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Wednesday, 30 October, 1946 1 2 3 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL 4 FOR THE FAR EAST Court House of the Tribunal War Ministry Building Tokyo, Japan 6 7 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment, 8 at 0930. 9 10 11 12 13 Appearances: 14 For the Tribunal, same as before, with the 15 exception of the HONORABLE R. B. PAL, Member from 16 India, not sitting. 17 For the Prosecution Section, same as before. 18 For the Defense Section, same as before. 19 20 21 22 (English to Japanese and Japanese 23 to English interpretation was made by the 24 Language Section, IMTFE.) 25

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	MARS	SHAL	OF	THE	COURT		The	Inte	rnat	ional
Military	Tribu	unal	for	the	Far	Eas	t is	now	in	session.
	THE	PRES	IDE	NT:	All	the	acc	used	are	present
except 0	KAWA,	who	is	repr	esent	ted 1	by h	is co	ouns	el.

Captain Brooks.

MR. BROOKS: I have to wait on the witness, your Honor.

KAZUWO HORIBA, called as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, resumed the stand and testified, through Japanese interpreters, as follows: CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. BROOKS (Continued) :

Mr. Witness, what was your duty while you were a member of the Institute?

My duties pertained to study and research -basic study and research -- with respect to total war and with respect to the training of students in the Institute -- officials and students in the Institute.

- Did you have anything to do with the keeping of the records of the Institute?
 - I have had no connection with that matter.
- On paragraph 7 of exhibit 869 you state that in your official capacity you examined the twenty-six documents annexed thereto, marked exhibit E.

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THE MONITOR: Slight correction:

I could not

Were you ever custodian of these documents or responsible for their keeping at any time?

As I said yesterday, these documents were left -- were turned over into the hands of the Cabinet after the abolition of the Institute. My office being next door to this Tribunal, namely, the First Demobilization Ministry, and being readily available to the International Prosecution Section, I was asked by the authorities of the IPS to examine a number of documents and I did.

Now, when you examined this number of documents, did you have before you for examination all of the documents that had been prepared by various students during this three-year period of the Institute's operation?

Not all, only those which have been tendered as exhibits here. Furthermore, I could not -- as to the extent of my examination of the documents I cannot say that I was able to go into all of its details. was familiar with those pertaining to the years -that is, pertaining to the one year when I was associated with the Institute, but as to others, I was only able to recognize by the form and nature and substance of the contents of the document.

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go into each document and determine what it was.

However, I knew all of the documents which had anything to do with the year that I was with, and the other documents I could tell by the cover or outside what it was.

Q What was the total number of documents of the Institute from which these twenty-six were selected, if you know?

A I do not remember exactly, but I saw the list of documents which was sent by the IPS to the Cabinet and I do not think it was more than one hundred. I think it was under a hundred in number.

Q Now, was that list for only one year, or do you know?

A No, they run over the three-year period.

Q Now, what was the main subject or topics discussed in these documents -- in these other documents -- outside of this twenty-six besides the prevention of war as you testified yesterday?

MR. ENGLISH: We object to that, your Honor, as being without the scope of this affidavit. This man does not attempt to set forth the nature of the contents of any documents other than those set forth in the exhibit. All of these documents are available to the defense.

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THE PRESIDENT: As an attempt to qualify the affidavit, it is both relevant and material but if you have the documents available, we can shorten the cross-examination if they are produced.

MR. ENGLISH: We will be pleased, your Honor, to produce all the documents.

MR. BROOKS: If the prosecution will make these documents available, the defense will appreciate it very much. I am discussing the others besides this, if they have them in their hands.

Q Now, Mr. Witness, in mentioning this subject, the prevention of war, yesterday, were there any lectures -- could you mention any lecture briefly concerning the prevention of war? Give us the name of possibly the lecture and whether there was more than one.

A There were many of them and I do not recall each name exactly, but I shall try to recall some of them. As to the subjects handled by the Institute in connection with the general subject of total war, there were four different categories or phases of the lectures, namely, ideological or thought measures, political measures, economic measures and armed measures. As to armed measures, these were considered to be employed as a last resort when no other possible

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means for any settlement of disputes was possible.

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THE MONITOR: Slight addition there: means that the military measures came last and that meant that it was the last measure to be taken, only when it was unavoidable.

(Continuing) By the very nature -- this was considered to be the nature of modern war; that is, that it was total. It was regarded in the Institute as being unpermissible, the resort to war with a war consciousness, and that means other than military should be exhausted before resort to war is taken.

In this connection, it was the policy of the Institute to give as wide an interpretation and effect to the Japanese tradition of resorting to arms only in the spirit of justice when the use of arms is unavoidable; and it was our intention also to apply this principle to all other measures, namely, political, economic and others. As another example, I should say that a study over a long period was carried on with respect to an over-all or comprehensive study of modern warfare, primarily, as a means of studying the causes of war, and by knowing these causes, in finding means to prevent war.

As another example, I might mention that considerable time was devoted to a study of

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international law, as well as the developments in world history which pertain to the efforts toward the maintenance of an organization of peace and order. Also the study of the building of peace and peace structure was broadly handled as a subject of study and exercises and research by the students, as well as in the lectures given at the Institute and studies were made of the means and methods used -- employed in the maintenance of peace or in the continuance of peace since the beginning of world history and the conclusions reached by the students if found to be -- some of these points discovered were unjust, they were labeled as unjust and improper in order to find more just and better means.

which the conclusion -- the basic concept that the conclusion brought about was that those who were unjust did not last long.

A (Continuing) As to all other data, I might say that no studies, no lectures, no exercises were carried on under the idea that war was necessary or that resort to war must be had. All data, studies and lectures were devoted to an analysis and study of domestic and international questions in order to obtain understanding of basic matters pertaining to

national and international affairs. So, only on the principle that the maintenance of peace was necessary, and that if war started, that while war is being waged, studies and efforts should be made toward discovering ways of maintaining peace and order.

THE MONITOR: And whatever we studied about war was just a basic common knowledge that one should know in case the war does start and counter measures should be known by those who might be engaged in it—just the basic things about war that people should know. That was as far as it went so far as the war was concerned.

THE PRESIDENT: These answers are too long as you must appreciate, Captain Brooks.

MR. BROOKS: Yes, I was just going to shut him off.

THE PRESIDENT: They are really lengthy addresses and to be effective, his answers ought to be related to the publications issued by that body and the answers are not.

Q As I gather, this Institute was not formed in contemplation of war and any lecture delivered or maneuvers held were not in anticipation of any war; is that correct?

THE PRESIDENT: I think he is trespassing on

our domain. We must form our conclusions from the written documents produced by that body. We are prepared to consider them all. If some of them have not been mentioned, they should be mentioned. The sooner you get a list of the documents not mentioned in his affidavit, the better.

MR. BROOKS: I understand that that is the order of the Court -- the prosecution is to furnish that list if they have it.

THE PRESIDENT: We want to know all the publications issued by that body. Some of them may show that it had other purposes than those suggested by the prosecution.

MR. BROOKS: As I understood, Mr. President, the Court's instruction to the prosecution was to produce not only these twenty-six but the other list of the other documents was to be furnished the defense so that on their part of the case they could be brought in -- those things that the Court should consider in order to get a complete picture.

MR. ENGLISH: Your Honor, we will produce as soon as we can a list of all the documents relating to the Total War Research Institute, that is, the titles, but we do not think that we should be made to translate and serve upon the defense all of those

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documents.

THE PRESIDENT: I mentioned the list.

MR. BROOKS: I will therefore not question on publications, your Honor, until we have all of those in Court.

BY MR. BROOKS (Continued):

Now, as to membership in this organization, Mr. Witness, was it open to anyone desiring to participate in one of these discussion groups?

A The members of the Institute were quite few in number and each of them handled subjects which he specialized in, and because of the very nature of total war, lecturers and others were invited from a wide field, from people from official life and also people engaged in other occupations and fields of endeavor.

Q	Now	, ho	ow of	ten	did	these	e peop	ole	e meet?	Wa	as it
daily,	night	or	day,	and	for	how	long	a	period	of	time

A Are you referring to the --

Q Students.

A (Continuing): -- staff members of the Institute? The mornings were generally devoted to lectures, and the first part of the afternoon was also devoted to lectures, and the latter part of the afternoon was devoted to physical exercises, on the principle that a healthy mind required a healthy body.

In connection with so-called table-top discussions and maneuvers, regarding which there were many questions put to me yesterday, I feel that there seems to be some misunderstanding that these maneuvers were held all the year round. That is not so. The primary emphasis was placed upon lectures and these so-called table-top maneuvers were held, say, approximately one month out of the year as a sort of a regular program of the Institute, one of the regular projects of the Institute. As further aids to the educational program, inspection tours and field trips were also undertaken.

Q Now, Mr. Witness you say that these meetings of the students were in the morning and afternoom. Now was that every day, or how many days out

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A All the students were given lectures and training at one and the same time, and outside of field trips and maneuvers and special tours -- with the exception of field trips, special tours and maneuvers, these lectures were given daily.

of the month -- for one student I have in mind?

Q Then I take from exhibit AA of document 869 that these students listed there did not perform any duties of public office during the time that they were students in the Institute, is that correct?

A Yes, they were not connected with official duties.

Q This exhibit AA says "List of Members." Now, as I gather from this showing the former posts and return to the original posts, that that is really a list of the students; am I correct or not?

MR. BROOKS: Show the witness the affidavit there that has that in it, exhibit 869.

A No, that is not so. The main members of the staff or members of the Institute were fixed by the 'government regulations governing the Institute; and by staff members I meant those who were permanently engaged in administrative duties of the Institute. Students belonged to an entirely different

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category.

THE MONITOR: Slight correction: The regulation governing the organization of this Total War Research Institute states that the word "members" means that they are the staff members of the Institute. The word for the students is "research students."

(Whereupon, a document was handed to the witness.)

Q These men, as I notice on page 4 of this exhibit, had a period when they were in charge. What I am getting at is, did they not instruct and also study at the same time? Was it an interchange of ideas among them as well as to the students under their charge?

A Members of the staff of the Institute were at the same time nominally teachers. The students or research students of the Institute received instructions, but the subject of total warfare itself, being a rather new subject and the members of the staff lacking in experience in the subject, they also studied, but nominally they were given — they occupied the posts of instructors. As far as the staff members are concerned, each handled their subjects in which they specialized because they were familiar with that particular subject, but total war

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Q Well, on page 10, the third period students started the first of April, 1943 and continued to December 15, 1943. What was the specific reason that the third term ended earlier than usual, on December 1943?

requiring extensive and wide knowledge, and the subjects handled by each instructor being small, it was necessary that knowledge be obtained by other specialists in order to interchange ideas and to grasp a more general over-all understanding of the subject on hand. Therefore, specialists from outside agencies were brought in as a lecturer or a teacher for special, specific subjects.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it appears that it was all directed to total war.

Now, Mr. Witness, this organization of the Institute as set up on the 30th of September, 1940, and following that period, I think your first school or first period students, as shown on page 6 of the document, is from April 1, 1941 to March 2, 1942; and on page 8 of the same document, exhibit 869, the second period students, from the first of April, 1942 to March, 1943. Now, as a rule, the term of training began in April and ended in March the next year, is that correct?

A Yes.

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At that time the war became extremely intensified, and both within and without the Institute there were growing criticisms that the Institute was handling very abstract subjects and theories, and that the opinion gained currency that this Institute should be abolished as soon as possible, and the members therein be returned to their original official positions where they might contribute more concretely to the job that was required of them, and that led to the abolition of the Institute.

Was this abolition by Imperial ordinance or rescript?

I am not familiar with regulations very much, but if the organization was created by Imperial ordinance, I should think it was also dissolved by an Imperial ordinance.

Are you familiar with the budget for this Institute, the amount of annual budget?

A As to the annual budget, I do not know, 20 but I know a little of the outline of the budget 21 when I was there.

In general, the budget was very small, was 23 it not?

With respect to the annual budget for the year 1941, I think the amount totaled around

160,000 yen, of which 60,000 or somewhere around half the total figure was -- constituted salaries, and the rest administrative expenses, for the fiscal year 1941. As I recall, at that time nothing much could be done with such a small budget as 160,000 yen.

Q Now, let me ask you if the objects or the objectives of the school had been attained, and was that the reason for the closing down on December 15? In other words, was there a purpose that had been accomplished at that time? Or was it ---

THE PRESIDENT: He has already told us that it was closed down or dissolved because its purpose was not accomplished.

MR. BROOKS: I had not finished --

THE PRESIDENT: (Continuing) The subject that he is testifying about is most important, and he may be the only witness offered by the prosecution; but we think that the cross-examination has reached the stage when it does not help at all, and his answers are too long.

MR. BROOKS: I had not finished that question, your Honor. I was right in the middle of it. I was going to say, "cr" -- but I withdraw it entirely.

MR. ENGLISH: May I point out to the Tribunal in connection with the previous questions and answers

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that on page 4 of exhibit AA it appears that the witness HORIBA left the Institute in August 1942. BY MR. BROOKS (Continued):

Now, Mr. Witness, had any director or any member of this Institute during the time that you were there ever participated in any discussion or consultation of any real policy of the government as distinguished from a hypothetical discussion for training?

THE PRESIDENT: That question can be answered in one word.

No, not at all at any time.

Now, did this Institute or the students therein prepare plans for the use of the government or of any government agency, either as a duty or on a request of such agency?

No, not at all, never. The question of education and actual policy was completely separated.

Greenbers & Ede	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Q Did the General Staff or the Supreme Command, to your knowledge, or any of the planning bodies such as those, or similar to that type of body, or the Cabinet, exercise any supervision over the activities of this Institute or utilize the work of its students or the students therein, in any way? A No, they had nothing to do with the Institute.
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	9	Q It was, then, purely, if I am correct, an
	10	academy of learning, or an institute, or an open
	11	forum for training of the government officials of
	12	the highest type, is that correct?
	13	A Yes.
	14	THE PRESIDENT; Mr. Levin.
	15	MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, directing your
	16	attention to exhibit No. 869, pages 21, 22 and 23.
	17	THE PRESIDENT: That is the witness' affi-
	18	davit.
	19	MR. LEVIN: Yes.
	20	CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)
	21	BY MR. LEVIN:
	22	Q Is it correct to state that only seven of
	23	
	24	the contemplated compilations were completed prior
		to December 7, 1941?

A What do you mean by seven?

Q Seven compilations.

A I have not been able to scrutinize the dates very closely, but on the face here probably of the documents considered here, it might be just seven.

THE PRESIDENT: At least seven, I should say. Because of the dates. The year 1941 is stated without any specific date in some cases.

THE WITNESS: You could readily understand if you would observe the dates.

MR. LEVIN: That is why, Mr. President, I asked the question.

BY MR. LEVIN (Continued):

Q Some mention has been made in your testimony of the accused SUZUKI, Teiichi. Will you state
whether or not you have any independent recollection
that he was designated as one of the councillors?

A As I said yesterday, I do not recall.

Q Then you would not be able to state whether or not be was active or participated either in management, instruction, or business management of the organization?

A Well, I can say this, as far as councillors are concerned: As I said yesterday, their position

1	in the Institute had no substance whatsoever, and
2	they were invited from various walks of life since
3	the establishment of the Institute, in order to re-
4	ceive general public support through the efforts of
5	these men.
6	THE PRESIDENT: That is enough. We do
7	not want that again. We have had it often enough.
8	MR. LEVIN: I did want a direct answer,
9	Mr. President, but under the circumstances, in view
10	of the character of the answer I think it is unneces-
11	sary for me to go into it any further.
12	THE PRESIDENT: He said yesterday he did
13	not know who the councillors were. He did not see
14	them there. That ought to be sufficient.
15	MR. LEVIN: There will be no further examina-
16	tion by the defense of this witness, Mr. President.
17	MR. ENGLISH: There is no redirect examina-
18	tion, Your Honor.
19	THE PRESIDENT: The witness may go on the
20	usual terms.
21	(Whereupon, the witness was
22	excused.)
23	excuseu.)
24	MR. ENGLISH: However, Your Fonor, at this
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time I would like to point out to the Tribunal the 1 following entries in the affidavit of the witness. 2 Page 3. exhibit "AA," in the second column. 3 "President, Kanji OGAWA, Vice-Admiral, 4 Naval attache to Japanese Embassy in China, From 5 6 December 1942" -- it says "2" but obviously it means 7 "3" -- 1943. "to January 1945." And the next: "General Secretary, Kunio 9 KAWAMOTO, Secretary of Great East Asia Ministry, . 10 December '43 to April '45." 11 And the next: "General Secretary, Taro 12 WADA, Secretary of Commerce and Industry Ministry, 13 Ammunition official of the ammunition Ministry" -- a 14 member "From March '44 to April '45." 15 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you see what you have 16 done by letting him go without reexamination. He 17 has contradicted his affidavit and his contradic-18 tion stands. 19 MR. ENGLISH: I would like to read one more 20 entry, at the bottom of page 5 of exhibit "AA". 21 THE PRESIDENT: All you are proving now is 22 that he contradicted himself. 23 MR. ENGLISH: Reference is made to court 24 exhibit 686-A, page 7416 of the record, being ex-25

cerpts from a document entitled "First Table-Top Maneuvers, a Top Secret Symposium of the First Total War Military Gains of the Total War Research Institute, August 1941." Colonel Rosenblit, of the Russian section, read several paragraphs from this excerpt. I will read further, as follows: I will commence with page 1. "Document Relative to the Maneuvers for Total War. August 1941. No. 98 of 120 volumes. The Total War Research Institute."

I will omit pages 2, 3 and 4, except that
I will read column 6, headed, "The Outline of
Operations:" Beginning on page 2: "The Outline of
Operations. The following personal work are given
to all of the post-graduates: 1. The investigation
of our national policy. 2. Strategic planning for
total warfare. 3. The judging of situation necessary for the above. The principle organs of Blue
land will be constituted by all of the post-graduates
and they will be required to do the following work:
1. The planning of total war strategies. 2. Preparations for the development of total war strategies.
Imaginary situation is given to the principal
organs of Blue land, and the management of the situation will be studied. 1. Completion of preparation

for total warfare within and abroad. 2. Preparation armed warfare. The directing of psychological and economic warfare. 3. The decision for war. 4 4. The directing of total war after this decision. 5 5. Directing the outbreak of war. 6. Directing of 6 total war immediately after the outbreak of war. 7. Directing of total warfare during wartime according to circumstances. 8. The maneuvers will be sus-9 pended on the morning of the 20th. 1. Drafting of 10 criticism. 2. Preparations for the Research Meet-11 ing. 1. Research Meeting. 2. Criticism after this 12 the maneuvers will be concluded. 1. The arrangement 13 of the results of the maneuvers. 2. Research for 14 the future." 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

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I will read pages 5 and 5a:

"Prescriptions for the Execution of the First Theoretical Maneuver for Total War.

"Part I. The Object of the Maneuvers

"Article I. The object of this maneuver is to let the first term post-graduates of this Research Bureau practice definite measures for total warfare, as well as to make fundamental and thoroughgoing researches on it as superior executives.

"Article II. The following are the principal items which should be studied and practiced during the maneuvers:

- "1) The national policy and object which should be propagandized within and abroad.
- "2) Strategies for total warfare to be adopted by our Empire.
- "3) The points in drafting part of the various plans necessary for the execution of total warfare.
- "4) The main points of consolidating and strengthening positions for total warfare.
 - "5) The outline for directing total warfare.
- "6) Part of a definite policy for the execution of psychological, economic and diplomatic warfares

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"5. Instructions for the future.

"Article 10. Following actual maneuvers carried out under estimated situations (or after the conclusion of the ninth term maneuvers), each umpire department shall submit materials for comment to the Supreme Commander. Each umpire department, however, must adjust beforehand the opinions of the umpires belonging to that department regarding the materials for comment.

"The draft of the comments shall be made by the critics' council. The members who are to attend the council meeting shall be specially designated.

"Section V. - Gathering the Results of the Maneuvers.

"Article 11. Each staff member of this Institute shall, depending on his assignment, arrange
and preserve the records of the maneuvers as well as
the opinions, etc., on the items for research and
matters which should be improved concerning the plans
of the maneuvers, or report them to other organizations
which require such information.

"Section VI. - Specific Symbols.

"Article 12. In order to preserve secrecy, specific symbols given in the following list shall be used in place of the names of the nations and places, etc., which will be used in the maneuvers:"

THE PRESIDENT: We had those before, Mr. English, but you might like to try them in here. MR. ENGLISH: They have been referred to. I shall omit it, your Honor. THE RESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen minutes. (Whereupon, at 1047, a recess was taken until 1102, after which the proceedings were resumed as follows:)

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. English.

MR. ENGLISH: Your Honor, the Russian Section referred to these specific symbols, but just to a few of them, and I think it would be helpful if I were to read all of them.

THE PRESIDENT: Not all of them; a general description would be sufficient.

MR. ENGLISH: (Reading)

"A, United States of America; P, the Soviet
Union; G, Australia; J. Inner South Sea; M; Manchukuo;
P, Philippine Islands; S, Singapore; U, Vladivostok;
W, Aleutian and Alaskan regions; B, Britain; E, Dutch
East Indies; H, Hawaii; K, Canada; N, Japan; Q, Malay;
T, Thailand; V, Burma; X, the Axis Powers; Xl, Germany;
X2, Italy; C, China; F, French Indo-China; I, India;
L, Central and South America; O, Borneo; R, Far Eastern
Regions of the Soviet Union."

I will read columns 2, 5, and 7 headed, respectively, "Imaginary Time," "Functions for directing the maneuvers," and "The principal maneuver items," from pages 6, 7, and 8:

"Imaginary Time, /ugust, 16 Showa, 1941.
Functions for directing the maneuvers: The opening of

of the maneuver. The supervisor's address. The explanation of the situation for the third term. Explanations concerning the Empires will follow in the same way.

"Secret report to the supervising section on the general policy of the Blue Country to the supervising section. The presentation of measures to be taken until 20 August. The criticism regarding this. Delivery and explanation of supplementary situations.

"The principal maneuver items: (1) Negotiations with A and the economic demands thereof.

(2) The reply to X (that is the Axis Powers) and D

(Soviet Union). (3) The preparations of war against

D (Soviet Union) and A (America).

"September. The presentation of the measures to be taken until the end of August. The criticism regarding this. Discussion of the situation for the Fourth Term. The announcement and explanation of the situation for the Fourth Term. Continuation of No. 1 in the preceding term. Secret report to the supervisers on the general policy of the Blue country (that is, Japan). (2) The response to X (the Axis Powers) concerning the NX Treaty. The presentation of measures to be taken until 20 September. The criticism regarding this. Announcement and explanation of additional

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situations. (3) Measures against the stiffening attitude between A (America) and N (Japan). September. The announcement and explanation of the situation. The reply to X (the Axis Powers).

"October. The secret report to the supervising section on the general policy of the Blue Country.

(2) Measures against the suspension of the commercial relations with A (America), B(Britain), E (Dutch East Indies, and L (Central and South America). The presentation of measures to be taken until 20 October. The criticism regarding this. The announcement and explanation of additional situations.

"November. The presentation of measures to be taken until the end of October. The criticism thereof. The announcement and discussion of the situation of the sixth term. (3) Measures in regard to the resolution to advance into E (Dutch East Indies). The announcement and explanation of the situation of the sixth term. (1) Resolution to hasten actions against E (Dutch East Indies). The secret report to the supervisory section on the general policy of the Blue Country. (2) Negotiations with D (Russia). The presentation of measures to be taken until 20 November. The criticism thereof. The announcement and explanation of the additional situation.

"December. The presentation of measures to be taken until the end of November. The criticism thereof. The discussion of the situation of the seventh term.

(3) Measures for commencing the advance into E (Dutch East Indies). The announcement and explanation of the situation of the seventh term. (1) The resolution for 'P' (Philippine) operations and the measures thereof. The secret report to the supervising section on the general policy of the Blue Country. (2) measures against B (Britain) and D (Soviet Union). The presentation of measures to be taken until 20 December. The criticism thereof. The announcement of the additional situations. The presentation of measures to be taken until the end of December. The criticism thereof. The discussion of the situation of the eighth term."

THE MONITOR: Mr. English, will you put the earphone on? This is the Language Section speaking. The English translation of this document has lines, that is, it is easy for you to read one line and then continue on to the fifth column. However, when this was translated into Japanese it was not done in the same way. It is very difficult to read it simultaneously. Will you read it slow?

MR. ENGLISH: I will. The last column on page 7:

"(3) The measures in accordance with the outbreaks of war between N (Japan) and A (America), B (Britain).

"From January to Merch, 17 Showa, 1942. The announcement and explanation of the situation of the eighth term. (1) The measures against the air-raid on Tokyo. The secret report to the supervising section on the general policy of the Blue Country (Japan).

(2) The measures towards the Diet. The presentation of measures to be taken until the end of February. The crticism thereof. The announcement and explanation of additional situations. (3) The measures towards D

(Soviet Union) and L (Central and South America).

(4) The economic and political measures towards E

(Dutch East Indies), F (French Indo-China), T (Theiland), P (Philippines), and Q (Malay).

"From April to October. The presentation of the measures to be taken until the end of March. The criticism thereof. The discussion of the situation of the ninth term. The announcement and explanation of the situation of the ninth term. (1) the continuation of the No. 4 in the preceding term. The presentation of measures to be taken until the end of June. The criticism thereof. The announcement and explanation of the additional situations. (2) the measures in

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relations with D (Soviet Union). (3) The resolution
   of war against D (Soviet Union). The presentation of
2
   measures to be taken until the end of August.
                                                     The
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   criticism thereof. The announcement and explanation of
   the additional situations. (4) The total war strategies
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   to be taken by the Blue Country (Japan) henceforward.
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   The presentation of the works of each participant.
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   Maneuver to be stopped."
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1 MR. ENGLISH: I will now read the remainder of the excerpt except certain paragraphs on pages 11, 11-a and 12, which were read by Colonel Rosenblit of the 3 4 Russian Section. I will inform the Court of the para-5 graphs which are not to be read. Page 9. (Reading:) 6 "The Theoretical Maneuvers for Total Warfare, No. 7 6 -- 3. No. 098 of the 100 volumes, 24 July, (Showa 16) 1941. Supervisor of the theoretical maneuvers for the total warfare: IIMUKA, Yuzuru. 10 "(1) The Situation. As a result of the liaison 11 conference with the Supreme Command of the Govern-12 ment on July 24th regarding the strategy of total war-13 fare, we have agreed on the following unanimously. 14 "1. Blue land, from necessity, will promote 15 all preparations for the object of advancing into E 16 on a favorable occasion, if no special circumstances 17 arise. 18 "The Theoretical Manuevers for Total Warfare, 19 No. 6 -- 5. (Secret) No. 98 of 120 volumes. De-20 signated Distribution. Maintenance of Secrecy. Only 21 for those concerned with the maneuvers. Disposal. To 22 be returned on conclusion of the maneuvers. 23 "The 1st Theoretical Maneuvers for Total 24 War for 1941 (SHOWA 16). 25

"The Report on Activities in Regard to the

	The second secon
1	Subjects Given for the Second Term of the Maneuvers.
2	"Part I. The national policy of Blue land to
3	be propagandized internally and abroad.
4	"Fart II. A part of the plan for total warfare
5	by Blue land.
6	"Presented on 30 July 1941 (SHOWA 16).
7	"The Government of Blue land.
8	"(or the Total Warfare Research Bureau)
9	"TABLE OF CONTENTS.
10	"Part I. The national policy of Blue land to
11	be propagandized internally and abroad.
12	"1st Item - The statement of Blue land.
13	"2nd Item - The conversation of the Prime
14	Minister of Blue land.
15	"Part II. A part of the plan for total warfare
16	by Blue land.
17	"Classification I - Tactics of total warfare
18	of the Blue land plan.
19	"Classification II - A part of the plan for the
20	Blue land's army and navy.
21	"Item I. Matters concerning the army.
22	"1. The classification and numbers of necessary
23	personnel.
24	"2. The amount of important necessary materials.
25	The classification and number of requisi-

tioned ships necessary. "4. The productive power of war materials to 2 be demanded of the civilian factories. 3 "5. Summary of the military budget. 4 "Item II. Matters concerning the navy. 5 "1. The classification and number of the 6 necessary personnel. 7 The amount of necessary important materials. 112. The classification and number of requisitioned 113. 9 10 ships necessary. 11 The productive power of war materials to be 12 demanded of the principal civilian factories. 13 "5. Summary of the military budget. 14 "Item III. The outline of plan for defense 15 against air raids throughout the nation. 16 "Item IV. The plan for defense against air-17 raid in the Kanto District. 18 "Item V. The plan for maintenance and control 19 of marine transportation. 20 "Classification III - The outline of foreign 21 policy for Blue land. 22 "Item I. The plan for diplomatic warfare. 23 "Item II. The policy for the disposal of the 24 China Incident. 25 "Item III. The policy towards Manchuria.

"Item IV. The plan for administration of the 1 occupied territories. "Classification IV - The plan for psychological 3 warfare of Blue land. 4 "Classification V - The plan for economic war-5 fare of the Blue land. 6 "Item I. The principle of repletion of the 7 economic power of Blue land. "1. The policy of expanding the productive 9 10 power. The policy of expanding and strengthening 11 12 the economic co-prosperity sphere. 13 "3. The commercial policy (the exchange of 14 materials). 15 "4. The policy for replenishing deficient 16 materials. 17 "Item II. The outline for mobilizing the economic 18 power. 19 The policy for the mobilization of materials. 11. 20 112. The policy for the mobilization of capital. 21 113. The policy for the mobilization of labor. 22 The policy for the mobilization of trans-23 portation. 24 "5. The policy for financial plans. 25 "Item III. The plan for the execution of

economic warfare. 1 "3 of No. 13 -- Total War Table-Top Maneuvers 2 (plan) August 23, 1941 (submitted at 0830). 3 4 Superintendent of Total War Table Top Maneuvers, 5 IIMURA, Minoru. 6 "Additional Situations and Problems of 9th Period 7 Maneuver of First Total War Table-Top Maneuvers." I will continue reading from page 11a, No. 2: "Plans for Total Warfare for Blue land. 10 "Classification I - Programme for Total Warfare 11 for the Blue land (plan). 12 "No. 1 - The object of total warfare. 13 "(1) The object of total warfare is to 14 securely establish the existence of Blue land as 15 well as to exclude the influence of all hostile 16 powers interfering with the establishment of a new 17 order in East Asia. 18 "(2) The present principal hostile countries 19 shall be A (America), B (Britain) (including E) Dutch 20 East Indies) and C (Chungkiang Regime), and the 21 secondary hostile country shall be D (The Soviet 22 Union)." 23 I will omit the next paragraph. 24 (Reading) "No. 2 - Guiding Principle for 25 Total Warfare.

"(1) Every effort shall be made for the complete execution of the C (China) Incident according to established principles; while at the same time, our position for total warfare shall be completed and strengthened so as to be able to cope immediately wars with other hostile countries.

"(2) Our present object in the south lies in the securing of materials and positive advancement shall be projected through political measures. However, every possible preparation must be made with the determination to resort to arms whenever the circumstances demand. When a war with A (America) and B (Britain) becomes inevitable, we will take the initiative and declare war. We will exclude their influences in East Asia, and at the same time endeavor to make them give up their hostilities against us."

I will omit the next paragraph.

"(4) Through cooperation with X (the Axis Powers), we shall strive to realize the plan for an alliance treaty with her, while completing every possible preparation for an initiative war against A (America) and B (Britain) as a precaution against A's (America's) participation in a war with X (the Axis Powers)."

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

MR. LOGAN: Here we have a situation where a

witness was on the stand who knew about this document that is being read. In the first place, it is theoretical and it is immaterial and irrelevant to any of the issues of this case. As a matter of fact, when this document was introduced by the Russian prosecutor, he referred to it as a "military game," which appears on page 7416 of the record. Furthermore, the affidavit submitted by the witness who just left the stand, there are listed all the IPS documents and neither 1622, which is now being read, nor 1356A, which apparently will be the next document introduced by the prosecution, are mentioned. On the basis of this, your Honor, I have an objection to make to the further reading of this document, on the ground it is immaterial and irrelevant, and, secondly, that if this Tribunal believes that this document and the next document to be introduced by the prosecution has any probative value at all, that the previous witness be requested to reappear for re-examination.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, these maneuvers are relevant to the issue of preparation for war, or even to the issue of conspiracy. The prosecution has the option of relying on the document alone or of fortifying it by calling a witness. Mostly they have relied on the document alone. Here they wanted to

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prove related matters not found in documents and they called a witness. The Russian prosecutor did refer to these maneuvers as a "game," but I took him to have been speaking ironically or perhaps facetiously. This witness told us that all these maneuvers were based on 6 hypotheses and they may have been. They certainly were not based on actualities; the war hadn't occurred. but that doesn't prevent the maneuvers from being relegant and material to the issue of preparation for war or conspiracy to commit it. I can think of no more relevant evidence than evidence of this type. We are not bound by the answers of the witness in the box. Where they are contradictory we have a choice. I am sorry that there wasn't an attempt made to enlighten us in re-examination upon a certain point, but 16 that is beside the point. The objection is disallowed. MR. LOGAN: Might I say something further,

your Honor, please?

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't call on the prosecution, and I don't think you should say anything. It would never do for us to review our decisions immediately they are given and that is what we are invited to do.

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BRIGADIER QUILLIAM: May it please the Tribunal, may I be permitted to say something with
reference to a matter which is within my personal
knowledge and not within the knowledge of Mr. English?

THE PRESIDENT: I think you should be, Brigadier, yes.

BRIGADIER QUILLIAM: It has reference to the list of cocuments contained in exhibit E of that witness' afficavit.

As an example of the confusion that has arisen, my friend, Mr. Logan, has just referred to it as being a list of all the documents of this kind in the possession of the IPS. He criticized the omission from that list of the document which is now being read. The point is this, as I can say of my own knowledge. It was plainly impossible for the prosecution to introduce into evidence all the publications of this Institute. Therefore, in respect of those that were not going to be produced in evidence, a list was compiled. We believe that to be a fairly complete list of the documents held by the IPS, but a check is now being made in addition. I have given an undertaking to my friend, Mr. Brooks, that we will endeavor to obtain from ATIS a list of any further documents relating to the Total War Research Institute held by

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that organization.

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, with all due respect to my friend, here, I believe I stated, but the record will show it, and if I didn't state it what I intended to state was that the document attached to the affidavit of the witness does not mention document 1622 nor 1356-A. And the Brigadier has not said that that statement is not correct.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. English.

MR. ENGLISH: Paragraph 4, page 12:

"(4) Through cooperation with X (the Axis Powers), we shall strive to realize the plan for an alliance treaty with her, while completing every possible preparation for an initiative war. against A (America), and B (Britain) as a precaution against A's (America's) participation in a war with X (the Axis Powers).

"(5) Thereafter, we shall decide on our different plans in accordance with the transitions in the situation, thereby anticipating the achievement of the purposes of total warfare.

"In Against C (China). By avoiding the expansion of occuried areas, we shall execute repeated and active armed actions against the Chungking Regime to destroy her armed power. At the same time, we shall take measures to deprive her people of their will to fight by destoying her establishment and strengthening our economic blockage of her. In the presentation of war against other hostile countries, the principles enumerated in the preceding article shall be strongly maintained in the hope that the consequences will contribute to the surrender of Chungking Government.

"2. Against F (French Indo-China) and

T (Theiland). The spirit of joint defense with F will be stengthened. When the attitude of T is unfriendly towards N (Japan) and she does not comply with our demands, and also when A (America) and B (Britain) try to exclude our influences in T (Theiland) we shall make military advances into T.

"3. Against E (Dutch East Indies).

If E's attitude towards N is to be aggravated and especially if she refuses to supply us with the necessary materials, we shall make military advance on a favorable occasion with a resolve for war with A and B. In case a war with A and B is inevitable, we shall advance into E.

"4. Against A and B. If a war with
A and B becomes inevitable, in the event of, for
instance, A participating in the war against X,
or A completely cutting off all commercial relationship with N, or danger of armed collision
with A and our country, or N being threatened
with military invasion by A, we will take the
initiative in starting a war and immediately
occupy P (Philippines), Q (Malay) and E (Dutch
East Indies), thereby strengthening our strategic
and economic situation; and at the same time, we
shall plan to destroy the enemy's military power

and to make them abandon their hostilities towards us." 2 I will omit the next paragraph. 3 "The Theoretical Maneuvers for Total 4 Wer, No. 10. 5 "No. 98 of the 120 volumes. 6 7 "Appointed distributor 8 Judge Mihidaijo of the Ministry of 9 Commerce and Industry 10 "14 August 1941 "Maintenance of secrecy - only for (SHOWA 16) 11 members concerned in the meneuvers. 12 "(delivered "Disposal - to be returned on the 13 et 1430) conclusion of the maneuver. 14 "Supervisor of the Theoretical Maneuvers 15 for Total Warfare. 16 "IIMURA, Yuzuru 17 "The circumstances and subjects for the 18 Sixth Phase of Theoretical Maneuvers for Total 19 Warfare. 20 "(1) The circumstances in the middle and 21 end of November. 22 "A. The international situation. 23 With the approach of the severe cold 24 of winter, the D-X (Soviet Union-Axis Powers) war 25 is gradually nearing a stalement in the areas east

of the River Don, Moscow and Leningrad.

"2. There is not much change in the BX war except that there is an indication of advance towards the Suez and Gibralter.

"3. There is also no great change in the A-X war. It seems part of A's forces in the Atlantic seem to have commenced a move to the Pacific. A declared war against X on the 1st of November."

"4. Although the A, B and (E) troops in the
East show no signs as yet of increasing
their strengths, they have commenced
speedy and large scale defense programs with what troops they have stationed in these areas, while A and B
are executing threatening propaganda
activities to divert N's movements.

Part of Blue land's plans seem to have
been intercepted by A, B and E.

- "5. As the activities of N's army in the area of C becomes more active, C is also carrying out antagonistic propaganda activities. There is a reliable report that a military treaty has been concluded among A, B and C.
- "6. Although conditions in the R (Far Eastern Soviet territory) district are still strained, there is evidence that troops in this area are decreasing. All is quiet on the D-M border. D shows no definite attitude either to M (Manchukuo) or --"

I am sorry. It is A. I am sorry, I cannot read it. It is not printed there.

1	"B. The conditions of the Supreme Command
2	and the Army.
3	"1. The Supreme Command of Blue land de-
4	sires to carry out the actions already
5	planned against E as early as possible.
6	"2. The preparations of the Supreme Command
7	for action against E is now under pro-
8	gress, and all preparations are expected
9	to be completed temporarily by the middle
10	of November.
11	"The Theoretical Maneuvers for Total Warfare,
12	No. 10-3
13	"No. 98 of the 120 volumes
14	"15 August 1941 (SHOWA 16)
15	"(delivered: 1200)
16	"Appointed distributor
17	Judge Saidaijo of the Ministry of
18	Commerce and Industry
19	"Maintenance of secrecy - only for members
20	concerned in the maneuvers.
21	"Disposal - to be returned on the conclusion
22	of the maneuvers.
23	"Supervisor of the Theoretical Maneuvers for
24	Total Warfare IIMURA, Yuzuru
25	"Supplementary situations for the sixth phase

of the first theoretical maneuvers for total warfare.

"Supplementary situations for the middle and last part of November.

- "(1) The troops of the Blue land commenced to move on 15 November; and after making sudden attacks, they have secured effectively several important areas in E. (Names of places and the war situation stated orally, now and hereafter.) The casualties of the Blue land are slight.
- "(2) E has declared she will 'resist to the utmost the invasion of N', and is asking for the aid of A and B. Although B's garrison troops are withstanding the attack comparatively well, they are gradually being pushed back by Blue land's army. Of the economic installations in the territories of E Country, only a part of those in the Maritime Province, which has been exposed to surprise attacks by troops of Blue land had been destroyed; but those in the other areas are being destroyed to quite an extent.

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"(3) The articles known for sure to have been seized in the E operations are as follows:

"Vessels 80,000 tons
"Crude oil 210,000 kilolitres
"Ordinary benzine 97,000 kilolitres
"Heavy-oil 186,000 kilolitres

- "(4) A and B have stigmatised the actions of Blue land as an illegal aggression, and they have united to declare the severance of economic relations with N as well as to demand the closing of the N consulate in A. It seems that part of A's naval forces in the Atlantic are being rapidly transferred to the Pacific. Although public opinion in A is for war with N, the true intention of the government is not clear.
- "(5) Though the A and B forces in East Asia are showing extreme tension, they have not yet taken any action of their own.
- "(6) Blank thousand soldiers and blank thousand tons of vessels have been newly mobilized in preparation for operations against A.

"The Theoretical Maneuvers for Total Warfare,

No. 16 1 2 "No. 98 of the 100 volumes 3 "Appointed distributor -4 "Maintenance of secrecy - only for members "28 August 5 1941 concerned in the maneuvers (SHOWA 16) 6 "Disposal - to be returned on the conclusion 7 of the maneuvers 8 "Supervisor of the theoretical maneuvers for 9 Total Warfare -- IIMURA, Yuzuru 10 "The Criticism of the First Theoretical 11 12 Maneuvers for Total Warfare. "In concluding the first theoretical maneu-13 14 vers for total warfare, I shall hereby state my opin-15 ions regarding the important matters in the maneuvers, 16 and thereby contribute to future researches by parti-17 cipants. 18 "The first term of the maneuvers. 19 "(1) Although I acknowledge generally the 20 efforts of the respective participants in their pre-21 sentation of their studies in the national policy, the 22 tactics to be taken by our country for total warfare, 23 and the necessary judgment of the situations, I find 24. not a few instances of lack of understanding in the 25 fundamental nature of war and the principles of total

warfare, and also there is a certain immaturity in their contemplation and consideration.

At that time, the participants lacked basic knowledge, the working hours were short, and there had been unavoidable circumstances, but in view of the actual results of the maneuvers, I feel it necessary to further continue our studies."

"(11) In the third period of the maneuvers the diplomatic policy of the government of Blueland is to take advantage of the noticeably easier contemporary international situation to manifest the elasticity of the measures for total warfare, and I am aware of the necessity of doing our best to attain the object of the measures by diplomatic means. For instance, in our relation with A and B, I think it was a failure of ours to have taken a diplomatic policy aimed at evading war with them.

vers, I think the judgment that the proposition of A resulted from its weakness is appropriate, but I cannot approve of a passive diplomacy based on the propositions of A. We should possess enough spirit to ignore the hostile feelings of A by taking advantage of her weakness and presenting positive proposal of our own. Therefore, to realize this we must observe the necessity rather of further strengthening the relations with N and X.

"(14) In the fifth period of the maneuvers a more careful and deeper consideration will be necessary in the advance into E. For instance, we should not concentrate merely on the period concerning the completion of preparations. It will be necessary

to make a thorough-going investigation into our knowledge of the general trend, the limit of our present aim, the mutual cooperative relations of the political and military strategies just before the advance, the actual domestic situation and the policy concerning them, etc.

"(15) Concerning the judgment on the ability to execute war against A, B and E, it was an attempt at a partial outline only as it was restricted by shortage of materials and time, but, to this extent I acknowledge it to be a comparatively fair work, and I especially approve of the sincere attitude taken in the investigation.

"However, in reality, we must carefully study the material scope and connection of military and civilian needs in all phases, such as labor and material, static or dynamic, as well as to plan all these as an over-all geographic unity involving N, M and C, and from the standpoint of time including the whole length of the war. Moreover, the assessment of the period until the commencement of all the activities in the above plan is insufficient and is altogether too short.

"(16) The cooperative activities of the political and military strategies prior to the ad-

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cision is made for the military advance, all measures concerning diplomatic, psychological and economic warfare should be actively developed under a single policy so as to facilitate operations. That is, to put A and B off guard, to facilitate their individual destruction, and to catch E napping to get a chance for a sudden attack. In particular in order to complete the concentration of the nation's total power by keeping the plan secret and imaginary, it will be necessary to develop for a plain and definite object all the activities of the total power of a united nation.

vance into E are gravely insufficient. After the de-

"(18) It is wrong to have treated lightly the matter of declaring war on A and B under the circumstances in the last stage of the sixth period. It will be necessary to study carefully whether there can be no last measure to avoid war with A and B, and to consider prudently the serious results arising from the outbreak of war, although it must always be kept in mind that there is advantage in taking the initiative in declaring war on A and B when they are still unprepared.

"(Note) In order to facilitate study, we have executed this maneuver on the supposition that

N's participation in the war by virtue of the NX treaty is not automatic.

"(19) However, I regret that there was no decision to start a war against A and B even under the circumstances detaining in the early stages of the seventh period maneuvers. There has been a rapid development in the situation, and the intentions of A and B towards N have become clear. The general situation demands our finding independently a way out of our impasse. Moreover, we have never before felt so secure on the northern borders as we do today. This must be considered a good chance to make our decision for starting war against A and B.

"(20) The measures taken by the Government of Blueland on the basis of the studies made before-hand by the Second Committee about the measures to be taken toward foreign countries in connection with the outbreak of war, were as a whole quite suitable.

"However, there is still room for study in regard to war aims against A and B (the pretext for despatch of troops and peace terms) and representations to X about not concluding a separate peace.

"(25) In the ninth period of the maneuvers when A and B influence had been generally expelled from the EPQ districts and the main force of A's army

had been destroyed, I think it was necessary to study and determine the policy for the subsequent direction of the war against A and B.

"(26) It is good to note the improvement in the way you assessed the national strength in the war against D compared with that of the war against A and B, but I desire to see further creative studies and more ingenuity in devising emergency measures to cope with the situation at a time when the national existence is at stake."

THE PRESIDENT: This is a convenient break, Mr. English.

We will adjourn until half past one. (Thereupon, at 1200 a recess

was taken.)

olf & Yelden

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at 1330.

MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International

Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks.

MR. BROOKS: If the Tribunal please, I would like to call attention in relation to this exhibit 686A, that on page 11, paragraph 1, the bottom of the page, in reference to a Cabinet Meeting of July 10; and that on page 7418 of the proceedings in the Russian phase, at the bottom of the page, it is quoted from the page 11 I just referred to previously, that the Cabinet Meeting of July 10 decided on the opening of war against D.

Now referring back to page 16 of exhibit 686A, paragraphs 2 to 10 have been omitted. They discuss the student cabinets and functions of the students setting up cabinets and their actions and the criticisms of the teachers of these actions as they were playing cabinet member in the course of this Table-Top Maneuver:

For clear understanding of this, if the Tribunal desires, the defense will try on its case to bring in further evidence on these paragraphs

omitted to show that this was not facts that were considered here, as pointed out in further omissions.

Paragraph 13 being omitted on page 16, is a criticism of one of the bodies set up of the students. Paragraph 17 on page -- Also on page 17, besides paragraph 17 omitted, there are paragraphs 21 to 24 omitted, and the remaining paragraphs from paragraph 27 to paragraph 54 are omitted with the conclusion and criticism of the teacher of the students, showing their need for further study; and it is a very profound critique upon their discussions and findings as members of these various student cabinets and so forth.

This is all matter of evidence and is in prosecution's document 686, if your Honor please, but it has not been translated into English. If the Tribunal feels that would be of assistance we would attempt to have that translated if the document is made available for that purpose. We will have to have it withdrawn from the Court.

THE PRESIDENT: We are under no misapprehension as to the meanings of the expressions in the document to which you refer.

MR. BROOKS: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: We never have been under

any misapprehension about that. Now, Captain Brooks, even if we were, you know you should wait until you are giving evidence in the course of the defense to deal so fully with a matter like that. We have prevented Japanese counsels from wedging their defense in in the course of the prosecution's case.

MR. BROOKS: If your Honor please, the document is that thick (indicating) and I am on the documents committee, and if it is to be translated, we would have to prepare it a considerable length of time. That is why I brought it up. I know my statement has no value of its own.

THE PRESIDENT: It is not practicable to hear the prosecution and the defense together. We must hear them in turn.

Mr. English.

MR. ENGLISH: Will the clerk mark for identification prosecution's document No. 1356, entitled the "First Table-Top Total War Maneuvers."

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 1356 will be given exhibit No. 870 for identification only.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 870 for identification.)

MR. ENGLISH: I offer in evidence prosecution's document No. 1356-A, being excerpts from prosecution's document No. 1356 and being a record of Table-Top Maneuvers held by the Total War Research Institute during the first half of August 1941. THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 1356-A will receive exhibit No. 870-A. (Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 870-A and was received in evidence.)

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MR. ENGLISH: I will commence reading from the middle of page 5 to the top of page 6:

"General Policy of the Blue State Government concerning the Third Period Problems. (Project for Private Showing).

"1. Against A

"To the proposal of A, we shall neither give our word clearly concerning the position of the Blue State, nor expect an ultimate peaceful settlement with A, but adopt a delaying policy by diplomatic negotiations, repleting war preparations in the meantime.

"2. Against D

"We shall give to D the reply that the Blue State will not attack D positively, as long as D would faithfully observe the fulfilment of the Neutral Treaty between N and D.

"3. Against X

"We shall proceed along the policy of the maintenance of the status quo, and make them satisfied with the effect of the Tripartite Pact between N, X_1 (Germany) and X_2 (Italy), restraining A's participation in war against X.

"4. Against F and T

"Against F, we shall proceed with the Total War policy previously decided upon. Against T, we shall

endeavor to enforce the political and military coalition, and take positive steps in order to conclude a military alliance (Secret, if necessary).

"5. Against E

"We shall continue economic negotiations so that the relation between N and E will not grow worse than at present."

I will turn to page 7.

"Measures of Foreign Minister to meet the situation at the beginning and middle of August. In
conformity with the General Policy decided upon in the
Five Minister's Meeting on blank of August, I aim, as
an imminent question at preventing the relation between N, A and B from getting worse than they are at
present and at the completion of the Blue State's
intention of advancing southward into T and F, and
I will adopt the following steps:

"Against A

"I will get the Ambassador in A to open negotiations with the A Government concerning the proposal of August 10 from A and get him to sound out A's real intention and possibilities of her granting concessions without speaking our mind concerning our situation and without expecting a final peaceful settlement. And I will prevent the relations between

N and A from getting worse than they are. In the
meantime, replete our war preparations and go on
impressing A with our firm resolution to fulfill our
duties of the N, X₁, and X₂ Alliance, and to endeavor
to restrain A's participation in war against X₁.

(Further details will be stated in the accompanying
document in the telegraphic instructions to the
Ambassador in A).

"Against F

"We shall superintend F's attitude so that she will not disturb our actions in the stationing of troops, establishment of military equipments, etc., in accordance with the Joint Defense Agreement. When necessary, we shall adopt coercive measures.

"Against T

"Though aiming at the enforcement of an economic, military and political coalition with T, and ultimately the conclusion of a military alliance, we shall endeavor for the time being to obtain staple commodities, and to conclude an agreement needed for the financial and monetary coalition between N and T. Should this be difficult, we shall endeavor to push the negotiations concerning the agreement, by resorting to oppressive measures such as military pressure, repatriation of residents, etc. In case we cannot find any other

measures except the use of armed force which will cause military conflict with A and B we shall wait until the completion of war preparations, avoiding unnecessary instigation.

"Concerning the political and military coalition with T, we shall sound the intention of T's authorities, and endeavor to promote the coalition. But if we find it difficult to attain this object without resorting to pressure, we shall wait until the completion of war preparations.

"Against E

"By continuing economic negotiations with E, authorities through the resident organs, we shall endeavor to prevent the relation between N and E from etting worse and to reduce the influence of the freezing of funds. If E's attitude is uncompromising and it becomes difficult to accomplish this, we shall wait until the completion of war preparations, avoiding unnecessary stimulation. Moreover, we will supplementarily propose to A and B the necessity of supplying N with E's goods and get them to advise E to mitigate her attitude."

I will continue reading from the bottom of page 9 and the top of page 10.

"Foreign Policy (to be presented to the

Cabinet Meeting).

"I. Policy

"1. Keeping its intention secret, the Blue State will carry out a surprise advance against E in the middle of November.

"II. Measures.

"2. We will continue diplomatic negotiations with E as long as possible until the disembarkation is executed, without issuing an ultimatum.

"3. We will first land our advance troops, then the main forces by surprise, on E on X day attempting, if possible, on this occasion to conquer E at one stroke.

"4. In case A and B take up the guantlet after our military advance into E we will lose no time in advancing, overcoming these obstacles; but in case they open hostilities against us before the event takes place, we will begin an attack on P and Q first of all, and later seize the opportunity and advance against E.

"5. We will take no measures against A and B for the time being, and with the landing on E, propose the following items:

"(1) That N's advance into E is indispensable for the self-existence of the Blue State and peace

in the Pacific.

A W.

"(2) That we are prepared for a challenge from A and B at any time but we are ready to supply them with the necessary materials if they understand our real intention.

"6. Against X we will request without delay that as we shall advance into E first of all to assist X against A and B; X shall not change her military operations against D into a defense attitude throughout and shall carry out positively her war of economy and thoughts against D and moreover shall wage war positively against A and B."

I will continue reading page 11:

"Opinions to be presented to the Cabinet Meeting Foreign Policy Based on Supplementary Circumstances.

"I. Decision

"1. The Blue State shall decide to initiate war against A and B and every possible measure should be taken to see that the internal and external situations at the time of the outbreak of war be extremely favorable.

"2. The date of the opening of war shall probably be after the middle of December.

"II. Measures

"l. Against E

"Besides waging a war of arms, we shall develop a strong war of thought and expect E's complete surrender in a short time. Further, we shall endeavor to send back ships and materials taking into consideration the temporary isolation of our troops which have advanced into E after the outbreak of the war against A and B, and to send beforehand the required munitions.

"4. Against A and B

"We shall endeavor to keep our intention of opening a war secret by means of a compromising and concessive diplomatic policy and endeavor to seize an advantageous situation at the outbreak of the war.

"5. Against X

"We will inform X that the time of our opening a war against A and B is at hand, and present our demand indicated in the items of SOKIEN, Total War Table-Top Maneuvers No. 9, Part 4.

"6. Against D

"We will open negotiations on request.

Though we will adopt a delaying policy, we shall
maintain the premeditated plan of granting Items 1,
2, and 4."

I offer in evidence--

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please-THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

MR. LOGAN: When the last witness, Mr. HORIBA, was on the stand he testified generally with respect to the various documents mentioned in his affidavit. In view of the fact that the prosecution has now read from documents, exhibits 686-A and 870-A, and that there might be certain inferences drawn from those documents, and the defense have had no opportunity to cross-examine this particular witness specifically on these documents, we ask that he be recalled and we be permitted to reopen our cross-examination of this witness. We further believe it would be of assistance to the Tribunal in understanding these documents if the witness were recalled.

THE PRESIDENT: I think I can safely assure the parties that the Tribunal does not need the further assistance of that witness. It is for the prosecution to say whether they want this particular document fortified by the evidence of that witness.

MR. ENGLISH: We do not intend to call the witness, your Honor.

THE PRESIDENT: We do not think it is in the interests of justice to call the witness again. The application is refused.

MR. ENGLISH: I offer in evidence prosecu-1 tion's document No. 2228 entitled "The Records of 2 the Progress of Theoretical Maneuvers for Total War 3 No. 1." This document sets forth the results of 4 Table-Top Maneuvers from the third period, August, 5 1941, to the ninth period, October, 1942. The reports 6 were prepared by the following agencies of the Insti-7 tute: The Cabinet, Foreign Ministry, the War Ministry, 8 Minister of State, Minister of Commerce and Industry, 9 the Planning Board, the Overseas Affairs Ministry, 10 Ministry of Finance, the Manchurian Affairs Board, 11 12 the Asia Development Board, the Information Board, 13 the Home Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the Railway 14 Ministry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 15 Ministry of Commerce, Justice Ministry, Ministry of 16 Education, the Naval Minister, Metropolitan Police 17 Board. and the Welfare Ministry. Will the Clerk assign 18 an exhibit number? 19 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 20 No. 2228 will receive exhibit No. 871 for identifica-21 tion. 22 This document is tendered in MR. ENGLISH: 23 evidence. 24

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

(Whereupon, the document above

referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 871 and was received in evidence.)

MR. BROOKS: If the Tribunal please, I wanted to make an objection to its admission. Am I too late? May I be heard?

THE FRESIDENT: Yes, I didn't see you at the lectern when I admitted it, but apparently you were there; I was not looking.

G d b e r g & S p ra

MR. FROOKS: The first ground of objection to this document, if your Honor please, is that it has in the defense' mind no probative value since it is a table-top discussion based upon hypothetical cases and facts assumed, and the actions described as the Prime Minister, the Ambassadors and so forth in there, from the prosecution's own evidence in there as shown, are those of students posing as Prime Ministers and such in certain hypothetical situations and that, I think, is irrelevant and immaterial to any charge of the Indictment against these accused since none of them were students and since none of them have been connected —

THE PRESIDENT: You are taking the same objection that you took to earlier documents of apparently the same character and for the same reasons. There is no need to repeat those reasons. We fully appreciate them.

MR. BROOKS: What I wanted to request of the Court was that the prosecution be required to make a brief showing of what probative value or what connection this has with the Indictment or any charges in there they are attempting to prove in this case before it is admitted.

THE PRESIDENT: No onus rests on them to do

any such thing, as we will not take the responsibility 1 of creating a new onus. The objection is overruled. 2 3 MR. ENGLISH: Do I understand that the 4 document was offered in evidence? 5 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 6 No. 2228 was given exhibit No. 871 and admitted according to order of the Court. 8 MR. ENGLISH: I will commence reading page 1. (Reading): 10 "RECORDS OF THE PROGRESS OF THEORETICAL MANOGUVERS FOR 11 TOTAL WAR No. 1 12 " (Socrot) 13 "/To be perused by 14 Director of the Institute 15 The Secretary 16 Tho Staff/ 17 "THE THIRD PERIOD (August, Shows 16 /1941/) 18 "I. The measures taken by the Government of 'Blue 19 Country! during the period were as follows:-20 "1. Decided by the Cabinet. 21 "(1) To take measures for delaying A's con-22 ciliatory proposal to N. 23 "(2) To roply to D's roquest to the new 24 Cabinet of Blue Country for manifesta-25 tion of its attitude towards D by saying

1		that as long as D observes the N-D
2		Treaty, N will make no positive attack
3		on D.
4	"(3)	To plan the strengthening of political
5		and military collaboration with T.
6	77 (4)	To loave things as they are regarding X.
7	n (5)	To strengthen the purpose of joint de-
8		fonse regarding F.
9	" (6)	To prevent further deterioration in pre-
10		sent conditions regarding E and to con-
11		tinue economic negotiations.
12	n (7)	To accelerate imports from A, B, E and
13		L in view of the proppect of their ces-
14		sation.
15	n (8)	To provide extraordinary postal regu-
16		lations by omergency Imporial decree
17		for the opening, censoring and confis-
18		cation of mails.
19	n (9)	To expand and alter commodity mobili-
20		zation plan by 50%.
21	"(10)	To take appropriate measures for the
22		regulation of food consumption; main-
23		tenance of import trade; increased pro-
24		duction and the ration system (Rice
25		2.1 'go' per day and a composite ration-

1	
1	ticket system, etc.).
2	"(11) To set up a revised capital mobiliza-
3	tion plan with an ¥800,000,000 reduc-
4	tion in administrative expenses.
5	"II. The following measures were reported in the
6	Cabinot council:-
7	"(1) Tolographic instructions were sent to the
8	Ambassador to A to sound A's true intentions
9	and the possibility of a concession -
10	Foreign Minister.
11	"(2) Measures to increase shipping and crews
12	and plans for marine transportation - Com-
13	munications Minister.
14-	"(3) Measures to cope with the shortage of 300,
15	000 labourers Welfare Minister.
16	"(4) Various measures regarding the freezing
17	of funds and measures for industrial funds
18	Financo Minister.
19	"(5) Measures for overland transportation:
20	(Passenger and freight - through Korea and
21.	Manchukuo) - Railway Minister.
22	"The Fourth Period (September, Showa 16 /1941/)
23	"Measures taken during this period were as follows:
24	"I. Decided by the Cabinet:
25	
	"(1) To reply that we shall not deviate from

our policy of abiding by the Treaty of 1 Alliance in answer to X's request that N 2 should immediately participate in the war 3 against A. 4 "(2) To establish our position gradually regard-5 ing T. 6 11 (3) To continue our usual policy regarding A 7 and D. 8 11 (4) To obtain as much materials from A, B, E 9 and L as the situation permits. 10 11 (5) To maintain strict control against the in-11 ternal spread of false rumors, and to give 12 the people a more thorough knowledge of the 13 present situation. 14 11 (6) To place small-type transportation and 15 freight trucks under government control as 16 a measure for small scale transportation in 17 special areas. 18 11 (7) To set up a Shipping Board and to place 19 all private shipping under government 20 control. 21 11 (8) To adjust and reorganize the medium and 22 small-scale tradesmen and manufacturers, 23 and thereby prevent the confusion arising 24 from the reduction of the volume of civilian 25

1		goods, as well as to redistribute labour
2		to lines urgently needed in the emergency.
3	¹¹ (9)	To enact an Imperial ordinance for fixing
4		official prices of shares.
5	"II. Matt	ors reported at the Cabinet Mooting:-
6	"(1)	Measures for securing a propagandizing com-
7		munication notwork for coping with wartime
8		omergencies.
. 9	11 (2)	Measures concerning the leakage of secrets.
10	n (3)	Measures in the educational field for es-
11		tablishing a thought guidance system, ex-
12		alting the morale of educators, and perfecting
13		the labour mobilization system of students.
14	11 (4)	Food policy.
15 .		"(i) Importation of 10,000,000 koku
16		/Translator's Note. 49,629,000
17		bushels/ of foreign rice.
18		"(ii) Enforcement of a composite ration-
19		ticket system.
20		"(iii) Establishment of a self-sufficient
21		food supply bloc.
22	" (5)	Measures for dealing with the unsatisfactory
23	, , ,	importation of Korean rice.
24	n (6)	
25	(0)	Plan for promoting the subscription of Govern-
		ment bonds and for maintaining their mar-

1 ket prices. 2 11 (7) Counter-measures for the unemployment of 3 medium and small-scale tradesmen and manu-4 facturers in the overseas. 5 (8) " Civilian aviation policy. 6 "(9) Plan for the distribution of ocean vessels. 7 TOP SECRET 8 "The Fifth Period (October, Shows 16 /1941/) 9 It was decided that E shall be occupied by force, 10 and immediate all-out proparations for war shall 11 be launched in anticipation of a war against A. 12 B and E; and that the Supreme Command shall be 13 consulted at once, and be informed that we hope 14 to apply force three months hence. Various mea-15 sures were discussed and decided upon, regarding 16 the Cabinet Council's decisions on the 15th Octo-17 ber for the invasion of E. 18 112. Emergency air defense measures to meet the in-19 ternational situation were decided upon and an 20 estimation was made as to how far K would coop-21 erate with N in the event of Blue land partici-22 pating in the war against A, etc. 23 The Government's answer to the request lately sub-24 mitted to the Government by the Supreme Command 25

asking for the Government's concrete views re-

garding our procise conseity for waging war a-gainst A. B and C. was discussed and decided. 114. A second committee consisting of the vice minis-tors of the various ministries concerned was established, for the preparation and preliminary study of measures necessary for starting hostili-ties against A and 3. n5. Reports were received from the various Ministers about matters under their jurisdiction, the most important questions brought up being as follows:-"(1) Food measures to cope with the decrease of rice and other coreals.

as soon as preparations are completed, diplomatic

negotiations shall be continued peacefully with them.

"4. The Government decided on a petition to the Emperor to convoke an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet immediately after the invasion of E, and on the bills to be introduced into the Diet, the more important of which are as follows:

I will continue at the bottom of page 6.
"The Seventh Period (December, Showa 16
/1941/)

"(1) To make increased efforts in preparations for war against A and B, and endeavour to achieve speedy results from our invasion of E.

"(The above decision was introduced for consideration in the joint council with the Supreme Command, and it was decided to wage war on A due to considerations of strategy. This decision received Imperial sanction.)

1	"(2) To file a strong protest against the			
2	unlawful sinking of our warships by A.			
3	"(3) To file a protest against A's dec-			
4	laration of a neutral sea zone in the Far East.			
5	"(4) To file a protest against A's oppres-			
6	sion of the Japanese nationals in A.			
7	"(5) To inform third powers that we have			
8	started hostilities against E.			
9	"(6) To sign a secret anti-war pact with D.			
10	"(7) To make it our policy to keep the L			
11	countries neutral.			
12	"(8) To take, upon declaration of war on			
13	A and B, the direct measures reported by the Second			
14				
15	"(9) The following food measures were			
16	decided: -			
17	"(1) Basic consumption of rice and ceréals:-			
18	1.9 'go' per day.			
19	"(2) To expedite the import of foreign rice			
20	and rice from outside Japan.			
21	"(10) To place the whole country under			
22	martial law.			
23				
24	"(11) To make sure of our plans for railway			
25	transportation at the time war is declared.			
	"(12) Diet Measures.			

"(1) To carry out a general election. 1 "(2) Measures to shorten the period of 2 3 adjournment. 4 "(2) Plans for psychological warfare at 5 the beginning of the war, and other important meas-6 ures were reported in the Cabinet Council. 7 "The Eighth Period (January-March, Showa 8 17 /1942/) 9 It was arranged, following consul-10 tation with the Supreme Command, to sound T as to 11 the possibilities of utilizing her for military 12 purposes, short of turning her into an actual 13 battlefield. 14 112. Transportation of war supplies 15 from A to D by D's ships will not be interfered 16 with, but trade between L and D through neutral 17 ships will be discouraged as much as possible by 18 the establishment of danger zones and by application 19 of the principle of non-stop voyages for wartime 20 contraband." 21 I will continue reading from page 9. 22 "The Ninth Period." 23 24

"The Ninth Period (April-October, 1942)

"The matters decided upon by the Cabinet council during the period were mainly as follows:-

- "l. To enter a strong protest with D for having supplied A with bases and at the same time to suspend forthwith the facilities given D and make preparations for war against D.
- "2. To reply to X's request for hostilities by us against D by saying that X must be satisfied for the present with the blockade we now intend to carry out, and to request X in return to engage energetically in the destruction of A's shipping. (These were the measures to be taken during April and May.)
- "3. To vanquish all the difficulties of the present situation and carry out the Manchurian emigration policy, as already planned.
- "4. Things being what they were in July, the Cabinet did not reach agreement on whether or not we should open hostilities against D, due to the strong convictions voiced that the military supplies required by the Supreme Command (Revision of the commodity mobilization plan by 100% expansion) beyond the nation's capacity.
- "5. Conference was held regarding the pro-

clusion was reached.

"6. Offensive measures for economic warfare against A and B were reported by the Finance Minister.

"Records of the Progress of Diplomatic Warfare In the Theoretical Maneuvers for Total War No. 1

"August 23, 1941

"Akira CHIBA, Foreign Minister
"The General Outline of the Progress
"Akira CHIBA, Foreign Minister
"The Third Period (August 1941)

"In conformity with the decisions of the conference held in the Imperial presence on 10 August, our diplomatic policies during this period were aimed chiefly at preparations for our advance into the Southern Regions while at the same time maintaining the status quo between N and X and avoiding conflict with A and D by the following line of action:-

"(1) We avoided making any definite reply to A's suggestion of 10 August to neutralize the alliance between N and X in view of the fact that ultimately the national policies of N and A were irreconcilable and we did our best to delay a clash with A by following a neutral policy."

THE PRESIDENT: You are not reading the letters correctly, Mr. English, but I take it they are going into the transcript correctly.

MR. ENGLISH: Oh, I'm sorry. I will correct that part.

(Whereupon, counsel for the prosecution reread the last paragraph.)

MR. ENGLISH (Reading): "(2) We endeavoured to promote friendly relations with D by settling trade and fishing problems with her. We invoked the treaty of neutrality existing between N and D and thus endeavoured to check A-D collaboration aimed against N.

- "(3) We sounded T on her inclination to cooperate politically and militarily with N and also endeavoured to strengthen economic cooperation with T. Finding T faced with numerous internal political difficulties, we concentrated the greater part of our efforts on the latter objective and obtained considerable success during this period as well as the next.
- "(4) We endeavoured to obtain as much materials as possible from E, A, B and L, but without much success due to various obstacles during the next and subsequent periods."

I will continue at page 11: "The Fifth Period."

"The Fifth Period (October)

"X at last opened hostilities against A.

A interned N's ships; B, E and L followed suit. Economic negotiations with E came to a stop. On the 15th at a Cabinet Council, it was decided that we would march into E at a favourable opportunity on or after 1 December. Accordingly, our diplomacy during this period was as follows:-

- "(1) X again requested us to open war on A at once, to which we enswered that our resolution to abide by the treaty was unchanged and that we would soon be invading E. We notified X of the assistance we expected from her in case N pushed southward or declared war against A.
- "(2) We avoided provoking A and confined ourselves to a protest against A's internment of our ships, without resorting to retaliatory measures. We also lodged similar protests against the internment of our ships by B and L.
- "(3) We warned E against the internment of our ships and the seizure of our goods. The Government still entertained some hopes of peaceful settlement in spite of the decision of the Cabinet Council on the 15th, and decided to reopen economic negotiations but could not reach an agreement with

the Supreme Command Headquarters as to the methods by which the negotiations should be carried on. The Government, therefore, had no alternative but to notify its envoy in E. (The Foreign Minister proposed sending an ultimatum just before we resorted to armed force, but the Supreme Command Headquarters objected to this arguing the necessity of concealing our intentions.)

"The Sixth Period (November)

"In response to A's declaration of war on X and strengthening of its position against N in the early part of this period, it was decided to carry out our plans at an earlier date and start operations against E on the 15th of this month.

- "(1) We immediately lodged with E our minimum economic requirements and opened negotiations, but E refused our requests. On the 15th we started operations against E.
- "(2) Just before the invasion of the 15th, we asked X for assistance from the rear by intensifying her operations against D.
- "(3) Immediately following our invasion on the 15th, we notified A and B of the objective of our advance and of the necessity of our taking countermeasures if we were interfered with. A and B declared

a severance of economic relations with N and de-manded the withdrawal of our consulate personnel. They also detailed their forces in preparation against us. So the War, Navy and Foreign Ministers urged the Government to take the initiative in start-ing hostilities against A and B, but the Government could not yet bring itself to this decision." I will continue on page 13, "The Seventh Period."

"The Seventh Period (December)

"It was while our operations against E were progressing favourably that A on the 1st unlawfully declared a neutral zone in the seas off
P, thus impeding our operations, and on the 5th
unlawfully sank our transports. We again urged
the Government to make a decision and with the
understanding of the Government we took the following actions:

- "(1) We lodged a strong protest with A against her unlawful actions. Then on the 10th the Cabinet Council decided to start hostilities against A. On the 20th, we began attacking the strategic point of P. A and B declared war on us.
- "(2) We took the necessary steps both internally and for third countries regarding A and B's declaration of war.
- "(3) We proposed to X the issuing of a joint declaration on the objectives of the war, to which X agreed; and we issued it. And at the same time N and X concluded a non-single-peace treaty.
- "(4) In response to E's declaration of war at the beginning of this month, we started hostilities against her.

"(5) At the beginning of this month, we requested D to sign a secret anti-war pact. This was signed at the end of the month.

"The Eighth Period (January-March, 1942)

"(1) A request was made by the Supreme Command Headquarters regarding cooperation with T. Accordingly, as the result of a joint conference with the Supreme Command Headquarters, the Government decided to sound T on her intentions.

"In February we were in the middle of this when B invaded T, which gave us the opportunity for concluding a joint-defense agreement between N and T. N and T were to jointly oppose A and B and N was offered facilities for her troops to pass through T.

- "(2) There was some suspicion that D was connected with A, so we warned D in order to check her. On the other hand, in respect to D's request for a guarantee in obtaining goods from A, we decided to accord to D facilities for her vessels to pass through the below-mentioned danger zones and endeavoured to observe the secret treaty. In March D asked our assistance in obtaining goods from C, F, T, P and Q, but we refused for operational reasons.
- "(3) There were signs of an increase in trade between A and D by means of L's ships; our

navy declared a danger zone in our neighboring seas and took measures to make it physically impossible for neutral ships to get through. All of the L countries, except A, B and C, demanded the withdrawal of our diplomats and we retaliated by severing relations with them.

"The Ninth Period (April-July, 1942)

- "(1) A's attack upon us by sircraft and submarines increasingly deepened our suspicions of an understanding between A and D, so we suspended sometime in May the facilities for D's ships to pass through the danger zone and lodged a strong protest with D for violating the secret anti-war treaty.
- "(2) To X's request that we start hostilities against D, we asked her to be satisfied with our intensified operations against A and B and the pressure we were exerting upon D.
- "(3) As it became certain in July that
 A was making use of R, the Foreign Minister urged
 the Government to take a strong attitude towards
 D. The Government, however, reached no decision on
 counter measures. Our diplomatic measures were to
 be considered as soon as the Government's decision
 was made."

THE PRESIDENT: Is it necessary to read so much to put your points clearly?

You will not hear me unless you wear those headphones.

MR. ENGLISH: I will endeavour to eliminate some of the material I had intended to read, your Honor.

(Reading): "THE RECORD OF THEORETICAL

MANEUVERS FOR TOTAL WAR No. 1. (Confidential Documents) By: Pseudo War Ministry. Date: August 1941.

"Record of Maneuvers.

"By Minister SHIRAI Masatatsu (the War Ministry)

"Vice Minister OKAMURA Shun (the War Ministry)

"The Third period of maneuvers (August)

"1. Measures against A:

"Against A's proposal of August 10th, the
Minister firmly insisted at the Five Ministers' Conference, that 'we should not agree to it, but should
push ahead independently with the preparations for
advance into E.' But in view of the demand from the
Supreme Command Headquarters that 'they desire to secure
materials from A, L, etc., as much as possible,' the
Conference adopted a temporizing policy for the
negotiations with A."

I will continue reading, page 16, "The Fourth

Period."

"The fourth period of maneuvers (September)
"1. External measures.

"In view of the international situation, we presented to the Cabinet Council our considered opinion that, 'Blue Country should continue to expedite her preparations for southward advance, while securing her position on the side of X.' As this opinion was generally in accord with the proposal made by the Foreign Minister, we further expressed our desire to know the real intentions of X's peace offensive against B."

I will continue reading from page 17, "The Fifth Period."

"The fifth period of maneuvers (October)
"1. External measures.

"In view of the international situation, the Minister firmly insisted in the Cabinet Council, that 'Blue Country' must promptly complete all her preparations against A and B, and carry through her economic demands against E by intensified pressure. He also urged emphatically that it was time for 'Blue Country' to adopt concrete measures for advancing into E (anticipated to take place about one month later). However, since some thought a date some three months

later would be more appropriate, no decision was reached even by midnight. The Cabinet went to the Liaison Conference armed with both proposals, where they decided on a measure for planning for armed advance into E by grasping a good opportunity any time after 1 December."

I will continue reading from page 18, "The Sixth Poriod."

"The sixth period of maneuvers (November).
"1. External measures.

"In this period, it became clear that the Supreme Command Headquarters 'scarcely expected the acceptance of our demands by E prior to our armed advance into E and hoped the date of the advance would be speeded up.'

"Thus, the question of whether or not to adopt a step tantamount to an ultimatum, and the question of the convocation of the Diet which had been pending since the last period, were settled."

9.

I continue reading on page 19.

"The seventh period of maneuvers (December).

"1. External measures.

"After explaining that the war against E
was progressing, that the war against A was inevitable,
and that both internal and external conditions of
'Blue Country' were supremely favorable for the immediate opening of hostilities against A, we strongly
urged that 'Blue Country' should suddenly open hostilities against A in the middle part of December and first
of all swiftly capture P. But as some again proposed
a more cautious attitude towards A, the Council was
completely divided in opinion. As time was pressing,
the Cabinet adopted the Premier's arguments for circumspection, but at the Liaison Conference which it
attended, thanks to the strong demands of the Supreme
Command Headquarters, it decided to start war against
A (B)."

I will read from page 20.

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"The eighth period of maneuvers. (January-March) 1. External measures.

"At the demand of the Supreme Command Headquarters regarding T, we proposed in the Cabinet
Council an immediate occupation of T. But most of
the Ministers opposed the proposal, emphasizing the
disadvantages to us if the war extended to T, and as
it was felt that the demands of the Supreme Command
Headquarters were not backed up by conditions of
sufficient urgency, the Cabinet Council decided first
of all to sound T's real intentions."

I will read from the middle of page 21, the ninth period, just the first paragraph, April to October.

"External measures. In view of the fact that the damage caused by A's air forces and submarines, whose base was certainly R, was steadily increasing, the Minister maintained in the Cabinet Council that 'Blue Country' while continuing its hostilities against A and B, should step up its preparations for war against D and adopt a strong minded attitude in ensuring the fulfilment of the secret agreement, in particular, we should promptly put an end to imports by D's ships, and at the same

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time notify D that, if we secure positive proof
that D is permitting A to use its bases, we will
attack these bases. The Council agreed in general
to the proposal, but it was decided about the notification that, at a time when a decisive battle against
A was imminent, we should avoid provoking D by what
we could not put into practice."

I will continue reading from page 30.

"The Record of Maneuvers of the Planning Board. Submitted by: The President of the Planning Board. Date Submitted: August 23.

"The Record of Maneuvers of the Planning Board.

"The Third period (from the beginning to the end of August, 1941)

"I. After a complete re-examination of the plan for economic warfare which had been decided in the above-mentioned maneuvers, we re-drafted the mobilization plans for raw materials, capital, labour, and traffic. These were submitted to and adopted by the Cabinet.

"II. To meet the request of the Supreme Command Headquarters, the above-mentioned commodity mobilization plan, which had already been decided in

the Cabinet Council, was amended to prepare for the war against A, B and E. Following its adoption in the Cabinet Council, this plan was submitted as the Government's plan to the Liaison Conference of the Government and the Supreme Headquarters. With the exception of a part concerning steel products, which was amended, the draft was approved as it stood when submitted."

I will continue reading page 31.

The fourth period. (From the beginning to the end of September)

"As we had been requested by the Supreme Command Headquarters to state our opinion concerning the ability of 'Blue Country' to prosecute war in the event of hostilities with A, B and E under the present situation, we submitted to the Cabinet meeting our judgment on our national strength in respect to national morale, shipping, materials, captial, labour, etc. The Cabinet Meeting adopted this judgment.

"2. The matters which were discussed with the Government offices concerned were as follows:"

I will continue reading from page 32, the Fifth period.

"The Fifth period (from the beginning to the end of October)

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"1. Since it was necessary to reinforce war preparations in view of the increasing drift toward war with A, B and E, the commodity mobilization plan was re-examined. Especially in regard to supplying power, examination was made from the following standpoints:

- "(a) The cessation of imports from A, B, E and L.
- "(b) The drop in coastal transportation capacity as the result of the requisitioning of ships.
 - "(c) The drop in efficiency of labour and internal transportation capacity.
 - "(d) Increased production, collection/of resources/, savings, and also the supplying power of M, C, F and T to Japan.

"At the same time we examined military and civilian requirements by periods in order to ensure propriety of planning, and reported our findings to the Cabinet Meeting.

"2. It was decided at the Cabinet Meeting that thereafter the commodity mobilization plan should be drafted every three months."

I will continue reading page 35, Fifth period.

"The fifth period (October 1941) 1 "In connection with the problem of runs on 2 banks, we explained the overseas financial situations 3 individually. 4 "In response to the demands of the Supreme 5 Command Headquarters of Blue Country to consolidate 6 the whole nation's strength, we proposed the enforce-7 8 ment of a military conscription system in KOREA and 9 the adoption of a special volunteer system in 10 This was approved. The enforcement of the FORMOSA. 11 military conscription system in KOREA was passed and 12 fixed in the regular session of the Diet, which con-13 vened in December of the same year." 14 I will continue reading page 49. 15 "(Confidential Document) 16 "THE RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF MANEUVERS 17 The First Committee. 18 At 9 a.m. August 8 (by Real Calendar). "1. 19 "The first consultation meeting of the First 20 Committee was opened. 21 "Bills. 22 The basic policy for the management 23 of the various areas of the Southern Region. 24 "(2) Allotment of the business of the com-25 mittee.

112. The following decisions resulted from this 1 meeting: 2 "(1) The policy for the management of the 3 various areas of the Southern Region (Future manage-4 ment). 5 "(a) Netherlands Indies: 6 "Java and Sumatra shall be combined into one independent state and the other remaining areas shall be annexed to it. 9 "(b) Malaya: 10 "For the time being, the whole of it shall 11 be united into one, though the subject 12 requires further study. 13 "(c) The Philippines: 14 "The entire region shall be made independent. 15 "(d) French Indo-China. 16 "While strengthening the existing situation, 17 we must promote the infiltration of our 18 country's power. 19 "(e) Thailand: 20 "While respecting her independence, we must 21 promote the infiltration of our country's 22 23 power." 24

I will continue reading page 91. 1 "To: The Government of Blue Country. 2 "From: The Minister of Education. 3 "Measures adopted by the Education Ministry 4 in the 1st Theoretical Total War Manoeuvres. 5 "Period 3 (middle and latter part of 6 August, 1941). 7 "A national spiritual mobilization was car-9 ried out in collaboration with the Imperial Rule 10. Assistance Association. In particular nation-wide 11 organizations like schools, cultural organizations, etc., were utilized to emphasize the need of putting the national spirit on a basis of preparation for war, 14 to promote the spirit of public service, to encourage 15 savings; to drive home the significance of travel 16 restrictions; to start a movement for a new wartime 17 mode of living; and to get students to give their 18 services for labour. (Details were as contained in 19 the reports of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.)" 20 I will continue reading page 97, Sixth 21 Period, No. 3. 22 "On 15 November 100,000 tons of ships and 23 200,000 tons of oil tankers were requisitioned in 24 preparation for the war against A. 25

"Seventh Period Manoeuvres: (12 to 31 December,

period when war against A and B was started).

"l. Repletion of armaments and war preparations were continued."

I offer in evidence prosecution's document No. 627, which is a group of charts and telegrams, for the purpose of showing the quantities of munitions, ammunitions, machinery, fuel, oil, grease for motor cars and parts for repairing munitions that were to be delivered to various seaports in Japan and distributed on the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 15th of November, 1941, to the 55th, 56th and 16th Divisions; and that in October 1941 notification was dispatched to various governmental agencies to keep secret the general plan for "Operation 'Ah'" that was to be put in effect in French Indo-China.

I will read page 2 of the-THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
No. 627 will receive exhibit No. 872.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 872, and was received in evidence.)

MR. ENGLISH: I will read page 2 and Chart No. 1 and from the top part of Chart No. 2.

Page 2:

"Army - China - Confidential. "Instruction from the adjutant to the Vice-1 Director of the Army Ordnance Headquarters. 2 "By order I inform you that you are directed to 3 have the prepared arms, stated in the 'Army-China-4 Confidential No. 3898, dated November 7, delivered 5 6 to all troops at each place in accordance with the 7 attached table. 8 "P.S. Its expenditure is to be paid out of 9 the extraordinary military budget account. 10 "Army - China - Confidential No. 4004, 11 November 11, Showa 16 /1941/. 12 "Army - China - Confidential No. 10578 13 received by the War Ministry. 14 "Top Secret. Army Department in Imperial 15 Headquarters. (Army) 16 "No. 409. Part 3. 17 "The notification to keep in secrecy the 18 identification of the officers dispatched to French 19 Indo-China. 20 "15 October 1941. 21 "The Chief Secretary of General Affairs of 22 the Army Staff of Imperial Headquarters. Tadaichi 23 Wakamatsu (Signature). 24 "To the Adjutant of the Army Ministry. 25

Nawoichi Kawahara. "The notification. 2 "To keep in secrecy the general plan for 3 'Operation Ah', I request your deep consideration to 4 keep in secrecy at present, by wearing civilian clothes, 5 etc., the identification of the officers and the 6 essential members of the staff of the Army Ministry 7 who are to be dispatched to French Indo-China. 8 "This notification to be sent to the follow-9 ing offices, i.e., Army Ministry; Aviation Section of 10 Army Ministry; Sea Transportation Headquarters of 11 Army Ministry. 12 "Chart No. 1. Supplement sheets of the 13 distribution of munitions kept by the Secretariat. 14 "The 16th Division 15 "The 55th Division 16 "The 56th Division 17 "Army Ordnance Headquarters. 18 "Classifications of the distribution of 19 20 munitions. Late of the distribution. Name of 21 troops to be distributed. Remarks . 22 "'Jin' -- 'Bo'. 12th Nov. The 55th 23 Division. The 56th D' sion. 24 "'Hei,' 'Ho,' 'He'. 13th Nov. The 16th 25 Division.

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"'Tei'. 15th Nov. The 55th Division.
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              "'Hei'. 15th Nov. The 16th Division."
              I will read only the top part of this Chart
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              THE PRESIDENT: It is now a quarter to
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            We will recess for fifteen minutes.
     3:00.
                   (Whereupon, at 1445, a recess was
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              taken until 1500, after which the pro-
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              ceedings were resumed as follows:)
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MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks.

MR. BROOKS: I would like to have the record show, if the Tribunal please, that exhibit 872 is the start of an official document rather than hypothetical discussions of the Table-Top maneuvers. I think it is only fair that it be called to the attention of anyone examining the record.

THE PRESIDENT: The certificate shows that it came from the War Ministry.

MR. ENGLISH: May I say, your Honor, that document 627 is not a Total War Research document? That phase of this case is finished.

THE PRESIDENT: We are getting concerned with the amount of material you are reading into the transcript.

MR. ENGLISH: I will not read the chart on page 2 of the excerpt, but merely direct the Court's attention to it.

THE PRESIDENT: If there are any features of these documents you might stress them without reading the whole document.

MR. ENGLISH: I might read, your Honor, the top of the document. (Reading)

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"Kept by the Secretariat, the 16th Division, the 55th Division, the 56th Division. Secret. Separate Paper No. 1. The table of articles and quantities of munitions and ammunitions to be distributed in Japan proper."

I now offer in evidence prosecution's document No. 630A, a secret telegram from Nanking, dated 14 November 1941 from the Chief of the Third Air Group at Nanking to the Vice Minister of War and to the Vice Chief of General Staff, regarding troop movements, for the purpose of showing that the chief of the aerial group and his staff officers would leave Nanking on the 15 November 1941 to establish a command post at Saigon in Southern Indo China on and after 16 November 1941.

Will the clerk please assign this document an exhibit number?

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 630A will receive exhibit No. 873.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 873.)

MA. ENGLISH: (Reading) "Telegram. Secret. Despatched from Nanking, 14th Nov. 1941. Despatched at 1128. Received at 1330. Addressed to the

628 or 654A?

MR. ENGLISH: The next document is 654A. 1 CLERK OF THE COURT: Yes. Prosecution's 2 3 document No. 654A will be marked exhibit No. 874 for 4 identification. 5 MR. ENGLISH: There is a correction. This 6 document is document No. 628 and not 654A. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 8 No. 628 will receive exhibit No. 874 in place of exhibit as before announced, for identification. 10 (Whereupon, prosecution's document No. 11 628 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 874 for 12 identification.) 13 MR. ENGLISH: I offer in evidence prosecu-14 tion's document No. 628A, an excerpt from prosecu-15 tion's document No. 628, for the purpose of showing 16 that the Japanese Army made military preparations for 17 the capture of Hong Kong. 18 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. 19 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 20 No. 628A will receive exhibit No. 874-A. 21 (Whereupon, the document above re-22 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 23 874-A and received in evidence.) 24 MR. ENGLISH: I will read pages 1, 2, and 25

one-half of page 3. (Reading) 1 "Top Military Secret. Title: Monthly Wartime 2 Report (KO) No. 4 of the HA Corps. Date: Nov. 1941. 3 Headquarters of the HA Corps. Content: 4 "I. General Condition of the Corps. 5 "II. Preparation for the Attack on Hongkong. 6 "III. Operations and Garrison Duty. 7 "IV. The State of Public Peace. 8 9 "V. The Investigation of Topographical Data. 10 "VI. The State of Traffic and Communications. 11 "VII. Outline of the Rear Conditions. 12 "VIII. The Condition of the Army of the New 13 Regime. 14 "I. General Condition of the Corps. 15 "1. The Corps is preparing whole heartedly 16 for military operations against Hongkong, and also 17 intensifying the blockade against the enemy. 18 "1. Preparations to attack Hongkong are 19 progressing smoothly, and are expected to be com-20 pleted early in December. 21 "2. Fortifications under construction for the 22 defense of CANTON and its surrounding strategic 23 points were completed during the latter part of 24 November. 25

The 18th Division, the 21st Heavy Field

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Artillery Battalion, the 4th and 15th Independent Engineer Regiments, the 8th and 11th Epidemic Prevention and Water-Supplying Sections, and the 10th River Crossing Materials Company left the command of the Corps at their respective positions at 00.00,

The 45th Air Regiment, the main force of the 10th Independent Air Unit, a part of the 18th Independent Squadron, and the direct cooperation unit of the 44th Air Regiment were assigned to the corps

"5. As the IMAI Branch Unit in HAINAN had returned to their original units the MATSUO Branch Unit (consisting mainly of 1 Infantry Battalion) was organized and despatched to above place from Shantou.

"6. The units of the SANO Corps in CHUNGMEN districts were relieved of guard duty in the middle of this month by the newly organized BANJONE Branch Unit (consisting mainly of 2 Infantry Battalions).

"II. Preparation for the attack on Hongkong.

"Upon receiving unofficial instructions to attack Hongkong, the corps wholeheartedly prepared and began concentrated movements of the units to . attack at the end of this month.

Gathering of Information. Gathering of

information was started from the middle of Showa 1 15 /1940/. In August of this year, the focus of the gathering of information was directed toward Hongkong 3 and endeavored to grasp all aspects of Hongkong by air reconnaissance, reading air photographs, car-5 rying out investigations in actual places, and utilizing all types of intelligence, moreover, the units to execute the attack were ordered to gather the information.

"2" Training. The SANO Corps, as well as being appointed to guard /duty/ since the end of Showa 15 /1940/ commenced training for the attack /on Hongkong/, and especially executed training of the staff in attacks, building of fortifications, attacking fortifications of a special type, and the usage of materials in August of this year, and field training to about a 1000 officers and men who are to be the main body of units attacking five positions. Furthermore, in the beginning of October, when the KOMODA Corps were relieved of guarding the guard area excluding the intermediate district, units were concentrated and executed regular training.

"Since the KITAJIMA branch unit was stationed near the British-Chinese frontier, the branch unit devoted themselves to training for the attack on

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Hongkong.

"3. The Repair of the Transportation Road in the Rear.

"Since the end of September repairs of the motor-road between HUMEN and PAOAN, which is the main transportation road in the rear, were commenced and completed on the 8th Oct. as prearranged.

"4. Commencement of /Troop/ Movements. In the last part of this month SANO Corps units stationed in CHUNGMEN were concentrated in FUSHAN and units under direct army command in the CANTON area have commenced movements gradually to the HUMEN, TUNGKUN, and SHEKLUNG areas, secretly by the CANTON-SAMSHUI and CANTON KOWLOON lines.

"5. Thus, the Corps has ordered, on the 30th inst., preparations for the attack on Hongkong and endeavoring to keep the plan secret are awaiting the opportunity to open hostilities."

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I offer in evidence prosecution's document No. 654A, a top secret telegram dated November 22, 1941, from O. TSUKADA, General Chief of Staff of the Southern Army to KIMURA, H., Assistant Minister of War, for the purpose of showing that the headquarters of the Southern frmy was to secretly move from Tokyo on the 25th of November, 1941, to Taihoku, Formosa, where it remained until about December 5th and that staff officers were stationed at Saigon, French Indo-China. Will the Clerk please give the document an exhibit number.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 654A will receive exhibit No. 875.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 654A, given exhibit No. 875, was admitted according to order of the Court.

> (Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 875 and received in evidence.)

"Top Secret telegram from O. TSUKADA, Chief of Staff of Southern Army to KIMURA, H., Assistant

> "November 22, 1941 Top Secret. "'Forward movement of Southern Army.'

1 "Addressed to Assistant Minister of War, 2 H. KIMURA. 3 "From General Chief of Staff Osamu Tsukada. 4 "The Headquarters of the Southern Army will 5 advance as follows. Special secrecy is requested. 6 "November 25 to leave Tokyo. 7 "November 26, embark from Ujina by Suwa-Maru. 8 "November 29, landing at Keelung. 9 "After that the Headquarters will be located 10 at Taihoku until about December 5. The staff officers 11 will be about 5 and others will be stationed at Saigon." 12 Will the clerk mark for identification prose-13 cution's document No. 1412, entitled "Military Admin-14 istration Measures to be taken in the event of Japan's 15 Participation in War." 16 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 17 No. 1412 will be given exhibit No. 876 for identification. 18 (Whereupon, the document above referred 19 to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 876 for 20 identification only.) 21 MR. ENGLISH: I offer in evidence prosecution's 22 document No. 1412A for the purpose of showing that as 23 part of Japan's general preparations for war precedents 24 of military administrative measures were prepared for 25

use in areas to be occupied by her forces. Only the

1 outside cover and the table of contents are tendered 2 for the reason that prosecution's document No. 1448 3 sets forth in detail the measures that were to be taken 4 in areas to be occupied. 5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. 6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document 7 No. 1412 will be given exhibit No. 8764. 8 (Thereupon, the document above referred 9 to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 876A 10 and received in evidence.) 11 MR. ENGLISH: I will read the excerpt: 12 "'Military Administrative Measures to be Taken 13 in the Event of Japan's Participation in War' --14 12 November 1941. 15 "Secret 16 "In dealing with this copy, especial care must 17 be taken in regards to outsiders. 18 "12 November 1941. 19 "Concerning measures to be taken in the 20 event of Japan's participation in war. (Supplement 21 No. 1) 22 "(Precedents of military administration in 23 occupied areas.) 24 "The Second Department of the Treaty Bureau. 25 "Contents

1	"(1) The Sino-Japanese War Page 1.
2	"(2) The Russo-Japanese War Page 15.
3	"(A) Manchuria and Kwantung
4	leased Territory Page 15
5	"(B) Saghalien Page 41
6	"(3) The First World War (Chiaochou Bay)
7	Page 45.
8	"(4) The Siberian Expedition Page 52."
9	I offer in evidence prosecution's document
10	1448 entitled "Details of the Execution of Administra-
11	tion in the Southern Occupied Territories" and being
12	decisions by the Liaison Conference between the
13	Imperial Headquarters and the Government of Japan of
14	November 20th regarding the general policy and the
15	details thereof for the military administration to be
16	put into effect in areas to be occupied.
17	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
18	CLERK OF THE COURT : Prosecution's document
19	No. 1448 will receive exhibit No. 877.
20	(Whereupon, the document above referred
21	to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 877 and
22	received in evidence.)
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24	MR. ENGLISH: I will read the document;
25	page 1:
	"No. 38 of forty volumes.

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"National Top Secret.

"Details of the Execution of Administration in the Southern Occupied Territories.

"Decisions by the liaison conference between the Imperial Headquarters and the Government of Japan on November 20.

"1. General Policy.

"For occupied areas a military administration is to be temporarily enforced for the purpose of restoring public peace and order, for the immediate acquisition of resources vital for our national defense, and for maintaining the self-sufficiency of our operational forces.

"The final reversion of the territories we have occupied and their future disposal are to be decided later.

"2. Details.

"l. In the execution of military administration, such administration organs as still exist will
be made as much use of as possible and all obtaining
social and racial customs will be respected.

"2, As far as operations allow, our Occupation Forces will take measures to obtain all resources vital for our national defense and to expedite their development.

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"Resources vital for our national defense which are developed or obtained in the occupied areas will form an integral part of the Materials-Mobilization Plan of the Central Executive and everything needed by our operational forces for local self-sufficiency will, as a rule, be assigned to them locally in accordance with the Executive's distribution plans.

- "3. The transporation of resources to Japan will be assisted in every way possible by the Navy and /rmy alike, who will do their best to make full use of the ships they have requisitioned.
- "4. The Occupation Forces will keep control of railways, shipping, harbours, aviation, communications and the post.
- "5. The Occupation Forces will control trade and exchange and in particular will prevent any leakage to the enemy of resources of special importance, such as petroleum oil, rubber, tin, tungsten, quinine, etc.
- "6. Existing local currencies will, as a rule, be utilized and circulated as far as possible, but in unavoidable cases military notes of foreign denomination will be used.
- "7. Natives will have to reconcile themselves to such pressure as is unavoidably involved
 for them in our acquisition of resources vital for our

national defense and the local self-sufficiency of our Occupation Forces. Demands for their pacification will not be tolerated if they militate against these objectives.

"". American, British and Dutch nationals will bedirected to cooperate with our military administration. For the recalcitrant, deportation or other appropriate measures will be devised. The existing rights and interests of the Axis Powers will be respected but any future extension of them will be restricted as far as possible.

"Chinese emigrants will be made to renownce allegiance to the Chiang Government and to sympathize and cooperate with our measures.

"Netive inhabitants will be directed so as to promote their feelings of dependence on the Imperial frmy. We must avoid giving rise to any premature independence movement.

"9. Japanese will be strictly examined as to their fitness before they can make their first trip into enemy land after the start of operations; preferential consideration will be given to the return journeys of those who were once resident in these areas, but who have returned to Japan."

THE PRESIDENT: "Enemy land" is also "the

occupied territory" in our copies.

MR. ENGLISH: Instead of "enemy land" the "occupied territory after the start of operations; preferential consideration will be given to the return journeys of those who were once resident in these areas, but who have returned to Japan.

"10. The following measures are to be taken in connection with the execution of military administration:

"(a) All important matters concerning our local military administration shall be decided by means of liaison conferences between the Imperial Head-quarters and the Government. Local troops will be notified of decisions of the Central Executive by the Navy and Army respectively.

"(b) Schemes and regulations for the acquisition and development of resources will for the present be made by the Central Executive organization, under the leadership of the Planning Board. The latter's decisions shall be carried out in accordance with (a).

"(c) In the case of French Indo-China and Thailand, our pre-arranged policies will be adhered to and no military administration will be enforced. Measures will be decided later in the event of any sudden change in their status.

"Notes: 1. The military administration machinery will be gradually amalgamated, readjusted or taken over by the new organization which the Government will set up, depending on the progress of the Imperial policies toward the Occupied Territories."

THE PRESIDENT: Is there anything to show the year of that document?

DR. KIYOSE: This document does not have the date of the year on it. Does the prosecutor have any material which would identify the date of this document?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, in the certificate it is assumed to be 1941.

MR. ENGLISH: I might also point out, your Honor, at page 2, paragraph 9, the words "after the start of operations" would date the instrument.

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, that might be 1942.

THE PRESIDENT: I quite agree, Mr. Logan.

MR. ENGLISH: The important point is, your

Honor, that these measures were drawn up prior to

the outbreak of operations in southern occupied

territories.

I offer in evidence prosecution's document
No. 1441, entitled "Measures to be Taken towards
Foreign Countries relative to the Outline for the
Execution of National Policies, which was decided
at the Council in the Presence of the Emperor held
on November 5," for the purpose of showing that a
liaison conference decided on November 13, 1941, to
disclose to Germany and Italy, Japan's intention to
start war against the United States of America and
Britain as soon as her war preparations were ready,
and that Japan notified Germany and Italy that the
participation by them in the war against the United
States and Japan was part of Japan's war preparations.

The document is also offered to show Japan's policy towards Thailand as decided by the liaison conference regarding the passage and stationing of troops, the construction of military establishments, the billeting and feeding of Japanese troops, and

loans to defray necessary military expenditures. had THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 1441 will be given exhibit No. 878. (Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 878, and was received in evidence.) 19.18

MR. ENGLISH: (Reading)

"Measures to be taken towards Foreign Countries relative to the Outline for the execution of National Policies, which was decided at the council in the presence of the Emperor held on November 5.

"Liaison Conference Decision
"November 13th, 1941.

"Policy Towards Germany and Italy.

United States of America broak down and a war with her becomes unavoidable (presumed to be after November 25th), the Jepanese Government shall notify Germany (and Italy), without delay, of our intention to start war against the United States of America and Britain as soon as our wer preparations are ready, and shall open necessary negotiations with them in connection with the following matters, telling them that these are a part of our war preparations:

- "l. Participation of Garmany (and Italy) in the war against the United States of America.
- "2. No separate peace."

I will turn to page 2.

"Policy towards Thailand.

"1. Just before commencing the advance into

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/Thailand/, the following demands shall be made and their immediate compliance obtained:

"Our troops shall advance /into Thailand/, as prearranged, even if our demands are rejected by Thailand. However, efforts shall be made to localize as much as possible military collision between Japan and Thailand.

- "(a) Right of passage of Japanese troops through her territory and the grant of various facilities incidental thereto.
- "(b) Immediate enforcement of measures to avoid possible collisions between the troops of Japan and Thailand, owing to the passage of Japanese troops.
- "(c) Conclusion of a joint defense agreement, if Thailand desires it.

"Note: No special change in our attitude towards

Thailand shall be made before the commencement of the negotiations. In particular,
great care shall be taken to conceal our
plan of opening war.

- "2. After the penetration of our troops, we shall immediately open negotiations with the Government of Thailand for concrete arrangements on the following matters:
 - "(a) Matters concerning the passage and station-

ing of Japanese troops.

- "(b) Provision, construction and enlargement of military establishments.
- "(c) Provision of necessary traffic and communication facilities as well as factory facilities.
- "(d) Matters concerning billoting and sustenance for the Japanese troops passing through or stationed in Thailand.
- "(e) Loans to defray necessary military expen-

In the negotiations on Items 1 and 2, we shall definitely promise to respect her sovereignty and territorial integrity in conformity with the Outline of Policies towards French Indo-China and Thailand, which was decided at the Liaison Conformate of Imperial Headquarters and the Government held on February 1st, 1941.

"Moreover, depending on the attitude of Thailand, we shall try to turn the negotiations to our advantage by suggesting that we will in future consider the cession of a part of Burma or Malay to Thailand."

"Remarks:

THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks.

MR. BROOKS: If the Court please, I think that in fairness, page 4 of this document, paragraphs 3 and 4, as to the time this plan was to be carried out, should be called to the Court's attention.

I don't know whether it would be permissible to have that read into the record or not at this time.

MR. ENGLISH: We will read into the record page 4, paragraph 3. First of all, we shall read the note immediately preceding paragraph 3:

"Though the International Settlements and the Legation (uarter in Peking shall be brought under our actual control after driving out the enemy's military forces, these areas shall not be completely taken over since they also include interests of countries friendly to us.

"3. The above-mentioned plans shall be carried out only after the declaration of war against the United States of America and Britain, lest our intentions be revealed.

"4. Our right of belligerency against the chungking Regime shall not be obtained by a declaration or other formalities, but the actual effect of belligerency will be obtained by a declaration of war against the United States of America and Britain."

THE PRESIDENT: That appears to apply only against China. It comes under the heading "Policy towards China."

MR. ENGLISH: That is correct, your Honor.

Reference is made to Court exhibit No. 809,

page 7987 of the record, being a research report

entitled "Japan's Decision to Fight," No. 131, dated

Lecember 1, 1945, prepared by Allied Translators and

Interpreters Section and published for the information

of all concerned by command of General MacArthur.

I will now road, if the Tribunal please, additional parts of this document to prove the Japanese preparations for the war for Greater East Asia far ante-date the actual outbreak of hostilities on 7 December 1941, and that the Japanese Government had positively committed itself to the waging of war against the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands by the end of October 1941.

I will commence reading from page 1.

MR. BRANNON: We were inquiring, Mr. President, if this document, 1628, is already in evidence, or whether it has just been tendered.

THE PRESIDENT: Dian't Mr. English call it exhibit 809?

MR. ENGLISH: Your Honor, I checked the

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Clerk's record and found that it was admitted in evidence, and that 809 is the exhibit number being admitted in evidence.

MR. FURNESS: If the Court please, I remember when that was introduced, and I objected because the date was not shown on the excerpt we had. When it was introduced we had no complete copy; and I suppose it is still subject, therefore, to attack on the usual terms.

MR. BRANNON: I am Brannon, counsel for the accused NAGANO.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Brannon.

MR. BRANNON: Mr. President, if document 1628 has already been admitted, I feel that there is no objection that I can now make to its admission.

THE PRESIDENT: A document was admitted under the circumstances indicated by Major Furness. I cannot say which document. If it was this, we will hear what you have to say against its reception in evidence finally. The transcript should indicate the conditions under which it was received.

MR. BRANNON: At least, Mr. President, I am certain we had no copy of this before this phase of the case.

THE PRESIDENT: The Rule 6(1)b, or 6b(1),

has not been complied with; is that so? 1 MR. BRANNON: To my personal knowledge it has not been. 3 4 MR. ENGLISH: Your Honor, in order to clear 5 up any misunderstanding, I now offer to put in evidence 6 prosecution's document 1628. 7 THE PRESIDENT: That gets us no further, if 8 the rule has not been complied with. 9 MR. ENGLISH: Your Honor, we are offering the 10 entire document. 11 THE PRESIDENT: What about the translations? 12 MR. BRANNON: We have it before us now, 13 Mr. President. It has been duly served on us for 14 this phase. 15 THE PRESIDENT: If you have the translation, 16 well, the document should be admitted, unless you 17 have some further ground. 18 MR. BRANNON: May we at this time, Mr. Presi-19 dent, interpose our objection to this document? Thank 20 you. 21 This document 1628 is more than just a docu-22 ment. I know it is difficult to ask this Court to 23 rule out evidence and at the same time to keep the 24 Court from looking at it. 25

THE PRESIDENT: A judge may do so, but not

a jury.

MR. BRANNON: That is exactly what I mean.

However, I feel that there is some evidence
which should not properly be placed before the Court
for consideration at all, and I will state my reasons.

With reference to this document, on the first page it may be observed that it is made, reported, by ATIS, which is known as the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section. Those of us who may read the record of this proceeding in the years to come unfamiliar with military terms would not know what ATIS was or whether it was an organization qualified as an expert. To my knowledge, the prosecution has done nothing to so qualify this organization, which is nothing more than one of the many sections under SCAP.

THE PRESIDENT: It comes within the express provisions of Article 13 of the Charter, doesn't it? It is 13c(2), "Report by an Investigator."

MR. BRANNON: This is more than a report by an investigator, Mr. President. It is a report probably by hundreds of investigators.

THE PRESIDENT: The singular imports the plural in those circumstances.

MR. BRANNON: It would mean that we would

have no chance to cross-examine or otherwise investigate a report of this kind.

THE PRESIDENT: Your difficulties in coping with it, of course, do not restrict its admissibility.

MR. BRANNON: I do not believe the Charter contemplated that an investigator would make an expert report, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: That could never be ATIS' crime, the distinction between expert and non-expert reports. The language is comprehensive. It refers to reports of investigators.

MR. BRANNON: Which brings me to my next point, that this document, when I say it was more than a document, is a conglomeration of different sources.

THE PRESIDENT: That is almost a necessary characteristic of an investigator's report.

Well, we appreciate your difficulties, Mr. Brannon, but they do not render this document inadmissible.

MR. BRANNON: Mr. President, if the presecution are allowed to proceed with a document of this kind, it would be perfectly possible to present the entire case in a brief form containing evidence in the nature of diaries, testimony, expert witnesses and conclusions.

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THE PRESIDENT: The Court will determine all

MR. BRANNON: I do not wish to impose upon the Tribunal's time, but I merely wish to make my point. It gives the prosecution a double chance to sum up. This little document is a beautiful summation --THE PRESIDENT: I have not read it. I do not

MR. BRANNON: -- of facts which neither have been offered in evidence or proved.

Since, Mr. President, it was prepared after the period of this Indictment, I believe that the prosecution should be forced to present the individual evidence contained in this document, rather than the mass of evidence put together with the conclusions

I would like to add, if the Tribunal please, that in a certain appendix in this book the prosecution offers evidence as to the Pearl Harbor attack. They get their information from a questionnaire submitted to three or four ex-Japanese naval officers.

THE PRESIDENT: They are admissions from

MR. BRANNON: Yes, but after the hostilities have ended and from pure memory of the Japanese

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officers. These officers are alive today in Tokyo.

I have talked to them myself. I submit that it would
be much better if we were able to have these men
called into the courtroom to testify, or at least to
testify by sworn affidavit rather than by an investigator's report.

That is all, Mr. President.

Mr. Logan, of the Rules Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, I would like to add an observation which I think might be pertinent. As has been stated, this document is issued under the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It seems ironical that a document which would come up for review in this record should be issued by the Supreme Commander's office and be permitted to be admitted in evidence in this case.

THE PRESIDENT: You mean a review of a sentence or sentences by the Supreme Commander.

MR. LOGAN: I appreciate it is a review of the sentences, your Honor, but in order to determine whether there should be any mitigation the entire evidence will be considered, as I understand it.

THE PRESIDENT: We have decided, Mr. Logan,

to look into the document before coming to any deci-sion. We will ask that the document be distributed among the judges. MR. LOGAN: May we have opportunity to argue further tomorrow morning before the Court arrives at its decision? THE PRESIDENT: Well, I take it you still have further argument to offer? MR. LOGAN: Yes. THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn now until half past nine tomorrow morning. (Whereupon, at 1600, an adjournment was taken until Thursday, 31 October 1946, at 0930.)

