

OKAWA

Particulars are on p. 334 of the Summary. Additional documents are Exhibits 2177A-2184, 2331.

The main case against him is that he was one of the originators of the pernicious ideas which gave birth to the conspiracy and took a lead by speech and writing in popularising them.

Exhs. 2179A and 2180A show that as early as 1925 and 1926 he was preaching a war between East and West, denouncing the League of Nations and the Anglo-Saxon races, and calling upon Japan to arouse Asia against them.

Later in Exh. 2181A, published in 1939, he explains that the foundation of Manchukuo was merely the beginning of the Greater East Asia plan, and roused a great nationalistic spirit in Japan, and welcomes the victories following the Marco Polo Incident. In spite of the assistance of England, France and the U.S.S.R. to China, Japan must use irresistible force over a long period to establish the New Order.

In Exh. 2182A, published in 1943, he lauds the ideas of a former writer who foresaw Japan "ruling over the foundation of the world", advocating that she should absorb China first, then Siam and India, the whole area of the South Seas, the Philippines, opposing Britain, and obtaining the control of the Islands in the Indian Ocean and French Indo-China. He refers to a number of former writers who had preached similar ideas. He then describes at length and with enthusiasm the development of the Manchurian and Chinese aggressions, and traces it as the precursor of the Pacific War, maintaining that the most important thing for Japan is to complete the subjugation of China.

In Exh. 2183A he approves of the same writer's view that the maritime provinces of Siberia must be occupied against Russia and the South Sea Islands against England.

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In the evidence which he gave at his trial in September 1934 for his part in the various plots of 1931-2 he boldly justifies his actions and gives a description of the parts played by himself, the accused Hashimoto, Itagaki, Dohihara, Koiso and others in those plots and in the Manchurian affair with which he says they were linked, and of the propaganda he had carried on at public meetings as well as by writing in their support. He also explains in detail the ideas, similar to those above-mentioned, which they were advocating (Exhs. 2177A, 2178A). He also put in a document (Exh. 2178B) describing his work as Director of the East Asia Research Institute of the South Manchuria Railway, a post he appears to have occupied throughout the period of the Indictment except when in prison as a result of this trial, carrying on an elaborate propaganda to stir up the Japanese people to take action in Manchuria, in cooperation with the chiefs of the Kwantung Army.

He was thus both a thinker, a propagandist and an active plotter.

We submit that he was one of those responsible for this conspiracy and all its results.