

1931

12672

2-10
Code

Despatched MUKDEN 19th A.M.
Received This Ministry 19th Sept. A.M.

/ T.N. From: Consul-General HAYASHI
/ T.N. To: Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA
/ T.N. Telegram No. 024./

Re: Outgoing telegram No. 623

2193
TO
2281

In view of the fact that there have been several requests from the CHINESE side to settle the Incident amicably, I telephoned Staff Officer ITAGAKI that, as both JAPAN and CHINA had not yet entered formally into a state of war, and, moreover as the CHINESE side has been declaring to the effect that it would adhere strictly to the non-resistance principle, it would be essential at this juncture to endeavor not to aggrandize the Incident unnecessarily and to arrange to settle the Incident through diplomatic channels. However, the said Staff Officer replied that, as it was a matter concerning the prestige of the State and of the Army, although efforts would be made for the protection of foreign residents, the Army's policy was that, as the CHINESE Army had attacked our troops, it had to be dealt with thoroughly. As he thus failed to show the slightest sign of complying /T.N. with my request/, I repeated to him the above-mentioned purport to arouse his attention.

Same telegrams despatched to addresses stated in the outgoing telegram referred to at the beginning.

/T.N. Taken from FOREIGN MINISTRY File of Telegrams from MUKDEN. (Sept. 19, 1931 to March 31, 1932.)/

194

: Copy:

2-123

1931 12909 Code
Despatched MUYDEN 21st A.M.
Received This Ministry 21st Sept. A.M.

21/1931

/T.F. From/ Consul-General HAYASHI
/T.F. to / Foreign Minister SUDEHARA

/T.N. Telegram/ No. 676

KWANTUNG
ARMY

The Commander of the KWANTUNG Army is to issue a proclamation on the municipal administration of this city during today, the 20th instant, as per telegram sent separately. My visit was requested for by the Army Headquarters this morning, but as I was out at the time, GRISPIA visited them. He found the Chief of Staff MIYAKE, Chief of the Military Police /T.N. KEMPEI-TAI/ NINOMIYA, and Staff Officer ITAGAKI present, and was told that the KWANTUNG Army is going to issue a proclamation today pertaining to the municipal administration although it is not intended to establish a military administration. So saying the said proclamation was shown. MORISHIMA requested them to reconsider the matter, but failed to have them agree on the ground that it has already been decided upon and approved of by the Commander.

Chief of Staff
MIYAKE
Chief - Kempei Tai
NINOMIYA
Staff Officer
ITAGAKI

I therefore met the Commander subsequently and had an informal talk, in the course of which I pointed out the mistake of the virtual establishing of a municipal administration by the Japanese and the appointment of a military man as Mayor. On the whole the Commander endorsed my opinions but remarked that inasmuch as the order had already been duly issued it could not be altered, and that it would only be a matter of a few days, as it was intended to eventually hand same /T.N. the administration/ over to the Chinese.

This is just a matter for your reference in view of your having sent us instructions as per your telegram No. 200.

The same message has been conveyed to the Minister and all of the Consuls in CHINA.

/T.N. Taken from FOREIGN AFFAIRS File of Telegrams from MUYDEN (Sept. 19 1931 to March 31 1932)./

No. 4 - 1 - 355

From Consul-General HAYASHI at MUKDEN

To Foreign Minister INUKAI

2195

Despatched from MUKDEN P.M. Dec. 14th 1931
Received " " " "

Cable No. 1532 (Cipher Code, Secret).

TSANG SHIH- I returned to his home after being released on the night of the 13th, but, according to information received from a reliable source, the Army authorities, with a view to saving the situation, are intending to summon all the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GOVERNORS here, and, with regard to the foregoing, Staff Officer ITAGAKI is said to have met and negotiated with TSANG today, the 14th.

Similar cables were simultaneously sent to CHINA, PEIPING, HARBIN and KIRIN.

/T.N. The Chinese and Japanese characters in Red imply "FOREIGN OFFICE" and "Form No. "ha" ("to") 9.9/

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 2789

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Odo Nagaharu, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Assistant, Chief Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 pages, dated 14 Dec., 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from Consul General Hayashi at Mukden to Foreign Minister Inukai dated December 14, 1931. #1532

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): Foreign Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this 8th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ Nagaharu Odo
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ S. Koyama

SE/L
Assistant, Chief, Archives, Section
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 certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this 12th day of Nov., 1946

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
NME

Witness: /s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IFC
Official Capacity

No.4-1-283

2196

From Consul-General HAYASHI at MUKDEN
To Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA

Despatched from MUKDEN P.M. Nov. 12th 1931
Received " " " "

Cable No. 1258 (Cipher Code, Secret)

Referring to your Cable No. "Go" 1421, on asking the COMMANDER of the ARMY on the 12th regarding EMPEROR HSUAN-TUNG's /T.N. Same as PU-YI/ coming to MANCHURIA, he replied saying that, not only had he heard nothing whatsoever, but that he enen had Staff Officer ITAGAKI notify the TIENTSIN Garrison several days before that they were not to hurry about the EMPEROR's coming to MANCHURIA as the time was not yet sufficiently ripe.

Re
Pu-Yi

On my stating that it would be extremely impolitic to carry out the plan of reinstating the monarchy at once at this juncture when the military affairs in the AMUR District have not yet become settled, and the regimes in the various districts have not yet been firmly established as well as when international relations too are extremely tense, and also that, even should the said EMPEROR come to MANCHURIA, it would be advisable not to set him up at once, the COMMANDER agreed with me in general, at the same time promising that, in addition to exerting his efforts so as not to start upon any immediate movement even in the event of the said visit to MANCHURIA, he would promptly notify us of his arrival.

Similar cables have been sent simultaneously to CHINA, HARBIN, PEIPING, TIENTSIN and KIRIN.

/T.N. The Chinese and Japanese characters in Red imply "FOREIGN OFFICE" and "Form no. "ha" ("to") 9.9/.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 2788Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Odo Nagaharu _____, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Assistant, Chief of the Archives, _____
Section, Japanese Foreign Office _____
 and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 2 pages, dated 12 Dec., 1931, and described as follows: Telegram from Consul General Hayashi _____
at Mukden to Foreign Minister Shidehara, dated November 12, _____
1931. #1258 _____
 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): _____
Foreign Ministry _____

Signed at Tokyo on this
8th day of Nov., 1946.

/s/ Nagaharu Odo
 Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ S. Koyama

Ass't, Chief Archives Section
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 certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
12th day of Nov., 1946

/s/ Richard H. Larsh
 NAME

Witness: Edward P. Moragham

Investigator, IFS
Official Capacity

MOST SECRET

Telegram (Secret Cipher Process)

Tokyo, 11 August 1939 1405 hours
Arrival, 11 August 1939 1330 hours

2198
8/11/1939

No. 344 of 8/11 Most Urgent For Minister personally

Chief Central Section of War Ministry, General Machijiri, who on afternoon 10 August had requested that he be received jointly by me and Italian Ambassador, transmitted to us following communications of War Minister:

Army had resumed bitter battle for alliance at five-
minister conference 8 August but had made no progress beyond the Japanese proposal of 5 June. Army urgently striving for conclusion in order to:

1. Reach an early successful end of the China conflict, for which it/Army/ is responsible to nation,
2. Conform to wishes of broad popular masses and thereby alleviate present tension,
3. Prevent a dangerous reaction in direction of an economically tempting settlement with England.

These reasons are so compelling that War Minister is resolved as a last resort to risk his resignation, which would almost certainly entail resignation Oshima, Shiratori. This action might of course gradually improve the Japanese basis for alliance, but would produce violent set-back at first. Nevertheless, resignation was only possible decision. Decision due to be reached 15 August. War Minister requests apprise Berlin Rome governments of extraordinarily serious state of tension and suggest they help by concessions.

Since Cabinet confirmed renewed proposal of 5 June, War Minister deems early conclusion attainable with following mutual concessions:

Berlin and Rome declare to Japanese Ambassador Japanese proposal of 5 June acceptable with the provisos:

1. That they provide that no mental reservation is behind the wording;
2. That verbal form of a Japanese supplementary statement be found. War Minister then expects to put through:

Re 1: express Japanese confirmation of this interpretation,

Re 2: verbal statement, which was to be set forth in the protocol to the treaty would be prominently mentioned. General Machijiri almost entreatingly requested concession before 15 August. War Minister will communicate fact of his denarcho with us to O. and Shiratori, bypassing Foreign Ministry. From my vantage point I recommend a concession in agreement with Italian Ambassador. Am convinced that War Minister's intention to resign to remedy the alliance question does not represent a means of pressure on our governments, but is based in part on the quoted reasons, but primarily an extreme step in the domestic struggle for power of Army against court, financial, naval and Foreign Ministry circles, which through skilled leadership /of the/ negotiations /with/ England threaten to secure upper hand.

Add to this that terrorist pressure of junior officers, as general rumor has it, has recently taken on sharper forms. Wish of War Minister not to encumber coming into existence of alliance with violent measures is, in my opinion, to German interest, too.

New alliance activity seems from this to be first and foremost a domestic political weapon in favor of the Army. Since Army, however, /is/ chief supporter of alliance policy, buttressing of its domestic political position is of greatest importance to us. Further, conclusion of alliance would restore the whole government opportunately to our earlier decision and forestall overthrow. Plans of Foreign Minister, who attaches every importance to successful conclusion of negotiations with England in close cooperation with English Ambassador, would be successfully cancelled by German initiative in a spirit of concession just as well-known effort of Craigie /sic/ to thwart alliance by English concessions.

OTT

/Franc No. 136041-2/

Telegram (Secret Cipher Processing)

Tokyo, 18 August 1939 1825 hours
Arrival: 18 August 1939 1515 hours

No. 351 of 18 VIII
Secret.

Most
Secret

Most urgent!

For the State Secretary
Follow-up of Telegram No. 344 of the 11th

Domestic political following in the alliance question continues undiminished. Press reports of supposed compromise possibilities between Foreign and War Ministers inexact. In last five-minister conference Foreign Minister was assigned task of again clearly fixing text of Japanese alliance proposal of 5 June without any essential change. This draft is to be distributed among the participating ministers and in case of acceptance at next five-minister conference transmitted to ambassadors Berlin, Rome for literal, written delivery to governments.

War Minister rejected project of Foreign Minister as unacceptable and continues to insist on going, beyond the proposals of 5 June since he was unable to break through the unanimous front of the other ministers, he deems his resignation unavoidable, according to reliable information from the War Ministry. He is strengthened by the pressure of junior officers, who are demanding unconditional alliance. In view of this unbridgeable resolve the delegate of the War Minister, an often-mentioned pro-alliance Section Head of the Foreign Ministry, urgently renews the hope that German initiative, which might be limited at first to a mere declaration of willingness to negotiate further, might clear the way for a domestic Japanese situation that had got stuck and avoid a cabinet crisis which would first of all weaken the supporters of the alliance policy.

Reports of a supposed connection between withdrawal of Army representative from the at present stagnating negotiations with England and the attitude of the Army in the alliance question unfounded. More recent information gives impression that the Army is pursuing its alliance policy independently of the outcome of the negotiations with England and primarily on the foundation of domestic political necessities.

OTT
/Handwritten/ Japan

/Frame No. 136045/

2199
Extract from "The Japan Advertiser" for
Sunday, 2 October 1938, pg. 1

"KONOE CABLES HITLER HIS CONGRATULATIONS
ON 'SPLENDID SUCCESS'"

Oct 2, 1938

Domei

Konoe

BERLIN, October 1.--Premier Konoe today wired Chancellor Adolf Hitler congratulations on the splendid success of your policy for the solution of the Sudeten issue.

War Minister Seishiro Itagaki sent a telegram to Chancellor Adolf Hitler yesterday morning saying: "the Imperial Army expresses deep admiration and felicitations for Germany's successful conduct of the Sudeten issue and prays that Germany's national fortunes will ever rise and that the friendship of the German and Japanese Armies, united on the anti-Comintern front, will be strengthened more than ever." Navy Minister Mitsumasa Yonai instructed the naval attache at the Japanese Embassy in Berlin to deliver a similar message to the Reichsfuehrer and, Domei reports, also sent a representative to the Czechoslovak Legation here to convey a message of felicitation.

Itagaki

Yonai

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY, 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 all documents obtained by the said Section.

2. That among such documents is a bound volume of "The Japan Advertiser" newspapers for the months of September and October 1938, which includes the issue for 2 October 1938.

3. That the attached newspaper article entitled "Konoe Cables Hitler his Congratulations on 'Splendid Success'" is a reproduction of article which appears on page 1 of the issue of 2 October 1938.

/s/ Arthur A. Sandusky
ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY

Dated: 8 October 1947

7-7-1939

Extract from the July 7th, 1939 issue of "The Japan Times & Mail", Second Edition, pages 1 and 2.

'ITAGAKI, YONAI SCORE POWERS' INTERFERENCE. Warn Nation Must Not Relax in Determination for China Affair Goal.

Unjust interference by third Powers in the execution of Japan's mission of constructing a new order in East Asia must be stamped out, it was said by both War Minister Lieutenant-General Seishiro Itagaki and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai Thursday night on the eve of the second anniversary of the China Affair.

After expressing hearty thanks and condolence to the 60,000 officers and soldiers who sacrificed their lives on the China fronts to construct a new order in the Orient, the War Minister stated:

'The world is well aware of the fact that the invincible Japanese troops of His Majesty the Emperor have gained victories on land and sea and achieved such remarkable success which is unique in the history of the world.'

FLAMES THIRD POWERS

'The stubborn Chiang Kai-shek regime is still continuing resistance against Japan in complicity with third Powers which have ambitions in the Far East. It has now been laid bare that Japan's immediate enemy is not limited to the Chungking Government.

'It is necessary, therefore, to crush the anti-Japanese policy on the part of Third Powers in order to put an end to the resistance campaign by the Chiang's regime against Japan. This must be accomplished at any cost no matter how long the present hostilities continue. Accomplishment of this point is the key to put an end to the current affair.

'At the same time, it must be pointed out that the affair cannot be regarded as ended even if the Chiang Kai-shek's regime collapses tomorrow. In order to make China free from the semi-colonial condition and build up a new order in East Asia, any maneuvers on the part of pro-Chiang countries must be checked and the nation must fully be ready to cope with the possible crisis in the world.

'All the people in the country must express their firm determination that Japan will never abandon her aim of making East Asia for the East Asiatics. No pains must be spared for the attainment of the goal.'

Reviewing the brilliant success of the current Sino-Japanese conflict and also outlining the task assigned to the Navy for the

Temo

asia for the Asiatics

coming year, the Navy Minister stated as follows:

YONAI THANKS NATION

'On the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of Japan's crusade in China, I am deeply inspired by the august virtue of His Majesty the Emperor. I also express my deepest sympathy with those who sacrificed their lives or were wounded on the fronts during the past two years for the realization of a new order in East Asia. Furthermore, I on behalf of the naval officers and sailors express profound gratitude to the entire nation behind the gun for their cooperation and support rendered to the Imperial Navy. Tenno

'The second year of the China Affair, the Japanese forces achieved brilliant success by reducing the Wuhan cities, Canton, Nanchang, Hainan Island and more recently Swatow and a number of islands along the China coast and also blockading the principal Chinese ports. Along with the Japanese military operations, the constructive activities in China consolidated their foundation during the same period.

'The third year of the China Affair will see Japan accomplish step by step in concrete manner the mission assigned to her, namely, the building up of a new order in East Asia, in concert with the new China regimes. It goes without saying that the Chiang Kai-shek regime which interferes with the bringing about of a new order will be fundamentally chastized.

'Any unjust interference by third Powers with the execution of Japan's mission should be drastically rejected. The Imperial Navy will be ready to cope with such an unseen challenge.

'The whole nation must be united and determined to deal with the difficult situations which may arise in the future. In obedience to His Majesty's command, the Imperial Navy will attend to its duties which are increasing in gravity for the defense of the fatherland.' Tenno

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY, 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 all documents obtained by the said Section.

2. That among such documents is a bound volume of "The Japan Times & Mail" newspapers for the month of July 1939, which includes the issue for Friday, July 7, 1939.

3. That the attached newspaper article entitled "Itagaki, Yenai Score Power's Interference" is a reproduction of article which appears on page 1 of the issue of July 7, 1939.

/s/ Arthur A. Sandusky
ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY

Dated: 8 January 1947

2206A
No 6. (Ordinary Section)

June 7, 1935 (Showa 10)

The Japanese Embassy in United States

To the Information Section in the Imperial Embassy of Japan in China

In re: Information of the Reported Articles about China

We have understood your telegraph dated May 31 concerning this matter. Accordingly, first of all, we will send you the enclosed newspaper cuttings of this district for a week until June 7.

A copy of this sheet will be sent to the Foreign Minister.

spy ?

(Excerpt from the Christian Science Monitor, May 31, 1935)

5/31/1935

"JAPAN THREATENS STRONGER ACTION IN NORTH CHINA

(By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

TOKYO, May 31 - Sino-Japanese co-operation, carefully nurtured by the Japanese Foreign Ministry during the last months, was somewhat blighted by the drastic action of Japanese military leaders who presented to Chinese authorities in North China a series of demands containing all the features of an ultimatum except a definite time limit.

Accusing Chinese authorities, especially the Governor of Hopei Province, Gen. Yu Hsueh Chung, of violating the Tangku truce by instigating or conniving in political banditism in the demilitarized zone and by the assassination of two Chinese editors who were considered Japanese agents, the Japanese Chief of Staff in North China, Colonel Sakai, stated that if China did not immediately halt all anti-Japanese and anti-Manchoukuo activities and abolish all organizations resorting to terrorist acts, the Japanese Army would take steps to cope with the situation.

Col. SAKAI

A Foreign Office spokesman today intimated that Japanese action, in the event of the Chinese noncompliance, would probably take the form of occupation of the demilitarized zone for the purpose of maintaining order. He expressed doubt whether the occupation would include Tientsin and Peiping. However, inclusion of these cities within a new demilitarized zone is possible if the incident takes a serious or protracted turn.

The present move was not sudden, as Japanese military leaders for some time have expressed growing dissatisfaction over the alleged failure of the Chinese to carry out the letter and spirit of the Tangku truce. So far the Japanese Foreign Office has made no representations to Nanking, the matter being considered exclusively military.

High Japanese Army officers have repeatedly proclaimed dissatisfaction with what they considered a too conciliatory Foreign Office policy toward China, and openly protested against the recent raising of the Japanese Legation at Peiping to the status of an Embassy. Simultaneously with the emergence of a serious crisis in North China, milder differences arose at Shanghai and Nanking, Japan objecting to Chinese action in raising the tariff 10 per cent and in instituting a sugar monopoly.

The present flurry coincides with the period when the Japanese Army and Navy formulated demands for next year's budget appropriations. Military action or the constant threat thereof may conceivably prove a means of inducing China to recognize the independence of Manchoukuo."

TRIP

(Excerpt from the New York Herald Tribune, June 2, 1935)

"JAPAN EYEING INNER MONGOLIA, ITS RULER SAYS"

6/2/35

Prince Teh Tells of Bid by Nipponese to Establish Airdrome in Territory

Seen Aimed at Russia

Tokio Demands Chinese Bow to 14-Pt. Ultimatum

by Victor Keen
from the Herald Tribune Bureau

Vic Keen

SHANGHAI, June 2 (Sunday) -- Prince Teh, virtual ruler of Inner Mongolia, asserted to newspaper men in Peiping yesterday that there had been renewed Japanese efforts to extend the borders of Manchukuo into Inner Mongolia as a spearhead pointed toward Soviet Russia.

The Prince reported that recently a Japanese airplane landed at Panchiang, in the eastern part of Inner Mongolia, bearing a Japanese military representative. This envoy informed Prince Teh that the Japanese desired to build an airdrome in the vicinity of Panchiang, establish a branch of the special service bureau of the Kwantung (Japanese continental) army there, and also erect a wireless station.

Furthermore, the representative submitted a request by the Japanese military authorities that the Inner Mongolian capital be removed from Pailingmiao to Peisiemiao, 160 miles to the north. Peisiemiao is the key to the motor highway between Manchukuo and Mongolia. The Japanese demands indicate, therefore, a desire to extend Manchukuo's borders westward.

Chinese Face Ultimatum

Meanwhile, the North China situation continued today to occupy the attention of the Chinese military and political leaders. Its peaceful solution apparently hinged on China's unqualified acceptance of the Japanese military demands. These were summarized here as follows:

The removal of General Yu Hsueh-chung, Governor of Hopei Province (whose capital is Tientsin), and of Chang Ting-ao, Mayor of Tientsin.

The abolition of the Peiping branch of the Chinese military affairs commission.

The transfer elsewhere of all troops under direct Nanking control or under generals formerly owing allegiance to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.

The abolition of the Chinese gendarmerie headquarters in Peiping, which are under the direct control of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The maintenance of peace and order in the Peiping-Tientsin area by means of peace preservation corps and militia.

The complete abolition or rigid curtailment of the city branches of the Kuomintang (National People's party, in power in Nanking) in Peiping and Tientsin.

The abolition of political training centers maintained by the Kuomintang, and the removal of the headquarters of all secret terrorist societies, such as the Blue Shirts.

Blue Shirts

The handing over to the Japanese authorities for punishment, under the terms of the Boxer Protocol of 1901, of the murderers of Pa Yu-yuan and Hu Wen-pu, pro-Japanese editors assassinated in Tientsin last month.

Parallel to Shanghai Cited

The Shanghai "Nichi Nichi," Japanese daily, characterizes the North China situation as not different from that which precipitated the Shanghai and Mukden incidents.

General Chiang Kai-shek will arrive in Hankow from Chungking on June 10 to discuss the situation with Wang Ching-wei, Premier; Huang Fu, Minister of Interior and chairman of the Peiping Political Readjustment Commission, and Ying Tung, managing director of the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

Yakichiro Suna, Japanese Consul General at Nanking, stated yesterday that Chiang had instructed Marshal Chang to "deal adequately" with General Yu, the Hopei Governor, who has incurred the wrath of the Japanese military authorities in North China because of his alleged anti-Japanese activities. General Yu is quoted in Japanese dispatches as saying that he will not resign his post unless specifically ordered to do so by the Nanking authorities.

Yu Seen Slated to Go

Japanese press dispatches from Nanking state that the Chinese Government leaders have decided to demand the resignation of General Yu.

Lieutenant General Yoshijiro Umetsu, commander of the Japanese forces in North China, returned to Tientsin yesterday following a hurried visit to Hsingking, capital of Manchukuo, where he conferred with General Senjuro Hayashi, Japanese War Minister, and General Jiro Minami, commander of the Kwantung army. Their discussion covered alleged Chinese violations of the Tangku peace agreement of 1933."

June 2, 1935

Lt. Gen. YOSHIJIRO UMETSU
C.-in-C. North China
Gen. SENJURO HAYASHI
Min of War
Gen. JIRO MINAMI
C.-in-C. Kwantung Army

(Excerpt from the New York Times, June 6, 1935)

6/6/35

"ISSUE IS DECLARED LOCAL

(Wireless to the New York Times)

MUKDEN, Manchuria, June 5. - General Senjuro Hayashi, Japanese War Minister, in an interview reiterated that the present North China problem was purely a local question to be handled by the Kwantung army.

He declared the demands the Japanese Army had presented to China were "just and reasonable," and that if the Chinese were observant of the spirit of past agreements they would accept.

He said his visit to Manchukuo concerned the solution of several important problems, including the possibility of establishing the Japanese Army in this country on a permanent basis instead of the present expeditionary one.

He emphatically denied that Japan had made any demand on Inner Mongolia regarding establishment of Japanese Army bases in that territory."

(Excerpt from Times-Picayune - June 7, 1935)

6/7/35

"JAPAN BOLSTERS FORCES IN CHINA; ACTION IN THREE DAYS PREDICTED
Home Leaves Cancelled; Replacements Due, with Officers
Planning to Occupy Peiping, Tientsin

(The Times-Picayune Foreign Service)

SHANGHAI, June 6. - Japanese military authorities at Tientsin today cancelled departure orders for all troops scheduled to return to Japan June 15 upon the expiration of their enlistment terms. Major-General Yosjiro Umetsu, chief commander of the Japanese garrison, issued the order. He stated that the cancellation of home leave was due to "a critical situation existing."

Earlier in the day Japanese army officials in Shanghai announced they planned to occupy Peiping and Tientsin within three days.

A Japanese transport carrying reinforcements from Osaka was scheduled to arrive in Tientsin early next week. It will bear detachments of the 61st Regiment from Wakayama, the 70th Regiment from Sasayama and the engineering battalion of the 40th Division from Takatsuki.

To Double Garrison

It was originally announced that the new troops were replacements of the whose terms had expired, but since the expirations of leaves have been cancelled it means that the Tientsin garrison, normally 3,000 strong, probably will be doubled.

Further reinforcements from the Japanese garrison at Shanhaikwan have been streaming into Tientsin daily for the last three weeks.

In addition to the forces at Tientsin, the Japanese now have one brigade stationed within the demilitarized zone northeast of Peiping. In the event hostilities develop, now regarded as practically inevitable, all the Japanese forces of North China will be placed under the command of the Kwantung army, which controls the "puppet regime" of Manchukuo. They are commanded by General Jiro Minami, who serves concurrently as ambassador to the Japanese-protected state.

Minor Clashes Reported

General Senjuro Hayashi, Japanese minister of war, who had been on a three-week inspection trip to Manchukuo, returned to Mukden today. He said he would go to Tokyo.

In an unofficial statement Japanese military officials said:

"Hostilities are likely to start within three days."

This caused a panicky situation with unconfirmed reports from Chinese

sources tonight that minor clashes already had occurred. The Japanese garrison completed its barricades at street intersections in the Japanese concession of Tientsin and conducted a military demonstration.

Two armored cars were followed by a detachment of 100 infantrymen who marched through the streets of the Chinese city singing war songs.

A report from Peiping published in the Chinese paper, Shun Pao, here, said that 1,000 Japanese troops conducted a demonstration and marched in Ta-liang and Dolonnor, in Eastern Chihahar province. This is within area which the Japanese occupied and turned into a military aviation base."

(Excerpt from the Times-Picayune - June 8, 1935)

6/8/35

"NIPPON DEADLINE REPORTED SET ON CHINESE DEMANDS

June 11 Is Date, Tokyo Hears; Recognition for Manchukuo Sought
(By The Associated Press)

TOKYO, June 8. - (Saturday) - A definite date - June 11 - has been fixed by which China must yield to Japan's North China demands, vernacular newspaper dispatches from China reported today.

Some asserted the note was handed to General Ho Ying-Ching, Chinese chief of staff, at Peiping Friday, while others asserted the note was to be delivered to Peiping and Nanking Saturday and Sunday.

Some dispatches from Shanghai asserted the Japanese army was ready to start action in North China June 12 if necessary.

Meantime troop-filled transports set sail from Japanese ports Friday as a crisis appeared imminent.

Chief of army Gen Staff - Field Marshal PRINCE KOTOHITO KANIN

There were official denials that the troop movements were directly connected with the military authorities' activities in China.

TO

Military and diplomatic quarters were active, however. Prince Kotohito Kanin, field marshal and chief of the army general staff, submitted a report on the situation to Emperor Hirohito.

Tenno

Prince Keisuke Okada talked to Gov. MIN. KOKI HIROTA and VICE-MIN WAR

Prince Keisuke Okada conferred on the same question with Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and Lieutenant-General Teranosuke Hashimoto, vice-minister for war

TERANOSUKE HASHIMOTO

A foreign office spokesman said "Japan intends to respect China's sovereignty. We have no territorial ambitions in China."

City Evacuated by Chinese Garrison

TIENHSIN, China, June 7. - The drum of Japanese military boots on the pavements of this city emphasized today disclosure of one of the demands the Japanese army is pressing on China - that China recognize the Japanese sponsored state of Manchukuo.

"We seek a solution of all Sino-Jap problems, including that of the puppet regime. By the latter phrase I mean China's recognition of the new empire," asserted Major-General Rensuke Isogai, Japanese military attache and spokesman.

While the Japanese military demonstrated in the streets and the war officers of Japan met in solemn conclave, the French colony feared that North China is on the threshold of a major upheaval.

The 51st army of General Yu-Hsueh-Chung, which formed the garrison of the former governor, evacuated the city and moved to Paotingfu, the new seat of government for Hopeh province, 9 miles to the south of Peiping.

Throughout the day, during the first sessions of the Japanese military conference, business was at a standstill, while the question on the lips of foreigners and Chinese alike was: "What will be the next Japanese move?"

When the conference ended and the Japanese announced no decision had been reached, the tension eased somewhat, the residents feeling there was at least one more day of grace.

Demonstrations Continue

Japanese military demonstrations along the streets outside the foreign areas continued intermittently. It was a common occurrence to see detachments of several hundred Japanese, in full equipment, marching through the crowded native area.

Responsible residents consider these parades of warriors are likely to aggravate the situation shortly, with incidents which may precipitate serious hostilities.

General Shang Chen, the newly appointed garrison commander for Tientsin, who was formerly stationed at Peiping, is expected to arrive tomorrow with the 32nd army, which will undertake garrison duties in this area.

Charges Evasion

Lieutenant-General Yoshijiro Umezu, commander of the Japanese garrison in North China, said at the close of the day's discussions, that future Japanese action depends upon "the sincerity of the Chinese in dealing with the Japanese 'requests.' "

UMEZU

He declared that the removal of Chinese officials in that area to other positions was "evading the issue and that the root of the trouble remains although on the surface it appears that the Japanese demands have been met."

Major-General Isogai, was quoted by Rengo (Japanese news agency) as saying China faces the necessity of establishing a new government "capable of co-operating with Japan in maintaining peace in the Far East."

New Japanese troops are expected to arrive June 12."

No. 8 (Ordinary Section)

June 12, 1935 (Showa 10)

The Japanese Consulate in New Orleans

To the Information Section of the Japanese Embassy in China

In re: Sending of newspaper clippings.

We will send you the enclosed newspaper cuttings
of this district.

Copies of this sheet will be sent to the Information
Bureau of the Ministry and the Embassy in the United States.

(Excerpt from the Tribune -- June 9, 1935)"WARNING BY JAPS

Tell China to Comply

TIENSIN, China, June 9. -- (Sunday) -- Japanese forces were expected today to deliver by Monday an ultimatum to the Chinese, failure to comply with which would entail a general Japanese invasion of North China.

General Jiro Minami, commander of the Japanese forces in Kwantung province, was understood by the Nippon Dempo (Japanese) News agency to have issued secret instructions to the army, details of which were unknown but presumably to hold themselves in readiness for an emergency.

Ready to Strike

Japanese forces north of the Great Wall thus would be prepared on a moment's notice to pour southwest into China for the occupation of Peiping and Tientsin.

Conciliatory inclinations were shown by the Chinese, however, and whether a Japanese advance will be made was purely a matter of speculation.

The ultimatum, Nippon Dempo understands, will be delivered tomorrow by Colonel Takashi Sakai, chief of staff of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin.

It must be answered by Tuesday and all its demands complied with by June 20. The demands are broadly based on cessation of anti-Japanese activities in North China, especially the trade boycott, suppression of banditry, and the removal of Chinese army headquarters and administration of Hopei province, which contains Peiping and Tientsin, to Paotingfu to the south.

Hopei Small Part

HO YING-CHIN

General Kensuke Isogai and Colonel Saitai, who have been attending an important conference of Japanese commanders here to decide the fate of North China, returned to Peiping today and will see Ho Ying-Chin, Chinese war minister during the day.

Isogai said that the so-called Hopei province demands are only a small part of what Japan is asking of China, which he has been pressing at Nanking - seat of the Chinese nationalist government - for a long time.

Fundamentally, he said, Japan requires a reversal of the anti-Japanese attitude which persists beneath the surface of expressions of good-will. Specifically he said, Japan requires the "big boy" - the Chinese generalissimo; to change his attitude and policy.

Chiang Kai-Shek has been the chief target of attack in Japanese statements here. He is accused of insincerity and covertly working against the Japanese, and there have been intimations that his withdrawal might be demanded.

Foreigners Uneasy

Foreigners here were uneasy. Troops of the Japanese garrison were much in evidence, and a Japanese military plane skimmed over the roofs of the foreign concessions on Saturday.

General Isogai, in his statement to The United Press, declared that the primary aim of his policy here is to benefit the populace.

He said he had visited Ho Ying-Chin last February and discussed Japan's position and that tomorrow he would emphasize the main points of his representations, but would not discuss the demands unless Ho brings the subject up."

(Excerpt from New Orleans Item - June 10, 1935)

6/10/35

CHINESE MOVE OUT

Background Is Given

Chinese Nationalist government troops were reported in Japanese press dispatches today to be evacuating North China in fulfillment of the demands presented by the Japanese military authorities May 29. The Japanese reports described the activities as signaling China's complete capitulation to Nippon's requirements in North China.

TOKIO - the 32nd Army commanded by General Shang-Chen, regarded as persona grata to the Japanese military authorities, was reported to be entering Tientsin to replace the forces of General Yu Hsueh-Chung as the Hopei Province garrison.

PEIPING - Chinese Nationalist government troops stationed at Factingfu were reported in dispatches to the Rengo (Japanese News Agency) to be assembling their equipment preparatory to leaving the province for the south.

TIENTSIN - Chinese commentators credited an aroused international opinion combined with pressure by the Japanese foreign office with staying the purport plans of the Japanese military authorities to occupy Northern China.

Background

WASHINGTON, June 10. - By ousting the Chinese military and anti-Japanese officials and political agencies from North China, Japan today moved nearer her long dream of mastery of Eastern Asia.

Without even the usual "face saving" threats of resistance, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Koumintang government at Nanking lost any claim to control over the province of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Suiyuan and Chahar.

This area, larger than France and Switzerland, has been added to the island empire's domination of Manchoukia, Korea and Formosa. In addition Chinese turkestan and inner Mongolia, covering areas larger than Spain and Portugal, have been cut off from direct contact with the central and Southern China regions remaining nominally under the government of Nanking.

Danger of Clashes

Belief that the Japanese victory will continue bloodless and not likely to be followed by a military occupation inside the great wall may be premature. In the latest phase of Japanese activity on the mainland not a shot has been reported fired. But there will be danger of clashes until Chinese troops now evacuating North China are actually out and until complete compliance by China with Tokio's demands prevents Japanese military action on the familiar grounds that "China shows a lack of sincerity." Also, the events of the week-end will

leave North China without governing authorities. And the experience of the last five years has shown Japan ever-ready to take complete charge in just such a situation.

Pending developments of the next few days it may be expected that Japan now will move to:

1. Wring from Nanking full recognition of Manchoukuo - the new empire carved out of Manchuria and seized from China in 1931. Expert observers believe that if Nanking won't recognize Manchoukuo Japan will withdraw her recognition of Nanking and set up in North China a "Chinese government" which will. Any patently Chinese recognition of Manchoukuo would nullify the non-recognition policies of the United States and the governments associated with the League of Nations.

Whites Get Gate

2. Take advantage of her success in North China to deal a death blow to the anti-Japanese boycott in Central and South China. With Nanking having surrendered in the north this would be easy in Central China. But the effort may bring Japan into the long-expected head of collision with South China which, ruled by the autonomous government at Canton, for five years has defied Tokio as persistently and almost as bitterly as the Cantonese have defied Nanking.

3. Move toward effective Japanese hegemony over Eastern Asia by giving occidental business firms in the Chinese territory just brought under Japanese control the same treatment they have received in Manchoukuo - the gate.

4. Force whatever Chinese government Japan may chose to recognize and support to enter into direct negotiations for treaties giving Japan "most favored nation" trade rights in China in order to assure a stable and orderly market for her goods.

The Big Trader

When Japan has consolidated her latest gains, a procedure traditionally in accordance with her program, Tokio may be expected to seek from foreign nations the same recognition of her might she has won from the Chinese.

That would involve a Japanese navy "second to none," recognition of her determination to keep her mandates over Pacific Islands despite her withdrawal from the League of Nations and international admission of the justness of Japan's claim to special privilege in Eastern Asia.

Before all else Japan may be expected, with no loss of time, to carry on a long-delayed economic development program in North China. It will involve railroad construction westward from Shantung and Hopei Provinces into Shansi to link these areas with the Manchoukuo railway network. That done, the big trader in the vast territory from the Yellow river northward to Siberia will be Japan.

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Accepts Demands

PEIPING, China, June 10. - Gen. Ho Ying-Ching, Chinese war minister, has accepted all the demands made by the Japanese, it was announced officially today.

Ho handed a note to the Japanese garrison commander here, accepting all the Japanese demands and expressing a desire for a peaceful solution."

No. 1 (Secret Section)

June 12, 1935 (Showa 10)

The Imperial Consulate-General in San Francisco

To the Information Section of the Japanese Embassy in China

In re: Sending the newspaper clippings reported by foreign correspondents in China

According to the matters which you requested by telegram to the Embassy in the United States at the end of May, we send you the enclosed clippings dated from May 31st to June 10th.

A copy of this sheet will be sent to the Information Bureau of the Foreign Ministry.

No.	Date	Name of Newspaper	Place of Dispatch	Name of agent or Correspondent
1	May 31	Oakland Tribune	Peiping	A. P.
2	June 1	Examiner	"	John Goette
3	June 5	Chronicle	Shanghai	
4	June 6	"	"	
5	June 6	News	Tientsin	U. P.
6	June 6	Sacramento Bee	Shanghai	U. P.
7	June 7	News	Tientsin	U. P.
8	June 7	Examiner	Shanghai	A. P.
9	June 7	Chronicle	"	
10	June 7	Oakland Tribune	Tientsin	A. P.
11	June 7	" "	"	A. P.
12	June 8	Chronicle	Tientsin	A. P.
13	June 8	"	"	A. P.
14	June 8	Examiner	Tientsin	A. P.
15	June 8	Sacramento Bee	Shanghai	A. P.
16	June 9	Chronicle	"	
17	June 9	Oakland Tribune	Tientsin	U. P.
18	June 10	Chronicle	Shanghai	
19	June 10	Examiner	Peiping	John Goette

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(Excerpt from the Sacramento Bee - June 8, 1935)

"CRACK CHINA ARMY DEFIES JAPAN, MOVES ON TIENTSIN

General Shang Chen Leads Troops on City to Replace Those That Evacuated

Nipponese Are on Way To Give Final Warning

Crisis Is Due Tuesday When Sino Soldiers Must Be Out of Territory

SHANGHAI, June 9. - (Sunday - China's 32nd Army, considered among China's best troops, today began moving toward Tientsin, where Sino-Japanese relations apparently are approaching some sort of crisis.

The army, headed by General Shang Chen, newly appointed garrison command for the Tientsin area, will replace the 51st Army of General Yu Ksueh-Chung, which evacuated Tientsin and moved to Paovingfu, the new seat of government for Hopei Province, ninety miles south of Peiping.

Zero Hour Nears

TIENTSIN (China), June 8 - The zero hour in the latest Sino-Japanese crisis was brought nearer tonight when a group of high Japanese military officers left for Peiping to serve a final warning upon certain Chinese troops to withdraw.

The move was announced by Japanese military headquarters here.

Among those who went to Peiping are General Isogai, Japanese military attache at Shanghai; Colonel Sakai, chief of staff of the Japanese garrison in North China; Major Ohki, a staff officer, and Captain Ohhira, an officer attached at Nanking.

Tension Increases

Maj-Gen DOIHARA

LONDON, June 8 - An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tientsin today said continued maneuvers of Japanese troops and the departure of Major-General Doihara from Mukden for Tientsin increased fears that an outbreak of hostilities is imminent.

The dispatch said that anti-Japanese activities in the region of the Great Wall also contribute to the increasingly ominous situation.

War Machine is Ready

TOKIO, June 8 - Japan's war machine in Manchoukuo is reported in press dispatches to have been ordered today to prepare for an invasion of China unless the Chinese Government submits to Tokio's ultimatum.

Tuesday is reported to be the day by which China must act.

A dispatch from Hsinking, Manchoukuo, said that orders to place Japan's war machine in Manchuria in readiness to roll southward across the Great Wall if China fails to submit to the ultimatum, were issued from the general headquarters of General Jiro Minami, Japanese military chief in Manchoukuo.

Orders Are Given

Lt. Gen. JUZO NISHIO

The dispatch said a midnight council meeting of Minami's staff was held and that afterward Lieutenant General Juzo Nishio, after consulting with War Minister Hayashi, now in Hsinking, issued "important orders."

The military authorities agree, the dispatch said, that these orders concerned preparations to "assume the initiative in the unfortunate event that the Chinese fail to display sincerity and good faith," as the Japanese phrase goes.

War Min

Hayashi

British Worried

Vice Min Manoru Shigemitsu

The first tangible evidence of other powers' anxiety over Japan's purpose was seen today when the British ambassador, Sir Robert Clive, visited the foreign office and conferred with Vice Minister Manoru Shigemitsu. The Rengo Agency said that the ambassador asked for information regarding the North China crisis and especially the Japanese army's intentions. The vice minister insisted that Japan's position was reasonable.

With the foreign office and the war office both denying Peiping dispatches that the Japanese Army had demanded the demilitarizing of all Hopei, the actual nature and status of the ultimatum remained obscure. The officials admit only that certain demands concerned disposition of Chinese troops in Hopei.

Headlines in the nationalistic newspaper Kokumin typify the ominous picture of North China displayed in the Japanese press, saying:

"Dark clouds overhanging North China - all preparations completed - it will be decided June 12."

(Excerpt from the Oakland Tribune - June 9, 1935)

"JAPAN ARMY GETS SECRET ORDERS IN CHINA ROW

TIENTSIN AND PEIPING FACE OCCUPATION

Tokyo Orders All Demands for Clearing Region Be Complied with by June 20

TIENTSIN, China, June 9 - Japanese forces were expected today to deliver by Monday an ultimatum to the Chinese, failure to comply with which would entail a general Japanese invasion of North China.

Gen. Jiro Minami, commander of the Japanese forces in Kwantung Province, was understood by the Nippon Dempo (Japanese) News Agency to have issued secret instructions to the army, details of which were unknown but presumably to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency.

Japanese forces north of the Great Wall thus would be prepared on a moment's notice to pour southward into China for the occupation of Peiping and Tientsin.

Conciliation Shown

Conciliatory inclinations were shown by the Chinese, however, and whether a Japanese advance will be made was purely a matter of speculation.

The ultimatum, Nippon Dempo understands, will be delivered tomorrow by Col. Takashi Sakai, chief of staff of the Japanese Garrison at Tientsin.

It must be answered by Tuesday and all its demands complied with by June 20. The demands are based on cessation of anti-Japanese activities in North China, especially the trade boycott, suppression of banditry, and the removal of Chinese Army headquarters and administration of Hopei Province, which contains Peiping and Tientsin, to Paoingfu to the south.

Gen. Kensuke Isogai and Col. Sakai, who have been attending the important conference of Japanese commanders here to decide the fate of North China, returned to Peiping today and will see Ho Ying-Chin, Chinese war minister during the day.

Voice Hope of Peace

Nippon Dempo said indications were that the Japanese were hopeful of a peaceful settlement and expected drastic military action would not be necessary, since the Chinese seemed disposed to accede to a majority of the demands.

Foreigners here were uneasy, however. Troops of the Japanese Garrison were much in evidence, and a Japanese military plane skimmed over the roofs of the Foreign Concessions on Saturday."

(Excerpt from the New York Times, June 13, 1935)

"TROOPS SENT TO GREAT WALL

TIENTSIN, June 12 - The Japanese Kwantung Army is moving 5,000 troops from Mukden to Shanhaikwan at the Great Wall. Eleven troop trains have already arrived at the Wall causing great traffic congestion.

These troop movements, coupled with reports of new Japanese demands and apparent Japanese preparations to take over operation of the Shanhaikwan-Peiping Railway, have aroused renewed fears of military occupation of the Peiping-Tientsin district and perhaps even a wider area.

The new Japanese demands are reported to include one that China turn over to the Japanese Army one of the railway tracks connecting Chingwangtao and Tangshan, a distance of about eighty-five miles.

Six hundred additional South Manchuria Railway operatives arrived today at Shanhaikwan, where the station and near-by warehouses have been converted into temporary barracks."

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1483

Statement of Source and Authenticity

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 282 pages, dated May and June, 1935, and described as follows: Foreign Ministry Official Document Containing Foreign Press Comment on North China Incident of May and June 1935

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): Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this

27th day of August, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

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

Signed at Tokyo on this

27th day of August, 1946

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan
NAME

Witness: /s/ Richard H. Larsh

Investigator, I.P.S
Official Capacity