

"General Records Book from
the Bank of Japan."
Ledger of the Locality of Goods Controlled
and Entrusted to the Government

Unissued war notes				In the main bank			
:	:	:	In	:	Out	:	:
:Date	:Note	:Number	Sum	:Number	Sum	:	:

(The above is the heading on each and every page of this book)

Pages of Original Book	Date 1941	Amount Received ¥	Labelled 1941 Issue, Military Currency
1	(20 June 1941	5,000,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 10
	(30 June 1941	5,000,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 10
	(12 Nov. 1941	12,000,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 10
	(22 Nov. 1941	12,000,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 10
3	(10 June	2,000,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 5
	(20 June	2,500,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 5
	(30 June	2,500,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 5
	(12 Nov.	5,500,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 5
	(22 Nov.	5,500,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 5
5	(31 May	500,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 1
	(10 June	500,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 1
	(20 June	500,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 1
	(12 Nov.	1,000,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 1
	(22 Nov.	1,500,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 1
	(6 Dec.	1,000,000	"Ha-go" ¥ 1
7	(23 May	500,000	"Ha-go" 50 sen
	(30 May	500,000	"Ha-go" 50 sen
	(8 Nov.	750,000	"Ha-go" 50 sen
	(15 Nov.	750,000	"Ha-go" 50 sen
	(24 Nov.	750,000	"Ha-go" 50 sen
9	(8 Nov.	300,000	"Ha-go" 10 sen
	(13 Nov.	300,000	"Ha-go" 10 sen
	(17 Nov.	300,000	"Ha-go" 10 sen
	(20 Nov.	300,000	"Ha-go" 10 sen
	(1 Dec.	300,000	"Ha-go" 10 sen
	(5 Dec.	300,000	"Ha-go" 10 sen
10	(4 Nov.	150,000	"Ha-go" 5 sen
	(8 Nov.	150,000	"Ha-go" 5 sen

Pages of
Original Book

Date
1941

Amount Received
¥

Labelled 1941 Issue.
Military Currency

11	(13 Nov.	30,000	"Ha-go"	1 sen
	(17 Nov.	30,000	"Ha-go"	1 sen
	(19 Nov.	20,000	"Ha-go"	1 sen
	(2 Dec.	30,000	"Ha-go"	1 sen
	(5 Dec.	30,000	"Ha-go"	1 sen
13	(31 July	5,000,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 10
	(5 Aug.	4,500,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 10
	(28 Aug.	500,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 10
	(24 Oct.	6,000,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 10
	(30 Oct.	6,000,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 10
	(6 Nov.	2,100,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 10
	(26 Nov.	5,010,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 10
	(27 Nov.	990,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 10
	(5 Dec.	6,000,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 10
15	(10 July	2,000,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 5
	(21 July	2,500,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 5
	(31 July	2,000,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 5
	(23 Aug.	500,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 5
	(25 Oct.	2,500,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 5
	(30 Oct.	3,000,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 5
	(6 Nov.	1,050,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 5
	(27 Nov.	3,000,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 5
	(5 Dec.	2,500,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 5
17	(1 July	500,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 1
	(10 July	500,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 1
	(21 July	500,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 1
	(25 Oct.	1,000,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 1
	(31 Oct.	1,500,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 1
	(6 Nov.	450,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 1
	(20 Nov.	544,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 1
	(27 Nov.	656,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 1
	(5 Dec.	1,300,000	"Ni-go"	¥ 1
19	(10 July	500,000	"Ni-go"	50 sen
	(21 July	500,000	"Ni-go"	50 sen
	(24 Oct.	500,000	"Ni-go"	50 sen
	(28 Oct.	500,000	"Ni-go"	50 sen
	(31 Oct.	500,000	"Ni-go"	50 sen
	(6 Nov.	500,000	"Ni-go"	50 sen
	(24 Nov.	750,000	"Ni-go"	50 sen
	(29 Nov.	750,000	"Ni-go"	50 sen
21	(21 Oct.	200,000	"Ni-go"	10 sen
	(23 Oct.	300,000	"Ni-go"	10 sen
	(27 Oct.	300,000	"Ni-go"	10 sen
	(29 Oct.	300,000	"Ni-go"	10 sen
	(30 Oct.	100,000	"Ni-go"	10 sen

<u>Pages of Original Book</u>	<u>Date 1941</u>	<u>Amount Received ¥</u>	<u>Labelled 1941 Issue, Military Currency</u>
	(4 Nov.	300,000	"Ni-go" 10 sen
	(5 Nov.	200,000	"Ni-go" 10 sen
	(22 Nov.	200,000	"Ni-go" 10 sen
	(25 Nov.	200,000	"Ni-go" 10 sen
	(27 Nov.	300,000	"Ni-go" 10 sen
23	(25 Oct.	50,000	"Ni-go" 5 sen
	(30 Oct.	100,000	"Ni-go" 5 sen
	(4 Dec.	150,000	"Ni-go" 5 sen
24	(22 Oct.	20,000	"Ni-go" 1 sen
	(25 Oct.	30,000	"Ni-go" 1 sen
	(30 Oct.	30,000	"Ni-go" 1 sen
	(22 Nov.	30,000	"Ni-go" 1 sen
	(27 Nov.	30,000	"Ni-go" 1 sen
	(29 Nov.	20,000	"Ni-go" 1 sen
55	(6 Oct.	20,000,000	"Ho-go" ¥ 10
57	(- 8 Oct.	9,500,000	"Ho-go" ¥ 5
59	(14 Oct.	1,000,000	"Ho-go" ¥ 1
	(16 Oct.	2,000,000	"Ho-go" ¥ 1
	(20 Oct.	1,000,000	"Ho-go" ¥ 1
61	(14 Oct.	1,000,000	"Ho-go" 50 sen
	(20 Oct.	500,000	"Ho-go" 50 sen
	(21 Oct.	1,000,000	"Ho-go" 50 sen
63	(8 Oct.	200,000	"Ho-go" 10 sen
	(11 Oct.	300,000	"Ho-go" 10 sen
	(14 Oct.	100,000	"Ho-go" 10 sen
	(15 Oct.	300,000	"Ho-go" 10 sen
	(16 Oct.	100,000	"Ho-go" 10 sen
65	(20 Oct.	60,000	"Ho-go" 5 sen
	(21 Oct.	90,000	"Ho-go" 5 sen
67	(16 Oct.	20,000	"Ho-go" 1 sen
	(20 Oct.	30,000	"Ho-go" 1 sen

Jukichi Sato

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 9016B

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Otoo Fujii hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Bank of Japan in the following capacity; Chief of Treasury Dep't. and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1-89 pages, dated June 20, 1941 - Apr. 1, 1942 and described as follows: "Record of Locale of Articles Entrusted for Custody by the Government".

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the Bank of Japan.

Signed at Tokyo on this 24 day of June, 1946.

/s/ O. Fujii
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: T. Nakajima

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 9016B

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Bank of Japan in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this 24 day of June, 1946.

Signed at Tokyo on this 24 day of June, 1946

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan

NAME

/s/ O. Fujii

Signature of Official

Witness:

A. R. Joyce

B

Investigator
Official Capacity
I.P.S.

Witness: T. Nakajima

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Sueo YAMANOUCHI, certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Member of the Liaison Office, Imperial Finance Ministry. I further certify that the monetary engraving plates of the currencies of the following denominations, which were delivered to the International Prosecution Section, SCAP, on 27 September 1946, were manufactured on the dates as indicated and by the order of Shimpei TAKEUCHI, Director of the Financial Division, Ministry of Finance.

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Date</u>
10 Gulden	29 March 1941
5 Gulden	29 March 1941
1 Gulden	29 March 1941
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gulden	29 March 1941

It is further certified that the attached specimens are samples of the notes printed from the above mentioned plates.

/s/ SUEO YAMANOUCHI (SEAL)
Sueo YAMANOUCHI

Signed and sworn to before Richard H. Larsh and John A. Curtis, 2nd Lt, MI, Investigators, International Prosecution Section, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, on this 10th day of October 1946.

/s/ RICHARD H. LARSH
RICHARD H. LARSH

/s/ J. A. CURTIS 2d Lt.
JOHN A. CURTIS
2nd Lt, MI

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that the monetary engraving plates mentioned above were delivered to me by the Japanese Finance Ministry on 27 September 1946.

/s/ RICHARD H. LARSH
RICHARD H. LARSH

855

DOC. NO. 9028B

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Sueo YAMANOUCHI, certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Member of the Liaison Office, Imperial Finance Ministry. I further certify that the monetary engraving plates of the currencies of the following denominations, which were delivered to the International Prosecution Section, SCAP, on 27 September 1946, were manufactured on the dates as indicated and by the order of Shimpei TAKEUCHI, Director of the Financial Division, Ministry of Finance.

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Date</u>
10 Pesos	16 September 1941
5 Pesos	16 September 1941
50 Centavos	16 September 1941
10 Centavos	16 September 1941
5 Centavos	16 September 1941
1 Centavo	16 September 1941

It is further certified that the attached specimens are samples of the notes printed from the above mentioned plates.

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Sueo YAMANOUCHI

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5 Pesos	16 September 1941
50 Centavos	16 September 1941
10 Centavos	16 September 1941
5 Centavos	16 September 1941
1 Centavo	16 September 1941

/s/ RICHARD H. LARSH
RICHARD H. LARSH

It is further certified that the attached specimens are samples of the notes printed from the above mentioned plates.

DOC. NO. 9028B

/s/ SUEO YAMANOUCHI (SEAL)
Sueo YAMANOUCHI

② I shall withdraw that question 865
I put a final simple question.
"object"

Doc. No. 1570

Page 1.

Well "direction too late"
K - I shall withdraw question
W - does not think there is any doc re total
W - too busy w/ practice & to do research."

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

? Did report given to Govt a Cabinet - no - never,
only on lower - cost etc report
Q I shall expect my question
A Do you wish me to answer

April, 1941 / Showa 16/

① Please repeat Question

OUTLINE OF

no direction FUNDAMENTAL NATIONAL POLICIES
ever given by Govt.
"24"

Planning Board

① no thesis

"Just Patward done by students"

"Prime min. not interested at all" - although P.M.
is listed - he took no interest, may have attended opening
or graduation -

W It is surprising that the authors should be talking
about students who are taken - Admin - officials of Govt Dept,
take the secret service students "judges of the 2nd Tokyo Court."
Weyne Home & Ed. mention

I think he has tested our credibility to the utmost.
W colleague also (What was average age of the students
around 32-33 - (Jun. Sect - from men)

W Judges -

Expt Judges in Japan selected from young men at not from
among men of great seniority.

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1. Outline of Fundamental National Policies.
(Decided by the Cabinet on July 26, 1940 /Showa 15/
Outline of Fundamental National Policies
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2. Outline for the establishment of territorial planning.
(Decided by the Cabinet on September 24, 1940 /Showa 15/
On setting up the territorial plan (Published in the papers on
September 24, 1940 /Showa 15/ /areas.
3. Outline for the Economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China.
(Decided by the Cabinet on October 3, 1940 /Showa 15/
Outline for the Economic Construction of Japan, Manchukuo and
China (published in the papers)
4. Outline for the establishment of a new labor structure.
(Decided by the Cabinet on November 8, 1940 /Showa 15/
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(Published in the papers on November 8, 1940 /Showa 15/
5. Outline for the establishment of a new economic structure
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6. Outline for the establishment of a population policy
(Decided by the Cabinet on January 22, 1941 /Showa 16/
Outline for the establishment of a population policy
(Published in the papers on January 22, 1941 /Showa 16/
7. Outline of Communications Policy
(Decided by the Cabinet on February 14, 1941 /Showa 16/
Outline of Communications Policy
(Published in the papers on February 14, 1941 /Showa 16/
8. Joint Economic Council for Japan, Manchukuo and China
(Decided by the Cabinet on February 25, 1941 /Showa 16/
Joint Economic Council for Japan, Manchukuo and China
(Published in the Papers, on February 25, 1941 /Showa 16/

13

She nu

Fundamental State Policy Decided by the Cabinet
(* * * July 26, 1940 /Showa 15/

The world now faces a great historic turning point. It is about to see new politics, new economics, and a new culture created and perfected on the basis of the creation and development of several groups of nations. Our Empire also faces a great trial unprecedented in her history. At this time, if we ^{truly} intend to push through the national policy of our Empire based on the lofty spirit that founded the nation, it is urgently necessary that we grasp the essential tendencies of world development; fundamentally reform all our policies; surmount all obstacles and make every effort to achieve the perfection of our national defense system. Accordingly the essence of fundamental state policy has been decided as follows:

The Fundamental State Policy

1). Fundamental Measures.

The fundamental policy of our Empire lies in bringing about the establishment of exalted world peace based upon the spirit that founded our Empire, that is to say, the spirit of "Hakko-ichiu." First of all it lies in the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia founded upon a strong union between Japan, Manchuria and China with Japan as the nucleus.

To achieve this purpose, our Empire must speedily build up a strong national structure suitable for meeting any new situations and the nation will make every effort to realize this state policy with its total strength.

2. National Defense and Diplomacy.

In view of the new situations at home and abroad, our military preparations will be completed by the best efforts of the nation, on the basis of a nation-wide demonstration of the national defense structure.

The present foreign policy of our Empire is aimed at the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia, with the primary stress laid in ending the China Affair. It is hoped that our national fortunes will be advanced by the changing international situation and by execution of constructive and elastic policies.

3. Reforming our Internal Structure

The urgent task of our internal administration lies in reshaping our various policies to conform with the essential character of our

national structure and in building up the foundations of a national defense system. To achieve this purpose we hope for the realization of the following:

A. Our system of education will be changed so that teaching will be infused with the essential character of our national structure, and, at the same time, we reckon on doing away with egoistic and utilitarian ideas and establishing national morals which place prime emphasis on service to the state. Furthermore, we reckon on promoting the scientific spirit.

B. We calculate on establishing a new and strong political structure, and bringing about a general unification of national politics.

- a. Establishment of a new national organization by which officials and civilians will cooperate and be united in service to the state through their respective office.
- b. Reformation of the Diet system in accordance with the new political structure.
- c. Fundamental reformation of administrative execution. Setting up a new government system aimed at speed and coordination.

C. Construction of the foundations of national defense economy based upon a Japan-Manchuria-China independent economy with Japan as the nucleus.

self-sufficiency and

- a. Establishment of a self-supporting policy with Japan-Manchuria and China forming a bloc and embracing the Greater East Asia.
- b. Cooperation between officials and civilians in carrying out planned economy, especially for setting up a unitary control system for controlling consumption, distribution and production of staple materials.
- c. Setting up of a financial plan and strengthening control of money circulation aimed at general economic development.
- d. Reforming our foreign trade policy to meet new world situation.
- e. Setting up measures for self-support as regards daily necessities especially foodstuffs.
- f. Epoch-making development of important industries, especially chemical and machine industries.

- g. Epoch-making development of science and rationalization of industries.
- h. Perfection and expansion of communication and transportation facilities to meet new situation.
- i. Setting up territorial development plans for the general development of the national strength of Japan, Manchuria and China.

D. A long-range policy shall be established for the improvement of public health and for increasing the population which is what generated the power for the execution of national policies. A fundamental policy shall be set up to secure development of agriculture and higher living standards for the farmers.

E. Resolute steps shall be taken to rectify the inequality of sacrifices (sacrifices made by the people) made in the execution of our state policies. Welfare installations shall be thorough-going, the life of the people shall be improved, and a living standard for the people capable of withstanding ten years of hardships shall be secured.

OUTLINE OF FUNDAMENTAL NATIONAL POLICIES

(Published in the Papers on Aug. 1, 1940)

The world now faces a great historical turning point. It is about to see new politics, a new economic and a new culture created and perfected, based on the creation and development of several groups of nations. Our Empire also faces a great trial unprecedented in her history. At this time if we truly intend to push through the national policy of our Empire founded on the lofty spirit that founded the nation, it is urgently necessary that we grasp the essential tendencies of world development, fundamentally reform all our policies, surmount all obstacles and make every effort to achieve the perfection of our national defense system. Accordingly, the essence of fundamental state policy has been decided as follows:

1. Fundamental Measures.

The fundamental policy of our Empire lies in bringing about the establishment of world peace based upon the spirit of the founding of our Empire, that is to say, the spirit of "Hakko-ichiu." First of all it lies in the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia founded upon a strong union between Japan, Manchuria and China with Japan as the nucleus. To achieve this purpose, our Empire must speedily built up a strong national structure suitable for meeting any new situations, and the nation will make every effort to realize this state policy with its total strength.

2. National Defense and Diplomacy.

In view of the new situation at home and abroad, our military preparations will be completed by the best efforts of the nation, on the basis of the nation-wide demonstration of the national defense structure.

The present foreign policy of our Empire is aimed at the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia, with the primary stress laid in ending the China affair. It is hoped that our national fortunes will be advanced by far-sighted views of the changing international situation and by the execution of constructive and elastic policies.

3. Reforming our internal structure.

The urgent task of our internal administration lies in reshaping our numerous policies to conform with the essential character of our national structure, and in building up the foundations of a national defense system. To achieve this purpose we expect the realization of the following:

A. Our system of education will be changed so that teaching will be infused with the essential character of our national structure, and at the same time, we reckon on doing away with egoistic and utilitarian ideas, and establishing national morals which place prime emphasis on service to the state. We furthermore reckon on promoting the scientific spirit.

B. We calculate on establishing a new and strong political structure and bringing about a general unification of national politics.

a. Establishment of a new national organization by which officials and civilians will cooperate and be united in service to the state through their respective offices.

b. Setting up the Imperial Rule Assistance system to conform with the new political structure.

c. Fundamental reformation of administrative execution, Setting up a New Government system aimed at speed and coordination.

C. Construction of the foundations of national defense economy based upon a Japan-Manchuria-China independent economy with Japan as the nucleus.

a. Establishment of a self-sufficiency and self-supporting policy, with Japan-Manchuria and China forming a bloc, and embracing Greater East Asia.

b. Cooperation between officials and civilians in carrying out planned economy, especially for setting up a military control system for controlling consumption, distribution and production of staple materials.

c. Setting up of a financial plan and strengthening control of money circulation aimed at general economic development.

d. Reforming our foreign trade policy to meet the new world situation.

e. Setting up measures for self-support in regard to daily necessities, especially foodstuffs.

f. Epoch-making development of important industries, especially chemical and machine industries.

g. Epoch-making development of science and rationalization of industries.

h. Perfection and expansion of communication and transportation facilities to meet any new situation.

i. Setting up territorial development plans for the general development of the national strength of Japan, Manchuria and China.

4. A long-range policy shall be established for the improvement of public health and for increasing the population which is what generates the power for the execution of national policies. A fundamental policy shall be set up to secure development of agriculture and higher living standards for the farmers.

5. Resolute steps shall be taken to rectify the inequality of sacrifices(made by the people) made in the execution of our state policies. Welfare installations shall be thorough-going, the life of the people shall be improved; and a living standard for the people capable of withstanding ten years of hardships shall be secured.

THE OUTLINE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

(Decided by the Cabinet on Sept. 24, 1940 /Showa 15/)

1. The motive underlying the plan.

To accomplish the holy task of constructing a new East Asia and to keep up with the progress of the times according to the ideals of the founding of our Empire, it is urgently necessary that we plan for a bold increase of our national strength upon the basis of a general administrative plan involving the various countries of East Asia. That is, with the object of strengthening the national defense structure throughout Japan, Manchukuo and China, it is sought to establish a plan for the all-round preservation, utilization and development of the national territory and to push forward on a control basis various policies in the current situation under a consistent guiding principle by establishing a system of territorial planning, geographically including Manchukuo and China also, taking into consideration the long future of the country, and organizing plans for the distribution of industrial communications, cultural facilities and population on an all-round basis and in accordance with the objects in their relation to the soil.

2. The classification and the application of the plan.

a. The plan for Japan, Manchukuo and China.

This is a plan for the all-round utilization and development of the three countries of Japan, Manchukuo and China, each country being a unit and men and facilities rationally distributed among them. This

This plan is to be the standard for the determination of the enterprises planned on a territorial basis by each of the countries concerned. For Japan, this shall be the standard for setting up a central plan.

b. Central Planning.

It is planning for the entire areas, including both the homeland and overseas. It is to be set up on the basis of the plan for Japan, Manchukuo and China. It is intended to project a plan for the all-round utilization and development of the country from a national standpoint which will enable each locality at home and abroad to display its special features.

This central plan is to be applied as a basis of the administration of the various government offices. It is to be directly carried out as the enterprise of the various government offices, besides serving as the

basis for setting up local plans for each local unit in Japan and the plans for the development of overseas areas.

3. Essentials for setting up the plan.

a. In view of the purport of setting up this plan, the investigation, researches and drafting of plans on a territorial basis is to be always conducted progressively and on a unified basis from the standpoint of promoting the strengthening of the nation's all-round defense power.

b. The drafting of plans is to be made by setting a definite period to be aimed at with the object of promoting the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including Japan, Manchukuo, China and the Southern Regions.

c. In planning, the object should be to protect and preserve the national territory; emphasis should be laid on seeking the controlled distribution of industry and population in their organic relation to the all-round communication and motive power plans and importance should be always attached to considerations of air defense.

d. As to the plan pertaining to economies, the object is to promote the acquisition and the proper interchange and distribution of necessary materials through the development, preservation and cultivation of the resources in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and to endeavor at the same time to secure a superior position in international economy.

e. As to the plan for population, the object is to promote the reinforcement of population both in number and quality, and the proper distribution of the population according to geographical location and functions.

f. The basic investigations are intended to consolidate the investigations conducted by the different government offices and, with the cooperation of civilian quarters, properly arrange the relative data concerning both the homeland and overseas.

4. Principal matters to be planned.

a. The plan for the distribution of the economy of Japan, Manchukuo and China;

b. The plan for the distribution of manufacturing and mining;

1) The plan for the distribution of heavy chemical industries according to their classification.

II)

II) The plan for the distribution of light industries according to their classification.

III) The plan for the distribution of manufacturing districts.

IV) The plan for the development of mineral resources.

c. The plan for the distribution of agricultural, forestry, live-stock, and marine products industries.

I) The plan for agriculture

II) The plan for forestry

III) The plan for the marine products industry

d. All-round communication plan.

I) The plan for perfecting transportation and communication facilities in the homeland and overseas.

II) The plan for perfecting transportation and communication facilities in East Asia.

e. All-round plan for motive power (including fuel);

f. All-round plan for control of Natural Features and of irrigation.

g. All-round plan for population distribution.

I) Plan for the distribution of cities;

II) Plan for the distribution of population according to vocations.

III) Plan for the distribution of the population according to zones.

IV) All-round plan for emigration.

h. Plan for the distribution of cultural and welfare facilities.

i. Fundamental policy for planning for each local unit.

5. Business machinery and its operation.

a. The territorial planning shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister, and its business shall be handled by the

Planning Board.

b. A territorial planning committee shall be established in the Cabinet by official organization to serve as a consultative body for the projection and operation of territorial plans.

c. Each government office shall take part in the projection of the territorial plans and according to its competence shall take charge of the investigations, projection and enforcement of matters which constitute the substance of the plans.

The Prime Minister may exercise supervision over the enterprises of the various government offices in so far as such supervision is necessary for the operation of the plans. Local planning shall also be supervised by the Cabinet.

d. The various councils, investigation committees and other committees established within the various government offices shall maintain, if necessary, close liaison with the territorial planning committee. The means of maintaining liaison among them shall be considered later.

e. The liaison with Manchukuo and China concerning the plan for Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be established through the government offices concerned.

f. The enforcement of the central plan overseas shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the various overseas government offices and supervised by the Ministry of Oversea Affairs (the Manchurian Affairs Bureau in the case of the Kwantung Province).

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

(Oral Statement by Naoki HOSHINO, President of the Planning Board)

Published in the Papers on Sept. 24, 1940 /Showa 15/

In regard to the adoption of a plan for territorial development intended to develop the all-round national strength combining Japan, Manchukuo and China, the present Cabinet had previously taken the matter up as a fundamental national policy. Since then, the Planning Board as the nucleus, has made studies as to the method of projecting such a plan. The matter has now been adopted by the Cabinet as the Outline for the Establishment of Territorial Planning.

Now at this historic turning point in the world, it has become an urgent need of the hour to strive to form the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, with the alignment of Japan, Manchukuo and China as the axis, and Japan as its center.

For this purpose, we must establish an all-round scientific plan for Japan, Manchukuo and China in the field of industrial economy as well as communications and push forward all measures based on this plan. This is the first reason for requiring territorial planning.

On the other hand, the unlimited expansion of big cities, and the springing up of newly-risen industrial cities caused by the sudden increase in the number of factories and other factors accompanying the progress of the recent expansion of productive power are creating many problems in the fields of national health, sanitation, air-defense, transportation, etc. In the rural districts, there has arisen the problem of farms being devastated and forests laid waste, which cannot be left unattended to. Of course, studies have been made of and plans enforced individually in respect to the problems of properly deploying cities, localization of manufacturing industries, and the management of farm production on a planned basis. But, to tell the truth, the absence of appropriate all-round planning for obtaining an organic coordination between the individual plans is weakening the operating force of all these plans. The need of giving a unified objective for the various measures of the hour is the second reason why territorial planning is necessary.

Territorial planning seeks to adopt measures for meeting these needs, but the form of the plan places the highest object of the planning on the strengthening of a high degree defense structure for Japan, Manchukuo and China. This being the main object, it is intended to establish a plan for the all-round preservation, utilization and development of the territory by an over-all consideration of the plans

for the distribution of industrial, communication and cultural facilities and for the ideal distribution of population. However, by utilization and development of the territory we do not mean their utilization for merely selfish motives. Needless to say, we must start out with the spirit of love for our territory and project all plans with the ideal of perfecting our territory.

The plans will be divided into two main classes, one pertaining to the three countries of Japan, Manchukuo and China, combined, and the other concerning Japanese possessions. In order to carry out these two plans, studies must be extended even to the most fundamental problem of deciding the maximum population capacity and the limit of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs of Japan Proper. Also, the plan must be extended to such concrete problems as the distribution and formation of industrial districts, and their relation to the source of motive power, water supply, labour and various kinds of communication facilities.

The business of territorial planning is expected to become wider and wider, and more and more varied as the planning progresses. In regard to this, we hope to project a definitive plan with the cooperation of Manchukuo and China and also with the cooperation of the knowledge, experience, and insight of the public at large.

OUTLINE FOR THE ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION OF JAPAN, MANCHUKUO
AND CHINA

Decided by the Cabinet on Oct. 3, 1940 /Showa 15/

In order to achieve in concrete form the Empire's mission of establishing a new order in East Asia and securing the eternal peace of the world, it is necessary to push ahead in comprehensive unity the process of internal reformation and the process of expanding and organizing our living sphere, thereby speedily perfecting a defense state. Therefore it is necessary to establish the basic economic policies of the Empire on a comprehensive planning for the following three big processes:

1. The perfection of the Reorganization of the national economy.
2. Strengthening the organization of our sphere of self-sufficiency.
3. The expanding organization of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Probably in order to expand and organize our living sphere, it is necessary to strengthen and expand the comprehensive fusion of the politics, culture and economies of Japan, Manchukuo, North China, Meng-chiang and their advance points, namely the specified islands along the South China Coast, which form a unified organic sphere of independent existence. At the same time it is necessary to establish an East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere embracing Central and South China, Southwestern Asia and the various areas of the Southern Region in order to promote and assist the perfection of our defense economy.

As to the means of applying our economic policies, it is necessary to devise special measures adapted to the scale of living conditions of the respective peoples, while adjusting the fundamental policy on the fusion of our country with the other states or areas and peoples within our living sphere.

1. The fundamental policy

1. The object of the economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China is generally to establish a self-sufficient economic structure for Japan, Manchukuo and China as a single unit by about 1950, and at the same time promote the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, thereby strengthening and securing a position in world economy.
2. The guiding spirit of the economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China is to establish a defense economy and promote co-existence and co-prosperity and the welfare of the people at large through the unified collaboration of Japan, Manchukuo and China, with Japan as the center, in accordance with the spirit of "hakko ichiu" /"universal brotherhood"/.

3. Japan, in view of its position as driving force for the economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China shall enhance her national spirit, reform her internal structure, and try to increase her national strength, thereby guiding and rearing the economic construction of Manchukuo and China, especially promoting an epoch-making development of science and technology and also the development of pioneering industries.
4. Manchukuo, while further strengthening its inseparable relation with our country, shall make the establishment of a self-existent sphere its main objective and promote the speedy adjustment and development of important basic industries.
5. China shall cooperate with Japan and Manchukuo to develop her resources and rehabilitate her economy. North China and Mengchiang shall develop communications and important industries with the main object of establishing a self-existent sphere. Central and South China shall lay stress on the smooth exchange of goods and the development of important resources, and thereby contribute to the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. However, special efforts shall be made to develop such special islands as Hainan Island, along the South China Coast as the advanced posts of our self-existent sphere.
6. Efforts shall be made to secure a systematic joint storage of defense materials within our self-existent sphere and thereby preserve our national defense power.
7. In order to adjust and promote the prosecution of the plan for the comprehensive economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo, and China, the machinery for the all-round economic planning for Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be perfected.

II Policies for different branches

The fundamental policies concerning the measures for industrial distribution, labor, finance, trade, communications, etc., have been roughly decided as follows:

1. Industrial Distribution:

Hereafter our country shall lay stress on and promote an epoch-making development of

- a) the precision tool, machine tool, and munition industries.

The other heavy industries, chemical and mining industries shall be developed within our self-existent sphere according to the principle of "the right industry in the right place."

The light industries, particularly the textile industry and miscellaneous industries, shall be adjusted on a planned basis and transferred one after another to the continent, at the same time consideration shall be given to the transfer of their ownership to continental capital.

In regard to agriculture, the land system shall be reformed, management shall be reformed on a scientific basis, the security and advancement of farmers shall be promoted, the staple diet of the people shall be secured, and the farm population shall be maintained at a fixed number.

The marine products industry shall be developed more and more to maintain first place in the world as heretofore.

Forestry administration shall be unified and reformed and the rational utilization and preservation of forest resources shall be promoted.

b. Manchukuo shall strive to effect the epoch-making development of mining and electrical enterprises in particular and, in accordance with the principle of the "right industry in the right place" between Japan and Manchukuo, try to promote heavy and chemical industries, besides supplying to Japan a part of the raw materials for heavy industries. Machine and munition industries shall be developed as far as they are necessary to fill the demands of national defense.

Light industries shall be promoted to fill domestic requirements.

In regard to agriculture, Manchukuo, in view of position as the supply base of food and fodder for Japan, Manchukuo, and China and the source of special agricultural resources for the world shall develop farmlands, improve and rationalize farming technique, and drastically increase its agricultural productions.

In the development of agriculture, colonization of Japanese immigrants shall be promoted to make them the kernel of agricultural development.

Salt manufacturing, live-stock breeding, and forestry shall be promoted actively along with the foregoing.

c. China shall hereafter try its best to effect an epoch-making development of the mining and salt manufacturing industries, produce industrial raw materials on a large scale and contribute to the establishment of the basis for the economic construction of Japan and Manchukuo. At the same time China shall construct a number of the heavy and chemical

industries, in accordance with the principle of the "right industry at the right place", thereby reinforcing Japan and Manchukuo's industries.

In respect to light industries, mutual adjustment shall be made in accordance with the stages of the development of the industries in Japan and their development fostered principally through native capital.

As to agriculture, special efforts shall be made to perfect the basic facilities to improve and rationalize agricultural management in order to secure the staple diet of the people and also increase the production of cotton and other basic products.

2). Labor.

In view of the importance of the people's labor and the position of the productive nature of technology in the national defense economy, a drastic reform shall be made in the structure of labor technique. At the same time a labor plan for Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be established and a geographical control and redistribution made on the basis of inter-racial cooperation.

a) Japan shall establish a new system of labor technique, and try to train the workers' mind and body, promote scientific education, increase the productivity of labor and train technicians and skilled workers. At the same time guidance and assistance shall be given for the economic construction of Manchukuo and China.

b) Japan will provide Manchukuo with technical experts and skilled workers necessary to develop her industries, besides establishing a system for their training in Manchukuo itself. The colonization of Japanese and Koreans on a planned basis shall be promoted. As to common laborers, the immigration into Manchukuo of laborers from North China on a planned basis shall be promoted, besides the adoption of measures for supplementing laborers from within the country. Efforts shall be made to effect reforms in labor management in the mining and manufacturing industries especially.

c) China shall obtain from Japan technical experts and skilled workers necessary for her industrial development and economic rehabilitation, besides making efforts to train them in her own country.

As to general laborers, measures for their stabilization and advancement shall be adopted. At the same time laborers necessary for the industrial development of Manchukuo shall be supplied.

3. Finance.

For the attainment of a national defense economy a change in financial ideology shall be effected so as to aim principally at making

it possible to secure both the quality and quantity of materials necessary to the state, instead of placing the basis of finance merely on the certainty of withdrawal of money/ from circulation.

a) According to the industrial plan for Japan, Manchukuo and China, a financial plan to enable its enforcement shall be established, and a financial machinery for carrying it out shall be perfected.

b) In view of the necessity for the conversion of the facilities of many enterprises consequent upon the progress of technology and the division of industries and also in order to cope with the systematic joint storage of defense materials, the financial system shall be perfected.

c) Funds shall, as a rule, be obtained from the savings of the three nations. For this purpose, measures shall be adopted to promote increased savings and their employment in each country. However, for the time being, the funds for the repletion of defense productive power shall be supplied by Japan. Moreover, in so far as it is not contrary to the purpose of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, measures shall be adopted to promote the use of foreign capital.

d) As to foreign exchange, the aim of control shall be to ensure the acquisition of defense materials from abroad, instead of placing emphasis merely on the economization of foreign payments. Measures shall be taken to utilize foreign exchange funds jointly between Japan and Manchukuo and also as comprehensively as possible in regard to China too. Furthermore, measures shall be adopted to make Japan the center of finance and settlements for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

e) Japan, Manchukuo, and China shall cooperate with each other for making the ^{necessary} international settlements and strengthen the mutual relationship of the economy of the three countries.

f) In regard to the monetary system of China, Japan shall maintain, as a rule, its leadership and take proper steps to cope with the changing situations.

4. Trade.

The past ideology of commercial trade shall be changed, a trade policy based on the principle of productive economy embracing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, with Japan as its center, shall be established, and its position in world economy secured.

a) A smooth, certain, active, preferential interchange of mutually necessary goods between Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be fostered.

b). In the relations with third countries, or other groups, Japan, Manchukuo and China, as one body, shall establish trade of goods, country by country, or group by group, ensure the acquisition of goods necessary for the production of the three countries and distribute and adjust the goods among themselves.

c) In relations with the areas of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere other than Japan, Manchukuo and China, trade agreements with the object of mutually supplying each other with the necessary goods on a preferential basis shall be concluded and guidance given to put them in a position of inseparable relationship with Japan, Manchukuo, and China.

5. Communications.

In order to foster the consolidation of the economy of Japan, Manchukuo and China, and to make it conform with the requirements of national defense, the shipping, ports and harbours and railways shall be perfected and expanded to effect an epoch-making development of the transportation and communications among the three countries. At the same time the organic coordination of overland and marine transportation facilities shall be promoted and measures adopted to effect unified control and coordination of airways, and the perfection and expansion of electric communication and radio broadcasting facilities. Moreover, an epoch-making expansion of communication facilities on the continent shall be effected.

a) Japan shall fulfil the mission of leadership in communications among Japan, Manchukuo and China, ^{and also} occupy an unquestioned superiority in the shipping of East Asia. Furthermore, she shall strive to effect an epoch-making increase of Japanese shipping in order to create world-wide developments.

b) In Manchukuo a rapid expansion of transportation and communication facilities shall be fostered from the viewpoints of national defense and fostering industrial development plans.

c) For the purpose of fostering economic rehabilitation and industrial development, China shall do her best to expand transportation and communication facilities, as well as to develop inland water transportation. As to transportation and communications in North China and Mengchiang, specially close connection shall be maintained with Japan and Manchukuo from the viewpoint of national defense, and their rapid expansion promoted.

d) In order to secure an independent position for the transportation and communication of East Asia, efforts shall be made to gradually bring foreign rights and interests under our influence.

PREAMBLE

(Draft Published in the Papers)

Japan's great policy of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, with the view to constructing a new world order has entered a new stage as the result of the conclusion of the Tri-Partite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy. In order to cope with this situation, the Government decided at the Cabinet meeting the other day on "the Outline of the Economic Construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China" as one of the basic economic policies, and also decided to consolidate the measures under this policy.

The object of the policy is to plan the epoch-making advance of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which has as its basis the development of Japan, Manchukuo and China in accordance with the new concept of economic order.

The world economy of free trade based on the free exchange of goods by each country, like the old order, is now collapsing before our eyes.

Japan's economy, too, must cast off the older system based on this old order, and effect a new organization. By this reorganization, we must make Japanese economy higher and wider and stronger than what it has been, and thereby bring about the advancement of the life of the various races of East Asia and guide them to a proper place in the world. By "higher" we mean to give a further higher productivity to the people's living power. By "wider" we mean to expand the economic sphere of mutual interdependence from Japan, Manchukuo and China to the Greater East Asia and to establish a solid co-prosperity sphere. By "stronger" we mean to reduce to the minimum the dependence of Japan's economy on foreign countries and to maintain a staying power unshakable under all adversities.

In order to make our economy thus higher, wider, and stronger, we must, with a firm will, overcome internally the agonies attendant on reforms and also eliminate whatever oppression and threats may come from external sources, by concentrating the total strength of the people, and in about ten years hence complete a new order of East Asian economy, of which Japan is the leader.

It is within this order that the economy of the various countries of East Asia, not to speak of Manchukuo and China, can expect to achieve a glorious advancement and development.

THE MAIN POINTS OF THE OUTLINE FOR THE ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION
OF JAPAN, MANCHUKUO AND CHINA

In order to establish a new order in East Asia, and fulfil concretely Japan's mission to secure eternal peace in the world, it is necessary to push forward in comprehensive unity the process of reorganizing the internal structure and the process of expanding and organizing our living sphere. It follows that the basic economic policies of Japan must be built on the ^{comprehensive} planning of the following big three processes:

- 1) The completion of the reorganization of national economy
- 2) The organization and strengthening of the economy of Japan, Manchukuo and China.
- 3) The expansion and organization of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Basic policies

1. The aim of the economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China is generally to establish a self-sufficient economy of the three countries combined during the next ten years and also to promote the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, thereby strengthening and establishing the position of East Asia in the world economy.
2. Japan's guiding spirit concerning the economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China is to promote the co-existence and co-prosperity and the general welfare of the three countries by their unified cooperation based on the great spirit of "hakko ichiu."
3. In order to promote the economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China, Japan shall exalt the people's morale, reform the internal structure, increase the national strength, and lend assistance for the economic construction of Manchukuo and China. For these purposes, Japan shall especially promote an epoch-making development of science and technology and the development of pioneering industries.
4. Manchukuo, which has an inseparable relation with Japan, is expected to rapidly perfect and develop important basic industries.
5. China is expected to cooperate with Japan and Manchukuo, to develop her resources, rehabilitate her economy, especially promoting the development of communications, smooth exchange of goods, and the development of important industries and resources, and to contribute

In view of the fact that Manchukuo is the food and fodder supply base for Japan, Manchukuo, and China and also the world's source of supply for special agricultural products, a drastic increase of agricultural production in Manchukuo is expected. Moreover, in developing agriculture, the colonization of Japanese agricultural pioneers shall be promoted. In Chinese agriculture it is necessary to make efforts to secure the staple diet of the people and to increase the production of cotton and other staple products.

Labor.

In order to secure a superior position in world economy, the position of the people's labor and technique becomes more and more important. For this purpose it is necessary to effect a great reform in the Japanese labor and technical systems. In order to maintain also the superior position of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in world economy, each country and each area must consider how to contribute its labour power to the advancement of the whole sphere.

For this purpose, Japan intends to arrange new labour and technical systems, try hard to build up the mental and physical welfare of the laborers, make scientific education universal, increase the productive efficiency of labour, and to train technicians and skilled workers, and attain the object of lending necessary assistance for the economic construction of Manchukuo and China.

That is, Japan will offer to Manchukuo and China good technical exports and skilled workers necessary for industrial development and economic rehabilitation. In view of the importance of technology it is of course necessary for the two countries to train technicians and skilled workers themselves. It is thought necessary for Manchukuo to promote the immigration and settlement of laborers from North China on a planned basis, as well as to adopt measures for supplementing labor from within the country and try to reform labor management in the mining and manufacturing industries.

Finance.

In order to promote the construction of a national defense economy, the function of finance, too, naturally must have a national object, which is to make possible the acquisition of both the quality and quantity of goods required by the country. In order to make possible the enforcement of an industrial plan for Japan, Manchukuo and China, it is necessary to possess a financial organ capable of deciding the distribution of funds on a planned basis and of carrying it out. It is also felt necessary to perfect a financial organization capable of coping with the conversion of industrial facilities attendant on technical progress and the establishment of industrial distributions, or capable of storing important materials.

It is a matter of course that the funds needed by Japan, Manchukuo and China must depend upon accumulated savings of the three countries.

to the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

6. In order to adjust and promote the planning of a comprehensive economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China, the machinery for the comprehensive economic planning for Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be perfected.

As Japan, Manchukuo and China constitute the basic trunk of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, they have the duty of regulating their economic relations on the basis of a very close combination. It was from this point of view that the Government decided the basic policies on industrial distribution, labor, finance, trade and communications of Japan, Manchukuo and China.

Industrial distribution:

In deciding industrial distribution, it is important to make comprehensive decisions by taking Japan, Manchukuo and China as a truly organic unified body, with due consideration for the economic and geographical conditions and the stage of economic development of each of the three countries involved.

It is important for Japan to promote hereafter an epoch-making development of the high precision and machine industry and also to develop extensively the basic industries such as heavy, chemical and mineral industries.

In Manchukuo the mining and electric industries are expected to make epoch-making developments, while Japan will lend necessary assistance for the development of the heavy and chemical industries. In China a large production of industrial raw materials through the development of mining and salt manufacturing industries is expected hereafter. The development of heavy and chemical industries is also expected hereafter since there is room for such a development from the viewpoint of geographical and economic conditions.

The need for greatly fostering the development of light industries on the continent is recognized. There is also need to consider the gradual readjustment and the transfer to the continent of the light industries of Japan, especially the textile and miscellaneous industries.

As to Japanese agriculture, it is intended to improve the various land systems, reform management, promote the stabilization and advancement of farmers, and to secure the people's main diet, as well as to maintain the farm population at a certain fixed figure. As to the marine products industry, its further development shall be fostered. The rational utilization and preservation of forest resources shall be also fostered.

For this purpose the three countries must adopt measures to increase savings and make active use of them.

The funds necessary for the development of important industries in Manchukuo and China shall be provided by Japan.

Along with the furtherance of the economic relations between Japan, Manchukuo and China, a relation of mutual assistance between the three countries in respect to international settlement of accounts should be established.

Trade.

As to trade in the new order of world economy, it is necessary to make considerable modifications to the purely commercial trade principle of the past. In place of this principle, it is necessary to have productive trade, that is, in order to acquire materials necessary for one's own planned production from other countries, other areas and other spheres, it is necessary to supply materials that others need. Japan, Manchukuo and China, of course, as well as the other areas of the Co-Prosperity Sphere should regulate trade under an inseparable relationship of mutual assistance. In doing so, a special payment agreement between Japan, Manchukuo, China and other areas of the Co-Prosperity Sphere becomes necessary in order to promote the exchange of goods among them.

Communications.

With the closer exchange of materials between Japan, Manchukuo, China and other areas of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and in order to assure the security of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is necessary to regulate and operate the communications between the three nations on a comprehensive planned basis. For this purpose, we must foster the connection between overland and water transportation, promote a drastic increase of shipping, the control and interdependence of airways, and the perfection and expansion of electric communication facilities of the three countries.

OUTLINE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW LABOR STRUCTURE

(Decided at the Cabinet Meeting of Nov. 8, 1940 /Showa 15/

In view of the fact that the completion and heightening of national labour is the basis for the completion of a high degree national defense structure and the enhancement of national productive power, it is intended to establish a new labour system for the purpose of achieving labour mobilization by enabling all workers to display their originality and ability to the fullest extent and also by promoting the training of workers and their proper distribution.

For this purpose a spirit of labour shall be established, a labour organization and combined labour organizations in the enterprise management body, which is an organic composite of capital, management and labour, shall be established and the administrative organization shall be perfected.

1). Establishment of Labor Spirit:

Labor shall embody comprehensively and completely its national character, personality and productivity as the war service activity of the people of the Empire.

Therefore, a labour spirit shall be established on the basis that labour is the people's responsibility to the country and at the same time an honour, that each and everyone should display the fullest capacity in his own position, that labour should conform to order, be obedient and display by cooperation the overall efficiency of industry, and that labour should be creative and voluntary as the manifestation of the whole personality.

2). Establishment of a labour system in each operative unit.

The labour system in each operative unit shall be organized in accordance with the following main points:

a. All the workers belonging to the operative body shall be organized as a special corporate organization with the enterprise operator as the leader.

b. The component members shall display the highest degree of productivity by cooperating as a single body according to the functions of each. Moreover, with the object of establishing labour spirit, promoting the workers welfare and cultivating

the foundation of labour, they shall undertake enterprises necessary for achieving these objectives.

c. An organ will be established for making the will of the higher authorities known to the lower ranks and vice versa in respect to improving production, promoting welfare and other matters on labour, and also the necessary organs for making special studies of these matters and fostering their application.

d. If it is not proper to set up this type of organization in medium or minor operative bodies, a single labor organization shall be formed comprising all the workers within a specified district or those employed by operators engaged in the same line of business in a specified district.

e. This labor organization shall be set up not only in manufacturing mining and transportation industries but also in commercial and other industries so as to cover all industries as far as possible.

3). Establishment of Combined Labor Organizations.

Combined labor organizations shall be set up according to the following main points:

a. A combined national labour organization shall be organized by the various unit labour organizations throughout the country. A combined local labor organization shall be organized by the various unit labor organizations within a certain area.

The combined local labor organization may set up branches in various parts of the district, if necessary.

In the case of those engaged in ocean transportation, a labour organization shall be organized in accordance with the actual circumstances and admitted into membership of the national labour organization.

b. The combined labour organization shall be a special public corporate organization charged with the guidance and supervision of the unit labour organizations and the subordinate combined labour organizations.

c. National and local combined labor organizations and their local branches shall, if necessary, establish national committees, according to different types of industry as organs of activity.

d. The national labour organization shall have a central headquarters to carry on, as an auxiliary organ of the Government, occupational conversion, the adjustment of the demand for and supply of labour and other labour controls, besides training leaders studying

and guiding basic studies on methods of increasing efficiency, and the all-round enforcement of welfare enterprises.

e. Combined local labor organization shall, besides correspondingly carry on enterprises in accordance with the preceding paragraph mediate disputes and conduct special youth training.

f. Sectional meetings according to different types of industry may, besides making researches, investigations, and plans for special problems concerning the industries concerned, carry on, if necessary, enterprises by establishing special accounts.

4). Relation between the combined labor organization and other organizations.

a. The various existing organizations whose objects are to make researches and investigations and give guidance concerning labour, shall be amalgamated into the combined labour organization so far as possible.

b. In the government enterprises also, labour organization shall be organized and act in concert with the combined labour organizations.

c. As to agriculture, agricultural associations shall be regarded as the agricultural labour organization, which shall have generally the following relations with the combined labour organization:

1.

1. Labour Control shall be enforced in close cooperation according to an all-round plan.

2. In respect to matters relating to welfare and other enterprises where it is felt proper to embrace farm workers, they shall be carried out as one body.

3. Proper measures shall be taken in regard to the alternate assignment of officers and the establishment of permanent liaison organs, etc.

5. . Administrative Machinery.

labor administrative machinery shall be reformed to conform with the new labour system.

6. . Overseas system.

Insofar as the conditions permit, the present outline shall be correspondingly applied in the overseas areas.

THE CONTENTS OF THE OUTLINE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE NEW LABOUR SYSTEM

1. Fundamental Policy.

In order to complete a national defense state and display the productive power to the highest extent a new labour system for enabling workers to display their originality and ability as one cooperative body in their respective occupations within the operative body and also for promoting the establishment of the position of labour and training and distribution on a planned basis.

For this purpose, it is necessary to establish (1) a labour spirit in a national defense state, (2) labour organization in a unit operative organization and (3) a labour control system conforming with the new national economic system, and (4) to perfect the administrative machinery.

2. Establishment of Labour Spirit in a National Defense State.

Labour in a national defense state should not be regarded as a materialistic means of the people's life. Its national character, personality, and productivity should be thoroughly realized as the service activity of the people. Therefore, labour in a national defense state should be practiced on the basis of the following spirit:

1. Labour should be the people's responsibility to the Empire and an honour for them.

2. Labour should be displayed at the highest efficiency in each individual's performance of his duties.

3. Labour should display overall efficiency by attention to order and by cooperation.

4. Labour should be creative and voluntary as the manifestation of one's whole personality.

3. Establishment of a new labour organization.

1. Labour organization in a Unit Operative Body:

A. Nature.

a. It shall be a corporate body embracing the entire personnel of the operative body under the premise of giving the actual operative body the predominant position in enterprises where capital occupied a superior position.

b. The objects of this organization shall be to foster the display of the highest degree of productivity by its members through cooperation as one body in performing their respective

duties within the operative body, and to increase their welfare and to raise and cultivate the basis of labour.

c. This organization shall be an organization of leadership superintended by leaders.

d. This organization shall be a special juridical body bearing a public character.

13. Structures:

a. Members -

The entire personnel of the operative body, including operators, technicians, office personnel, and the general laborers, shall comprise the membership of this organization.

b. Supreme leader -

The operator shall be the supreme leader of this organization.

c. Pivotal organs -

1. Cooperative council.

a. A cooperative council shall be organized according to the size of the enterprise.

b. The supreme leader shall be the chairman of the supreme cooperative council.

The members of the supreme cooperative council shall be nominated by the supreme leader. Among them about one-half shall be nominated from those recommended by the workshops.

c. The composition of lower rank cooperative council shall be organized correspondingly as above.

d. The lowest rank cooperative council shall be composed of the entire personnel.

e. The constituent membership of each cooperative council shall be from 10 to 30.

2. Pivotal body -

a. The supreme leader or a person nominated by him shall be the head of the pivotal body.

b. The supreme leader shall nominate as its constituent members capable elements from the various branches of the enterprises.

c. The following divisions shall be generally set up within the pivotal body:

Research Division, Training Division, and Welfare Division.

3. Young men's unit -

A. Young men's unit shall be organized by persons from 15 to 25 years of age.

B. The chief of the training division of the pivotal body shall serve as the director of the young men's unit.

C. Functions -

a. Labour Organization Body.

1. To carry out the enhancement of a patriotic labour spirit and other matters concerning education and training.

2. To study, plan, and put into practice matters concerning the improvement of productivity.

3. To study, plan, and foster matters concerning the perfection of all labor conditions.

4. To carry out matters concerning the welfare and culture of laborers.

5. To have matters concerning cooperation with national policies put into practice.

6. To put into practice other matters legally ordered.

b. The supreme leader.

The supreme leader shall give the highest guidance and decisions with full responsibility in regard to all matters for the improvement of productivity and the promotion of welfare.

c. Cooperative council.

1. To assist the leaders by making known to the

upper ranks the will of the lower rank, and vice versa, in regard to the improvement of productivity and the promotion of welfare based on the concentration and exaltation of the cooperative body consciousness.

2. Meetings shall be conducted in the form of round table discussions and presided over by the chairman of the council.

3. The matters for discussion shall cover all matters concerning labour such as the thorough inculcation of the patriotic labour service spirit, education and training, improvement of skill, improvement of operational process control, perfection of various labour conditions, welfare and mutual relief, and renovation of living conditions.

d. Pivotal body.

1. To assist the leaders by fostering professional researches, planning, and putting into practice of measures for improving productivity and promoting welfare, and to take charge of the business of the labour organization.

2. The matters to be performed by each division of the pivotal body are generally as follows:

a. Research Division

Improvement of skill, control of operational processes, environmental conditions surrounding work operations, prevention of poor quality goods, salaries and wages, and working hours.

b. Training Division.

The thorough inculcation of the patriotic labour spirit, training in observing rules, physical education, training, young men's unit, labour service, etc.

c. Welfare Division.

Health and sanitation, welfare and mutual relief, renovation of living conditions, home front activities, and personal affairs consultations.

c. Young men's unit.

1. To give special training for the cultivation and training of mind and body, the acquisition of skill, group discipline, etc.

2. To serve as the vanguard for bringing about the new workshop system.

D. 1). Exceptions to the Unit Labor Organization.

a. In the case of middle and small operative bodies, a single labor organization may be organized, comprising the entire operators and employees within a specified district or in the same kind of enterprises within a specified district.

b. The composition, functions, etc., of this labor organization shall be generally the same as described above.

2). Organization of Labor Control.

A. Character.

a. A labor control organization shall be the guidance of control organization for unit labor organizations or subordinate labor control organizations.

b. A labor control organization shall be a public juridical body composed of unit labour organizations as its constituent units.

c. A labor control organization shall be an organization of leaders superintended by leaders.

B. Form of organization.

a. A national labour control organization shall be organized by all of the unit labor organizations.

b. Local labor control organizations shall be organized by the unit labor organizations of a certain fixed district (prefectures as a rule).

Local labour control organizations may establish, if necessary, district labor control organs as their branches.

c. National and local labor control organizations and their district branches may, if necessary, establish sectional committees, according to the types of industry to serve as an organ of activity.

d. In regard to the marine transportation business, as exceptions, labor control organizations organized by unit labor organizations of the operative bodies or by local labor organizations (or individuals) in the case where unit labour organizations cannot be organized, shall constitute the constituent unit of the national labour control organization.

C. Organ.

a. National Labour Control Organization.

This organization shall have a central headquarters, a chief of organization, a director-general, directors, councillors and trustees. There shall be a board of directors, a board of trustees, a secretariat, and sectional committee for each industry.

In addition, a president, advisors and other officers may be installed.

1. The chief of the organization shall superintend the business of the organization. He shall be nominated by the Minister of State.

2. The director general shall superintend the business of the central headquarters.

He shall be nominated by the chief of the organization from among the members of the political pivotal body.

3. The directors shall take charge of the business of the central headquarters.

They shall be nominated by the chief of the organization from among the executive staff of the labour organizations, government officials concerned, or men of high scholarship and experiences.

4. The councillors shall take part in the organization's business.

They shall be commissioned by the chief of the organization from among government officials concerned.

or men of high scholarship and experience.

5. The trustees shall be members of the board of trustees.

They shall be nominated by the chief of the organization from among the executive officers of the labor control organizations or the unit labor organizations.

6. The board of directors shall be composed of the chief of the organization (chairman), the director-general, and the directors, and deliberate on important matters.

7. The board of trustees shall be composed of the chief of the organization (chairman) and the trustees, and deliberate on the budget, account settlement, planning of enterprises, and other important matters.

8. The secretariat shall be divided into the following divisions and superintended by the director-general. The chiefs of the divisions shall be nominated by the chief of the organization from among the directors.

General Affairs Division
Organization Division
Labor Control Division
Research Division
Training Division
Welfare Division
Youth Division

Besides the above, a research and investigation organ shall be established and superintended by the director-general.

9. Sectional committees for shipping, commerce, mining, metal manufacturing and machine industries and for others shall be established as the occasion demands.

The sectional committees for the various types of industry shall be superintended by the director-general and each of them shall deliberate on important matters for each industry.

The members of each sectional committee shall be nominated by the chief of the organization from among the leaders of the labor organizations for each industry or government officials concerned, and persons of high scholarship and experience.

B. Local Labor Control Organizations.

The local labor control organization shall have a president, councillors, a director-general, directors and trustees. There shall be a board of directors, a board of trustees, a secretariat, and sectional committees for the various types of industry. Besides the above, other necessary office posts may be created.

1. The president shall superintend the business of the local labor control organization.

He shall be nominated by the prefectural governor (or a person holding a similar post) or by the chief of the organization on the recommendation of the prefectural governor.

2. The councillors shall take part in the business of the organization.

They shall be commissioned by the president from among the government officials concerned, or persons of high scholarship and experience.

3. The director-general and the directors shall take charge of the execution of business.

They shall be nominated by the president from among the executive officers of the unit labor organizations, government officials concerned, or persons of high scholarship and experience.

4. The trustees shall be members of the board of trustees.

They shall be nominated by the president from among the executive officers of the unit labor organizations.

5. The board of directors shall be composed of the president (chairman), the director-general, and the directors, and shall deliberate on important business affairs.

6. The board of trustees shall be composed of the president (chairman) and the trustees, and shall deliberate on the budget, account settlement, business planning, and other important matters.

7. The secretariat shall be divided into the following divisions and superintended by the director general. The chiefs of the divisions shall be nominated by the president from among the directors.

General Affairs Division
Organization Division
Labor Control Division
Research Division
Training Division
Welfare Division
Youth Division

8. Sectional committees for the various types of industry shall be established as the occasion demands.

The sectional committees shall be superintended by the president and each shall deliberate on important matters for each industry.

The members of the sectional committees shall be nominated by the president from among the executive officers of the unit labor organizations, or government officials concerned and persons of high scholarship and experience.

c) The organs of the district branches shall be generally similar to those of the local labor control organization.

D. Functions and enterprises.

a) Central headquarters:

Essential points as follows:

1. Superintendency and guidance of the subordinate control organizations and unit labor organizations.
2. Guidance for the thorough inculcation of patriotic labour spirit and the training of leaders.
3. Basic study of and guidance for the improvement of skill, control of manufacturing processes, labour management, and the training of skilled workers.
4. Planning, guiding and comprehensive execution of welfare enterprises.
5. Planning, guiding and execution of systematic activity, reorganization of occupations and counter-measures for the unemployed and those who have changed their business.

6. Labor control (control of demand and supply, and regulation of salaries and wages, etc.) as a proxy agent of the government.

7. Making reports and representations, and filing data with the government.

8. Liaison with the government, the pivotal political body, and the central economic and cultural headquarters.

b) Local labor control organizations

Apart from the following matters, essential points are in general the same as those of the central headquarters, but stress shall be laid especially on the establishment of facilities and the execution of enterprises.

1. Mediation of disputes.

2. Special training of youth.

c) District branches

Essential points are in general the same as those of the local labor control organizations, but in particular they shall carry out such joint enterprises as research committee work for technical skill, distribution of essential foodstuffs, dormitories, welfare halls, personal affairs consultation bureaus, etc. in accordance with actual conditions in the district concerned.

d) Sectional committees according to types of industry.

Essential points as follows:

1. A systematic liaison with the sectional committee for the same industry.

2. Making reports and representations and filing data concerning the branch of industry concerned.

3. Research, investigation and planning in regard to special problems of the branch of industry concerned. The sectional committees may, if necessary, establish special accounts and carry out enterprises.

e) Unification of the various organizations concerning labour.

The various existing organizations concerning labour shall be generally amalgamated with the national or local labor control organization.

f) Relation to agricultural workers

No agricultural labor organization shall be specially established. Agricultural organizations shall be regarded as agricultural labor organizations and a labour section shall be established within them.

The relation between the two organizations shall be generally as follows:

1. Labor control shall be enforced in close cooperation according to an all-round plan.
2. In respect of matters relating to welfare and other enterprises where it is felt proper to embrace farm workers, they shall be carried out as one body.
3. Proper measures shall be taken in regard to the alternate assignment of officers and the establishment of permanent liaison organs, etc.

g.) Relation to the labor organization of Government enterprises.

Labour organizations shall be also organized for the government enterprises, similar to what has been described for unit operative bodies. These organizations shall maintain close connection with the various labour control organizations and act as one body.

For this purpose, the government officials concerned shall be made officers of the labor control organization. In regard to other matters, the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) under the "Relation to Agricultural Organizations" shall correspondingly apply.

h.) Relation to the New Economic System.

In order to promote close connection between the new economic organizations and the labor control organizations, a permanent liaison organ shall be set up. If necessary, officers shall be assigned alternately to them both.

IV. Administrative Machinery

- A) The labor administrative machinery shall be reformed so as to conform with the new labour structure.

B) A labour officer system shall be established

- a) The labour officers shall exclusively exercise a part of the supervisory rights of the administrative offices in regard to permissions, authorizations and dispositions.

b) They shall be given the right of decision in settling disputes.

In this case, a consultative organ shall be established.

c) They shall be vested with the right to take part in the nomination of the officers of the unit labor organizations.

d) Assistants shall be nominated from among the officers of the labor control organizations to take charge of guidance and supervision as assistants to the labour officers.

Outline for the establishment of
a new labour structure

(Published in the papers 8 November 1940)

Translator's note:

/The translation of this outline is omitted herefrom because it is identical with the outline on pages 35-38, decided by the cabinet on 8 November 1940.--TN/

Outline for the establishment of
a new economic structure

(Decided by the Cabinet on Dec. 7, 1940) / Showa 15/

I. Basic Policy

It is intended to establish a self-sufficient co-prosperity sphere embracing Greater East Asia, linking Japan, Manchukuo, and China, to secure an independent national defense economy based on the resources found within the sphere, and to carry out an all-round planned economy centering around important industries, with the cooperation of the government and the people, thereby coping with the current situation and contributing to the completion of a national defense state structure. It is aimed thereby to promote the completion of armaments, the stabilization of the people's life and the everlasting prosperity of the national economy.

For this purpose it is necessary to achieve the object of a high degree defense by (1) establishing an industrial structure and making enterprises, which constitute an organic unity of capital, management, and labour, effect independent management on the initiative and responsibility of the operators, as a component part of the national economy under comprehensive planning by the state, and increasing production through the display of the highest efficiency, and by⁽²⁾ guiding the national economy in accordance with the principle of "public interest first" and "service through one's own work," and making the national economy display the overall strength of the nation as an organic unity by organizing economic organizations.

In carrying out this outline, in view of the current situation, stress shall be laid on the urgent points, which shall be carried out one after another as the occasion demands, without causing decrease of production, unsatisfactory distribution of goods, or uneasiness in the minds of the people. Moreover, in conformity with the perfection of this structure, the administrative structure concerned and its business shall be reorganized.

II. Industrial structure

Production shall be maintained and increased by establishing an industrial structure and making each enterprise manage itself according to national objective and on its own initiative and responsibility.

(1) Enterprises shall be operated privately in principle. State management and management by national policy companies shall be limited to special cases.

(2) Restrictions shall be made, as the occasion demands, on the establishment, etc. of enterprises according to a certain fixed standard depending upon their nature.

(3) Enterprises may be separated or combined from the viewpoint of production planning and technique according to a certain fixed standard depending upon the nature of the enterprises.

(4) Medium and small enterprises shall be maintained and protected. If their maintenance is difficult, they shall be adjusted and unified voluntarily and assisted in making smooth transfers.

(5) Proper guidance and control shall be effected for enterprises in order to make them contribute to the increasing of national production and also to make continual development.

(a) In deciding the official prices of important materials, just profits shall be computed on the basis of moderate production costs.

(b) The growth of speculative profits and monopolistic profits which obstruct the maintenance of the national economic order shall be prevented and at the same time proper entrepreneur profits shall be recognized. Especially for those who have contributed to increasing national production, an increase of profits shall be recognized.

(c) In distributing entrepreneur profits, appropriate restrictions shall be made, but the excess profits shall be reserved in the form of government bonds, etc. and a way shall be provided for their disposal in accordance with fixed conditions after the lapse of a fixed period.

(d) Measures shall be taken to specially reward persons who have contributed to the increasing of national production by discoveries and inventions.

(e) A way shall be provided for letting the public show technical skill and the development of excellent ones shall be fostered by granting appropriate rewards as encouragement.

(f) Larger provisions for depreciations shall be made in order to facilitate the renewal of industrial equipment and to strengthen the foundations of enterprises.

(g) The expansion and development of enterprises shall be promoted on a priority basis according to their contribution to the increase of national productions.

(6) Separate considerations shall be given to the industrial structure for the management of agriculture and the marine-products industry.

III. Economic Organizations

(1) The structure of economic organizations

a) In regard to the important branches of industry, economic organizations for each kind of industry or for each kind of material, embracing those engaged in the same kind of industry or handling the same kind of materials, shall be set up, with each enterprise or association as a unit.

The basic conditions are as follows:

1. Economic organizations shall be special juridical bodies.
 2. Economic organizations shall be operated under the guidance of directors approved by the government on the basis of the recommendation of those engaged in business.
- b) The other industries shall be organized into organizations according to the kind of industry or into regional organizations, as the occasion demands, in a manner similar to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.
- c) Overseas enterprises shall be organized into economic organizations in their respective areas in a manner similar to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs. However, in respect to those which require unified control with those of Japan proper, appropriate measures shall be provided for effecting national control.
- d) For the organization of economic organizations, special attention should be given to the following matters:
1. The organization of economic organizations should be carried out step by step in the order of their importance and necessity.
 2. Separate consideration should be given to enterprises which are specially necessary from a military standpoint.
 3. A supreme economic organization for superintending all industries shall be established, if necessary.

II. The functions of economic organizations

a) The functions of important economic organizations are as follows:

1. As cooperative organs of the government they shall cooperate with the government in projecting important policies, assume the responsibility of drafting and carrying out plans for the enforcement of such policies, and also, if necessary, express their views to the government.
2. In carrying out the plans of the preceding paragraph they shall give guidance to the subordinate economic organizations and the enterprises belonging to them.

3. If the occasion demands, they shall investigate the practical aspects of management, such as production, distribution, etc., as well as inspect the quality of the products and also superintend the subordinate economic organizations.

4. By joint accounts and other means they shall mutually assist fallen enterprises and contribute to the development of industries.

b) The functions of other organizations are generally similar to the above.

II. Relation to the Government's superintendence and to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

a) The government shall guide and superintend the economic organizations.

With the perfection of the economic organizations, their management shall be made as independent as possible, the guidance and superintendence being limited to main points only.

b) The government shall cooperate with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in order to promote the organization and development of economic organizations.

IV. Separate consideration shall be given to the organization of economic organizations concerning farming, forestry, and the marine products industries.

OUTLINE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POPULATION POLICY

Decided by the Cabinet 22 January 1941 /Showa 16/

I. Purport.

It is the mission of the Empire to establish the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and promote its everlasting healthy development. In order to accomplish this mission, it is especially and urgently necessary to promote, by establishing a population policy, the rapid and permanent development of our country's population and the drastic improvement of its quality, and also effect the proper distribution of our population in order to secure Japan's leadership in East Asia.

II. Aims.

In accordance with the foregoing purport, our population policy shall aim for the time being, at obtaining a total domestic population of 100,000,000 by 1960 /SHOWA 35/ with the object of achieving the following objectives. Separate provisions shall be made for overseas population.

- 1) To maintain a continual development of population;
- 2) To surpass other countries in respect to its reproductive power and quality;
- 3) To ensure the supply of military and labour forces required by a high-degree national defense state;
- 4) To effect the proper distribution /of population/ in order to secure Japan's leadership over the various races of East Asia.

III. Policies necessary for attaining the above-mentioned aims shall be planned on the basis of aiming to establish the following conviction:

- a) To be conscious of the fact that we are a race destined for everlasting development;
- b) To reject the world outlook based on the individual and to promote the establishment and thorough inculcation of a world outlook based on the household and the race;
- c) To be conscious of pride and responsibility as the leader in the establishment and development of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere;
- d) To thoroughly understand that the drastic development of our domestic population constitutes the basic condition in both number and quality for the accomplishment of our country's mission.

IV. Policy for increasing population.

In order to ensure continual development, increase of population shall rest on increase in births and also on decrease in deaths.

1) Measures for increasing births.

Increase in births shall be so planned with the object of hastening the marriage age by three years during the next ten years as compared with that at present, and also increasing the average birth-rate of each couple to five children.

For this purpose, the following measures shall be taken generally:

- a) As the fundamental premise for increasing population, unsound ideas shall be eradicated, and the maintenance and strengthening of a healthy family system shall be promoted.
- b) Organizations or publicly-operated agencies, etc. shall actively recommend, mediate, and guide marriages.
- c) Marriage expenses shall be drastically reduced, and a system of lending funds for marriage expenses shall be created.
- d) In reforming the present school system, special consideration shall be given to its relation to the population policy.
- e) In girls' high schools and young women's schools, efforts shall be made to rear healthy motherhood by inculcating in the students the national mission of motherhood and thoroughly stressing education in bringing up children, health and sanitation, and technical skill.
- f) In respect to the engagement of women as employees, a policy shall be adopted to considerably restrict the employment of those who are over 20 years of age, and measures shall be taken to alleviate or improve those conditions of employment and work which obstruct marriage.
- g) Considerations shall be given to the relation between tax policy and population policy by lessening the burden of persons with large families to support, and by increasing the burden of single persons.
- h) A family allowance system with the aim of lightening the burden for medical, educational, and other family expenses, shall be established.

For this purpose, consideration shall be given for the establishment of a Family Burden Adjustment Bank (provisional name).

- i) Preferential rationing of goods to families having many children, their commendation and various other appropriate measures for their considerate treatment shall be adopted.
- j) A system for the protection of pregnant women and infants shall be established, and measures for the expansion of maternity and babies' hospitals, the distribution of sanitary materials for child delivery and other necessary measures shall be adopted.

- k) Artificial birth-controls, such as contraception, abortion, etc., shall be prohibited and prevented, and venereal diseases shall be stamped out.

2) Measures for reducing deaths.

The measures for reducing deaths shall have as their immediate object the improvement of the infantile death-rate and the prevention of tuberculosis, and shall be so planned as to reduce the general death-rate by approximately about 35 per cent within twenty years from now. The measures to be taken for achieving this objective are generally as follows:

- a) A network of health guidance agencies, centering around the health bureaus, shall be established.
- b) The main emphasis for the reduction of the infant death-rate shall be placed on the reduction of deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis, pneumonia and congenital debility. For this purpose, health nurses with the object of protecting and guiding mothers and infants shall be appointed throughout cities and villages. At the same time, measures shall be taken to establish nurseries, expand rural settlement works, secure necessities for infants, and to spread knowledge regarding the rearing of babies. Furthermore, a movement shall be conducted for the lowering of the infant death-rate.
- c) Measures shall be taken for the early discovery of tuberculosis, improvement of industrial and school sanitation, intensification of guidance for and protection for the prevention and early treatment of cases and the expansion of sanatorium facilities. At the same time, the machinery for adjusting the liaison among the various government offices shall be perfected and counter-measures for tuberculosis thoroughly established.
- d) By expansion and strengthening, the health insurance system shall be extended to the whole people, and the different treatments necessary for the prevention /of illness/ shall be given as well as medical treatment.
- e) The improvement of environmental sanitary facilities, especially the improvement of the housing of the common people, shall be fostered.
- f) In order to prevent overwork, the life of the people shall be reformed so as to provide sufficient rest.
- g) In order to improve the national nutrition, a knowledge of nutrition shall be disseminated and inculcated, the taking of nutritious foods shall be encouraged, and a collective meal supply expanded.
- h) Medical educational organs and medical treatment and preventive facilities shall be expanded. At the same time medical education shall be reformed and researches on and dissemination of preventive medicine shall be promoted.

V. Measures for improving quality.

The improvement of quality shall be planned with the object of improving the spiritual and physical qualities necessary for national defense and labour.

- a) Through the execution of the territorial plan, the composition and distribution of the population shall be rationalized. In particular, the population of the big cities shall be dispersed by evacuation.

For this purpose, measures shall be taken to disperse factories and schools to the provincial areas.

- b) In view of the present condition in which the rural villages constitute the best source of military and labour forces, the rural population of Japan proper shall be maintained at a fixed number, and measures shall be taken to secure for agriculture 40 per cent of the Japanese population in Japan, Manchukuo and China combined.
- c) With the object of giving spiritual and physical training to youths in schools, the courses of study shall be reformed, training intensified, method of education and training reformed, and the physical training facilities expanded.
- d) In view of present condition of rapid increase in the population of the cities, the physical and spiritual training of youths in the cities especially shall be intensified, so as to make them a good source of military and labour forces.
- e) In order to train the mind and body of young men, a system of making them undergo special group training on a compulsory basis for a fixed period of time shall be created.
- f) The different welfare, physical education facilities shall be increased in large numbers and a healthy, simple form of national life shall be established.
- g) Eugenics shall be disseminated, and the national eugenics law shall be strengthened and thoroughly understood.

VI. Measures for securing leadership:

The measures for securing leadership shall be planned with the aim of distributing the population of the Japanese nationals necessary for guiding the political, economic and cultural societies of the various areas throughout the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

The measures to be taken for this purpose are in general as follows:

- a) According to the purpose of strengthening the inseparable relationship between Japan and Manchukuo, a certain fixed portion of the domestic population shall emigrate to Manchukuo. For this purpose, an all-round immigration plan on a larger scale than heretofore shall be established, and measures necessary for its execution by Japan and Manchukuo shall be adopted.
- b) In order to ensure also the distribution of the population of Japanese nation necessary for guiding the other areas of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, an emigration plan necessary for this purpose shall be established.

VII. Perfection of data.

- 1) Statistics of the dynamic and static condition of population shall be perfected and improved.
- 2) The scope of application of the national physical strength law shall be expanded and its contents perfected. At the same time data on other matters concerning physical strength and health shall be perfected.

VIII. Perfection of the machinery

- 1) The machinery for statistics, investigations and researches on the population problem shall be perfected.
- 2) The machinery for planning, promoting, and enforcing population policies shall be perfected.

OUTLINE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POPULATION POLICY

(Published in the papers on Jan. 22, 1941 /Showa 16/)

(Translator's Note:--)

This outline is the same as the previous outline (decided by the Cabinet on Jan. 22, 1941), except that it omits Section VI (Measures for Securing Leadership). Hence, it is omitted.

OUTLINE OF COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

(OUTLINE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE OUTLINE OF
BASIC NATIONAL POLICIES)

(Decided by the Cabinet on 14 February 1941 /Showa 16/)

This outline establishes the outline for transportation and communications, and also for atmospheric phenomena connected with them.

I. Fundamental Policy.

In view of the mission of communications as the basic factor for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, of which the firm solidarity of Japan, Manchukuo and China forms the trunk, it is resolved to establish an all-round organic communications structure for Greater East Asia with the object of completing a highly-developed national defense state structure.

1) The improvement and expansion on a planned basis of communication facilities shall be promoted, and the control of their operations shall be strengthened.

For this purpose, the improvement and consolidation of administrative machinery concerning communications shall be promoted.

2) In effecting the improvement and expansion of communications facilities, efforts shall be made to meet military requirements and to harmonize them with economic requirements.

3) Efforts shall be made to bring little by little under our influence the rights and interests of third countries concerning communications in Greater East Asia.

4) In conformity with the change in Japan's international status, efforts shall be made to secure communications between Asia and Europe.

II. Improvement and expansion of communication facilities.

The improvement and expansion of communication facilities shall be achieved according to the following policy:

1) The unbalanced condition of communications in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere shall be adjusted and its organic inter-connection promoted. In respect to the communication facilities of Japan, Manchukuo and China, they shall be generally based on the Outline for the Economic Construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China.

Furthermore, the facilities of communication with the various areas of the Southern Region shall be improved and nothing to be desired shall be left undone in providing counter-measures for meeting the national defense requirements on the northern borders of our country.

2) The following are matters to be specially considered as improvement and expansion policy for each branch of communications:

a) Overland transportation

- 1) As to the improvement of the railways, the main thing shall be to expand the carrying capacity of the trunk lines and to remove the bottle-necks in the channels of transportation. The construction of new lines shall be limited to only urgent ones for the time being.
- 2) Rolling stock and other special railway materials shall be improved and the capacity for their production reinforced.
- 3) Efforts shall be made to improve warehouses, small-scale transport apparatus and loading installations, especially their mechanization. Measures shall be also taken to secure workers for small-scale transport.
- 4) In order to increase the capacity of overland transportation, efforts shall be made to construct, improve and pave the principal highways.
- 5) In order to increase automobile production capacity, efforts shall be made to increase the number of automobile holdings and to promote their advance overseas. Fuel arrangements and other appropriate measures necessary for increasing and maintaining the number of automobile holdings shall also be taken.

b) Marine transportation and harbors

- 1) In order to increase bottoms, ship-building capacity shall be reinforced, planned ship-building carried out, especially in promoting the improvement of cargo ships, oil tankers, and other special service ships and small-sized ships.
- 2) Marine transportation between Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be expanded and reinforced. Efforts shall also be made to expand the sea-routes and tramp steamship services to the various areas of the Southern Region and also to extend the right of navigation in other seas.
- 3) The various harbor facilities shall be improved and expanded on a priority basis according to the function of each harbor. The harbors of Japan, Manchukuo and China in particular shall be improved for mutual convenience.

- 4) In order to promote the improvement of the capacity of our harbors, efforts shall be made to improve boat-train lines and other linking water and overland services, warehouses and other storage facilities.
- 5) In the reinforcement of loading capacity at the harbors, efforts shall be made to increase the number of barges and to mechanize loading, besides securing laborers for loading work.

c) Air Transport

- 1) In view of the present state of aviation and its important military mission, a long-stride development of aviation shall be ensured and the airways connecting Japan, Manchukuo, and China shall be perfected and reinforced. Efforts shall also be made to develop airways in the various areas of the Southern Region and, furthermore, the expansion of international airways outside the Sphere shall be ensured.
- 2) The expansion of airplane production capacity shall be promoted, and efforts shall be made to increase the number of superior planes and to promote their expansion overseas.
- 3) An all-round improvement of plane preservation facilities in the various areas of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be promoted.

d) Communications /"TSUCHIN"/

- 1) In improving electric communication facilities, the reinforcement of the basic facilities, such as the installation of cables for the main trunk lines, and the high development of communication methods, as well as the consolidation and adjustment of the different electric communication facilities, shall be promoted.
- 2) In order to establish Japan's independent communication network in Greater East Asia, efforts shall be made to complete the trunk communication cable lines between Japan, Manchukuo, and China. The improvement of communication facilities with the various areas of the Southern Region also shall be promoted. The improvement and expansion of international electric communication facilities shall be promoted in order to ensure communication connection with foreign countries.
- 3) As to broadcasting facilities, their perfection shall be promoted under organic co-operation between Japan, Manchukuo, and China. Efforts shall be made especially to expand and reinforce wire broadcasting and the facilities for broadcasting to foreign countries.

- 4) Efforts shall be made to improve technically the manufacture of communication apparatus and to expand the capacity for their production and to promote their expansion overseas.

e) Atmospheric Phenomena

In view of the present state of meteorological observation and the importance of its military mission, its long-stride development shall be promoted in order to ensure the safety of communications in East Asia and to meet military requirements.

3) In improving and expanding communication /"kotsu"/ facilities, nothing to be desired shall be left undone from the standpoint of air-defense.

4) Appropriate measures shall be adopted to promote the training and the numerical adequacy of technical experts and skilled workers for communication enterprises.

III. Control and operation of communications /"kotsu"/

In order to promote the smooth operation of the various departments of communications, and to ensure the display of its all-round efficiency, the following matters should be specially considered:

1) On the basis of the requirements for the consolidation as one body of the communications between Japan, Manchukuo and China, efforts shall be made to improve the liaison machinery for the communications of Japan, Manchukuo, and China, Japan being the nucleus. The liaison and unification of their management and the standarization of the communication materials and apparatus shall also be promoted.

2) In order to conform to the requirements of planned economy and to improve transportation efficiency, the following measures shall be generally adopted.

- a) Establishment of an appropriate freight policy.
- b) Proper distribution of function between overland transportation and marine transportation.
- c) Maintenance of close connection between transportation organs and production and distribution control organs.
- d) Adjustment and unification of the various overland transportation enterprises.

- e) Establishment of a system of intensive operation of ships and the thorough enforcement of planned distribution of ships.
- f) Comprehensive control of the different harbour enterprises.
- g) Utilization of existing installations, especially the diversion to other uses of idle installations.
- h) Improvement and rationalization of packing and wrapping.

3) In order to establish for Japan's shipping a position of leadership in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, the necessary unification of shipping enterprises shall be promoted, and efforts made for the improvement of marine insurance.

4) In order to maintain the leadership of communications in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, the following measures shall be generally adopted:

- a) Formation of a communications union comprising the various areas in one unit.
- b) Insuring the stability of wireless communications by electric wave control.
- c) Establishment of appropriate policy of communication charges.

OUTLINE OF COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

(OUTLINE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE OUTLINE OF BASIC
NATIONAL POLICIES)

(Published in the Papers on 14 February 1941 /SHOWA 16/)

(Translator's Note:--Identical to the preceding
Outline decided by the Cabinet on the same day,
except for the omission of the following paragraphs:)

a) Item 2 under Section I (Fundamental Policy) reading:

"In effecting the improvement and expansion of communications facilities efforts shall be made to meet military requirements and to harmonize them with economic requirements."

b) Item 3 under Section I (Fundamental Policy), reading:

"Efforts shall be made to bring under our influence the rights and interests of third countries concerning communications in Greater East Asia."

c) Item 4 under Section I (Fundamental Policy), reading:

"In conformity with the change in Japan's international status, efforts shall be made to secure communications between Asia and Europe."

d) Second half of the second paragraph of Item 1 under Section II (Improvement and expansion of communications facilities), reading:

".....and nothing to be desired shall be left undone in providing counter-measures for meeting national defense requirements on the northern borders of our country."

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT ECONOMIC COUNCIL
FOR JAPAN, MANCHUKUO AND CHINA

(Decided by the Cabinet on 25 February 1941 /SHOWA 16/)

Previously the Government, in the Outline of Fundamental National Policies, laid down as a national policy the establishment of a self-sufficient economy for Japan, linking Japan, Manchukuo and China together and embracing Greater East Asia, and with this as the basis, decided the Outline for the Economic Construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China. In order to foster the practical application of this outline and to carry out a comprehensive plan for Japan, Manchukuo and China based on it, a Joint Economic Council for Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be established as a provisional measure according to the following main points:

Main Points:

- 1) This Council shall deliberate on an all-round plan for Japan, Manchukuo and China based on the Outline for the Economic Construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China.
- 2) This Council shall be established in the Cabinet and shall in practice constitute the deliberative organ with Japan as its center.
- 3) The President of the Planning Board shall be the President of the Council. The members of the Council shall consist of the Vice-President of the Planning Board, Vice-Director of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau, the Chief of the Political Affairs Division of the Asia Development Board /Ko-A-In/ the Vice-Ministers of the various ministries concerned, and Manchukuoan officials concerned.
- 4) The secretaries shall consist of the higher civil service officials of the various offices concerned and the Manchukuoan officials concerned.

Sectional committees shall be created in the Board of Secretaries.

Temporary secretaries for the sectional committees may be appointed as the occasion demands.
- 5) A secretariat shall be established in this Council and located in the Planning Board.

The secretariat shall consist of the staff officials despatched from each government office concerned (Planning Board, Manchurian Affairs Bureau, Asia Development Board, Army and Navy and Manchukuo).
- 6) Matters decided by this Council shall be transferred to the respective competent authorities concerned according to their sequence to be put into practice by them.

Remarks:

1) The appointment of Manchukuoan officials shall be made by Manchukuo after consultation with Japan.

2) The officials connected with the local army and other local quarters may attend and express their views at the Council, Board of Secretaries, and sectional committees.

Important matters under the jurisdiction of the secretariat shall be as follows:

1) Matters concerning the establishment of economic development plans for Japan, Manchukuo and China combined.

2) Matters concerning the establishment of communications plans for Japan, Manchukuo and China combined.

3) Matters concerning the formulation of the policies for establishing plans year by year for materials, labor, capital, funds, trade, communications, etc. for Japan, Manchukuo and China combined.

4) Matters concerning liaison and adjustment of urgent matters necessary for the economic cooperation between Japan, Manchukuo and China.

5) Matters concerning reporting and giving information on the progress of economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China.

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT ECONOMIC COUNCIL
FOR JAPAN, MANCHUKUO AND CHINA

(Published in the Papers)

Previously the Government, in the outline of fundamental national policies, laid down as a national policy, the establishment of a self-sufficient economy for Japan linking Japan, Manchukuo and China and embracing Greater East Asia, and on this basis decided the Outline for the Economic Construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China. In order to foster the practical application of this outline and to carry out a comprehensive plan for Japan, Manchukuo and China based on it, a Joint Economic Council for Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be established as a provisional measure according to the following main points:

Main Points:

- 1) This Council shall promote adjustment and liaison for the economic construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China based on the Outline for the Economic Construction of Japan, Manchukuo and China.
- 2) This Council shall be for practical purposes the deliberative organ established in the Cabinet.
- 3) The President of the Planning Board shall be the President of the Council. The council members shall consist of the Vice-chief and Vice-Minist. of the various offices concerned.
- 4) The secretaries shall consist of the high civil service officials of the various offices concerned.

Sectional committees shall be created in the Board of Secretaries.

Temporary secretaries for the sectional committees may be appointed as the occasion demands.

- 5) A secretariat shall be established in this Council and located in the Planning Board.

The secretariat shall consist of the staff officials despatched from each government office concerned (Planning Board, Manchurian Affairs Bureau, Asia Development Board, Army and Navy and Manchukuo).

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 1570

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Takehiko Okada hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: former Chief Secretary (present Chief of Industrial Policy Section) and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 94 pages, dated April, 1941, and described as follows: "Fundamental State Policy" a pamphlet published by the Planning Board. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this
18 day of October, 1946

/s/ Takehiko Okada
Signature of Official
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Yoshikatsu Natani Chief of Industrial Policy
Official Capacity Section

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Henry Shimojima, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
18th day of Oct., 1946

/s/ Henry Shimojima
NAME

Witness: S/Sgt. T. Toguchi

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2897-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF COUNSEL

To be kept in locked file.

TELEGRAM

(Secret cypher process)

Tokyo	14th July 1941	0230 hrs.
Arrived	14th July 1941	1120 hrs.

As fast as possible!

No. 1217 of 13th July

For Reichs Minister for Foreign Affairs

2) RAM In reply to telegram of 10th No. 108 +), received Tokyo 12th July, 1941

1) In view of the present relations of Japan towards the United States, may I refer to my cable reports of 10th & 12th July, which have crossed with the above mentioned telegram. Japanese-American relations are characterized by growing tension. Economic strangulation measures by the U. S. against Japan, which eventually became apparent in the breaking off of the Japanese-Netherlands Indies economic negotiations at the instigation of the Anglo-Saxons, have considerably worsened the situation. Attempts by anglophile Japanese circles to still reach a settlement are doomed to failure owing to American attitude and increasing will to resist on the part of Japanese activists. In view of the state of affairs, I therefore consider the question of a secret verbal assurance by the Japanese government, giving Roosevelt a guarantee and free hand to occupy Iceland as unlikely. Of course, the majority of the Japanese cabinet and the Japanese Foreign Minister consider the possibility of an American entry into the war with unconcealed concern, as has doubtlessly been expressed meanwhile by a "personal message", dated 11th July, Code 5, from Matsuoka and handed by ambassador Oshima to the Reich Foreign Minister. As Matsuoka already explained in Berlin.

The next six sheets (about 1½ typewriter pages) are completely garbled. Repetition is requested.

Cypher Bureau 14th July 1941.

in army and navy, as well as other activist circles, there is a conviction that a Japanese position of power in East Asia can only be realized against Anglo-Saxon Powers. It is true that in these circles one also encounters the

consideration that the ensuing course of the war and the German successes will entail a constantly increasing weakening of not only the Soviet Union but also of the Anglo-Saxons in the Pacific. The chief difficulty is to constantly convince these circles that Japan will gain nothing by waiting.

3) On handing the personal message from Reich Foreign Minister to Matsuoka on evening of 2nd July, the conversation was of a serious nature on account of the unsatisfactory contents of the statement made to Germany. I took it for granted that Matsuoka would carefully discuss the personal message from the Reich Foreign Minister, with the Emperor and Government, in view of its due importance, and reply to it in detail. I therefore do not understand how Matsuoka, as expressed in the preface of his "personal message" to Reich Foreign Minister, could conceive that a personal reply was not expected. I did, however, knowingly fail, at my next conversation with Matsuoka, which was on 8th July, to press for a reply, so that the Japanese government should not be under the misapprehension that their participation in the Russo-German war, or even their assistance, was indispensable. In view of the Japanese mentality, that did not appear to me to have much purpose. Moreover, at his interview of 8th July, Matsuoka made a decidedly uncertain and irritable impression which, as I hear, is connected with fears for his personal position. In accordance with instructions, at my next interview with the Japanese Foreign Minister, I will talk to him as to the reaction of the Japanese cabinet and the composition of the cabinet concerning the Reich Minister's personal message. As I was able to ascertain to-day, when called for by the Minister of War, the message from the Reich Foreign Minister aroused, to a large extent, consent from the army commanders, although they stressed the necessity for a certain time for preparing an attack against the Soviet Union.

(Group garbled.)

4) As regards the report of the Japanese ambassador in Moscow, I refer to telegraphic report No. 1207 of 12th July. In the meanwhile + there are symptoms perceptible here that Japan is seriously undertaking military mobilization measures. The military attache reported regarding this in telegram No. 1200 of 12th July. As regards Japanese attitude towards an American attack against one of the Axis Powers, I beg to refer to my telegraphic report No. 893 of 6th June, cypher 2.

I am using all possible means to bring about Japan's entry into the war against Russia as soon as possible, and in particular by using the arguments of the personal message from the German Foreign Minister and the telegram cited above, to influence Matsuoka personally, as well as the Foreign Office, military elements, Nationalists and friendly business men. I believe that, as military preparations reveal, Japanese participation will soon take place. The greatest obstacle against which one has to fight is the disunity of the Activist groups which, without unified command, follows various aims and only slowly adjusts itself to the changed situation.

Ott.

Certificate

I, Ulrich Straus, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and as a result of the comparison between the German and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 522.

/s/ Ulrich A. Straus

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Showa 15-10-1 (1st Oct. 1940)

No. 4122

Tuesday

Imperial Ordinance

We promulgate the Imperial assent to the organization of the Total War Research Institute.

Imperial Signature
Imperial Seal

Showa 15-9-30 (30 Sept. 1940)

Prime Minister Prince Konoye Fumimaro

Imperial Ordinance No. 648

Organization of the Total War Research Institute Control.

Article I:- The Total War Research Institute shall be under the administration of the Prime Minister and shall control basic study and research in connection with national total war and shall control the education and training of officials and others in connection with national total war.

Article II:- The staff of the total war research institute shall be constituted as follows:

Head of Institute:- of Chokunin Rank

Staff:- Full time; 11 persons; Sonin rank (of which 3 can be Chokunin rank)

Assistants:- Full time; 5 persons; Hannin rank

Clerical Staff:- Full time; 3 persons; Hannin rank.

Article III:- The head of the institute shall govern the affairs of the Institute under the supervision of the Prime Minister.

Article IV:- The staff will control the affairs of the Institute under the orders of the head of the Institute.

Article V:- The assistants will carry on the affairs of the Institute under the directions of their superiors.

Article VI: The clerical staff will carry on general duties under the directions of their superiors.

Article VII: Councillors shall be installed in the Total War Research Institute and shall participate in its duties. Councillors shall be appointed by the Cabinet from among higher civil servants of the various government offices concerned and from among eminent and experienced scholars on recommendation to the Throne by the Prime Minister.

Additional Rule:

This ordinance comes into force from the day of promulgation.

2
 loaded on Imperial admine and they
 give at the authority of their best friend
 of the Lord — and we follow
 within a matter of months —
 years —
 What help can this give us beyond the
 doc. he has placed into the records

Additional Rule:

This ordinance comes into force from the day of
 promulgation.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
IPS. No. 1795-B

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, TAKAHASHI, Michitoshi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary of Cabinet and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1072 pages, dated _____, 1940, and described as follows:

Bound Volume of Official Gazette for October, 1940, issued daily except Sundays and holidays for the purpose of publishing all ordinances and laws among other things by authority of the Japanese Government.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):

Japanese Cabinet Secretariat

Signed at Tokyo on this
26th day of August, 1946.

s/ M. Takahashi

Secretary of Cabinet

Witness: s/ R. Kuriyama

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
26th day of August, 1946.

Witness s/ R. F. Mahon

s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Name

Investigator, IPS

Official Capacity

W "She is so much word spinning" - How do you forget the name of the Institute - was not just adult education"

W "It is hopeless to suggest to this body that this was just a cultural body"

A "co operative training - cooperative studies, this is the point that ought to be stressed." - If finger pointed at moon and finger, withdrawn then report remains on study

Why was subject of Total War selected for this study?

A Every country studied so Japan did - Two aspects of Total War - to prevent and to conduct?

W Did you have any on prev. of war?
A Yes -

W are they in affa - I don't see any -

A - I was only asked to inspect at present a part of the doc. for 1945 - I which has mat - there are many - but which destroyed or lost - 1 - Ideo - Pol - Econ - Armed -

W - In Cobalt - How did they get that - I thought they were useless studies -

A - Inst abolished after 3 years institute destroyed - kept in files of Cob -

W Is Cob the rep of useless files?

A - no -
A - Public from any allowed to attend lectures. - (banks, newspaper and other agencies)

W Does anyone realize his involvement in contradiction of the Imperial Ordinance under which it was created -

Q Hosono, Shimura + Suzuki Councilors?

A Hosono was on advisory comm. to establish institute at 25 Year Bureau - Administration Regular

"It is so easy to say it but it may be true"

"1945 inst joined in contradiction of it was a useless War was just conceivable" - East electricity

M E M O R A N D U M

ON THE PROVOCATIVE ATTACK OF THE JAPANESE IN THE NOMONGAN
AREA IN 1939I. The nature of the aggression

Military actions in the Nomongan area, which took place on the territory of the Eastern bulge of the Mongolian People's Republic, were initiated by the Japanese and they were responsible for them. After the unsuccessful attempt to seize the Soviet territory in the lake Khasan area in 1938, the Kwantung Army Headquarters began a planned preparation for the attack against the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR). The Tamtsagsky bulge of the MPR territory, east of the Khalhin-Gol river was chosen as the objective of the attack.

The Japanese and Manchurian authorities in their press bulletins claimed that the Khalhin-Gol river was the actual frontier between the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchuria in the area east and southeast of the Buir-Nur lake. This was done in order to justify their provocative and aggressive actions against the Mongolian People's Republic.

In reality, according to the official maps, the frontier between MPR and Manchuria ran in this area not along the Khalhin-Gol river, but east of this river along the line Khulat-Uliyn-Obo and Nomon-Kan Burd Obo.

This is also confirmed by Map N 43 of the Chinese album, published in 1919 in Peking by the Post-Master general of China (the copy of map N 43 was published in the central Soviet press on July 14, 1939) and by the Japanese secret outline map captured in the area of battle activities together with the Yamagata separate detachment (see Appendix N I).

From the day of the formation of the MPR the outposts of the MPR frontier corps were stationed along this line. Prior to the outbreak of the incident this frontier between MPR and Manchuria, east of the Khalhin-Gol river, had been disputed by nobody, including the Japanese and Manchurians.

Thus the claim of the Japanese and Manchurians that the frontier between the MPR and Manchuria runs along the Khalhin-Gol river is not confirmed by any documents and actually is a sheer fabrication of the Japanese military clique done with the purpose of justifying their provocative and aggressive actions.

II. The preparation of the aggression by the Japanese

The Japanese carried out all-round and thorough preparation for the attack, using their customary method of provocations. Since January 1939 the Japanese armed detachments began to systematically violate the state frontier of the MPR.

There were about thirty violations of that kind.

Simultaneously a large group of regular troops of the 23 infantry division and Bargut cavalry regiments was concentrated on the sector of the frontier in this area, which from the Mongolian side was guarded only by a small frontier outpost, stationed west of the Khalhin-Gol river (see Appendix N 3 and N 4).

In January the Japanese and Manchurians several times opened fire at the patrols of the Mongolian outpost. And in February groups of the Japanese nearly platoon strong several times crossed the frontier, penetrating deep into the Mongolian territory.

On March 17, 1939 at 13 hours the frontier guards killed a Japanese bargut on the Mongolian territory. Judging by a visiting card and a photo found on him he was a Japanese-Kawano-Kantsira, chief of a police department of the town of Tu-Tsuan.

Seeing no back-action from the part of the MPR forces and not being satisfied that it was a mere frontier incident, the commander of the 23d infantry division lieutenant general Komatsubara Mititaro on May 1, 1939 issued order N 22 (see appendix N 5) as a guide to large-scale operations.

In this order he refers to the instructions given in "Measures of settling conflicts on the Soviet-Manchurian frontier" (see Appendix N 6). These instructions recommend to the troops to cross into the Soviet territory or to lure the Soviet soldiers onto the Manchurian territory and at all costs to try to capture prisoners of war and also the corpses of the killed and under no circumstances to leave evidence on the Soviet territory.

At the beginning of May the enemy began to act in a challenging manner. On May 11 from 4.00 to 5.00 hours the Japanese and barguts about 200 men strong armed with light machine-guns and mortars, violated the MPR frontier in the district of Normun Khan Burd Obo, attacked the Mongolian outpost (20 men strong) and pursued then to the Khalhin-Gol river, penetrating 20 km. deep into the Mongolian territory. Simultaneously the Japanese aircraft started flying over the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic.

On May 14 at 6 hours the mounted Japanese and barguts 300 men strong violated the MPR frontier in the district of the 7th outpost, seized Dungur-Obo and came onto the eastern bank of the Khalhin-Gol river. During this day the Japanese constantly appeared over the MPR territory.

On May 15, at 12 hours 45 minutes five Japanese light bombers made a raid on the 7th outpost. They dropped 52 bombs from the height of 800 metres and fired from machine-guns during low flight. As a result 2 tsiriks were killed and 19 wounded. Prior to the raid three planes conducted air reconnaissance. The frontier guards saw that 700 cavalry men and 3 trucks with infantry soldiers were concentrated on the eastern bank of the Khalhin-Gol river. Thus beginning from May 11, 1939 the Japanese actually started hostilities using regular Japanese and Bargut units to this purpose.

All these provocative actions showed clearly that the Japanese were preparing the large-scale operations and were striving to seize the territory of the MPR.

In the second half of May 1939 the Japanese concentrated the units of the 23d infantry division, three (1, 7, 8) Bargut cavalry regiments and about 40 planes in the area of the Khalhin-Gol river. On May 28, 1939 the enemy troops suddenly attacked the MPR cavalry guard detachments on the territory of the Outer Mongolia. Thus the Japanese started large-scale military operations.

The Japanese beforehand had built a railroad line leading to the area where it was planned to begin the attack. For the purpose of carrying out the military-topographical preparation of the battle area, the Japanese as early as in the middle of April 1939 sent a topographical detachment of the Kwantung Army Headquarters to this area.

The 23d infantry division had to ensure the work of this detachment. (see Appendix N 7, order N I to the 64th infantry regiment dated April 13, 1939).

The large-scale preparatory measures taken by the Japanese for the purpose of attack in the area of the Khalhin-Gol river were vividly described in the report of the 1st Army group Military Council dated November 15, 1939, N 0037 addressed to the Chief of the Red Army General Staff. (see Appendix N 8 - extract from the said report).

In order to justify their adventurous actions before the public opinion and with the purpose of finding a pretext for the seizure of territories, the Japanese actually forged the Manchukuo frontier marking it on their topographical maps along the Khalhin-Gol river, thus moving it 18-20 km. forward. The Japanese command were striving to support by this their false statement that the MPR troops and not the Japanese forces had violated the frontier.

The documentary evidence to this provocation is contained in order N 1532 issued by UEDA, the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army, who in the second paragraph of the order, issued in Tchang-Tchung at 14 hours of June 20, 1939 said the following:

"The Army is to prepare for the rear operation in order to wipe out the army of the Outer Mongolia, which crossed the frontier" (see Appendix 9 - copy of the translation of the order to the Kwantung Army N 1532).

III. Progress of aggression

Fulfilling the Treaty of mutual assistance between the Soviet Government and the Mongolian People's Republic and instructions given by Comrade Molotov, the head of the Government, that the Soviet Union would defend Mongolian frontier as if it were its own frontiers, the Command ordered the transferring of the Red Army units to the Khalhin-Gol river area.

During the battles which took place in May, the Japanese could not attain their aims and, having suffered great losses, strengthened their preparation for a still larger operation, striving to seize territory and wipe out the Soviet and Mongolian forces. By the end of June 1939, the Japanese concentrated all the units of the 23rd Infantry Division, part of the 7th Infantry Division, two tank regiments and Bargut cavalry regiments in the battle area. All these units were reinforced by artillery taken from other units of the Kwantung Army. Not fewer than 150 airplanes of the Japanese Air Forces were also concentrated in this area.

The enemy planned to smash our defense suddenly and quickly and to break with its main forces through to our rear lines of communication.

To carry that into effect the forces of the 23rd Division were ordered to force the Khalhin-Gol river and to capture and rout the Soviet and Mongolian troops. (see Appendix N 10, copy of the translation of order to the 23rd Division N 105, June 30, 1939).

To camouflage the expansionist aims of Japanese militarism the Japanese command used the method of political shop practice and under the cover of this directed the actions of the armed forces to realize their aggressive strivings, calling these large-scale battle actions a mere "incident on the frontier between Mongolia and Manchuria" (see Appendix N 11 - a copy of translation of the 6th Army commander declaration dated August 10, 1939).

As a matter of fact the Kwantung Army command in close contact with the command of the 6th Japanese Army did not cease the preparation for another still larger Japanese offensive in the fall of 1939.

Expansionist aims and purposes of this offensive and preparatory measures taken by the Japanese which were connected with them are documentarily proved by the declaration of the Commander of the 6th Army in September 1939 (see Appendix N 12 - a copy of translation of the 6th Army Commander's declaration in September 1939).

The enemy failed in carrying out their criminal plans. Instead of the triumphal march, which the Japanese counted upon, they paid a high price for their adventure.

The Japanese committed many atrocities, like their friends the German fascist brutes. During the battles near the Bain-Tsagan mountain political instructor Victorov, who fought bravely, was wounded. He was surrounded by the enemies and tortured to death; the brutal samurais cut out his tongue and heart, put out his eyes and stabbed him with knives.

Our troops, launching an offensive in August 1939, routed the Japanese invaders, cleared the MPR territory of the enemy and took on the defensive along the frontier line.

On September 16, 1939 the hostilities ceased in accordance with the Treaty between the Soviet Government and the Japanese Government and the order of the People's Commissar for Defense.

Appendix to the text MN 1-12.

The Red Army General Staff
Military History Department
Deputy Chief
Major-General

Correct: Signed

(Zamyatin)

March 12, 1946.

Page 17 of the 1st Army group Military Council on the actions in the Nonongan area in 1939

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, L. Tarkhov, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant in the Russian and English languages; and above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

Signature: L. Tarkhov

Copy

APPENDIX No. 12

Translation from the Japanese.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 6th ARMY

Although the order to reform the 6th Army was issued before, I must now state with sorrow that the realization of the glorious task of defense of the North-west area failed because the order was not carried out. The Army was cast into a whirlpool of irregular war on the frontier between Manchurian and Mongolia. Such control of actions on the front continued for more than ten days into the present. Due to the brave and resolute actions of all the units under lieutenant-General Kamatsubara chaos in the course of battles was diminished. Now the Army is preparing in the Dzindzin Sume area for a new offensive.

The Commanding General of the Kwantung Army decided this autumn to help us by sending the well trained troops stationed in Manchuria, he transfers them to the place of the future battle, places them under my command and plans urgent measures to be taken to settle the conflict. The circumstances are now such that it is clear that the matter is beyond the limits of a mere frontier conflict. We are now waging a sacred war in China and any changes in the conflict under the circumstances of the complicated inner and outer situation acquire great state importance. The army has only one way to carry out its actions, that is to make the army unanimous and consolidated and immediately strike a crushing blow at the enemy to annihilate its growing insolence. At present the preparation of the army is being successfully carried on. The Army will meet the coming autumn by finishing with one blow this mouse-stirring and will proudly show to the world the might of the selected Imperial troops. The officers and soldiers have a deep understanding of the present circumstances. All men of the army from privates to high level are full of brave and decisive spirit and are sure of victory. The Army is always ready to crush and destroy the enemy anywhere. Having a deep faith in its first marshal the Emperor. September 5, 1939. The commanding General of the 6th Army.

FIRST
MARSHAL
EMPEROR

Translated from Japanese:

Senior political instructor Pavlov Supply
Officer of the 2-d rank Selyaninov
September 9, 1939.

The present copy of the translation attached to the report of the 1st Army Group Military Council of November 15, 1939 N 0037 addressed to the Chief of the Red Army General Staff on the results of the operation in the Nomongan area is correct:

The Red Army General Staff
Military History Department Research Officer

Colonel

/ Vakhterov/

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, V. Tarkhov, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages: and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

Signature: V. Tarkhov

5 ex.

7. Y.Be.

856

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USSR AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN OF JUNE 9, 1940 ON THE DEMARCATED
FRONTIER LINE BETWEEN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND
MONGOLIA PROPER IN THE NOMONGAN AREA (MAP ATTACHED)

As the result of the negotiations which were recently carried on between V. M. MOLOTOV, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and Mister TOJO, the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, the following agreement on the precise establishment of the frontier between the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchoukuo in the area of the last year incident was concluded.

On conclusion of the agreement which is given below V. M. MOLOTOV, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs stated that the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic gave its consent to this agreement and Mister TOJO, the Japanese Ambassador stated that the Government of Manchoukuo gave its Consent to this agreement.

1.

The frontier line between the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchoukuo in the above mentioned area runs as it is shown on the map published by the Red Army General Staff in 1935, scale 1:200,000, which is attached to the present agreement.

It must be understood that from the northern shore of the Buir Nur Lake, approximately 4,5 km. south-west of Khalkhin-Sume, the frontier runs along the conventionally established straight line up to Mukhorobo.

From that point, crossing the rivers Urshin-Gol and Sharildgin-Gol near the obo, east of Mukhorobo, the frontier runs in the north-eastern direction crossing the Bukhin Tologoy tumulus to the point approximately 800 metres west-south-west of Ovdik-Sume;

From this point the frontier runs along the conventionally established straight line in the south-eastern direction to the western curve of the northern bend of the Khalkhin-Gol river, north-west of the town of Tsagan-Khoshu. From this point the frontier runs up the Khalkhin-gol river to the obo, approximately 8,5 km. south-west of Silin Khuduk;

From this place the frontier runs east to the obo, approximately 7 km. south west of Silin Khuduk;

From this obo the frontier runs along the conventionally established straight line in the east-south-east direction to the point, approximately 2,5 km. south of Silin Khuduk.

From this point the frontier runs south-east along the conventionally established straight line to Nomongan Burd Obo;

From Nomongan Burd Obo the frontier runs along the conventionally established straight line in the south-eastern direction to Khulat-Uliyn-Obo

and then along the conventionally established straight line in the south-south-eastern direction to Iris-Uliyn Obo. From Iris-Uliyn Obo the frontier runs in the south-eastern direction along the conventionally established straight line to Kharat-Ulain Obo.

From Kharat-Ulain Obo the frontier runs south-west crossing the western intersection of the roads, approximately 8,5 km south-east of Khalkha obo and 6 km. north-north-west of Shiron obo up to the Khalkhin-Gol river; the so-called hill 872, marked on the Japanese map of the Kwantung Army headquarters, scale 1:100,000; published in 1935, is left on the territory of Manchoukuo;

From this place the frontier runs up the Khalkhin-Gol river to the mouth of the Numurgin-Gol river;

From the mouth of the Numurgin-Gol river the frontier runs up; to the Numurgin-Gol river to the tributary, which is approximately 8 km. of the mouth of the said river.

From this point the frontier runs up this tributary, and when the tributary dries, the frontier runs up its bed to the place of the intersection with the frontier, marked at the attached map in the point, approximately 11 km south-west of the Rossien-Gol river mouth.

From the said point the frontier runs south and south-east up to the hill marked 1075, according to the attached map, and farther on.

NOTE: When a river serves as the state frontier, the said frontier runs along the middle of the main stream of the river.

II

The representatives of the Mongolian People's Republic and the representatives of the Manchoukuo Government will take necessary measures in the shortest possible time to have the frontier line marked on a detailed map and to have it marked clearly on the territory itself.

The above said work must be confirmed by an agreement between the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Manchoukuo Government, which will be concluded immediately the said work is accomplished.

/Drawn up in 4 copies, 2 of them in the Russian language and 2 in the Japanese language, in the city of Moscow, on June 9, 1940./

CORRECT: SIGNED

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, V. I. TARKHOV, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages: and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated document.

Signature: /s/ V. TARKHOV

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel TARANENKO, G. I., a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby certify that text of the agreement between the governments of the U.S.S.R. (Molotov) and Japan (Togo) of June 9, 1940 about the line of demarcation, between Mongolian People's Republic and Manchuria in the area of the Khalhin-Gol river on 3 sheets and 1 map attached was delivered to me by the Foreign Office of the U.S.S.R. on or about March 12, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in the Records Office of the Foreign Office in Moscow.

I do further certify _____

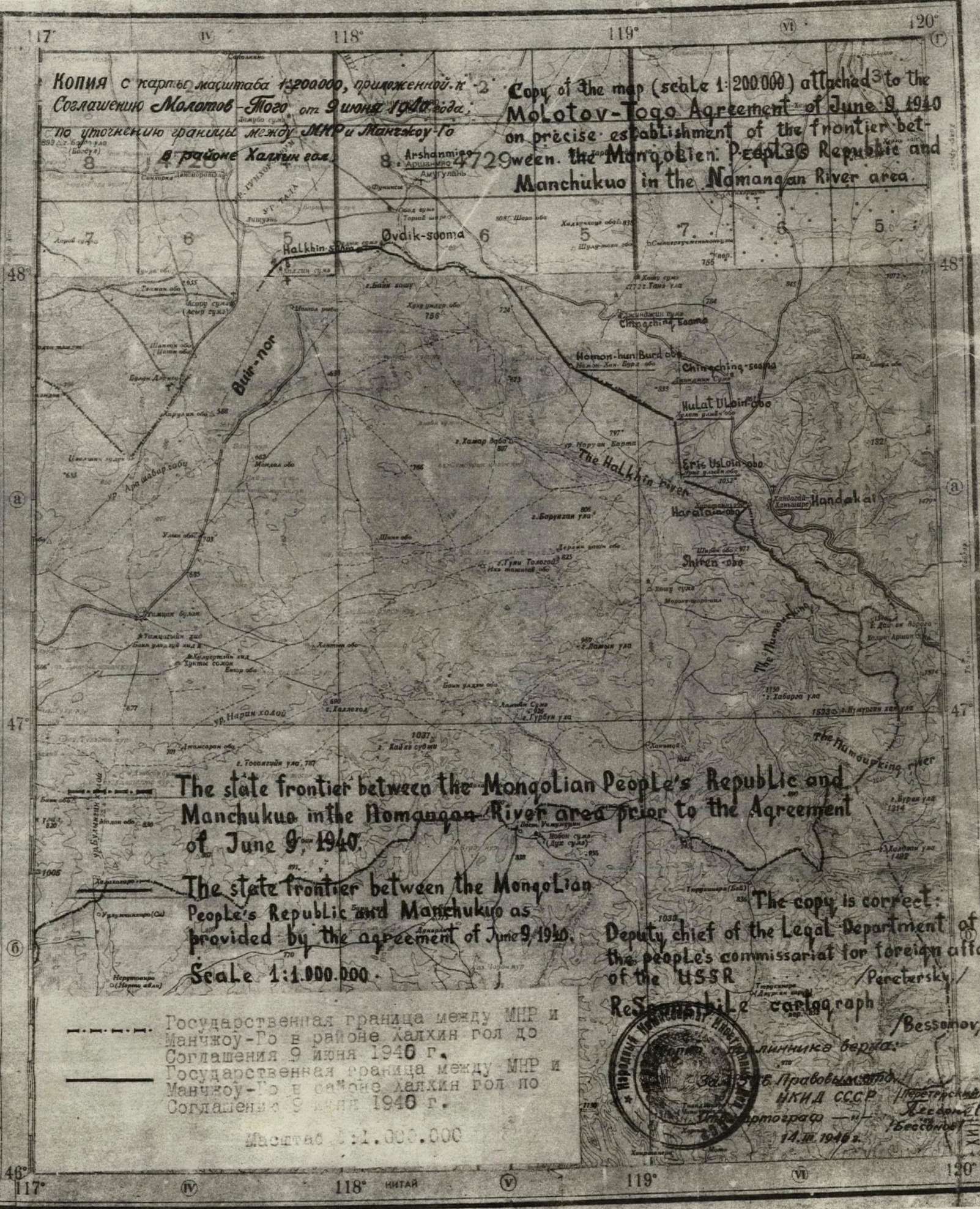
Lt. Col. Taranenko /s/
Signature and rank

Tokyo, Japan

September 26, 1946.

Копия с карты масштаба 1:200,000, приложенной к
Соглашению Молотов-Того от 9 июня 1940 года,
по уточнению границы между МНР и Манчжоу-Го
в районе Халхин-гола.

Copy of the map (scale 1:200,000) attached to the
Molotov-Togo Agreement of June 9, 1940
on precise establishment of the frontier bet-
ween the Mongolian People's Republic and
Manchukuo in the Namangan River area.



The state frontier between the Mongolian People's Republic and
Manchukuo in the Namangan River area prior to the Agreement
of June 9, 1940.

The state frontier between the Mongolian
People's Republic and Manchukuo as
provided by the agreement of June 9, 1940.

Scale 1:1,000,000.

----- Государственная граница между МНР и
Манчжоу-Го в районе Халхин-гол до
Соглашения 9 июня 1940 г.
— Государственная граница между МНР и
Манчжоу-Го в районе Халхин-гол по
Соглашению 9 июня 1940 г.

Масштаб 1:1,000,000

The copy is correct.
Deputy chief of the Legal Department of
the people's commissariat for foreign affairs
of the USSR

Responsible cartographer
Bessonov
14. VI. 1940 г.



857

Excerpts from the Minutes of Interrogation
of a Defendant

TokyoApril 24, 1946

I, Senior Councillor of Justice Morosov, Military Investigator for the USSR in the International Military Tribunal Far East with Junior Lieutenant Petrov acting as an interpreter, interrogated: HIRANUMA, Kiichiro;

Age : 80

Official Position prior to arrest : Prime Minister of Japan, Chairman Privy Council;

Party Membership :

Address :

Attached herewith the certificates of the interpreter and the stenographer bearing responsibility for incorrect translation and recording.

Interrogation began : at 9.30 Hr.
ended : at 13.00 hr

-----X-----

Question: What aim did the Japanese Government pursue giving its approval of the Attack of the Japanese troops against the M. P. R. territory in the Nomongan area?

Answer: The attack took place not during my premiership. Therefore I know nothing about it.

Question: You were prime-minister from January 1939 till August 1939, weren't you?

Answer Yes.

Q. : When did the Nomongan Area incident take place?

A. : I don't remember.

Q. : I remind you that the attack of the Japanese troops against M. P. R. in the Nomongan area took place in May 1939, i. e., when you were prime-minister of Japan and Ueda Kenkiti was commanding General of the Kwantung Army.

A. : It might be so, but, as I have already said, the military acted independently, without reporting their actions to the government and therefore I knew nothing.

- Hiranuma*
re attached in
morosov
- Q. : Then when was it that you learned about the said attack?
A. : After the opening of the hostilities.
Q. : Only then?
A. : Yes, only after the opening of hostilities.
Q. : Tell us, who reported the events to you, what were the contents of the report, and why for 3 months did you not take measures to check the actions of the Japanese troops attacking the M. P. R.?
A. : I received information about the outbreak of the incident from War Minister Itagaki, Seishiro. I spoke about the cessation of hostilities many times, but the Military circles were of different opinion.
Q. : Did you as Prime-minister of Japan give anybody orders that hostilities be ceased? when and when did you give such orders?
Answer : As the Supreme Command of the army was not controlled by the government I could not give such orders, but I expressed, my views on the necessity of ceasing hostilities to war Minister Itagaki orally.
Question: Did you suggest that, because you thought the Japanese attack on M. P. R. wrong?
A. : My opinion was that all disputes had to be settled by means of negotiations, and not by way of military operations.
Q. : In other words you considered those actions wrong?
A. : Yes, I considered those actions wrong.
Q. : During the Nomongan incident, did you as prime-Minister submit to the Emperor your suggestion that Hostilities be ceased?
A. : No, I did not submit my suggestion to the Emperor.
Q. : What was Itagaki's reply to your suggestion of the cessation of hostilities?
A. : Since Itagaki's view was at variance with mine, he considered that hostilities should continue.

-----X-----

I, Senior Councillor of Justice Morosov, Investigator of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East confirm that Kuranuma, Kiichiro was interrogated by me on April 24, 1946 with Petrov acting as an interpreter and Myamlina as secretary-stenographer and that he, Hiranuma Kiichiro gave the above testimony.

Senior Councillor of Justice ---Morosov.

Interpreter ---Petrov.

Secretary, Stenographer ---Myamlina.

Attached: the certificates of the interpreter and the stenographer.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, Kaplan, V. A., hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated excerpts of the above document.

Signature: /s/ V. Kaplan

Extract

2/23/41

from the record of the conference of the Reich Foreign Minister with ambassador Oshima in Fuschl on 23 February 1941.

* * * * *

Military, the Reich Foreign Minister continued, the Fuehrer had created a number of new formations during the winter. In the spring 240 divisions, including 186 first-class attack divisions, are available.

* * * * *

Should Germany lose the war, the Soviet star would rise over Europe. We observe the situation in the East attentively and with supreme calm. A German-Russian conflict, however, would result in a gigantic German victory and signify the end of the Soviet regime.

* * * * *

However, Japan, in its own interest, should come in as soon as possible. This would destroy England's key position in the Far East, Japan on the other hand, would thus secure its position in the Far East, a position which it can acquire only through war.

* * * * *

(3) ~~Should it seem to be in the interest of Japan also to secure for itself still during the war, in consideration of the coming new world order, the position it wants to hold in the Far East at the time of a peace treaty.~~ Ambassador Oshima agreed with me entirely and said that he would do everything to carry through this policy.

* * * * *

The German Minister for Foreign Affairs continued by saying that it was Japan's friendship which enabled Germany to arm after the antikominern pact was concluded. On the other hand, Japan was able to penetrate deeply into the English sphere of interest in China. Germany's victory on the continent does now, after the conclusion of the three-power pact, bring great advantages for Japan.

* * * * *

Fuschl, 23 February 1941.

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

APO 124A U.S. Army

38 March 1946

This is to certify that the photostatic copies listed below are true copies of original enemy documents which were captured by the Allied Forces under the direction of the Supreme Allied Commander and are now in the custody of the U.S. Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality:

- 1877-PS Memorandum about the conference between the Reich Foreign Minister and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Matsuka, at Berlin on 29 March 1941.
- 2929-PS Memorandum about the conference between the Reich Foreign Minister and the Ambassador Oshima on 18 April 1943 at Fuschl.
- 1834-PS Foreign Office, Reich Foreign Minister, #56/R. Extract of a memorandum about a conference with the new Ambassador from Japan, Oshima, at Fuschl on 23 February 1941.
- 2954-PS Memorandum about the conference of the Foreign Minister with Ambassador Oshima on 6 March 1943.
- 2897-PS Telegram, Tokyo, dated 14 July 1941. #1217.
- 2898-PS Telegram, Tokyo, dated 13 November 1941. #2097.
- 1881-PS Memorandum about a conference between the Fuehrer and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Matsuoka, in the presence of the Foreign Minister of the Reich and Minister Meissner, at Berlin, on 4 April 1941.
- 2896-PS Telegram, special train Westphalen, #707, dated 10 July 1941.
- C-75 Directive No. 24 concerning collaboration with Japan. Fuehrer Headquarters. Dated 5 March 1941.

(Sgd.) GERALD SCHAEFER
1st Lt. Inf.
Chief, Documentation Division

Secret telegram, 17 Jan. 1938--KWAN SEN telegram No. 1 addressed to the Vice-Minister by the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army. (P. 13)

Regarding air-line connections between JAPAN and GERMANY general prohibition cannot be fully expected, because the publication of newspaper accounts is prohibited only as regards the negotiation itself in spite of agreement that the absolute secret should be strictly kept from other countries. Therefore, I hope that this matter will be corrected as follows, and be immediately corrected in MANCHUKUO.

(Including everything except the announcement by the Japanese Foreign Ministry relating to the regular air-line connections between EUROPE and ASIA.)

Telegram (code) To be kept in locked file

Special train Westfalen No. 707

10 July '41, 1451 hr.

Arrival: 10 July '41 - 1600 hours

1. Code Office AA No. 634
2. German Embassy, TOKYO

Tel. Ciphers (Secret Cipher process) for the Ambassador personally.

Please wire immediately detailed analysis of conditions there. The following items are of greatest interest:

1. What are the present relations between Japan and the United States? I had already asked you to ask the Japanese Foreign Minister of your own accord and without orders, at the next occasion, whether the recent Japanese-American conversation on rapprochement has come to naught, and, above all, in which way they were terminated. Do you think it possible that the Japanese Ambassador in Washington NOMURA, has made any oral assurances without any written agreement to the American government, which could have induced Roosevelt to occupy Iceland, knowing that in the rear he has nothing to fear from Japan?

Please wire at once all available information on the subject of Japan-USA. Of course I request you not to show the slightest suspicion of the Japanese Government in official conversations.

2. What was the reaction to America's occupation of Iceland on the part of Japanese public opinion in the press, and above all of important government and army circles? How is this action evaluated? Have you the impression that there could be a tendency in Japan to nevertheless pursue a very short-sighted policy, let us say by coming to terms with America, thereby entangling it in a European war for a long time in order to have a free hand in East Asia without openly clashing with America, to adjust the Chinese question and further to expand in the South? I need not emphasize that this would be an extremely shortsighted policy which would mean that Japan could miss the great historical opportunity that will never come again.

With England and America, Japan will never be able to set up a Greater East Asia; this is only possible against those two countries. The Japanese Government would be under a terrible delusion believing to be able to diplomatically barter a gigantic, historical decision such as the establishment of their position of power in East Asia from the clever English and Americans.

Out of opportunism ^{which} these would perhaps make certain temporary compromises but never yield on principles, in order to attack Japan at a good opportunity, seizing from her everything she has won during the last years with the blood of her army.

Emp. 3. I request a detailed report on the reaction of the Japanese government to my message to Foreign Minister MATSUOKA. I fail to understand why you have not yet reported on this in detail. As Mr. MATSUOKA told you, he intended to lay the message before the Japanese Cabinet and the Emperor. What was their reaction? Has not Mr. MATSUOKA informed you about this during your conversation? If necessary please take up this question anew with the Japanese Foreign Minister, whereby an answer to this message must, of course, be expected by us.

4. Please thank the Japanese Foreign Minister at this opportunity for having transmitted the telegram/the Japanese ambassador at Moscow. It would be good if we could receive more news from Russia in this way at regular intervals.

Summarizing, I would like to say I still have full confidence in Japan's policy and in the Japanese Foreign Minister; above all because the present Japanese government would actually irresponsibly act against the future of their nation by not seizing this unique opportunity to solve the Russian problem as well as guarantee once and for all her expansion to the south and the settlement of the Chinese problem.

Since, as the Japanese ambassador is reporting from Moscow, Russia actually faces annihilation, which tallies, incidentally, with our observations insofar as we are able to appraise the situation during the present phase of the war, it is absolutely impossible that Japan does not solve the question of Vladivostok and of Siberian sphere.

It is, of course, to our advantage that Japan intends to secure for herself further positions in Indo-China, etc. just as any expansionist measure on the part of Japan is principally welcomed by us. As to the probable and certain consequences resulting from the occupation of Iceland by American fighting forces, as well as the attitude to be taken by us towards Japan in this connection, I will send you detailed instructions within the next days. I wish to say today for your order on what to say /Sprachregelung/ that the fact of American fighting forces having been sent for the military support of England, into the area of operations officially announced by us not only clearly proves the aggressive intentions of Roosevelt but that the penetration of American fighting forces into this combat area in the support of England amounts, as such, to an aggression against Germany and Europe. For it is impossible to join one of

use
armies in a battle area where two armies fight each other without wishing to join in the shooting and without actually doing so. I do not doubt for one moment that in the case of an outbreak of hostilities between America and Germany Japan will stand by her obligations resulting from the Tri-Partite Pact. Even today it can be regarded as absolutely certain that America is the sole aggressor.

use
Besides, I request that you go on working, for the soonest possible participation of Japan in the war against Russia, as per my message to MATSUOKA, using all the means at your disposal, for earlier this participation in the war materializes, the better it is. The natural goal must be, as before, to bring about the meeting of Germany and Japan on the Trans-Siberian railroad before winter sets in. With the collapse of Russia the position of the Tri-Partite powers in the world will be so gigantic that the question of the collapse of England, that is, the absolute annihilation of the British Isles, will be only a question of time. The occupation of those of the remaining positions of the British Empire important to the Tri-Partite Powers will then be faced by an America completely cut off from all the rest of the world.

I have the rock-like conviction that the new order as desired by us will naturally be realized and will present no more unsurmountable difficulties if the Tri-Partite Powers will then firmly hold together, countering at once every action on the part of the Americans by employing the same weapons.

In future please report as often and as detailed as possible about all developments of the political situation there.

RIBBENTROP

Note: Sent on to Embassy, Tokyo, under No. 1018
Tel. Ktr. 10 July 1941.

Certificate

I, Ulrich Straus, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the German and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 571.

/S/ ULRICH STRAUS

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

APO 124A U.S. Army

38 March 1946

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- 2954-PS Memorandum about the conference of the Foreign Minister with Ambassador Oshima on 6 March 1943.

- 2897-PS Telegram, Tokyo, dated 14 July 1941. #1217.

- 2898-PS Telegram, Tokyo, dated 13 November 1941. #2097.

- 1881-PS Memorandum about a conference between the Fuehrer and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Matsuoka, in the presence of the Foreign Minister of the Reich and Minister Weissner, at Berlin, on 4 April 1941.

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- C-75 Directive No. 24 concerning collaboration with Japan. Fuehrer Headquarters. Dated 5 March 1941.

(Sgd.) GERALD SCHAEFER
1st Lt. Inf.
Chief, Documentation Division

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS CONCERNING FOREIGN RELATIONS

EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF SHOWA (1943) (JULY-DECEMBER)

BOARD OF INFORMATION

* * *

(pp 76-79)

3. MESSAGE OF FOREIGN MINISTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU BROADCAST TO
BERLIN ON THE OCCASION OF THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONCLUSION OF
THE TRIPARTITE PACT

September 27, 1943.

I feel it a great honour to exchange greetings personally with Your Excellency on this memorable day of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact.

The Axis Alliance aims at the establishment of justice throughout the world, and we are marching forward toward the fulfillment of our great mission with an unfaltering spirit regardless of what happens on the way. No matter to what machinations and manoeuvres Britain and America may resort in order to induce the Badoglio regime to fresh acts of betrayal and bad faith, the Axis Alliance remains unshaken. The Pact of Alliance, shines forth as brightly as ever to illumine our road to victory.

The ardent friendship of the Fuehrer has rendered possible the miraculous rescue of Premier Mussolini, who, upon this auspicious day has become the head of the newly established Fascist Republic of Italy. The Japanese Government, in conjunction with the German Government, has immediately taken the necessary steps to recognize the new Government. Thus will Italy, once again under the leadership of Premier Mussolini, be redeemed from destruction and dishonour entailing upon Badoglio's unconditional surrender. We are fully confident that the future of the new Italy is assured a glorious future.

The Axis countries, as States and peoples as well as members of the family of nations, have the inalienable right to existence equally with other states and peoples. It is because our very existence was actually endangered that we have at last taken up the sword. Indeed, this war is to us no other than a war of self-defense. This is precisely the reason why we have steeled our determination to fight it through until we gain the ultimate victory. Our enemy, denying us even our proper right to existence, has resorted to all means, military, political and economic, in his attempt to lay a

stranglehold upon us. Even today we may see clearly in his openly declared war aims an avowal of the intention to restore a world structure which permits him to rule and dominate other nations as he will, and to eliminate the Axis Powers which obstruct his purpose. During the past three years the Axis Alliance has succeeded, often under severe ordeals, in carrying out its constructive mission. At present, in the east as in the west, we are meeting and repulsing violent counter-offensives launched by the enemy. Our Allies in Europe headed by the German Reich are gallantly defending the great European fortress. They are manifesting a matchless fighting spirit of daring and bravery for which we, Japanese, desire to pay our profound respect. On the other hand, on the various fronts of the Greater East Asia, the enemy, whose counter-attacks have been expected, is being subjected to crushing blows entailing him huge losses in men and material.

USE While it is well for us to renew on this memorable day our firm determination to prosecute the common war vigorously, there is no room for doubt that the realization of justice throughout the world, which is the aim of the Axis Alliance, will be fully achieved by our glorious victory.

Japan desires to carry out great constructive work based on Justice in the vast region of East Asia, designed to bring about peace and prosperity to all nations and peoples therein by dint of mutual cooperation. This policy and purpose of Japan is not only obviously just, but also embodies the natural and legitimate aspirations of the peoples of East Asia. In fact, we are now staking our very national fortune in a colossal war in order to achieve this great mission. The Anglo-Saxon Powers, who for long years past invaded Asia, reduced a major portion of it to a colonial or semi-colonial status. They have not scrupled to resort to all kinds of intrigues subjecting the Asiatic peoples to merciless exploitations. Divide et impera is their time-honoured favourite tactics. The defence of our right of existence is identical with the liberation of East Asia from the domination and exploitation of Britain and America. We must, therefore, endeavour, first of all, to eliminate the disturbing influences of the Anglo-Saxon Powers. On the other hand, Britain and America, still intent upon regaining their oldtime mastery of Asia, have deliberately provoked the present war. Although they continue to fight stubbornly, the valor and enterprise of our military and naval forces are more than equal to check their inordinate ambition.

Now at this time when the nations of the Greater East Asia are cooperating on the basis of equality and reciprocity toward the inauguration of a new era of common prosperity and well-being, China should be freed from the Anglo-Saxon yoke and she should be rebuilt and restored to Asia. Thailand should develop a powerful sovereign independent state. Burma, the Philippines and India are all entitled to the honor of independence. Thus, these Asiatic peoples would be

enabled each to enjoy its proper place. The present war is on the one hand a war for universal justice, and on the other a war for the renaissance of Asia. I cannot lay too much stress on the absolute necessity for all the Asiatic nations and peoples to fight the war to our common victory, together with out European Allies, so as to ensure our right of existence, which was so seriously jeopardized.

The spirit of Japan, who is fighting in East Asia, is the spirit of Germany and her allies fighting in Europe. It is absolutely clear that through the final victory of the Axis Powers the great aim of our Alliance to establish international justice will be completely attained.

USE } Let me wish the health of His Excellency the Fuhrer and your noble self, and the growing prosperity of the German people.

- - -

(pp 114-120)

11. RADIO ADDRESS OF FOREIGN MINISTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, DELIVERED ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE-GERMAN-ITALIAN AGREEMENT

December 11, 1943

Today is the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Agreement between Japan, Germany and Italy relating to the prosecution of the common war.

USE } As soon as Japan, accepting the challenge of America and Britain, rose in arms, on December 8 two years ago, our allies, Germany and Italy lost no time in responding to our action by forming a common war front with us. It was two years ago today that an agreement was signed between the three countries to the effect that Japan, Germany and Italy would carry with their total strength on the war forced upon them by America and Britain until it was brought to a successful conclusion, and that they would not make a truce with either one of the countries except upon a complete agreement of views among the three Powers, and further that following the victorious conclusion of the war they would in accordance with the spirit of the Tripartite Pact, cooperate and collaborate in the disposition of post-war affairs. In order to celebrate this anniversary His Majesty the Emperor today has graciously exchanged congratulatory messages with the heads of German and Italian Governments, while in the various capitals of the Axis nations, commemorative functions have been duly performed in observance of the day.

America and Britain who precipitated the war against us two years ago have recently met in conference and made known their true intentions. They declare the war aims are to conquer Japan and relegate our country to the status prior to the Meiji Restoration and

also to deprive us of our military strength which is so much in the way of accomplishing the foregoing objective. They are boasting that they would carry on the war until they have succeeded in bringing about Japan's unconditional surrender. What do they mean by relegating Japan to the status prior to the Meiji Restoration?

USE
Asia, who with its spiritual cultures of ages had sunk into indolence and inaction, could not withstand the onslaught of America, Britain and other Powers with their superior material civilization. These countries during the past centuries invaded Asia, sweeping from the west to the east and conquering one country after another. The Arab and Islamic regions, India, Burma, the Malay peninsula, Java and even the Philippines became their colonies. Continental East Asia from the North to the South was reduced to a colonial or semi-colonial status. Thus by exploiting Asia they had built up a boundless prosperity of their own countries. In order to subjugate China they did not hesitate to wage the Opium War. And finally to subjugate Japan similarly they dispatched their navies. The British Fleet which bombarded Kagoshima, or the American Fleet under Commodore Perry which reached the Bay of Shimoda, had no other aim than the conquest of Japan. It is to the conditions in those days that America and Britain are now dreaming to put back Japan. Would this be really possible?

Japan by dint of her incredible efforts in the nearly one hundred years since the opening of the country has come face to face in the international arena with the world's major Powers. By developing her intrinsic capacity in parallel with the progress of the world she has been placed in a position where she must share the responsibilities for the maintenance of the peace in the world. Despite the fact that in the light of human progress the world at the present stage is too small from the economic standpoint, its resources are being monopolized by Britain and America, while other nations and peoples are made victims of their exploitation.

On the other hand, the world, when viewed politically, has by no means reached the point where it may be put under the control of any single Power, because it is still by far too large. Nevertheless, America and Britain are attempting to overreach beyond their proper domains and conquer other countries by force of arms so as to perpetuate their monopoly of the world resources and their exploitation of other peoples.

They dislike nothing more than that Japan as a Great Power should become Asia's forerunner and the guardian of East Asia. Accordingly, in order to prevent Japan, in the first place from becoming powerful and great they have resorted to all manner of machinations. The formulation of their policy of pitting China against Japan is a most notorious case in point, as is evident from the so-called Christmas Memorandum of Austin Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary of 1926. "Divide and rule" is their favorite game, which is played under "balance of power" politics in Europe and the principles of "the Open

use Door and Equal Opportunity" in China. The Anglo-Saxons have a vicious tendency to impose upon others their own principles and ideas, and to despise as heretics all those who possess a character or creed different from theirs. The world they want is a world of one color-- an Anglo-American color. The peace they want is "Pan Britanica" of old, or "Pax Anglo-Saxonica", as it may be called today.

use America and Britain, in their resolve not to permit Japan to exist as a Great Power resorted politically to their traditional policy of divide and rule and economically straight to economic war by using as weapons their monopoly of resources and their organized strength. This War had been started by them long before the Pearl Harbor.

During the past two years of the War, the forces of aggression, thanks to the irresistible might of our army and navy, have been driven out for the most part from the region of East Asia, although the task still remains of sweeping them off clean from the entire Asia. It is with the elimination of the forces of aggression that the true aspect of East Asia have come to be fully revealed. It has been concretely shown in our new China policy, and its extension--our East Asia policy. It is clearly defined in the Joint Declaration adopted and issued at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations by the heads of the governments of our allies. The Declaration is rooted in the following five fundamental concepts.

The first is that Asia should no longer remain a colony or semi-colony of the Anglo-Saxons, but it should be delivered from alien aggression and exploitation and restored to the Asiatics.

The second is that Asia should rise again and that there should be constructed a new East Asia. In the first place, the various nations of East Asia must recover their sovereignty and independence, which should be respected by one another while political equality and economic reciprocity should prevail among them. Such is the foundation, upon which may be built international relations of neighbourliness and amity.

The third is that of safeguarding the liberated areas from being once more subjected to external aggression and exploitation.

Japan, spurred by her spirit of action and progress and imbued with the lofty ideal upon which the empire is founded, has undertaken the great task of liberating Asia. In so doing she has no other end in view than to realize a world of common prosperity and well-being, in which all peoples are enabled to enjoy, each their proper place. It would be intolerable for the peoples of East Asia if their territories which have been

liberated at no small costs should be made again the object of aggression and exploitation. We do not object to Americans in America and Europeans in Europe finding respectively their proper places and promoting common prosperity and well-being. But Asia must naturally be restored to the peoples of East Asia.

The fourth concept is that in the economic and cultural fields there should prevail freedom and the open door principle so that nations may minister to one another's needs. Accordingly we stand for free access to natural resources, freedom of communication and trade, and unrestricted cultural interchange. Freedom of the seas should also be upheld. It is along such lines as these that the life of mankind should be moulded so as to eliminate as much as possible the causes of conflict. Economic exclusionism and monopoly generate the Anglo-Saxon concept of economic war, which in turn leads to an armed clash. If war of arms is to be renounced as an instrument of policy, an economic war as an instrument of policy should be equally renounced; and the party provoking it should most properly be made to bear the burden of war-guilt.

The fifth of the concepts is that the principles of equality and reciprocity should be extended to govern international relations throughout the world.

While the nations of East Asia are to realize common prosperity and well-being in accordance with the principles of equality and reciprocity, we intend and demand the extension of these principles to the rest of the world. All nations, large or small, strong or weak, should be accorded, we believe, an equal treatment and governed by the principle of reciprocity. Likewise, we uphold the principle of racial equality.

USE
Racial prejudice among Americans and the British is notorious as has been exemplified in the White Australia doctrine, the immigration issues the exclusion of Asiatics from South Africa, and lynching of negroes in the United States. These are not merely so many blots on civilization but constitute at the same time serious political problems. Without the abolition of racial discrimination, there can be no true liberation of East Asia, nor can there be hope for world peace.

I have explained the basic concepts that underlie the policy of the Great East-Asiatic Nations as has been enunciated to the world through their Joint Declaration. It goes without saying that upon them also are based Japan's policy. Having seen East Asia in the process of reconstruction and Asia itself about to be made free, America and Britain have made public their intention of repudiating the existence of Japan - the shield for

the defense of East Asia - as a Great Power, exposing thereby their long-cherished plan to crush our country. They induced Chungking to join in the Cairo Conference, and they are trying every-thing to flatter and cajole that regime so as to prevent its defection and to prolong the Sino-Japanese conflict. They have promised the regime that China would be in the future allowed to replace Japan as a great Asiatic Power. By giving a promise impossible of fulfilment, they are simply seeking to make Chungking do them the yeoman's service in their war against Japan. This action, prompted through it was by their fear of Japan's might, is a perfect exposure of their sinister design to divide and rule East Asia by creating schism and friction. America and Britain are merely setting forth in blustering terms their intentions of conquering Japan, and conquering and exploiting Asia, but indicate nothing relating to world peace as if they desired one war lead to another war. It presents an interesting contrast with the Joint Declaration adopted by the Greater East Asia Assembly in view of the destructive character of the one and the constructive character of the other. No comment is required as to which is right and which is wrong.

use Today, together with her kindred nations of East Asia, Japan is staking her national fortunes in a war for the liberation, protection and reconstruction of East Asia. She is fighting bravely with all her energy. East Asia belongs to the peoples of East Asia. This is a war for the defense of our homelands. On its outcome depends whether East Asia shall finally be delivered from the yoke of Anglo-Saxon domination, or it shall become once more colonies of America and Britain to groan forever under their ruthless oppression and exploitation. This is truly East Asia's war for independence. Indeed, it is not only East Asia's war for independence; it is a great historic war for the upholding of world justice.

use With the aim to destroy the Anglo-American hegemony of the world, and to usher in a new era of an equitable and truly enduring peace Japan and Germany are conducting their campaigns with skillful planning and valiant fighting. We are achieving brilliant results while our enemies are showing unmistakable signs of dismay and anxiety. As long as our two countries together with our other allies both in Europe and Asia fight on with an absolute confidence in victory, it is clear as daylight that we shall win in the end.

Doc. No. 1217

C E R T I F I C A T E

W. D. C. No. _____

I. P. S. No. 1217

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Takahashi Michitoshi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary of Cabinet and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of _____ pages, dated July-Dec., 1943, and described as follows: Official announcement concerning foreign relations. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Board of Information.

Signed at Tokyo on this
30th day of August, 1946.

/s/ M. Takahashi
Signature of Official
SEAL

Witness: _____

Secretary of Cabinet
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
30th day of Aug, 1946

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME

Witness: /s/ J. A. Curtis
2d Lt. M. I.

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

862
November 4, --.

To Mr. ARITA:

I hear that you have at last decided to go to China, and I sincerely congratulate you on this for our country. I hope that you will be very active. I wish to tell you of the ideas I have always had concerning diplomatic problems, which are set down in the separate sheet and I should like to hear your criticism of it after reading. Though I know you have been an advocate for friendship between Japan and U.S.S.R., or at least, opposed to war between these two countries, but we have never had any discussion on this problem. As I do not know whether or not your view has changed since then, I have put down in the separate sheet my view concerning this problem rather in detail.

What I have put down here is a conclusion drawn from my long-cherished view, revised somewhat later, based on both what I had acquired by reading extensively during my two years' stay in SWEDEN and what I had heard from an authority on SOVIET UNION. However, as it was dashed off at a sitting, there may be inconsistent points in my aim. At any rate, my bad style does not fully express my intentions. One of these days, when I see you in SHANGHAI or somewhere, I should like to talk to you about it again.

Though the point of my argument is rather after the fashion of Sentaro UYEDA, it is not necessarily borrowed from him, and, as the saying goes, "a virtuous gentleman admits the truth of other's statement," please kindly read through it without prejudice. Although I have abundant literature on SOVIET RUSSIA, I think that Soviet Russia, Iron Age, and Russian Revolution, written by CHAMBERLAIN, an American, are very instructive books. I am sending you a copy of Iron Age and I hope you will read it through.

Yours respectfully,

SHIRATORI

Sentaro Uyeda

Chamberlain

12 November, Showa 10/1935/

Mr. ARITA

(Dear Mr. ARITA,)

Your prompt reply and comments to my humble opinion concerning diplomatic affairs is deeply appreciated. The points you have pointed out in my letter are argumentations not fully clarified or expressions a little too radical. Your opinions are highly appreciated and I will make efforts to continue the study of such affairs.

As to the U.S.S.R. problem, I have had the idea that you and I embraced opposite views but finding now, by your letter, that it is not always so, I am exceedingly pleased. I am looking forward to the opportunity of meeting you and hearing your opinion thoroughly.

Diversion of the mind as you suggested in the last part of your letter is a matter of great consideration for a statesman. In my opinion, although nobody pays any attention today to any domestic policy whatever, which politicians present, if a drastic policy towards the U.S.S.R. is sincerely established, no doubt a certain amount of success can be attained, for the present, in its negotiation with the militarists. I am not without sympathy with those who advocate domestic renovation, but nothing could be expected from the present weak-kneed right wing parties whose ideas are surprisingly shallow and crude. But if a large-scale war breaks out it may be that we will be able to discover a lead in reorganizing a sound nation just as was seen in the almost perfect control established under the liberalist, Lloyd George, in World War I.

With a war in sight, no means should be adopted which will cause an extreme agitation in the economic phase of everyday life. At the same time, during the war, capitalists and ZAIJATSU (IM Financial Clique) should submit to great sacrifices. If we could find, therefore, a suitable statesman who could lead the tension of all classes of people to good advantage, an unexpected good result might possibly be produced.

My last letter, having been written only for you without taking any copies, has not been prepared to be shown to others. But you might show my last letter in private to some influential members of the SEIYUKAI Party if you think it advisable, considering the above stated consideration.

One point I would like to add is that if we discuss for or against war with Russia as an abstract argument, there will be various opinions, and perhaps as you say, it is not to be considered as a problem so urgent as I think. It all depends upon the disposition of the militarists in the near future. If the militarist's policy is decided, nothing could prevent it under the present circumstances and if neither diplomats nor political parties could suppress them, why not support their policy and exert our best to carry it out? This is my conclusion.

VG

Upon my application for permission to return to Tokyo, I have been notified to postpone it to next year owing to the lack of travelling expenses. I have applied again stating that I will pay my own way if need be. Outwardly, I have given family affairs to be the reason but of course, it is not a matter that requires immediate solution. As you have conjectured, it is unbearable for me to merely view the cloudy skies from a remote corner in the present internal and external situation. I know I will be the object of much criticism but I would like to go about and express my views. I will be careful not to cause trouble for the higher officials of our Office; I cannot help if they think it would be better if a parasite like me should stay away -- which may be the reason for not wanting me home.

Sincerely yours,

SHIRATORI

~~(This memorandum found with letter
dated January 22, 1935)~~

1. I cannot feel but doubt the recent China policy of the Imperial Government as possessing any definite object. The Foreign Office should be aware that the situation prior to the "Manchurian Incident" had more than proved that mere formality such as "Sino-Japanese Good-Will" has none in value; while on the other hand, the militarists are only focusing their eyes on North China trying to build up a somewhat modified and neutralized Manchukuo. Notwithstanding ulterior speculation, if seen from the standpoint of the Empire itself, the propriety of such policy is undoubtedly most problematic. Intrinsically, whether it be Manchuria or the China Proper, they would fall under our Empire's sphere of influence even if left neglected, and it would have been only natural for us to utilize them within the scope of our necessities. The reason why we cannot neglect them was due to the emulation brought about by foreign influences. After all, the Manchurian Incident was no other than an effort aimed to give complete emancipation to the Manchurian-Mongolian territories from foreign influence, and that we should demand that most valid and proper cause in regard to the said incident. Therefore, our future policy towards China should be aimed solely at the exclusion of outer influences, and, excluded of the small profits which we are now confronted with. Each and every of the various projects for China should be directed towards this object and as such things as "Sino-Japanese Good-Will," "Cease in Anti-Japanese Movements," and "Advance into North China" being but mere trifles, the fundamentals must lie in the point of having China cooperate with our Empire's policy aimed at the exclusion of foreign influences.

2. Although, we may mention "exclusion of foreign influences," we, of course, do not mean the exclusion of all foreign activities in order to acquire monopolistic positions. For instance, I believe that due respects should be given to the various British, American and other legal establishments in China, and moreover, we should be so prepared as to give them willing cooperation. By excluding foreign influences from China, we do not mean to be the so-called "dog in the manger," but only in the expulsion of all influences which are harmful to China, and accordingly to Japan. Although we may say that this shall be applicable to all, regardless of what that country may be, when we take a general view, we find that the movements of the various countries in China to-day is void of that former vestige when each country had her own sphere of influences. Few still cling to the relics of the former age and, in general, they could be said to be unharmed. If Japan takes the initiative, for instance, in discarding the rights of extraterritoriality and other special rights which are perfunctory; and of having the foreign settlement removed, and foreign advisors reduced; wouldn't others be, as a whole, possible?

3. It is needless to say that, among the foreign influences that should be most expelled, is that of Red Russia. This is a question which our Empire's diplomacy must concentrate its main force in the future, and that Sino-Japanese concert must be a solution to this problem also, together with our cooperation

with the Anglo-Americans. The reason why I take interest in the European political situation is because there is the problem related to the Soviets. There are some in Japan who are being deceived by the so-called "peace policy" of Soviet Russia; who ignore the red movement in China; who are satisfied with the obedient withdrawal of Soviet troops from North Manchukuo; and who advocate that Russo-Japanese good-will should be made a principle. Moreover, there are some who maintain the recent military power of Soviet Russia as something that should not be under-rated and, harbouring fear, point out the disadvantage of clashing against Russia. This is what displeases me most. It is true that Russia wants peace at present, but there will be no folly so great as this as to judge her being turned substantially into a peaceful country. For what purpose was that five-year plan made? What are the heavy industry and the chemical industry for? And for what are the huge armament preparations for? They say they fear foreign invasion. It's nothing but a hackneyed expression used by a militaristic country. The mighty always try to use this expression. Still more, when we consider the rising generation of present-day Russia burning with a kind of fervent religious order for an ideology; that is, they feel it an honor when they can enjoin in a crusade against the so-called "Capitalism" and "Imperialism"! People may say that Lenin's ideology of world revolution is no longer upheld. In fact, when we consider the ways in which they handle their matters, they seem to be satisfied with the "one nation socialism," but there is no proof to prove that STALIN himself recognized the abrogation of his dream of world proletarian revolution which he once firmly embraced. The point is that they know their deficiency in power to carry this out. It is because they have been disappointed to find that Germany and Italy, which they tied most of their hopes on, have only learned its ways whereby the contents took opposite courses.

We know that their inner desire is no other than to see Communistic revolutions break out everywhere when repetition of damages caused by another world war flare up again. The fact that Soviet Russia, a novice, should incessantly advocate the principle of "mediation by the League of Nations" in the Italo-Ethiopian controversy is because that she desires the downfall of MUSSOLINI and hope that once again Communism will over-run the Iberian Peninsula. It is a generally agreed opinion among the intelligentsia that the economic and social conditions of Western European countries are different from those of Russia, and that it is impossible to expect communistic achievements such as those seen in Russia. The leaders of Russia may have already realized this and may have given up the plan to bolshevize Europe. Nevertheless, the 400 million people of China and the 300 million people of India have become to-day their most aimed object, and the ignorance and remoteness of the economic conditions of these people resemble closely to those of Russia, which prior to the revolution was extremely inferior. It is often said that to-day, the only place on this earth that has possibilities of giving occurrence to communistic revolution are China and India. Although, I do not necessarily believe in this, the Soviet Government today does believe in this, and there is no doubt that they are now engaged in the various manipulations. Now, for instance, let us say Russia conceded to back up a hundred steps and gave up once and for all her dream of world bolshevization.

use In that case, Soviet Russia will gradually turn into a capitalistic country, and into an absolute imperialistic state as in the time of the Czar, which her present tendency clearly indicates. If not the former, then the latter. And if there is absolutely no possibility for Russia, under the present Regime, to become a democratic country with peace as its principle; then it would make no difference to the fact that Russia will remain to be a troublesome neighbour of Japan. Should we remain idly by and just gaze at her with our hands locked, she would polish her claws and teeth all the more. The situation will become such that we have to choose one of the two; either submit ourselves to bolshevization or, if not, to expose ourselves to her armed invasion. I could never agree to the policy of binding ourselves with Russia and await her to replete her powers and expanding her materialistic wings.

use 4. Looking at the present day power of Soviet Russia as from the standpoint of figures, it does seem to be most imposing; but, as the days are still shallow since the revolution and the dissatisfied elements still infest the countryside and shortages are still acute in implements and machineries; resources and materials, and manpower, it is clear that she will immediately sustain internal collapse once she fights against some great power. This is the unanimous opinion of those who are familiar with the actual situation. What is most desirous for Soviet Russia at present, is to have peaceful and amicable relationships with the foreign powers. Therefore, countries which border Soviet Russia and who have any pending affairs that need be settled sooner or later with her, should never idle away this opportune time of today. At present there is no country on this earth except Russia that can become a real menace to Japan. Although it seems that forgetful Japanese people do not look back to the days in the latter stages of the Shogunate era when our northern borders were invaded and plundered, and look at the dangerous stages experienced during the Russo-Japanese War, as far away dreams of the past. But, beware, those who forget the teaching of history and lack far-sighted prudence will suffer troubles in the near future. Fate have that the Slavs and the Yamato race must eventually fight each other for supremacy on the Asiatic continent. The question is not of the temporary change to be made in the state of affairs or the form of government in Soviet Russia. Thus taking a far-sighted view, I believe that adoption of a policy for an instantaneous removal of future calamity at this stage when they are comparatively impotent is a fact which should never be neglected by those who bear concern for the welfare of the people and nation. I am not saying that we should unreasonably force a war against Soviet Russia now. I am only saying that we should start negotiations with her with resolutions, not refusing war if it is inevitable, to shut her out completely from advancing into East Asia.

Firstly, Russia should give up entirely her activities of Bolshevization in East Asia; abolish military armaments in VLADIVOSTOCK, etc.; complete withdrawal of her troops from OUTER MONGOLIA and HSINCHILANG, not stationing a single soldier in the area of LAKE BAIKAL; -- these shall be our minimum demands, and others, not to speak of the problems relative to fishing and the rights and interests regarding forestry. Problems regarding transfer of the northern half of SAGHALLEN at moderate prices are also included. In the

future, purchase of the MARITIME PROVINCE OF SIBERIA must also be considered. These demands should be made with firm determination. There would be no possibility of success if we negotiate with such a generous attitude as was done at the negotiation on the purchase of the North Manchuria Railway.

5. Now that we have already made up our determination of not refusing war if inevitable, diplomatic measures relative to this should be treated as early as possible. Since the relationship of Germany and Poland with Russia are in a same position as ours, there is no need for us to try and specifically weave understanding with them. Once the war breaks out they will surely rise on our side. The only trouble is England. As for America, she has not even reached an understanding with England and we can control her to a certain degree. Especially, in America the present regime will be re-elected in the next term, and it could be seen that its non-intervention policy shall be maintained, at least, for the next five years. Aside from this, there is no need to give much consideration. Then how can we reach an understanding with England? This will be the most urgent question. The first step is to open a way for an understanding on problems in regard to China. For this purpose, we, of course, must slacken the pace of our China policy but, as Britain shall fully recognize Japan's position in East Asia, we need not make much concessions. The fact is that this has been what Britain desired while we, on the contrary, have been rather reluctant on the question until now. Therefore, as far as it concerns China, I believe the problem is soluble. Only that although I desire to see such Anglo-Japanese Alliance of the former years be formed against Russia now, the current situation will not allow it. As for us today, we do not find it necessary. It will be sufficient if we only had their spiritual aid. Now, there is question of INDIA and the CENTRAL ASIA; her primary dislike for communists; and especially while there are four to five years of domination by the conservative party, it seems most favourable for England in this regard. The only fact that is unfavourable for us is that the League of Nations still exists and Soviet Russia is one of her members. The decline of the League of Nations is most desirous. Although it would be a most advantageous development for us if England goes back to her old policy of isolation, and come closer in relation with Germany, it would not necessarily be an absolute requisite.

If JAPAN should be in a position to invade SOVIET RUSSIA in co-operation with GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN will not remain a passive spectator. But from the outset we have abandoned territorial ambitions and furthermore, since GERMANY acknowledges the status quo of the western border and has been deprived of her colonies, GREAT BRITAIN may not be too unwilling to recognize GERMANY's eastward expansion at the expense of RUSSIA. Which ever way, I do not discern much opposition from GREAT BRITAIN in our policy to SOVIET RUSSIA. The diplomacy of the Empire must exert its efforts on this point.

6. The aim of our policy toward CHINA is self-evident from the explanation stated above. The nucleus exists in a Sino-Japanese Alliance and an anti-Soviet Russia policy. JAPAN should cooperate with CHINA in having the absolute sovereignty of INNER and OUTER MONGOLIA restored, cooperate in subjugating Communist rebels, cooperate in reorganizing and strengthening the Chinese armed forces. These are within the bounds of JAPAN-GREAT BRITAIN cooperation in CHINA. Other problems are minor details and trivialities of everyday occurrence. Furthermore, since the said policy does not infringe on any existing treaties, not only will it be free from criticism viewed from international morals but a Sino-Japanese Alliance formed to confront Communism, which is the enemy of a great number of peoples in the world today, would not only draw sympathy from world opinion but even the United States would understand the sincerity of JAPAN towards CHINA and there will be a great change of general opinion as regards the Manchurian Incident. In brief, success would depend on the method of execution and preparation.

In my opinion, the atmosphere is growing tense day by day within army circles that a war with Soviet Russia sooner or later is unavoidable. The frequent troubles on the Russo-Manchurian border and various movements against OUTER MONGOLIA proves this.

If our Foreign Office considers that it can patch up affairs by makeshift means of buying up the Eastern China Railway and establishing a border committee, it is evident that we shall again encounter the bitter experience such as the Manchurian Incident. This time our opponent is great RUSSIA although she may be withered and torn. If war with RUSSIA is unavoidable, the whole nation must unite to support it.

Especially in diplomatic circles, we must be fully prepared. Under the hand-to-mouth existence of the weak-kneed cabinet, the militarists and Foreign Office are acting arbitrarily. With complication and disorder in our internal renovation movement today, what would be the outcome if a large-scaled LIU CHOU-

KO Incident suddenly exploded. It is hoped that the Imperial Army of today would not be uncontrollable as such and at least when RUSSIA is concerned, they would not execute their plans unless the whole army is in entire accord.

Judging from a far-sighted national policy and making reference to the present international situation, if the general opinion considers that to settle the issue with RUSSIA would be most profitable, the Army and Foreign Office should at least act in harmonious cooperation. If the Foreign Office considers a peace policy toward RUSSIA would be most profitable for the country, the Foreign Office should clarify its attitude and lead the people with dignity and make provisions for a peaceful solution. Without this faith and without this courage, being afraid of the imperious militarists and letting matters take the course of least resistance is being most unloyal to our country.

Generally speaking, the diplomacy of a country must have a fundamental policy. The so-called conciliatory diplomacy was welcomed as a temporary measure in our country after the tempest of the Manchurian Incident, but upon reconsideration it was merely a slogan having no particular contents. To conciliate without selecting the opponent or offerings is like a prostitute. An upright gentleman always selects his company. A nation with a firm belief and a mission will always have friends and also enemies. Vague pacificism and internationalism without a definite object will not pass anywhere today.

It was our Empire's diplomacy before the Incident to accept seriously the momentary empty prayers of the European nations which had fully experienced the disaster and hardship of World War I and have heretofore honestly practiced them.

The FIROTA diplomacy is surely not going to revive the insensible and faithless policy of former times. But judging from the past results, only the passive phase has been applied as in conciliation with all countries, Sino-Japanese amity, and as in purchasing of the North China Railway. The denouncement of the Washington Treaty too is within the category of passive diplomacy. At least, it cannot be deemed as being a positive diplomacy. One cannot help but entertain doubt as to the objective of Japanese diplomacy by the present Foreign Office.

US 12 | Conciliation is merely a means of diplomacy and is merely technical. If it is a principle, it must be thorough. Have they enough courage to return MANCHURIA to CHINA, to get reinstated in the League of Nations and to apologize to the world for the crime? Although the popular newspapers in JAPAN

write about conciliation with the nations of the world and applaud it, why is it that there is no response abroad? Is it merely an abstract idea? It is because empty talks without substantial contents only deceive the practical western people. Even the good-natured Japanese populace will not long be satisfied. They must first understand the objectives themselves.

Discarding all abstract terms and using clear terms so that everybody can understand what the Imperial diplomacy wants and what it is going to do should be clarified. Japanese people will not be lost as to which course to take and foreign powers will clarify their attitude. It cannot be denied that the uneasiness in JAPAN at present is due to economic and social causes but the chief reason is ambiguity and uncertainty of the foreign relations. I believe it is of the utmost necessity today to clarify the foreign policy in order to settle the trend of public opinion and to sweep away the uneasiness of the people. The internal and foreign situation does not permit a day of ease. The deep reconsideration of the men who guide the national foreign policy is required.

7. (In short, at this time I keenly feel the necessity of the cabinet decision regarding the great object of the Empire's diplomacy. I believe this object to be a drastic liquidation of relations with SOVIET RUSSIA. All diplomatic activities should be concentrated on this object. I believe that the CHINA problem and the disarmament problem are secondary considerations compared to this great object. The reformation of various internal affairs should also be limited within this phase and in line with Item 1. With this great problem in mind, internal and foreign relations should be adjusted for the time being and the trend of public opinion can be settled and the uneasiness can be swept away. Moreover, it is necessary that the liquidation of relations with SOVIET RUSSIA be thoroughgoing in order to sweep away the uneasiness not only for the present but to be rid of the fears and worries from the northwest forever. Therefore, it is natural that war may be unavoidable. It is needless to say that a diplomat should not talk rashly about such matters but I believe that if we miss this opportunity today, we will never have another opportunity to oust the Slav peril forever.) If we execute this today, I firmly believe that we can accomplish it thoroughly with minimum sacrifice and with least fear of interference by third parties.

First, if SOVIET RUSSIA advances at the present pace, it will not take ten years before she will become a very powerful country which we will not be able to touch.) Even before the revolution a remarkable development of industry in RUSSIA was gradually taking place. Today, by using forced labor and ignorin

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profit, and possessing inexhaustible resources and continuing mass production, so far as quantity is concerned, no other power is able to keep pace with her.

(Second, her weakness is said to lie in the manpower requisites, but Russians before the revolution have gradually died out and have been replaced by those) blind (Russians who have been inspired with communism from the kindergartens and do not know the existence of any other civilization. As time goes by, she will become so powerful in manpower also that we will not be able to overtake her.

USE Third, in order to eliminate the menace of RUSSIA forever, it is necessary to make her a powerless capitalistic republic and to rigidly control her natural resources. However, when the foundation of the Communist Government becomes firm, the anti-revolution movement will not easily succeed even if she should be defeated in a war with a foreign country. At present, the chances are good.)

Fourth, in various countries, the enraged feelings against the cruel and atrocious communist revolution are still ardent. The capitalistic force of America and Europe is still strong and it is most advantageous to settle the issue now when the anti-communism force is strong.

USE Fifth, (the international position of SOVIET RUSSIA is not firm yet. GERMANY and POLAND are burning with aspirations for UKRAINE etc. I believe that the present time, when BRITAIN, FRANCE, etc., do not desire armed interference because of not having fully recovered from the effects of the World War, is the most opportune moment.) Especially we must not miss the present opportunity when FRANCE has no close relation with SOVIET RUSSIA as at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, and has neither intention nor ability to give financial assistance to her.

Sixth, we must anticipate that at least a half or one year will elapse before hostilities with Soviet Russia will break out. At the present world situation, during that period, she cannot make ample preparations for lack of financial credit and lack of exchangeable goods. On the other hand, we can make adequate preparations. This is the reason why I consider that this moment of world depression is the most opportune moment. There are many other reasons. However, we too cannot endure too great a sacrifice. However, if our highly trained army marches against the disorderly mob of revolutionist army, it is not difficult to predict the general outcome of the war. Internal disintegration cannot be avoided and I believe we may not have to exert much effort.

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard F. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the attached document, IPS No. 2419, was obtained by me from the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
17 day of Sept. 1946.

/s/ Richard F. Larsh
NAME

Witness: /s/ Wm. C. Prout

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

Minutes of interrogation of Oshima

Excerpts

The City of Tokyo.

April 22, 1946

I, Col. S. I. Rosenblit, Assistant Prosecutor from the USSR in the International Military Tribunal for the Far East with the Participation of Major Pashkovsky acting as interpreter interrogated the defendant who testified:

1. Surname, first name: Oshima Hiroshi
2. Post held before arrest: Japanese Ambassador in Berlin
3. Party membership: I was no member of political parties.
4. Domicile: Tokyo, Sugamo prison.

A certificate of the interpreter for being duly warned of the responsibility for false translation is attached to the minutes of interrogation.

The interrogation is conducted in Japanese.

Question: What was the basic aim of Germany and Japan when they concluded the anti-Comintern Pact?

Answer: The Basic aim of Germany and Japan when they concluded the anti-Comintern Pact was to arrest the growth of communism.

Question: Specifically against what countries was this Pact directed?

Answer: When this pact was concluded Russia was meant in the first place. Moreover the Pact provided for the prevention of the spread of communist influence in other countries as well.

Question: Usually such Pacts are concluded not against ideas, but against a definite country. Are we correct if we say that the anti-Comintern Pact was directed against the Soviet Union?

Answer: The anti-Comintern Pact as a whole was not directed specifically against Russia. It was directed against communism in general. However it followed from the Pact that in case of Russo-German war Japan should not aid Russia, and also that Germany should not aid Russia in case of a Russo-Japanese war."

Question: Describe the history of negotiations carried on in 1938-1939 concerning the conclusion of a military alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy.

Answer: Approximately in June 1938 I received from the Japanese General Staff the documents which set before me a task of probing in Germany the possibility of concluding a military alliance with Japan in virtue of which Germany would be under obligation to enter into the war with the Soviet Union in case the latter attacked Japan and vice versa that Japan would be under obligation to enter into the war with the Soviet Union if the latter attacked Germany. In that time I was a military attache. At the beginning of July 1938 I visited Ribbentrop for the purpose of probing in a private manner whether Germany had any such intentions. I told Ribbentrop that I had an idea of concluding a consultative Pact between Japan and Germany, i.e. a Pact in virtue of which in case of conflict with Russia, the party which became subject to attack should consult the other party concerning the forms of aid the latter party should render to the party which became subject to attack. Just at that time Ribbentrop was leaving as he had his summer vacation. He told me that if a military alliance was to be concluded it should be a complete but not a halfway alliance. The obligation to hold consultations is a halfway obligation and Hitler was against such halfway Pacts and therefore we could talk only about a complete defensive alliance in virtue of which the contracting parties should without reservations enter into the war with the adversary which attacked one of the contracting parties.

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Secondly Ribbentrop told me that Germany would like to have a military alliance directed not only against Russia but also against the other countries which might attack Germany and Japan, namely America, France, England, etc. I told him that the extension of that Pact to other countries, besides Russia, would depend on the degree of readiness of our army and

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navy for the war against those states. I told him that such an extension of the Pact would be very difficult for Japan. To this Ribbentrop replied that Germany would not ask us to do the impossible, and that all the particulars of the behavior of the contracting parties in case of such a conflict could be discussed after the conclusion of the Pact. . . . I received a telegram confirming that major-general Kasahara forwarded my message to the leading military officers. All of them concurred in the idea of concluding such a Pact and reported to the council of five ministers which consisted then of Prime-Minister Kenoye, Foreign Minister Ugaki, War Minister Itagaki, Minister of the Navy Yonai and Minister of Finance Ikeda. The Council of five ministers also approved of the idea of concluding such a Pact, and I received a telegram from the General Staff offering me to continue the negotiations concerning the conclusion of the Pact, but bearing in mind that, that the military alliance should be mainly directed against Russia and all other countries which Germany had in view should be mentioned in the Pact as minor objectives.

Through Ito we received an instruction from our government. The Basic idea of that instruction was as follows: "Russia should be the main objective mentioned in the treaty, all other countries should be minor objectives, and the entry of Japan into the war against other countries could take place only if those countries were infected with communism." The divergency of views between Japan and Germany led to further negotiations marking time, and practically the Pact was not concluded in 1939. This continued till the conclusion by Germany of a Pact of non-aggression with the Soviet Union on August 23, 1939 as a result of which further negotiations concerning the conclusion of a military alliance between Germany, Japan and Italy were discontinued."

Question: How did you inform your Government as to the course of the German-Soviet war?

Answer: Approximately at the end of July or at the beginning of August 1941 I learned about the slowing up of the pace of the advance of the German army. The advance was not proceeding according to plan. Moscow and Leningrad were not taken according to the German plan. I asked information from Ribbentrop on that

subject. Ribbentrop invited Keitel to explain the matter. Keitel told me that the slowing up of the advance of the German army was caused by the excessive length of communications and rear units lagging behind, and that that was the reason why the pace of the advance of the German army was approximately three weeks behind plan.

Question: Do you know Nahara, press-agent of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin?

Answer: Yes, I do. He worked as interpreter in our Embassy. His father was Japanese, his mother German, he received German education, was connected with the Embassy and was lately used for radio interception work. He worked with us unofficially.

The testimony was recorded from the words of the defendant,
OSHIMA, Hiroshi.

Interrogated: Col Rosenblitt,
Assistant Prosecutor from the USSR
International Military Tribunal
For the Far East.

Interpreter: Major Pashkovsky.

Secretary-
Stenographer: Krjizevskaya.

Interrogation began	: 08.30
Interrogation was interrupted:	13.00
Interrogation continued	: 17.30
Interrogation was over	: 16.40

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, A. V. Kunin, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages: and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated excerpts of the above Document.

Signature: A. Kunin