

the Russian emigrants that lived on the Manchoukuo territory. as to the other emigrants' settlements, they would be supervised respectively by the headquarters of the Japanese Army in the areas of which they resided.

In 1934 as a result of negotiations between me and Major General ANDO, Chief of the Japanese Military Mission, the question of the creation of the whiteguard emigrants' organization in Manchuria, was finally decided.

When in 1934 ANDO and I met in the "Nagoya Hotel" in Mukden we composed a draft of the whiteguard emigrants organization to be in Manchuria, and came to an agreement as to the nominees for the leading posts in the organization.

In the same year, 1934, the organization of the Russian emigrants in Manchuria was created and by suggestion of the Kwantung Army Headquarters was called the "Russian Emigrants Affairs Bureau", abbreviated: "BREM". (12)

I must say here that the creation of the "Russian Emigrants Affairs Bureau" must by no means be considered as an expression of the Japanese's care for the Russian emigrants.

Although they needed the whiteguard emigrants as an instrument for carrying on work hostile to the Soviet Union, they did not at all care to give them any rights whatsoever. Quite the contrary, the Japanese encouraged all sorts of manifestation of ill-will against Russians as the representatives of the white race.

General KOISO was the ideological leader in the sphere of racial discrimination, as well as religious persecution policy. He was chief of the Kwantung Army Headquarters from 1933 to 1935 and later on Prime Minister of Japan.

On KOISO's urgent request an instruction of the Japanese Ministry of Education found its application in the Japanese schools, that instruction prescribing the teachers as a matter of obligation to inculcate in the Japanese children hatred towards Russians, Americans and English and to imbue them with the idea of the Japanese being a higher race in comparison with the other nationalities. (13)

Also it was on KOISO's initiative that in 1940 in Manchuria was published PU-YI's manifesto which prescribed the entire population of Manchuria, regardless of the religious convictions of these or those national groups, to worship the Japanese goddess Amaterasu.

The persecution of Russians became still worse following the beginning of Japan's war against the U. S. A., and Great Britain, when one could see Russians beaten openly by the Japanese in the streets of Kharbia and Dairen.

These facts prove that Japan needed the "BREM" only in view of her war against the U. S. S. R.

/Question: What

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QUESTION:

What basic tasks were given the "Russian Emigrants Affairs Bureau" in Manchuria by the Japanese?

ANSWER:

By the creation of "BREm" were pursued the aims of the consolidation of the anti-Soviet ideology among the emigrants and of the preparation of them for war against the Soviet Union on the side of Japan.

The work of the "BREm" was carried on in accordance with these tasks. The "Chief Russian Emigrants Affairs Bureau" was in Kharbin. At the beginning General RYCHKOV was at the head of it. Major-General VLADYEVSKIY, who was later on appointed by the Japanese to the post of the Chief of the "BREm", was my personal representative in the Chief "BREm".

There were five sections in the chief BREm:

- 1st--Propaganda;
- 2nd--Military training of the whiteguard emigrants;
- 3rd--Intelligence and counter-intelligence;
- 4th--Economic;
- 5th--Charity.

Besides, the council of nationalities was organized in the BREm. It was composed of the chairmen of the national communities: Dr. KAUFMANN of the Jewish Community, Professor KULYABKO-KORETSKY of the Ukrainian Community, and also the representatives of the Turkic-Tartar and Armenian groups.

The council of nationalities periodically held conferences with the Chief of the "BREm" and decided questions concerning contact of the national organizations with one another.

Anti-Soviet propaganda was widely disseminated among the emigrants. Upon my approval RODZAEVSKIY who escaped from the Soviet Union in 1925 was appointed the Chief of the propaganda section. He started intensive anti-Soviet activities.

On the initiative of AKIKUSA, Deputy Chief of the Japanese Military Mission, a print-shop was equipped in Kharbin in 1934. RODZAEVSKIY supervised the publishing of the newspaper "Nash Put" (Our Way) and the Magazine "Natsia" (Nation), which were printed in that print-shop.

At that time was also started the printing of pamphlets and leaflets which were widely spread in Manchuria, and part of those publications were printed on especially fine paper to facilitate their smuggling to and scattering throughout the U.S.S.R.

Prior to the transfer of the E.C.R.R. into the hands of the Japanese, RODZAEVSKIY told me that they managed to smuggle their pamphlets and leaflets into the U.S.S.R. with the assistance of the railroad employees.

In 1941, when the U.S.S.R.--Japanese Pact was concluded, the Kwantung Army Headquarters ordered that they should change the

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"The effort we give is another matter. We may be influenced by the fact that the deponent was executed by the Soviet Union presented the effort."
"He prevented by Soviet - I express no opinion on and part."
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(12)

tone of their publications with regard to the U.S.S.R., but it was pointed out that the anti-Soviet propaganda should not be checked altogether and that it should be conducted by publishing and spreading pamphlets and leaflets among the emigrants.

The newspaper "Nash Put" office was transferred to Shanghai, whereas the cover of the "Natsia" Magazine began to bear an inscription of allegedly being also published in Shanghai, though it was still being published in Kharbin.

Along with all that the Japanese instructed that oral propaganda should be intensified through various literary and historic circles. The sole aim of such circles was conducting anti-Soviet propaganda.

It was at that time that the young emigrants began to be drawn into the created by the Japanese "Kyo-Wa-Kai" association (Commonwealth of Nations), where they were to familiarize themselves with the Japanese politics.

The "Kyo-Wa-Kai" was created in 1932, by the Japanese pursuant to Emperor PU-YI's special manifesto. The "Kyo-Wa-Kai" was an organization spread widely among all the strata of the Manchurian population including the whiteguard emigrants. The aim of that organization was to implant in the minds of the population the ideas requisite to the Japanese and justifying Japan's aggressive designs.

The "Kyo-Wa-Kai" also preached the idea of Japan's domination over the other nations of East Asia.

The Kwantung Army Headquarters supervised the activities of the "KYO-Wa-Kai" and its directives were obligatory for the leadership of the society.

Manshoukuo Prime Minister CHIANG-CHIN-KUI was the President of the "Kyo-Wa-Kai", but its actual supervisors were the Japanese TAKEBA and MIYAKI, former Chief of the Kwantung Army Headquarters.

The Central Office of the "Kyo-Wa-Kai" was in Changchun, and there were the local branch offices of the "Kyo-Wa-Kai" in other towns, which supervised the network of the primary nuclei among the population.

In 1938 I published a book under the title of "About Myself" in which I described the progress of my struggle against the Soviet power during the Civil War, and pointing out to the mistakes made by the whiteguards army. I developed the idea of the necessity of uniting the whiteguard emigrants with the view of overthrowing the Soviet power.

In 1942 I wrote another book following the suggestion of General DOI, Chief of the Kharbin Military Mission. The title of the book was "Thoughts on the New Era"; I handed the manuscript to the Japanese.

In this book I advocated the idea of Japan's being the leader of East Asia, and suggested that an authoritative body be established in Japan which would represent the block of the states of East Asia.

I proposed that the whiteguard emigrants be given a separate territory in Inner Mongolia.

In addition to those, on the order of Colonel UKAI and Major-General KAMATSU, the Chiefs of the Military Mission, I wrote articles directed against measures carried out in the Red Army.

In this way the ideological preparation of the whiteguard emigrants for war against the U.S.S.R. was combined with military training carried out on a large scale.

QUESTION: How was the military training of the whiteguard emigrants conducted?

ANSWER: "The Whiteguard Emigrants Affairs Bureau" included military training in the curricula of the emigrant schools, and beginning from 1938 special military detachments were organized.

One of these detachments, 500 men strong, was stationed at Hantachedza, the second-800 men strong-at the railroad station Sungari 2. Throughout the existence of both detachments 4,500 emigrants were given complete training, and subsequently they were mustered every summer for additional training.

In Zakhinganye Area (the area beyond the Khingan Mountain Range), where the whiteguard emigrants were mainly occupied in agriculture, and it was not profitable for the Japanese to have them interrupt their work, the young emigrants were mustered for a three-week period of military training every year.

Colonel PORTNYAGIN's detachment was stationed in Khailar and another, under the command of Cossack Captain PESHKOV, was stationed in Yakishi. Each of those detachments was 1,200 men strong. During their musters the said detachments were used for military operations against Chinese guerrillas.

All those military detachments were trained to be ready for military operations together with the Japanese against the U.S.S.R.

Question: What was your particular role in the Japanese plans of attack on the Soviet Union?

Answer: In 1936, I was called by Major-General ANDO, the Chief of the Japanese Intelligence Service in Manchuria who informed me that he wanted to initiate me into the military plans of the

Japanese

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Japanese, ANDO stated that the Japanese Government had planned for the nearest future to effect the invasion of the Japanese troops into the Soviet Primorye, where it was planned to create a limitrophe state of Manchoukuo type, in which I should play the leading role.

In the same year 1936, I met General OKAMURA, Chief of the Kwantung Army Headquarters. I learned from him, that according to the Japanese plan of invasion, the Ussuri region was to be incorporated into Manchoukuo, and a buffer state was to be created extending from Lake Baikal to the East, with myself at the head of the Government.

QUESTION: Tell the names of the Japanese politicians and military war lords, who initiated those aggressive plans.

ANSWER: War Minister General ARAKI most strikingly expressed the Japanese aggressive aspirations at that period. We were friendly, General ARAKI and myself, since the 1918-1922 Japanese intervention. At that time ARAKI was chief of the Japanese Military Mission in Kharbin. (1)

When from 1931 ARAKI became War Minister and then a member of the Supreme Military Council of Japan I repeatedly went to see him in Tokyo and had long talks with him.

In 1936 ARAKI told me that Japan was striving at the creation of heavy industry in Manchuria, in as short time as possible, with the task of partial provision of the Kwantung Army needs. (14)

Ensuing the creation of this industrial base Japan would begin war against the Soviet Union. It was then that I learned for the first time from ARAKI that AIKAWA, a representative of the industrial circles, was appointed to supervise the creation of the Manchurian industrial base for the army. ARAKI characterized AIKAWA as one of the official industrial leaders. AIKAWA

At that time under the supervision of AIKAWA the intensive construction of an iron-and-steel plant was started in Southern Manchuria, as well as the reconstruction of the Anshan and Mukden works.

When enlarging on the question of war against the U.S.S.R. ARAKI told me that the Japanese plan at that time essentially was to effect the annexation of Eastern Siberia and the Primorye from the U.S.S.R. by the use of force and to create a limitrophe state on that territory.

Along with that ARAKI stated that only the seizure of the Primorye might be effected by Japan at first, which would in no way mean the cessation of the further advance into the core

of

of the U.S.S.R., the ultimate aim of Japan, ARAKI concluded, for all times being the territory immediately East of Lake Baikal.

Towards the end of our conversation ARAKI suggested that I should maintain a close contact with the Kwantung Army Headquarters, whose immediate task it was to carry the plan of the seizure of the Soviet Far East into effect.

When later on ARAKI and I met, he was always true to his word and confirmed his previous statements to the effect that the preparation for war against the U.S.S.R. was the main purpose of his activities.

In 1933 the Japanese General Staff decided to reconnoitre the power of the Red Army in the Far East by battle, and opened hostilities in the Lake Hassan district. Major YAMAOKA, a General Staff Officer, came to Dairen from Tokyo to see me, with a special task to inform and have me prepared for the events which were taking place. YAMAOKA warned me that I with the whiteguard emigrant units had to be ready to participate in the operations as, provided the operations in the Lake Hassan district progressed successfully, large forces of the Japanese Army would be thrown into the Soviet Primorye, and the whiteguard emigrants units would be used for the consolidation of the occupied territory.

When the Red Army liquidated the Japanese break-through into the Soviet territory in no time, and peace negotiations were started, the Japanese Command initiated the preparation for a new diversion in the direction of the M.P.R. and the Soviet Zabaikalye.

I was to take part in this operation, and, in case of a successful break-through, I, with the whiteguard emigrants units, had to begin an advance in Inner Mongolia through the M.P.R. into the Soviet Union. The Japanese pointed out that the main strategic direction of the Japanese blow was the Zabaikalye which in the opinion of the Japanese was the narrow outlet thru which went the supplies for the Soviet Primorye.

Major-General ANDO in his talk with me said that the Japanese reckoned that in case they succeeded in intercepting the Red Army communications at Lake Baikal, the Soviet Far East would be annexed from the Soviet Union.

Although the Nomongan Incident ended in a defeat for the Japanese they went on drawing plans of war against the U.S.S.R. and M.P.R.

I was included in this work as well.

At the end of 1941, by order of Colonel UKAI, Chief of the Dairen Military Mission, I worked out a plan of the formation of Mongolian units, taking into consideration the modern technic and the peculiarities of the Mongolian armed forces.

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With the view of the utilization of the Mongols in the war against the U.S.S.R. and the M.P.R., the Japanese were deciding the question of what particular type of units would be most suitable for them and sought my collaboration in the working out of this plan.

I handed in my plan of the formation of Mongolian Units to Colonel UKAI in November, 1941, when the battles between the German troops and the Red Army were raging on the approaches to Moscow.

Colonel UKAI, who had the right of direct contact with the Japanese General Staff and was always informed about the decisions, taken in the General Staff, told me that the time was approaching when Japan would enter into the war against the U.S.S.R.

I reminded UKAI of the existing peace treaty between Japan and the U.S.S.R. To this UKAI replied that the Japanese General Staff had already taken the decision to launch an attack on the Soviet Union and would certainly realize it as soon as the fall of Moscow became known.

The Army General Staff's attitude to the peace treaty between Japan and the U.S.S.R., UKAI went on, was as follows: If the Japanese are benefited by the observance of the treaty, it should be observed; if, on the contrary, gains may be obtained by violating the treaty,--violated it must be by all means.

The following fact is worth one's attention, though. Japan went through great military hardships in 1944-1945, the Japanese military circles did not give up their designs of attacking the U.S.S.R.

In 1944 I was called by Major-General AKIKUSA, Chief of the Kharbin Military Mission, who informed me that the Japanese units would possibly soon retreat from their positions in China, and if this was the case, the Army General Staff would not consider the possibility of Japan's war against the U.S.S.R. fully eliminated; therefore it was necessary to consolidate the Inner Mongolian military base by means of forming new Mongolian Military Units. I was commissioned by the Japanese Army General Staff to lead these formations.

In connection with this decision, the Manchurian detachment formed by the Japanese under Lieutenant-General GARMAEV-URZHIN and consisting of six cavalry regiments and an artillery division, which were to constitute the backbone of the Mongolian Army to be, were transferred from Khailar to Khingan.

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In June 1945 I had a talk with Major-General KUBO, Chief of the Japanese Military Mission in Mukden. He said that if Japan succeeded in coming to terms with China on the conclusion of peace, Japan would be able to transfer her troops now engaged in China to Manchuria, and then she would have her hands free to begin war against the Soviet Union.

Saying this KUBO referred to the alleged decision of the Japanese Government on this question. From that conversation with KUBO I came to the conclusion that the Japanese Army General Staff had a specially worked out plan of an attack on the Soviet Union.

I personally witnessed how throughout 1944-1945, in view of the realization of that plan, the Japanese actively consolidated the Kwantung Army and prepared for the invasion into the territory of the U.S.S.R. But the offensive operations of the Soviet troops in Manchuria smashed all their military plans.

The record is taken down from my words correctly and has been read by me.

Signed /SEMENOV/

Interrogated: Counter--Intelligence Officer

Lieutenant-Colonel
/ SOKOLOV/

C E R T I F I C A T E

The City of Moscow.

April 11, 1946.

I, Semyonov, Grigory Michailovich, sign this certificate to the effect that I promise to testify the truth bearing witness in the case of the main Japanese War Criminals.

I was duly warned of the responsibility for giving false testimony as set forth in Article 95 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

Signed: /SEMENOV/

The certificate is taken by
the Counter-Intelligence Officer

Lieutenant-Colonel /SOKOLOV/

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

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

Signature: V. Kaplan

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ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN
TOKYO
OFFICE OF THE MEMBER
FOR
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt-Colonel Kurkov, Chief of the Secretariat of the Office of the Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Allied Council for Japan, hereby certify that the Map of the Soviet Far East and Northern Manchuria has been prepared by the Office of the Member for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Allied Council for Japan and for this purpose was used part of the Administrative Map of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is an official publication of the Department of Topographical Survey and Cartography under the People's Commissariat of Home Affairs of the U. S. S. R., of 1937.

September 13, 1946

Allied Council for Japan

Office of the Member

for

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Chief of Secretariat Kurkov

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

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

September 13, 1946

Signature: V. Kaplan

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on film file of Jap Govt* 786

Talks Between General ARAKI and ISHIWATA,
Secretary General of the Imperial Rule
Assistance Association.

From the "Kokumin Shinbun" of August 14, 1941

W 17867

*on occasion
of serving
attack on Sov. Un.*

Looking back at the Siberian Expedition, I feel that the plans were complete, but it seems there had been considerable regret on account of the failure to make the expected last stroke. There is a proverb, 'History repeats itself,' and I believe this principle is still the same today.

What will happen if we shall be satisfied by merely looking on with folded arms without dispatching troops or doing anything?

Next, we shall deal with the Siberian Expedition. Unqualifiedly, we simply call it the Siberian Expedition, but there were many very complicated circumstances lying in its background. Japan's present ambition to dominate the Continent may fully be said to have germinated in the Siberian Expedition. Unfortunately, however, I feel that, in the execution of this expedition, there had been lacking in contemporary internal situations, the courage and the determination to strive for the calculated ends by deciding on a Cabinet resolution under a firm and resolute policy. With a very complicated and congested environment as its background, it had been very cleverly planned. However, it is exceedingly regretful that we had met with various obstacles which had arisen at home and abroad and that we had been unable to carry this plan to perfection.

The first foundation of the Siberia incident, thus looking from all angles, has been justified as an impartial and proper measure. So at that time if our country had held strict confidence, had not hesitated to carry out a national retaliatory measure to return for the violation of international agreement law under the guarantee of real ability, and had proceeded resolutely for the stability of East Asia, presenting a common front with the countries with goodwill for us, such a movement as the establishment of new order which is also the heaviest task up to the present would have been set about already and made progress. Now I am thinking about it thus and am full of deep emotion.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, E. E. DANLY, hereby certify:

1. That I am Chief of the Document Division of the International Prosecution Section, G. H. Q., S. C. A. P., and as such have possession custody and control of original or copies of captured enemy documents obtained by the said section.

2. That Document No. 2367 was delivered to me by the Russian Division of International Prosecution Section as being a file of the Japanese Newspaper "Kokumin Simbun" for 1941 including the issue of 14 August 1941, and such document has been continuously in my custody since such delivery.

9 September 1946

/s/ E. E. Danly
E. E. DANLY

CERTIFICATE

I, SOKICFI ISFIGURO, Chief of Section II of the Imperial Library do hereby certify the following, viz:-

The book

Title:	"KOKUMIN SHIMBUN" of July and August 1941 (incl. Issue No. 17867 of Aug. 14).
Publisher:	KOKUMIN SHIMBUN SHA
Year of Publication:	1941
No. of Volumes:	One
Book-shelf No.	<u>"Shin"</u> 501

owned by the Imperial Library, was at the request of the International Prosecution Section, Supreme Command of the Allied Powers, loaned out to the said Section on June 12, 1946.

Dated the 28th day of September, 1946.

SOKICFI ISFIGURO
(sign and seal)

"majority of court fall def. the right to cross-examine"
EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK *Shidehara*

"Conference on the Limitations of Armaments in 1922" (Baron Shidehara's statement).

THE CHAIRMAN (speaking in English): I am directed by the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions to report to the Conference that in the discussion of matters relating to Siberia the following statement was made to the Committee by Baron Shidehara on behalf of the Japanese Government. The statement is as follows:

"The military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in cooperation with the United States in 1918. It was primarily intended to render assistance to the Czecho-Slovak troops who, in their homeward journey across Siberia from European Russia, found themselves in grave and pressing danger at the hands of hostile forces under German command. The Japanese and American expeditionary forces together with other Allied troops fought their way from Vladivostok far into the region of the Amur and the Trans-Baikal Provinces to protect the railway lines which afforded the sole means of transportation of the Czecho-Slovak troops from the interior of Siberia to the port of Vladivostok. Difficulties which the Allied forces had to encounter in their operations in the severe cold winter of Siberia were immense.

"In January, 1920, the United States decided to terminate its military undertaking in Siberia, and ordered the withdrawal of its forces. For some time thereafter, Japanese troops continued alone to carry out the duty of guarding several points along the Trans-Siberian Railway in fulfillment of interallied arrangements, and of affording facilities to the returning Czecho-Slovaks.

"The last column of Czecho-Slovak troops safely embarked from Vladivostok in September, 1920. Ever since then, Japan has been looking forward to an early moment for the withdrawal of her troops from Siberia. The maintenance of such troops in a foreign land is for her a costly and thankless undertaking, and she will be only too happy to be relieved of such responsibility. In fact, the evacuation of the Trans-Baikal and the Amur Provinces was already completed in 1920. The only region which now remains to be evacuated is the southern portion of the Maritime Province around Vladivostok and Nikolsk.

"It will be appreciated that for Japan the question of the withdrawal of troops from Siberia is not quite as simple as it was for other Allied Powers. In the first place, there are a considerable number of Japanese residents who had lawfully and under guaranties of treaty established themselves in Siberia long before the Bolshevik eruption, and were there entirely welcomed. In 1917, prior to the joint American-Japanese military enterprise, the number of such residents was already no less than 9,717. In the actual situation prevailing there, those Japanese residents can hardly be expected to look for the protection of their lives and property to any other authorities than Japanese troops. Whatever districts those troops have evacuated

in the past have fallen into disorder, and practically all Japanese residents have had precipitately to withdraw, to seek for their personal safety. In so withdrawing, they have been obliged to leave behind large portions of their property, abandoned and unprotected, and their homes and places of business have been destroyed. While the hardships and losses thus caused the Japanese in the Trans-Baikal and the Amur Provinces have been serious enough, more extensive damages are likely to follow from the evacuation of Vladivostok, in which a larger number of Japanese have always been resident and a greater amount of Japanese capital invested.

"There is another difficulty by which Japan is faced in proceeding to the recall of her troops from the Maritime Province. Due to geographical propinquity, the general situation in the districts around Vladivostok and Nikolsk is bound to affect the security of the Korean frontier. In particular, it is known that these districts have long been the base of Korean conspiracies against Japan. Those hostile Koreans, joining hands with lawless elements in Russia, attempted in 1920 to invade Korea through the Chinese territory of Chientao. They set fire to the Japanese Consulate at Hunchun and committed indiscriminate acts of murder and pillage. At the present time, they are under the effective control of Japanese troops stationed in the Maritime Province, but they will no doubt renew the attempt to penetrate into Korea at the first favorable opportunity that may present itself.

"Having regard to those considerations, the Japanese Government have felt bound to exercise precaution in carrying out the contemplated evacuation of the Maritime Province. Should they take hasty action without adequate provision for the future, they would be delinquent in their duty of affording protection to a large number of their nationals resident in the districts in question and of maintaining order and security in Korea.

"It should be made clear that no part of the Maritime Province is under Japan's military occupation. Japanese troops are still stationed in the southern portion of that Province, but they have not set up any civil or military administration to displace local authorities. Their activity is confined to measures of self-protection against the menace to their own safety and to the safety of their country and nationals. They are not in occupation of those districts any more than American or other Allied troops could be said to have been in occupation of the places in which they were formerly stationed.

"The Japanese Government are anxious to see an orderly and stable authority speedily reestablished in the Far Eastern possessions of Russia. It was this spirit that they manifested a keen interest in the patriotic but ill-fated struggle of Admiral Kolchak. They have shown readiness to lend their good offices for prompting the reconciliation of various political groups in Eastern Siberia. But they have carefully refrained from supporting one faction against another. It will be recalled, for instance, that they withheld all assistance from General Rozanov against the revolutionary movements which led to his overthrow in January, 1920. They maintained an attitude of strict neutrality, and refused to interfere in these movements, which it would have been quite easy for them to suppress, if they had so desired.

"In relation to this policy of nonintervention, it may be useful to refer briefly to the past relations between the Japanese authorities and Ataman Semenov, which seem to have been a source of popular misgiving and speculation. It will be remembered that the growing rapprochement between the Germans and the Bolshevik Government in Russia in the early part of 1918 naturally gave rise to apprehensions in the Allied countries that a considerable quantity of munitions supplied by those countries and stored in Vladivostok might be removed by the Bolsheviks to European Russia, for the use of the Germans. Ataman Semenov was then in Siberia and was organizing a movement to check such Bolshevik activities and to preserve order and stability in that region. It was in this situation that Japan, as well as some of the Allies, began to give support to the Cossack chief. After a few months, such support by the other Powers was discontinued, but the Japanese were reluctant to abandon their friend, whose efforts in the Allied cause they had originally encouraged, and they maintained for some time their connection with Ataman Semenov. They had, however, no intention whatever of interfering in the domestic affairs of Russia, and when it was found that the assistance rendered to the Ataman was likely to complicate the internal situation in Siberia, they terminated all relations with him and no support of any kind has since been extended to him by the Japanese authorities.

"The Japanese Government are now seriously considering plans which would justify them in carrying out their decision of the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Maritime Province, with reasonable precaution for the security of Japanese residents of the Korean frontier regions. It is for this purpose that negotiations were opened some time ago at Dairen between the Japanese representatives and the agents of the Chita Government.

"Those negotiations at Dairen are in no way intended to secure for Japan any right or advantage of an exclusive nature. They have been solely actuated by a desire to adjust some of the more pressing questions with which Japan is confronted in relation to Siberia. They have essentially in view the conclusion of provisional commercial arrangements, the removal of the existing menace to the security of Japan and to the lives and property of Japanese residents in Eastern Siberia, the provision of guarantees for the freedom of lawful undertakings in that region and the prohibition of Bolshevik propaganda over the Siberian border. Should adequate provisions be arranged on the line indicated, the Japanese Government will at once proceed to the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Maritime Province.

"The occupation of certain points in the Russian Province of Sakhalin is wholly different, both in nature and in origin, from the stationing of troops in the Maritime Province. History affords few instances similar to the incident of 1920 at Nikolaiovsk, where more than seven hundred Japanese, including women and children, as well as the duly recognized Japanese Consul and his family and his official staff, were cruelly tortured and massacred. No nation worthy of respect will possibly remain forbearing under such a strain of provocation. Nor was it possible for the Japanese Government to disregard the just popular indignation aroused in Japan by the incident.

Tokuda
To carry him away here now from wherever he is in Russia would be very difficult and - combatative.
You must permit his interrogation if the court so orders - that effort can be admitted only as the term.

Under the actual condition of things, Japan found no alternative but to occupy, as a measure of reprisal, certain points in the Russian Province of Sakhalin in which the outrage was committed, pending the establishment in Russia of a responsible authority with whom she can communicate in order to obtain due satisfaction.

"Nothing is further from the thought of the Japanese Government than to take advantage of the present helpless condition of Russia for prosecuting selfish designs. Japan recalls with deep gratitude and appreciation the brilliant role which Russia played in the interest of civilization during the earlier stage of the Great War. The Japanese people have shown and will continue to show every sympathetic interest in the efforts of patriotic Russians aspiring to the unity and rehabilitation of their country. The military occupation of the Russian Province of Sakhalin is only a temporary measure, and will naturally come to an end as soon as a satisfactory settlement of the question shall have been arranged with an orderly Russian Government.

"In conclusion, the Japanese Delegation is authorized to declare that it is the fixed and settled policy of Japan to respect the territorial integrity of Russia, and to observe the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of that country, as well as the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in every part of the Russian possessions."

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I, E. E. Danly, do hereby certify that the foregoing extract is a true and correct copy of the statement of Baron SHIDEHARA which appears on pages 340 to 346 of the volume "Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, November 12, 1921, February 6, 1922", published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and is in my custody.

/s/ E. E. DANLEY

E. E. DANLEY

Chief, Document Division, IPS

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Affidavit of the Witness
KHADAROVSK
26 March (SHOWA 21) 1946

I, Colonel of Justice BAGINYAN, Military Interrogator for the USSR at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo, with Lieutenant Petrov as interpreter, interrogated, having warned of the responsibility for giving false testimony according to Article 25 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R., as a witness the below named, who testified:

1. Name - TAKEBE, Rokuzo
2. Age - 54
3. Name of Profession - Former Chief of General Affairs Department of the Manchurian Government.
4. Kind of Political Party - None.
5. Present Address - Khabarovsk,

The certificates of the witness being warned of the responsibility for giving false testimony and of the interpreter for giving false translation are attached to the affidavit.

Interrogation was done in Japanese.

- 0.1
- Q. Mention the names of persons among the leaders of Japan with whom you had close relation.
- A. My acquaintances or those whom I met are the following: GENERAL TOJO; Former Prime Minister KOISO; Former Prime Minister SUZUKI; Former Prime Minister ABE, Nobuyuki; Generals UMEZU and YAMADA; Lieut-Gen. HATA; Former Commander of the Kwantung Army UEDA; Former Commander of the Kwantung Army MINAMI; Former Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs AOKI, Kazuo; MATSUOKA; and ODATE, Shigeo, Former Minister of Home Affairs and Former Head of General Affairs Bureau during SHOWA 11-12 (1936-1937), and Chief of General Affairs just before my installation; HOSHINO, Naoki, and Former President of the South Manchurian Railway and Former Transportation Minister KOHJIMA, Naoto.
- Q. What was the purpose of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria?
- A. The most important aim of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria was to build up a military base on the continent.
- Q. Against what country was this base built?
- A. Mainly against the U.S.S.R. and China.
- Q. Where did you find out that the aim of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria was to make Manchuria a military base against the U.S.S.R. and China?
- 0.2
- A. This was the opinion of the Japanese political leaders and the Kwantung Army. I know that the problem of preparing for a war against the U.S.S.R. was discussed at the headquarters of the Kwantung Army. I heard about it from the Commanders of the Kwantung Army, Generals UMEZU, UEDA, MINAMI, and Lieutenant-General IKEDA. I have attended conferences held at the headquarters of the Kwantung Army when I held high positions of leader in Changchun.
- Q. What was the fundamental mission of the Kwantung Army?
- A. The purpose of the Kwantung Army being stationed in Manchuria was for defense, and it maintained an offensive stand to attain this purpose. In SHOWA 19 (1944) the Greater East Asia War became very difficult and disadvan-

tageous; and at the same time the Kwantung Army changed its attitude to a defensive one. Until the Nomonhan Incident, the Kwantung Army had taken an offensive stand towards the U.S.S.R., but after the above incident it changed to an attitude of aggressive defense. After SHOWA 19 (1944) it became absolutely on the defensive.

Q. From whom and what kind of orders did you receive concerning the operation of the base of operation against the U.S.S.R. within Manchuria?

A. The Kwantung Army kept its military plan secret, but it demanded the government to take up many kinds of measures in political and economical administration.

Q. From whom and what kind of orders did you receive?

A. First I received orders from the Kwantung Army concerning the first and second plans on developing Manchuria. The main points of this plan are to develop industry, to supplement the demands of the Kwantung Army, to set up railways and roads which can be useful in the case of a war breaking out against the U.S.S.R., and to prepare a food base.

Q. The ultimate aim was for Japan to prepare an economical base for operations against the U.S.S.R., wasn't it?

A. Yes, it was for an attack against the U.S.S.R.

Q. When and from whom and what kind of orders did you receive concerning the first and second plans?

A. I received documentary orders through the secretariat, and I met the Commander of the Kwantung Army to talk it over. Also, every year I went up to Tokyo to report and received orders concerning my future work.

Q. From whom and what kind of orders did you receive concerning the preparation of the base for a war against the U.S.S.R.?

A. After all the political and economical demands of the Kwantung Army to the government were the preparation for a war against the U.S.S.R. I received orders from the Commander (Generals of the Kwantung Army UMEZU and YAMADA), Chiefs of Staff (Lieut. Generals KIMURA, YOSHIMOTO, KASAHARA, and HATA), Assistant Chief of Staff (Lieut. Generals HATA and IKEDA), and Chief of the Fourth Section (Colonels KUROKAWA and OBI).

Q. Have you ever talked with the Japanese War Minister?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. What kind of orders did you receive from the War Minister?

A. I didn't receive any concrete orders from the War Minister. For instance, the situation just after the beginning of the Russo-German War not being clear, I went to TOJO by aeroplane to make sure whether reinforcement of the Kwantung Army meant the opening of a war against Soviet Russia. War Minister TOJO said only that it was necessary to reinforce the Kwantung Army and didn't explain the reason.

Q. What was the reason for the reinforcement of the Kwantung Army which began about the summer of SHOWA 16 (1941)?

A. The reinforcement of the Kwantung Army began just after the beginning of the Russo-German War, and its purpose was to complete the preparation for the war against Soviet Russia.

Q. What do you know about the measure by the "Kwantung Special Manoeuvre, the plan called "Kantokuen"?

A. The "Kwantung Special Manoeuvre" was a name for keeping secret the actions of the Kwantung Army. Actually the Kwantung Army was reinforced by this plan. According to this plan there were orders concerning the delivery of food and other things, supplying laborers, and transportation of goods.

Q. When and by whom were you made to know the existence of the "Kantokuen"?

A. I heard about it at the beginning of July SHOWA 16 (1941) from KUROKAWA, Chief of the Fourth Section of the Kwantung Army Headquarters, and also from UMEZU, Commander of the Kwantung Army.

Q. What kind of concrete things did UMEZU say concerning the "Kantokuen" plan?

A. During his talk with me, UMEZU told me about the increase-ment of the troops of the Kwantung Army and demanded the delivery of food for these troops.

Q. Under your command what measures should be taken by the Manchurian Government regarding the "Kantokuen" plan?

A. First of all, the delivery of goods necessary for the re-inforced troops, transportation of these goods, the mobilization of laborers, and anything else necessary for the Army.

Q. When were the measures of the Manchurian Government according to the Kantokuen plan to be realized?

P.5 A. Its measures were to be realized within six months.

Q. Was food to be replenished with the crop of SHOWA 16 (1941)?

A. At the beginning food was prepared with the crop of SHOWA 15 (1940).

Q. It proves that the measures had to be realized in a very short time, doesn't it?

A. Yes, there was no time to wait for the crop of SHOWA 16 (1941), and we had to prepare it with the crop of SHOWA 15 (1940).

Q. What really did the head of the Fourth Section of the Kwantung Army inform you concerning the plan of the Kantokuen plan?

A. He informed me of two things. One is that the troops of the Kwantung Army would be greatly reinforced, and the other is the delivery of goods for the Army must be increased.

Q. What kind of steps did you take towards the organs under you in the Manchurian Government to realize these measures?

A. Conferences which I attended were held many times.

Q. To whom did you report about the demands concerning the Kantokuen plan? And in what way did the actual realization of the plan begin?

A. I informed the Prime Minister of all the demands of the Kwantung Army, and also the vice-chief. I also held meetings of the vice-chiefs of each section.

P.6 Q. Was the military mobilization of the government officials to be prepared by the Kantokuen plan?

A. Yes, I relieved the officials so that they might be mobilized by the army by the Kantokuen plan.

Q. What do you think is characteristic of the political and military actions of TOJO?

A. I think that TOJO should take the responsibility of preparing for the attack on Soviet Russia, and also of starting a war against America and England in the South.

Q. What part did TOJO play in the war against China in SHOWA 12 (1937)?

A. At that time TOJO was the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, and I think he is responsible for leading the troops of the Kwantung Army into a certain district of China and also, after he became War Minister and Prime Minister, for the whole management of the China Incident.

Q. Was the National Service Law of SHOWA 14 (1939) in Manchuria proposed by the Japanese?

A. The National Service Law was proposed by the Kwantung Army, and it was made by the demand of UEDA, Commander of the Kwantung Army.

Q. What was the reason for this demand?

A. The reason was that it was necessary to have a large army for the war against the U.S.S.R.

P.7. Q. By whom was the mobilization of laborers enforced in Manchuria?

A. The mobilization of the laborers was enforced in compliance with the Kantokuen plan according to two ways. One was by supplying in the administrative way, and the other was supplying by the Labor Service Law. More than a million people were mobilized every year.

Q. How long was the term of this mobilization? And in what way was it realized?

A. The mobilization of the laborers was compulsory. They were mobilized for from 4 to 6 or 8 months. By the Labor Service Law youths of 21 to 23 years of age were mobilized and by executive order people were mobilized regardless of age.

Q. By whose proposal was the mobilization carried out?

A. It was carried out by the proposal of UMEZU.

Q. When was mobilization by the Labor Service Law enforced in Manchuria? And what was its purpose?

A. The mobilization of laborers by the Labor Service Law was enforced in Manchuria in SHOWA 18 (1943). Its purpose was mainly to fill deficiency of laborers in the military production factories.

P.8. Q. What do you know about the KYOWA KAI?

A. I myself was a member of this association, and also a member of the Central Headquarters Committee. The leader of the KYOWA KAI was Prime Minister CHANG, and the actual leader was Lieutenant-General MIYAKE, Chief of Central Headquarters. The Central Headquarters Committee held a meeting once a month. At this meeting the problems concerning guidance of the Manchurian people were discussed. For instance, the problem of the mobilization of laborers: the Chinese disliked the law of Labor Mobilization, so the mobilization of the laborers had to be carried out with the aid of the KYOWA KAI.

- Q. By whose proposal was the KYOWA KAI organized?
- A. The KYOWA KAI was established by the proposal of the Japanese, especially General HONJO, former Commander of the Kwantung Army. In this association, the Japanese held the position of leaders and through this association the Japanese thoughts were made known.
- Q. How was the KYOWA KAI made use of for the preparation of the war against the U.S.S.R.?
- A. As mentioned before, the government received orders concerning this from the Kwantung Army, but the KYOWA KAI cooperated in making Manchuria a base for preparations for a war against the U.S.S.R.
- Q. Mention the facts of the cooperation between the KYOWA KAI and the Japanese Government in preparing for the war against the U.S.S.R.
- A. The KYOWA KAI did not cooperate directly with the Japanese Government but only through the Kwantung Army. Lieutenant-General MIYAKE, representative of the Kwantung Army, appointed the leaders of the KYOWA KAI. Also, officers of the Kwantung Army often attended the conferences and took the lead in its actions.

- p.8 Q. How many members were there in the KYOWA KAI?
- A. There were more than 4,000,000.
- Q. What do you think is distinctive of the activities of AYUKAWA in Manchuria?
- A. He played an important part in developing the heavy industry in Manchuria according to the first 5-Year Plan. Almost all of his activities were concentrated upon the establishment of the munition industry. He directed the production of coal, iron, light metals, aeroplanes and motor cars. He established the Manchurian Heavy Industry Development Co., Ltd., and directed it from December of SHOWA 12 (1937) to SHOWA 17 (1942).
- Q. Did AYUKAWA'S activities in Manchuria bring forth great profit?
- A. All the industries under AYUKAWA's direction showed a deficit.
- Q. Who supplemented the loss?
- A. The Manchurian Government granted a subsidy. From SHOWA 12 (1937) the total subsidy came to be about 500,000,000 yen.
- Q. Was the compulsory mobilization of the laborers mainly for AYUKAWA's work?
- A. The laborers who were mobilized were, in the field of developing heavy industry, used for AYUKAWA's work.

- p.10 Q. Have you ever heard ARAKI's speeches?
- A. When I was the governor of AKITA Prefecture around SHOWA 8 or 9 (1933, 1934), I heard ARAKI's speech at a meeting of prefectural governors. He was at that time the War Minister. ARAKI hung up a map of the U.S.S.R. and Manchuria, and explained the necessity of the Maritime Province of the U.S.S.R., Siberia and Zabaikalye (Phonetic) for Japan. SUZUKI, Teiichi also spoke on the same thing as ARAKI did.

- Q. What did you learn from OSHIMA, former Japanese Ambassador to Germany?
- A. I have never met OSHIMA personally. But I have heard of him from MORISHIMA, Japanese Minister at Moscow. According to MORISHIMA, OSHIMA trusted the ability of Germany and Hitler, and he always reported to the Japanese Government that Germany would surely win. Last year, when the Japanese residents of Germany passed CHANGCHUN, I heard from them that OSHIMA had prohibited them from reporting to Japan the actual circumstances in Germany.

(Signature) TAKEBE, Rokuzo

I prove by my signature that the above answers are written in my own handwriting.

(Signature) TAKEBE, Rokuzo

Interrogator: Military Interrogator for the U.S.S.
at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo.
Colonel of Justice BAGINYAN.

Interpreter Lt. Petrov

Secretary-Stenographer Timoleeva

Beginning of Interrogation 11:35

Close of Interrogation 17:15

C E R T I F I C A T E.

At Khadarovsk, 26 March 1946

Swearing that I, former Chief of General Affairs of the Manchurian Government TAKEBE, Rokuzo, will, as a witness, make only true statements concerning the chief war criminals to Colonel of Justice BAGINYAN, Military Interrogator at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo, I deliver this certificate.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel G. I. TARANENKO, a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby certify that this photostat is a true copy of the article appearing in July 11, 1938 issue of "Japan Advertiser"; was delivered to me by the library of the Document Division of the International Prosecution Section on or about July 26, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in the Document Division of the International Prosecution Section, the Far East.

(Sgd) Lt.Col. TARANENKO

Tokyo, Japan.

ARAKI CHIDES NATION FOR EXTREME ECONOMY: CAN'T GO WITHOUT SHOES FOR 20 YEARS, HE SAYS.

Government officials and the people at large are going too far in their efforts to support the campaign in China, Education Minister General Baron Sadao ARAKI told members of the Politics and Economics Study Society in Osaka yesterday. Since Japan is determined to continue the war for 20 or 30 years if necessary, emergency measures and stringent savings cannot be continued indefinitely, he insisted.

"In today's economy, national attention is concentrated more on materials than on money, on men rather than materials and on thoughts instead of men", the retired general pointed out, according to Domei. "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. In spite of this circumstance, however, the nation seems to be carrying its sacrifices to extremes. To me, seeking a quick victory seems too hasty. It is contrary to the

real trend of events. People are being encouraged to wear "geta" rather than shoes. If the war ends in a year or two, this is all right, as the public can go without leather footwear for a while, but we cannot be shoeless for 20 or 30 years.

"I want to call to the attention of both officials and citizens the need for re-examining their basic ways of thinking about the war. The Japanese have a habit of respecting the occupations handed down by their ancestors. However, the idea that unemployment can be solved merely by putting the jobless to work on tasks for which they are not adapted is a mistaken one".

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Sokichi Ishiguro, Chief of Section II of the Imperial Library,
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Prosecution Section, Supreme Command of the Allied Powers, loaned out to
the said Section on May 24, 1946.

Dated the 28th day of September, 1946.

Sokichi Ishiguro (Sign. & Seal)

TELEGRAM

670

Ultra Secret

Urgent

To : Vice-War Minister and Vice-Chief of General Staff

From: Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army

9 June 1937

1. Judging the present situation in China from the point of view of military preparations against Soviet Russia, I am convinced that if our military power permits it, we should deliver a blow first of all upon the Nanking regime to get rid of the menace at our back.

If our military power will not permit us to take such a step, I think it proper that we keep a strict watch on the Chinese government that they do not lay a single hand on our present undertakings in China until our national defence system is completed. We will thus wait for the Chinese government to reconsider.

We should not take the initiative to become friendly with the Nanking government, which has no intension whatsoever of adjusting diplomatic relations with Japan, for, judging from their national characteristics, such a step will only aggravate their disdainful attitude toward Japan.

2. As for Japan's policy toward China, as stated in the telegram from Shanghai (No. 121) and Nanking (No. 159), we of the Kwantung Army are entirely of the same opinion. For further particulars, I shall report to you myself when I go to Tokyo.

But I hope for the present that a deliberate scrutiny will be added to the practical plan toward China and the leading policy in North China which were made public at the time the cabinet was changed some time ago.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 1841

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I, K. Hayashi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of Archives Section of Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of _____ pages, dated _____, 1937, and described as follows: file of telegrams.

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

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

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

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

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME

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

Investigator, IPS
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THE JAPANESE-ENGLISH-CHINESE WAR

by KONDO Shigeki

Published by The Research Institute for Chinese Problems

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

Sino-Japanese War
Russo-Japanese War
World War I
Manchurian Incident
The Nazi Regime in Germany
The Annexation of Ethiopia
The Spanish War
The Occupation of the Rhineland
The China Incident
The Annexation of Czechoslovakia, Austria and Albania

- - - -

(Page 78, line 9, 10) Thus, the fall of modern Europe will mean the rise of Asia, and great propaganda for the Imperial way in which all races will be unified. Develop the European Incident into a world-wide incident!

- - - -

The Japanese-English-Chinese War

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C E R T I F I C A T E

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Author: Shigeki Imafuji

Publisher: Research Institute on Chinese Problems

Year of Publication: 1939

No. of Volumes: One

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Dated the 28th day of September, 1946.

Sokichi Ishiguro (Sign. & Seal)

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Signed at Tokyo on this
3 day of Sept., 1946

(signed) Kosaburo Shibata
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: (signed) C.H.C. Norton
(illegible)

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Second Class Secretary
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/s/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME

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

Investigator, IPS
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Excerpts from the magazine "KAIZO" (Reconstruction)
Vol. 23, No. 21 of November, 1941
TANAKA's article "A NEW STAGE OF SOVIET-GERMAN
WAR and JAPAN" (pp. 206-211)

(Page 206) (Title) "The New Development in the
Russo-German War and Japan"

by TANAKA, KANAE

Hitler's speech on the night of Oct. 3 was a
declaration of German victory over Russia, and the
world soon came to know this concretely.

The Soviet-German front, for a long time stable,
had turned active in the area of Vyazma east of
Smolensk with a death struggle of 7 million men, and
the last Timoshenko army 70 divisions was being
encircled and annihilated.

While Russia was proudly showing her tough power
of resistance in the siege battles of Leningrad and
Odessa, Moscow and Donetsk industrial zone have
approached the crisis.

The attack on Moscow, which appeared impossible
before the end of year, seems to have become an
accomplished fact during these ten days.

Before the arrival of ^{General} "German Winter" the firm
resolution of the German army will make impossible
the recurrence of "Napoleon's defeat" which the Anti-
Axis countries are expecting.

The faces of America and Britain, so long self-
complacent, have assumed wry expressions. Here again
has began another agony for Churchill and a worried
look for Roosevelt. Thus we may say that the world-
wide struggle between the Axis and the anti-Axis is
gradually approaching its turning point.

(Page 210)

How should Japan move at this time? Japan's
standpoint is definite. Japan rejoices in and hopes
for the victory of Germany, her confederate .

Needless to say Japan should make efficient use of the world situation created by the victory of Germany in order to achieve her primary great mission. However, this does not mean that Japan depends upon German victory, nor should our attention be drawn to a single phase of battle or to one isolated diplomatic battle.

What we should do is to plan to be ready for a fight when opportunity knocks and to take what measures are necessary for the three principles which have been repeatedly advocated during these 5 years of the China Incident, that is, respect for the Tripartite Pact, the settlement of the China Incident, and the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(Page 211)

What does that mean on this occasion? It means to see into the essence of America, to resolve not to rely upon what can not be relied upon, and to give concrete form to what follows from the above.

In disposing of the China Incident and establishing the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere as well, we must first clearly grasp what is the real enemy and consider him as an enemy. It is only in compliance with the above that our position as the leader of the East Asiatic races will be confirmed, the only way in which the areas vital to the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere will be prevented from falling away from and rebelling against the Co-prosperity Sphere Construction Camp. Moreover, we can expect active establishment of the cooperative relation between us and those races. A truly moral state with all its hardships can be expected to proceed with vigorous strides, while if a state should tend too much to profiteering, there would be the danger of her losing the lucid impulse for racial progress.

However, what must be borne in mind here is that no matter how much the lowering of the power of resistance of the Soviet Union, no matter how much the decline in the weight of Far Eastern Army appears to be a fact, it is extremely dangerous to place too much simple faith in England's impotence and the U.S.A.'s dilemma: but we must not be over discreet in grasping the opportunity, and get ourselves farther into a predicament.

What is necessary for the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere and the adjustment of China Incident? And what should we do about it? For one thing should we not be brave to take the necessary steps--based on independent necessity and on virtue--to make the places within the Co-prosperity Sphere feel deeply that their scope is really an essential element of the Co-prosperity Sphere; and must we not consider how to express our wisdom?

Including the above-mentioned, the American-Japanese negotiations and the new situation created by a German victory in the Russo-German war should be considered by carrying out more thoroughly the three great principles, namely the Tripartite Alliance, the disposition of the China Incident and the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

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Signed at Tokyo on this
3 day of Sept., 1946.

/s/ _____
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ _____

/s/ _____ SEAL
Official Capacity

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Signed at Tokyo on this
3 day of Sept. 1946

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
NAME

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

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

Excerpts from the Article entitled "A MESSAGE TO YOUNG MEN" ("Seinen Shoshi ni Tsugu") by Kingoro HASHIMOTO, published in the "TAIYO DAI NIPPON" 17 December 1936.

2302
2259

1355
"This August I retired from active military service and entered with high spirit the front line of the renovation movement. When one is in the military profession, the prosecution of his own aspirations is restricted in no small degree, but when one retires from public life, he finds himself in the happy situation of being able, if he would only try, to work fully from a broadminded, high viewpoint. I decided at once to begin a new action for the next generation and organized the Greater Japan Young Men's Party (DAI NIPPON SEIUNTO)."

* * * * *

"Our aim is renovation. In order to effect renovation, blood and enthusiasm are absolutely essential. The blood and enthusiasm thus required are the possessions of young men."

* * * * *

"From the physical point of view, old people never can accomplish such a great work as the second creation of the world. For the sake of the renovation I hope that pure, sincere and ardent young people will surely succeed in it. To make young men become the framework of New Japan and to unite the whole strength, both tangible and intangible, of the Japanese race in our Emperor, is the way to be loyal to our country, and that is also the spirit of the DAI NIPPON SEIUNTO."

Excerpts from the Article entitled. "The Reform of Parliamentary System" appearing in the Taiyo Dai Nippon January 17, 1932, Page 1

* * * * *

"Responsible government - Party Cabinet system - runs absolutely counter to the Constitution. It is the democratic government which ignores the "TEMU" government."

Then what is the nature of state ministries? The above mentioned 'Exposition of the Imperial Constitution' says: 'The way for state ministries to serve the Throne is to strive to encourage good and correct wrongs, and if they commit any mistakes, they shall not evade responsibility under the pretence of having made them under Imperial command.' It further says: 'According to the Constitution, state ministers have the heavy responsibility of assisting the Throne and possess great administrative powers. They not only occupy posts of making decisions on their own responsibility, but also have the duties of correcting wrongs. Hence, they should themselves bear responsibility for them!'"

* * * * *

"No matter how much the existing political parties, imitating the constitutional system of Europe and America, might try to make it the basis of party government under the pretence of responsible government, it is very clear that it runs counter to the "TEMU" government, which has been established firmly since the founding of our Empire, and which remains solemnly unshaken in the constitution granted by the Emperor."

X
"Dissolve the Political Parties at Once."

They who destroyed the national structure, desecrated the Constitution and corrupted the government, not realizing their faults, are now bewildered by the demand for the rejection of party government and the reformation of the parliamentary system and are trying their best to glorify their own rule by deceiving the people in the name of 'Movement for the defense of the Constitution.' When we consider their dangerous anti-national structure, political ideology and their aggressive evils, we believe it most urgently necessary first of all to make a scapegoat of the existing political parties and destroy them for the sake of the construction of a cheerful new Japan."

* * * * *

"Prohibit Party Cabinet by Enacting a Political Party Law or a State Ministers' Limitation Ordinance."

That is, we subjects cannot know to whom His Majesty orders to form a new cabinet since this is divine will, but whoever becomes a State Minister must, on entering the cabinet, renounce membership in a political party and also resign from the Diet."

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Excerpts from the Article entitled, "From the Point of View of National Defense. It is the Duty of the Military to Mix in Politics," appearing in the Taiyo Dai Nippon 17 March 1937, Page 1.

"In the present 70th session of the Imperial Diet, liberalists who stand for the maintenance of the status quo, are busily denouncing the military for mixing in politics. This is a subtle trick on their part to spread anti-military thought among the people through the Diet, thereby separating the people from the military and obstructing the military's movement for political renovation. We must watch closely their speech and conduct. The liberalists cry aloud against the mixing in politics by the military, quoting the Imperial Rescript wherein it is graciously commanded, 'Do not be mislead by public opinion and do not meddle in politics, but devote oneself solely to the performance of loyal service.' But we interpret the Imperial words, 'do not meddle in politics' to mean 'not to be a stickler for politics.' Needless to say, not only soldiers, but also other persons, whether they be physicians or merchants, have their own works according to their occupation. However, is there any reason why, because of this, soldiers, physicians and merchants should not mix in politics? There is no reason where politics should be taboo and entrusted only to professional politicians."

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Excerpts from the Article entitled, "Powers are Desperately Building Up Air Forces - Build Up an Invincible Air Force,"
 a appearing in Taiyo Dai Nippon July 1, 1937, Page 1

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"In comparison with such desperate efforts of the powers to enlarge and reinforce their air forces, Japan is in a pitifully poor condition at present. If we allow things to remain in their present state, it is certain that there will be an irretrievable handicap between Japan and the other powers in the future. Especially how shall we be able to battle against the Soviet Union which is not making irresistible progress?"

The declaration by Kingoro HASHIMOTO says: 'Make an invincible air force the mainstay of armaments, get rid of the concept that the air force belongs to the army and foster instead the concept that it is the air force of the State, the same as our ancient concept of the sword.' In other words, the strongest and most promising air force should constitute the mainstay of armaments, with which we intend to complete an invincible structure."

Excerpts from the Article entitled, "The Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence (Dai Toa Koka Ken)" by Kingoro HASHIMOTO, President of Dai Nippon Sekisei Kai, appearing in Taiyo Dai Nippon, January 5, 1942, Page 1

"The war to bring an end to the Euro-American culture which has dominated for several centuries the peoples of the whole world, has been started. The blow struck in the Pacific on the 8th of December, 1941 is a blow of initiation of the movement for the turning of world history. The world culture based on the old principle of domination will probably meet doom with a violent crash.

The utmost efforts of the leaders of the world to avert such a situation were all in vain. History, like the universe, revolves in a stately form. It is beyond the power of man to control it. Why does history revolve so? People may say: 'from liberalism to totalitarianism; from national economy to regional economy: from the old order to the new order.' But there are merely superficial views of the matter. The world is striding forward as if it were the divine will, toward a greater, higher and truer principle of governing mankind.

The present great world upheaval is a scene of strife where we are groping for a high philosophy and principle of governing mankind. Seeing this scene of strife, "AMANO MINAKATUSHI NO KAMI" (the creator of the universe) must be very anxious to make us grasp the highest principle of guiding mankind. Well, then, what is the highest principle of mankind? That is our national structure. It is the great ideal of 'Hakko Ichiu' (universal concordia)."

* * *

"Such capitalism and communism have no significant philosophy, nor any humanitarianism, and yet Britain, America and U. S. S. R. have theologized these shallow principles, and have tried to exploit the people of the world. But they have now reached their last days in the present great world war. Hitler said that the present great world

war was a war of the outlook of the world. I would like to say that it is a war for the establishment of a guiding principle. It should be called a war for the establishment of the great ideal of 'Hakko Ichiu.' Whether we like it or not, the world is progressing steadily toward the above-described guiding principle.

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the European Co-Prosperity Sphere of Germany and Italy are the manifestations of this progress. The North and South American Co-Prosperity Sphere is, in its pattern, a similar manifestation, although it is still bearing the name of old capitalistic guiding principle for co-prosperity, it is certain that it will have to rely on our guiding principle someday in the future. Among these three regional blocs, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere possesses the highest and most philosophical guiding principle. By guiding principle, I mean the principle of 'Hakko Ichiu', a principle similar to that of the human body. And that is why I call this sphere 'Dai Toa Koka Ken' (The Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence). That is, in the 'Koka Ken', the constituent countries form an organic whole, with Japan as the brain, growing and developing as one living substance under the august virtues of His Majesty the Emperor. If it is only a horizontal federation of the countries of Greater East Asia, it not only lacks life, but is also very far from the ideal of 'Hakko Ichiu.'

* * * * *

"It follows that, as the first cardinal point of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under Imperial Influence, the races of Greater East Asia must religiously grasp the above described principle. Otherwise, it would be meaningless. In order to achieve this, first of all the Yamoto race must be fully imbued with this principle and disseminate and inculcate it into other races. The Yamoto race must be fully imbued with and practice this principle. This is Showa Renovation. Without this it is not possible to establish the Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence.

In fixing the limits of the Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence, we must turn our attention first of all to national defense, because however abundant our resources may be, and however solid the political combination of the various races may be, we shall be very easily destroyed by outsiders if our national defense is deficient. From the national defense point of view in the light of the present world situation, it is absolutely necessary to include the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean in our national defense sphere. This is because we shall automatically be able to control the countries of the Sphere if we gain control of the seas. Little consideration needs to be given to the armaments with reference to countries within the Sphere, but armaments against those outside the Sphere are necessary. The mainstay of our national defense is our invincible air force. From this standpoint the minimum requirement is the inclusion of islands within the line extending in the east from Hawaii and New Zealand, and in the

West from the Persian Gulf eastward. In the north it is necessary to take possession of the Aleutian Islands. I refrain from saying here about the U. S. S. R. sector, but you can imagine what I want to say. Besides these, Japan, Manchuria, China and other countries on the continent should be added of course, and further, great naval ports are necessary in the northern part of Japan, Singapore, the southern point of India, Sidney and Davao. With these places as operational bases, it is necessary to establish many air bases and bases for minor war vessels in the neighboring islands. By means of a series of operational spheres of our air forces, we should ensure the safety of the Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence, and at the same time post a considerable army on the continent and other countries of the Sphere under Imperial Influence.

Next the Japanese army and navy as the axis should supervise local armaments and defend the Sphere under Imperial Influence. The military expenditures should be borne jointly by all the constituent countries. This is only proper from the ideology of co-existence. Time will come in the future when minor weak countries will not be allowed an independent existence. Already, the time has arrived when there is no other way than to extend a nation's own existence under the protection of a great power. That does not mean, however, that the independence of minor weak countries will be impaired. It is true independence to maintain independence under the protection of a great power just as a child grows up freely and safely under the protection of his father. There is no room whatever to doubt this feeling if we become thoroughly imbued with the principle of the Sphere under Imperial Influence.

Then I should like to think that the Greater East Asia Sphere includes the undermentioned countries. With respect to the western boundary line especially, this is the time to fix the line of demarcation from the Italo-German Co-Prosperty Sphere. Japan, Manchukuo, China, the Soviet Far East, French Indo-China, Burma, Malay, the Dutch East Indies, India, Afghanistan, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Philippines, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean.

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

Although full studies are necessary and careful considerations should be given to the racial, historical, economic, military and other factors in deciding how these countries should be divided and administered. I think it appropriate to apply the following general principles:

1. Give independence to each race and give each its proper place.
2. Incorporate completely into Japanese territory those areas where the inhabiting races have no capacity for independence, or areas which are strategically important.

From this standpoint, Greater East Asia may be divided administratively as follows:

1. Districts which are to be Japanese territory:

- a. Hainan Island and Hong Kong.
- b. Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes.
- c. Ceylon Island and the opposite coast of India.
- d. Australia, New Guinea and New Zealand.
- e. Other islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans (excluding Madagascar)

2. Independent Countries:

Manchukuo, China (special areas to be designated in North China and Fukien), Burma (including Bengal area of India), French Indo-China (French control to be withdrawn in the future), India, Philippines, Afghanistan (to be given Baluchistan), Siam (to be given portions of Malaya and Burma), and Java.

Territories incorporated into Japan should be administered by Governor-Generals, while Japanese advisers should be appointed for independent states. Military and diplomatic affairs should be placed absolutely under Japanese guidance. Other matters also should be controlled by Japan.

A Supreme Council for the Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence should be set up in Tokyo, under which there should be set up a Planning Board for the Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence in order to handle business affairs.

In the Greater East Asia War, the most important matter in the future will be economic warfare. From this point of view, Greater East Asia has great significance. The following is an enumeration of various things to be done in respect to the economy of Greater East Asia:

1. Greater East Asia should have a self-sufficient economy, doing away with gold economy as a whole and replacing it with community economy.
2. It should exchange goods with the European Co-Prosperity Sphere but not with the American Sphere, thereby bringing to submission the American Co-Prosperity Sphere in respect to material resources. Although decision should be made in the light of the future situation in respect to whether

the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea or the Suez Canal should be made the point of contact with the European Co-Prosperity Sphere, it would be advantageous to make it as close to Europe as possible without considering the sacrifices on our part.

3. With respect to currency, the note-issuing banks of each locality should be taken over and other paper currencies should be additionally issued. The exchange rate between the local currencies and the yen should be based on the exchange quotations prevailing at each time. A greater East Asia Central Bank should be established in Tokyo to effect financial control.

4. Resources in stock should be immediately recovered in order to replenish as quickly as possible the war attrition of Japan.
5. In the early stage of government, the local states should be so guided as to concentrate their efforts on economic activities. With the vast resources to be made available from such activities, we should improve to the greatest extent Japan's heavy and light industries.
6. Therefore Japanese people in their status of officers in the direction of economic affairs, should grasp only the main lines of economy of the various countries, and not interfere with minor details.
7. Of course, economic plans based on geographical, economic and other relevant factors should be drawn up for each country, and their industries appropriately distributed. In making this distribution, attention should be paid with a view to making the countries incapable of separating from Japan politically.
8. In respect to economy, Japan should plan and supervise the main points, and make each country proceed toward laissez-faire economy.
9. From the point of view of the Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Rule, Japan's industries should be re-examined and reorganized with a high measurement.
10. Australia should be mapped up as a heavy industry district in the future.
11. In order to supplement the labor power in the districts with scarce population, Chinese, Indians and some of the local inhabitants should be migrated. Only those Japanese who are left over after the adjustment of internal industries should be migrated. Furthermore, Japanese should be migrated in the capacity of officers, as much as possible.
12. With respect to shipping, enemy ships in the Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence should be seized as much as possible, and new ships constructed with great speed.

Education and Religion

1. The cardinal principle is to spread and inculcate the ideology of the Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence.
2. The spirit of labor should be cultivated.
3. Anti-American and Anti-British movements should be launched and solidarity sought.
4. Culture should be improved and guidance given so as to develop superior races. This is to prepare for the great future fight between the white race and the colored races whose culture is inferior to that of the European races.

5. There should be freedom of religion, but Christianity should be destroyed step by step, while "TENNO" teaching should be disseminated and thoroughly inculcated step by step.
6. The Japanese language should be the common language in the Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence.

Let's become a great Yamato race!

The Yamato race is no longer an island race as before. It is the Yamato race of the world, the leader of the race. It is necessary for us to be broadminded and to have the magnanimity worthy of a great race.

Furthermore, the Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence which we are going to establish has no precedent. In this age, the old rules, customs and manners no longer count. The bureaucratic spirit is taboo. Matters should be disposed of only by creative power. It is necessary for us to be broadminded enough to adopt "Hakko Ichiu" as our rule. At the same time, we should place analytic studies into secondary importance and devise a system of synthesized studies of national defense, politics and economics.

Excerpts from Article entitled "Clear the Clouds from the East Asia Sky" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, which appeared in the 1 May 1939 issue of the Taiyo Dai Nippon:

"On coming back to the homeland from the battlefield, the first pledge I made is to 'pay homage to the soldiers.' We can pay no higher homage to them in leading the China Incident to its solution, and the cardinal point of the solution lies in solving the problems in connection with England and the Soviet Union who assist Chiang Kai-Shek. Without solving these problems, all our efforts in destroying Chiang Kai-shek would be fruitless. The longer we fight, the firmer the Chinese people will unite, adoring Chiang as their hero. Chiang Kai-shek is a puppet fed and manipulated by England and the Soviet Union. Therefore, the key of solving the Chinese problem lies in the destruction of those supporters of Chiang.

The chief supporter is England rather than the Soviet. She has great interests in China, and as her retreat from China leads necessarily to her retreat in India and in her other territories in Asia, it is perfectly natural that she is making desperate efforts to stick to China.

When we overthrow England, the Soviet Union will be left alone. To begin with, it is unnatural and impossible for the Soviet Union to make an alliance with England. Communism, which is the fundamental principle of the Soviet Union, advocates a challenge to capitalism. It was the failure in our foreign policy to have made Russia intent on the oriental affairs. If we show our decision to attack England, the Soviet Union will immediately turn the point of her spear toward India, the treasure house of capitalism. We must defend on the north and advance toward the south. Our destiny will be decided in the south.

I have heard recently of the need of strengthening Axis collaboration. From the viewpoint that the success in solving the China Incident depends entirely upon the expulsion of England, the policy of Germany and Italy to destroy England and France are on the same foundation with that of Japan. Accordingly, we must instantly expand and strengthen the hitherto superficial Tri-Partite Pact, including democracy as well as communism as the object of attack. If we strengthen our collaboration, it is easy to put an end to England and France. In Europe, Germany and Italy will eliminate communism and democracy, the two enemies of human civilization, and in Asia, in the area east to India at least, Japan will expel those countries which are founded upon communism and democracy."

Excerpt from Article entitled, "Expel the British Influence from the Far East" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, which appeared in the 15 May 1939 issue of Taiyo Dai Nippon:

"Under the present condition, it is very easy to beat England. We have only to say decisively that we will occupy Hong Kong and her concession in Shanghai. Now can the British troops come to the Far East? The British fleet will not be able to enter Singapore. For we have our peerless aviators in addition to the fleet! Even though England is wealthy, she will suffer greatly if her warship which costs 100,000,000 yen will be sunk by our 300,000 yen airplane. Even if we need 100 airplanes to sink a warship, the account is entirely on our side."

Short Cutting Remarks on the Present Situation by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro which appeared in the 1 June 1939 issue of Taiyo Dai Nippon:

"It is a humiliation to have a talk with England."

"Define England as the enemy!"

"Our way is one: Expulsion of England."

"Arm the Axis!"

"The enemy that blocks our way to the South of England."

Excerpts from the article entitled "The Solution of the Incident Depends upon the expulsion of England" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, which appeared in the 20 June 1939 issue of the Taiyo Dai Nippon:

"If it had not been for the support of England, the Chiang Government would have been already destroyed. It is clear that if we attack England, the Incident will be brought to an end immediately.

The Premier and the Foreign Minister have told us that it is necessary to strengthen the Axis collaboration, but they have been hesitating to conclude the Military Alliance. It is because they are afraid of England. If the Tri-Partite Military Alliance is useful in solving the Chinese problems, we must instantly proceed toward it.

The Foreign concessions in Tientsin are blockaded. This is an opportune moment to start the attack. Because the whole nation has recognized its necessity, the Government should avail itself of this opportunity and attack

instantly. The attack should not be stopped at Tientsin, but extended to Shanghai and to Hong Kong. This is the only possible solution of the China Incident. We have no choice. Fight England !"

Excerpt from an article entitled, "Organize a Class A Wartime Cabinet that Has no Fear of England and the Soviet Union" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro appearing in the 10 July 1939 issue of the Taiyo Dai Nippon:

"Now our real opponents are England and the Soviet Union. When there is only one way ahead of us, why are we hesitating? Are we afraid of economic blockade? Even if it should be enforced, it is only a group of plutocrats that suffer. Japan as a whole can make her way through with a complete war-time system in which every subject returns his property to the Emperor.

A Government without policy and decision is a great obstacle in the way of the nation. It is passion, power and blood that matters. We have nothing to fear. What we need now is a war-time cabinet with the highest authority."

Excerpt from an article entitled "Build a State Union of China and Manchukuo with Japan as its Leader" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, which appeared in the 20 July 1939 issue of Taiyo Dai Nippon:

"The public opinion of the whole people has taken an anti-British turn. This is natural and satisfactory, but a deplorable fact is that we Japanese do not know what to do with China. My opinion is as follows:

1. The thorough destruction of the old order is necessary. We must destroy the Kuo-ming-tang Government, and the economic, political and ideological influences of England and Russia.
2. China and Manchukuo should organize a state union with Japan as its leader. We must organize a self-supplying bloc within the Far East, and that economical, defensive block must be led by Japan, the saviour of East Asia. We should then have friendly terms with those countries that recognize our union state, and allow no commercial relations with other countries."

Excerpt from an article entitled, "No More Compromise!" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, which appeared in the 25 September 1941 issue of Taiyo Dai Nippon:

"I have often pointed out that England and America have been hostile to us throughout the China Incident. The Government authorities also have recently warned the nation of this fact. Moreover, have they not been taking such challenging attitudes as to give birth to the term "ABCD bloc"? The abolishment of the commercial treaty by England, America's freezing of our funds and Anglo-American economic embargo of Japan is a declaration of war. There is no hope of readjusting the friendly relations between Japan and the two countries. Germany and Italy have already gone into a state of war with America. What Japan should do now is clearly expressed in the Tri-Partite Pact.

The Incident will come to an end when the leaders of China become aware of the true facts and become oriental again. If we should put an end to the Incident now, by compromising with England and America, China will be left as she has been - dependent on England and America. If this should happen, how could we apologize to the war dead who have sacrificed themselves for the cause?

The Government seems to be taking the attitude of an opportunist. It is not a good attitude. We Japanese must decide by ourselves. It is up to us to create our own victorious history."

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. NO. _____

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I, SHIBATA, Kosaburo hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Librarian, Home Ministry and that as such official I have custody of the documents hereto attached consisting of _____ pages, dated 17 Dec. 1936 - 25 Nov. 1943 and described as follows: Magazine entitled, "TAIYO DAI NIPPON" an organ of the "DAI NIPPON SEINEN JO" later called "DAI NIPPON SEKI SEI KAI".
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I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Home Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this13 day of Sept, 1946./s/ (In Japanese)

Signature of Official

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(in Japanese)Witness: /s/ T. H. Mortory

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

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Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Robert F. Mahon

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DOCUMENT NO. 13

PAGE 1

Japan's official documents
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I, Richard H. Latham, hereby certify that I am
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Signed at Tokyo on this 13 day of Sept., 1945.

Witness: /s/ Robert F. Nelson
Investigator, IES
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FROM THE "OSAKA LI-LI" OF JANUARY 31, 1942

A GREAT UNION OF ASIA by TANAKA Namokichi

The Meiji Renovation, Showa Renovation and the World Renovation form together a consistent highway of the world history. Because on the first step a modern Japan has been established by the Meiji Renovation in opposition to the fate of the poor colonized Asia, secondly, a great union of Asia is to be completed after the expulsion of the imperialistic influences of Western powers by the Showa Renovation, and further through the next closing war in the World we will be able to realise our great idea of "The World of One Family" cherished since the beginning of our nation.

Thus the present is the epoch of the Showa Renovation progressing steadily through the Manchurian Incident, Sino-Japanese Incident and Greater East Asia War. In fact, we are living in the great epoch-making period in the world history, the mission of which consists in the extension of the ideal of Meiji Renovation into Asia for the purpose of re-establishment of a modern Asia. This is nothing but the union of Asia directed by the moral league or organization of nations through the emancipation of the Asiatic nations from the fetters of European and American Powers, thus preparing ourselves for the certain victory in the closing war in the world.

We have been calling the east region of Singapore "East Asia", and emphasized to unite East Asia immediately through the emancipation from the imperialistic influences of the Western countries. And the Sphere of this union should be extended steadily according to the development of might of Japan. The first cornerstone for this union was laid when Manchukuo has become an independent state through Manchuria Incident which has been made identified with Japan. China, however, had advocated the chauninism against Japan so loudly without any recognition of the direction of the world history, that China conflict has broken out finally. But out of this rebellion in East Asia our proclamation of establishment of a new order in East Asia has been explicated home and abroad, the new national government founded, and the movement developed between Japan, China and Manchukuo to form a moral league in East Asia.

Chunking Regime has continued the anti-Japanese conflict aided by America and Britain, whose defeat of this time has given so great a shock that it is expected the Chiang Regime will surrender and participate in the co-prosperity sphere of East Asia in a short time.

Now that the might of Japan has been rapidly extended to the south according to the growth of Great East Asia War, Thailand declared war upon America and Britain after the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan, and French Indo-China is co-operating with Japan as a member of our union. At the 79th diet session Premier Tojo stated that Japan would warrant the independence of P. I. and Burma if they co-operate with Japan. The very mission charged on Japan, who occupies

the position of a senior in Asia, consists in the countenancing of independence of Asiatic Nations, who have their proper culture, through the emancipation out of the fetters of the whites. Thus, the day might not be far distant when Thailand, Annam, P. I., Burma, etc. will become members of One family in East Asia directed by Japan.

Besides, if the influences of our enemy, America and Britain, are swept away from the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean by the Great East Asia War, the freedom of Australia and independence of India will be realized, and the release of Eastern Siberia may be attained with a fundamental adjustment of relations between Japan and Russia. In that way, the East Asia co-prosperity sphere will develop into the union all over Asia, as well as the sphere under the real power of Japan will extend.

As above mentioned, for the purpose of great union of Asia, it is to be the first step to unite morally Japan, China and Manchuria, under the leadership of Japan; the second is a participation of Thailand, Annam, P. I., and Burma in this union and the third- to effect the emancipation of Australia, India and Siberia. We have expected that the league of Japan, Manchuria, and China would develop into the co-operation of Great Asia, but judging from the bright triumph of our troops, it might be possible for us to expect the accomplishment of the third step almost simultaneously with those of the first and second. The Great East Asia War which is being waged by us at present is the one that is to determine Japan's fate and Asia's destiny. It must be a great achievement of the establishment of Asia.

Therefore, it is required for us to continue our advance towards our ideal of great union of Asia, never relaxing our war spirit and solidifying our footing ground step by step.

(The writer is a professor of the Ritsumeikan University).

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, E. E. DANLY, hereby certify:

1. That I am Chief of the Document Division of the International Prosecution Section, G.F.Q., S.C.A.P., and as such have possession, custody and control of original or copies of captured enemy documents obtained by the said Section.

2. That Document No. 1955 was delivered to me from the Imperial Library of Tokyo as being a file of the Osaka Jiji Shimbun for January 1942 including the issue of 31 January 1942 and such document has been continuously in my custody since such delivery.

9 September 1946

_____/s/ E. E. Danly
E. E. DANLY

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Sokichi Ishiguro, Chief of Section II of the Imperial Library, do hereby certify that one copy of the "Osaka jiji Shimpō" dated January 31, Showa 17 /1942/ year owned by the Imperial Library was, at the request of the International Prosecution Section, SCAP, loaned out to the said Prosecution Section on May 24, Showa 21 /1946/ year.

Dated this 20th day of September, Showa 21 /1946/ year.

/s/ Sokochi Ishiguro (Seal)

DOCUMENT NO. 2459 A

DOCUMENT 2459 A

/Cover of book/

"TAI - KOKU" (Thailand)

"Advance to the South" Library

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Imaginary map of New East Asia Federation.

There is a small island called "Greenwich" situated, one minute and so many seconds North Latitude in the southern extremity of the territories governed by the great Japanese Empire. If we draw a circle like the rising sun with this small island as the center and its radius extending to Lake Baikal, to the north of Manchoukuo, it will include the Maritime Provinces, Kamchatka Peninsula, the Aleutian Islands and the Hawaiian Islands in the North, India in the West, Australia and New Zealand in the southeast and thousands of islands scattered in the Southern Pacific like big and small stars.

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

Page 173

Compiled by Nampo-Sangyo-Chosakuay. (The "Industrial Research in the South" Society)

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④ ¥180

新泰亞新地圖

此圖係根據最新之航空測量資料，經專家精心繪製而成。全圖比例尺為1:1,000,000，內容詳盡，包括地形、水文、交通、行政區劃等。圖中標註了主要城市、河流、鐵路及國界。此圖對於研究泰國之地理、歷史及現代發展具有重要參考價值。圖中亦標註了鄰近之緬甸、暹羅及馬來半島等地區。



Certificate

I, Sokichi Ishiguro, chief of Section II of the Imperial Library, do hereby certify that the book entitled "Thailand," Volume IV of the Southward Advance Series, author: Southward Industrial Research Society ("Nampo Sangyo Chosa Kai"), published by Nanshinsha in Showa 17 /1942/ year, book-shelf number 919/131, was, at the request of the International Prosecution Section, SCAP, loaned out to the said Prosecution Section on June 13, Showa 21 /1946/ year.

Dated this 20th day of September, Showa 21 /1946/ year.

/s/ Sokichi Ishiguro

(Seal)

Certificate

I, Sokichi Ishiguro, chief of Section II of the Imperial Library, do hereby certify that the book entitled "Thailand," Volume IV of the Southward Advance Series, author: Southward Industrial Research Society ("Nampo Sangyo Chosa Kai"), published by Nanshinsha in Showa 17 /1942/ year, book-shelf number 919/131, was, at the request of the International Prosecution Section, SCAP, loaned out to the said Prosecution Section on June 13, Showa 21 /1946/ year.

Dated this 20th day of September, Showa 21 /1946/ year.

/s/ Sokichi Ishiguro

(Seal)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

United States of America, et al.)
)
 vs.) SS AFI IDAVIT
)
 ARAKI, Sadao, et al.)

I, Kazuo YATSUGI, state as follows:-

I was born in NISHIKIE-MURA, SAGA Prefecture in 1899.

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

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

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

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

Among the members of this Association, there were included Japanese Statesmen, political leaders, high officials, retired officers who had formerly held positions of leadership, representatives of the learned class, some Japanese concerns, the representatives of industrial companies as well as banking facilities, etc.

A list of some juridical persons who were members to the Association is as follows:-

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Prime Minister's Secretariat - Yearly subscription | | | ¥3,000 |
| 2. War Ministry | " | " | ¥3,000 |
| 3. Naval Ministry | " | " | ¥3,000 |
| 4. Home Ministry | " | " | ¥1,000 |
| 5. Oversea Affairs Ministry | " | " | ¥ 500 |
| 6. Foreign Ministry | " | " | ¥1,000 |
| 7. Communication Ministry | " | " | about ¥1,000 |
| 8. The Mitsubishi Concern | " | " | ¥5,000 |
| 9. The Aikawa Concern | " | " | ¥5,000 |
| 10. The Mitsui Concern | " | " | from ¥3,000/
to ¥5,000 |
| 11. The South Manchurian Railway Co. | " | " | ¥1,000 |
| 12. Other big companies and banking facilities also subsidized the Association. The annual fee of an individual member was from ¥50 to ¥200. | | | |

The annual budget of this Association was ¥170,000/180,000 for the purpose of carrying out specially important investigations, it received extra contributions. For instance, we received ¥300,000 to cover the special expenses of planning a ten years' programme for the construction of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, including ¥100,000 which was received from the Governmental organizations (viz. ¥20,000 from the Cabinet Information Board which was under the direct control of Hideki, TOJO, ¥20,000 from the War Ministry through Akira, MUTO, ¥20,000 from the Foreign Ministry through the Vice Minister, the then Minister being TOGO, ¥20,000 from the Naval Ministry, and ¥5,000 from the Greater East Asia Ministry, etc.

2. ¥100,000 was contributed by the big companies (including ¥20,000 from MITSUI, ¥10,000 from the SUMITOMO through Keiji KITA ZAWA, a director to the company, and large sums of about ¥10,000 to ¥20,000 each from some other companies.

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

¥240,000 out of the above-mentioned sum was spent in making the plan for the ten years' programme. The document was issued by this Association in April 1943 and sent to the Greater East Asia and Foreign Ministries. I assure you that the document written in Japanese entitled "The Plan for the Measures for Constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" in four parts which you showed (and which had been seized when the residence of Baron OKURA was searched) is the very document for which compilation this Association received the above stated subscription of ¥300,000.

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

1. Kinmochi OKURA (Member of the House of Peers)
2. Michio YUZAWA (Prior to his taking the Portfolio of Home Minister)
3. Hiroshi SHIMOMURA (Later took the Office of Minister without Portfolio and in the SUZUKI Cabinet was appointed Chief of the Information Board)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sankichi, TAKAHASHI, Admiral. A war councillor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I made a report to Baron Kinmochi OKURA at that time concerning these documents. By my autograph signature I certify that each of the 29 photostated pages, judging by the contents, is the same as that of the document in question. The fact that the Overseas Affairs Ministry participated in compiling these documents is clear as is written in them, and the participation of the General Staff Headquarters and Naval General Staff is also doubtless, considering that the disposition of the Army and Navy forces in the Southern Areas is mentioned in these documents, such matters being under the exclusive charge of the General Staff Headquarters and Naval General Staff, even the Army and Navy Ministries claiming no function in them.

/signed/ Kazuo YATSUGI

30th August 1946

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. James MURAKAMI, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that this day, the said YATSUGI, Kazuo was duly sworn in my presence and signed said Affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said Affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this 30th day of August 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ James MURAKAMI, 2nd Lt. A.U.S.
Lt. James MURAKAMI

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named YATSUGI Kazuo, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 30th day of August, 1946.

/s/ Arthur A. SANDUSKY
ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY
Capt., J.A.G.D.

Tokisaburo

Shobana. - for Kinnua

772

Document No. 2229

A Tentative Plan Concerning the Scope and the Structure of
the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Drawn up by the Secretariat of the
National Policy Research Association
(KOKUSAKU-KENKIU-KAI) on 18 February
1942 (Showa 17)

PREFACE

This is a tentative plan drawn up by the Secretariat as a reference material for discussion concerning the scope and the structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which is to be discussed hereafter by a small committee of the Investigation Committee on the Problems of Greater East Asia.

For convenience¹ sake, this tentative plan was drawn up by dividing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere into Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Further, the tentative plan leaves behind many problems concerning the scope and composition of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We should appreciate hearing especially the views of each member of the committee in regard to these points.

Pop
Tokisaburo

For
Final
Draft
for
signature

Document No. 2229

Page 1

CONTENTS

- I. The scope of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
- II. The composition of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
- III. The kernel zone of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.
- IV. The problem of organizing major countries which are to assist the leading country for the smooth management of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
- V. The position of the border zones.

* * * * *

- I. The scope of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
 - A. The Greater Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

1. The inner sphere.

Inner and Outer Mongolia, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, other Oceanic Islands, and Hawaii.

2. The border and the neutral zones (including unfortified areas).

- a. The border zones

Islamic zone in the Near East, and Alaska.

- b. The neutral zones.

Parts of Africa bordering the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, the southern part of South America, land and sea of the North and South Poles.

B. The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

1. The Inner Sphere.

The zone along the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea, Inner and Outer Mongolia, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, the Philippines, the Bismarck Archipelago and New Guinea, and New Caledonia. (Should we include the eastern part of India?)

2. The border and neutral zones (including unfortified areas.)

a. The border zones.

Australia, other Oceanic Islands, and India.

b. The neutral zones.

Hawaii, the Islamic zone in the Near East, parts of Africa bordering on the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, the southern part of South America, the land and sea zones of the North and South Poles.

c. Unfortified areas.

The Aleutian Islands.

C. The points to be discussed.

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

2. The areas (Islamic zone, the Indian Ocean Coasts, Africa and the southern part of South America) where we should demand the establishment of emancipated zones in the Euro-American Co-Prosperity Sphere in return for our emancipating India and Australia as our border zones.

3. Matters concerning the sea fishery rights which should be secured from the standpoint of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

II. The composition of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A. Independent states.

1. Existing independent states.

2. The areas which should be made newly-independent.

B. Protectorates.

C. Areas under direct control.

(What should be their positional relation with Chosen and Taiwan?)

D. The disposition and the status of the European and American possessions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

III. The kernel zone of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A. The kernel area from the stand-point of national defence against countries outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

1. The plan for the northern frontier under the threat of a powerful Russia.

2. The plan for preparing against America.

3. The plan for preparing against the strong powers of Europe.

B. The kernel zone from the standpoint of securing peace in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. (Specifically, the stand-point of completely shutting out any possibility of another war against the Chinese.)

1. The formation of the satellitic countries to check the Chinese in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

a. Northern area.....Manchukuo, Inner and outer Mongolia.

b. Southern area-----Burma (?) Annam (?)

2. The division and the independence of China herself. For example, whether China should be divided up into North, Central, South and Interior China, with North China as the kernel zone.

3. Plans for controlling the fate of China or of checking her resistance power through economic measures.

C. The kernel zone from the standpoint of securing and developing the superior characteristics of the Yamato race.

D. The actual composition of the kernel zone combining the foregoing points.

IV. The problem of forming states which are to assist the leading power for the smooth management of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

A. A-Class states (Director-class).

1. The satellitic states of the leading power. Large states, under direct control, such as Manchukuo and Malaya. (Should Mengchiang be included?)

2. Powerful independent states.

China (should it be divided into independent states and made into separate units?), Thailand, Burma (?).

3. Problems.

a. The problem of whether many satellitic states should be selected as director-states.

b. The problem of how to manage such colonies as French Indo-China.

c. The problem of what consideration should be given to the construction or selection of Director states from the standpoint of checking the Chinese.

B. B-class states.

1. Other independent states.

2. B-class states under direct control.

C. C-class states.

1. Protectorates and C-class states under direct control.

2. Problems.

a. How to deal with Chosen and Taiwan in respect to their status in the composition of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

V. The status of the border zones.

A. The problem of what relation should be established with the outer zones.

1. Positive demands.

2. Passive demands (such as demilitarization and special treaties with third countries.)

B. What treatment should be given in the Co-Prosperity Sphere to the states in the border zones?

* * * *

2227
19 June 1946

Seizure of Evidentiary Documents

On 3 June 1946 this Agent, together with five other Counter-Intelligence Corps representatives, three language officers and one representative of the G-2 Section, entered and seized from the home of YATSUGI, Kazuo, Shibuyaku, Sakuraguoka, No. 5 a number of documents among which were the following:-

1. Preliminary Draft of the Borders of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity. Sphere and it's structure, 18 Feb. 1942 (General Affairs Bureau of the "Kokusaku Kenkyu-Kai" society).
2. "Kainmeibo Narabi Yoran" - book of reference and list of members of the "Kokusaku Kenkyu - Kai" society. ("Kokusaku Kenkyu - Kai" Publishing House, Tokyo, 1942)

The aforementioned seizures was made under authority given in AG 200.2, 10 November 1945, CIS, SCAP Index No. 261.

I hereby certify that the action described herein and the document described above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ James Williamson
Special Agent, CIC

Hereby I acknowledge that the documents described above were among those obtained at my home.

/s/ YATSUGI, Kazuo

CERTIFICATE:

I, Junior Lieutenant BORIS ALECSANDROVICH PETROV, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with Japanese and English languages to do oral and written translations.

Today YATSUGI, Kazuo in my presence signed the above said document and I certify that this document has been correctly translated from the English language into Japanese and was correctly understood.

I am duly warned that for the false translation I bear responsibility according to Article 92 of the R.S.F.S.C. Criminal Code.

Signature: B. Petrov
BORIS PETROV. Junior Lt.

The Certificate is taken by
Military Interrogator Major BASENKO.

Although I do not propose to press for
trial or conviction at present, the
Emperor's arrest and the general attitude
indicate ~~that~~ ^{must be} ~~that~~ ^{share of} ~~responsibility~~
for the life of the

Statement: B. F. F. F.

CONFIDENTIAL

YATSUJI, KENJI

James Williamson
Special Agent, etc.

1945, C.R. 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

