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1	Wednesday, 9 October, 1946
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4	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
5	Court House of the Tribunal War Ministry Building
6	Tokyo, Japan
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8	The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
9	at 0930.
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11	Appearances:
12	For the Tribunal, same as before.
13	For the Prosecution Section, same as before.
14	For the Defense Section, same as before.
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18	(English to Japanese, Japanese to
19	English, Russian to English and Japanese to
20	Russian interpretation was made by the
21	Language Section, IMTFE.)
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MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.
THE PRESIDENT: Major Furness.

MR. FURNESS: If the Court please, the prosecution, at the end of yesterday's session, was offering in evidence document 2368. I object to the admission of this document into evidence on two grounds: The first, that the face of the document shows that the author was KONDO, Shigeki, and the certificate of source shows it SHIGEKI. Imafuji. The second ground is that the fact that it is found in the Imperial Library does not identify it as an official document. The Imperial Library, as I understand it, is one of the great public libraries in Japan, somewhat equivalent to our Congressional Library, in which almost all books published in Japan are deposited. In other words, any book could be introduced as an official document if the Court should allow this book to be introduced merely on the certificate which is here filed. Also, the book from which this excerpt is taken is in no sense an official document of the Government of Japan.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Golunsky.

MR. GOLUNSKY: If the Tribunal please, the objection of the defense would be certainly well

founded if we were introducing this document in order to charge the author of the book with some sort of charge. Those objections are immaterial for the purposes for which we are actually introducing this book in evidence.

In Section 8 of Appendix A to the Indictment, we have the following passages: "Propaganda in the press, by radio, etc., directed against the Soviet Union, was carried on intensely."

In another paragraph of the same section,
Appendix A, the following is said: "In accordance
with this, the governing militarist clique in Japan
in the whole course of the war between Germany and
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was openly
hostile towards the Soviet Union; maintained a
selected army on the Soviet frontiers and was an
organizer of a widespread propaganda against the
Soviet Union."

Now, we have no other way to prove that such propaganda was actually being spread in Japan than to produce a certain amount of books and other publications containing such propaganda.

THE PRESIDENT: There is no need to say any more, Mr. Golunsky. There is no requirement that the only documents admitted shall be official

documents. As I have repeatedly pointed out, Article 13 of the Charter provides "that the Tribunal shall admit any evidence which it deems to have probative value." By way of illustration, but without limiting that provision, the Charter goes on to state, among other things, that such private documents as diaries and letters may be admitted. There can be no possible question about that. I am reading from the Charter. Now, what document has probative value may be readily determined in some exceptional cases. In other cases the Court may require time to consider. But the question whether any particular document has probative value is one which cannot be determined on the Bench in most cases, so the only practical course is to admit these documents for whatever probative value they have.

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There is another point you raised, Major
Furness, and that is, bearing on the origin of these
documents. We must have a minimum of evidence as
to where they come from. We are insisting on that.
Here we have a certificate of origin for what it is
worth, and I do not understand that your objection
to it is really radical at all. In one document,
I understand, you have only the surname; in the
certificate of origin you have both names of the

particular author.

If I am to hear your point, I would like for you to clear it up.

MR. FURNESS: On the certificate of origin, the name is KONDO, Shigeki -- on the certificate on the face of the document, the name of the author is KONDO, Shigeki; on the certificate of origin, it is SHIGEKI, Imafuji -- two different names.

THE PRESIDENT: That should be cleared up.

I have not perused the document; I have not seen it.

MR. FURNESS: The point is, sir, the fact that it comes from the library, of course, gives it no official status any more than if they bought it in a book store. Secondly, as there is no showing of any responsibility by any of these accused for the document, no showing of any responsibility of the government, it has no probative value.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Golunsky.

MR. GOLUNSKY: May I explain about the certificate? The difference noted by the learned counsel is probably due to different translations of two different institutions of the same Japanese hieroglyphics. I think it can easily be cleared up by the prosecution and the defense outside of court with the language section.

THE PRESIDENT: We want to be sure that the certificate of origin refers to the document being tendered. This is the only point left. We admit it subject to that point. In other words, we take the same stand that we took in relation to the French documents without certificates of origin.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 2368 will be given exhibit No. 673 for identification only and the excerpt therefrom marked 673-A.

(Whereupon, the book "The JapaneseEnglish-Chinese War" was marked prosecution's
exhibit No. 673 for identification; and the
excerpt therefrom, prosecution's document
No. 2368, was marked prosecution's exhibit
No. 673-A and received in evidence.)
THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Rosenblitt.
COLONEL ROSENBLITT: (Reading)

"(Page 74, line 5-10) What is it that has been influencing Europe, which is a peninsula of Asia, and the whole world, if not the propellent force of Japan in the far distant East? Has not Japan been the actual, the only motivating power in modern world history?

"Sino-Japanese War

"Russo-Japanese War

"World War I

"Manchurian Incident

"The Nazi Regime in Germany

"The Annexation of Ethiopia

"The Spanish War

"The Occupation of the Rhineland

"The China Incident

"The Annexation of Czechoslovakia,

Austria and Albania."

I quote another excerpt of the same book: "(Page 78, line 9, 10)" English text: Thus, the fall of modern Europe will mean the rise of Asia,

and great propaganda for the Imperial way in which all races will be unified. Develop the European Incident

into a world-wide incident!"

I submit to the Military Tribunal as evidence excerpts from TANAKA, Kanoe's article, "A New Stage of the Soviet-German War, and Japan," published in the magazine "Kaizo," volume 23, No. 21, of November 1941 (prosecution document No. 2524-A).

> THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. Major Furness.

MR. FURNESS: We make the same objection on the ground that all books are filed in the Home Ministry, and it does not make them official. I assume that the Court's ruling will be the same and, therefore, will not argue the point.

THE PRESIDENT: The Charter does not limit documentary evidence to official documents. The objection is overruled.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

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No. 2524 will receive exhibit No. 674 for identification only, and the excerpts therefrom, prosecution's 3 document 2524-A, will receive exhibit No. 674-A. 4 (Whereupon, prosecution's document 5 No. 2524 was marked prosecution's exhibit 6 No. 674 for identification, and the excerpt 7 therefrom, prosecution's document No. 2524-A. 8 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 674-A 9 and received in evidence.) 10 COLONEL ROSENBLITT: I quote these excerpts: 11 "The attack on Moscow, which appeared impos-12 sible before the end of the year, seems to have be-13 come an accomplished fact during these ten days." 14 I skip the rest of the paragraph and quote 15 from the second paragraph: 16 "How should Japan move at this time? Japan's 17 standpoint is definite. Japan rejoices in and hopes 18 for the victory of Germany, her confederate. 19 "Needless to say, Japan should make effic-20 ient use of the world situation created by the vic-21 tery of Germany in order to achieve her primary 22 great mission." 23 The documents that follow will show to the Court 24

that since the end of 1941 the main theme of propa-

ganda became the so-called Great Union of Asia which

the Japanese imperialists planned to establish under the domination of Japan, with the Soviet territories included in the bloc.

I submit to the Tribunal for identification prosecution document No. 13-C which is a newspaper file of the "Tayo-Dainippon." I tender in evidence an excerpt from the article, the "Greater East Asia Sphere Under Imperial Influence," by the defendant HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, published in the newspaper "Tayo-Dainippon" of January 5, 1942, No. 538 (prosecution document No. 13-C).

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 13-C will receive exhibit No. 675 for identification only, and the excerpt therefrom, bearing the same prosecution number, will receive exhibit No. 675-A.

(Whereupon, the newspaper file of
the "Tayo-Dainippon" was marked prosecution's
exhibit No. 675 for identification; and the
excerpt therefrom, prosecution's document
No. 13-C, was marked prosecution's exhibit
No. 675-A and received in evidence.)
COLONEL ROSENBLITT: Quote from page 5:
"Then I should like to think that the

Greater East Asia Sphere includes the undermentioned countries."

I skip a few lines and quote further:

"Japan, Manchukuo, China, the Soviet Far
East, French Indo-China, Burma, Malay, the Dutch East
Indies, India, Afghanistan, Australia, New Zealand,
Hawaii, Philippines, and the islands of the Pacific
Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

"We cannot yet decide whether all these countries should be incorporated at once into the Sphere under Imperial Influence, but it is at least absolutely necessary to include for the sake of national defense these countries in the sphere of our influence."

We offer in evidence one more document. It is an article of TANAKA, Naokiti, professor of the Japanese University Kitsumeikan, published in the newspaper "Osaka Ji-Ji" of January 31, 1942, under the title of "Great Union of Asia" (prosecution document No. 1955).

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 1955 will be given exhibit No. 676 for identification only; and the excerpt therefrom, bearing the same prosecution document No., will receive exhibit

No. 676-A.

excerpt therefrom, prosecution's document
No. 1955, was marked prosecution's exhibit
No. 676-A and received in evidence.)

COLONEL ROSENBLITT: The following is a quotation from this article of Professor TANAKA,
Naokiti:

Ji-Ji" of 1/31/42 was marked prosecution's

exhibit No. 676 for identification; and the

(Whereupon, the newspaper "Osaka

"As above mentioned, for the purpose of Great Union of Asia, it is to be the first step to unite morally Japan, China and Manchuria, under the leadership of Japan, the second is a participation of Thailand, Annam, Philippines and Burma in this union, and the third, to effect the emancipation of Australia, India and Siberia. We have expected that the league of Japan, Manchuria, and China would develop into the cooperation of Great Asia, but judging from the bright triumph of our troops, it might be possible for us to expect the accomplishment of the third step almost simultaneously with those of the first and second."

In order to show the nature of the Japanese aggressive propaganda of the period, and at the same

time not to inconvenience the Tribunal with studying a great number of statements of this kind, I shall confine myself to presenting to the Tribunal only one more book. The book I submit for identification to the Tribunal was edited by the Association of the Investigation of the Industry of the South (Nampo Sangyo Chosakai) and published in January 1942 under the title of "Thailand" by Nanshinsha publishers (prosecution document No. 2459).

From the point of view of the case which is being presented by me, it is not the contents of the book that is worth your attention but rather the picture on its cover, which cover I produce in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, with respect to these private books that are going in evidence, and more particularly with respect to this one now being offered, we fail to see how a document written by a private individual could have any probative value at all in this case. In other words, are these accused to be held responsible for what anybody writes, irrespective of where it is found?

THE PRESIDENT: This is the first time this point has been raised in this section of the case.

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The point was raised earlier in connection with articles in the Tokyo Gazette. The Court was asked whether they were going to admit against every accused any article in the Tokyo Gazette. We said: certainly not, not even against an accused who was in charge of the department at that time. He would have to be connected with it somehow.

The same ruling applies here. I may be mistaken as to the Tokyo Gazette; it may have been publications under the Ministry of Education. But that does not affect the principle.

The document is admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 2459 will receive exhibit No. 677 for identification only; and the excerpt therefrom, document No.

2459, will receive exhibit No. 677-A.

(Whereupon, the book "Thailand" was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 677 for identification; and prosecution's document No. 2459A was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 677-A and received in evidence.)

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THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal trusts the prosecution not to clutter the case with documents which they have no hope of connecting with the accused, or of connecting the accused with.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I respectfully request that the Tribunal carefully study the cover. You will see the map of the world printed on it with a circle around the territories of the would-be new East Asiatic Union under the Japanese imperial rule. All the territories of that Union are painted red on the original, black on the photostatic copy; that is, the same color with which Japan and her possessions are painted on this map.

Then what is painted with the Japanese color 15 on this map?

This can be seen on the map itself, and is explained by the text on the cover which I shall fully 18 quote, with the permission of the Tribunal.

"There is a small island called 'Greenwich' 20 situated one minute and so many seconds North Lattitude 21 in the southern extremity of the territories governed 22 by the great Japanese Empire. If we draw a circle 23 like the rising sun with this small island as the center 24 and its radius extending to Lake Baikal, to the north 25 of Manchoukuo, it will include the Maritime Provinces,

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Kamchatka Peninsula, the Aleutian Islands and the Hawaiian Islands in the North, India in the West, Australia and New Zealand in the southeast and thousands of islands scattered in the Southern Pacific like big and small stars.

"The creation of New East Asia is certainly nothing but the realization of a great ideal which embraces the Great South Seas. This as has been stated in our announcement is to be economic, geographic and racial unity with Japan as its leader. This will be the way to freedom from past aggressive exploitations and the utilitarian white evils."

THE PRESIDENT: Captain Brooks.

MR. BROOKS: If the Tribunal please, I notice the prosecutor's use of the word "union" in connection with this cover. Now, there is no word "union" appearing on there that I can find.

I find that the prosecution is inclined to place political significance on this talk of a sphere in East Asia, and I believe that their previous evidence has been to the effect that it was an economic sphere that was planned. I believe they are trying to show that this is some kind of a political union that is concerned by these maps and diagrams, and I object to it for that reason. I believe it will mislead the

Court.

THE PRESIDENT: That is not a proper ground of objection, Captain Brooks. Your grounds of objection must be based on non-admissibility, and nothing you said touches the question of admissibility. You are commenting now on the political attitude of the Russians, as you call it. We can take care of that. The comments that you are making should be reserved until you come to address the Court.

MR. BROOKS: I should like to call to the Court's attention that in the authorship of this map and the title, and so forth, there is not any connection with the accused in the dock, and that the authorship is really not shown as to who drafted the map proposed on here, and that the word which I was trying to impress on, union, does not appear, and that is the reason I raised the point at this time. I thought they had gone too far and it should be called to the Court's attention, that is, the new East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

THE PRESIDENT: It takes an interminable time to translate what you say, Captain Brooks. You speak very well, but you speak at too great length.

We are becoming gravely concerned at the amount of time spent on objections which, in view of the terms of the Charter, have no chance of success. We invite

the cooperation of the defense in saving time. They
have been cooperating very well.

MR. BROOKS: My objection is made solely for
the purpose of the record.

THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Rosenblit;

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I want to especially emphasize the fact of the publication of a map propagating
the seizure of the territories of the Soviet Union by
Japan, who at that time was bound by a neutrality pact
with the U.S.S.R.

Now I shall submit to the Tribunal evidence which will corroborate the fact that the above propaganda was in full confirmity with the governmental bodies' plans worked out at that time.

If the Tribunal please, at the present stage I should ask to call the witness YATSUGI, Kazuo, for examination.

YATSUGI

ST. ST. 17	
1	KAZUO YATSUGI, called as a witness on
2	behalf of the prosecution, being first duly sworn,
3	testified through Japanese interpreters as
4	follows:
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION
6	BY COLONEL ROSENBLIT:
7	Q Tell to the Court your name and first name.
8	A My name is YATSUGI, Kazuo.
9	Q How old are you?
10	A I am 48.
11	Q Are you a Japanese?
12	A Yes, a Japanese.
13	Q What is your address?
14	A No. 5 Sakuragaoka, Shibaku, Tokyo.
15	Q You were chief of the General Affairs Bureau
16	of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society from February 1937
17	through June 1945, weren't you?
18	A Yes.
19	Q You are shown prosecution document No. 2233,
21	which is an affidavit in the Japanese language, of
22	August 30, 1946. Are you familiar with this affidavit?
23	A Yes, I do
24	Q Is this affidavit signed by you?
25	A Yes.
	Q Were the contents of this affidavit clear to

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you when you signed	lit?
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- A Yes, I understood it sufficiently.
- Q Is the affidavit true? Do you confirm the facts stated in it?
  - A Yes, I confirm it.

colonel Rosenblit: If the Tribunal please, I submit in evidence prosecution document No. 2233, the affidavit of YATSUGI, Kazuo, of August 30, 1946, in the Japanese language. By this document we want to expose the nature of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society and its aspirations.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 2233 will receive exhibit No. 678.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 678, and was received in evidence.)

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I read the full text of

this document.

"I, Kazuo YATSUGI, state as follows:"I was born in NISHIKIE-MURA, SAGA Prefecture in 1899.

"I held the office of the Chief of the Business Bureau of National Policy Investigation Association /KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI JIMUKYOKU cho/ from February 1937 to June 1945. At the same time I was entrusted with the business of the Research Section of the War Ministry from December 1938 to the end of 1944.

"During the above period I was made to know and did the following which I am going to testify to, according to my duties.

"The National Policy Investigation Association was instituted by Baron KINMOCHI OKURA, a member of the House of Peers, myself and others in 1937 with the purpose to investigate the graver political problems of immediate attention to our country and to submit the resulting reports to the Japanese Government and to the public.

"1. The number of individual members of this Association was approximately 2000 and the number of the juridical persons about 150, all of them paying a subscription.

"Among the members of this Association,

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there were included Japanese Statesmen, political leaders, high officials, retired officers who had formerly held positions of leadership, representatives of the learned class, some Japanese concerns, the representatives of industrial companies as well as banking facilities, etc. "A list of some juridical persons who

were members to the Association is as follows:-

"Prime Minister's Secretariat, yearly subscription, ¥3,000; War Ministry, yearly subscription, ¥3,000; Naval Ministry, ¥3,000; Home Ministry, ¥1,000; Oversea Affairs Ministry, ¥500; Foreign Ministry, ¥1,000; Communication Ministry, about ¥1,000; The Mitsubishi Concern, ¥5,000; The Aikawa Concern, ¥5,000; The Mitsui Concern, from ¥3,000 to ¥5,000; The South Manchurian Railway Company, ¥1,000.

"Other big companies and banking facilities also subsidized the Association. The annual fee of an individual member was from ¥50 to ¥200.

"The annual budget of this Association was ¥170,000/180,000 for the purpose of carrying out specially important investigations, it received extra contributions. For instance, we received ¥300,000 to cover the special expenses of planning

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a ten years' programme for the construction of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, including ¥100,000 which was received from the Governmental organizations (viz. ¥20,000 from the Cabinet Information Board which was under the direct control of Hideki, TOJO, ¥20,000 from the War Ministry through Akira, MUTO, ¥20,000 from the Foreign Ministry through the Vice Minister, the then Minister being TOGO, ¥20,000 from the Naval Ministry, and ¥5,000 from the Greater East Asia Ministry, etc.

"¥100,000 was contributed by the big companies (including ¥20,000 from MITSUI, ¥10,000 from the SUMITOMO through Keijiro KITAZAWA, a director to the company, and large sums of about ¥10,000 to ¥20,000 each from some other companies.

"The above stated ¥300,000 was received in response to a letter addressed to the above named Government office and the brains of the public concerns in which we explained the ways the money was going to be spent.

"¥240,000 out of the above-mentioned sum was spent in making the plan for the ten years' programme. The document was issued by this Association in April 1943 and sent to the Greater East Asia and Foreign Ministries. I assure you that the document

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written in Japanese entitled 'The Plan for the Measures for Constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere' in four parts which you showed (and which had been seized when the residence of Baron OKURA was searched) is the very document for which compilation this Association received the above stated subscription of ¥300,000.

"The Board of Managing Directors which assumed leadership in the Association had ten members including:

"Kinmochi OKURA (Member of the House of Peers)

"Michio YUZAWA (Prior to his taking the "
Portfolio of Home Minister)

"Hiroshi SHIMOMURA (Later took the Office

of Minister without Port
folio and in the SUZUKI

Cabinet was appointed Chief

of the Information Board)

"I, as the Chief of the Business Bureau, which consisted of 30/40 clerks, was looking after the affairs of the Association.

"The work of the Association was sometimes participated in by those who were qualified as not the members of the Association. (For instance,

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Lt. Gen. Akira MUTO who was in active service not only made speeches two or three times in the interest of the Association but gave financial support as stated above. Lieutenant General Kenryo SATO also made speeches more than once. Besides the above, some influential Japanese statesmen who were not members participated in the important works of the Association.)

"The reports, documents and plans which were made by the Association on the most important problems were submitted to the Government (The Premier's Secretariat) and the Ministers concerned on the instructions of the Board of Managing Directors.

"The Governmental Organizations furnished us with necessary materials and data (including those of top-secret character) for investigating important problems regarding national policies and presenting our opinions about them.

"In October of the 16th year of Showa (1941) when it seemed definite that Japan should enter a war in the near future, the Board of Managing Directors of the National Policy Investigation Association instituted a Committee for Administrative Measures with the purpose of working out a plan to

be submitted to the Government in preparation for wars in the North and in the South.

"This Committee consisted of a fine set of men, such as former ministers and generals who were in close connection with the Government and military authorities, including the following principal figures:

"Nobuyuki, ABE, Premier in Showa 14/15
/'39/'40/, President of Imperial Rule
Assistance Association in Showa 17 /'42/.

"Fumio GOTO, A member of the House of
Peers, Acting Premier in Showa 11 /1936/,
Minister without Portfolio in TOJO Cabinet.
President of Imperial Rule Assistance
Association in Showa 18 /1943/.

"Seizo KOBAYASHI, Admiral. Vice Minister
of Navy. Minister without portfolio in
Koiso Cabinet.

"Sankichi, TAKAHASHI, Admiral. A war coun-

"Sankichi, TAKAHASHI, Admiral. A war councillor.

"Shinsuke, KISHI. The Commerce and Industry Minister of TOJO Cabinet. Since Showa 18 /1943/, Minister without portfolio, Vice Minister of Munitions, and others.

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"I affirm that the document you showed to me entitled 'The Report of the Committee for Administrative Measures' is the very report that was made by the above-mentioned committee and submitted to the Premier, Army, Navy, and Foreign Ministers in October 1941.

"During the war, three men of the Committee for Administrative Measures were appointed by the Government to be administrative leaders in the Southern occupied areas, viz, Lieutenant General Rensuke ISOGAI to be Governor-General of Hongkong; Shigeo OTATE to be Mayor of Singapore and Hyozoro SAKURAI to be political adviser to Burma.

"As stated before, I was on the non-official staff of the Research Section of the War Ministry during the period of Showa 13-19 /1938-1944/. The Chief of the Research Section was Major General Naofuku MIKUNI during Showa 15-17 /1940-1943/.

"Early in Showa 17 (1942), there arose a necessity to make clear the official idea of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It was needed for carrying out the function of this Association in investigating this same problem. I requested the War Ministry to show me the documents wherein was expressed the official opinion on this

subject.

"Early in Showa 17 (1942), in February or March, I borrowed two documents, the titles thereof were - The Gist of Policy for Management of the Southern Areas Occupied as a Result of the Greater East Asia War' and 'The Plan for the Disposal of Land in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere' from the research section of the War Ministry (although my memory cannot identify the person).

"I affirm that judging by the contents the photostated copies of the two Japanese documents shown to me are those of the above-mentioned documents which I received from the War Ministry early in Showa 17 /1942/.

"I made a report to Baron Kinmochi OKURA at that time concerning these documents. By my autograph signature I certify that each of the 29 photostated pages, judging by the contents, is the same as that of the document in question. The fact that the OverSeas Affairs Ministry participated in compiling these documents is clear as is written in them, and the participation of the General Staff Headquarters and Naval General Staff is also doubtless, considering that the disposition of the Army and Navy forces in the Southern Areas is mentioned

in these documents, such matters being under the exclusive charge of the General Staff Headquarters and Naval General Staff, even the Army and Navy Ministries claiming no function in them." 5. /signed/ "Kazuo YATSUGI 30th August 1946" 

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The affidavit of YATSUGI, Kazuo is signed by himself in the presence of the officers of the U.S. Army, Arthur A. Sandusky, Captain, J.A.G.D. and Lieutenant James Murakami.

I have some more questions to the witness YATSUGI, Kazuo, which are closely connected with the documents mentioned by him in his affidavit.

BY. COLONEL ROSENBLIT (Continued)

Q Mr. Witness, you are shown prosecution document No. 1987, which is a photostatic copy of a file of documents, compiled by the military authorities and the Overseas Department and by the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai society. Look through the document under the title: "The Gist of Policy for Management of the Southern Areas Occupied as a Result of the Great East Asia War" and look through, "The Plan for Management of territories in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity-Sphere."

THE PRESIDENT: Don't tell him what it is. Let him tell you.

Q (Continued) Are these the same documents which you received from the Research Section of the War Ministry for the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society in February or March, 1942, and which you mentioned in your affidavit?

1	A Will you repeat the question, please?
2	(Whereupon, the question was repeated
3	by the Japanese interpreter.)
4	A Yes, they are the same.
5	Q Look through the last part of the file, "The
6	Report of the Committee for the Administrative Measures."
7	Is it the same document of which it is written in your
8	affidavit as the one having been worked out by the
9	Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society and forwarded to the Prime
0	Minister, Minister of Navy, and Foreign Minister?
1	A Yes.
2	COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I offer to the Tribunal
3	for identification the photostatic copy of this file,
4	prosecution document No. 1987. At the same time I
5	tender a certificate which confirms that the original
6	of this document was obtained by the Units of the
7	Soviet Army in Southern Sakhalin in the files of the
18	Company for the Development of Natural Resources in
19	Southern Sakhalin.
20	THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.
21	CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document
23	No. 1987 will receive exhibit No. 679 for identification
24	only.
-	Whereupon, the document above referred

to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 679 for

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identification only.)

Now, Mr. Fitness, you are shown prosecution document No. 2330, under the title, "Plan of Measures as Regards the Construction of the Great East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere," published by the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society in May, 1943. Is it the same document of which it is written in your affidavit as being the one worked out by the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society for the compilation of which was spent the 300,000 yen received from the government agencies, big banks and concerns?

Yes, that is the document.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I submit to the Tribunal for identification prosecution's document No. 2330, "Plan of Measures as Regards the Construction of the Great East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere," published by the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society in May, 1943. At the same time I tender a certificate which confirms that the aforesaid document was siezed at Baron Okura Kimmochi's hone on June 4, 1946.

> THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms. We will recess now for fifteen minutes.

(Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was taken until 1100, after which the proceedings were resumed as follows:)

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

MAJOR MOORE: If the Tribunal please, referring to document No. 2368, exhibit No. 673, the names KONDO and IMAFUJI are in this case variant readings for the same characters and both refer to one and the same person.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document No. 2330 will receive exhibit No. 680 for identification only.

(Thereupon, the above-mentioned document was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 680 for identification.)

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: Now, if the Tribunal please, I shall avail myself of the opportunity of the witness YATSUGI being present in Court and offer for identification two more documents of the Kokusaku Kenkyukai Society.

Q. Mr. Witness, you are shown prosecution document No. 2302 which is a list of members of the Kokusaku Kenkyukai Society published in 1942. Do you confirm that this list was actually published by the Kokusaku Kenkyukai Society and contains the names of physical and juridical members of the Society?

(No response.)

Q Do you confirm that this list is incomplete for the Prime Minister's Secretariat and other ministries of which it is written in your affidavit as being juridical members of the society are not included in it?

THE MONITOR: The Language Pool was not able to hear the witness. Will the witness repeat his words, please?

A Government departments, by their very nature, were prohibited from becoming juridical persons — members of the association; and it was only for the sake of convenience, in order to gather together in the subscriptions, that they were considered as juridical persons.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I offer to the Tribunal for identification prosecution document No. 2302 which is a list of members of the Kokusaku Kenkyukai Society for the year 1942.

THE PRESIDENT: The Soviet Member cannot hear a word, and I do not want the proceedings to be continued until he can.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I offer to the Tribunal for identification prosecution document No. 2302 which is a list of members of the Kokusaku Kenkyukai for the year 1942. At the same time I tender a certificate

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which confirms that the aforesaid document was seized during the search at YATSUGI's on June 3, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document

No. 2302 will receive exhibit No. 681 for identification only.

(Whereupon, the above-mentioned document was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 681 for identification.)

Q Mr. Witness, you are shown prosecution document No. 2229, a tentative plan concerning the scope and the structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere of February 18, 1942 published by the General Affairs Bureau of the Kokusaku Kenkyukai Society. Do you confirm that this plan was really published by the Kokusaku Kenkyukai Society?

A Yes, that it was prepared by the National Policy Research Council -- Research Association, yes.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I offer to the Tribunal for identification prosecution document No. 2229, a tentative plan concerning the scope and the structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere of February 18, 1942; and at the same time I tender a certificate which confirms that this document was seized during the search at YATSUGI's on June 3, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT: We do not want the certifi-1 cate until we admit it finally. It will be marked 2 for identification. 3 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document 4 No. 2229 will receive exhibit No. 682 for identifica-5 tion only. 6 (Whereupon, the above-mentioned document 7 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 682 for 8 identification。) 9 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: YATSUGI may be placed 10 at the disposal of defense counsel for cross-examina-11 tion. MR. SHIOHARA: Mr. SHIOHARA. 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION 14 15 BY MR. SHIOHARA: O Mr. Witness, to which categroy does the National Policy Investigation Association belong: 17 18 to a secret society, to a political society, to a thought 19 society, or to an ordinary civilian organization merely 20 for purposes of research? 21 The National Policy Investigation Association was a purely research association consisting of non-23 official civilian members who cooperated in their 24 common task of research.

Did you say "private organization"?

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A Yes, it is a private organization
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Q Briefly, what is the purpose of this association?

A The purpose of this association was to assemble the knowledge of researchers among the people and to advise the government on various problems as well as to make public some of their findings.

Q With respect to national policy, did the association have any positive views, or **did** their views take a positive stand, or was their stand merely passive or on all issues did it always take a neutral attitude?

A They -- the research organization was neutral. It did not have any particular ideology, thought or tendency.

Q As a purely private organization, I should think that the views expressed or presented by the organization to the government could be accepted or rejected. What is your opinion on that?

A Both the government and members of this association are at liberty -- free.

From the time of its establishment, was the membership of this association fixed, or were members freely admitted and at liberty to resign when they desired?

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A	Members	were	free	to	join	or	to	resign
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O What was the extent of the responsibility or obligation of the members to this association?

A Members had no responsibility to the association except the payment of their established membership fees.

Q Were active members or active personnel of the armed forces among the members?

A Not a single active military personnel has been admitted as a member in the association.

Q Was this a subsidiary organization of the army or was it not?

A No.

May I inquire as to how decisions were made with respect to publications of the findings, as to the published publication of the findings of the association? Were they determined by the executive officers or were they published after the findings were completed by the members of the Research Committee?

A Speaking of the procedure, according to which the association prepares its reports, may I say that if a certain problem or a certain issue arises, or if there is a certain issue of interest to investigate into, those who are interested in this particular

problem, they may be a few in number, they may be over ten, would gather together and form a research body on their particular subject. After this particular research group reaches some conclusion, they would submit -- prepare this report and conclusion and submit it to the committee. The Executive Committee thereupon would act upon the results in accordance with the particular wishes or desires of those who participated in the research.

Q Were members of the association who were not connected with any of these investigations permitted to express their views or make revisions in the finished reports?

A Even though non-committee members who are members of the organization attend or participate in any of the deliberations, they do not engage in the revision of such reports later on or to add their views to it.

Q When you and others organized this association, on what policy did you base your financial plans?
Was it to ask for subscriptions from whomever would be willing or glad to pay subscriptions or to put any particular emphasis on the Army as a source of your revenue?

A The aim of the organization was to get its

subscriptions from a wide field.

Q Did you receive donations by requests?

A Yes.

In your affidavit, Mr. Witness, you state that you got some donations from the Army, and mentioned such names as MUTO and SATO. Did you procure such money from them because of any personal relationship with these men or merely as a business procedure in that these men merely succeeded to an office and whose predecessors had also donated money to this organization?

A The association was established in 1936. Since that time it has received donations from both the Army and the Nav.r; and, naturally, this organization has received such donations before the time of Lieutenant Generals MUTO and SATO.

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Q With respect to MUTO and SATO, you say that these men lectured at the National Policy Investigation Association. Now, were these men invited to speak to this organization on subjects of current interest with which these men were particularly connected, or did these men come, say, on their own initiative with some kind of a feeling that they might lead the members of the organization to their way of thinking?

A The lectures sponsored by the association were public lectures carried on as a service to the members of the organization; therefore, there was no case such as that indicated in your question.

Q What was the purpose for which the plan for measures for constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was prepared?

A The purpose in starting this study was to make clear the purpose of the war. May I add also, to make clear the purpose of the war and to cooperate in making this purpose clear.

Q After this document was completed how did you dispose of it?

A With respect to problems of Greater East Asia, the reports prepared by the organization were made public and distributed, but this particular document shown to me a little while ago by the Russian prosecutor

was not made public. Only a small number of this document was prepared and because of the fact that it was difficult to reach any definite conclusions, it was distributed only internally among the members of the organization. Hence all of the members of the executive committee of the organization were not agreed in their views with respect to this particular report and, as a consequence, these reports were held by just a few members of the senior executive officers of the organization. Therefore, at the time they were distributed among the War, Navy and other related government Ministries, they were distributed with such a purpose in mind — that it was merely tentative.

Q Will you also give some explanation with respect to the purpose of the committee which was formed in this regard?

A This committee was formed in the summer of 1941 when war appeared to be imminent or the possibility of war was looming very vividly ahead and it was our consideration that if war started -- if a new war started and territories would be occupied, we were very much concerned with the administration of such occupied areas, and it was our desire that any of the unpleasantries which developed in Manchuria and China could be avoided, and it was for such a purpose and

for purposes of reference to avoid such unpleasant developments that this report was prepared.

Q With respect to the fact that the war may start -- that a new war may start -- in the light of the prevailing international situation then, did you just merely imagine that a war might start or did you get any definite information from some place that war would start?

A That was the judgment given on the basis of general information available at that time.

Q In your affidavit you say -- you have stated that in the first part of 1942 you made a request with the Ministry of War to give you its official views if they have on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Now, what is the connection between this and the gist of policy for management of the southern areas occupied as a result of the Greater East Asia War and the plan for the disposal of land in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere?

A These were borrowed from the investigation department of the War Ministry.

- Q Are these documents definitely those of the Army?
  - A What is the purport of your question?
  - Q I am asking, were these documents prepared

by the Army?

A In my affidavit I state that maybe it might be military officers. If by your question you mean whether this was an official document of the Army, I am unable to answer. I do not have the qualification to give proof on this matter.

Q Do you not admit that it was prepared by some Army officers with special ideas, special thoughts on the subject from their own private point of view?

A At that time I was also an unofficial member of the staff of the investigation bureau of the Ministry of War and in the investigation department there was considerable data both domestic in nature and also international in nature, and I have come across documents which were prepared privately by Army officers but I have no knowledge nor qualification to give proof with respect to this document beyond this.

Q What is your impression of this document upon reading it?

A Very extreme and positive views, I thought.

Q You were in the position, Mr. Witness, to be acquainted with some of the high leaders in the Army.

Now, could you say that you could find any consistency

between the central leaders in the Army and the contents of these documents?

A I do not recall ever having heard personally any of their views.

Q Were these documents prepared by the Research Association and distributed? Now, where is the original copy of the report or the document in question?

A I should think that when the data were copied it was at the time I was held in custody by the gendarmerie -- correction: If I had made any copies of the data I would have been arrested by the Japanese military police. I do not know what has happened to the original.

Q Did you return the data after you borrowed them or did you personally have custody over them?

A I do not have any recollections on that matter.

Q Toward the end of this document it is mentioned that the Ministry of Overseas Affairs had participated in it. Now, from the common sense point of view, this appears to be rather strange, or even funny.

Now, were some special persons connected with the Overseas Ministry connected with the preparation of the document, or have you any other views on the subject?

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A I only know that the Overseas Ministry had some connection with it by the statement that appears at the end of the document. Other than that I don't know a thing.

Q With respect to the preparation of this document you mention that information with respect to the distribution of armed forces was supplied by the Army General Staff and the Navy General Staff; now, as a matter of fact, the Navy General Staff nor the Army General Staff do not supply such information. Isn't it more accurate to say that people who had some connections with the General Staff offices, maybe including military personnel, supplied them personally or privately?

A My meaning in my affidavit is that such technical matters could only be written by experts who are in some way connected with the General Staff or who are familiar with the problem. Now, whether I am personally qualified or not in this regard, I will leave it up to you.

Q In your affidavit you say that with respect to the dispatch of armed forces as well as military operations, the Ministry of War has no authority. You just stated in your affidavit that the Ministry of War has no authority with respect to military

operations, Is that the way you want to explain the other half of the story too?

A I don't know whether the document is official or unofficial, but if official I would take it from the substance therein that the War Ministry had no authority. This is my own conclusion on the basis of ordinary common sense.

Q You were a member of the unofficial staff of the Research Bureau of the Ministry of War. What was your authority or responsibility -- your authority and responsibility -- in that capacity, if any?

THE PRESIDENT: That is too broad.

A I had no authority as an unofficial staff
mentor of the Research Bureau of the War office nor
was any authority conferred on me. My only responsibility, if any, was to go to the office once a week or
two or three times a month and reply to any of the
questions put to me by members of that department.

MR. SHIOHARA: That is all.

MR. S. OKAMOTO: I am OKAMOTO, Shoichi, counsel for the accused MUTO.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

BY MR. S. OKAMOTO:

Q In your affidavit, Mr. Witness, you say that MUTO not only gave lectures at the association two or

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three times but also gave financial support. Can you state, Mr. Witness, under what occasions these speeches were made, when they were made and what was the content of those lectures?

A These lectures treated current topics.

Q When you speak of two or three times, is that recollection of yours accurate?

A Yes, my recollection is around two or three times from the time Lieutenant General MUTO took office in the headquarters in Tokyo until he was transferred. With respect to attendance at our meetings, since all of these are published in our bulletins, if you refer to them all of these facts would be known, and so if my memory is mistaken there is that method of acquiring the true facts.

Q You say "speeches," were they actually speeches of a formal nature or were they more or less conversational speeches held after dinners?

A The speeches which I refer to in my affidavit also include lectures.

Q Did General MUTO attend the meetings by request of the organization or by his own initiative?

A At that time it was very difficult for any private civilian organization to invite an active officer in the Army or Navy to speak before it. The

request had to be channelled through the Board of Information and from there through the press section of the Army before a request could be put through to the person which we wished to invite.

You just said that when General MUTO took office in Tokyo. Do you mean when he returned to Tokyo from China?

Yes.

taken.)

THE PRESIDENT: That will do for the time being. We will adjourn now until half-past one.

(Whereupon, at 1200, a recess was

G AFTERNOON SESSION 1 1 2 d The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at 1332. b 3 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International 4 g Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed. 5 8 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. OKAMOTO. 6 MR. S. OKAMOTO: Counsel OKAMOTO, Shoichi, 7 for the accused MUTO would like to continue this a 8 morning's cross-examination. May I request the Japanese reporter to read back the last reply of the 10 witness? 11 12 THE MONITOR (To official court reporter): 13 Will you please read it in English? 14 (Whereupon, the last question and 15 answer was read by the official court reporter.) 16 KAZUO YATSUGI, called as a witness on 17 behalf of the prosecution, resumed the stand 18 and testified as follows: 19 BY MR. S. OKAMOTO (Continued): 20 I should like to have the witness recall 21 his memory. Did not General MUTO speak about his 22 experiences in China after his return from that 23 country? 24 A Yes. 25 Have you any impression whether or not General

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MUTO's speech contained subject matter which was very aggressive in nature -- warlike and aggressive in nature?

A I have no such recollection.

Q Can you not recall your memory in that regard more concretely?

A Being rather an old story, I cannot recall.

At any rate, I do not have any such recollection.

Q Have you ever heard from MUTO anything contained in exhibit 679, 680, and 682?

A No.

Q Is not MUTO a man who does not express opinion other than that which is rational and moderate?

A That is so insofar as my contacts or my intercourse with him is concerned.

Q Whether it is MUTO or SATO, in speaking before the National Policy Research Association, speaking not, of course -- at the request of your organization -- not in their official capacity but in their private capacity, is that not so? Not in their official capacity as representative of the Army, but in their private capacity as individuals, is that not so?

A There is no mistaking the fact that when officials of the government or military officers speak

before private civilian organizations, they do so in their private capacity.

Q In making any decisions with respect to the evidence appearing in your affidavit, is the National Policy Investigation Association influenced by government sources, or do they make such decisions independently?

THE MONITOR: Rather than "government sources", the "government source" should read "important party within the government organization."

A All decisions made by the association are autonomous and independent.

Q In your affidavit, Mr. Witness, you state that MUTO, that the organization also received financial assistance from MUTO. Does that mean that he gave his personal or private assistance to the organization?

A I, personally, do not recall ever having asked Lieutenant General MUTO personally for any donations; but in accepting such donations, they have been received unconditionally.

Q Your answer was a little off the tangent. I am asking you whether your organization received these donations from the War Office or from MUTO personally.

A The donations were received from General MUTO,

but I think they were from the War Office: that is. 1 the donations were received from the hands of General 2 MUTO, but the donations came from the War Office. 3 THE MONITOR: I believe. 4 Who received the donations, the money? A I did. 6 I should like to have you. Mr. Witness, 7 refresh your memory. Was that when General MUTO 8 was in office as Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau? 9 Although my recollections might not be cor-10 rect, I think it was in March, 1942, when the dona-11 tion was received. If General MUTO was not in that 12 office at that time, then there is some mistake in my 13 own memory: 14 In April he was not in office. 15 My memory is not exact whether it was March 16 or April. 17 Now, Mr. Witness, may I inquire whether the 18 19 plan for measures for constructing the Greater East 20 Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere 21 THE INTERPRETER: I will repeat that question. 22 May I ask, Mr. Witness, whether three hundred 23 thousand yen were especially devoted to the preparation 24 of the document, the plan for measures of constructing

the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, or was that

amount spent on that particular investigation from general funds -- I am asking whether this three 2 hundred thousand yen was devoted to the preparation 3 of this particular document out of general donations? 4 The study of Greater East Asiatic problems 5 had various and many aspects, and the results of 6 these studies were published. There are many of-7 ficial documents on such subjects; and the subject 8 which you have just taken up is only a part of the 9 general research activities of the organization. 10 Then, am I right in asking that three hundred 11 12 thousand yen -- a special fund of three hundred 13 thousand yen -- was not devoted to the plan for 14 measures for constructing the Greater East Asia Co-15 Prosperity Sphere? 16 Yes. A 17 In exhibit No. 679, it is said under date 18 of December, 1941, that the document had been prepared 19 by the Army and by the Overseas Ministry -- Ministry 20 for Overseas Affairs. I should like to ask the Tribunal 21 to show the witness the original of this document, 2.2 exhibit 679.

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

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Q (Continuing): I ask you, Mr. Witness, upon

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looking at it, is that based on the original plan, or was that something else added afterwards?

A With respect to this document, I entertain doubt whether this document is official or not, official document of the Army or not. However, I do not have any knowledge which would qualify me to discuss this document, to give proof regarding this document.

(Whereupon, a document was handed to the cross-examining attorney.)

Q Mr. Witness, what kind of paper do you recall having made a copy of this on -- of this plan?

A I think it was typewriting paper. It was ordinary paper.

Q Was there any imprint of the Army on the paper?

A I do not think there was any official form of the Army, but at any rate I have no recollections on the subject.

Q With respect to this plan, Mr. Witness, can you say that this document did not follow the established procedure in the Japanese Government; that is, this document was not handled first by the official in charge, then by the chief of section, and then by his superior, the chief of bureau?

A I do not have sufficient knowledge with
respect to army documents, but I do not think that
this went through the official army procedure, the
regular army procedure. However, with regard to
this point, as I have stated to the prosecution on
various occasions and also testified here this morning
I do not have sufficient knowledge to testify on
the matter.

Q This word in this document saying "gun" or merely "military", and the Ministry for Overseas Affairs -- by this word "military" do you also include -- could you include both the Army and Navy?

A I do not know.

Q Whether it is an army official document, of the army or navy, do they ever use such an ambiguous word as "gun" or "military" which does not specify which branch of the armed service?

THE PRESIDENT: You are going into too much detail. I think I can safely say on behalf of the Tribunal that this cross-examination will be of very little assistance, if of any assistance. I am speaking now of the cross-examination for the last five or ten minutes.

MR. S. OKAMOTO: Then I shall proceed to other points.

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THE MONITOR: I will ask from another angle.

Q Can you, Mr. Witness, imagine such a plan as this could be set up by the Ministry for Overseas Affairs and the High Command?

A I do not have sufficient knowledge of the goings on or procedures within the government itself. However, with respect to this matter, I am one of those who entertains doubt.

Q Lastly, Mr. Witness, I should like to ask:

Now you state that you were on a non-official -- member

of non-official staff of the Investigation Bureau in the

War Office. Was this attached to the Military Service

Bureau of which General TANAKA, Ryukichi, was chief?

A I think the Investigation Bureau was an independent branch of the War Office.

Q Do you recall any connection of this department with the Military Service Bureau?

A Personally, I have no relationship or connection with it whatsoever.

MR. S. OKAMOTO: I should like to state to the Tribunal that the word "kobunsho" which in Japanese is translated "official publication"; but this word "official" here does not mean "official" in the true, official sense of the term, but meaning public sense of the term.

1 MR. GOLUNSKY: If the Tribunal please, the 2 counsel is definitely under cross-examination testi-3 fying himself. 4 THE PRESIDENT: That is true. That is 5 objectionable. I think he is explaining his reasons 6 for the cross-examination. 7 Major Blakeney. 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued) 9 BY MR. BLAKENEY: 10 Mr. Witness, what was the date upon which 11 you received your donation of twenty thousand yen 12 from the Foreign Ministry? 13 I do not recall. However, I should think 14 it was approximately before March or April, 1942. 15 In what manner was that contribution solicited 16 and received from the Foreign Ministry? 17 I have no knowledge, inasmuch as I did not 18 go to the Gaimusho to solicit the contribution nor did I accept it. 20 THE MONITOR: "Gaimusho" is "Foreign Ministry." 21 Who did go to solicit it? 22 I think it was one of the officials of the 23 National Policy Investigation Association, but I have 24 no exact recollection as to who. 25

Q Have you in your possession a copy of the

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letter which you state in your affidavit was addressed to the above-named government offices?

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A The National Policy Investigation Association was burned down as a result of war in March, 1945. Therefore, we do not have in our possession most of the records of the association.

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Q Do you mean to say, then, that you have not a copy of this particular letter?

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A Yes.

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Q Can you state the approximate contents of that letter?

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A Approximately, the purport of the letter is as follows: that the National Policy Investigation Association in pursuing a study of Greater East Asiatic problems would like to request the assistance and support of both private and official sources by donation; and these letters were sent out not only to the Foreign Office, but to various circles both official and private.

the cross-examination, except that we should like to

ask that the witness be kept here available until such

time as the documents identified by him may be offered

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in evidence.

THE PRESIDENT: He is released on the term

MR. BLAKENEY: That, I believe, concludes

Greenberg & Morse

DR. KIYOSE: I should like the Court's permission for just one simple statement. In reply to a question to Counsel OKAMOTO, you, Mr. Witness, replied that many publications were made public on the subject of the problem of the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere. In this connection you said that many of these publications were made public. Now, may I interpret your term "kobunsho," "official" or "public" document, as meaning not government publication but public publication in the sense that it was made public?

THE WITNESS: My meaning of this term is that these publications were made public.

DR. KIYOSE: That is all, sir.

THE PRESIDENT: Any redirect?

MR. GOLUNSKY: No redirect.

(Thereupon, the witness was excused)

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now I shall submit to the Tribunal as evidence excerpts from the list of active members of the Society for 1942, accepted for identification, seized during the search at YATSUGI's, Chief of General Affairs Bureau of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society, prosecution document No. 2302A, Exhibit No. 681.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

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CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 2302, an excerpt from exhibit 681, will receive exhibit No. 683.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 683 and received in evidence.)

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: It may be seen from this list that not only physical but juridical persons as well were members of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society. There are 115 juridical persons members of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society in the list, mainly big concerns, banks and joint stock companies.

If the Tribunal please, I shall read a few lines from the list of the juridical persons members of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai society in Tokyo alone.

By this I and to prove that the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society was the organization in which were blended with the government the big financial industrial organizations, Zaibatsu, who were immediately connected with Japan's militaristic clique and who were directly interested in the expansionist policy and aggressive wars conducted by the Japanese Empire. Quote from page 2 --

THE PRESIDENT: "sit until those lights are off, Mr. Logan.

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, I don't

think that it is a proper remark for the prosecution to make with respect to the blending in of people who donate to this society with the Zaibatsu. The document speaks for itself. And, as in the case of any private research organization, solicitation is made from people from all walks of life and I don't think it deserves any such inference as counsel has made here.

THE PRESIDENT: We shall have to decide later whether Colonel Rosenblit's observations are warranted.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I quote from page 1, the second line from below:

"Page 165, the Bank of Chosen, the Tokyo
Branch Office. Page 167, the Nippon Kogyo Bank.

Page 169, the Mitsui General Headquarters, the
Mitsubishi Head Office, the South Manchuria Railway
Company, Limited. Page 172, the Sumitomo Head Office,
a joint stock company."

It is pertinent here to recall Yatsugi's testimony in which it is stated that the banks and joint stock companies belonging to Zaibatsu financially supported the activities of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society as a whole, and first and foremost that sphere of its activities which dealt with working out plans of aggression and seizure of foreign territories.

Now, if the Tribunal please, we shall pass

to individual members of the society. I respectfully request the permission of the Tribunal to cite from the list presented by me, document No. 2302, some names 3 of the members of the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society. 4 Their political position and public stand shown herein 6 will undoubtedly confirm that the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society was by no means composed of private people or 7 common Japanese. I shall presently quote the names 9 of two defendants now in the dock of the International Military Tribunal mentioned in the above list. Quote from page 1 of the English text: " KAYA, Okinori, Minister of Finance, marked as taken from page 23 of the original list; TOGO, Shigenori, member of the House of Peersy marked as taken from page 46 of the original list. I shall respectfully call the attention of the Tribunal to the fact that two more defendants now

in the dock of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, MUTO, Akira and SATO, Kenryo, were named by the witness YATSUGI, Kazuo, as having rendered the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society active support.

If the Tribunal please, I shall quote from page 2 some more names:

"Page 8, AO.KI, Kazuo, Minister of Home Affairs, Member of the House of Peers. Page 14, ISHIGURO,

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Tadoatsu, Chairman of the Manshu Iji Kyokai (Society 1 for Immigration into Manchuria). Page 19. OKURA. 5 Kiminmochi, Baron, Member of the House of Peers; GOKO. 3 Kiejoshi, President of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries; 4 GODO, Takuo, Vice-/dmiral, President of the Kogyo Kumiai 5 Chuo Kai (Industrial Union Central Society): HIBINO. Masaharu, Vice-/dmiral, President of the Dai-Nippon 8 Heiki (Tai-Nippon Military Arms Company). HIRAO, Shozaburo, Member of the House of Peers, President of 10 the Iron and Steel Control Society. FUJIWARA, Ginjiro, 11 Member of the House of Peers, General Manager of the 12 Sangyo Setsubi Li-dan (Industrial Equipment Business 13 Organization)." 14 While reading the list we come across the 15 names of a number of members of the House of Representa-16 tives who evidently shared the plitical views of the 17 imperialist clique leaders. I quote from the same page 18 two names underlined with blue pencil: 19 "OTA, Masataka, Doctor of Economics, Member of the House of Representatives. KIYOSE, Ichiro, Doctor 21 of Law, Member of the House of Representatives." 22 If the Tribunal please, I shall pass to prosecution document 1987, exhibit No. 679, which has already 24 been accepted for identification by the Court and which 25

is a file of documents compiled by the military

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authorities and the Department of Overseas Affairs and the Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai Society. I tender in evidence some portions from the aforesaid document.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 1987, excerpt from exhibit No. 679, will receive
exhibit No. 684.

(Whereupon, the document above referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 684 and received in evidence.)

colonel Rosenblit: The first excerpt that I shall read is from the "Plan for Management of Territories in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," worked out by military authorities and the Department of Overseas Affairs in December, 1941.

We produce this excerpt to prove the fact that in December, 1941, the limits of the Japanese aggressive plans of expansion into the Soviet Territory depended only upon the place where the German expansion would stop. It will be clear to the Tribunal from this document that the Military Authorities and the Lepartment of Overseas Affairs discussed the possibility of running the Siberian Transcontinental Railroad from the east to Omsk by the Japanese, and from Omsk to the west by the Germans, that is to say, from the point of

view of the Japanese militarists the complete annihilation of the U.S.S.R. and the division of the whole Sovietland between Japan and Germany was an ideal of the future reconstruction of the world.

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, I think this explanation counsel is using to explain about ten lines of what he proposes to introduce is far exceeding the offer which the Tribunal has made to counsel to explain in a concise manner a document which he is about to read from. I would also like to point out that the so-called explanation amounts really to an argument and a summation of what the document shows.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I explain only why I read this particular part of the document.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you are entitled to give a short description of the document and a short statement of your reasons for introducing it, but, Colonel Rosenblit, sctually you are delivering an address with occasional reference to the evidence you propose to submit to the Court and which has been accepted by the Court.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I shall try to avoid it in the future.

THE PRESIDENT: I know that we are getting a simultaneous translation of this and it may be

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difficult to prevent it straightaway.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: This is what we find in this document; I quote from the middle of page 1:

"Future of Soviet territories.

"Though this problem cannot be easily decided at present inasmuch as it is to be settled in accordance with the Japanese-German Pact, the Maritime Province shall be annexed to Japan, the district adjacent to the Manchurian Empire shall be put into the sphere of influence of that country, and the Trans-Siberian Railroad shall be placed under the complete control of Japan and Germany with Omsk as the point of demarcation."

In one of the further paragraphs of this plan, they smeak about the dislocation of the Japanese trooms in the countries occupied by Japan, and the following is said concerning the territories of the Soviet Union they planned to seize. Quote further the third paragraph from the bottom of page 1:

"The problem as regards Siberia as a whole cannot be decided this instant; it will be influenced by the Japanese-German Pact as well as the extent to which the Soviets survive."

I further quote another excerpt, now from the third part of the same document, which is a report of the Committee for Administrative Measures of the "Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai" society forwarded to the Prime Minister, War Minister, Minister of Navy and Foreign Minister in October, 1941. Dealing with the aims of the creation of the Committee for Administrative Measures, the authors of the report write,

(quote from the middle of page 2):

"Assuming that Japan will inevitably expand in the near future either southwardly or northwardly, if our measures are taken without any preparations, it is probable that we shall simply repeat what we are experiencing in the administration of Manchuria and North China. To be unprepared is hazardous. Therefore, our Society is establishing this Committee for administrative measures with the purpose of studying and discussing without delay many sorts of problems forwarding the results to the Government and requesting the Government to make the necessary preparations."

As is clear from the excerpt I shall now quote, the war was to be aggressive and expansionist, and the Primorye was meant to be occupied forever. I continue quoting the last paragraph on page 2.

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"To what extent ought we to make use of the natives in the matters of administration?

"l. The original plan.

"As to this point we must need pay different heed to different cases, that is, for permanent occupation (suppose the Soviet Maritime Province) and in the other events (suppose the Dutch East Indies).

For example in the above two cases we are required to think how to make use of the Soviet people, the Indonesians and the Dutch according to the case. Is it good or bad to make use of the natives? If we do, what will be the highest position they can get? Is it proper or improper to place Japanese in the regional, prefectural and village administrations? (Of course, in order to watch the others)

"How ought we manage the native officers who were popular or unpopular among the native people?"

I skip a paragraph and quote further from

page 3:

"2. Every member's opinion about the original plan.

"Member A. 'Needless to say natives should not be used in the Dutch East Indies. Inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies should not be employed either, except special persons. In the case of the USSR, I

think it would be good to make use of the Whiteguard Russian emigrants. ""

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In order to characterize this document it may be of use to quote one more excerpt from the section: "Is it advisable to send Colonists to the Actual Places," which makes it clear that in 1941 Japan planned sending armed Japanese colonists to the U.S.S.R. so that the Soviet population might be

kept under surveillance.

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I quote the last item under No. 7 from page 3 of the same document:

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"It may be considered as a good plan for expanding the influence of Japan and at the same time supplying the vegetables and other things that the army needs that we send the simple armed cultivators

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immediately after the first four months of occupation.

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This might be necessary in the Dutch East Indies, but

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in the case with the U.S.S.R., it may be worth even more serious consideration."

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Now we submit to the Tribunal as evidence one more document belonging to the "Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai" Society which has already been accepted for

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identification by the Court. It is entitled: "A

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Tentative Plan Concerning the Scope and the structure

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of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," and

is dated February 18, 1942. This document was among those found during the search at Yatsugi's, Chief of General Affairs Bureau of the "Kokusaku-Kenkyu-Kai" Society, on June 3, 1946 (prosecution document No. 2229, exhibit No. 682.) In this document there is a section entitled: "The Points to be Discussed."

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

(Whereupon, exhibit No. 682 was received in evidence.)

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: We shall quote part of this section in order to prove, that expecting the seizure of the European part of the U.S.S.R. by the Germans and planning the seizure of Siberia by Japan, the authors of the document were working out the problem of not letting into Siberia the Slavs whom Germany would not like to have on the territories in her possession.

I read the last paragraph but one on page 3:

"1. The counter-plan for preventing the concentration in Siberia of the Slavs who are being driven away from the European part of Russia."

Now I shall tender in evidence an excerpt from another document, accepted by the Tribunal for

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identification: "A plan of measures as regards the construction of the Great East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere" (prosecution document No. 2330, exhibit No. 680.)

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 2330, an excerpt from exhibit No. 680, is given
exhibit No. 685.

(Whereupon, the document above mentioned was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 685 and received in evidence.)

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: If the Tribunal please, I shall quote only a few lines pertaining to the aggressive designs of the Japanese military circles with regard to the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic.

(quote from page 2 of the English text):

"If we put together the above mentioned demands and consider the geographical outline which is as a reasonable scope of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere at the present stage, the scope of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere includes the land, air and water of the following:

"(a) All of the areas that are generally recognized as self-evident components of the Co-

Prosperity Sphere including those under military occupation. 2 "(b) The ALEUTIAN ISLANDS and ALASKA (but 3 ALASKA is regarded as a non-fortified zone). "(c) All the eastern region of the Soviet 5 Union including LAKE BAIKAL. 6 "(d) All of OUTER MONGOLIA, SINKIANG, TIBET. 7 TSINGHAI, etc." 8 Similar plans with regard to China. America 9 and Australia were being worked out by the same 10 society which will be proved in due time. 11 12 We can present other proofs that the aspir-13 ations of the Japanese military clique led them onto 14 the path of adventures, to wit: onto the path of 15 forcing war against the Soviet Union upon the Japan-16 ese people. . 17 If the Tribunal please, I shall analyze some 18 works of the so-called scientific-research Institute 19 of Total War, which existed in Japan. 20 At a further stage of the trial, Brigadier 21 Quilliam, Associate Prosecutor for New Zealand, will 22 speak in detail on the nature and the purposes of 23 this institute and will present exhaustive evidence 24 on the issue. At the present stage, in anticipation 25 of what he will present, I must point out that this

so-called Research Institute of Total War was created on September 30, 1940 by an Imperial Edict and was directly subordinated to the prime-minister, and functioned under his supervision and control.

Brigadier Quilliam will tender to the Tribunal the Imperial Edict, by which is confirmed the
official position of that institute, which was engaged in research and study of total war. Brigadier
Quilliam will also speak in detail on military games,
that were conducted with the students of the Institute
in August 1941; he will likewise prove the significance of these games and will show that neither the
topics, nor the selection of additional intervening
data were accidental.

THE PRESIDENT: Major Furness.

MR. FURNESS: We object to the testimony by the prosecutor as to the formation and purposes of this institute. That is far more than comment, inference or explanation; it is a statement of fact and equivalent to testimony. We object to it.

THE PRESIDENT: It is helpful for us to know that at a later stage another section of the prosecution are going to produce documents bearing on this particular body. I think Colonel Rosenblit can reasonably foreshadow on that much.

As to these other, further observations, I have already dealt with those, and there has been an undertaking to confine the statements by the prosecutor to descriptions of the evidence about to be introduced and to the purpose for which certain evidence will be introduced.

I hope that after the recess that undertaking will be carried out.

We will recess now for fifteen minutes. (Whereupon, at 1445, a recess was taken until 1500, after which the proceedings were resumed as follows:)

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

MR. GOLUNSKY: Colonel Rosenblit was about to tender in evidence some documents emanating from the Total War Institute. According to the plan, the whole matter of this institute was to be dealt with at a later phase by Brigadier Quilliam; and anticipating the evidence which Brigadier Quilliam was supposed to produce, Colonel Rosenblit was explaining the structure and functions of this institute. But if the Tribunal thinks it fit, we are ready to produce, now, in evidence the Imperial Rescript establishing the institute and outlining its structure. But for the reasons I have just explained, we have only one Japanese copy and one English copy. Of course, we are ready to undertake to furnish the defense with the necessary number of copies as soon as technically possible.

What is the pleasure of the Tribunal?

THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal's pleasure is an orderly presentation of the prosecution's case. We do not suggest for one moment that you should invade the New Zealand province. I think the Tribunal would desire you to proceed as you intended before the question was raised.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I shall confine myself to

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No. 686-A.

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the presentation to the Tribunal of the works of this institute pertaining to the U.S.S.R.

I shall submit to the Tribunal for identification the top secret symposium of the first total war military games of the Scientific Research Institute of Total War (1941), prosecution document No. 1622, and I offer in evidence excerpts from this symposium.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 1622 will receive exhibit No. 686 for identification only; and the excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

(Whereupon, document No. 1622 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.686 for identification only; and the excerpt therefrom, bearing the same document number, was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 686-A, and was received in evidence.)

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I respectfully call the attention of the Tribunal to page 5a of the English text, which shows that the names of the countries involved in the games were ciphered. Japan figured as the country N, or sometimes, as on page 9, as the "Blue Country."

The Soviet Union was conventionally marked by the letter D, and the Soviet Far East by the letter R.

Accordingly, the U.S.A., Great Britian, China, Manchuria, Germany, Italy and other countries mentioned in the military games, were also conventionally marked by special letters.

In view of the logical development of my presentation of the case, when quoting I shall not follow the order of successive pages but I shall sometimes skip a page and then return to it.

If the Tribunal please, I begin quoting the document, and to make it more convenient for the Tribunal to follow I shall give full names of the countries involved, along with the letter designations.

I quote a few lines from page 12, second paragraph, Item 3, where is openly expressed the attitude of Japan towards the German-Russian war, crystallized by the amount of preparing the materials for military games:

"Regarding the North, we shall by force of arms facilitate X's (the Axis Powers) disposal of D (Soviet Union).

I skip a few lines:

"However, if it is inevitable according to the situation, we shall resort to arms."

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Further on are disclosed aggressive plans of the Japanese ruling clique regarding the Soviet Union as they were in the summer of 1941.

Quote from page 13, the first full paragraph:

"5. Against D (Soviet Union). We shall strengthen our defense against D in North M (North Manchuria). Although we shall avoid as far as possible any armed warfare until our move in the South is finally concluded, we shall occupy the strategically important areas in R (the Soviet Far East) by executing armed warfare at a favorable occasion; that is, when D (the Soviet Union) is near collapse in the D-X war (the Soviet Union-Axis Powers war), or when D (the Soviet Union) is about to take hostile action against N (that is, Japan), or when A (U.S.A.) tries to make military advances into R (the Soviet Far East), or whenever war becomes inevitable under any other condition."

I shall now quote excerpts from this document which describe the would-be war situation in September 1942 as it was planned by the Institute of Total War in August 1941.

Quote from the bottom of page 11:

"1. The Cabinet meeting of July 10 decided on the opening of war against D and the military operations were commenced on August 1. Substantial fighting

occurred in many places along the M-D frontier (the Manchukuo-Soviet Union), but thereafter there has not been a great resistance. As a result of speedy pursuit by N army (Japanese army), a greater part of the Far Eastern army and a large part of its navy and air forces were destroyed and the important area of R (the Soviet Far East) was occupied and secured by the latter part of September.

"D (Soviet Union) retired its front and has declared long-term resistance, but its sustaining power is doubtful (pages 13-10 - 13-11 of the original)."

I quote further from the top of page lla.

"7. The great offensive by X (Axis Powers)
against D (Soviet Union) and B (Great Britain) since
the spring gained conspicuous effects correlative to
N's operations (Japanese operations), but is not yet
decisive. The present situation does not allow anyone
to make any assumption as to the conclusion of the world
confusion. (page 13-12)."

Further on, the territories to be included into the Great East Asia Sphere are enumerated.

Continue quoting the middle of page lla, Item (3):

"(3) The center of the Greater East Asia Sphere is comprised of N (Japan), M (Manchukuo) and

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C (China), R (Soviet Far East), V (Burma), and the areas east of them, also the areas north of G (Australia), G (Australia) itself exclusive, and those west of 180° East Longitude enter into the Greater East Asia sphere."

Now, I shall further present evidence which will prove that in 1942 the Institute of Total War was particularly engaged in working out problems of construction of the Greater East Asia where the Japanese proposed to include the territories of the Soviet Union. But before that, it is essential to prove before the Court that at that period the Japanese Government was also interested in these problems and that Prime Minister TOJO made a special statement at a Privy Council conference to the effect that all the territories which were either seized or to be occupied by Japan should be included into the Great East Asia Sphere.

I offer to the Tribunal for identification the record of the second conference of the Privy Council devoted to the question of the Ministry of the Greater East Asia, of October 12, 1942, prosecution document No. 1086; and in evidence I offer an excerpt from this record, prosecution document 1086-B.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 1086 will receive exhibit No. 687 for identification only; and the excerpt therefrom, to-wit, 1086-B, will receive exhibit No. 687-A.

(Whereupon, document No. 1086 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 687 for identification only; and the excerpt therefrom, document No. 1086-B, was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 687-A, and was received in evidence.)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, in reading excerpts it has never been my understanding that either the defense or prosecution would be permitted to break into a sentence and just read a part of it, especially where it changes the entire meaning of the sentence, of the complete sentence read.

THE PRESIDENT: That is their case, Mr. Logan. The less complete it is the better for you. If you think it misleads us, you can always correct it at the right time.

MR. LOGAN: The sentence I am referring to, your Honor, is the one on page 12.

THE PRESIDENT: I noticed one previously.

MR. LOGAN: I think it changes the entire
meaning of the sentence unless it is completed.

THE PRESIDENT: We have noticed it.

1 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: If the Tribunal please, I shall read the whole paragraph. 3 "Regarding the North, we shall by force of 4 arms facilitate X's disposal of D; and supervise the fulfillment of the neutrality pact between N and D. We shall devise economic advancement by diplomatic means, and avoid armed warfare as far as the situation However, if it is inevitable according to the situation, we shall resort to arms." 10 JAPANESE MONITOR: The Japanese version has 11 been located. It will now be read. 12 THE PRESIDENT: What is happening here? 13 JAPANESE MONITOR: Mr. President, the Japa-14 nese version has not yet been read. 15 THE PRESIDENT: No, they would not have that 16 passage. They are looking for something that does 17 not exist. 18 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: It is page 14 of the 19 Japanese section. 20 The defendants TOJO, HOSHINO, MINAMI and 21 SUZUKI were present at the conference. 22 I quote from page 2 of the English text: 23

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"Regarding the inquiry about the limits of

the Greater East Asia Sphere, Premier TOJO has replied

that it includes Kwantung Region, South Sea Islands,

Manchuria, China, Siam, French Indo-China and new occupation zones resulting from the Greater East Asia War, and therefore, the limits would expand together with the extension of occupied territories." 

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Now we shall offer to the Tribunal a series of publications of the Institute of Total War, which was directly subordinated to Prime Minister TOJO.

It will be clear from these publications that they fully corresponded to TOJO's principles and stipulations.

I submit to the International Military Tribunal for identification the secret publication of the Institute of Total War from January 2.7, 1942, entitled "Plan for Establishment of Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere". I offer in evidence excerpts from this document, that is, prosecution document No. 2402.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document

No. 2402 will receive exhibit No. 688 for identification only; and the excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit No. 688-A.

(Whereupon, document No. 2402 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 688 for identification only; and the excerpt therefoom, bearing the same document number, was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 688-A, and was received in evidence.)

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. KIYOSE.

DR. KIYOSE: In the original of this

document, Mr. President, in the original of the Japanese text, the words "Plan for establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Draft Plan," while in the English text it is merely stated "Plan for the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity 6 Sphere." I wish to call the attention of the Tribunal 7 to the fact that this is a mere draft.plan. As it will be shown later on, Mr. President, 9 the Institute for Research and Total War is not an 10 11 organ for the study of government policy or the formu-12 lation of such policy, but an institute for students 13 of the subject, which has no influence whatsoever in 14 setting up an official plan. 15 THE PRESIDENT: Well, we note what you say about 16 being a draft plan, but you must wait until your turn 17 comes before you give evidence. 18 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: Quote the first and the 19 second paragraphs from page 1 of the English text: 20 "Forms of the East Asia Independent Co-21 prosperity. "Within the limits of the area formed by 23 the Pacific Ocean, Central Asia and the Indian Ocean, 24

are brought together nations, peoples and their ew-

sources, and here are established areas of independent

co-prosperity for East Asia nations and peoples. (Page 1.)

"The area including Japan, Manchoukuo,
North China, the down stream region of the Yangtze
River, and the Soviet Maritime Province should be
made the central zone for the East Asia Union, and
Japan has the leading mission for the East Asia Union."

Further on the authors of the project device the whole Greater East Asia co-prosperity area into three zones, or spheres, in the form of concentric circles. The following is written in the document.

Quote the last three full paragraphs from page 1:

"Central Sphere. It is the sphere of existence of Japan and it is the area including Japan, Manchoukuo, North China, the downstream region of the Yangtze River and the Soviet Maritime Province.

"Smaller co-prosperity sphere. It is the
East Asia smaller self-supporting sphere and it is
an area including the central sphere, Eastern Siberia,
China, Indo-China and the South Seas. (Page 2).

"Greater Co-prosperity Sphere. It is the East Asia self-supporting sphere and it includes the Smaller co-prosperity sphere, Australia, India, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. (Page 3)."

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 or which is the same thing, to Japan. 8 9 English text: 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 full paragraph of the English text): 18 "The East of the Soviet Union. 19 20

In another part of this work entitled "Political Forms of the East Asia Areas for the Next Twenty Years", the Tribunal will find the following important statement testifying to aggressive plans directed against the U.S.S.R. and to the design of the annexation of the U.S.S.R. territories, to Manchoukuo,

Quote the last two lines from page 1 of the

"Manchoukuo. Manchoukuo will develop steadily following the ideal of the establishment of the State: and unification of Japan and Manchoukuo will be realized and also, Manchoukuo will be fortified as a military base for military operations against the U.S. S.R. The immigration policy will be furthered and the promotion of the harmony of the peoples is expected."

Further.on it reads (see page 2, the first

- "(1) The Soviet Maritime Province will be annexed to Japan as soon as possible.
- "(2) Territories besides the above will belong either to Japan, or depending on the circumstances to Manchoukuo, and will be treated as special military regions. (Page 19)."

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In another part of the same document under the title "Politics" we find the following paragraph, showing that the Soviet territories and those of the Mongolian People's Republic were supposed to be turned into, ensuing their occupation (quote from the middle of page 2):

"The East of the Soviet Union.

- "(1) The main principle of the construction will be satisfying the demands of the state defense of Japan and Manchukuo. Japan will hold military power in her hands.
- "(2) After the complete eradication of the red influence of the Soviet Union, a system of self-government of the lowest degree may be established if necessary.
- "(3) Adequate policy of developing natural resources and national policy will be adopted, thereby fortifying substantially those areas as a defense wall against the U.S.S.R.

"Mongolia.

"(1) The ultimate object will be establishing a defense wall against the U.S.S.R. and the degree of self-government will gradually be promoted according to the standard of the people, but military and diplomatic matters will be protected and guided by Japan to

the last. (Page 96)"

Further on we shall prove that in a number of other works the problems touched upon in the above publication were further elaborated and developed.

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: We submit to the Tribunal for identification the Top Secret publication of the Institute under the title, "Outline of the First Period of the Total War for the Establishment of East Asia." The publication is dated February 18, 1942.

We tender in evidence excerpts from this work. Presenting these excerpts we intend to prove that in February, 1942, war against the Soviet Union was planned not only by the Army but also by the Institute of Total War, which was the Japanese Prime Minister's mouthpiece, the object of that war being to seize the Soviet territory east of Lake Baikal which the Japanese called "Eastern Siberia" in that document, Prosecution's document No. 1621.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 1621 will receive exhibit No. 689 for identification only and the excerpts therefrom bearing the same document number will receive exhibit No. 689-A.

(Whereupon, prosecution's document
No. 1621 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
689 for identification only; the excerpt
therefrom bearing the same number was marked
prosecution's exhibit No. 689-A and was received

in evidence.) 1 COLONEL ROSENBLIT: That is what is said 2 about the Soviet Union there: 3 "In the north, we must strive to establish 4 a national defense base and to maintain a superior strategic position, as well as to make no miscalculation in the acquisition of strategic war materials. The main points to bear in mind in effecting occupation are given in Annex No. 3 attached herewith." 9 10 Now I shall quote Appendix No. 3 mentioned 11 in the above quotation. This is a very interesting 12 document for it contains a list of the inhabited 13 points and districts of the Soviet Union which accord-14 ing to the Institute were to be occupied by the 15 Japanese. 16 Quote further from the same page: 17 "Annex No. 3. The main points of Eastern 18 Siberia which are to be occupied. 19 The Maritime Province of the Soviet 20 Union. 21 "(a) Vladivostok, Marinsk, Nikolaevsk, 22 Petropavlovsk, and other important strategic points. 23 "(b) Important for natural resources: 24 Techue, iron; Oha and Ehabi, oil; Su-cheng, Artiem, 25

Voroshilov, Tavrichanka, coal.

"II. Khabarovsk Province. 1 "(a) Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk, Rukhlovo, 2 and other important strategic points. 3 Important for natural resources: 4 Umarita, molybdenum; Kivda, Raichinsk, coal. 5 "III. Chita Province. 6 "(a) Chita, Karimskaya, and other import-7 ant strategic points. 8 9 "(b) Important for natural resources: 10 Kharekinsky, iron; Darasun, lead, zinc; Gutai, 11 molybdenum; Bukachacha, Chernovsky, Tarbagatai, 12 Arbagar, coal. 13 "IV. Buriat-Mongol Province, Ulan-Ude and 14 other important strategic points." 15 Section 4 of chapter 5, entitled, "The 16 Means of Waging War," contain the following statement 17 that bears witness to the sentiments toward the Soviet 18 Union which were far from being peaceful. Quote the 19 second full paragraph from page 3: 20 In waging war against the U.S.S.R. we 21 should utilize the strategic situation on the enemy's 22 main theaters of war, the great distance that separ-23 ates the enemy from its main bases in the home country, 24 and deal the enemy a smashing blow at the outset, 25 speedily destroying its forces on the field and the

reinforcements with a view to settling the war in a short period of time. Thereafter a protracted war will be carried on, the important strategic points having been captured by us."

In one of the following chapters of this work under the title "Diplomatic War" are described aggressive measures against the Soviet Union in case Japan should attack her. This is what we find in the document. Quote the fourth paragraph on page 5:

"Though we do not propose any special diplomatic measures until we have driven out Soviet forces from Eastern Siberia in an armed warfare, the following measures shall be considered:

- "(1) For the time being, Japan and Germany should lay stress on a war against the Soviet Union and cooperation between them in guiding operations shall be effected as soon as possible.
- "(2) By the active use of the alliance thought warfare shall be reinforced in order to bring about the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- "(3) After the rout of the Soviet forces in Eastern Siberia, there may be a case where Japan and Germany, according to the circumstances, shall make peace with the Soviet Union on very lenient terms, and strive to lay their stress again on the

war against America and Britain.

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"(4) In case Germany makes peace with
Britain (and America) after the outbreak of war
between Japan and the Soviet Union, Japan, too,
according to the circumstances, may at the same time
try to make peace with Britain and America and try to
successfully prosecute the war against the Soviet Union."

I submit to the Tribunal for identification another secret publication of the Institute of Total War under the heading, "The Plans to Govern Siberia, Including Outer Mongolia," published in 1943 in the summarized research papers for the year 1942. I offer in evidence excerpts from this document. These excerpts show that the Institute of Total War worked out the problems of occupation of Siberia and disclose what would have been in store for the Soviet population of the Soviet Primorye and Siberia had the Japanese imperialists succeeded in carrying out their aggressive plans, prosecution's document No. 1355.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document

No. 1355 will receive exhibit No. 690 for identification only and the excerpt therefrom bearing the same documentary number will receive exhibit No. 690-A.

(Whereupon, prosecution's document

No. 1355 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 690 for identification only; the excerpt therefrom bearing the same number was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 690-A and was received in evidence.)

COLONEL ROSENBLIT: I begin by quoting the first paragraph on page 1 of the document:

"(1) The object of government, in general, is in the preparing and adjusting of defensive areas in the northern borders so as to establish defense for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For this purpose, a military administration in the occupied areas should be secured."

I stop quoting the first paragraph and shall further read an excerpt relating to various concrete administrative measures in the territories to be occupied, described hereinafter. I quote an excerpt from the middle of page 1, item 3:

"(3) All old laws and ordinances shall be declared void, and simple but powerful military orders shall be enforced instead. Under the powerful leader-ship of the Empire, the natives shall not be allowed, in principle, to take part in any politics. If necessary, a low grade self-government shall be allowed."

I quote further the first and the second

## paragraphs on page 2, item 7 and 8:

	1	'(7)	If	fou	nd	nec	e <b>s</b> sa	ary	fro	m t	the r	nati	onal
defense	e and	d eco	nomi	cal	po	oint	of	vie	w,	Jap	anes	se,	
Korean	and	Manc	huri	an	col	loni	sts	sha	11	be	sent	t th	ere.

"(8) If occasion demands, compulsory emigration of the natives shall be effected."

I temporarily skip a few quotations to which I shall return later and quote the third paragraph on page 3, item (a):

"(a) Permeation of our might shall be our aim, and we shall approach them with stringent power, not inclining into the so-called paternalism."

Further I shall quote an excerpt which will show that the Institute in its works provided for the subjugation and enslavement of the Soviet population. I return to page 2 and quote the fifth paragraph from the bottom under capital B:

"(B) Securing of North Sakhalin, primary population as labor power for the exploitation of mineral resources."

Then I shall quote a few lines from the same publication which will prove that its authors like their German colleagues were anxious to preserve racial purity. I quote again from page 3, the second paragraph from the top, item (d):

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"(d) Mixed blood among various races may be left to take its own course, but pure blood of the Japanese race shall be maintained."

Finally I shall read a passage from the same document which enumerates the areas subject to occupation. Quote the first full paragraph on page 4, item 1:

"(1) 'Siberia' which we mean here refers
the area east of Baikal (except Yakutsk Autonomous
Republic). When referring to the administrative section
of the U.S.S.R., as of July, 1941, it corresponds to
the Soviet Far East and Eastern Siberia (except
Irkutsk Province)."

Colonel Ivanov, my colleague in prosecution, will proceed with the presentation of evidence to the Tribunal.

COLONEL IVANOV: Mr. President and Members of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, I shall present to the Tribunal the evidence, which will prove that during the whole period covered by the Indictment the leaders of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese Army whom we accuse planned and prepared a war of aggression against the Soviet Union.

I present to the Tribunal for identification prosecution document No. 2549, confidential "Report of

Inspection Tour in Manchuria and Korean Areas," submitted to the Japanese General Staff in May, 1931, by Colonel SUZUKI, Shigeyasu. We will present this document to prove that in the period directly preceding the seizure of Manchuria, the Japanese General Staff made a careful study of the conditions for the purpose of the invasion of the Japanese Army into the Maritime Province of the USSR territory.

If the Tribunal please, I shall quote in evidence several extracts.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document No. 2549 will receive exhibit No. 691 for identification only and the excerpt therefrom bearing the same documentary number will receive exhibit No. 691-A.

(Whereupon, prosecution's document
No. 2549 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.
691 for identification only; the excerpt therefrom bearing the same number was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 691-A and was received in
evidence.)

COLONEL IVANOV: In the preface to this report Colonel SUZUKI writes the following. I quote page 1 of the English text, paragraphs 1 and 2:

"I made a tour to Manchurian and Korean

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areas for about two weeks from the middle of March, in accordance with the instructions that appeared in Appendix No. 1.

"I am hereby presenting a report on the following information that I gained on the tour:

"My travel routes are shown in Appendix No. 2."

I further quote the order of the Chief of the General Staff dated March 16, 1931. I quote page 2 of the English text, last paragraph:

"1. You shall make a tour of inspection regarding general conditions in Manchuria, above all the zone along the Szepingkai-Taonan Railway Line, as a matter of your principal duty. As to the details, you shall have suggestions from the chief of the First Department."

I omit item 2 and quote item 3:

"3. In executing your duty, you shall be in connection with both the headquarters of Kwantung Army and occupation army in Korea and their controlled organs."

I shall quote further the directive received by Colonel SUZUKI from the Chief of the First Department of the Japanese General Staff. I quote page 3 of the English text of the document, beginning from paragraph

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"You shall investigate and consider the following items, in accordance with Instruction No. 1. "Items:

11]. General consideration concerning tactics in Northern Manchuria for the guidance of 'B' plan of operation. Above all consideration regarding strategic advantages of the zones along the Szepingkai-Taonan and the Chinese Eastern Railway Lines.

- 112. Consideration concerning the airports in Manchuria.
- 113. Concrete consideration concerning tactics in Northern Korea in 'B' and 'C' plan of operation." March 16, 1931, Chief of the First Department.

If the Tribunal please, I shall draw their attention to the fact that as it will be seen from the contents of SUZUKI's report which I am quoting and also from the evidence which we shall submit later, the ciphered title, "OTSU," meant a plan of a war against the Soviet Union and the ciphered title, "HEI," a plan of a war against China. In the English translation of the corresponding documents these plans are called "B" plan and "C" plan.

MR. LEVIN: If the Tribunal please, reference

was made to Colonel SUZUKI. This report is dated in 1931 and I should like to call the attention of the Tribunal to the fact that Mr. SUZUKI was at that time a Lieutenant-Colonel according to the personnel record on file here, filed by the prosecution, and he did not become a Colonel until 1933.

MR. GOLUNSKY: I suppose we should make it clear that the Colonel SUZUKI who is mentioned in the document just read has nothing to do with the defendant SUZUKI.

cxtracts from the report made by SUZUKI on the result of his trip to Manchuria and Korea. In these extracts he writes about transferring, concentrating and employing the main forces for the purpose of conducting military operations according to the "OTSU" plan, that is, the plan of a war against the Soviet Union. I quote page 1 of the English text beginning from paragraph 3:

"I. Comparison of strategic advantages between the western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Szepingkai-Taonan Railway from the standpoint of transportation of Japanese main forces in 'B' plan of operation.

"Decision:

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"Judging by the comparison of strategic advantages between both railways in consideration of the natural features of the zone along the aforesaid railway lines, from the standpoint of transportation of Japanese main forces in 'B' plan of operation, it is hardly found that there are any differences between them.

"However, considering the recently increasing development of conditions in the Solon area (plain at the eastern foot of the Hsing-An-Ling range north of Taonan) in connection with strategic advantages, it is properly acknowledged to advance Japanese main forces towards the Szepingkai-Taonan Railway."

I quote further page 1 of the English text beginning from the last paragraph:

"III. Consideration of tactics of Japanese occupation army in Northern Korea.

## "Consideration:

"(1) Concerning tactics of 19th Division in the present 'B' plan of operation, it is advisable to concentrate the whole power for use at Hunchun and the Southern Area of the place. Regarding the tactics of the same Division in 'C' plan of operation, it is suitable to use a majority or the complete force in Chientao.

"(2) Regarding tactics of the army
forces in the Maritime Province in the 'B' plan of
operation, the principal aim is that the main forces
will land on the coast to the east of Vladivostok.

It is suitable that the Japanese occupation army in
Northern Korea would act separately from the main
froces taking into consideration the operations of
the latter. Therefore, special attention should be
paid to make the equipment perfect in the occupation
forces in order to make a separate operation possible."

The last quotation which I shall read from this document concerns the reason of general decisions. I quote:

## "Reason:

"1. On II at the present plan, the main purpose of Japanese operation forces in the Maritime Province is to facilitate operations by the Manchurian army. In this connection, special attention should be paid to the occupation of the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the advance of the main forces in the area north of Nicholsk-Ussuzisk, if possible. It is desirable that this attempt would be realized as soon as possible.

"Judging by the above-mentioned standpoint, it is properly recognized that the main forces of the

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operation army in the Maritime Province go into an outer line action with the Japanese occupation army in Northern Korea through landing in the area east of Vladivostok and through advancing towards Paskoe/phonetical/ and the city of Nicholsk-Ussuzisk. And it may be said that this operation will be easier because the main forces of the army are composed of the pack-horse division."

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Logan.

MR. LOGAN: If the Tribunal please, I do not want to appear to be caviling about this point but the prosecution has now reached the stage where in reading documents they make short comments after the document is in evidence and before they read each one of these paragraphs. In the first place, it is contrary to your Honor's order; and, in the second place, I think it is distracting in trying to follow the document.

THE PRESIDENT: We expect short descriptions and explanations but we do not want them twice.

This Court has been adjourning at three p.m. on Friday afternoons. On next Friday afternoon and subsequent Fridays we will adjourn at four o'clock. I think we have heard enough today. We will adjourn now until half-past nine tomorrow morning.

	(Whereupon, at 1556, an adjourn-
1	ment was taken until Thursday, 10 October
2	1946, at 0930.)
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