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CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The following pages contain a summary in chronological order of such parts of the oral and documentary evidence given by the Prosecution up to December 10, 1946, as are reasonably capable of being dealt with in that way. Dated events are brought together into one story regardless of the phase in which they were introduced, including the various offices from time to time held by the Accused, which the Prosecution contends make them in a greater or less degree responsible for what took place during their tenure of office. These are in all cases extracted from Exhibits 102-129 inclusive. In some case appointments have been omitted from the personnel record of the individual, but are to be found in Exhibit 102, where the name is listed under the office.

It does not purport to cover the whole case for the Prosecution. In particular the following matters are omitted and can be separately treated if necessary:

1. Evidence dealing generally with a subject but not related to any particular date.
2. Evidence relating to Class B and C offences.
3. Supplementary evidence introduced at the close of the case relating to individual accused.

The effect of the evidence or document is of course much condensed, but the page of the record, name of the witness or number of the exhibit is in each case given, so that it can be checked or supplemented from the original.

The names of the accused only, wherever they appear, are in block capitals.

At the end of the summary there is:

1. A list of subjects not fully covered by the summary with reference to pages and exhibits in which they are dealt with.
2. An index giving the pages of the summary on which each accused is named and those covering the periods during which he held a major office, with in some cases other notes concerning him.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
1818	Okada	On 4 June 1928 a clique of officers planned the murder of General Chang Tso Lin when the train in which he was riding was wrecked by explosives. Tanaka stated in his testimony that he had seen Japanese reports on this incident which placed guilt on the Japanese.
1769	171	The Tanaka Cabinet conducted a peaceful policy as shown by Tanaka's speech to the Diet on 22 January 1929, in which he states Japanese contributions to world peace in respect to Manchurian interests and Chinese sovereignty will not be jeopardized. The Tanaka Cabinet was forced to resign on 1 July 1929 due to Army opposition and overwhelming problems and was succeeded by the Hamaguchi Cabinet.
102		The Hamaguchi Cabinet, in power from 2 July 1929 to 4 April 1931, adhered to the peaceful policy of the Tanaka Cabinet and Okada stated measures such as decreasing the Army and Navy budgets and ratification of the London Naval Treaty in opposition to the military group were effected. The Hamaguchi Cabinet fell as a result of an attempt on the life of the Premier as testified by Shidehara.
7647	734-A	On 15 November 1929 HASHIMOTO who was one of the leaders of the militaristic group (as testified by Shimizu and Tanaka) wrote a report concerning the "Situation in the Caucasasia and Its Strategic Use for the Purpose of Sabotage Activities," in which he stated that since Caucasus are little affected by Soviet in view of geographical location it should be an important area from the standpoint of strategy against the USSR. A force of military occupation would be necessary to unite the Caucasus in view of diverse races.
9160	910-A	Between 18 August and 26 September 1930, thirteen meetings of the Privy Council were held to discuss the Ratification



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
		of the London Naval Treaty of 1930. Defendant HIRANUMA was vice-president at all the meetings.
9168	911	On 1 October 1930 a Privy Council meeting was held to discuss the Imperial Ratification of the London Naval Treaty of 1930. HIRANUMA was vice-president.
	102	On 14 April the Wakatsuki Cabinet succeeded the Hamaguchi Cabinet. Their policy was conciliatory, but was greatly strained by the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. A group of young Army officers led by HASHIMOTO and OKAWA were planning occupation of Manchuria and overthrow of the government at this time.
1402	Shimizu 163, Part II	In March OKAWA, HASHIMOTO and others participated in a plot to overthrow the government, which failed due to withdrawal of the military.
2199	186	The Nippon Times of 6 August quotes a speech by MINAMI in which he stated some people are advocating limiting armaments in view of the international attitude to Japan's desires in Manchuria. Such mistakes should be corrected and points out the close relations between Manchuria, Mongolia and Japan. He hoped training of troops would be executed with enthusiasm and sincerity so the cause of His Majesty might be served to perfection. (Certificate confirming the speech's existence is contained in Exh. 185.)
1934	179-C	On 9 September KIDO, Konoye and others conferred and discussed the secret March plot of the militarists to overthrow the government and that these affairs might not disappear. OKAWA's faction is advocating socialistic nationalism under Imperial rule.
1935	179-E	On 10 September a discussion was held at Prince Konoye's house stating that self-defensive action might in future be unavoidable in the China situation.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
1990	Tanaka	ITAGAKI knew of the installation of guns at Mukden under the pretext of building a well. Strict secrecy was being observed and the completion date was 10 September.
1935	179-D	On 12 September KIDO and his associates met to discuss the latest underhand moves of the Army.
2006	Tanaka	<p>On 15 or 16 September Shidehara heard from the Japanese Consul in Mukden that a company commander of a patrol unit stated that within a week a big incident would break out.</p> <p>On 18 September the positions of the accused were as follows:</p> <p>ARAKI, Sadao, Chief of General Affairs Department of Inspectorate General of Military Training;</p> <p>DOHIMARA, Kenji, Lt. Col. attached to Headquarters Kwantung Army; Major of Mukden;</p> <p>HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, Lt. Col. General Staff (War Ministry) and Military Science Instructor;</p> <p>HATA, Shunroku, Lt. Gen. Inspector of Artillery;</p> <p>HIRANUMA, Kiichiro, Vice President of Privy Council; President of Kokukonsha (founder);</p> <p>HIROTA, Koki, Ambassador to USSR;</p> <p>HOSHINO, Naoki, various posts in Finance Ministry;</p> <p>ITAGAKI, Seishiro, Colonel on Staff Kwantung Army;</p> <p>KAYA, Okinori, Secretary of Special Administration and Financial Council (Finance Ministry);</p> <p>KIDO, Koichi, Chief Secretary to Lord Keeper of Privy Seal;</p> <p>KIMURA, Heitaro, Colonel in command 22nd Field Artillery Regiment;</p> <p>KOISO, Kuniaki, Lt. General, Chief of Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry; Chief Secretary, Supreme War Council;</p> <p>MATSUI, Iwane, Lt. General, Commander in Chief of 11th Division;</p>



PAGE      EXHIBIT  
WITNESSREFERENCE

MATSUOKA, Yosuke, Member of Diet;

MINAMI, Jiro, General, War Minister;

MUTO, Akira, Major, Member of Army General Staff;

NAGANO, Osami, Vice Admiral, Vice Chief Naval General Staff;

OKA, Takasumi, Commander in Navy, (Oct. 10, Navy General Staff);

OKAWA, Shumei, Director General, East Asia Research Institute of South Manchuria Railway;

OSHIMA, Hiroshi, Colonel, Member of Military Technical Council and Staff Officer of Army and Navy General Staffs;

SAITO, Kenryo, Captain stationed in U.S.A. for military study;

SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru, Councillor of Embassy and Consul General in China;

SHIMADA, Shigetaro, Rear Admiral, Chief of Staff, Combined Fleet and 1st Fleet;

SHIRATORI, Toshio, Chief of Information Department, Foreign Office (spokesman);

SUZUKI, Teiichi, Lt. Colonel in Bureau of Military Affairs, War Ministry;

TOGO, Shigenori, one of Japanese delegates to League of Nations;

TOJO, Hideki, Colonel, Head of First Section, Army General Staff;

UMEZU, Yoshijiro, Major General, Chief General Affairs, Army General Staff;

Prime Minister: Wakatsuki

- 1338 Shidehara      On 18 September a Cabinet meeting was held and attended by War Minister MINAMI, who did not know of the incident.
- 1561 Wakatsuki      On the morning of 19 September, between six and seven o'clock, War Minister MINAMI informed Wakatsuki by telephone that hostilities had broken out between Japan and China at Mukden.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
1936	179-H	On 19 September KIDO attended a meeting at which Harada reported that the Premier was worried about the strong attitude of the Army and wanted to find some way to control them.
1465	Fujita	When witness Fujita congratulated HASHIMOTO on the Manchurian Incident on 19 September HASHIMOTO replied, "Yes, things have come to pass as they should have done."
1960	Tanaka	The preparation and planning of this incident was the work of a group including OKUMA, a civilian, HASHIMOTO in the General Staff in Tokyo, and ITAGAKI in the staff of Kwantung Army, all of whom, as well as other conspirators, had related this to Tanaka in conversations before and after the incident.
2178	- 181	On 19 September the Consul General at Mukden telegraphed Foreign Minister Shidehara that the Mukden Incident seems to point to the fact that it was planned by the Army. He also cabled on the same day the attempts he had made to settle the incident peacefully and emphasized the fact that the Army was planning to start positive action in Manchuria.
1937	179-R	On 21 September KIDO met and conferred with some of his associates on the subject of Manchuria. The advance of the Korean Army into Manchuria without Imperial sanction was mentioned.
1693	57	On 21 September a representative of the Chinese Government to Geneva wrote the Secretary-General of the League asking him to bring to the attention of the Council the dispute between China and Japan as a result of the Mukden Incident and appeal to the Council to take immediate steps to prevent further development of the situation.
1938	179-I	On 22 September KIDO stated in his diary that the Army was strongly determined in its policy toward Manchuria and that orders given by the central authorities might not be



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT</u> <u>WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
		carried out. The Army is angered at the Emperor's approval of the governmental policy.
1555	Wakatsuki	On the night of 22 September Hayashi, Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Army, moved his army across the Yalu River into Manchuria. This was done without Imperial sanction and by permission of MINAMI, Minister of War.
9340	920	A memorandum from Stimson of September 1931 related to the conversation with Japanese Ambassador Debuchi about the situation in Manchuria and his concern regarding same.
9343	921	In a memorandum of 22 September from Stimson to the Japanese Ambassador, he again expressed concern about the Manchurian situation and the occupation of principal strategic points in South Manchuria.
3211	Powell	On 23 September when Powell arrived in Mukden, Japanese were in full control of the town.
2755	57	On 24 September the Committee for the Maintenance of Peace and Order was declared formed under Mr. Yuan Chin Kai. The Japanese Press claimed this as a separatist movement, but Mr. Yuan publicly disclaimed this intention on October 1 and stated it was to preserve peace and order and it had no intention of organizing a provincial government or declaring independence.
9448	922	In a telegram of 24 September Stimson requested Neville, U.S. Charge d'Affairs in Japan, to deliver a note to the Foreign Minister, stating a similar note had been dispatched to China. The note expressed regret at the Manchurian situation and the United States' desire for a swift, amicable settlement of Japan and China's differences.
9349	923	In a statement issued by the Japanese Embassy after the
9350		Extraordinary Cabinet meeting of 24 September, it was stated



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
		that it was superfluous to repeat that Japan harbors no territorial designs in Manchuria.
1339	Shidehara	On 24 September the Cabinet issued a resolution stating that Japan had no territorial ambitions and he believed that in fact, honestly speaking, the Cabinet itself had no idea of territorial expansion.
2241	189	On 24 September after the Extraordinary Cabinet meeting, a statement was issued that the antagonistic attitude of the Chinese in the Mukden area, the conduct of officials and the alleged destruction of the railroad line were the reasons for the Mukden attack. The Japanese are remaining in control of the railroad line and Kirin merely as a precaution to guard against further attempts.
9551	924	A note from the Japanese Foreign Minister to the U.S. Embassy in Japan of 28 September stated that Japan would exercise every care to avoid any actions which might prejudice amicable settlements between Japan and China and observe international law requirements.
1939	179-K	On 29 September KIDO stated in his diary that the Lord Keeper had reported that Harada had told him that the Chief of the Army's General Staff had told the Premier that the Army may be compelled to send troops to the Yangtze River area and that if this happened he did not wish the government to interfere with the prerogative of the Supreme Command of the Army.
2762	57	On 29 September General Tang Ju Lin took over the responsibility of the Province of Jehol.
2759	57	On 30 September a proclamation was made that Hsi Hsia was chairman of the provincial government of Kirin and the organic law of a new provincial government of Kirin was announced.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
9551	925	A resolution of the League of Nations of 30 September acknowledged the receipt of the Japanese and Chinese replies to its appeal and noted the Japanese statement that she had no territorial designs in Manchuria. The Council was convinced that Japan and China sought peaceful settlement and requested restoration of normal relations and the continuance of completion of its undertaking.
1940	179-L	On 1 October KIDO stated in his diary that he heard a discussion with SHIRATORI and Konoye on the militarist secret plot and the danger of a coup d'etat to set up a dictator regime.
1941	179-M	On 5 October KIDO stated in his diary that a meeting was held with Konoye and Ichiki to discuss the Army's stubbornness and its intrigues and requested Ichiki to think up a solution to the matter.
1941	179-N	On 6 October the Prime Minister discussed the matter with the Lord Keeper and fears a risk of a head-on collision with the Army on the question of with whom to negotiate the Manchurian problem.
1941	179-O	On 7 October KIDO and others met with SUZUKI, who stated that they do not intend to carry out a national reformation immediately but it is to save the situation if something does happen such as a rebellion among the younger officers.
9356	926	In a telegram from Stimson to Gilbert, the Consul at Geneva, on 9 October, it is stated that the United States will reinforce what the League does and makes clear that it is definitely interested in the matter and not oblivious to the obligations which the parties have assumed to the signatories of the Pact of Paris and the 9-Power Pact, when it should seem advisable to bring forth these obligations.
9357		



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
		Thus, the United States would not embarrass the League in the course to which it is now committed.
3730	Goette	Goette testified that on 10 October there was an outbreak of fighting at Tientsin.
3731		
	116	On 11 October MITSUOKA was a Japanese representative at the Extraordinary Meeting of the League of Nations.
1942	179-F	On 14 October KIDO held a meeting with Matsumoto and others regarding the rapid progress of Army plots and a proposition of materialization of Shashokukai, an association planned by Hasuoka, which should be a permanent counter-measure.
1942	179-J	On 15 October KIDO met with SHIRATORI and Hayashi on the subject of the Manchurian situation. It requires prompt action and the creation of a new regime in Manchuria and that the authorities should give approval and facilitate the problem.
1568	Wakatsuki	On 17 October Wakatsuki stated that he had been told of an order to arrest the young officers who were participating in an attempt on Wakatsuki's life.
1973	Tanaka	This plot, known as "the October incident" was also the work of the same group including OKAWA and HASHIMOTO, as revealed to Tanaka in conversations by them and other conspirators. The object was to set up a new government to give stronger support to the Manchurian incident. The ultimate object according to OKAWA was to drive the white races out of Asia.
2756	57	On 19 October the Committee for the Maintenance of Peace and Order opened the Board of Finance with Japanese advisors assisting.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
2754	57	On 20 October the reins of the municipal government at Mukden were restored to a qualified Chinese body with Dr. Chao Hsin Po as Mayor of Mukden.
2756	57	On 21 October the Board of Industry was opened by the Committee for the Maintenance of Peace and Order, who now changed their name to the "Liaoning Province Self-Government Office."
9358	927	In a resolution of the Council of the League of Nations on 24 October again referring to the Manchurian situation, Japan's pledges regarding no territorial designs on Manchuria were quoted. It calls upon Japan to withdraw her troops from the railroad zone and for a representation of both countries to be made in order to settle the incident.
4354	286	On 1 November Shidehara cabled the Consul General Kuwashima at Tientsin stating the inadvisability of setting up an independent state of Manchuria under Pu-Yi at the present time.
4360	287	On 2 November Kuwashima cabled Shidehara concerning a conference held at Tientsin between representatives of the three eastern provinces to discuss the bill regarding autonomy of these provinces. On this day the Japanese Consul General at Shanghai telegraphed Shidehara concerning a rumor of DOHIHARA's attempts to take Pu-Yi to Mukden.
4362	288	
4363	289	On 3 November Japanese Consul General Kuwashima cabled Shidehara concerning their attempts to persuade DOHIHARA; but he is insisting on the abduction of the Emperor Pu-Yi, while pretending it is nothing to do with Japan. DOHIHARA has contemplated the method of removing Pu-Yi via Yin-Kow and has refused advice to give up this plan.
4367	290	On 3 November Kuwashima cabled Shidehara concerning
4373	291	DOHIHARA's work in having the dethroned Emperor Hsuen Tung brought to Manchuria. On the same day he cabled again



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
		concerning DOHIHARA's meeting with the Emperor and his insistence that the time was ripe for a declaration of independence of Manchuria.
4375	292	On 4 November Kuwashima cabled Shidehara concerning news item which stated that DOHIHARA's visit to Tientsin was (a) to form independent government, and (b) to incite Japanese to cause trouble with Chinese as excuse for non-evacuation of troops.
2760	57	On 5 November the Chinese sponsored anti-Kirin Army under the command of certain generals established a new Kirin provincial government at Harbin.
2757	57	On 7 November the Liaoning Province of Self-Government Office transformed to Liaoning Provincial Government, severed relations with the former Northeastern Governments and the Central Nanking Government.
2759	57	On 10 November the Liaoning Provincial Government was publicly opened.
4377	293	On 12 November Kuwashima, Consul General at Tientsin, cabled Shidehara quoting a Chinese newspaper report of the abduction of the Emperor (Fu-Yi).
4379	294	On 13 November Arakawa, Japanese Consul at Yinkow, telegraphed Shidehara concerning the transmission of the Emperor Fu-Yi to the steamer "Awayi Maru" at Tientsin. On this day Kuwashima telegraphed Shidehara concerning the part taken by the Japanese Army in the abduction of Fu-Yi and gave him further details of this abduction. On 13 November Fu-Yi arrived at Tangkangtzu.
4391	299	On 15 November telegram from Yamazaki to Shidehara pointed out that it is better to alienate Fu-Yi from politics in Manchuria for the moment and establish him ostensibly according to the wishes of the Manchurians and Mongolians. This



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		will stop any intervention by the United States or council of powers.
4394	300	On 17 November Kuwashima telegraphed Shidehara concerning DOHIHARA's action to set up a separate government in Manchuria by plotting and rioting, with knowledge that it is against national policy.
4398	301	On 22 November Governor General Tsukamoto of the Kwantung sent a telegram to Shidehara dealing with the desire of the Kwantung Army to keep Fu-Yi's location a secret.
2245	190	On 24 November the U.S. Ambassador in Japan (Forbes) sent a telegram to the Secretary of State stating assurance by Shidehara that the incident would be halted.
4401	303	On 26 November Yano at Peiping telegraphed Shidehara that Kawashima on the request of ITAGAKI had arrived in Tientsin to abduct the Empress. DOHIHARA confirmed this to the attendants of the Empress.
4402	304	On 27 November Kuwashima, Consul General at Tientsin, telegraphed Shidehara regarding the Army's report that the Empress had left Tientsin for Dairen.
4402	305	On 6 December Morishima, Consul General at Mukden, telegraphed Shidehara reporting the activities of the National Guard, a Japanese sponsored organization to cause trouble behind the scenes and formulate a plan for the taking over of provinces east of Shanghai.
		On 9 December MEGANO and MATSUI were appointed plenipotentiaries to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. TOGO was a delegate.
9360	928	A resolution of the Council of the League of Nations of
9361		10 December stated that it reaffirmed the resolution of 30 September by which the two parties were solemnly bound



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and requested withdrawal of the Japanese troops within the zone, and decided to appoint a commission of five members to study the situation on the spot and report to the Council.

9363 929  
9362

In a statement from Stimson to Johnson, U.S. Minister in China, on 11 December, the United States' gratitude for the adoption of the resolution of 10 December is expressed. The United States is interested in the objectives sought by the League to prevent war and the immediate cessation of hostilities and reaffirms Japan's pledges to withdraw her troops from the railroad zone. The United States approves of the appointment of a five-man commission to study the problem.

On 10 December MITSUI was attached to General Staff Headquarters. On 12 December the Inukai Cabinet took office. ARAKI succeeded MINAMI as War Minister; MINAMI was Supreme War Councillor.

2755 57

On 15 December Lt. General Tsang Shih-yi, who was arrested on 20 September for his refusal to organize a provincial government, was finally released. General Tsang Shih-yi replaced Chin-Kui as head of Liaoning Provincial Government.

8605 Liebert  
188-C

On 17 December Japan abandoned the gold standard.  
On 17 December the Cabinet approved the proposed military budget to be used to pacify and occupy the four provinces under Chang Hsueh Liang (so ARAKI stated in his admissions).

2254 191

On 22 December Forbes telegraphed the Secretary of State, stating that Inukai reiterated that Japan would never impair Chinese sovereignty and merely desired to protect Japanese nationals.

2256 57

According to an extract from the Lytton Report, 23 December was the date of the concentrated Japanese attack which forced the 19th Chinese Brigade to surrender its position.



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2256	57	On 27 December extract from Lytton Report stating that Imperial sanction had been obtained for the dispatch of the staff of the 20th Division and another brigade from Korea.
7714	744	On 31 December Litvinov suggested to Yoshizawa (in the presence of HIRATA) that steps might be taken to conclude a non-aggression pact between Russia and Japan. Yoshizawa said he would forward the proposal to the government.
2760	57	On 7 January 1932 the Kirin Independent declared that General Chang Ching-hui was appointed governor of Heilungkiang on 1 January.
1809	174	On 7 January an objection was sent by Stimson of the U.S. Government to the Japanese Government regarding the Japanese aggressive policy in Manchuria.
9365	930	In a telegram from Stimson to Ambassador Forbes on 7 January he requests Forbes to deliver an enclosed note to the Japanese Government. The note stated that with the military operations near Chinchow, the last remaining authority of the Chinese Government in Southern Manchuria (as it existed prior to 18 September 1931) had been destroyed. The United States is hoping the League will find a settlement to this problem; will not recognize any treaty or agreement entered into by these governments which would impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China; and it does not intend to recognize any situation or agreement brought about by means contrary to the Pact of Paris of 1928.
9368	931	In a telegram from Forbes to Stimson of 16 January he stated that Japan, in answer to Stimson's note, said with respect to the open door policy that in so far as Japan can secure it, the open door policy will always be maintained in



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		Manchuria and China, and that Japan entertains no territorial aims in Manchuria.
2258	57	On 26 January Colonel DOHIHARA was sent to Harbin to take over the office of the Special Japanese Service there.
2760	57	On 29 January (extract Lytton Report) General Ting Chao took possession of the office of Chief Administrator and placed General Chang under house arrest.
3734	Goette	On 1 February the Japanese shelled Tiger Hill Forts of Nanking with five Japanese warships under cover of U.S. destroyer, but admitted when cross-examined that the Japanese did not attempt to occupy Nanking on this occasion.
		On 2 February SHIMADA was Chief of Staff, 3rd Fleet.
2760	57	On 5 February the Japanese entered Harbin and "liberated" General Chang, a puppet of the Japanese, and from that time onwards Japanese influence was increasingly felt.
2765	57	On 16 and 17 February a meeting was held at Mukden with the governors of the three provinces and the special district president, together with Dr. Chao Hsin-po. There it was decided to establish a northeastern administrative council organized to exercise temporary supreme authority over the area and to make necessary preparation for the founding of a new state.
2767	57	On 18 February occurred the declaration of independence of Manchuria and the severance of relations with Nanking.
2768	57	On 19 February the decision was made to establish a republic in Manchuria with Emperor Fu-Yi as executive.
9370	932	A telegram from Stinson to the Consul General at Shanghai on 24 February stated that the text of the letter from Stinson to Senator Borah is being released to the press. This letter stated, in answer to a question asked by Borah



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whether in view of the Chinese situation the 9-Power Treaty had become inapplicable, that the treaty forms the legal basis on which the open door policy rests. The United States sees no reason for abandoning the principles of these treaties and the situation would have been avoided had the covenants been observed, and no evidence indicates that due compliance with them would have interfered with the adequate protection of the legitimate rights in China of all parties.

On 29 February KOISO became Vice War Minister.

2817      222

On 1 March a Cabinet meeting was held with regard to foreign relations with newly founded Manchuria-Mongol State. Plan for keeping open door and equal opportunity policy so as to avoid intervention, and gaining control of customs by tactful means in order not to create unfavorable influence upon Japan's foreign relations.

55

On 4 March the League of Nations issued a resolution calling for the cessation of hostilities between Japan and China.

2795      Kasagi

On 9 March Pu-Yi was installed as Regent of Manchuria.

2762      57

On 9 March Jehol was included in a new state and Manchukuo was inaugurated. Inauguration ceremonies were held at the new capital of Changchun - policy set up on the basis of morality, benevolence and love.

56

On 11 March the League of Nations issued a resolution calling for the non-recognition of conquests in violation of international law.

In April MINAMI became Special Inspector of the Navy.

5013      436

On 1 April the Manchukuo Government Gazette, Vol. 1, published the organic law developed in connection with the formation of the Manchukuo Government. The Regent should rule and exercise legislative powers with the approval of



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the Legislative Yuan, etc. The Court's attention was drawn to the fact that in actuality no such legislative body existed.

7606 731-A

On 1 April a Special Committee for the foundation of Kyo-Wa-Kai was formed (ITAGAKI was a member and initiator of society). The ultimate purpose of the society was the creation of a foundation of the Manchukuo State to help Japan in her fight against Anglo-Saxon and Comintern aggression.

2836 226

On 3 April the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army sent a message to War Minister ARAKI regarding the unification of the execution of Manchurian policies.

2825 223

On 11 April a meeting of the Cabinet Council was held relative to Manchukuo--appointment of Japanese for administrative, financial, economic and political high positions, etc.

On 11 April DOHIMURA, who was Major General, was in command of the 9th Infantry Brigade.

3264 Powell

The Hongkew Park bombing incident, in which SHIGEMITSU was injured, occurred on 29 April 1932, and Powell gave an eye witness account of the incident.

2827 224

On 3 May a Cabinet Council meeting was held concerning railway installation, payment, and routes to be covered in Manchuria.

3260 Powell

On 5 May a truce was arranged between China and Japan regarding Shanghai.

1481 Inukai

On 8 May Premier Inukai delivered an anti-militaristic speech in pro-Democratic and anti-Fascist vein. One week later he was assassinated. The assassination of Inukai occurred on 15 May and is known as the May 15th Incident.



EXHIBIT  
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REFERENCE

Cross-examination determined that the Mitsubishi Bank, etc., were all attacked on this day.

1823 Okada

On 26 May the Saito Cabinet was formed; ARAKI and KOISO retained offices.

On 28 July SHIMADA was appointed to the Naval General Staff Headquarters.

2844 227

On 4 June the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army sent a telegram to the Vice Minister of War KOISO, concerning the taking over of the customs houses in Manchuria, including that of Dairen. Strict secrecy was to be observed. This action was taken in order to acquire revenue.

2844 228

On 10 June the War Minister ARAKI sent a telegram to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army stating that Manchuria was now ready to be officially recognized, tact was to be exercised with foreign relations, and the motives were to be secret.

8605 Liebart

On 11 July Japan passed the Capital Flight Protection Law which was repealed by the Foreign Exchange Control Law of 1933.

5120 453-A

HOSHINO stated in interrogation that on 12 July he left for Manchuria to take up position of Chief of General Affairs Board there.

7506 701

The extract from report of 14 July made by Kawabe, Japanese Military Attache in Moscow, states that in the event diplomacy does not solve the obstacles, it is necessary to be ready to appeal to arms against USSR, China and the United States. He also stated, "A Russo-Japanese war in the future is unavoidable," and recommended a non-committal attitude concerning non-aggression pact proposed by USSR.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
7512	702	<p>On 15 July Lt. Col. Kanda (military attache to Turkey) sent a message to Lt. Col. Kawabe while in Moscow en route from Tokyo to Istanbul. The message stated that preparation for a Russo war would be complete by the middle of 1934. However, no definite hostilities will be opened when they are completed. Russo war is necessary to consolidate Manchuria.</p> <p>On 8 August KOISO resigned as Vice War Minister and became Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army.</p> <p>On 8 August SAITO, Major took command of a Battalion of Artillery.</p>
2830	225	<p>On 12 August a Cabinet conference was held concerning aviation development in Manchukuo - ideas were given concerning the acquisition of aviation rights in Manchuria, routes, etc.</p>
2855	57	<p>On 27 August the Japanese Assessor wrote to the Commission in Manchuria (Lytton Report) stating that Spec. Ambassador Muto left Tokyo for Manchuria in order to negotiate for a fundamental treaty for friendly relations between Japan and Manchuria.</p>
8393	Liebert	<p>In September the Commercial Guilds Law was passed by which control and organization of commercial undertakings was fostered.</p>
1891	Okada	<p>Witness Okada recalled a Cabinet meeting on 13 September attended by the Emperor, wherein was discussed the recognition of Manchuria by the Japanese Government. Also on this day a Privy Council meeting (HIRANUMA, vice president) was held for the purpose of determining the form of protocol between Japan and Manchukuo.</p>
2967	241	
9387	934	<p>On 15 September Japan recognized the independence of the so-called new state of Manchuria.</p>



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
5033	440	The pamphlet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 15 September, entitled "Collection of Treaties No. 14," gave details of the treaty with Manchukuo, her independence, etc.
8318	Liebert	On 1 October the first "scrap and build" program concerning shipping took effect and provided for the construction of 200,000 gross tons of new shipping on condition that two tons of vessels of 25 years or over were scrapped for each ton of new vessel built under subsidy. This resulted in approximately 31 vessels being built with a total subsidy by the Government of 11,000,000 Yen. More scrap and build programs in 1935 and 1936 produced 100,000 new gross tons of shipping.
2902	230	Letter from Vice War Minister Yanigawa to Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army KOISO was sent on 3 November concerning the forwarding of an outline for guiding Manchukuo.
375		Contract of underwriting the subscription of the Manchukuo Government's National Founding signed on 19 November by HOSHINO.
376		Regulations for national founding bonds, Manchukuo Loan Promulgation. Loan to be secured from opium profits.
1808	174	On 21 November MITSUOKI, Japanese representative at the League of Nations, declared: "We want no more territory" - but by the end of 1932 the armies had occupied all Manchuria.
6697	610-A	Extract from Chicago Daily Tribune of 25 November, giving an article on "China charges Japs kill 2700 in Manchuria," was tendered as confirmation of Powell's evidence.
6697	611-A	Extract from Chicago Daily Tribune of 3 December 1932 containing article of explanation given by the Japanese Consul in Chicago on charges of 25 November submitted as confirmation of Powell's evidence.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
3919	231	Matters relating to the telegram and telephone enterprises in Manchuria. Cabinet decision made on 9 December - establishment of joint enterprise under Japan and Manchuria which will operate these facilities in Kwantung Province, and railway zone, and Manchuria should be established in treaty to be concluded between Muto and Manchurian Government. Governments shall jointly supervise, give approvals of policy, nominate and release personnel, but highest military organs of Manchuria must obtain approval of highest Japanese military organs when intending to inspect or make demands.
7715	745	On 13 December Foreign Minister Uchida handed over a verbal note to Soviet Ambassador Troyanovsky concerning the Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact. In view of diverse opinions on the subject of the pact, it would be untimely to open formal negotiations at present.
3741	Goette	On 3 January 1933 the Japanese captured the city of Shanghai-kuan. The pretext for the attack was the alleged throwing of a hand grenade by a Chinese on the railway station.
9483	966	In a memorandum of Secretary of State Stinson 5 January, he stated that he was told that in any event Japan had no territorial ambition south of the Great Wall and Stinson reminded the Japanese Ambassador that a year before he had told him Japan had no territorial ambitions in Manchuria.  On 1 February TUGO was appointed Chief of European-American Bureau, Foreign Ministry.  On 9 February MINAMI became a Cabinet Councillor.
7720	746	In a note of 13 February (by order of Uchida) Japan declined
7727	747	the USSR's proposal for a non-aggression pact suggested in their note of 4 January.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
2269	192-A	On 22 February, in the name of puppet Manchukuo, the Japanese sent an ultimatum to the Chinese requesting the withdrawal from Jehol Province of all Chinese troops in 24 hours.
59		On 24 February the League of Nations made a report condemning Japanese actions in Manchuria.
9383	933	On 25 February Stimson cabled Wilson, U. S. Minister in Switzerland, acknowledging the report of the League on the 19th and stating that the United States was in accord with the League and their findings and endorsing the principles of settlement recommended by the League (this was to be conveyed to Secretary General Drummond).
2270	192A	On 25 February war broke out as a result of the Japanese ultimatum to the Chinese requesting withdrawal from Jehol within 24 hours, and the Chinese refusal to comply with this ultimatum.
8480	Liebert	In March the Foreign Exchange Control Law was passed and became the basis for many subsequent regulations in regard to the handling and disposition of foreign exchange. This law avoided the loopholes of the Capital Flight Prevention Law of 1932 and the gold embargo of 1931 - for instance, these two laws did not prevent gold exports.
5037	442	On 1 March the proclamation of "General Outline of the Economic Construction Program of Manchukuo" was issued and the foundation of "controlled economics" laid down.
2270	192A	On 2 March the Provinces of Jehol fell into Japanese hands.
4776	382	On 16 March the narcotics control laws were issued by the Chinese National Government and the adoption of policy of complete prohibition of opium smoking.
		On 18 March MATSUI became a Supreme War Councillor.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
65		On 27 March Japan gave notice to leave the League of Nations effective at the end of two years.
8322	Liebert	On 6 April the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company law was passed through which the government directly took a leading part in the iron industry as an operator. It established the Japan Iron Manufacturing Co., a national policy company, for development of the iron manufacturing industry and the sale of iron and steel. The company, controlled, directed and financed by the Government, became the largest producer of iron in Japan and the hub of the iron industry.
4709	381	It is stated in the "Business Report of 1938" that on 11 April the raw opium in the custody of the Government of Korea was to be temporarily transferred to the Government of Manchukuo.
2272	193	On 31 May the Tangku Truce was concluded, establishing demilitarized zone in the northeast part of Hopei and the Chinese National Army to withdraw south and west.
1162	Nakai 148	In June 1933 ARAKI made a speech which was used in connection with a moving picture "Japan in the Emergency Time", in which he gave inter alia his views on the meaning of Japanese "national defense," and the glories of the war in Manchuria. The picture showed by means of flags, warships and aeroplanes the ultimate triumph of Japan over all the nations of the world.  On 28 June SHIRATORI was appointed Minister to Norway, Denmark and Finland.  On 1 August MATSUI was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Formosan Army.
2926	233	The fundamental policy of the Japanese Empire of directing Manchuria was decided at a cabinet meeting of 8 August. It



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was to be based on the spirit of the Japanese-Manchurian Protocol and was to develop Manchuria into an independent nation possessing indivisible relations with the Japanese Empire.

On 14 September HIROTA became Foreign Minister and a Supreme War Councillor.

5906 On 14 October Germany withdrew from the Disarmament Conference and from the League of Nations.

On 16 October DOKIYAMA became attached to Headquarters of the Kwantung Army.

4733 384 By order issued by the Manchukuo Government on 25 October laboratories and factories were established for narcotics at Harbin, Mukden and Chengteh.

On 5 November NAGANO was appointed Commander-in-Chief Yokosuka Naval Station and Member of the Council of Admirals.

7753 752 On 20 December General Okushi, Chief of the Japanese Korean Army Headquarters, submitted a report to Vice War Minister General Yanagawa, reporting surveys made in preparation for attack on Russian territory in area of Soviet Manchukuo frontier. This report gave an outline of topographical surveys made, roads available and terrain which would permit penetration of a large force into Russian territory.

2933 234 On 22 December the Cabinet reached a decision regarding Manchuria, showing Japan tried to dominate and control Manchuria by making preparations to enforce a monarchic system of government.

On 23 January 1934 ARAKI resigned as War Minister and became Supreme War Councillor.

1806 174 In an extract from Cordell Hull's report on the Pearl Harbour investigation it is shown that on 21 February HIROTA,



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Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs in a note to the United States declared he firmly believed no question existed between Japan and the United States which could not be settled amicably.

5015 437A

An excerpt from the Manchukuo Government Bulletin of 1 March gives full information regarding Organic Law of Manchukuo, appointment of Emperor, etc.

3988 Fu-Yi

On 1 March Pu-Yi became Emperor of Manchuria.

On 5 March OSHIMA was appointed Military Attache in Berlin.

On 5 March UMEZU was appointed Lt. General in command of the China Army.

On 5 March KOISO was in command of the 5th Division.

On 15 March OSHIMA became a Major General.

2937 236

On 20 March the Cabinet decided to establish the Japanese-Manchurian economic administration with the stabilization and promotion of the living of the people, establishing securely the base of Japan's world-wide economic expansion and the strengthening of Manchukuo's economic powers.

9388 935

In an unofficial statement of the Japanese Foreign Office on 17 April, known as the Amau statement, Japan excuses her withdrawal from the League of Nations on the grounds of failure to agree with the fundamental principles of the preservation of peace in East Asia. Japan has no objections to foreign powers negotiating with China on questions of finance or trade so long as they benefit China and do not disturb peace in East Asia. The sending of supplies to China for political uses tends to alienate friendly relations between Japan and China and other countries.

9392 936

In a telegram from Grew to Hull on 25 April Grew relates an interview he had with Minister HIROTA concerning the Amau statement. HIROTA stated that Amau had given this statement



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without his approval and its contents tended to give a false impression that Japan was seeking special rights and privileges in China. However, there is no intention by Japan to create a privileged position and Japan's policy is to completely observe and support the provisions of the 9-Power Treaty.

On 29 April various decorations "for meritorious service in the war (or 'incident') between 1931 and 1934" were awarded to all the Accused with the exception of ARAKI and OKAWA.

9395 937

A memorandum of Hull dated 19 May relates to a visit from the Japanese Ambassador at which the Japanese Ambassador read to Hull a telegram which in effect was a restatement of a statement made by Japan in London in April. The Ambassador stated that Japan still had a special interest in preserving peace and order in China and Hull stated that as HIROTA wrote him, he too saw no reason why the two countries should not solve their difficulties in a friendly manner. The Ambassador stated his government was not disposed to abrogate or denounce any of the treaties.

On 8 July the Okada Cabinet was formed. HIROTA retained Foreign Ministry.

On 1 August HASHIMOTO was in command of 2nd Heavy Field Artillery Regiment, HATA in command of 14th Division, and TOJO Major General in command of 24th Infantry Brigade.

9481 965

An informal memorandum of the American Embassy in Japan to Japanese Foreign Minister HIROTA of 31 August stated that Japan is setting up a monopoly control of the oil industry in Manchuria. This is contrary to the "open door" policy. These plans are apparently being formulated with concurrence



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of Japanese nationals, and bearing in mind the many assurances given by Japan to maintain the "open door" policy, the United States is approaching Japan on the subject.

9224 912A

On 12 October the method and main points of enlightening public opinion on the preliminary negotiations regarding 1935 Naval Limitations Conference were decided.

4670 373

On 20 October the Asst. Secretary to the United States Treasury Department sent a letter to the Commissioner of Customs regarding its survey of the opium situation in China.

7739 748

On 23 October an official statement of USSR Consulate General at Harbin to N. Manchurian special agent of Japanese Foreign Office established the fact that repeated requests on the part of the Soviet Government and its diplomatic agents had been made to the Japanese Government Office and its agents regarding violations in the Chinese-Eastern Railway area resulting in the arresting of Soviet nationals. He requested measures be taken to stop these violations and normal functions of railway restored.

1178 1250

In a memorandum of 29 October of conversations between the United States and Japanese delegates, it is seen that with respect to plans for naval constructions, particularly aircraft carriers, the aircraft carrier, as early as 1934, was recognized by Admirals Yamamoto and MAGANO as the best type of naval arm for expansions and aggression.

4820 405

On 9 November the U.S. Treasury Attache Shanghai report stated that a huge transaction was being negotiated between the Japan Formosan Government and the Amoy Combine for opium.

9385 934

In a communication from Grew to Hull of 14 November, it was stated that while it could be argued that Japan never openly guaranteed to maintain the open door policy in Manchuria



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after Manchukuo was recognized, Japan's recognition of the new regime was predicated upon maintaining these policies as seen from the Foreign Minister's (HIROTA) speech of 25 August 1932 and Japan's public statement of 15 September 1932.

On 15 November MAGANO was appointed Supreme War Councillor.

2716 214

27 November was the date of the gentleman's agreement between the USSR and Mongolia, which was solidified by Protocol of 12 March 1936.

9405 939

On 30 November an Aide memoire was sent from the American Embassy in Japan to the Foreign Ministry stating that the United States found the statement unconvincing that the proposed control of the oil industries in Manchuria was not the concern of Japan. The United States cannot accept Japan's non-responsibility for the industrial policy in Manchuria and this oil monopoly and any other would violate Article 3 of the 9-Power Treaty.

On 10 December MINAMI was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador to Manchukuo. ITAGAKI, Major General, became Vice-Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army and Military Attache to the Embassy in Manchukuo.

7742 749

On 15 December the Vice President of the Chinese Eastern Railway wrote a letter to President Li-Shao-Gen protesting against the illegal seizure of quarters and buildings belonging to the railroad by Japanese, which hampered the normal function of the railway.

5113 451

The Imperial Ordinance No. 347 of 26 December contained a statement under which the Manchurian Affairs Board was organized. Board was under the jurisdiction of the Premier and dealt with administrative affairs, encouragement of colonial enterprises in Manchuria, superintendence of rail, telegraph



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		and telephone companies, and contained as members for administration four Army or Navy officers.
9416	942	In a letter from Ambassador Saito to Hull on 29 December Japan notified the United States of its intention to terminate the Washington Naval Treaty which will cease to be in force after 31 December 1936.
4734	384	On 15 January 1935 a government order was issued establishing infirmaries for drug addicts in the vicinity of Mukden and Chengteh.  On 18 January SHIGEMITSU became Councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Board.
7516	703	In March a plan for strengthening the Army in N. Manchuria for operations against USSR was sanctioned by the Emperor, after approval by the Chief of the General Staff.
5906		On 9 March Foreign Air Attaches in Berlin were informed that the German Air Force had come into existence as of 1 March.
11905	13260	A letter from the Southwest Development Company of 15 March stated that on the basis of reports on conditions for enterprises in Dutch territory, the company wanted permission to do experimental drilling in certain territories, strict secrecy to be observed when making investigations.
5041	443	Part of the official Manchukuo bulletin of 23 March showed that Japan guaranteed the performance of the contract of the Manchukuo Government in the purchase of the N. Manchurian Railway.
4699	378	The report from the Treasury Attache at Shanghai dated 1 April gives information on Japanese loans to encourage poppy cultivation in Jehol, and the consequent adoption of poppy growing by farmers in Jehol in order to gain financial benefit.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
9414	941	An oral statement of American Ambassador Grew to Foreign Minister HIROTA on 16 April complained of the creation of an oil monopoly in Manchuria. This monopoly and the throwing of a large part of American oil businesses into Japanese hands appears to the United States to be most inequitable. Although Japan's peculiar relations and influence have been demonstrated in other issues, she disclaims responsibility for the measures taken in Manchuria. This inconsistency will have a bad effect on the United States' opinion of Japan.
2480	Ching	On 10 June Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued an executive order for friendly relations between Japan and China.
3300	57	On this same date the UMEZU-Ho-Ying-Ching Agreement was concluded.
2106	Tanaka	The Hopei-Chahar Regime Treaty was concluded on 23 July but actual promise was made on 31 December 1934 when Chin Te Chun came to the Great Wall with three divisions from Mongolia.
8283	Liebert	The Petroleum Industry Law was effective 1 July and was the beginning of an intensive campaign to create a monopoly in the oil industry by inaugurating a licensing system for oil refining enterprises and oil importers. Subsequently imports were regulated by the Government.
8418	850	On 3 July a Privy Council Meeting attended by HIRANUMA and HIROTA was held concerning (a) the conclusion of an agreement between Japan and Manchukuo on the establishment of a Joint Economic Committee, and (b) the changes to be made in the organization of the Ministry of Communications. All members of Council were in favour of same and the agreement was signed on 15 July.
5055	445	On 15 July the Japan-Manchukuo Economic Commission Agreement was signed. Some of the measures agreed upon were the exploitation of mineral wealth and establishment of industries,



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mainly under control, tariff policy designed to protect foreign trade, and international transactions.

8433 Liebert On 17 July an agreement regarding the establishment of the Joint Economic Committee of Japan and Manchukuo was reached.

2147 Tanaka On 1 August UMEZU left North China, but nevertheless he played a large role in the preparations for the establishment of the North China autonomous government, which was formed in December (after his actual return).

On 1 August MUTO was appointed Lt. Colonel and Member of the Military Affairs Bureau (War Ministry).

2708 213 On 3 August the first protest was filed by the Chinese to the Japanese regarding the flight of Japanese planes beyond demilitarized zone. Subsequent protests followed but no action was taken.

1018 134 Imperial Ordinance No. 249 of August 10 was the ordinance of the Youth School Military Drilling Course, allowing the War Minister to direct inspection of military drilling courses in schools by active military officers, except military schools already controlled.

1019 136 Army Ministry Ordinance No. 8 of 13 August concerned inspection regulations for military training at youth schools. Inspectors were to make reports to army divisional commanders of their inspections at the schools.

On 22 August MARUOKA became President of the South Manchuria Railway.

On 21 September TOJO was in command of the Kwantung Military Police.

9403 938 A statement of Hull on 25 September concerns the autonomy movement in Northern China and the United States attitude thereto. The United States is closely watching developments



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since, in common with other nations, a large number of American nationals, property, commercial and cultural activities of the United States are involved.

2283 197

On 2 October Wakatsugi, Secretary General, cabled the Japanese Embassy at Peking and Foreign Minister HIROTA, stating that he believes the Army is intending to organize an Independent State of the province of North China States, free from Nanking government.

On 3 October Italy invaded Ethiopia.

2967 240

On 25 October the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, Nishio, wrote to Furuso, Vice Minister of War, concerning plans for directing and controlling public opinion in Manchukuo.

11768 1307

On 31 October an official announcement was issued by the Foreign Office stating that the Japanese-Netherlands Treaty of 19 April 1933 had been ratified and a permanent Conciliation Commission set up under Article 12 for the settlement by conciliation of disputes not settleable by diplomatic means. HIRANUMA was Japanese member.

8436 Liebert

On 1 November the yen bloc was established and Manchukuo's currency was legally cut off its silver basis and stabilized at par with the yen. This integrated the monies of the two countries.

7878 774A

On 4 November SHIRATORI wrote a letter to Arita referring to USSR's present desire for peace with foreign powers. Therefore, pending affairs should be settled at an opportune moment. Japan should negotiate with USSR demanding removal of Bolshevik activities in East Asia, withdrawal of troops from outer Mongolia, etc., and settlement of fishing and forestry interests. Attitude of not refusing war if inevitable to be taken. Opportunity for such action is now open and



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should not be missed. Otherwise USSR will continue to grow stronger and in ten years will be a powerful country.

On 4 November NAGANO was appointed plenipotentiary to London Naval Conference.

2702 192

After devious underhand measures on the part of the Japanese to change the political structure of N. China and set up an autonomy, the "Preparatory Committee for Autonomy in the War Zone" was organised on 24 November.

2702 211

On 25 November the Japanese established the Japanese dominated and controlled Eastern Hopei Anti-Comintern Autonomous Council in the demilitarised zone established by Tangku Truce. The Council proclaimed independence of the National Government.

3475 259

On 2 December Tada, Commander of Garrison Forces in North China, sent a report to Vice War Minister Mikino Furuso concerning draft of outline for the military disposal of various railways in North China.

On 2 December KOISO was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Army and HATA, Chief of Army Air Force HQ.

2277 195

On 9 December Nishio, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, wrote a letter to Furuso, Vice Minister of War, which he received December 12, concerning propaganda to be employed in China to sever allegiance to the central government and make the Chinese believe the Japanese are "liberators".

On 12 December SHIMADA became Vice Chief of Naval General Staff.

2704 211

On 18 December General Sung Cheh Yuan was appointed Chairman of Hopei-Chahar Political Council established for administration of N. China.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
879	215	On 13 January 1936 HIROTA despatched to Ambassador Ariyoshi in China a plan for dealing with North China. This plan dealt with the establishment of a self-government for North China, and the adjusting of relations between Japan, Manchukuo and China to promote the welfare of the three nations.
9416	943	In a telegram from Chairman Davis of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference to Hull on 15 January, he stated that the United States had been most anxious to reach an agreement for limiting naval armaments. The United States has considered all Japanese proposals for a common upper level in order to ascertain anything which might justify the United States in modifying its belief. The conclusion reached was that the common upper limit would not serve as a basis for negotiation and agreement.
9421	945	NAGANO, Chairman of the Japanese delegation, in a message to the Chairman of the London Conference on 15 January stated that in view of opposition to Japan's proposal for naval armaments, Japan can no longer continue her participation in the Conference. She remains convinced, however, that her proposal is best calculated to attain an effective disarmament and cannot agree to the plans for limitation submitted by others.
11181	1251A	On 15 January NAGANO, as leader of the delegation at the London Conference, stated that aircraft carriers were the principal type of aggressive naval arms, and to establish a complete state of non-aggression Japan advocates the abolition of the aircraft carrier.
11184	Richardson	On 16 January Japan led by NAGANO withdrew from the London Naval Conference.
8473	Liebert	The Taiwan Development Company was formed pursuant to law of 3 February, for the purpose of developing industrial enterprises in Formosa.



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8543	Liebert	On 20 February, under Takahashi, Minister of Finance, Japan embarked on a series of financial programs emphasizing state control of economy for political purposes.
1831	Okada	On 26 February twenty-two Army officers and 1400 men revolted against the Government, terrorizing Tokyo and forcing the Government to resign (Okada Government).  On 5 March MINAMI became attached to Army General Staff, Headquarters.  On 7 March DOHIMARA was appointed Lt. General attached to Headquarters and later 1st Division.
5906		On 7 March German troops occupied the Rhineland.  On 9 March HIROTA became Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Supreme War Councillor. NAGANO became Navy Minister.
2714	214	On 12 March Protocol of mutual assistance between USSR and Mongolian People's Republic showing it was negotiated by Russia to stop Japanese aggression and domination upon the mainland of Asia.  On 13 March HIRANUMA became President of the Privy Council (Kokuhonska dissolved).  On 23 March UMEZU became Vice War Minister and member of numerous Cabinet committees.  On 28 March ITAGAKI became Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army and member of Japan-Manchukuo Economic Joint Committee.
7829	761A	Extract of record of talk on 28 March between ITAGAKI Seishiro and Ambassador Arita concerning the importance of Mongolia to Japan and Manchuria. If Mongolia could be combined with Japan and Manchukuo, Soviet territory in the Far East would be endangered and it would possibly remove Soviet influence from the Far East without fighting. In order to attain this, complete diplomatic relations between Manchukuo and



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Outer Mongolia, regarding latter as independent country, should be established, ignoring Soviet will. In event Manchukuo should be invaded, Japan would hold fast every inch of territory. If Inner Mongolia is placed under Japanese influence, it would provide a buffer against communist influence and the Imperial Army has been furthering its work towards Inner Mongolia for several years.

On 2 April Arita succeeded HIROTA as Foreign Minister, HIROTA remaining Premier.

4824 406

On 20 April the United States Treasury Attache, Shanghai, issued a report on the cheap sale of Persian opium in Foochow. This trafficking in opium has been brought about by two large opium traffickers to frustrate all competitors and prevent the Provincial Government from carrying out its plan of control. The Fukien Autonomy Council is about to materialize, supported by Japanese consulates in Amoy and Swatow. Financial resources of this Council will be obtained from smuggling and drug traffic.

2705 212

On 7 May Ambassador Ueda cabled Arita, Foreign Minister, concerning proposals received at conferences of various representatives of communities of Outer Mongolia and Japan, held on 21st to 26th April. This conference considered the foundation of an independent Mongolian state by amalgamation of Mongolia and Outer and Inner Tsinghai. A Monarchy and a Mongolian Congress was to be established, a military Government organized and the conclusion of a mutual assistance agreement with Manchukuo.

4780 391

A report from the Treasury attache at Shanghai of 9 May states that in Chahar and Jehol, following the Manchurian Incident, heroin manufacture was taken over by a Japanese, Sakata Kuni, and the Taiman Kosi Company formed. Peasants



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were forced to grow poppies and the opium and heroin production increased three or four times. The heroin was exported to Tientsin, Dairen and Shanghai and a share of the company given to the Japanese Consul.

- 93 Imperial Ordinance No. 63 of 18 May restored the old rule that War and Navy ministers and Vice Ministers must be generals and admirals in active service.
- 1246 151 On 20 May outline of programme concerning the execution of intelligence and propaganda activities was issued.
- 8358 Liebert On 29 May the Automobile Industry Control Law was enacted firmly to establish the necessary motor car industry enterprise in order to adjust the national defense and develop the nation's industry. It provided that all companies undertaking to manufacture motor cars must be licensed by the Government, whereupon such companies were exempted from corporation, business and income taxes for a period of years.
- 4784 392 On 8 June the United States Treasury Attache at Shanghai reported the establishment of the narcotization policy of the six Hsiens of North Chahar, the setting up of distribution points in shops and stores and the transporting of the drugs from North Chahar to Kalgan and West Chahar.
- On 9 June HOSHINO became Vice Chief of Manchukuo Finance Ministry.
- 2944 237 On 10 June a treaty was signed between Japan and Manchukuo which gave the Japanese in Manchuria equal rights with Manchurians, afforded them freedom of travel, pursuance of professions, agricultural, industrial and commercial callings.
- 9427 948 Memorandum of Hull of 12 June stated that the United States had the impression that Japan was seeking economic domination, first of East Asia, then of other places. The result would be



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the expulsion of the United States trading in Japan-controlled China, which would be a serious question. The United States advocated equal opportunity and had never, by word or intimation, suggested to the Latin American countries the trade they should conduct with Germany, Great Britain, Japan, etc. He saw no reason why Japan should not adhere to the world-wide principle of equality in all commerce and industry.

9547 978

A conference of the Foreign, War, Navy and Finance Ministers --Arita, Terauchi, NAGANO and Baba--was held on 30 June on "Matters pertaining to the outline of State Policy." The fundamental policy was to secure a steady footing in the eastern continent as well as develop the South Seas.

9541 977

On 30 June the War and Navy Ministers (defendant NAGANO was Navy Minister) decided on a "Basis for National Policy," the fundamentals for which were to be advancing and developing the South Seas as well as obtaining a firm position in the East Orient continent for stabilizing Japan's national defence.

4830 410

On 10 July the United States Treasury Attache at Shanghai reported that the Formosans in Amoy had resorted to all sorts of illegal activities, including smuggling opium and ammunition. The Formosan Trade Union has therefore been established under the Japanese Consulate to safeguard Chinese traitors and Formosans engaged in smuggling, with a business department devoted solely to the buying and selling of opium.

4791 395

On 30 July the Treasury Attache at Shanghai reported that since the establishment of the demilitarized zone, the Chinese Government has been unable to suppress drug traffic. The addicts of the farm population have leapt from 5,000,000 to 27,000,000 and cheaper drugs have been imported from Dairen and companies established in various places to sell the Dairen drug.



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On 1 August KIMURA became Major General and Director of Ordnance Bureau (War Ministry); SUZUKI appointed Colonel in command of 14th Infantry Regiment; HATA appointed Commander-in-Chief of Formosan Army.

On 6 August MINAMI was appointed Governor-General of Korea.

2727 216

Basic principles of national policy decided by the Premier HIROTA, the Foreign, Finance, Army and Navy Minister, NAGANO on 7 August deal with policy to be established to secure position in East Asia continent. Intensification of national defense of Japan and Manchukuo in order to eradicate Soviet menace and prepare against Britain and America.

7878 704

Top secret decision made at Prime Minister HIROTA, Navy Minister NAGANO, War and Foreign and Finance Ministers' Conference on 7 August concerning state of relations between Japan and USSR, necessity of making North China pro-Japanese and anti-Communist and to obtain resources for national defense and to extend traffic establishments.

2728 217

Second Administration policy toward China of 11 August set out the influencing of North China in pro-Japanese and anti-Communistic direction, improving national defense in preparation against USSR. Make North China a base for cooperation of Japan, Manchukuo and China for mutual aid, by guiding politics and making Nanking Government recognize the characteristic feature of North China.

12687 979

In the "Fundamental Principle of our National Policy" of 11 August 1936, signed by Prime Minister HIROTA, War Minister, Navy Minister NAGANO, Finance and Foreign Minister; these principles are laid down and include the establishment of the Japanese Empire in the Eastern Continent as well as developing the South Seas under the joint efforts of diplomatic skill and national defense.



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- On 27 August SHIGEMITSU was appointed Ambassador to USSR.
- 7755 753 Excerpt from a report of 11 October of the Frontier Groups Department of the People's Commissariat for Home Affairs stating that on this day Japanese troops crossed border in vicinity of Zaozernaya Hill, with a view to capturing land section with the square of 150 des yateens, but were driven out.
- 5953 482 On 23 October the Japanese Ambassador to Germany wrote Ribbentrop, enclosing copy of cable of same date he was sending to Foreign Minister Arita, informing him that secret agreement against Communist International will be decisive for Germany's future policy towards the USSR.
- 4701 379 On 31 October the American Consul at Mukden sent the announcement issued by the monopoly bureau concerning authorized poppy cultivation for 1937. It was shown that there had been no decrease in poppy cultivation and an investigation had disclosed that licensed opium dens were being operated in Mukden with absolutely no control over the quantity sold.
- 5931 479  
484 A Privy Council investigation report on the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact to Baron HIRANUMA, dated 20 November, shows that the Japanese had co-ordinated with Germany since 1936 for a joint defense against the "Red Peril" - through these negotiations an understanding has now been reached that a special pact should be established for this co-ordination.
- 4826 407 On 24 November the U.S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai issued a report on the "Narcotic Drugs Menacing South Fukien."
- 5967 485 On 25 November a Privy Council Meeting attended by HIRANUMA, HIROTA, NAGANO, and TOGO was held at which the Anti-Comintern Pact was approved, the policy adopted toward USSR, etc.
- On 25 November the Anti-Comintern Pact was concluded between Japan and Germany.
- 5936 36  
480 The Anti-Comintern Pact of 25 November with the attached secret agreements.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
7751	751	Excerpt from report of provocative actions of the Japanese in the Lake Hanka Area states that on the night of 26 November units of the 52nd separate Nanshan machine guns battalion occupied the mound "Pavlova" from USSR troops (day after signing of Anti-Comintern Pact).
7751	751	On 27 November an excerpt from the report of provocative actions of the Japanese in the Lake Hanka Area states that Russian troops regained the mound "Pavlova" from the Japanese and Manchurians.
8473	Liebert	On 27 November the South Sea Development Company was formed for the purpose of developing the South Sea Islands with particular relation to fishing and other natural resources.
12789	1290A	HASHIMOTO states in his book "Addresses to Young Men," published 1937, that since Japan has been stopped from emigrating, and the inroads into world market are being pushed back by high tariff walls and abrogation of commercial treaties, the only course open to her is territorial expansion. The South Sea Islands are quoted as an example of fields for development. The Dutch, who control the Netherlands East Indies, have only actually developed the small island of Java, and the other islands are virtually untouched, but he stated Japan must be prepared to meet opposition from the British Navy, which protects these islands, in her southern advance.
7531 to 7533	706	On 1 January official sources of the Red Army showed that the strength of the Kwantung Army was 271,000 strong, and Japanese Army as a whole 872,000 men strong. The Kwantung Army had 439 tanks, 1193 pieces of ordinance, 6 divisions and 500 planes.
8481	Liebert	On 8 January exchange settlements in payments of imports amounting to more than 30,000 Yen per month were made subject to license, which was progressively lowered until it reached 1,000 Yen per month on 7 July (China Incident) and 100 Yen per month on 11 December.



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4800 399

A report of the U.S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai of 13 January stated that in Tunghsien and Peiping there is a drug smuggling organ which solicits the protection of Japanese troops who have smuggled drugs to Peiping, by rewarding them with 35% of the profits.

9158B 909A

Privy Council meeting of 20 January attended by HIROTA and HIRANUMA, concerning the introduction of the revised bill of the Parliamentary Law to the Diet, Regarding the Special Appointment of Admin. Officials of the South Seas Government.

1608 Ugaki

Immediately after the fall of the HIROTA Cabinet on 1 February, Ugaki was ordered by the Emperor to form a new cabinet. At that time it was necessary that the War Minister be a General or a Lt. General on the active list and nominations for this portfolio were made by the Inspector General of Military Education (Sugiyama), the Vice Chief of the Army General Staff (Nishio) - (acting on behalf of the ailing Chief of the Army General Staff), and the retiring War Minister (Terauchi). Because of Ugaki's policy when War Minister of reducing the Army and his refusal to participate in the March plot, he was unpopular with the militaristic group. The three aforementioned Generals submitted three names for consideration for the post of War Minister - all three suggested turned down the appointment, and hence Ugaki was obliged to advise the Emperor that he was unable to form a Cabinet.

On 2 February Hayashi Cabinet took office. (None of the Accused in Cabinet, but UMEZU remained Vice War Minister and KAYA became Vice Finance Minister.)

4706 380

In a report of 4 February the American Consul General at Seoul, Chosen, revealed that the shipment of opium from Kwantung to Manchuria is on the increase. The director of the



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Korean Monopoly Bureau will go to Manchuria in February or March to conclude a contract,

4845 414

On 16 February the American Consul General at Shanghai states that following the enactment of the suppression of narcotics by China regulation on 1 January, there was a marked decrease in opium consumption. It goes on to state that the Japanese are operating numerous dens in Shanghai.

5052 445

446

On 17 February an "Official Report of Manchukuo Government No. 366" was issued, consisting of a statement by the Manchukuo Government in connection with the results of the first 5 year administration, together with an outline of the next 5 year administration.

2745 218

The 3rd Administration policy towards China of 20 February once more stated Japan's intentions with regard to the Government of China. Effectuation of pro-Japanese and anti-Comintern Manchukuo, preparation of defence against USSR. Adopt policy of co-ordination with Nanking Government and under cloak obtain material for munition industries.

On 1 March MUTO became a Colonel appointed Section Chief, Army General Staff and (1 April) concurrently member of Naval General Staff; DOHIHARA was in command of the 14th Division; KAYA became a member of numerous official committees including Manchurian Affairs and Opium; TUJO became Lt. General, member of Japan-Manchukuo Joint Economic Committee and Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army; and ITAGAKI became Lt. General in command of 5th Division.

8605 Liebert

In March the 5 year plan for steel was started; it planned to achieve production of 6,200,000 metric tons per annum by 1941.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
5281	462	The Tokyo Gazette extract gives information that on 18 March the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced that factories under Japanese military supervision would be restored to their former Chinese owners as part of the political and economic policy of the Japanese Government.
8319	Liebert	In April the 4th programme of "scrap and build" for shipping was started, providing for subsidized production of superior passenger and passenger-cargo liners of not less than 6,000 gross tons and 19 knots speed.
4786	393	On 8 April the report from the U.S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai gave information concerning the Japanese encouragement of poppy cultivation in N. Chahar. Methods used included freedom from land tax if poppies were cultivated, freedom from compulsory military training, etc.
4827	408	On 15 April the U.S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai issued a report on "Sidelights of Japanese Drug Situation in Fukien."
2748	219	"Plans for Guiding North China" of 16 April, decided by the Foreign, Finance, War and Navy Ministers (no defendants) again advocates a pro-Japanese and anti-Comintern China, and instructs regarding precautionary measures against misinterpretation of Japanese intention; realization of development of natural resources, communications and electricity.
		On 28 April SHIRATORI became attached to the Foreign Ministry
5048	444	On 1 May a law was promulgated controlling important industries and supplemented by an ancillary ordinance which listed the industries affected.
5047	444	On 1 May law showing the government control of industry in connection with corporations and companies operating in Manchukuo was passed. Approval of State Minister was required for expansion, revisions, etc. of company.



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4712 383

Excerpts from Minutes of the 22nd Session (May 24) of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on traffic of opium and other dangerous drugs.

On 25 May ITAGAKI was attached to Army General Staff.

On 31 May HIROTA became a member of the House of Peers.

8264 842

On 29 May the War Ministry issued "The Essentials of 5-year Program of Important Industries," concerning the building up of Japanese industry so that by '41 Japan, Manchuria, and North China will be self-sufficient in supply of important materials. Part I discloses that the Japanese War Ministry in its planning intended to make use of the reserves and materials of Manchuria and North China.

8296 Liebert

In June there was organized the Fuel Bureau and its Coal Division had charge of use and distribution of coal, regulation of transport, etc., development of coal resources and technique of coal mining. All done in cooperation with producers.

On 4 June the first Konoye Cabinet took office.

Positions then held by the accused were:

ARAKI, Supreme War Councillor

DOHIHARA, Lt. General in command of 14th Division

HASHIMOTO, Colonel in command 13th Heavy Field Artillery Regiment

HATA, Commander Formosan Army

HIRANUMI, President of Privy Council

HIROTA, Foreign Minister and President Planning Board

HOSHINO, Chief, General Affairs Bureau in Manchukuo

ITAGAKI, Lt. General attached Army General Staff

KAYA, Finance Minister and member of several Cabinet Bureaus, including Investigation, Manchurian and Opium



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KIDO, Chief Secretary to Lord Keeper of Privy Seal (Education Minister Oct. 22nd)

KIMURA, Major General, Director Ordnance Bureau, War Ministry

KOISO, General, in command Korean Army

MATSUI, General, on reserve list

MATSUOKA, President, South Manchurian Railway

MINAMI, Governor-General of Korea

MUTO, Chief of Section, Army General Staff

NAGANO, Commander-in-Chief, Combined Fleet and concurrently First Fleet

OKA, Captain Warship Zingei

OKAWA, Director General, East Asia Research Institute of South Manchuria Railway

OSHIMA, Major General, Military Attache Embassy in Germany

SATO, Lt. Colonel, Investigator Planning Office

SHIGEMITSU, Ambassador to USSR

SHIMADA, Vice Chief, Naval General Staff

SHIRATORI, on temporary duty in Foreign Ministry

SUZUKI, Colonel in command 14th Infantry Regiment

TOGO, Chief of European-Asiatic Bureau, Foreign Ministry

TOJO, Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army

UMEZU, Vice Minister of War

ITAGAKI received additional higher decoration for services in 1931-4 war.

7336 672

In a telegram from TOJO, Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, of 9 June, in which he informs Army General Staff of his future plans, extract shows that from the point of preparing to attack the USSR, he was convinced that Nanking Regime should be first attacked to get rid of the menace in the rear.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
8269	842	Tentative draft by Army of "Resume of Policy Relating to Execution of Summary of 5-year Program of Important Industries" dated 10 June, which aimed at comprehensive productive power expansion for Japan. Scope of plan chiefly aims at perfection of foundation of national defense, and particularly restricted to essential industries requiring rapid expansion.
9422	946	In a telegram from Grew to Hull of 18 June it is stated that Japan has clarified that she could not subscribe to qualitative limitations on naval strength alone if it was not accompanied by a simultaneous restriction in quantity.
8260	841	On 23 June the five year plan for the production of war materials was prepared by the War Office and is a plan for achieving a wartime supply of principal war materials. Its purpose is to provide stimulation and control of industries to secure in the end products which are vital to military effort.
8605	Liebert	In July the 5-year steel plan of March was extended to 10,000,000 metric tons per annum.
2318	198	On 7 July the Marco Polo Incident occurred. Using the
	248	alleged loss of a Japanese soldier in the vicinity of the
	254	city of Wanping, and the Chinese refusal to allow Japanese troops to search the city, as an excuse, Japanese troops attacked Wanping.
2326	Ching	At 0600 7 July Matsui (not the accused), Chief of the Japanese Special Service Board, phoned to report an incident in the vicinity of Lukouchiao.
2330	Ching	The Japanese occupied the railway bridge leading to Chan-Sin-Tien on the morning of 8 July, but during the night the Chinese counter-attacked and wiped out most Japanese. Matsui (same as above) after this setback, was sent to Ching to ask for negotiations.



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- 3338 Wang Wang refused an offer to a negotiations conference with General Kawabe on 8 July because the Japanese did not cease their attack.
- 2447 Ching On 9 July an agreement was signed that the 37th Division of the 29th Army should be moved to another area and another division less hostile to Japanese should be employed in the Marco Polo Bridge area. Agreement reached between Ching and Gen. Chang Tzu Chung for China and Matsui for Japan. Witness Ching stated this took place on the 9th, but witness Wang testified the 22nd. Witness had been cross-examined on point whether he meant 19th not 9th, but he reiterated 9th.
- 2416 Ching On 10 July a preliminary agreement was reached to cease hostilities after initial incident.
- 2455 Ching On 11 July the Konoye Cabinet passed a resolution to send  
260 more troops to Marco Polo Bridge Area and push forward; fighting was thus resumed.
- 3321 Wang On 11 July at 11 o'clock shots were heard in the outskirts of Wan-ling City; investigation reports showed Japanese maneuvers to be in progress.
- 2331 Ching On 14 July war again broke out on an intensified scale and the Japanese shelled Wan-ling.
- 9424 947 A statement by Secretary of State Hull on 16 July stated that he had received many inquiries concerning disturbances in various parts of the world. With respect to the United States' attitude to international problems, he stated she constantly advocated maintenance of peace, strengthening of international law, lowering or removing excessive barriers in international trade, and equality of commercial opportunity.
- 4735 384 Using excuse of the League of Nation's objections, the Manchurian Opium Monopoly Administration succeeded in its



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opportunities to the government and new laws were approved by the Privy Council of Manchukuo on 19 July and formally promulgated on 22 July. These laws - consisting of 32 articles - instituted governmental control over the sale, export and import of narcotics, and assist the Manchurian Opium Monopoly Association in control and use of narcotics, but did not constitute a drive against narcotic habits.

9429 949

In a memorandum of Hull dated 21 July a meeting between The Japanese Ambassador and Hull is referred to. Hull again expressed to the Ambassador his concern about the conflict between Japan and China and offered to do anything to mediate between the two parties. He cited several instances of attacks on American nationals and requested that such actions should not occur again.

2331 Ching

On 25 July Japanese planes discovered Chinese troops advancing northward with spearhead at Nanyuan.

2332 Ching

On 26 July the Japanese sent an ultimatum to the Chinese requesting withdrawal from Peiping Area in 24 hours. In self-defense the Chinese immediately attacked the Japanese in Fengati and Lukuochoao areas.

4829 409

On 27 July the U.S. Consulate at Shanghai issued a report on "Paul Yap and Fukien's Special Opium Suppression Commissioner now in Hankow awaiting trial."

2332 Ching

On 28 July the Japanese attacked Nanyuan, by land and air in great force.

3975 486-A

A telegram from the German Foreign Ministry to the German Embassy at Tokyo on 28 July complained that Japan's aggression in China (Marco Polo Incident) is contrary to Anti-Comintern Pact and is forcing China into the arms of Russia. Japan's attitude to China does not facilitate position in case of war



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with Russia, since Japan would then have a two-front war. Japan is attempting to excuse the China affair as a fight against Communism. The Japanese propaganda in Germany that China War is anti-communist and forcing Germany's sympathy is unwelcome. Germany will cease future arms shipments to China in order to maintain neutrality but will not antagonize Nanking by withdrawing military advisors, since it considers Russians would replace them. Japan has been offered German armament help, but has not so far taken up the opportunity.

- 2373 Ching            On 29 July the Tung Chow incident occurred.
- 2332 Ching            After attacks by the Chinese in Tientsin on 29 and 30 July, they were finally forced to retreat along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and prepare for a long-term resistance against the enemy.
- 8291 Liebert           The Diet passed the Imperial Fuel Development Company Law in August, which established the Imperial Fuel Enterprise Company for the purpose of developing and financing the artificial petroleum industry.
- 8488 Liebert           The Foreign Trade Adjustment Law was passed in August, precipitated by the "China Incident". This law empowered the Government to prohibit or restrict imports of certain commodities after consultation with the Foreign Trade Council for the purpose of adjusting the balance of payments with any particular country and ensuring the supply of important commodities.
- 5018 438              On 3 August the Agreement of the Creation of the Manchurian Development Company was signed.
- 8513 Liebert           On 10 August the Gold Reserve Revaluation Law was passed suspending the obligation of the Bank of Japan to convert Bank Notes into gold coins. Also concentrated gold reserves of Banks of Chosen and Taiwan with the Bank of Japan and re-valued



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total gold stock from 472 million yen to 1219 million yen. The Gold Production Law was also passed on this date and its purpose was the stimulation of gold mining and the production of gold. Government was empowered to order improvements and expansions of mines and mechanisms for handling of gold, to control prices, to restrict consumption, and grant subsidies.

9435 950

Grew stated in a memorandum of 10 August that he had again asked HIROTA if there was some way in which he could help in the present situation. He suggested a meeting of Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries to conduct negotiations and offered to help if difficulties arose therein.

8322 Liebert

On 12 August the Iron Manufacturing Industry Law was passed to develop iron manufacturing industries in Japan and strengthen national defense. This law provided that persons wishing to inaugurate iron manufacturing enterprises or suspend or alter facilities must first obtain permission from the government.

9437 951

In a communication from the Japanese Embassy in Washington to Secretary Hull on 13 August, it is stated that Japan concurred with the principle contained in Hull's statement on 16 July and it was Japan's belief that the object of these principles can be obtained in the Far East only by full recognition and practical consideration of the actual circumstances of that region.

8489 Liebert

On 13 August the law of the Foreign Trade Associations was passed, establishing import and export associations for handling of foreign trade. By indirect means this law formed all foreign traders into organizations which carried out policies of the government through the operation of Government imposed restrictions, in as much as the associations were charged with implementing the Government's policy.



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- 3305 57            On 13 August an attack was opened on Shanghai, four days after the initial incident.
- On 15 August MATSUI was appointed General, Commander-in-Chief, Shanghai Expeditionary Force.
- 9438 952           In a press release of the Department of State at Washington 23 August, it is stated that the United States is concerned in problems of the Pacific Area not merely for the protection of its nationals and interests, but also since the conditions there are intimately connected with the general principles of policy announced on 16 July. The United States urges settlement of differences by negotiations.
- 3538 265           On 26 August two Japanese planes machine-gunned and bombed a car carrying the British Ambassador to China.
- On 26 August HATA became Director General of Military Education, one of the "big three" of the War Ministry.
- 9568 988           In an aide memoire from the American Embassy to HIROTA of 1 September attention is called to the fact that despite American request of 23 August to the Japanese not to bomb Nanking and thus endanger the lives of foreign nationals there, the Japanese had on the night of 26 August bombed the city and endangered U.S. lives and property. A request was made that instructions be issued to the military forces to discontinue these attacks.
- 8488 Liebert        A law for the Temporary Control of Imports and Exports was passed in September, which set up licensing system to ensure that import transactions were directed towards the securing of necessary war-use commodities. Also gave wide powers of distribution and consumption over these commodities and articles made from them.



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- 8473 Liebert      On 1 September the Korea Forestry Development Company was formed for the purpose of developing lumber industries in Korea.
- On 2 September SATO, Lt. Colonel, was appointed Section Staff Member in Military Affairs Bureau (War Ministry) and (26 November) Secretary of Planning Board.
- 3308 58      In a speech made in the Diet on 5 September HIROTA excused Japan's action in the incident at Shanghai, condemning China, and stating that the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shanghai was merely to protect nationals and a matter of duty.
- 8553 Liebert      A Temporary Fund Adjustment Law was passed on 10 September with the purpose of adjusting the use of funds within the country with a view to equi-balancing the demand and supply of commodities and funds.
- 9456 955      In a message from Grew to HIROTA on 17 September he complains of the attack by Japanese planes on an American missionary hospital in Waichow. He urged that Japan take steps to avert any further attacks.
- 8324 Liebert      The Iron Manufacturing Industries Law Enforcement Ordinance of 20 September provided for special rates of subsidies for (1) steel ingot and steel billet for forging; (2) wire and rod, including tubing plates; (3) steel plates; (4) tube and pipe. In return the government was empowered to direct iron manufacture on matters of sale, prices, terms of sale, expansion and improvement of facilities, etc.
- 9459 956      On 22 September Grew in a message to HIROTA stated that the United States objected to the jeopardizing of lives of United States nationals and the suggestion that its officials and nationals in Nanking should withdraw from that area. In view of the fact that Nanking is the seat of the Chinese government, the United States strongly objects to the creation of a situation, as a result of which the American Embassy and other



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agencies have either to abandon their establishments or be exposed to grave danger.

9460 957

A memorandum 25 September relating to a conversation between Hamilton, Chief of the Division of Foreign Affairs, and Suma, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, objected to the killing of 2000 non-combatants in the recent bombing of Canton. He stated this creates a most deplorable impression in the United States.

9461 958

A resolution of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on 27 September condemned the aerial bombardment of open towns in China by Japanese planes and declared there was no excuse for such action.

9462 959

A press release of the Department of State on 28 September endorsed the resolution of the League of Nations of 27 September.

9440 953

In a communication from Hull to Harrison, Minister in Switzerland, on 28 September, he set forth the American attitude in connection with the Minister's contributions towards enabling the associates of Geneva to reach decisions of beneficial practical effect on common objectives to the United States and the League.

6845 618-A

In October France made the decision to suspend all passage of shipments of supplies to China via French Indo-China as given in Business Report of South Seas in 1940.

8531 Liebert

On 1 October the Japan Transportation Company was formed for the purpose of developing transportation facilities in Japan.

9470 961

An address by President Roosevelt at Chicago on 5 October expressed grave concern at the position in the world and condemned the killing of civilians and the murder with bombs from the air, which is being resorted to at the present time.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
9474	962	The first report adopted by the League of Nations Assembly dated 6 October accused Japan of invading China and carrying out bombardment over wide areas. Japan's claim of promoting friendly cooperation between the two countries as her policy can not be justified on the basis of existing legal instruments, and is a contravention of Japan's obligations under the 9-Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
9475	963	A press release of the Department of State on 6 October stated that Japan's actions in China are contrary to the provisions of the 9-Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the United States is in general accord with the League of Nations.
6817	617-A	On 6 October a resolution was passed by the League of Nations stating that the League expresses its moral support for China and recommends members refrain from any actions which might effect a weakening of China's power of resistance, and should, as far as they can, individually extend aid to China.  On 15 October ARAKI and MATSUOKA were appointed Cabinet Advisers.
9444	954-A	An announcement by HIROTA on 20 October stated that the Belgian Ambassador had called him and invited the attendance of Japan at the convention of the signatory states of the 9-Power Treaty to be held in Brussels on 30 October.  On 22 October KIDO became Education Minister.
2960	239	On 22 October a Cabinet decision was made to establish a powerful national political company to establish and develop heavy industry in Manchukuo.
4732	384	Official report dated 27 October from the Office of the U.S. Treasury Attache Shanghai concerned "Manchukuo Opium Monopoly Administration, Organization and Opium Conditions in Manchukuo



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in 1937." The report states that despite much talked of anti-narcotic purge in Manchukuo, there are not many changes in the organization of the Opium Monopoly Administration except the obvious enlargement of its activities and increase of its income during 1937.

9446 954-B

In a reply from HIROTA dated 27 October it was stated that in view of the League of Nations' report of 6 October, which declared that by the military operations in China Japan had violated the 9-Power Treaty, Japan believes that there can not be a frank and full discussion and for this reason declines the invitation.

On 27 October TCGO was appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Germany.

MATSUI was appointed Commander-in-Chief, Middle China Expeditionary Force on 30 October.

From 3-24 November a Brussels Conference was held.

5983 486-B

On 5 November peace terms were proposed by Japan through German mediation to Nanking Government for settlement of the China Incident.

6034 492

On 6 November a Privy Council Meeting attended by HIRANUMA, HIROTA, ARAKI and KAYA regarding "conclusion of the protocol between Japan, Italy and Germany." Italy was admitted into the Japan-German Pact by signing of separate treaty between Japan, Germany and Italy, thus forming protocol.

3377 Tada

On 12 November Shanghai was captured by Japanese forces.

2998 242

On 13 November a telegram was sent from the Commander of the Kwantung Army to the Vice Minister of War UMEZU and Vice Chief of General Staff concerning the suggestion that Manchukuo participate in the Anti-Comintern Pact.

On 1 December SHIMADA became Commander-in-Chief, Second Fleet.



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- 7560 719 Excerpt from Manchurian Confidential Files 1938 relating to the Plan of Stationing Meteorological Service System in Ohahau Sunyuan drawn up in December 1937 in order to establish a general and aeronautical meteorological service system in Inner Great Wall region in preparation for USSR war.
- 5956 483-A Excerpt from Tokyo Gazette of December, in which Japan proclaims to the world that the Japanese-German agreement was not directed toward any particular country.
- 5117 452-A The "6th Report on Progress in Manchuria to 1939 on Reorganization of Japanese Jurisdiction" shows that the relinquishment of extra territoriality over the southern Manchurian Railway Zone effected by Imperial Ordinance of 1 December 1937 caused many changes in the administration of Manchukuo to be brought about.
- 9419 944 In a message from Grew to HIROTA on 1 December he referred to reports that on 1 November a treaty was signed by Japan ending Japan's extra-territorial rights in Manchuria, and because of this a manifesto was being issued regarding the rights of foreigners other than Japanese in Manchuria. The United States registers emphatic objection to any attempt by Manchuria to exercise such jurisdiction and makes full reservation with respect to United States treaty rights.
- 5983 486-B On 2 December a third communication was sent to the Chinese from the Japanese reiterating their peace offer of 5 November and stating terms still the same despite their military successes.
- 5303 463 On 5 December the Shanghai Tatao Municipal Government was organized in Shanghai as the first step towards creating a new regime in Central China.
- 5906 On 11 December Italy resigned from the League.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
2533	Wilson	The Japanese attacked Nanking. all resistance having ceased, on the night of 12 December.
3517	263	On 12 December the USS Panay, an American ship operating in the Yangtze River protecting nationals and maintaining communications between Nanking and Hankow, was sunk by the Japanese. Survivors were picked up by H.M.S. "Ladybird," which was subsequently also sunk by an artillery unit commande by HASHIMOTO.
456	258	On 13 December the Japanese entered the city of Nanking and placed guards on all government and party buildings.
2636	Bates	On 14 December the shooting and killing of Chinese in Nanking with marks on hands or heads which might signify their having been in the Army was started.
2610	Chen	Also on 14 December the inauguration of the so-called provisional government of the Republic of China at Peiping by Mr. Wang Kehmin was performed.
3853	Goette	A letter of 16 December from Smythe of Nanking Safety Zone cited situation prevalent in city and requested that steps be taken to effect the city's return to normal life.
4509	323	In a note delivered by Sir Robert Craigie to the Foreign Minister on 16 December, he objected to the attacks made by Japanese air and land forces on British warships and shipping at Wuhu and near Nanking on 12 December.
9451	954-C	On 18 December MATSUI issued a press release concerning the memorial day for dead killed in fighting for Nanking.
3509	262	19 December was, according to the testimony of Fitch, the "day of complete anarchy" in Nanking.
4462	Fitch	On 20 December the Manchukuo Imperial Ordinance No. 460 was promulgated with the purpose of expediting the development and establishment of heavy industries and control of those industries at the direction of the Manchurian Government.
8472	Lisbert	



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- 9477 964            A telegram from the Commander-in-Chief Yarnoll of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet to the Secretary of the Navy on 23 December stated that the opinion that the USS Panay was engaged in carrying out the policy of the United States of protecting American lives and property when it was sunk by Japanese aviators had been confirmed.
- 5984 486-B            On 27 December a new peace offer was sent to Chinese by Japan, altering conditions of 5 November offer for peace and making them more severe in view of changed conditions.
- 2577 Hsu            On 1 January 1938 the burning of the Russian Embassy in Nanking took place.
- 4603 329            On 1 January the provisional self-government of Nanking was set up and officially proclaimed, although not yet capable of proper government.
- 4854 415            A report of the U.S. Treasury Attache Shanghai of 2 January concerned a settlement which the Japanese were negotiating with the Chinese opium merchants, whereby the Japanese are paid 15,000 yen a month as license fees for the sale of opium.
- 5994 486-D            On 5 January a telegram was sent from Ambassador Dirksen to the German Foreign Office showing that other military aggression was threatened by Japan at this time. The Foreign Minister of Japan is demanding swift reply by China immediately because "new military operations are planned".
- 5990 486-D            A memo of German Foreign Minister von Neurath of 10 January regarding interview with TOGO shows that Germany by secret negotiations endeavored to lead Japan into altering the policy with respect to military aggression in China. TOGO, while not accepting Chiang's Government, could see the advantage for China of an early



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peace, but unless the Chinese succumb to Japanese demands, Japan will fight to the bitter end. TOCO stresses the German-Japanese economic development of China, non-recognition of Manchukuo excused by Germans.

5992 486-F

A telegram from the German Ambassador to the Foreign Minister of 10 January reported break of relations between Japan and China. HIROTA excused the decision as a precautionary measure in case of China's refusal to their demands. HIROTA stated that the military insisted upon an immediate answer.

On 11 January KIDO concurrently became Welfare Minister.

5302 463

An Imperial Conference was held on 11 January for the disposition of the China Incident.

5989 486-D

A telegram from the German Ambassador to the Foreign Office at Berlin on 11 January informed them of Japan's alterations to previous peace proposals for settlement of the China Incident, and embarrassment caused to Germany.

5995 486-D

A telegram from Ambassador Dirksen to the Reich Minister giving report that the Privy Council meeting of 11 January decided on a declaration of war, continuation of hostilities, denial of Nanking Government, and the substitution of Peking Provisional Government, in the event of a Chinese refusal of their terms.

7562 719-A

A telegram addressed to Vice War Minister UMEZU and Vice Chief of General Staff by the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army TOJO of 11 January stated that in order to establish anti-Soviet fortifications as scheduled for 1938 and 1939 more men would be needed and funds should be provided from Manchukuo budget.

5990 486-E

Cable from German Foreign Office to German Ambassador at Tokyo of 12 January answering cable of 11 January and stating that they had noticed Japan's deviations from HIROTA's statements. Japanese military appear to be taking a new stand



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against the Foreign Ministry. Germany does not wish to be exhibited as a tool of a Japanese trick.

- 7561 719-A Dispatch of 12 January sent from TOJO, Chief of Staff Kwantung Army, to UMEZU, Vice Minister of War, concerning the installation of meteorological observation organs in Mongolia, which from standpoint of China Incident and anti-Soviet strategy must be promptly completed.
- 5983 486-B A telegram was sent from Trautmann, German Ambassador to China, to the Foreign Minister in Germany on 13 January regarding the mediation given by Germany in the China-Japan conflict. China is unwilling to commit herself to Japan's peace demands without full knowledge, because of lack of information.
- 5985 486-C On 14 January, Dirksen cabled the Reich Minister telling him of HIROTA's anger at Chinese declaration on the attempted peace settlement, although he had pointed out to HIROTA that further communications to China had been most indefinite.
- On 16 January the Japanese issued a statement announcing they would no longer deal with Chinese National Government.
- 9506 972-A A statement of the Japanese Imperial Government on 16 January stated that China, even after the fall of Nanking still maintained her obstinate attitude; and Japan is looking forward to a China regime which can be counted upon with whom to cooperate to adjust relations and build a new China. Japan again reiterated her respect for Chinese sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- 5999 486-G On 17 January Dirksen cabled the Reich Minister criticizing the Japanese breaking off of negotiations with China and his anxiety expressed to HIROTA about estrangement of relations between England and Japan, bolshevization of China, and weakening of Japan towards Russia by tying up strength with China. HIROTA answers that aggravation of England was to be avoided, Chiang was anyhow under communistic influence and he was not counting on a long China war.
- 7871 770 A telegram from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army TOJO to the Vice Minister of War UMEZU dated 17 January



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
7871	770	showed that a secret air route was established between Japan and Germany.
8532	Liebert	The Imperial Fuel Enterprise Company was formed on 19 January for purpose of developing artificial petroleum.
9516	972-F	On 22 January Konoye stated in a speech to the Imperial Diet that Japan's aim was to unite Japan, Manchukuo, and China and thus contribute to world peace. He outlined policies of increasing productive power and economical and financial measures.
9522	972-G	On 22 January HIROTA made an address to the Diet, in which he stated Japanese attitude to the China Affair has been clarified in public statements. He then went on to justify Japanese actions in China, blaming the Chiang Regime for their pro-communist and anti-Japanese sympathies.
7838	762	On 24 January Ueda, Commanding General, Kwantung Army, submitted his opinion concerning the establishment of New China from the standpoint of the Kwantung Army. Excerpt relates to ultimate organization of central government in North China, encouraging contribution of natives to preparation for war with USSR.
7563	719-A	Draft of inquiry to Vice Chief of Staff from Vice War Minister UMEZU, dated 25 January, relating to extension of the term of military service for enlisted men of 1935 belonging to the units in Manchuria.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
6002	486	Report of Ambassador Dirksen on 26 January showed that shortly after the Cabinet meeting of 16 January, Germany reoriented her policy toward Japan. This included blaming China for cessation of negotiations, anticipating Japanese victory and Chinese turning more towards Russian communism, revision in policy of armament shipments to China which are antagonizing Japan, withdrawal of German military advisers from China since they now no longer have the confidence of the Chinese and are merely causing Japanese distrust, clarification on war shipments to China, recognition of Manchukuo, and transfer of dealings, etc., to North China Regime and Peiping Government.
5311 5315	463	The programme for the direction of Central China Administration was decided on 27 January and provided for the establishment of a highly pro-Japanese regime; annihilation of the Chiang regime and abolition of Communist and Nationalist Parties. The name will be the Central China Provisional Government and it will be established first at Shanghai and later at Nanking.
7564	719-A	On 27 January, Chief of the General Staff Tada replied to Vice War Minister UMEZU sanctioning the extension of service of enlisted men of 1935 who enlist in March attached to units under command of Kwantung Army (in reply to request 11 January).



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
6016	486-I	A report of 28 January from Von Neurath showed that Japan was determined to conduct a long China war and that Japan made economic overtures to Germany regarding trade in China. A memo from Weizsacker of the same date concerned a talk with Ambassador TOGO about cooperation with Japan by Germany in the new China which is to be constructed.
7564	719-A	On 29 January, UMEZU Vice Minister of War informed TOJO C/S Kwantung Army, that his request for extension of military service of enlisted men of 1935 had been approved by Tada, Chief of General Staff on 27 January.
9464	960	On 31 January, a press release was issued by the Department of State stating that the American Embassy in Tokyo had made representation to the Japanese Government concerning the slapping of a Mr. Allison of the American Embassy in Nanking by a Japanese soldier.
9507	972-B	In a statement of 31 January, the Japanese Government admitted the slapping of Mr. Allison, an officer in the American Embassy in China.
9493	968	In a communication from Grew to Foreign Minister HIROTA of 31 January, he complained of the revision of customs rates by the Peiping Provisional Government, and charges that the legal Chinese Government is the only one authorized to do this. In view of the fact that Japan is responsible for the creation



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		of this regime, the United States is addressing her representation to that country.
4832	411	The report of the Treasury Attache at Shanghai of 2 February, tells of the Japanese occupation of Shangchuahshan and Hsiachuanshan followed sharply by smuggling of cheap opium and the carrying on of this narcotisation policy simultaneously with military campaign.
9497	969	On 4 February, Grew notified HIROTA that numerous complaints had been received concerning the total disregard for American property in China.
2644	Bates	On 6 or 7 February, the situation in Nanking improved and wholesale atrocities died down.
4588	328	On 6 February, the American Embassy relayed information to the Secretary of State concerning an unofficial speech by General Amaya at the Japanese Embassy on the local situation in Nanking, and reports being sent abroad by foreign Governments.  On 14 February HATA, General, was appointed Commander-in-Chief Central China Expeditionary Force.
3445	256	On 17 February, accused HATA became Commander-in-Chief of all Expeditionary Armies in China.
6016		On 20 February, Chancellor Hitler recognised Manchukuo and expressed preference for a Japanese victory.



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4757      388

Under Order 33 of 24 February, in Dr. Hoo Chi-tsai's statement at the League of Nations, the Peiping Government took a hand in the narcotic situation and rescinded Chinese central government's provisional anti-opium and anti-narcotic laws and regulations and released detained offenders.

8274 Liebert

In March, the first step was taken towards organising the power industry on a completely totalitarian basis with the promulgation of the Electric Power Control Law.

8380 Liebert

The Aircraft Manufacturing Law was promulgated in March, which provided for the licensing of manufacturers of aircraft, aircraft parts and accessories by the Japanese Government. Subsidies were granted in the form of exemptions from income and business profit taxes, local Government taxes, import tax on tools, machinery, and material necessary for development of plants, as well as encouragement money for the manufacture of new types of aircraft.

8436 Liebert

In March, the Yen bloc was enlarged when Japan, her colonies, Manchukuo and the dominated parts of China accepted the money notes issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of China. Under the regulations then effected Manchukuo and China utilised the Yen balances supplied by Japanese banks practically as their exclusive currency reserves.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
		On 5 March MATSUI retired from the Army.
8293	Liebert	On 7 March, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Ordinance No. 8 provided a rationing system for the use of petroleum, curtailing motorcar gasoline by 40% and taxis etc., by 30%.
8444	Liebert	The Japanese sponsored Federal Reserve Bank of China, incorporated on 11 February, 1938, actually commenced business on 10 March, with the main purpose of stabilising currency and control of money market and foreign exchange; and for such purpose it was authorised by the Government to manufacture and issue currency.
4861	382	On 14 March, an agreement was concluded on Iranian opium purchases between the Mitsubishi Trading Company and the Mitsui Bussan Taisha through the Foreign Ministry.  On 15 March HATA returned to Tokyo as military councillor.
9490	967	In an address by Hull on 17 March, he referred to America's determination to protect the rights of her nationals and their property in China.
9503	971	On 26 March, Grew protested to HIROTA concerning the continued occupation by the Japanese of certain United States properties in Shanghai. He cited loot and destruction by fire as two of the maltreatments of property.
5378	436	On 28 March the Japanese-sponsored Restoration Government of the Republic of China was formally established.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
8297 8325 8345	Liebert	On 29 March an act to promote the production of minerals was passed in order to promote production of coal. Under this law the Government could order all owners of mining rights to commence mining operations or sell their mining rights to those who would do so. The act provided that all operators of mines were to be licensed and all owners of mines and mining rights had to submit for approval by the Government a plan for the development of their mines and rights.
4751	386	On 2 April, the U.S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai reported on the opium situation in North China and Manchukuo.
9499	970	In an aide memoire from the American Minister in Japan to HIROTA on 4 April, he complains of the continued imposition of restrictions to prevent the return of United States nationals to Nanking, and points out that three months have now elapsed since Nanking was occupied.
6634	599	On 5 April, Hitler and Ribbentrop informed the Emperor that Ott had been appointed Ambassador to Japan.
5276	461	On 8 April, the China Iron Mine Company, was formed with the purpose of developing the natural mineral resources of North China.
6097	502	On 26 April, Ribbentrop cabled the German Ambassador in Tokyo, giving his account of negotiations for military alliance. Discusses provisions of the Pact and Japan's desire not



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		openly to oppose the democracies (U. S. and U.K.) at this time.
8348	Liebert	On 28 April, the Light Metal Manufacturing Law was enforced whose aim was the establishment of the manufacturing business of light metals with the object of contributing towards the adjustment of national defence. Light metals within the meaning of the law were aluminium and magnesium.
8474	Liebert	The North China Development Company was formed pursuant to Law 81, 30 April, for the purpose of promoting the economic development of North China and for controlling and coordinating the economics of North China.
5251	459-A	Extract from Tokyo Gazette of August, giving laws Nos. 81 and 82 of 30 April, concerning the North China Development Company, Ltd., and Central China Promotion Company, Ltd.
8395	Liebert	The National General Mobilisation Law of May was the basic legislation for the complete mobilisation of all facilities for war economy not otherwise provided.
7566	720-A	A secret telegram dated 11 May from the C/S of the Kwantung Army Headquarters to the Chief of Military Affairs Bureau, Nakamura of War Ministry shows that the command of the Kwantung Army attributed an important role to the South Manchurian Railroad Company in preparing operations against USSR.



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2999	242	In a telegram of 14 May from Tada Vice Chief of the General Staff to the General Staff of the Kwantung Army, it was stated that a treaty of amity between Manchukuo and Germany had been signed and diplomatic relations established and that it was desired to have Manchukuo enter the Anti-Comintern Pact.
9608	997	Grew telegraphed Hull on 18 May informing him that HIROTA had conferred with him on the impressions prevalent in some countries, that Japan has territorial designs on the South Seas. Since the occupation of Hainan and Spratley Island this apprehension had been aroused and if the United States would desire it, some steps could be taken to dispel this by entering into conversations with the United States.
8789	862-A	Excerpt from Japan Advertiser of 19 May relative to the scope of General National Mobilisation Law taking in every private industry (toys and raw silk may be included) explains that Japan has to have national defence policy since she is surrounded by potential enemies - USSR, China and the United States and British fleets; this defense will be executed through the above law, by mobilising her national power, etc. Spiritual and moral mobilisation is also essential to success.
8790	863-A	On 20 May the Japan Advertiser published an article entitled "Army Explains War Bill".



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996                    On 22 May Dooman cabled the Secretary of State relating that missions at Tangho and Tungpeh and hospital property at Kingmen, Hupoh had been bombed.

2997    242            On 24 May, the Vice Minister of War UMEZU cabled the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, TOJO, stating that Japan approves of Manchukuo's participation in the Anti-Comintern Pact, but suggests Manchukuo herself request the right to enter and Japan assist her.

                      On 26 May, ARAKI became Education Minister; KIDO remained Welfare Minister, HIROTA and KAYA resigned.

9537    974            On 30 May, the American Embassy in Japan informed Japanese Foreign Minister Ugaki that American missionary property at Nantungchow had been bombed by Japanese planes.

                      On 30 May TOJO became Vice War Minister, Chairman Army Munitions Council and Member of numerous Cabinet Committees and of Naval Council. UMEZU became Commander-in-Chief of First Army.

11,895 1326-A        On 30 May a letter was sent from Kotani of the Europe-Asia Bureau to Mr. Kaneko submitting a plan for the establishment of a Japanese newspaper in the Malay language in the Notherlands East Indies.

9538    975            The American Embassy informed Foreign Minister Ugaki who had recently replaced HIROTA, on 31 May that the American Presbyterian Chapel at Haichow had been bombed on 24 and 28 May, as well as other chapels and



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schools at Shaiho.

On 3 June ITAGAKI became War Minister and President of Manchurian Affairs Board.

9540 976

A message from the American Embassy to the Foreign Minister Ugaki on 10 June stated that American residences in the Soochow Hospital had been occupied by Japanese troops.

8605 Liebert

On 11 June, a moral embargo was placed by the United States on aircraft, armaments, engine parts, aerial bombs and torpedoes.

On 18 June DOHIHARA became attached to General Staff Headquarters.

3675 273

A message of 19 June concerning special investigations of Inner Mongolia was sent from Ishimoto (Chief of Staff, Japanese Army in Mongolia) to TOJO, Vice Minister of War. The document deals with the investigation of important districts on the Mongolian border, natural resources of the country, etc.

8491 856  
857

The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Kazami, notified ITAGAKI, the War Minister, on 23 June, that the problem of acquisition of foreign exchange for acquisition of essential materials was very serious. He advocated enforcement of urgent measures vital to general mobilisation.

9554 980

On 28 June Grew protested to Ugaki concerning the attack by Japanese planes on an American Southern Baptist Mission at Pingtu, Shangtung.

1020 138

Extract from pages 516-517 in the Existing Law and Ordinance of the Education Ministry entitled "for the cultivation and enlighten-



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ment of students and pupils through the faculty members of the schools concerned in view of the present situation", dated 29 June (ARAKI Minister) increased the efforts by both teachers and students for greater development of study and culture and domestic training for women.

6585 591

Pro Memoria (Berlin) of 29 June, regarding the promotion of close economic co-operation between Japan and Germany in China. German foreign trade in China should be on the same footing with the Japanese, same custom treatments and German interests to be

6588 592

awarded most favourable treatment. On the same day Ribbentrop in a memorandum gave an explanation of his discussion with TOGO by the Pro Memoria on the subject of economic co-operation in China. Japan, TOGO said, would grant Germany first priority on her interests, but would not commit herself in definite treaty form. Ribbentrop mentioned probable withdrawal of German military advisers from Hankow on 5 July, but stated that the publicity given in Japanese press to Germany's recognition of Peking Government could be withheld. On 1 July, KAYA became Advisor to Finance Ministry.

1774 Tereshkin

On 3 July, a patrol on the Zaozenaya Hill saw Japanese approaching the hill. Subsequent investigation found that villagers had been evacuated in the vicinity on 6 July and



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strengthening and reinforcement of Japanese troops in this area continued steadily throughout the month.

6591 593

Memorandum of Wichl of 6 July concerning conversation with TOGO on the subject of trade in China. TOGO persists that the Japanese Government cannot agree to give Germany equal treatment with Japan on the subject of taxes, etc., while Germany maintains Germany should be granted concessions above other powers.

7334 671

A newspaper report from the Japan Advertiser 11 July relates to a speech by ARAKI in which he stated "Japan's determination to fight to a finish with China and the Soviet Union is sufficient to carry it on for more than a decade".

On 15 July SATO appointed Colonel, Army Spokesman, War Ministry.

7807 753

Extract from a report of the Frontier Corps Dep. dated 15 July, states that Japanese gendarmes violated the border and penetrated deep into Russian territory, whereupon Russians opened fire and one gendarme was killed.

7807 753

Extract from report of the Frontier Corps Dep. of 16 July states that Japanese demonstratively captured the border hill 406.1 (Mt. Shirumi) on Thursday.

On 20 July, MATSUI became Cabinet Adviser.

7759 754

Gist of talk between Litvinov and SHIGEMITSU on 20 July, concerned the occupation by the Russians of the Chang-Ghu-Feng District west



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of Lake Chang Ghi and fortification of same which they maintain is in agreement with border set up by Khunchum Agreement. Japan requested USSR to evacuate area, Russia refused, SHI-CERMITSU tried threats of force and still they failed.

7814 757

Extract from battle actions of the Red Army General Staff gives information that several violations of frontier were made by Japanese forces on 22 July.

6604 595

Account to Wiehl dated 24 July, of the situation concerning German economic interests in Japanese occupied China; it shows that once Japan acquired military control of the areas in China, she subjugated the Chinese economy in those areas.

7755 753

Extract from report of Frontier Corps Dep. of 25 July states that Japanese troops on Manchurian territory fired at Russians, who did not return fire.

7807 753

Extract from report of Frontier Corps Dep. of 26 July states that a Japanese detachment captured border hill of Mt. Ghartova while the Russians were handing to the Japanese two Japanese trespassers.

6597 594

Memorandum by Wiehl dated 28 July relates to trade in China. Continuation of discussion on German demands in Pro Memoria on the lines of freer trade concessions for Germany in North China.



- 7770 Tereshkin Subsequent to preparations commenced on 3 July, on 29 July, the Japanese attacked the Russian troops in the Zaozenaya Hill area.
- 5269 461-A North China Telegraph and Telephone Company, Ltd., was established on 30 July, capitalised at 35 million yen, made up of investments by Provisional Government of China amounting to 10 million yen. Remaining 25 million by the North China Development Company.
- 5300 463 On 30 July, the Japanese-sponsored regime combined with the Provisional Government of Peiping following the adherence of Committee of Maintaining Peace in Peking District, Committee of Maintenance of Peace in Tientsin, etc.
- 8289 Liebert Under the regulations for enforcing the Oil Resources Exploitation Law (Commerce and Industry Ordinance No. 722) of 30 July, it was necessary for the owners of oil rights to make reports to the Government concerning the progress of oil exploitation.
- 7777 Tereshkin Japanese troops kept on firing throughout 30 July, but Russian troops did not return the fire.
- 7777 Tereshkin Japanese troops again violated the border on 31 July and tried to encircle Zaozenaya Hill and capture Russian guards stationed there. USSR troops returned fire.
- 7815 757 Extract from Journal of Battle Actions of the Red Army General Staff states that 5000 Japanese troops were observed at Dunnin on 1 August.



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7782	Tereshkin	Japanese engaged Russian troops with artillery as well as infantry on 1 and 2 August.
7816	757	Extract from the Journal of Battle Action of the Red Army General Staff states that the movement of 40 tanks was observed on 30 August from "Verhnya Pad Sarnaya" in the direction of Suifunskia Hill.
7813	756	Affidavit of Batarshin states Russians launched an offensive against invading Japanese troops on 6 August.
3684	273	On 7 August the bombing of airfield at Nanchang took place.
7817	758	Record of talk between Litvinov and SHIGEMITSU of 7 August states that Litvinov informed SHIGEMITSU that the Japanese were continuing their attacks and that the USSR would cease hostilities if Japanese would cease attacks. Otherwise Russians would be forced to retaliate and even bring air strength to bear.
3684	273	On 9 August the bombing of Chian airfield by the Japanese took place.
3685	273	On 10 August it was decided to terminate hostilities between Japan and Soviet Russia on 11 August.
3684	273	On 11 August, the bombing of Wu-Hang San Chen by the Japanese took place.
3685	273	On 11 August hostilities between USSR and Japan ceased.
7813	756	Affidavit of Batarshin stated that by 12 August all Japanese had been driven from Russian territory and stopped on former



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state frontier.

9555 981

On 16 August, Grew made an emphatic representation to Foreign Minister Ugaki, concerning Japanese attacks on American property at Wuchang.

3612 270

Gist of a talk of 25 August and 29 August by SATO, Chief of the Press Section of the War Ministry regarding policy in dealing with China Incident.

9556 982

On 26 August a press release of the State Department stated that the United States had protested concerning the unwarranted attack on 24 August near Macao by Japanese planes upon a commercial plane of the China National Aviation Corporation, resulting in the danger of the life of the American pilot.

7824 759

Record of talk between Litvinov and SHIGEMITSU on 31 August concerned SHIGEMITSU's admission that the Japanese government's demands had no grounds and accepted the Soviet proposal of the redemarcation of the frontier based on the Khunchun agreement.

8473 Liebert

The Japan Gold Production Enterprise Company was formed pursuant to the 16 September Law for the purpose of developing the production of gold in the dominated areas as well as Japan proper. One half of the original capital was supplied by the government.

9511 972-C

60

In a communication from Foreign Minister Ugaki to Secretary General Avonal of the

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League on 22 September, he acknowledged the

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invitation by the League for Japan, but de-



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clined the invitation.

On 22 September SHIRATORI became Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Italy and SHIGEMITSU to Great Britain.

9573 989

On 3 October Grew informed Konoye, who had temporarily taken over the Foreign Ministry, that despite numerous assurances regarding the respecting of American interests in China, and assurances that the principle of the "open door" would be maintained, violations of these assurances have continued.

9531 973

On 3 October Grew told Konoye that despite assurances, the open door principle in China and the respecting of American rights was being ignored. He demanded prompt action in carrying out the guarantee that had been made. Konoye states Japan's attitude regarding China was unchanged and that he would study commercial and trade problems and comply with Grew's request.

5207 457

Letter from American Ambassador in Japan to Japanese Prime Minister dated 6 October complained of Japan's monopoly of trade in Manchuria and the forcing of U. S. enterprises to withdraw.

On 8 October OSHIMA, Lt. General was appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Germany.

9512 972-D

On 12 October the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman stated that the Japanese operations in China were merely undertaken to destroy



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important points of hostile machinations against Japan and reiterated her regard for rights of third powers.

On 15 October TOGO was appointed Ambassador to USSR.

6802 616-A

On 26 October Japan objected to the shipment of Chinese war supplies through French Indo-China. France denied shipments and refused to adopt measures demanded.

3377 Tada

On 27 October Fankow fell.

4861 382

On 30 October an agreement was established for the Iranian Opium Purchasing Association to be formed between Mitsubishi Trading Company and Bussan Taisha.

9557 983

On 31 October Grew informed Arita, who had become Foreign Minister, of the bombing of a mission at Tungpeh, Honan, resulting in the death of an American child and the wounding of two U. S. nationals.

On 2 November HIROTA, NAGANO, OSHIMA, SHIMADA, TOGO and UMEZU were rewarded for services in conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact.

3641 271

Minutes of the Privy Council Meeting attended by HIRANUMA, ARAKI, KIDO and ITAGAKI of 2 November concerned the termination of cooperative relations between the Japanese Empire and the League of Nations. It was pointed out that Japan in March 1933 had notified the League of its withdrawal but it had not been recognized for two years. Mean-

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while Japan, although not a member, had adhered to the principles of the League. Now, in view of the recent appeals by China and the attitude of the League towards Japan, the Privy Council decided unanimously to pass the resolution withdrawing from the remaining Committees of the League.

11695 1291

On 3 November, an official declaration of the Japanese Government was issued which stated that Japan had practically achieved her end in China with the national government reduced to a local regime, and the main territory conquered, but she would fight on until it is completely destroyed. Japan's aim is a new order in East Asia and that other powers should realize Japan's intentions and change their attitude to suit the situation.

5253 460-A

On 3 November Prince Konoye gave a speech following the capture of Canton, Hankow and so-called "Middle Plain of China", in which he stated that Chiang Kai Shek's regime was now but a local regime. He stated Japan at home was silently preparing for protracted hostilities and speeding of war production.

9558 984

In a communication from Grew to Foreign Minister Arita of November, the exclusion of American shipping from the lower reaches of the Yangtze River is noted, while Japanese vessels are carrying merchandise between Shanghai and Nanking. This not only violates American rights, but is contrary to repeated



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Japanese assurances that she would support the "open door" principle in China.

8475    Liebert

The Central China Development Company was formed pursuant to Law of 10 November to accomplish the same purposes as the North China Development Company by operating within the Central China Area.

5222    457

Letter dated 18 November from Japanese Foreign Minister Arita to American Ambassador to Japan in answer to letter of 6 October, excuses Japanese economic action in Manchuria on ground of values of new and old currency.

9576    989

On 18 November the Japanese informed Grew, in reference to his discussion with Konoye on 3 October that the United States must realize that difficulties may occur in carrying out Japan's intentions towards U. S. rights and interests, in view of the military situation, and she feels that at the moment urgent problems in East Asia cannot be solved by gauging the present situation by ideas or principles in their original form as applied prior to the incident.

9515    972-E

On 18 November, the Japanese, in reply to the American protest of 6 October concerning rights and interests in China, stated in great length the fiscal policy adopted by Japan as an explanation as to why there should be interference with United States interests in China.

9565    987

A memorandum from Counsellor of Embassy



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in Japan, Dooman, of 19 November stated that Arita had said that there was feeling Japan had adopted a new policy of closing the open door of China. He stated this was not so, and full consideration would be given to foreign enterprises which did not interfere with Japan's objectives to provide a market secure from economic sanctions and acquire a safe source of raw materials.

9577 989

On 19 November Dooman told Arita that his reply represented a denial of American demands. Arita stated the application of the open door policy today to China alone was illogical and felt that the previous belief that prevailing conditions could be made to harmonize with the open door policy was no longer possible to expect.

9563 986

On 21 November Grew denied that the United States had ever tried to exploit China and stated that equal opportunity was the basic principle of the United States.

6573 589

37

A conference was held on 22 November considering the conclusion of cultural agreement with Germany. HIRANUMA, ARAKI, and ITAGAKI were present. Japan is in favor of similar agreements with other countries. Japanese comment that Germany would unify people of other nations by race, while banning some from her own country, opposes Japanese spirit of equality of all races without prejudice. Remark that this agreement may have some political influence.



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- 9590 990            On 24 November Grew, on behalf of the United States, protested to Arita on the recent measures at the Chinese Maritime Customs at Canton, wherewith Japanese permission had to be obtained for the transfer of customs funds owing or in banks since Japan had taken over the customs on 9 November.
- 6731 612            On 25 November a 5-Minister Conference, attended by ITAGAKI was held where decision for new Sino-Japanese relationship adjustment was discussed and agreed. Hainan Island to be captured by military action if necessary.
- 3580 269            Report of 29 November contained (a) material for private report to the Emperor by Ugaki when Foreign Minister and (b) report of Foreign Minister Arita to the Privy Council at meeting held on this day. Document deals with Japanese-British relations regarding China and Chiang Kai Shek's position.
- 1018 135            On 30 November the ordinance concerning the inspection of military training at young men's schools was amended (ARAKI, Education Minister).
- 9583 989            At a conference on 8 December between Grew and Arita, the latter handed him a note setting forth Japanese policy with regard to the "open door" principle and stated that it was intolerable that the setting up of economic relations between Japan, Manchukuo and China similar to those of the British Empire could not be recognized because these three were not a simple political unit.



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403    616-A

After obtaining approval for bombing of Yunnan Railway from the Minister, Ishizawa replied to Lt. Comdr. Kami on 9 December that the Foreign Ministry, had no objection to the bombing of Yunnan railway so far as the Army and Navy required it. Previous investigations had brought the assumption that the bombing, because of its so-called justification, could not cause too much alarm in France, Britain and the United States.

On 10 December TOJO was appointed Director-General of Military Aviation.

4866    418

Report of the Treasury Attache at Shanghai of 10 December relates that the sale of Persian opium in Shanghai is sponsored by Japanese Special Service Organ and the Chinese Puppet Regimes.

On 12 December ITAGAKI became concurrently Vice President of the China Affairs Board and SUZUKI became Director of its Political Department (16th Decr.)

4709    381

Excerpt from the document "Business Report of 1938" which states that on 12 December suggestion was submitted to Cabinet that the quantities of raw opium should be shipped or transferred to the Gov. Gen. of Formosa (MINAMI), Kwantung leased territory and the Gov. of Manchukuo and the acreage of poppy-growing necessary to produce the required quantities of opium should be decided upon after consultation with the authorities concerned.



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4901 381 .            On 12 December the plan was approved whereby stock of hydrochloric cocaine manufactured by Formosan Pharmaceutical Company in excess of requirements could be shipped to Japan proper and other countries, used in Formosa and supplied to Manchukuo, and China Board of Managers of Opium Committee approved this plan.

5183 455            Ordinance No. 758, regulations governing the organization of the China Affairs Board, was promulgated 16 December.

          458

9578 989            Grew, in an oral statement to Arita on 21 December stated that America had never sought to exploit China and her fundamental foreign policy was one of equal opportunity. He also again requested the cessation of bombing and interference with American property.

9527 972-H           A statement by Premier Konoye on 22 December stated Japan's resolve to exterminate the Kuomintang Government and establish a new order in the Far East. He visualized the unification of Japan, China and Manchukuo as a common defense against communism and China's casting off of all anti-Japanese views and resentment for Manchukuo. Desire for economic monopoly was denied and Japan's true object said to be the extension to Japan facilities for developing China's natural resources, especially in North China and Inner Mongolia.

          268

          458

4709 381            Suggestion concerning the growth of opium acreage necessary for poppy cultivation in Manchukuo, etc., submitted to government on 12 December was passed by the Cabinet on 22 December.



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11900 1326-B

A letter of 24 December from the official report of the Netherlands Indies Government on Japanese subversive activities in the Netherlands refers again to the establishment of Japanese sponsored newspaper in Netherlands East Indies.

9587 989

On 26 December Grew was informed that it was regrettable that although Japan had made clear that she did not intend to close the China market, the American press showed that Japan's real intention was not understood.

4868 419

Report of U. S. Treasury Attache Shanghai on 27 December states that the institution of General Opium Suppression Bureau for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei and enforcement of uniform system of opium monopoly has been effected.

5233 457

A letter was written from U. S. Ambassador in Japan to Arita dated 30 December again stressing American position in China and Manchuria and answering letter of Arita dated 18 November.

9592 991

On 30 December Grew stated to Arita that the United States was again forced to conclude that by the monopolistic actions of the Japanese in China regarding exchange control, compulsory currency circulation, tariff revision, etc., they are assuming sovereignty rights and in so doing disregarding established rights and interests of other countries. He stated that the United States cannot consent to the abrogation of any of her rights or



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or obligations by arbitrary action of another country.

5268 461-A            Copy of Tokyo Gazette for January 1939 gave details of the program for Economic Development of China - Board of Planning Part II.

On 5 January HIRANUMA was appointed Prime Minister, President of China Affairs and Supreme War Councillor.

ITAGAKI and ARAKI retained former offices. KIDO became Home Minister.

6092 499-A            Excerpt from Ciano's diary of 7 January shows SHIRATORI's personal wish for Italy to join the alliance. SHIRATORI stated HIRANUMA was openly in favor of the alliance.

4870 420            The report of the U. S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai dated 12 January concerned the handing over of administration of opium trade to the Reformed Government to avoid international criticism of narcotization of Chinese. Also instituted propaganda measures to suppress their narcotization crimes.

4874 422            The report of the U. S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai of 14 January gave details of camouflaging Japan's narcotization policy by establishment of "charitable organizations" under the General Opium Suppression Bureau, with the function of carrying out an effective opium monopoly in China.

4778 382            On 26 January the provisional regulations of the Druggists' Trade Association Union of Ghinan City was issued and trade association established under temporary Chinese Government.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
8389	840	Outline of the plan for the expansion of productive power by the Board of Planning
	842	January 1939 was realized in accordance with its real object of everyone united, and the entire nation's strength backed by perfect cooperation. Government to promote industrial development, devise special measures in regard to the control and encouragement of enterprises, supplying of technicians and laborers, accommodation of funds, etc., approved by the Cabinet.
4745	385	A letter dated 29 January was sent from the American Consulate General at Mukden to the Secretary of State at Washington regarding the financial importance of the opium and narcotics traffic to the government of Manchukuo.
6026	489	On 31 January a conference was held between OSHIMA and Himmler discussing the disintegration of Russia by secret German-Japanese activities from the Ukraine to the Caucasus, to be effected in case of war. Despatch of 10 Russians by OSHIMA to kill Stalin. Propaganda pamphlets distributed by various means by the Japanese to the Russians.
6095	501	Excerpt from Ciano's diary of 6 February gave Japanese objections to draft of Tri-Partite Pact as merely anti-Russian and doubts as to concluding same. Decision to be made soon and signing expected in March.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
413		On 10 February the Japanese seized Hainan Island by "forcible landing of Japanese forces".
6733	613-A	According to an extract from the Tokyo Gazette of April 1940, the French Ambassador made representation on 10 February 1939 to the Japanese Government concerning the occupation of Hainan Island.
6733	613-A	Extract from Tokyo Gazette of April 1940 states that the British Ambassador on 14 February 1939 made representation to the Japanese re the occupation of Hainan. Japanese naval forces occupied Samah, Yulinkan and Ai-hsien in Hainan.
6733	613-A	Extract from Tokyo Gazette of same date stated that on 17 February the U. S. Ambassador adopted similar steps to French and British re Hainan Island.
6093	500	Telegram from Ott to State Secretary (Berlin) of 18 February gave foreign reactions to report of intensification of the Anti-Comintern Pact. Agitation of British Ambassador and warning by former Japanese Ambassador to Washington as to alienating Anglo-Saxon powers.
4871	421	The report of the Treasury Attache at Shanghai of 21 February concerned the control of opium supply through Shanghai port to the whole south east. The various costs of opium are quoted. The Japanese have not managed to secure the cooperation of the right opium merchants, hence opium is being sold in a very disorganized way.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
6037	491	Minutes of the Privy Council Meeting attended by defendants, HIRANUMA and ITAGAKI of 22 February concerned protocols for the participation of Hungary and Manchuria in the Anti-Comintern Pact. Discussion as to whether these countries be admitted was decided by unanimous vote of the council. Advantage gained - closer cooperation between Manchukuo and Hungary.
6045	493	On 24 February Manchukuo was admitted into the Anti-Comintern Pact.
8803	864	Excerpt from Japan Year Book 1941-42 shows that the amendment of Military Service Law was promulgated on 8 March which amended regulations for military service, conscription of ex-servicemen, postponement of conscription for students, abrogation of the short term conscription service system and recognition of the privilege of postponement of conscription for Japanese students in Manchukuo Government schools.  On 9 March HASIMOTO was attached to Headquarters, 12th Depot Division.
9598	992	On 11 March Grew called Arita's attention to the restricting of American shipments of merchandise, and unwarranted restrictions on U. S. personnel and business interests in Tientsin. The control measures imposed by the Japanese sponsored regime in North China are considered most discriminating against the United States and others and favorable to Japan.



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- 6623 596            Letter from Ott to Wiehl dated 15 March concerned Germany's preferential treatment in China advocated by OSHIMA in repeated telegrams to Foreign Minister. Ott has impression treatment afforded by Japan is not very encouraging.
- 4750 387            Excerpt from dispatch of 20 March gives Manchukuo Budget for 1939, showing receipts, etc.
- 7909 780            On 23 March a telegram was sent from Ott, German Ambassador to Japan, to Berlin concerning the forthcoming Tri-Partite Pact, and its purpose of being directed against Russia.
- 6577 38            On 23 March the agreement for cultural co-operation between Japan and Italy (similar to agreement between Germany and Japan) was concluded.
- On 24 March MATSUOKA resigned from the South Manchuria Railway.
- 8664 Liebert        Law No. 25 of 25 March concerned safeguarding secrets of military material resources. Article 1 of the law aims at the prevention of leakage of information on manpower and material resources to be employed for military purposes to foreign nations.
- 6046 494            On 27 March Spain was admitted into the Anti-Comintern Pact.
- On 28 March ARAKI was appointed President of General National Mobilization Committee.
- 9560 985            On 30 March Grew protested to Arita concerning the continued disregard by Japanese forces of American property and lives in China.



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- 6145 512            On 31 March Japan seized the Spratley Islands. Since 1917 the Japanese have cultivated the economic development of these reefs which caused many disputes with France. Finally, 31 March the Japanese placed them under jurisdiction of the General of Taiwan and officially notified the French Ambassador of the same.
- 8532 Liebert        On 1 April the Japan Electric Power Company was formed for the purpose of effecting a unity in the production and distribution of electric power in Japan proper. The company was given monopolistic powers by law under governmental control. Capital came from private sources.
- 4866 417            The report of the Treasury Attache at Shanghai of 1 April established the identity of two Persian opium ships as the Zunyu Maru and Tanghan Maru. The ships were Japanese and route was Dairen to Shanghai.
- 8804 Liebert        On April 1, there was a further revision of the Military Service Law, facilitating registration of young men for military service outside of Japan and eliminating the difference between active and reserve officers, when active service was completed, they immediately enrolled in the reserve.
- 1315 155            The Motion Picture Law of 1939 passed on 5 April related to the control and censorship of motion pictures. A permit must be obtained to produce or distribute motion pictures; no picture can be shown before being passed by



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necessary administrative office; punishments and fines provided for violators, etc.

4878    424

The report of the U. S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai of 5 April revealed the establishment of the General Opium Amelioration Bureau for the enforcement of opium monopoly under cover of opium amelioration work.

8320    Liebert

The Shipbuilding Industry Law (No. 71) was promulgated on 5 April to sanction and provide subsidy and loss indemnification to encourage shipbuilding. Basically it allowed the Imperial Government to make contracts with banking organizations that provided funds for shipbuilding or for buying ships and to indemnify the loss they might incur by accommodation of the funds. The same law authorized the Government to issue public loans to necessary limit or pay indemnity in bonds.

On 7 April KOISO was appointed Overseas Minister.

4926    433

Aide Memoire from U. S. Ambassador to Japan of 14 April 1939 concerned the "Narcotic Drug Traffic in Occupied Area in China".

6112    505

A memorandum of Ciano dated 16 April deals with a meeting of Goering and the Duce which he attended. Goering advised Axis powers to rearm and prepare for war until the time was ripe for general conflict - 2 or 3 years.

3689    274

Regulations were issued on 1 May for the strengthening and expansion of the Mongolian Army.



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- 6103 503            Telegrams from Ott to the German Foreign Minister dated 4 May concerned HIRANUMA's message to Italy and Germany concerning the negotiations for the Tri-Partite Pact and the Japanese Army objections to certain provisions of the Pact regarding obligatory military aid.
- 6103 504            On 6 May Ott cabled the State Secretary relating that Premier HIRANUMA had obtained a compromise in the conflict of the 5-Minister Conference (War, ITAGAKI and Finance Ministers against Foreign and Navy Ministers). He then quoted the Army declarations on the obligatory military aid suggested in the proposed treaty and stated that it is hoped that the HIRANUMA declaration would offer the opportunity for the final conclusion of the treaty.
- 9604 995            On 11 May Grew in an oral statement to Arita protested once more against the indiscriminate bombing of U. S. nationals and property in various parts of China. The jeopardizing of U. S. lives and the disregard for American marked property was reiterated.
- 7846 766            On 14 May the Japanese violated the Mongolian People's Republic with a force of 300 men strong, according to a memo of the Red Army General Staff "on the provocative attack of the Japanese in the Mongolian Area in 1939".
- 6115 486-K           Berlin telegraphed the German Embassy at Tokyo on 15 May stating the importance of immediate participation by Japan in a tri-partite military alliance with Germany and Italy.



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7846    766

On 15 May five Japanese bombers made an attack on the 7th outpost on the Mongolian People's Republic border. Damage and casualties were caused.

11907 1326-D

On 20 May a letter from the Southwest Development Company to its branch manager related the progress of Japanese enterprises in the Netherlands East Indies; he stated that the time had now come when the Company should take an active part in the expansion in Great New Guinea by Japan and the best will be done for the exploitation of this area.

On 25 May HATA was appointed Chief A.D.C. to the Emperor.

In May SATO was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff of the South China Expeditionary Force.

On 30 May SUZUKI, Major-General, became Councillor of the Planning Bureau; Member of the Opium Committee (21 June); Secretary of China Affairs Committee and Acting Chief of China Affairs Bureau (16 August).

5103    449

Article of Tokyo Gazette of June entitled "Progress of Economic Construction in Manchukuo". In view of the natural richness of Manchukuo, it plays an important part in the comprehensive program surrounding Japan. The results which the 5-year plan obtained in the progress of development of coal, iron, steel, etc., are excellent.



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- 6791 614            Telegram from the German Ambassador in Tokyo to the German State Secretary dated 5 June concerns Japan's desire to participate in war against England and France with the proviso that they wish to choose a favorable time.
- 9617 1003           In a letter of 15 June from Ambassador Craigie to Arita, he complained of the treatment of British nationals in Tientsin such as searching them when leaving or entering the concession, and requested these actions be discontinued.
- 8475 Liebert           On 19 June a law was passed forming the Korea Magnesite Development Company for the purpose of developing magnesite mining and the control and sale thereof.
- 9618 1003           On 25 June Craigie again wrote that gross indignities had been inflicted on the honorary New Zealand Government agent by the Japanese Army at Tientsin, when a member of that government had been forced to strip and submit himself under pressure to a search by Japanese guards at the entrance to the concession.
- On 5 July MATSUI was appointed a member of the East Asia Commission.
- 9609 998            Hull telegraphed Grew on 6 July stating that the Department of State had informed the Japanese Embassy by memorandum of the bombings of June 23, 24, 25 and 29.
- 9610 999            On 10 July Hull, in a memorandum, referred to a visit from the Japanese Ambassador at



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which Hull reported to him the bombings of July 6 and 7 near U. S. property at Chungking.

3655    272

On 20 July the Hq. China Expeditionary Army issued a situation estimate on the China Expeditionary Army, giving policies and methods to be followed in conducting this war.

4894    426

Report of the U. S. Treasury at Shanghai of 21 July concerned distribution of narcotic drugs for medicinal and scientific purposes being granted monopoly by Japanese authorities.

8532    Liebert

On 25 July the Japan Rice Company was formed for the purpose of effecting a monopoly in the purchase and sale of rice. Main method in control of price of foodstuffs, since rice constitutes major item of Jap diet.

9602    994

53

On 26 July Ambassador Horinouchi was notified by Hull of the United States' intention to terminate the treaty between Japan and the United States of 21 February 1911 effective six months from that date.

8402    Liebert

On 26 July was promulgated the ordinance concerning the plan by the promoter of a business for general mobilization. This ordinance provided that the Ministers of War and Navy could call in the owners or promoters of selected businesses, named pursuant to ordinance under the National General Mobilization Law, and order such persons to make plans for production following a set national production schedule.



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7849    766

In August the attack launched by the Japanese on 14 May on Mongolian People's Republic was stopped, the Japanese invaders routed, and the Mongolian People's Republic cleared of the enemy by USSR forces.

8543    Liebert

In August the yen, after depreciating rapidly since 1932 was stabilized in terms of 1 pound sterling at one shilling and two pence.

4899    428

The report of the U. S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai of 8 August concerned the investigation into the Formosan cocaine factory, revealing production and monopoly of same.

On 14 August KAYA was appointed President of the North China Development Company.

8298    Liebert

By decree of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Coal Sales Control Regulation was promulgated on 16 August. These regulations provided that Commerce and Industry Ministers had to sanction sales of coal producers or coal agents above 250 tons per month, or privileged government distributors. This indirectly made producers of certain industries manufacture products desired.

7889    775

Excerpt from KIDO's diary of 22 August expressed astonishment at rumoured non-aggression pact between Germany and USSR, referring to the treachery of such an act considering the existence of the Anti-Comintern Pact and Secret Pact.

6122    486-L

On 25 August Ott cabled the State Secretary expressing Japanese disapproval of German-Russo



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Non-Aggression Treaty and that the Foreign Minister had instructed OSHIMA (Japanese Ambassador to Germany) to inform German Government that the conclusion of this pact would be interpreted as terminating negotiations with Japan. Also, it violates secret agreement attached to Anti-Comintern Pact.

6814 616-A

Chief Administrator De Taste informed Acting Consul General Urabe at Hanoi that at eleven o'clock on 26 August a Japanese sea plane dropped bombs, causing about thirty casualties in the vicinity of Tha Khe near the border of French Indo-China.

7911 782

On 26 August the Japanese Embassy in Berlin wrote to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs protesting against the pact between USSR and Germany and considering it contrary to secret agreement of Anti-Comintern Pact.

On 30 August HIRANUMA Cabinet resigned owing to Non-Aggression Pact between Germany and USSR.

Abe Cabinet succeeded.

HATA was War Minister, President of Manchurian Affairs Board, and Vice President of China Affairs Board.

9600 993

On 1 September Dooman protested to Premier and Foreign Minister Abe concerning the occupation of the Chinese Maritime Custom's premises by Japanese military forces at Swatow.

4148

On 1 September Germany invaded Poland.



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7858 766

On 5 September a proclamation was issued by the Commanding General 6th Army, concerning the failure of the 6th Army's attack on the Mongolian People's Republic. The preparations to be undertaken to avert another failure and the importance of the "sacred war in China" was stressed. Army will meet in autumn and deliver the great blow.

On 7 September UMEZU became Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador to Manchukuo.

6082 498

On 8 September Ott cabled the State Secretary giving news that SHIRATORI will return from Rome where he had been for the purpose of concluding the Japanese-German military alliance. Reiteration of German confidence in OSHIMA in telegram from Ott to State Secretary.

6126 507

On 9 September Ribbentrop cabled the German Ambassador at Tokyo showing that notwithstanding temporary set-back to the conclusion of Japanese-German-Italian military alliance, Germany continued her efforts to promote German-Japanese closer relations. Also request that OSHIMA remain in Berlin since he enjoys confidence of Fuehrer and understands German policy.

6124 506

Memorandum of Weiszacker of 18 September reveals OSHIMA did not carry out orders, but held up the Japanese Government's protest of 28 August concerning the conclusion of



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the German-Russo Non-Aggression Pact, until end of Polish Campaign, then tendered it unofficially.

4834 412

A letter of the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury incloses a copy of a report made by the American Consul at Amoy on 20 September concerning legalization of opium use in Amoy as method of obtaining funds for puppet Amoy Municipality.

6133 509

On 20 September a meeting took place between Terauchi and the Reich Foreign Minister and also Terauchi and the Fuehrer. Both conversations were predominantly Germany's efforts towards closer Japanese-German collaboration. At dinner at the Foreign Ministry later, OSHIMA said Japan would be ready for advance in South-East Asia. He also gave opinion in favor of tearing Netherlands from England and gaining control of the Netherlands East Indies. The Reich Foreign Minister let it be understood that he was ready and willing for Germany to collaborate with Japan against England.

8512 Liebert

Ordinance No. 53 of 20 September provided that certain designated commodities were not to be exported to yen bloc areas without approval of the export association. Commodities included drugs, paper, glass, paint, toys, and similar items. These items on open market produce maximum foreign exchange.



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8327   Liebert      Cast Iron Manufacturing Facilities Restricting Regulation of 23 September provided that permission of Commerce and Industry Ministries must be obtained before expansions or alterations in cast iron manufacturing facilities can be done. Certain exceptions made for government agencies, shipbuilding and aircraft, etc.

6814   616-A      On 25 September the Japanese Consul General apologized for bombing in the vicinity of Tha Khe on 26 August and expressed desire for local settlement of the incident.

6138   510      Memorandum of Knoll of 25 September concerning Count Terauchi's attitude towards Germany. It appeared to be evasive and non-committal.

On 28 September DOHIHARA was appointed Supreme War Councillor.

6625   39      An informal trade agreement between Japan and Germany valid until 30 September 1941 was effected as of 1 October 1939.

On 12 October MUTO was appointed Chief of Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry, Secretary of the National General Mobilization Council, and member of several Government bodies, including the Planning Board, Manchurian Affairs Board and the Cabinet Information Board.

6814   616-A      According to report of Consul General of 14 October the Governor General of French Indo-China made demand for 62, 550 piastres for damage and loss of life incurred in the 26 August Incident.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
8605	Liebert	On 24 October the Japanese Cabinet decided to change the basis for determining the external value of the yen from the pound sterling to the United States dollar.
6131	508	Telegram from Woermann to German Ambassador in Tokyo dated 27 October related to OSHIMA's return to Japan and the Reich Foreign Minister's request of support of OSHIMA since he will work further for Japanese-German friendship. All telegrams and letters delivered to the Embassy by OSHIMA will be transmitted unopened and coded.
7345	673-A	Excerpt from book "The Japanese-English-Chinese War", 1 November, claiming Japan has been motivating power in modern world history, fall of modern Europe will mean the rise of Asia; propaganda for the Imperial Way which will unify the races.
4711	382	On 9 November a resolution was passed approving additional increase of 12,250 acres of poppy cultivation. Result of Cabinet decision of 12 December 1938.
684	80	On 11 November the Emperor enacted the Ordinance of "Daihonei" (Imperial General Headquarters) and established the Supreme Command and designated the Chiefs of General Staff and Naval Staff as the Chief of each staff, taking part in high momentous affairs and to plan operation and considering last object to arrange cooperation and unity of Army and Navy.



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- 6815 616-A            Total indemnity of 62,550 piastres for damage incurred in 26 August Incident in French Indo-China was transmitted to French authorities via Consul General on 17 November.
- 8475 Liebert            On 25 November a law was passed forming the Korea Rice Exchange Company for purpose of controlling the rice exchange in Korea. Deficiency in Japan's rice production is in great part made up from Korea's excess.
- 6815 616-A            On 29 November the Governor General of French Indo-China acknowledged the receipt of 62,550 piastres and the Incident was closed.
- 6806 616-A            In conversation of 30 November between Minister Nomura and Ambassador Henri, it was stated that Japan made first proposal regarding diplomatic rapprochement. Japanese-French relations had been trying since China Incident and Japan did not approve of France's assistance to Chiang Regime, and the continuous passing of supplies through Indo-China for Chiang despite Japanese protests. Unless these obstacles are removed, Japan deems it impossible to bring about the realization of mutual diplomatic rapprochement. No alternative but to resort to bombing if attitude continues. Japan wishes to send Foreign Ministry official and military adviser to Hanoi to inform French on military activities in Southern China and hear French viewpoint on situation in border districts. French Ambassador promised to transmit this last matter to his government and get a definite answer.



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On December 1 ARAKI again became Cabinet Adviser.

9612 1000      Grew informed Minister Nomura on 5 December of the further bombings of American property in Chungking and the resulting death of a U. S. national.

6810 616-A      On 12 December the reply was given by Ambassador Henri to Minister Nomura concerning point asked at meeting of 30 November. France denies sending munitions through French Indo-China and has no objection to frank discussion with the Japanese Government on subject of occupation of Hainan Islands and other border incidents. In view of fact that there is a Japanese Consul at Hanoi, France can see no reason for sending Foreign Ministry representative and military adviser, but has no objection to dispatch of Japanese couriers in order to arrange for special contact with consul general in question. France would like explanation of bombing operations in Kuanghsi districts and their probable duration. Nomura replied that munitions were being shipped through French Indo-China, and Japan again requested that France would refrain from shipping commodities to Chungking through French Indo-China, although in view of non-declaration of war between Japanese and Chinese, they were not legally forced to do so. Concerning Kuanghsi incidents, Nomura said duration could not be given, but these military operations were executed in order to effect blockade to bring about fall of Chungking regime.



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- 8606    Liebert    On 15 December molybdenum and aluminum were added by the United States to the moral embargo list.
- 4896    427        Report of the U. S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai on 15 December referred to the fall in arrival of Persian opium to Japan, subsequent increase in price - this was due to hazards of shipping resulting from European war.
- 8403    Liebert    Use and Expropriation Ordinance of Factories and Workshops (Ordinance No. 901) was promulgated on 28 December, giving War and Navy Ministers authority to authorize expropriation of materials, lands, buildings, constructions, machinery and equipment deemed necessary for the national general mobilization.
- On 29 December OSHIMA resigned as Ambassador to Germany.
- 11769    1308        On 12 January 1940 the Japanese Government informed the Netherlands Government of the abrogation of the Japanese Netherlands Arbitration Treaty.
- On 16 January the Yonai Cabinet was formed; HATA retained office and KOISO again became Overseas Minister.
- 5021    439        The Imperial Ordinance No. 20 of 19 January states that Japanese and Manchukuo Governments or their nationals shall jointly own and share Manchurian Railway.
- On 23 January MATSUOKA resigned as Cabinet Adviser.



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- 8606                      On 26 January the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911 expired.
- 11780 1309-A          Excerpt from Van Mook's Book, "The Netherlands Indies and Japan, Battle on Paper, 1940-1941", states that on 2 February Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the Hague, submitted a list of demands to the Netherlands Foreign Minister requesting the lessening of restrictions on exports from the Netherlands East Indies to Japan and the existing measures of import restrictions on Japanese goods to be abolished or moderated in return for Japan's refraining from prohibiting or restricting the exportation of principal goods needed by Netherlands East Indies. The mutual lessening of entry of nationals of both nations into Netherlands East Indies and Japan, the extension of Japanese enterprises in Netherlands East Indies in return for facilitating the Dutch enterprises in Japan, Manchukuo and China and the controlling of anti-Japanese propaganda in Netherlands East Indies and anti-Dutch propaganda in Japan were some of the measures set out.
- 6857 618-A            On 5 February the French Ambassador protested about the second bombing of Yunnan Railway, requesting compensation for damage and casualties involved as soon as circumstances are clarified.
- 9614 1001             In a statement of 6 February from Grew to Arita, he protested against the collecting of taxes on imports and exports and collection of tax on local products by the Japanese



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sponsored Tax Bureau of the Rehabilitation Commission at Swatow, China.

513 52 On 10 February the Japan-Netherlands Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Mediation Treaty was renounced by Japan.

6973 1015 A telegram from SHIGEMITSU to Arita dated 13 February referred to an interview with Vice Minister Butler, and the similarity between Lord Halifax's foreign policy and that of Lord Lansdowne who had proposed to open negotiations with Germany in 1917 - he stated it was interesting to find that there were common facts on both cases.

7661 736 On 16 February document was drawn up by military mission in Harbin concerning reform of anti-Soviet sabotage activities. Plan to establish a Far East anti-Comintern self-government simultaneously with commencement of hostilities to unite sabotage, in lieu of individual sabotage units heretofore used.

7661 736 On 16 and 17 February a conference of Japanese chiefs of military organizations in Northern Manchuria was called in Harbin.

6141 511 In a cable from Ott and Stahmer of 23 February to Secretary of State the attitude of Japanese to Germans was reviewed. Japanese are not inclined to be led into the European Confederation and no decision can be expected until effect of military actions in Europe. Influence of Army growing again and they are attempting to strengthen pro-German factions in Foreign Ministry and the Army.



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9635 1007

In an economic policy to be taken in connection with the diplomacy towards the United States, dated 3 March, it was stated that the United States had since the incident tried to maintain the 9-Power Treaty and ignore the establishment of a new order in East Asia. In view of the possibility of the United States imposing a moral or legal embargo on exports to Japan, and Japan's dependence on the United States for resources necessary for carrying out the Divine War, Japan must eliminate her reliance on the United States by perfecting her manufacture of iron and importing from a third power (Straits, India, Australia and China). Petrol, too, must be obtained from a third power other than the United States, and aviation gas, electrolytic copper, molybdenum and vanadium must also either be produced by Japan or imported from another power. Thus, if Japan rids herself of dependence on the United States, she will no longer be threatened.

7526 705

In March the Emperor sanctioned the plan drawn up by Tominga, Chief of Operation Department of General Staff, for aggression against USSR. Plan of attack to operate from Lake Hanka area towards Kharbarovsk to separate Maritime Province from USSR. In event of success western front forces were also to open their attack in direction of Chita.

6848 618-A

In March Japan proposed that France cease transportation of shipment through French Indo-



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		China to Chiang during period of negotiations taking place at this time, while Japan in return would refrain from force during this period. However, displeased with French attitude, the negotiations were suspended and France continued the transportation of supplies.
3700	276-A	On 4 March Haichaw in Shantung Province was occupied by the Japanese. On 9 March SHIRATORI resigned as Ambassador to Italy.
4837	413	A report dated 11 March from American Consul, Canton, to Secretary of State related the responsibility for increased drug traffic. Although secrecy is maintained, reports indicate that Japanese are responsible. On 13 April HIROTA became Cabinet Adviser.
6143		On 20 March the Japanese Consulate was newly opened at Woumea, capitol of New Caledonia.
9626	1004	On 20 March Grew complained to Arita that Japanese naval authorities in South China refused to permit American oil companies to ship kerosene to Manhoi District near Canton.
6148	514	On 23 March German Ambassador Ott cabled to Germany reporting stiffening in Japanese-British-American relations on account of protest of the British Ambassador, the announcement of American Ambassador's trip to America, and debate in the Diet. Closer unity of Axis powers suggested by Diet members to Foreign Minister. Army spokesmen in Diet strongly urged that Japanese progress in China cannot be stopped by "obsolete" 9-Power



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		Treaty. Their attitude due to Anglo-Saxon opposition to Central Government.
9674	1016	In a telegram from SHIGEMITSU to Arita on 23 March stating he had informed Butler of the establishment of Wang's regime in China on 30 March and the setting up of the administrative policies, etc., Butler stated whereas England could not change her policy towards the Chungking regime, he hoped the new government would be successful. He quoted Butler's statement concerning growing anti-Soviet feeling and brought up the subject of anti-Japanese speech by Lord Cecil.
3701	276-A	On 30 March the Central Government of the Chinese Republic established under Wang Ching-Wei at Nanking with Japanese in important positions in Government.
6578	590	In a speech by Weizsacker at meeting of German-Japanese Cultural Committee on 3 April, he stated widest number of people of each country should participate in each other's cultural understandings. An example of such co-operation exists, i.e., Reich Youth Board represented in Japan.
8299	Liebert	Coal Distribution Control Law was passed on 6 April, providing for the establishment of Japan Coal Company. This Company obtained monopoly of all coal and was charged with the purchase import-export of all coal, together with related enterprises and with matters concerning demand, supply, and price.



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- 1019 137            War Ministry Ordinance No. 10 was issued on 12 April and is a revision of the regulations regarding inspection of military training courses in the Youth Schools.
- 9662 1012           On 15 April a press release from the Foreign Office expressed concern over the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies in the event of the European conflict extending to that region and thereby producing repercussions in Netherlands East Indies unfavourable to Japan, since Japan is economically bound with the South Seas region, especially the Netherlands East Indies.
- 9667 1013           In a press release of 17 April issued by the Department of State, it is stated that any intervention in the domestic affairs of the Netherlands East Indies or alteration of their status quo would be prejudicial to peace in the Pacific.
- 11673 1284           On 18 April a Foreign Office statesman again spoke considering the questions of the Netherlands East Indies. He quoted a meeting between Ambassador Ishii and Netherlands Foreign Minister Van Kleffens, in which the latter expressed the Netherlands' appreciation of the Japanese attitude towards the Netherlands East Indies and stated that the Netherlands Government was determined to refuse any offer of protection or intervention made to the Netherlands East Indies.







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"feelers" to overcome this. Discontent among domestic Japanese politics, but a new cabinet may solve this.

11675 1285

On 11 May the Japanese Foreign Office issued a statement in effect that Japan earnestly hopes the Netherlands Government will firmly maintain its said determination regarding the question of the Netherlands East Indies and again declared that the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies should not be changed.

11679 1287

On 11 May the Department of State issued a press release stating that various countries including Great Britain, the United States, Japan, had given official declaration regarding the maintenance of the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies. In view of the fact that intervention in the integrity of the Netherlands East Indies would endanger the security and peace of the entire Pacific, expressions of intent regarding this region cannot too often be reiterated.

9683 1017

In a telegram from SHIGEMITSU to Arita on 13 May he gives details of the present European situation with regard to Belgium and Holland. In view of this situation SHIGEMITSU states in regard to the Netherlands East Indies that Japan should make clear that she has no intention of changing their status quo, nor allowing interference by belligerent or neutral nations and that the interests of the natives should be



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first considered. Japan must apply her national policy for China and the South Seas in accordance with the policy to make Japan's situation in East Asia firm and stable.

11677 1286        On 13 May Great Britain issued a statement regarding the safeguarding of the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies.

4667 372         From 13 May to 17 May the League of Nations held the 25th Session on Traffic in opium and other drugs.

11677 1286        On 15 May a statement was issued by the Foreign Office spokesman stating that the Netherlands Minister had visited Foreign Minister Arita and informed him his government believed that Great Britain, the United States and France had no intention of intervening in Netherlands East Indies.

11678 1286        On 16 May the Foreign Office issued a statement saying that the French Ambassador had visited Arita and given agreement to the policy of maintaining the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies.

11681 1288        On 16 May the Japanese Ambassador visited Cordell Hull and a discussion was held regarding the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies. The Secretary of State queried the fact that despite public declarations by many countries, news of additional discussions was still coming out of Tokyo as if these declarations had not been made. The Ambassador stated his Government



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was quite satisfied with the situation and unless British or French troops should land in Netherlands East Indies there was no further controversy. Hull said he would inquire what British and French intent was, but thought they had no ideas of intervention whatsoever. Hull interpreted the visit as one to develop a pretext to support Japan with its plans and purposes towards the Netherlands East Indies under instructions.

11783 1309-A    On 18 May the Japanese Consul General at Batavia visited the Director of Economic Affairs and delivered condolences, requests and veiled threats.

11783 1309-A    Van Mook states in his book, "The Netherlands Indies and Japan, Battle on Paper, 1940-1941", that on 20 May Foreign Minister Arita handed a note to the Minister in Tokyo referring to the latter's statement that the Governor General of Netherlands East Indies had informed him that the Netherlands East Indies had no intention of restricting the export to Japan of mineral oil, tin, rubber and other raw materials. Arita pointed out that there were other commodities vital to Japan which he was submitting with the note and would like assurance from the Netherlands East Indies that these commodities would be exported each year to Japan by the Netherlands East Indies.



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- 6159 518 In a telegram from the German Ambassador in Tokyo to the Reich Foreign Minister of 22 May, he stated that Germany's attitude towards the Netherlands East Indies had been conveyed to the Foreign Ministry, who in turn has issued a communique that Germany declared her disinterest in the Netherlands East Indies problem.
- 6161 519 A telegram from the German Ambassador in Tokyo to Berlin dated 23 May reported that Japanese Press gave great publicity to German declaration of disinterest in Netherlands Indies and emphasized that this directly opposes viewpoints of England, France and Holland, who dissented to Japanese viewpoint of protection of status quo of Netherlands East Indies and implies Germany will also support Japan in the future.
- 9688 1018 On 26 May SHIGEMITSU cabled Arita again on the European situation and stated although it was not clearly defined, Japan should establish her responsibility for the stability of East Asia and strengthen her position in order to play a part in the future international arena. The China situation should be clarified and declare the "300 miles principle," that is, no active warfare to be permitted in the area 300 miles off the coast of Japan, China and Manchuria.
- 6269 On 1 June KIDO was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.



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- 4779 390            On 3 June the U. S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai reported that when Japanese troops arrived in Chahar and Suiyuan in 1936 poppy-growing was introduced everywhere. Moral pressure was brought to bear on Catholics to force them into line, since it was prohibited by their conscience. When the price at which the peasants had to sell to the authorities became so low, even the pagans objected, and in the Spring of 1940 the authorities compelled the peasants, including Catholics, to cultivate poppies on 8 mow out of every 100 mow.
- 6799 615-A        On 4 June the Vice Foreign Minister made a strong representation to the French Ambassador for cessation of shipment of supplies to China.
- 8600 Liebert      On 4 June machine tools were added to the United States moral embargo list.
- 11789 1309-A     On 6 June the Netherlands Minister in Tokyo answered Arita's note of 20 May and stated that Holland was aware of Japan's concern in these difficult times and that she sees no concern about Dutch-Japanese relations, particularly in the Netherlands East Indies. Holland adheres to her promises made in the Martishizawa Agreement of 9 April 1937 and states that it is hoped Japan will appreciate the fact that Holland was forced into war, which will have repercussions on the economic situation in Netherlands East Indies. The Minister appreciated Arita's statements regarding the safe-



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guarding of the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies and states the importance of the Netherlands East Indies as a world-supplier of various raw materials and food products.

7849 767

On 9 June an agreement was reached between TOGO, the Japanese Ambassador to USSR, and Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, whereby the frontier line between the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchukuo was established once more.

6148

Italy declared war on Britain and France on 10 June.

9669 1014

A memorandum of Grew dated 10 June showed that the Foreign Minister Arita had commented on the retention of the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbour and stated it implied a suspicion of Japanese intentions towards the Netherlands East Indies and that Japan had no territorial intentions towards the Netherlands East Indies. Grew stated Pearl Harbour was the United States' most important port and the retention of the fleet there represented no threat to Japan.

513 41

On 12 June a treaty was signed concerning the continuance of friendly relations between Japan and Thailand and the mutual respect of each other's territories.

6147 513

6152 516

The German Embassy in Tokyo cabled Berlin on 12 June concerning German Embassy's attempt to stir up anti-American feeling among Japanese by



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subtle means. German Ambassador made suggestions personally to Konoye, Suetsuzu and Kuhara that American activities in Pacific area will make conflict "in the long run unavoidable". Within Japanese circles OSHIMA and SHIRATORI were co-operating with these German attempts.

6795 615-A      On 12 June the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Southern China announced that French Indo-China was still allowing the shipment of war materials to Chiang Kai Shek through Haipong-Yunnan Railway, and that they disapproved of this action.

9658 1010      In a press release of 13 June the United States Department of State stated that Chungking had again been bombed, causing civilian casualties and damage.

6796 615-A      On 16 June the Japanese forces again drew French attention to objection of 12 June and requested firm resolution to bring an end to such hostile action.

6148              On 17 June France asked armistice terms of Germany.

6850 618-A      On 17 June the Governor General of French Indo-China, on his own authority, decided to suspend the transportation of arms, ammunition, trucks and gasoline to China.

6824 619              An extract from KIDO's Diary of 19 June related to a talk with the Foreign Minister Arita



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in which discussion was held on two plans debated at the four Minister's Conference (HATA War Minister) the previous day. Plans were that request be submitted to the French regarding pro-Chiang acts; if this is refused, force will be used, or force will be used at once without preliminaries. Military ministers did not want second plan adopted at once and the first plan was therefore decided upon.

6162 520            Telegram report dated 19 June from the German Embassy at Tokyo to the Reich Chancellery concerned confidential information from the Japanese Foreign Minister relating to Japan's desire for a free hand in Indo-China, and the prospects for replacement of the Cabinet by one with greater sympathy towards Germany. Also shows that the idea of occupation of Yunnan railway was being propagated.

6796 615-A        On 19 June the Japanese made a strong representation to France concerning prohibition of materials for Chung-King regime through Indo-China.

8022 439            Imperial Ordinance No. 416 dated 19 June states that Southern Manchurian Railway shall have one president, two vice presidents, four or more directors and three to five auditors.

6166 521            Memorandum from Wiehl of Economic Division, German Foreign Ministry, dated 20 June, complained of Japan's attitude towards Germany



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of late. He pointed out the co-operation of Japan with the Allied blockade, the fact that Japan refused to allow transit of vital goods through Japan, the cut down in exports to Germany and refusal to ship home the crew of Columbus since she considered them combatants.

6170 522

A memorandum from Knoll of German Foreign Ministry dated 20 June related to a conversation with the Japanese Ambassador wherewith he (Ambassador) seems anxious to come to a better understanding with Germany. An improvement in Japan-Russo relations is cited since enemy in north must now be made a friend since Japan's future is in the south - Japanese-Chinese and German-Italian friendship necessary. Japan must alter attitude regarding transit questions and provision of raw materials for Germany.

6797 615-A

On 20 June the passage of wide range of materials and goods through French Indo-China for Chiang Kai Shek was stopped in view of Japanese objections. This severed China's main supply line.



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
9691	1019	SHIGEMITSU stated in a telegram to Arita on 20 June that the time is now advantageous to use the European situation to strengthen Japan's position in East Asia. Attention must be paid to the position of French Indo-China and a statement made that Japan is gravely concerned with the stability of East Asia, including the South Seas.
6851	618-A	On 22 June Japan proposed dispatch of thirty military experts and two Foreign Office officials to Hanci, together with interpreter, to inspect circumstances of suspension of transportation of supplies to China. Observers (as they were referred to) to be sent from either Japan or China. Desired same facilities and goodwill be extended to seven army and navy officers also to be sent from China. The list of banned materials will be decided on after inspection by this party and until then French Indo-China is requested to continue the complete blockade of frontier. France agreed to these proposals.
11703	1292	In a memorandum of 22 June, Hull requested Grew to explore the possibility of an exchange of notes between Japan and the United States regarding their common desire to maintain the status quo of possessions of belligerents in the Pacific. Hull wanted it made clear that this was not to imply any withdrawals



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11703	1292	from former positions but a preventive measure to avoid any future complications.
11706	1293	On 24 June Grew informed Hull that he had put his suggestion of the 22nd before Arita, who inquired whether Mandated Islands were included; Grew said he would inquire of Washington. The Foreign Minister informed Grew he would study the situation and reply soon, but thought the time would be more opportune after the settlement of a number of outstanding differences between the United States and Japan. The absence of a commercial treaty was quoted as one of the difficulties.
6174	523	On 24 June the German Ambassador in Tokyo cabled the German Foreign Ministry regarding Japanese efforts through MUTO and KOISO to obtain Germany's views concerning military aggression in Indo-China. Germany and Japan will support each other against America. Japanese-Russo non-aggression pact would make Japan economically free of America.
11708	1294	On 27 June KIDO stated in his diary that Arita had reported the proposals presented by Grew for a treaty between Japan and the United States regarding maintenance of the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies. However, in view of the fact that Japan did not want to have her activities restricted, including those in Netherlands East Indies, prompt acceptance would be limited.



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11712 1296

On 28 June Arita in an oral statement to Grew stated that in view of the present situation and the effect that the war in Europe may have on possessions of belligerent nations in the Pacific, he did not consider it opportune to conclude any agreement. Any such move might give rise to a delicate situation for Japan. He did consider, though, that it might be timely to discuss the problems of Japan and the United States only.

6233 529

On 29 June Arita delivered a speech on the air relating to "new order in East Asia," Japan's desire for world peace and the importance of the countries of Far East and South Seas being united under single sphere of their natural close relations.

6853 618-A

On 29 June the Japanese Observation Party headed by General Nishihara and consisting of forty officials arrived at Hanoi.

6233 530

On 1 July Ott cabled, remarking on Arita's speech which he said was originally coined in stronger political development terms, but due to Army influence, which holds strong military attitude towards Hong Kong and Indo-China, the original text was changed.

11710 1295

KIDO recorded in his diary of 1 July that he had spoken to Arita about his broadcast, the tense situation in Hong Kong, and



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
11710	1295	the status quo in the Pacific proposed by Grew. Arita did not consider the time opportune to settle the matter and stated that had it been limited to Japan and the United States it could have been considered.
6239	531	A telegram from Ott of 3 July related the fact that the intended speech of Arita had been disclosed by Press Chief of Foreign Ministry. It stated Japan had always been in full sympathy with Axis. Disclosure of text caused great indignation in army circles
6240	532	An extract of KIDO's diary of 5 July disclosed arrests made of participants in attempts on cabinet members and plot thwarted Plot organized by Maeda. Later on the same day HIRANUMA suggested that in view of present rumors of political rift, there would be no better appointment than Prince Konoye.
6852	618-A	As of 7 July Japan requested France to ban the importation of all materials from China for one month. France accepted the request.
6179	524	In a conversation of 8 July between Ambassador Sato and Ribbentrop, Sato by flattery and offering cooperation in economic sphere, put forward feelers for closer German-Japanese understanding. Ribbentrop advised Sato that a new foreign policy was to be adopted in view of the



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6179	524	new order in Europe in which there were further possibilities for friendly cooperation with Japan. Sato stated Japan wished to end China affair and her main difficulty with United States lay in the struggle against system of 9-Power Treaty, although she was in agreement economically with principle of "open door" but wished to be host in East Asia and other nations to be guests.
6242	532	An extract from KIDO's diary of 8 July stated that the Vice War Minister Anami assented change in Cabinet is inevitable, since Yonai Cabinet is not suitable to negotiate with Germany and Konoye would be unanimously supported as candidate by army.
9695	1020	In a telegram from Kurusu in Berlin to Arita on 10 July he gave details of an interview with Ribbentrop concerning the problems now arising in the East resulting from the European situation. Sato outlined Japan's fundamental policy of seceding from the 9-Power Treaty and outlined Japan's dissention with the United States as being mainly based <b>on Japan's situation in China. He also stated that Japan is still economically dependent on the United States and if the supply of oil should cease, Japan would be obliged to turn her eyes towards the South Seas. Sato could get no definite German attitude regarding the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China.</b>



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9704	1021	<p>On 10 July Kurusu cabled Arita, stating that he would continue his talks with Ribbentrop. He is under the impression that an over-anxious attitude should not be shown towards Germany, although when he had questioned Ribbentrop on reports of Germany's cool attitude to Japan, Ribbentrop had denied them. Stahmer told Kurusu about Ribbentrop, considering post-war situation, thinking of cooperating with Japan and he wants it to extend over both the diplomatic and economic field.</p>
6191	527	<p>On 12 July a joint conference of War (HATA) Navy and Foreign Ministries was held on strengthening of harmony between Japan, Germany and Italy, showing the existence of a strong Japanese demand for conclusion of military alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy as means of realizing the Japanese Empire's plan for expansion in East Asia and the South Seas. Agreed to make agreement in form of diplomatic note to be strengthened to agreement if Germany recognized Japan's position in French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies. Gist of agreement to be Germany keeps out of French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, supports Japan in China, and favourably considers Japanese economic relations; while Japan in return supports German European policy, checks British in the Far East and supplies essential materials.</p>



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6868	618-A	On 12 July the French-Thai non-aggression pact was concluded.
6186	525	On 13 July Arita cabled to Sato (Ambassador to Germany), in which he expressed doubts regarding German intentions to Netherlands East Indies and Indo-China and requested clarification. With regard to America Arita was anxious to find out whether Sato pointed out to Ribbentrop that war between Japan and the United States would cause Germany unfavourable reflection upon her European policy or did he give impression that war with United States would inevitably mean Japanese march on South Seas and hence difficulties in accomplishing German object. Arita also questioned whether Sato pointed out that Japanese-United States war would develop into German-United States war.
6259	534	Extract from KIDO's diary of 14 July refers to audience with the Emperor, who asked if plans for heavy artillery mobilization in Southern China campaign had been fully cleared with the Government. KIDO agreed to investigate this. Emperor stated he realized in view of the changing conditions Yonai Cabinet would have to be replaced, but stated he had faith in Yonai Cabinet and wished to have his feeling expressed to Yonai.
6189	526	On 15 July Sato replied to Arita's cable of the 13th saying that Ribbentrop gave the



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6189	526	impression that Germany attached little importance to Japan's national power at the moment, except her naval strength. Sato played on Ribbentrop's weak point that United States-Japanese war possibly mean U.S.-German war which would hamper her present operations against Britain.
9627	1005	In aide memoire of 15 July the American Embassy again called the attention of the Japanese Foreign Ministry to the fact that the United States was receiving discriminatory treatment in respect of trade rights in North China. It was pointed out that Japanese controlled authorities have now established full exchange over imports as well as exports in North China, thus completing full control.
4788	394	The report of the U. S. Treasury Attache at Shanghai of 16 July states in Chahar and Suiyuan the production and cultivation of poppies is being strenuously encouraged.
6212	528	On 16 July a Conference of the Army (HATA), Navy and Foreign Ministries was held at which the strengthening of coalition and cooperation between Germany and Japan was discussed and the profitable guidance of Soviet friendship.
11795	1309A	On 16 July, Japan informed the Netherlands Minister in Tokyo of their intention to send an economic delegation to Batavia.  On 16 July, the Yonai Cabinet fell owing to the Army withdrawing HATA from the War Ministry.







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		Board; HOSHINO became Minister of State and President of the Planning Board; HATA became Military Councillor.
6262	537	On 22 July Woermann cabled the German Foreign Ministry concerning a meeting of Konoye, MATSUOKA and TOJO and Yoshida to draw up authoritative foreign policy programme, this included rapprochement with Axis powers.
6271	541	On 26 July, the Cabinet decided on change of policy to provide a national defence structure by (1) plans for Greater East Asia, (2) increase of armaments and (3) unification of domestic policy.
8606	Liebert	By an embargo of 26 July by the President, limitations were placed on the quantity of export licenses for aviation gasoline, tetraethyl lead, lubricating oils and no. 1 steel scrap.
11793	1310	On 27 July, at a Liaison Conference decisions were made concerning policies to improve conditions at home and abroad. A swift settlement of the China Incident and the settlement of the southern problem within limits so as not to cause a war against a third power were two policies decided upon. While fostering relations with the Axis, it was decided to adjust diplomacy towards the USSR, maintain firm diplomatic front with the United States and to strengthen the diplomatic policy toward the Netherlands East Indies to obtain important raw materials.



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6293      546

In a telegram from Ott to the Reich Ministry of 31 July he related the strong Japanese efforts to promote Japanese-German coalition, particularly aggravation of Anglo-Japanese relations to hasten action against British possessions.

11797      1311

The "Drafts of Alternative Demands to be made on Netherlands East Indies" of August states that whereas the Netherlands in their note of 6 June appear to accept Japan's desire for supply of essential goods, they do not appreciate the importance of freedom of entrance of Japanese into Netherlands East Indies nor the development of the country. While once using an 'open door' policy in Netherlands East Indies, the Dutch now seem to be giving preferential treatment to a few distant nations instead of opening its doors to the races of East Asia. Japan has been prevented by restrictive measures from obtaining mining rights while the United States and Britain are mining on a large scale. Japan wishes to undertake new enterprises such as mining in petroleum regions and for other minerals and demands that these requests be granted. Air routes, fishing facilities, forestry and agriculture endeavours are also needed and should be considered. Freedom to run newspapers is requested to afford rebuttals for the natives' lack of understanding of Japan and the anti-Japanese vein



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
11797	1311	<p>in Dutch newspapers. Japan's mission is the establishment of a new order in Asia and considers it unreasonable that the Netherlands East Indies so naturally rich should be excluded from Japan. In view of this Japan considers the Netherlands East Indies should sever itself from Europe and become a member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.</p>
11714	1297	<p>A Foreign Office announcement of 1 August, reiterated Japan's aim of "The World Under One Roof". Japan wishes to establish a Great Asian chain of common prosperity to pave the way for world peace, and will strive to fulfill her idea and mission.</p>
6278	542	<p>On 1 August, the German Embassy in Tokyo cabled the Foreign Office concerning the Japanese 4 Ministers (Army Minister (TOJO) Conference with stressed German-Japanese friendship and cooperation as being very important.</p>
6886	620	<p>On 1 August, a meeting was held between MATSUOKA and Henri, concerning political and economic cooperation between Japan and French Indo-China, such as passage of Japanese shipments, use of air bases in French Indo-China, and provision of all types of facilities. Henri thought such actions would constitute war against China, whereas Japan herself was not at war. MATSUOKA contradicted this and the request for such</p>



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
6886	620	measures was merely made because of Japan's obligation to do so in view of circumstances. Henri agreed to transmit requests to the French Government.
6286	545	In a conversation between MATSUOKA and Ott on 1 August, MATSUOKA stated he was neither pro-German nor pro-British, but pro-Japanese. He stated that Japan intended to establish a new order in Greater East Asia with Japan, Manchukuo, China, including the South Seas. They did not wish to expel the Europeans from these regions.
6264	538	On 2 August, Ott cabled the German Foreign Ministry concerning the appointment of Ohashi as Vice Foreign Minister, which seemed to signify the strengthening of the Manchurian group in the new government, as Ohashi formerly held significant posts in the Manchurian Government.
6282	543	In a telegram from Weizacker to the German Embassy of the same day, he stated that at the 4 Minister (TOJO, War Minister) Conference, Kurusu expressed hope that Japan might belong to "New Order" after the war and Japan would not be forgotten in the "new apportionment of the world". On 3 August, ARAKI and HIROTA ceased to be Cabinet Advisers.
9712	1023	SHIGEMITSU cabled MATSUOKA on 5 August, congratulating him on his establishment of a policy for Greater East Asia, and the



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9712	1023	setting out of his ideas on foreign policy towards the United States, Great Britain and Russia. Japan's aim in East Asia will benefit more if directed at small or weak nations first (e.g. France and the Netherlands) and his advice is to dispose of enemies one by one.
6284	544	<p>On 7 August, the German Foreign Office cabled Tokyo stating that Kurusu's main point was not Japan's relationship to Russia, United States, or the United Kingdom, but the new order in East Asia. Kurusu repeated MATSUOKA's statements in greater detail, namely that Japan wants to organize the East Asia Sphere including the South Seas. Sato had been given impression of unchanged friendly German attitude, but methods of encouraging this friendship were not clear. Before MATSUOKA and Konoye could adjust their foreign policy, they would clearly have to see how Germany stood on these matters. While he did not refer to the German expression of disinterest in Overseas problems in May, it was clear what he was aiming at.</p> <p>On 9 August, Grew informed Welles of the anti-American attitude of Japan in China, especially in Shanghai, where Japanese controlled papers have conducted an anti-American and anti-foreign campaign.</p>
9707	1022	



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
6889	620	<p>On 9 August, a meeting was held between MATSUOKA and French Ambassador concerning Japanese demands for stopping shipment of supplies to China, bases etc. Japanese stand firm in requests and Henri points out that the utilization of air fields etc. anywhere in French Indo-China may result in Japanese landings about Cambodia, therefore, he would like clarification on actual points Japan desires to use. Japanese consider this impossible and stated they have no intention of abusing French concessions to them.</p>
11718	1298	<p>KIDO stated in his diary of 10 August, that he had received a report that the Government wishes to avoid force against Netherlands East Indies and Singapore at present, and since 8 months are needed to prepare, after a decision for war is made, the later war comes the better.</p>
6891	620	<p>In a conversation between the French Ambassador and the Japanese Vice Minister on 10 August, Ambassador Henri was given notice that the Japanese wished to "pass through Province of Tonkin". When he complained of the broadness of this request, Japanese stated secrecy of actual air-fields etc., to be used had to be observed and French Indo-China would play a large part in the establishment of the New Order</p>



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
6891	620	<p>in East Asia. The Vice Minister then reiterated that Japan had no intention of transgressing on French Indo-Chinese territory and hoped the French Government would grant their request. If it is refused Japan may be forced to take military action. Henri feared that the Chinese may come down into Indo-China from the north and make the country a Sino-Japanese battlefield.</p>
6295	547	<p>On 15 August, Ott cabled the German Foreign Ministry and reported that MATSUOKA had advised him that the French Ambassador has changed the previously announced basic acceptance of the 3 Japanese demands regarding Indo-China, to the position that France first wanted a Japanese guarantee of renunciation of all territorial demands. They had been advised to maintain their previously announced basic agreement and the territorial guarantee would be adjusted. The Foreign Minister requested Germany to support the Japanese demands by influencing the French Government.</p>
6914	620	<p>On 20 August, the French Ambassador handed to MATSUOKA the French counter-proposals which Japan would consider. After investigating them Ohashi visited the Ambassador on the evening of the same day and after stating Japan's objections to</p>



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6914	620	the counter-proposals, he stated that it was France and not Japan who was delaying the negotiations.
6919	620	On 21 August, a meeting took place between the French Ambassador and the Chief of the Western Eurasian Bureau, who stated that although it is not preferable to reveal Japanese secret military items since France was doubtful of Japan's military demands as a result of Conference with the Army to speedily dissolve French suspicion, Japan had decided unofficially to notify her the outline of her request. He asked for quick approval without alterations.
6296	548	On 23 August, Ott cabled the Reich Foreign Ministry concerning recall of various Japanese Ambassadors and Consuls in order to coordinate Japanese foreign policy, mainly, to eliminate pro Anglo-Saxon diplomats. SHIGEMITSU and TOGO survived this purge.
6921	620	On 25 August, Ambassador Henri held another conference with Ohashi on second French counter-proposal regarding French Indo-China. France will accept Japan's three military requests regarding (1) use of airfields, (2) number of troops to be stationed in Tonkin Province and



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
6921	620	(3) course of passage for these units - but for reasons of prestige cannot put this in an official letter.
8476	Liebert	On 26 August, the Korea Mining Development Company was formed for the purpose of controlling mining and sale of all minerals except magnesite, already controlled on 19 June, 1939. This company was the effective instrument by which the Government more rigidly controlled the output of mines in Korea.
11796	1309A	On 27 August, Japan informed the Netherlands Minister that Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce and Industry would head the economic mission to Batavia, to establish closer economic relations aided by 24 assistants and would leave on 31 August.  On 28 August, SHIRATORI, Toshio was appointed as Diplomatic Councillor in the Foreign Office.
6936	620	On 30 August, MATSUOKA sent a letter to Henri regarding acceptance of French proposals which satisfy Japan's demands in French Indo-China.



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6923      620

In an oral statement by MATSUOKA on the same day he said Japan agreed to accept the letter as France's intention to comply with terms of their agreement. General Nishihara is to become representative of the Supreme Commander of Army and Navy to be sent.

6869      618A

On 30 August, The MATSUOKA-Henri Agreement was concluded whereby Japan's predominant interests in political and economic circles in East Asia was recognised.

7138      657

On the same day an official report was issued by the Japanese Foreign Minister concerning advance into French Indo-China and final signing of agreement concluded by Japanese persuasive efforts.

6925      620

On 31 August, Major General Nishihara called on Governor General of French Indo-China and proposed to start military negotiations. The Governor had received no instructions from France. If French failed to answer by 2 September, Nishihara had orders to evacuate Japanese nationals. MATSUOKA wired to the Japanese Ambassador in France to urge the immediate giving of instructions.

6925      620

On 2 September, Nishihara again visited the Governor, who could not give him an answer since although he had received



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6925	620	<p>instructions they were very complicated and he asked leave to give them to Nishihara on the next day. Governor declined to accept immediate negotiations. Nishihara then handed Governor notice that Japanese residents would be withdrawn and troops stationed after 5 September. After perusing instructions, Governor sent note to Nishihara stating that they differed from Japanese and advocated a revision to begin from the 3rd. Nishihara tiring of further delay informed him that his instructions for 5 September still remained.</p>
9718	1025	<p>On 3 September Full cabled Grew instructing him to confer with the Foreign Minister concerning current rumors that Japan was presenting an ultimatum to French Indo-China demanding passage of troops and air bases for military operations against China.</p>
11820 11821	1314	<p>On 3 September, a telegram was sent by order of MATSUOKA to Saito Consul-General at Batavia instructing him in the oil negotiations with Netherlands East Indies to emphasise the acquisition of oil fields and if the Netherlands East Indies lay stress on Japan's oil purchases he was to distinguish clearly the acquisition of oil fields and the purchase of oil.</p>



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6928	620	<p>On 3 September, Nishihara met the Commanding General of the French Indo-China Army and the latter told him he had wired Vichy that the negotiations had ended in failure, he had no authority to negotiate, and that as a counter-proposal is being drafted, meeting with the Governor-General is desired. Counter proposal was submitted the same evening and further negotiations postponed to next day.</p>
6307	541	<p>At a 4-Minister Conference on 4 September and a liaison conference of 19 September discussion was held concerning the strengthening of the Japan-Germany-Italy Axis. TOJO attended the first meeting.</p>
6927	620	<p>On 4 September, the Japanese Consul General retained 2 ships to prepare for evacuation of Japanese from French Indo-China, and once more Japanese tried to make the Ambassador to France exert pressure on the French Government, to accept terms. Finally at eight o'clock on 4 September an agreement was signed between Nishihara and the French Commanding General.</p>
6929	620	<p>On 6 September, a unit of the Japanese Army crossed the border and on the next day the Governor proposed to drop</p>



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6929	620	<p>negotiations, on the grounds that this was a contravention of the Pact. Nishihara said it was a front line incident by unit which did not know of Pact, but Governor would not change his attitude. Japan then again requested the Ambassador to France to hurry French Government in instructing the Governor-General of French Indo-China to settle negotiations immediately.</p>
6322	549	<p>On 9 and 10 September, MATSUOKA and Starmer held an informal conversation re importance of keeping the United States out of war, Japan to restrain and prevent United States intervention while Germany will restrain United States in the Atlantic. War materials to be supplied to Japan for arming in preparation for conflict and Germany hopes Japan will safeguard her interests in Greater East Asia. Although United States Axis conflict is to be avoided if possible, all preparation must be made to face possible strife. Axis must stand united against Anglo-Saxondon.</p>
6971	626	<p>Entry from KIDO's diary of 9 September, states Chief Aide-de-Camp reported the military agreement parley, which had been making smooth progress with the Governor-General of French Indo-China took a turn</p>



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6971	626	for the worse when one battalion of Japanese troops moved into French Indo-China.
6328	550	Between 10 and 26 September, an Imperial Conference was held regarding the conclusion of the Tri-Partite Pact. Draft of Pact was drawn up, and discussions conducted concerning Japan and America's differences in opinion.
6939	620	On 11 September, the French Ambassador visited Ohashi and stated that he had received information that the Thailand Army was likely to invade French Indo-China along with the Japanese and he asked that Japan stop Thailand's plan.
6931	620	On 12 September, Ohashi told the French Ambassador that Japan would not intervene between French Indo-China and Thailand and French proposal was merely move to postpone negotiations.
6869	618A	Thailand demanded in note of 13 September that the Mekong river frontier be revised by ceding to Thailand the areas along the right of River Mekong across from Luang Prabang and Bakuse, which were ceded by Thailand to French Indo-China in treaty of 1904, also hoped that a guarantee would be given to return Cambodia and Laos to Thailand when France renounces sovereignty over French Indo-China. These requests were made in view



<u>PAGE</u>	<u>EXHIBIT WITNESS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
6869	618A	of abnormal circumstances in French Indo-China.
11813	1312	On 13 September, Kobayashi cabled MATSUOKA stating that he had interviewed the Governor-General who kept to diplomatic formulas and stated that the Netherlands saw no serious situation and that in Netherlands East Indies an equal opportunity was afforded all in that country. Kobayashi stated it was useless to negotiate with such a Governor-General who evaded political problems and was not interested in sounding out Japan's intention towards Netherlands East Indies.
8606	Liebert	On 13 September, a Presidential embargo was placed on equipment for production of aviation motor fuel and tetra-ethyl lead or any plans of specifications useful in the design, construction or operation of such.
9659	1011	Grew protested to MATSUOKA on 13 September concerning the destruction on 19 August of a Methodist Episcopal Mission in Chungking by the Japanese forces. He asked for a prompt report.
6971	627	Entry from KIDO's diary of 14 September, states that MATSUOKA plans to send ultimatum to French Indo-China.
6345	551	Meeting of the Privy Council of 16 September, discussed the effect upon Japan of the proposed Tri-Partite



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6345	551	Pact, the possibility of war with the United States and the improvement of Japanese-USSR relations due to German influence.
6931	620	On 16 September, the French Ambassador accused the Japanese of delaying negotiations because they had backed Thailand. Chashi denied this and said the situation was critical and Japan might well walk in at any moment without an agreement.
6932	620	Governor-General of French Indo-China and Commanding General of the Army gave Japanese general consent to request on 17 September, but in view of uncertainty of clashes, it was decided to evacuate Japanese residents on the 20th.
6932	620	On 18 September, General Nishihara notified the French that in view of wide difference in opinions between French and Japanese on negotiation subject, all members of Japanese Observation Party would leave Hanoi on the 20th.
6940	620	18 September was the basic date for conclusion of Japanese-French military agreement. No Japanese troops may enter Hanoi; French administrative and military to retain posts; Japanese to bear all expenses of any occupation or carrying



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6940	620	of troops and reimburse for damages; Japan may select certain strategic bases and use specified railroad and highways; three airfields to be used by Japanese. Then cites threatening actions on part of Japanese.
11822	1315	On 18 September Kobayashi cabled MATSUOKA requesting that in view of Japan's urgent need for oil, and the failure of the Tokyo negotiations, Murai carry on negotiations in Batavia. If this is done, the Netherlands East Indies would aim for their success since a failure would mean that world opinion would charge the Netherlands East Indies with moral responsibility for failure. Failure to make the purchase could be utilised to browbeat the Netherlands East Indies on the enterprises problem. For these reasons he advocated that the negotiations be changed to Batavia.
11823		
9716	1024	On 18 September Grew complained to MATSUOKA concerning widespread inter- ference with U.S. trade in China in particular products, despite numerous representations to Japan by the U.S.
9721	1026	On 19 September, Grew complained to MATSUOKA concerning the use of air bases and passage of troops through French Indo-China in order to aid the Japanese war against China.



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6869	618A	On 19 September, France agreed to establish a committee for resolution of pending questions, but flatly refused territorial demands made by Thailand on 13 September.
7920	784	Excerpt from Ciano's Diary of 19 September stated that Ribbentrop arrived with the Japanese military alliance which was to be signed in Berlin. Alliance will be stroke against Russia and the United States according to Ribbentrop, but Ciano is of the opinion that anti-Russian guarantees are fine but anti-American note will merely induce Washington to increase commitments to Britain.
6957	623	Memorandum by United States Under Secretary of State Wells of 20 September concerning ultimatum of General Nishihara to the French Governor-General of French Indo-China to the effect that if it did not permit occupation by the Japanese troops, such troops would on 22 September stage an invasion of French Indo-China.
6964	624	Memorandum of same date by Grew concerned a conversation with MATSUOKA who defends this ultimatum by stating Japanese and French Government had signed agreement permitting occupation by Japanese troops and French Indo-China was not complying therewith; such occupation was merely



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6964	624	for the purpose of striking against Chiang's army to close China conflict and upon such event troops would be withdrawn. Grew advised MATSUOKA such occupation would be considered by the United States as infringement of the "status quo" which Japan was pledged to preserve in Asia. In a telephone conversation between German and French delegates to Armistice Commission on the same day the landing of Japanese troops in French Indo-China was discussed. French wished to negotiate first, but had ordered Admiral Decoux to resist by force if necessary should large numbers of Japanese troops march in.
6969	625	
6830	621	On 22 September, after negotiations between France and Japan, France agreed to allow all military facilities required by the Japanese Navy and Army in Northern French Indo-China for execution of campaign in China.
6829	621	On 23 September, the Foreign Office issued a statement concerning conversations at Tokyo in August between MATSUOKA and the French Ambassador on basic matters regarding the question of French Indo-China. As a result of these conversations an agreement was reached between French Indo-China and Japan on 22 September.
6831	42	



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The announcement went on to say that despite a local skirmish in the border region, due to a misunderstanding by French Indo-China, it is expected that the agreement will be carried out.

6935      620

On 23 September, all Japanese residents and diplomats evacuated from Saigon arrived in Haikon after evacuation from French Indo-China by Japanese authorities.

6933      620

On 24 September, the final plans were made by General Nishihara with representative of French Indo-China Army re Japanese forces landing in Indo-China; evacuation of Japanese residents.

6350      552

A Conference of the Investigation Committee of the Privy Council was held on 26 September - TOJO, HOSHINO and MUTO were present. Members discussed the conclusion of the Tri-Partite Pact, the fact that in the event of War with

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6379	553 1030	On 26 September, a Privy Council Meeting attended by TOJO and HOSHINO, was held subsequent to the meeting of the Investigation Committee discussing the Tri-Partite Pact and approving draft with unanimous vote.
6865	618-A	On 26 September, a Japanese bomber dropped 4 bombs on the City of Haipong, causing 33 killed and injured at time of entry of Japanese into French Indo-China.
7049	643	Extract from KIDO's Diary of 26 September related that a Japanese unit under orders to make a peaceful landing in French Indo-China carried out a landing, in face of enemy and bombed Haipong in spite of orders from Navy Support Command to contrary.
7928	786-A	On 26 September, Kurusu, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin sent a telegram to MATSUOKA - excerpt shows that at time of signing of Tri-Partite Pact, Japan had already been informed that Germany had begun military preparations for war against USSR.
	43	27 September is the official date of signing of Tri-Partite Pact and secret letters. On 27 September the following positions were held by the Accused: ARAKI, no office, DOIHARA, Lt. General in



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		command 5th Army, Supreme War Councillor (28 September) HATA, General in command Expeditionary Force Central China; HIRANUMA, no office (Minister of State, 6 December, Home Minister 21 December); HIROTA, Ex-Premier; HOSHINO, President Planning Board; ITAGAKI, Lt. General - no appointment; KAYA, President North China Development Company; KIDO, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal; KIMURA, Lt. General in command 32nd Division; KOISO, General on reserve list; MATSUI, General retired; Adviser to East Asia Promotion Federation; MATSUOKA, Foreign Minister and Over- seas Affairs Minister; Vice President, China Affairs Board, Supreme War Councillor, BINAMI, Governor-General of Korea; HUTO, Chief of Military Affairs Bureau (War Ministry); NAGANO, Special Inspector of Navy; OKA, Rear Admiral, Member of Naval Staff Imperial Headquarters; OKAWA, Director General, East Asia Research Bureau, South Manchuria Railway; OSHIMA, Ex-Ambassador to Germany (re-appointed 20 December) SATO, Colonel, Deputy Chief of Staff South China Expeditionary Force; SUIGIMITSU, Ambassador to Great Britain; SHIMADA, Admiral in command China Fleet; SHIMOTORI, Diplomatic Councillor,



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Foreign Ministry; SUZUKI, Lt. General, Secretary of Cabinet Political Committee on China Affairs, Director, China Affairs Board; TOGO, Ambassador to USSR; TOJO, War Minister, President Manchuria Affairs Board, Vice-President China Affairs Board; UMIZU, Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army and Ambassador to Lanchukuo; Premier, Konoye.

7897      777-A

An extract from MATSUOKA's speech at the conclusion of the Tri-Partite Pact on 27 September was quoted to show that the Pact divided the world into two camps between which war would inevitably be waged.

8606      Liebert

As of 27 September United States exports of iron and steel scrap to Japan equals 8½ million tons for the past 6 years.

6400      555-C

Letter from Ott to MATSUOKA of 27 September promised that Germany "will do their utmost to aid Japan" - with all means in their power in the event of war between Japan and England in Greater East Asia. A letter from the German Ambassador to MATSUOKA of the same date refers to Japanese mandated territory in South Seas concerning which MATSUOKA had requested confirmation of German government's agreement that



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6400	555-C	Germany be compensated for loss of Japanese mandated territories but Japan should retain them. Ambassador confirmed this.
6394	554	Imperial rescript issued on 27 September was addressed to the Japanese people and attempted to gain support of Tri-Partite Pact, giving the impression it was concluded for peace and security amongst nations. TOJO, and HOSHIKAWA's names appeared as principal officers of the government. On the same day the German Ambassador in Tokyo thanked MATSUOKA for favorable participation in Pact negotiations and generally extending hand of friendship. On 28 September MATSUOKA resigned as Overseas Minister but retained other posts.