to be prepared for the worst.

Analyst 2nd Lt. Suzukawa

Doc. No. 749

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 750

Date 14 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Service Diary, censorship section of Home Ministry.

Nature: Reports and newspaper cuttings.

Date: Jan., Feb. 1943 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

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

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: STAHLER; TSUBOGAMI; YOSHIZAWA; Wang CHING-WEI; TOJO; KIMURA; Col. YAHAGI

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Aggressive warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Public statement of Stahlmer, 5 Jan. 1943; report of Tsubogami, Ambassador to Thailand; Yoshizawa, extraordinary ambassador to French Indo-China; press control re Japan's new policy toward China; statement of Wang Ching-Wei; Tojo's speech to the Diet; speech of Vice War Minister KIMURA; Navy report on administration in South Seas; speech of Col. Nakao YAHAGI, Chief of Report Section.

Analyst Lt. Uyehara

Doc. No. 750