

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 446

28 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Temporary Manchukuo Colonists
Investigation Council (File)

Date 1939/40 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through Investigation Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Shows Manchuria was not a free state, but colony exploited by Japan.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Parts which are marked "Top Secret":

Outline of basic colonization policy in Manchuria.

Plan of organization of "Manchurian Colonists Young Mens' Volunteer Corps". Indoctrinated in the spirit of a new "ethical" World Order. Centralized training of this Corps. (a) in training centers in Manchuria
(b) if necessary, in Japan

Training of leaders, etc.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 447

Date 21 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Reports from the House and Finance Ministries.

Date: 1945 Original () Copy () Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____: Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through Investigation Section.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Background material.

Includes: Main points in the organization of the "National Volunteers Corps"

(a) Objectives: Keeping and serving the Emperor-idea fighting on fronts in emergency
Miscellaneous tasks (production etc.)

(b) Organization

(c) Formations in emergency

(d) School organizations

(e) Control of N.V.C. by military commanders

also: printed booklet: "Provisional Budget for 1945"

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 447

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 448

Date 22 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File of documents from various ministries.

Date: 1942-44 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
_____: Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through Investigation Division.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Opium trade.

Subjugation of Manchuria

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Contains: Report of Manchuria Office of the Greater East Asia Ministry to the Chief of the General Affairs office of the Cabinet Secretariate, stressing a policy on ultra nationalistic basis:

a. Based on fundamentals of Shintoism

b. Aiming at a Manchurian contribution to the establishment of a "New World Order"

Other points: Plan of education; establishment of a State monopoly for opium.

Attached is a demand of the War Department General Affairs Office and the Bureau of Naval Affairs to present their opinions, before the above report is acted upon, including an expression of criticism

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of the article of the report, which deals with communications.

Other items: Letters of thanks from 2 Chinese collaborationist groups ("associations of Chinese emigrants in various fields for participation and support of the war") regarding the alliance of Japan with the (Nanking) government of China and promising cooperation in the Great East Asia War.

Classified as "Top Secret": Regulations regarding prohibitions and other limitations of the Press
1 Jan. 1944)

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 449

Date 17 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Activities and Resolutions of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Date: 1945 Original (x) Copy () Language:

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____: Document Section.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through Investigation Division.

PERSONS IMPLICATED

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

No evidentiary value.

Background material in as much as it refers to dissolution of Imperial Rule Assistance Association and consolidation with other organizations into "National Volunteers' Corps" (Marked "Secret") in accordance with decision of Minister Conference of 2 April 1945:

(1) Transfer of all functions of IRAA and all auxiliary organizations to N.V.C.

(2) Preparation for dissolution of IRAA and IRAA youth organization at a date to be indicated in future (around end of May)

(3) Incorporation of auxiliaries (Womens', Industrial, Agricultural etc.) into N.V.C. at that time

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Actual date of dissolution 10 June 1945

National movement (People's Rise to Action Drive)
will be temporarily discontinued.

Essential IRAA agencies will be handled by N.V.C.
(e.g: those dealing with increase in food production)

Handling of unfinished business by temporary agencies.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 450

Date 17 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File of Education Ministry
Matters

Date: 1945 Original(x) Copy () Language:

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable as of:
Document Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate

PERSONS IMPLICATED: NINOMIYA, Harushige (Vice Minister
of Education)

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Contains routine matters (sending of Univeristy
professors to Manchukuo for research etc.)

Background material in printed pamphlet marked
"Secret", containing report of Education Ministry thought
Investigation Committee (containing general principles
and measures of Thought control policy.):

(1) Theater: Stress of traditional, Classical
theater work for fighting spirit, sound morale,
enlightenment; exclude: "popular front" ideologies.

(2) Music: reverse the trend among the intell-
igentsia towards western music; control popular music
and songs, popularize light, simple songs, elevate the
fighting spirit.

(3) Publications: enforce guidance from and educational viewpoint, fulfill basic vision via: wartime thought control.

(4) Radio: Enlightenment and propaganda
Education of the people to wartime living
Enforcement of educational guidance in regard to method and contents of broadcasts. etc.

(5) Museums: Display of traditional Japanese culture
Collection of cultures of various races and peoples of Great East Asia, pointing in the direction of the establishment of a Great East Asia with Japan as its center;

(6) Libraries: Concentration of "better" books;
Elimination of "bad" books to be undertaken from the viewpoint of cultural guidance
Clarification of source and influx of Communist thoughts

Other principles: Guard against enemy's "psychological warfare"
Ejection of democratic, liberal or communistic tendencies which still exist in parts of the cultural field

Destruction of the Communist - Popular Front scheme, working under the name of "Culture of Production" (SEISAN BUNKA)

Elimination of undercover activities of those once convicted or suspected of dangerous thoughts.

More aggressiveness in this policy than "our regrettably lax activities of the past"

Propaganda for the Great East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere;

Raising the fighting spirit of Great East Asiatic races etc.

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Attached " Plan for the enforcement of guidance of culture and art"

Includes: Investigation into various cultural activities, e.g. the so called "Racial culture", "Culture of Production" (SEISAN BUNKA) "Factory Culture" "Rural culture" etc.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 451

Date 7 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Date: 1944 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate by Investigation Section

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Valuable background material re: doctrines and working method of Imperial Rule Assistance Association (IRAA) and Establishment of National Movement (KOKUMIN UNDO)

Contains minutes of monthly general meetings; pamphlet of regulations of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; list of auxiliary organizations.

Also: (1) Report regarding establishment of local planning committee in all branches of I.R.A.A. for liaison concerning planning and management of National Movement.

(2) Outline of reorganization of I.R.A.A.; giving the reasons for the organization of Kokumin Undo ("necessity of fighting within Japan in view of present war situation (Sept. 1944), urgency of this task") This reorganization includes the establishment of a Propaganda office and of a Investigation office (thought control)

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 451

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 452

Date 22 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: File of Small and Medium Industries Investigation Committee

Date: 1939/41 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Background material.

Shows Japanese control of Manchuria is confidential report re: Japanese business organizations in Manchuria (e.g. Special and Exclusive Production public corporation, Manchurian Company for distribution of necessities of life),

Also names other Japanese controlled Manchurian organizations e.g. "Association of Employees of the Manchurian Railroad".

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 452

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 453

Date 18 January 1946

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File of miscellaneous correspondence

Date: 1945 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through
Investigation Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Background material re: Dai Nippon Fujinkai
(Greater Japan Woman's Association) in document, dated
June 13, 1945:

Dissolution of Dai Nippon Fujinkai in order to
cooperate with the National Volunteer Corps. (Kokumin
Giyutai)

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 453

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 454

17 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File of various documents of the Diet

Date: 1944 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through
Investigation Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

- (1) Speech of Premier TOJO before the 84th Diet
in 1944
Declaration of Far East Asia Committee
Promise of support to "Free India government"
of S.G. Bose.
Cooperation with Germany and Italy in estab-
lishing a New World Order
- (2) Speech of Premier KOISO before the 85th Diet
in 1944
Object of War: Continued existence of Japan
and expansion of Greater East Asia
Promise of support and praise for Phillipine
government of Jose P. Laurel and for the
"Free India government" of S.G. Bose
Promise of independence and praise for the
armed cooperation of the East Indies

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 454

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 455

22 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Mimeographed file of various ministries, compiled by the Cabinet Secretariate through Investigation Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: IWAMURA, Michigo (Minister of Justice, 1942)

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigation to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

(1) These documents show the strict control of the political life under the IRRA and the strict censorship of public opinion.

(2) Lecture of IWAMURA, Michigo in Nagoya, 18 March 1942 re: Preparation of the Nation for election under the "Imperial Rule Assistance Association". Cites as purpose of the constitution the achievement of the "Imperial Way", blames the "delay" in unification of the people and in establishing the I.R.A.A. or neglect to observe the "Law of loyalty and filial piety". Urges that only loyal members with complete understanding of the "Japanese spirit" be sent to the Diet under the system of the I.R.A.A.

(3) Report from the Vice Minister of Home Affairs to the Cabinet Chief Secretary. (24 March 1942) Enumerates the topics, candidates were prohibited to mention in their elections speeches:

1. Expressions of pacifism or of optimistic opinions, which would weaken the fighting spirit of the people.
2. Personal opinions regarding the South Sea Area
3. Classification of the present war as a war between races (white and colored)

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4. Opinions that the assistance to the Wong government (in Nanking) be dropped and the Chiang - Kai - Check government (in Chungking) be recognized.
5. Criticisms of the Tripartite *PACT*
6. Incitement to war against Soviet Russia
7. Criticisms of the government or its policies
8. Denunciation of the leading class - any reference to the existence or future existence of *CLIQUEs*
9. Expressions of Anti-Army or Anti-Bureaucratic opinions
10. Complaints about the lack of food
11. Criticism about the control of economy
12. Indication of an inflation in the near future
13. Overestimation of the economic value of the South Pacific Area
14. Speeches to stay away from the polls ("neglect the election")
15. Criticisms of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Policy

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 456

24 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: File of documents from various ministries compiled by the cabinet Secretariate

Date: 1940-42 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through
Investigation Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Background material, showing the tight political control of the Japanese government over the smallest social units:

Report by the Vice Minister of the Dept. of Home Affairs regarding the organization of "Neighborhood Meetings" (BURAKU-KAI):

(1) Object:

- a. Extension of the "Emperor-idea" through rigid union of the people.
- b. To be the basis of national training
- c. Improvement of living

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2. Organization: The "Neighborhood Meeting" (called "Chouaikai" in cities, "Burakukai" in rural districts) is composed of several "Rimpohan" or "Tonarigumi", which in turn are composed of 10 families each.

3. Meetings must be regular

(B) In "Outline of Population Policy", issued by the "Population Problem Research Institute":

1. Encouragement of child birthes by increase in rations, encouregement of marriage (eg: celibacy tax), economic assistance, prohibition of birth control
2. Decrease in death rate of children
3. Redistribution of population
4. Education

The file aslo includes the text of the New Primary School system, citing as first object of this system the indoctrination with and training the "Emperor - idea".

Also: a short address by Premier Tojo in regard to the election in April 1942, and a regulation, prohibiting newspapers to write about the rice situation.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 457

21 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Inquiries to the House of Peers

Date: 1945 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through
Investigation Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Count FUTARA, Yoshinori and
other members of nobility.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Includes an inquiry by groups of Japanese subjects
re: Government policy towards realization of the spirit
of "Unification of the world under the Emperor" (Hakko
Iu) as expressed in the Greater East Asia Co-prosper-
ity Declaration, containing names of inquirers and
action taken (Referral to the Prime Minister)

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 457

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 458

21 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Report from various prefectures

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through
Investigation Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Background material: "Secret" report of administrative conference in Hokkai area, requesting organization of National Volunteers Corps as basis of a volunteer fighting corps, which, in case of mobilization is to be incorporated into the army enbloc.

Stressing the "Factual necessity of completing the organization by June.

Also: "Outline of Preparation for Total War in KINKI Area".

Is typical of the complete regimentation for the war effort.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 458

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 459

17 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File of requests to Cabinet
by various organizations

Date: 1945 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as
of: Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through
Investigative Division.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Organizations named below.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Background material regarding various private organizations, requesting advisors, directors and counsellors from agencies, which are under direct cabinet control (of Information Bureau and

Examples: International Cultural Relatives Association (President: Prince Konoye)

Asiatic Section of Imperial Rule Assistance Association (President: Matsui Iwane)

Literary Patriotic Society (President: Tokutomi, Lichiro)

Great Japan Religious Patriotic Society (President: Kodama, Hideo)

Japan Propaganda Association etc.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 459

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 460

21 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File of reports, regulations and list of convictions submitted by the Ministry of Justice

Date: 1945 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of: Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through Investigation Division.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Contains: (1) Record of prosecution of SAWATE, Takejiro for opposition to the war effort (Militarists and Militaristic government) by predicting defeat, declaring that "this is not a war of the nation, but of the militarists etc.

also: (2) Regulations re: establishment and dissolution of firms.

(3) Punishment reports of company officials (e.g. Viscount TAKATSUJI, Masanago of the Mitsui Main Office and Marguiss HASHITSUGA, Masauchi) for illegal export of valuable metals.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 460

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 461

17 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Award of Order of Merit 1-Class
to Heads of Foreign Countries.

Date: 1920-1945 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Jose P. Laurel etc.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Contains record of award of Order of Merit 1 Class
to Jose P. Laurel as President of the Phillipines.
(also to U Pah Woh or U Paw Maw as representative of
Burma 1944 and Wang Sung Weh as Chief of the National
Government of China)

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 461

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 462

1 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File of Applications for permission to merge, expand capital investments, convert, etc., and action taken. 6 Volumes.

Date: Nov. 43 to Apr 44 Original ☒ Copy ☐

Language:

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate by Investigation Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Of potential value in investigation of economic control of "Zaibatsu."

Includes records of loans by SUMITOMO Bank, etc., of acquisition of stocks of various companies by MITSUI subsidiaries and other transactions involving MITSUI and MITSUBISHI subsidiaries, showing whether the transaction was approved or not.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No.462

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 463

1 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Petitions to the Imperial Household Minister. 2 Volumes.

Date 1940/41 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through
Investigation Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: The petitioners and organizations
listed below.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Includes:

(a) Petition by Vice Admiral UWAIZUMI, Tokuya, President of the "National Morale Association" (KOKUFUKAI) re: "Establishment of National Body Hall" for indoctrination of the people and raising of the national spirit.

(b) Petition of OKUBO, Masatomo, Chief of "Great Japan Political Enquiry Office" (DAI NIPPON SEIJI KOSHINSHO) with same purpose.

(c) Petition relating to establishment of a Shinto Shrine in Port Arthur, Kwantung, with exclusion of worship to Amaterasu Omikami and Emperor Meiji.

(d) Two petitions by a Christian Missionary MATSUYAMA, Teizo. Re:

(a) Treatment of diplomatic affairs on basis of sincerity.

(b) Non-intervention in Russo-German War, because of Japanese-Russian Pact.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner

Doc. No. 463

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 464

1 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Documents of the 86th Diet

Date: 1945 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Cabinet Secretariate through Investigation Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KOISO, SUZUKI

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Contains speeches before Diet.

(a) Premier KOISO: "Raising of fighting spirit."
Praise for the German people,
fighting bravely to victory or death in their
homeland.

Urging everybody to be ready
to be a "living bomb".
(b) Premier SUZUKI: Blaming war on America.
Stating Japan's aims as: political
equality, economic assistance, maintenance of
traditional culture.
Promising that conditions for
fight in mainland will be favorable.
Urging to fight to the last man
and promising early formation of a National
Volunteer Corps.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner

Doc. No. 464

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 465

8 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Scroll letter containing speech of General DOIHARA, Kenji.

No date Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese
Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Residence of Gen. DOIHARA

PERSONS IMPLICATED: DOIHARA, Kenji

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

DOIHARA held this speech as representative of the guests at a banquet given by a visiting Chinese "Military Observation Commission". He stresses the great successes of the Japanese Army and Navy and their part in liberating the oriental races from English, American and Dutch domination and in the establishment of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. He declares that the relationship between Japan and China became closer, after China joined the war, and stresses the need for closer cooperation. He hopes that the observations in Japan will help in the establishment of the Chinese Army.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 465

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 466

8 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Requests to the War Minister
(Gen. TOJO) for assignments of PWs to work in the Joban
Coal Mines.

Date: Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐ Attached

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: PW Information Bureau by Legal Sect.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Gen. TOJO

Crimes TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Mistreatment of PWs.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Evidence that the War Minister was responsible for
the assignment of PWs to work details. Legal Section
advises that the PWs on these details were mistreated and
a large percent of them died.

Analyst: Maj. Allen

Doc. No. 466

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 467

8 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Preliminary Trial Brief - Narcotics Conventions (in two volumes).

Date: Not given Original ☐ Copy ☒ Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☐

Has it been photostated? Yes ☒ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Violations of the Narcotics Conventions; economic exploitation of China in violation of Nine-Power Treaty.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This trial brief incorporates the charges and specifications to be brought against Japan for the violation of treaties dealing with the control of narcotics, the text of these treaties, and numerous exhibits supporting the allegations of the charges and specifications. It is organized in the following manner:

Tab 1 contains the three sets of charges and specifications of violations of the Narcotics Convention, signed at the Hague 23 Jan 1912, and 9 July 1913, the League of Nations Second Opium Conference Convention signed at Geneva, 13 July 1931, and the Narcotics Convention signed at Geneva 13 July 1931.

Immediately following this is a section listing the specifications in summarized form and, with each specification, a tabulation of the exhibits which are directly in point and cross-references to other relevant exhibits.

The last entry in Tab 1 is the text of the Narcotics Convention of 1912, followed by the texts of the

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other two conventions which appear in Tabs 2 and 3. Tab 4 contains a list of the countries which ratified or acceded to the terms of these three conventions.

The next tab is an addendum containing additional references and cross-references for each of the specifications and several exhibits which were obtained too late to be included elsewhere.

The last tab preceding the exhibits includes commentaries on the three Narcotics Conventions extracted from the "Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences" and an evaluation of the evidence contained in the brief.

Tabs 6-38 contain the evidentiary exhibits, most of which are official documents from the United States Treasury and State Departments and from the League of Nations. They establish the fact that Japan not only encouraged the growing of the opium poppy and the manufacture and distribution of narcotics in the areas of China under its control, but also impeded the Chinese in their efforts to suppress the traffic in these drugs, and they reveal, incidentally, the extent of Japanese control in China, implemented by such agencies as the "Opium Amelioration Bureau" and the "Asia Development Board" which exerted a profound influence on the social, political, and economic life of China.

Analyst: 1st Lt. Palmer
W.S.A.

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Addresses before the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, Tokyo, November 1943.

Date: Nov 1943 Original ☐ Copy ☒ Language: Jap.
with English translation

Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Foreign Ministry to Document Acquisition Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This pamphlet records the speeches made by representatives of the nations of Greater East Asia at an assembly held in Tokyo, Nov. 1943, and the communique, dated 6 Nov 43, issued by the Secretariat of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, setting forth their joint declaration of cooperation.

General TOJO's speech, which highlighted the assembly, set the keynote of the following addresses by Prince Waithayakon of Thailand, Jose Laurel of the Philippines, Dr. Ba Maw of Burma, and Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind. In effect, he stated that Japan was heading the Asiatic Nations in a struggle to free themselves from the imperialistic shackles of Great Britain and the U.S. and to establish a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia. The representatives of the other nations then pledged themselves to help Japan in this effort and to continue to fight for their independence.

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W.S.A.

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: HASHIMOTO Manuscript concerning bombardment of British gunboat "Ladybird", and Introduction of war against U.S. and Britain.

Date: 20 Jan 46 Original () Copy (x) Language: Eng.
Translation

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of 23 Jan 46:

CIC

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Manuscript submitted by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro to CIC to IPS.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: HASHIMOTO, Kingoro; YANIGIGAWA

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Firing upon ship of neutral nation; advocating war.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Contains a brief account of an incident that occurred about 10 Dec 37 on the Yosuko River near Nanking. Col. HASHIMOTO received orders from Commandant YANIGIGAWA to "sink the enemy ships (on the Yosuko River) without any question of their identity or nationality". Acting on these orders, HASHIMOTO's artillery bombarded the British gunboat "Ladybird" which was anchored near some ships loaded with Chinese soldiers. Both this ship and another British gunboat were then detained by HASHIMOTO for at least one day.

Page 2 contains a statement by HASHIMOTO in which he favored the Triple Pact Alliance in order to "intimidate" Britain.

In last paragraph HASHIMOTO states "In 1941 I spoke several times advocating the necessity of war".

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W.S.A.

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Japanese Order to kill enemy pilots -- news article in Keijo Daily News.

Date: 21 July 42 Original () Copy (x) Language: English Translation
Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Japanese newspaper taken from steamship "Gripsholm".

PERSONS IMPLICATED: UMETSU, AG of Kwantung Division.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Illegal punishment of Air PWs; conduct of war in illegal manner; violation of Geneva Convention.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

News article contains a declaration by UMETSU, Commander of the Kwantung Division, to the effect that enemy pilots will be punished by death "for violating international laws".

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W.S.A.

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "YOSUKE MATSUOKA, THE GIANT" by
OKAWA, Saburo.

Date: May 1941 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS, if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home of MATSUOKA.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Incitement to and
preparation of aggressive warfare;

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book is written as a tribute to MATSUOKA's Imperialism. It contains quotations from statements by MATSUOKA, among them are (p.115): hailing the Manchurian Incident, the secession from the League of Nations, the May 15 Incident and the Bloods Brotherhood Society (KETSUMEIDAN) as steps on the way to the Japanese revolution or self-examination, by which Japan has become independent, ideologically speaking.

Excerpts from a speech entitled, "Facing the Great Reorganization of the World", made at the meeting of the Pacific Society in May 1941:

"I have been foretelling the outbreak of World War II for several years..... Japan has not joined the War, but it is inevitable that she will be involved in it indirectly, if not directly..... The Second European War and its changing aspects, America's relations with the other countries, Jap.-American relations in particular, and the future situations in the South Seas and in the Pacific Areas are the important points to be considered, when we talk of the disposition of the China Incident.... Is it not a historic inevitability that these two developing powers on the same stage should come into collision someday?" (p.238)

The writer of the book calls the Tri-Partite Pact a "Military Alliance". However, this term is not used by MATSUOKA himself in the quotation that follows that reference.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Mimeographed collection of addresses, radio broadcasts, press and newsreel interviews, by MATSUOKA, Yosuke.

Date: Oct 32-Apr 33 Original (x) Copy ()
Language: English (with the exception of three interviews in French and one in German.)
Has it been translated? Yes () No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Delivered to Investigation Division
by MATSUOKA's son.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Violation of treaties;
aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

These statements by MATSUOKA, made for foreign consumption, deal mostly with the Manchurian Incident and Japan's exit from the League of Nations.

An indication of his early sympathy for National Socialist Germany is to be found in his statement to the German Press (4 March 1933) in which he calls Germany "the one and only country, the history of which shows many parallels with that of Japan and which also fights for recognition and its place in the eyes of the world". (p.175)

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: A collection of addresses by Foreign Minister MATSUOKA.

Date: 1941 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Delivered to Investigation Division
by MATSUOKA's son.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Incitement to and
preparation of aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This booklet contains 37 addresses, delivered by MATSUOKA between July 1940 and May 1941. Among those which are ultra-nationalistic in character are the following:

(1) Announcement of the "Diplomacy of the Imperial Way". (1 Aug 1940)

(p.5) "I have been insisting for many years that it is the mission of our Empire to proclaim the Imperial Way to the world."

"At present, the diplomatic policy of our nation must, first of all, be the establishment of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, encompassing Japan, Manchuria, and China in accordance with the great spirit of the Imperial Way."

(2) In a speech entitled, "The Establishment of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" and held on 10 August 1940, MATSUOKA refers to the announcement of

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the "Elements of our Fundamental Foreign Policy" and to the above speech as clarifying the basis of Japanese Foreign Policy. (p.6) It contains the following phrase: "In establishing the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we cooperate with nations having the same beliefs as we. Above that, we must create more countries of that type and must eliminate all obstacles with firmness." (p.6)

(3) In a speech delivered on 22 August 1940, entitled "The Original Mission of the Yamato Race":

"The emphasis is on the establishment of the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with Japan, Manchuria and China as a basis and adding to them the South Pacific Region. I am convinced that this is the mission assigned to the Japanese people." (pp.9, 10)

(4) In a speech delivered on 15 Sept 1940, entitled "Looking back at the Establishment of Manchukuo":

"The day of 24 February 1933 (Analyst's note: Marking the de facto break of Japan with the League of Nations) will shine brilliantly and for a long time in the history of the world. On that day, Imperial Japan challenged bravely the hypocrisy which is a characteristic of the present civilization. This is the day on which Japan set the world on the road to a real peace, without hypocrisy. Also on that day Japan dealt a fatal blow to the hypocritical organization, maintaining the status quo." (p.20)

(5) In a speech delivered on 27 Sept. 1940, about the Tri-Partite Pact, he advocated alliance with Germany and Italy as "having the same policy and mental attitude", cooperation with "countries which can work with us all over the world", and establishment of a "New World Order" as the final objective of the Yamato-race. He attributed the alliance to the decision and illustrious virtues of the Emperor.

Excerpt: "In this time there is only one way our nation can take. In home affairs it means the establishment of a new social order, perfecting the defense status of the country, creating one spiritual unity out of 100 million people." (p.25)

(6) In a speech delivered on 7 Oct 1940, exhorting the audience to devote themselves to the Emperor:
"The Manchurian Incident was an exultation of the National spirit; also, in a way, it was an explosion caused by the oppression of the peaceful development of Japan by the Anglo-Saxon powers." (p.32)

"The fundamental cause of the China Incident was really ideological." (p.34)

"In the enactment of our national diplomatic policy, the fact that Japan is a divine country must be considered." (p.43)

(7) In a speech entitled, "Expecting Ambassador OSHIMA", delivered on 15 January 1941:

"Ambassador OSHIMA has personally the confidence of the members of the German Government and can speak with them openly."

(8) The booklet contains, furthermore, in English, messages to the German and Italian people upon conclusion of the Tri-Partite Pact (p.150), an address entitled, "Diplomacy for Establishment of a New World Order", with English translation (p.90), a speech entitled, "The Common Purpose of All Races in East Asia" (p.66) etc.

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W.S.N.

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Pamphlet by MATSUOKA, Yosuke:
"Why Do I Cry Out Loudly For The Dissolution of The Old
Parties"

Date: January 1935 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: From MATSUOKA'S son.
PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke
CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Incitement to and
preparation of aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This pamphlet was published by the "SEITO KAISHO
RENMEI" (association for the Dissolution of the Old Political
Parties). In it MATSUOKA advocates a Japanese brand
of one party system. He refers to two previous articles
on the same subject, published in the December 1933 issue
of "KAIZO" and in the issue of December 15, 1933 of the
"SHOWA ISHIN" (Showa Restoration) respectively. The latter
magazine is the organ of the Association for the Dissolu-
tion of the Old Political Parties. He writes: "This is
not the time for discussion, but action. I think that
action is the dissolution of the old parties, now!" (p.2)

"The reason why those in leading position don't
wake up is the fact, that the economic conditions here
are not as difficult as in Europe or in USA." (p.9)

"One country, one policy (KOKUTAI)" is the origin-
al form of Japan to which we should return at once." (p.19)

"Unless the general public in Japan realizes
the fact that an outbreak of war is just ahead it is
almost impossible to have the existing political parties
really unite." (p.23)

MATSUOKA agrees with the view, expressed by TOMITA, Kojiro at a friendship Party of the SEIYUKAI and MINSEITO, that Japan should not follow Germany and Italy as examples. However, he disagrees on the question of cooperation between the existing parties, as in England; since in Japan many people do not belong to any party, a union of political parties would not mean a union of the whole nation. (p.36)

"In Japan there are many who are opposed to letting the political parties administer the country any longer." (p.37)

When asked, "What comes after the dissolution of the old parties," he answers: "I have a plan to be carried out after it, but it is not yet the time to show it. What I aim at is the creation of an atmosphere in which my plan can be put in operation."

When asked, "Is not the plan you advocate Fascism", he replies that the question is rather vague, but that there may be something that looks like the establishment of Fascism under MUSSOLINI in the plans he envisions for the era after the SHOWA-restoration. However, he finds Leninism and Fascism impractical in Japan and advocates "Nipponism" instead.

When the dissolution is achieved, the mission of the "SEITO KAISHO RENMEI" is fulfilled and its existence should end. At that time men of the same belief may remain and organize a new and radically different Japanese type of party. (p.53)

After such incidents as the May 15 incident or the Blood Brotherhood Alliance (KETSUMEIDAN) affair, political parties behave, for a time, prudently because of the shock. They show signs of self-reflection or hesitation when they meet with the decisive attitude of the military men. But this is just momentary. If the military men and the people give enough power to them, they will immediately show the old selfish spirit. Among the chief party men there are some who may dare to plot the separation of X and X, which would be dreadful. (MATSUOKA refers probably to the separation of "military men" and "people", but the original uses X in place of these words). (p.57)

After the dissolution of the parties, a few more opinions may appear. Small groups like KOSEIRAI and the KOYU Club (Analyst's note: these were groups in the House of Peers) will be welcome. (p.63)

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What I am worried about is the problem of securing unity in the country in the coming four or five years which will be the time of a great crisis....If war breaks out, I shall stop the movement for the dissolution of the political parties on that very day, because then it will not be necessary to talk about such a thing. (p.73)

If, what I advocate, cannot be realized to my regret, there will be a XX. It won't stop without seeing XX. (Again MATSUOKA uses "XX" instead of the words in this place. The words are, probably, "Revolution" and "blood"). This I want to avoid. I wish to find a way to save modern civilization by a reform without force and to lead Europe and America, which stand at a deadlock.... My dream for tomorrow will be realized. Dated: December 20, 1934

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "The Great Task of Reconstructing Asia" by MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Date: May 1941 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
DOCUMENT DIVISION

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: From MATSUOKA'S son.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Incitement to and preparation of aggressive warfare. Violation of international treaties.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The book contains some of the most outspokenly ultra-nationalistic and aggressive essays, written by MATSUOKA. He states his belief that the present time, inspite of all difficulties, is the opportunity for the "great expansion". If this opportunity is lost, Japan will have to confine herself for a few centuries. (p.5)

He calls for an organization for total war and for an expansionist force, displayed as both armament and economic power. (p.6)

He asserts that the Japanese spirit will not retreat before threats, such as the U.S. embargo and finds it an opportunity for Japanese heavy industry to become independent from the U.S.A. (p.17) In this connection, he boasts of his efforts in developing heavy industry, independent of the U.S.A., during his days as president of the Manchurian Railroad. (p.21)

In the Manchurian Incident the Japanese spirit burst forth and the fire, which once flared up will never be put out..... (p.18) Japan became the leader, responsible not only for Manchuria, Mongolia and China, but also for the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and, by concluding the alliance with Germany and Italy, she joined those, who are erecting a "New World Order". The YAMATO Race

alone can save the peoples of the world from ruin and tide over the present crisis of civilization. He, therefore, calls for a return to the Japanese spirit at home and an enlargement of the national power abroad. He supports "Continentalism" and "Nipponism". Japan's push into the continent is inevitable and should be carried out by the government at all costs. (pp.26-42)

He tells the young generation that the destiny of Japan not only in the world in general, but also specifically in Asia will be determined within the next few years. (p.115)

He then calls on Japan to choose between two possible national policies: One is to live well materially in Japan's little islands, exercising birth control etc. The other is the persecution of Emperor JIMMU'S principles: "To unite the universe, to open our capitol to it and to make a roof covering the eight corners of the world". This is the "Imperial way" of Japan. "In order to pursue it, we must not avoid any sacrifices, we must not shrink from dangers or difficulties; we must definitely decide for it, even if we have to reduce our meals to two per day and even if we die." It is clear which way Japan must choose. (p.117)

In regard to the Manchurian Railroad: He declares that it is not like other economic organizations, which are established for profit's sake, but that it was organized for the purpose of establishing or strengthening the foundation of Japan's national defense. Therefore, it does not matter, whether it "pays" or not. Following the general hypocritical trend all over the world, the "Manchurian Railroad was once called a genuine economic organization, so as not to sound bad. But there were hardly any people, naive enough, to believe this to be true. (p.150) He terms the reconstruction of Asia and the preparations to fight it out" even against all the countries in the world "the first step towards the unification of the world under the Emperor". (p.293)

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book, "Talking about MATSUOKA, Yosuke.

Date: Dec. 2, 1936 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
DOCUMENT DIVISION

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: From MATSUOKA'S son.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Incitement to and preparation of aggressive warfare. Violation of international treaties.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Background Material.

This book was written upon request by SHIMONAKA, Yasaburo, President of Eastern Cultural Institute ("TOHO BUNKA GAKKAI"). It contains an enthusiastic appraisal and biography of MATSUOKA, followed by two essays by MATSUOKA: "Stop Rivalry, Reconciliate!" and "The Mission of the Japanese Race".

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book, entitled: "Unrest Over the Whole of East Asia" by MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Date: 25 Sept. 1931 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
DOCUMENT DIVISION

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: From MATSUOKA'S son.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Incitement to and preparation of aggressive warfare. Violation of international treaties.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS. (with page references):

Background material, especially re: Manchuria and NAKAMURA Incident.

This book shows the expansionist ideas of MATSUOKA as far back as 1931 and his views on Manchurian-Japanese relations. He states, as a basic principle, the thesis "Manchuria and Mongolia are the lifeline of Japan". (p.1) He complains about the secrecy which commonly surrounds diplomatic affairs in Japan, citing the fact that the Foreign Minister has not made any announcement regarding the BAMPO ZAN Incident (Japanese spelling of Chinese place name) and the Korea Incident, which occurred two months earlier. (p.5)

In the chapter dealing with Russia he predicts that no concerted action of Russia and U.S. will be forthcoming. (p.21)

Regarding the NAKAMURA Incident: He attributes it to Chinese audacity and the weakness of SHIDEHARA'S foreign policy. The Chinese Foreign Minister, OSILITEI (Japanese spelling of Chinese name) stated to Japanese newspapermen on August 3: "According to our investigations, the NAKAMURA Incident was proven to be fictitious and made up by the Japanese". Fortunately China has recently recognized, that the incident was true after all.

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "A Message to the Axis" a speech
by MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Date: April 1941 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: From MATSUOKA'S son

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigation to an
illegal war. Conspiracy for the accomplishment of a war
of aggression.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The booklet contains a Public address by Foreign
Minister MATSUOKA at Hibiya Hall, Tokyo after returning
from his trip to Berlin and Moscow. Excerpt:

"Last February I foretold that the Italian army
would stage a cone-back in the near future. Many people
were doubting this. Then Italy began to conquer in both
the Balkans and in North Africa. I knew it. Behind the
scene, there was a mutual understanding. Since I knew
about it, I told you of this conclusion." (p.6)

"Soon after I came back from Geneva I advocated
very strongly the dissolution of political parties. I was
called crazy. But, I told the young men, that a race with-
out ideal will perish. Today we talk of having a history
of 2600 years and of "HAKKO ICHIU" (The ideal of unifica-
tion of the world under Japan's Emperor), but we pay only
lipservice to it! Are we doing anything to realize them?
(p.10)

In regard to relations with Russia: "We must hit, if
we think we should...and if not, we must shake hands."

The rest is nationalistic propaganda under such slo-
gans as "our incomparable national structure (KOKUTAI) etc.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

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Date: 4 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "SHOWA - Restoration" by
MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Date: Jan 1938 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This is a collection of essays, written by MATSUOKA for the magazine "SHOWA-Restoration," organ of the "Association for the Abolition of the Political Parties" which MATSUOKA founded in December 1933 (p 1). Added is the essay "Appeal to the Japanese after Seceding from the Party," which is on file in the Document Division in a separate pamphlet. (P 123 ff) It shows MATSUOKA as an early advocate of a Japanese totalitarianism (1933) because of the crisis at hand.

In regard to the Shanghai Incident: "Some members of Japan's "Intelligence" were afraid that these actions, carried out by Japanese soldiers in righteous indignation, might be too rash; but have they not awakened us from the illusion of defeatism and driven us to the restoration of the Japanese Spirit?". . . (p 77)

He praises the KETSUMEIDAN (Blood Brotherhood Association) incident and the May 15 incident for having achieved in one morning as much as 20 or 30 years of teaching or preaching. In a play on words, he describes the assassination of the Premier in broad daylight "not a dark plot, but rather a light one." (p 77 and 78)

Analyst: K. STEINER

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Doc. No. 480

Date: 31 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book: "Young Men, Wake Up!" by MATSUOKA, Yosuke, published by "NIPPON SHISO KENKYU KAI" (Japanese Society for Ideological Research)

Date: 21 Dec 1933 Original () Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (X)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Incitement to aggressive warfare (China)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book by MATSUOKA reflects his expansionist and ultra-nationalistic views.

He traces Japan's emergency to the population problem. Since the increase of the Japanese population should not be checked, he foresees a crisis, for which Japan should prepare herself thoroughly (p 11). Acknowledging the desirability of peace, he finds that Britain is interested only in maintaining the "status quo".

He ridicules the Japanese Government for conducting foreign affairs the same way as Europe and the U.S.A. and states: "Having signed the Anti-War Pact and all kinds of treaties, they (the Japanese Government) have bound their own hands and feet, so that they can not move freely." (p 39)

He denounces Soviet policies and praises Italy and Germany (p 58) and, particularly, the latter for having bolted the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference in spite of her vulnerability which is so much greater than Japan's, because Germany is not an island.

He wishes to awaken Japan to the fact that in this time of crisis all nations are making strenuous efforts. "The all-around effort of the nation should be devoted to this." (p 88)

He stresses the importance of Manchuria and Mongolia for Japan. In spite of foreign nations who claim to have successfully chained Japan, he declares: "It will be impossible in the end to check the development of the Yamato-race (the Japanese) with any treaty."

Speaking about the Manchurian situation and the peace in the Far East, he writes: "For the next ten years Manchuria and Mongolia are plenty for us."

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Doc. No. 480

(CONTINUED)

Date: 31 January 1946

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book: "Young Men, Wake Up!" by MATSUOKA, Yosuke, published by "NIPPON SHISO KENKYU KAI"

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (Continued)

To deal with the whole problem of China exceeds our national strength for the present." (p 118)

About U.S. - Japanese relations, he writes that he always declared himself for "Pro-Americanism" and that he regrets the disagreement about the Naval Power. He then declares that the Japanese character is such that they dare to fight even when they think it almost hopeless to win, and that he hopes the U.S.A. will understand this point. He predicts a tremendous disaster for both countries, if the U.S.A. thinks peace can be kept by checking Japan (p 180).

He praises the Manchurian incident of September 18 as an epoch-making event for Japan, the Far East and the world (p 284) and states his belief in KAMIKAZE ("divine word"), the favor of the Gods, which finds expression in the Meiji-Restoration, the withdrawal from the League and the Manchurian incident.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 481

12 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Collection of Addresses by MATSUOKA, Ambassador Plenipotentiary.

Date: May 1933 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
DOCUMENT DIVISION

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: From MATSUOKA'S son
PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke
CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Violation of treaties.
Incitement to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book contains addresses by MATSUOKA in connection with the Manchurian Incident and the subsequent exit of Japan from the League of Nations. An English translation of the speeches, numbered 8 ("East is East and West is West"), 9 (Chicago broadcast, 1 April 1933), 11 (at the Chicago Foreign Affairs Association) and 12 ("Sayonara" speech) can be found in "Mineographed collection of addresses etc. by MATSUOKA, Yosuke on file in the Document Division.

The statements regarding the incident of September 18, 1931 include the following: "The Incident of September 18 of last year was merely an opportunity, cutting the wire that was already stretched to its extreme. That is to say, it was caused by a single destruction on a railway line, which was overlooked in other cases but was grave on the above mentioned background. The Japanese army stationed along the railway took immediate military action. It was natural that this army, composed of 14,000 men, was well prepared for any unforeseen event for the sake of self-protection, surrounded as it was by Chiang's 300,000 men, equipped with fighting planes and the most modern weapons, China ever had." (p.16)

He denies that this incident followed the "Japanese Continental Policy". (p.38)

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He declares that the "TANAKA Memorial" is a falsification, distribution of which should have been stopped in accordance with a promise by the Chinese Foreign Minister WANG in April 1930. (p.16)

He stresses that Manchukuo was founded without participation or interference by any Japanese. It was founded by the Manchurians themselves. (p.66)

In his speech "Japan on the Cross", (pp.99ff) delivered before the Extraordinary General Assembly of the League of Nations on December 8, 1932, he denies the existence of a Japanese Military clique. He restates his belief that true internationalism can be constructed through sound nationalism and, by way of explanation, concludes that Japan contributed to the internationalism of Asia. He asserts that Japan's action in Manchuria should not be considered as the action of the Militarists, since all Japanese were stirred by it and support it. The same is true for the Shanghai Affair.

In "Forty-two against One", (24 February 1933) he objects to the Leagues' plan to put Manchukuo under international control, giving as reasons that Manchukuo is not part of China because China itself is not properly a nation, and that the league committee that investigated the situation did not give a true report. He asks the league to revoke its decision, and then announces that Japan cannot co-operate with the league in its far eastern policies, thus ending Japan's membership in the league.

"On My Return from Geneva", 1 May 1933, which was broadcast from Tokyo, MATSUOKA reviewed the circumstances which led to Japan's withdrawal from the league. He claims that almost all of the intelligent public in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, and in the U.S.A. sympathize with and support Japan's position.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 482

12, February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Notebook, containing handwritten notes, purported to be a diary of MATSUOKA, Yosuke; partly in Japanese, partly in English.

Date: not dated Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
and English

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
DOCUMENT DIVISION

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: MATSUOKA'S residence through Document Acquisition Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigation to aggressive warfare. Conspiracy.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document purports to be a diary of MATSUOKA. The only date given is the note "28/12" on the first page. (Analyst's note: The reference to Matsuoka's visit to the United States would make this appear to mean "28 December 1932". However the, reference to "atomic bombs" and "hostilities in Europe" seems to contradict this.) The document starts with a note about MATSUOKA'S trip to Paris and Holland after the break down of the Geneva Conference and his conferences in Holland regarding the Japanese-Dutch Arbitration Treaty. From there he went to the U.S. upon requests by Mr. Roy Howard, Mr. Bickel (UP) and Mr. Lanont. The diary describes his visit to Colonel House, who proposed to act as mediator between Japan and China. MATSUOKA asked him "for the sake of peace between the States and Japan" to request the president not to condemn Japan as Mr. Stimson did. He also requested Mr. Thomas Lanont to intercede for peace between the States and Japan. He then describes his conference with President Roosevelt. He visited the Senate and saw Messrs. Borah and Reed. He also appealed to Mr. Hull not to blame Japan, adding a request "to leave room for people like myself, who were eager for friendship between the two countries and to assist in the peace movement". Then he had a talk with Assistant Secretary Morrow.

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Then he proceeded to Portland and San Francisco and returned to Japan. (Analyst's note: On the opposite page is a note... "I did so much for the cause of the Japanese-American friendship and yet the present situation came about. A thousand emotions crowd my mind.")

The following three pages are in English; MATSUOKA asserts that he worked all his life for:

1. Peace and internationalism.
2. A breathing space and means of subsistence for Japan's masses.
3. The liberation of the Asiatic peoples.

He restates his belief in HAKKO ICHIU, which he defines as "universal concordance, the old Japanese tradition, which means every race or nation must have its own place and work out its destiny." A marginal note refers to the fact that this is taken from his speech at the opening of the Diet session, which he had printed and distributed. He then recalls his audience with the Pope in which he referred to his wish "for an early cessation of hostilities in Europe". This part in English ends with the words: "atomic bombs or trampling and severe punishment of vanquished will not prevent war."

On the next page is an outline for the following part of the notebook: (" 1. Leaving the League.....see sep. page 8)

Under the title "Leaving the League of Nations" he recalls the statements he made at that time, which indicate his regret about leaving the league. He adds "Japan could not stay and was obliged to leave. Next Germany and Italy left it one after the other and thus the League lost its qualification to be a peace securing organ".

He then states his own plan of "securing the peace by a link connecting the center countries of different spheres of powers" and expounds his idea regarding an alliance between Japan, England and Germany.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 483 (Continued)

Date: February 1, 1946

Title and Nature: Booklet, "Appeal to the Japanese People after Seceding from the Party," by MATSUOKA, Yosuke.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (Continued)

The booklet contains evidence of his early admiration for Mussolini and Hitler. "Benito Mussolini is the only one who is sowing the seeds for a new era. Mussolini says 'The individual should sacrifice himself for the good of the nation.' The Western civilization is worthless without this sacrifice. Mr. Hitler is making progress along the same philosophy. What is the cancer in the civilization of Europe and America? They show symptoms of the corrupted civilization of today ... We can not profit by digesting the remnants of the Western civilization." (Page 59)

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 483

Date: February 1, 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Booklet, "Appeal to the Japanese People after Seceding from the Party," by MATSUOKA, Yosuke. Published by the Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

Date: Dec 1933 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (X)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Matsuoka, Yosuke

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Matsuoka, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The content of this pamphlet is a speech by Matsuoka, Yosuke.

"Japan is unsuited for diplomacy and it is unnecessary to Japan. Diplomacy is only a bad reflection of the true character of a nation." (page 6)
"I despise diplomacy. I went to Geneva with the intention of revealing the true character of the Japanese to the Western World. I firmly believe that I succeeded in this respect."

The diplomatic difficulties of Japan he attributes to the Japanese themselves for being superior to others. "It is natural that many diplomatic troubles will occur because the Japanese people are superior to others." Finally, "there is no power in nature to prevent a nation destined by God to become powerful." (page 26 & 27)

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(Continued on Page No. 2)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 484

Date: 28 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "Speaking about the Manchurian Railroad"
by MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Date: May 1937 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The book contains essays by MATSUOKA on historic, industrial, and diplomatic-political developments in Manchuria, with particular emphasis on the role of the Manchurian Railroad. In a reference to the Washington Conference, he writes: "We must never forget this gloomy conference which was held, on the one hand, for the fulfillment of the hopes of the U.S. in Manchuria and China and, on the other hand, for eradicating or diminishing Japan's international position and her special interests there. It is for the preparation of a bold step that I look back into the past and that I talk about the great men in the past."

The chapter on "The Manchurian Incident and the Manchurian Railroad" is entitled "Collaboration of the Army and the Manchurian Railroad." After asking "Did the Manchurian Railroad give its fullest cooperation to the Army at the time of the Manchurian Incident?", he answers this question in the affirmative and adds: "At the same time, it took part in the sacred task of establishing Manchukuo." (P 269)

"The Manchurian Incident was, indeed, an expansion of the spirit of the establishment of our Empire by Emperor Jimmu unto the continent." (P 292)

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 485-

Date: 25 January 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Printed Book: "Changing Manchuria and Mongolia"
by MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Date: 1931 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (X)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Yosuke MATSUOKA

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Crimes against Peace.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The book contains speeches and papers of MATSUOKA and, in the annex, the agreements regarding Manchuria and Mongolia. Included are Parliamentary Inquiries to Foreign Ministers SHIDEHARA and MATSUDA.

P 106: The inquiry of January 1931 criticizes SHIDEHARA's foreign policy because it is "too subservient" to America in order to maintain friendly relations with her and "considers only the feeling of security on the side of the American people, without thinking of the feeling of security and the pride of the Japanese."

P 226: In the ^{art.} ~~speech~~ ^{April} of July 1931, the importance of Manchuria and Mongolia is stressed:

- (a) from the standpoint of national defense
- (b) economically
- (c) as "life line of the Empire" from which Japan must not withdraw.

In addition to all this and aside from the question of existence or non-existence of Japanese immigration, territorial acquisition or investments, the historical relationship between Japan and Manchuria and Mongolia is written with the blood of sacrifice. Therefore, Manchuria and Mongolia must be held at all costs against any other nation. The book was published in July 1931, shortly before the Manchurian incident.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 486

26 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: A copy of the Agreement of Armistice of the 1st Shanghai Incident made public by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 5 May 1932.

Date: 5 May 1932 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Admiral HASEGAWA

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Infra

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The following is a partial translation

The main points of the Agreement are as follows:

Article 1: By orders from both Japanese and Chinese authorities, the hostilities have already ceased and it shall be taken as agreed that from 5 May 1932, all hostilities shall cease. Both forces shall endeavor their utmost to avoid the outbreak of all forms of hostile actions in the environment of Shanghai. If there should arise any doubts regarding the truce, the representatives of the allied powers participating shall confirm the actual situation.

Article 2: The Chinese forces shall be stationed at the locality at which they are now, until further arrangement, even after the restoration of order to the former state in the area, dealt with in this Agreement.

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The said locality shall be as in the supplementary document No. 1, attached hereto.

Article 3: The Japanese forces shall retreat to the Settlement and to the Koko (Japanese spelling) district, but to the widened road outside the Settlement, as they were just before the Incident, that is 28 Jan 1932. But a certain number of the Japanese forces shall be stationed in the location adjoining the aforesaid locality for some time. The above location shall be as in the supplementary document No. 2, attached hereto.

Article 4: For the verification of withdrawal of both forces, a joint-committee shall be established and it shall be composed of committee-members representing the allied powers. The said committee shall cooperate in the actual transfer from the withdrawing Japanese forces to the Chinese Police Force. The said Chinese Police shall actually take over immediately after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. The constitution and the proceedings of the above committee shall be as stated in the supplementary document No. 3 attached hereto.

Article 5: This Agreement shall come into force from the day on which it was signed. This Agreement shall be made in Japanese, Chinese and English and in case there shall arise any differences of opinion on the meaning of the original Agreement made in Japanese, Chinese and English, the questions shall be decided by the English one.

Done on this 5th day of May, 1932, at Shanghai.

Lt. General UEDA, Kenkichi	(Signed)
Special Ambassador Plenipotentiary	
SHIGEMITSU, Ani	"
Rear-Admiral SHIMADA, Shigetaro	"
Maj. General TASHIRO, Kan-ichiro	"
Vice-Chief, Foreign Affairs, KAKU,	
Tai Ki (Japanese spelling)	"
Lt.-General Tai Geki (Jap. spelling)	"
Lt.-General Ko Kyo	" "

Those present as witnesses are:

In accordance with the resolution decided at the General Meeting of the League of Nations held on

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4th Mar. 1932, the representatives of the allied powers, who shall assist in various negotiations. Their names are:

British Ambassador to China - Sir Miles W. Lampson
American Ambassador to China - Nelson Trusler Johnson
French Ambassador to China - Henri August Willden (?)
Italian Deputy-Minister Resident in China -
Count G. Ciano D. Cortelazzo

Attached are:

Supplementary Document No. 1
Supplementary Document No. 2
Supplementary Document No. 3

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 487

11 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book entitled, "Speeches for Young Men" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro.

Date: July 1937 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language:
Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Uyeno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED: HASHIMOTO, Kingoro.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigation to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

HASHIMOTO claims that there is a crisis in modern history out of which Japan can realize her destiny. He shows Japan as a pillar of strength against the tide of white aggression, and he supports one party rule under the Emperor. He claims that policies of the white nations toward Japanese immigration and manufactures force Japan to expand, and suggests the East Indies.

Preface: Outline.

This book answers many questions brought up by book "Outline of the National System of Advancing Greater Japan". (HIYAKUTEKI-DAINIPPON-KOKKA-TAISEI-TAIKO), refutes the arguments of Marxism that have influenced many young men, and strives to give these young men a consciousness of their place in the future.

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Chapter I: Fall of Materialistic Civilization.

The Feb. 26th Incident and the Spanish Civil War are but foreshadowings of the fall of modern civilization.

In spite of abundant production people are starving to death. Here lies the cause of the fall of materialistic civilization.

Karl Marx theories are out of date.

Chapter II: Destruction of world Liberalism. (p.12)

Here the author attacks liberalism, majority rule, imperialism, and white rule. He advocates substituting a controlled economy for a free economy.

The existing world order has come to such a pass that it must either settle accounts or undergo a second World War. (p.23)

Chapter III: Material Civilization and Spiritual Culture. (p.24)

Here the author says that the white man has conquered four-fifths of the globe, and Japan alone is standing against him. Unless strengthened by Japanese influences, Asiatic peoples fall prey to the white man. The author presents historical arguments to the effect that Asiatic arms were often and Asiatic culture was always superior to European. He views history as a struggle between the Europeans and the Asiatics. For 3000 years the Asiatics were superior, but in the past 300 years the white man turned the tables because of his material progress.

Does this mean that (Asiatic) spiritualism will always bow to materialism? No! Not the true Asiatic Spirit, but a degenerated form of it was defeated.

Japan will lead a revival of the old Asiatic culture.

Chapter IV: The Japanese Spirit. (p.49)

A list of Japan's past cultural glories and statements to the effect that even though she absorbed so much from other civilizations, Japan has always maintained her special individual character.

A new world principle of leadership will be born out of Japan. The time has come for eastern and western civilizations to unite in Japan. (p.69)

Chapter V: The Real Principle of the Japanese National Polity. (p.74)

The world at present is in a state of reformation. It started first in Russia, then Italy and Germany,

and now in America and England. Japan's future policy in this world reformation must be based on her National Polity (KOKUTAI). This KOKUTAI has been kept pure through the ages, for though the political system has been changed, the spirit of the people and their devotion to the Emperor has remained the same.

Emperor Jimmu declared he would unite the world under himself. Emperor Meiji stated in his educational rescript that it would be right to observe his instructions both within and outside the national boundary.

Now we should unite all our efforts and resources under the Emperor and set off into a new era of progress.

Chapter VI: A Progressive Economic System. (p.95)

Our KOKUTAI is living and growing and will develop forever.

Materially, 90% of the Japanese people do not have enough. A weak point in our present economic system is the unequal distribution of wealth. Foreign trade should be put under national control, so that the wants of the people can be satisfied.

Chapter VII: Japan of the world, the World of Japan. (p.157)

Here the author argues for the necessity of Japanese expansion, giving as reasons the crowded condition of Japan as compared to the white man's countries. He claims that there were three courses open to Japan. The first two, emigration and national industrialization were blocked and boycotted by the whites, so the only course left is for Japan to enlarge her territory. Thus Japan is literally forced to expand by the white man. He goes on to compare the benevolent and progressive Japanese policies in Manchukuo to the bloody imperialism of the whites. The whites develop foreign lands for the benefit of mankind, they say. Why cannot we develop, say, the East Indies for the benefit of mankind? Here follows a description of East Indies islands, including their areas and populations. He speaks of organizing the natives of such places as the East Indies, giving them equal rights under the Emperor.

Our army and navy are personally controlled by the Emperor, and are the means to show the dignity of this country of the gods. (p.201)

The Manchurian Incident is a heavenly instruction to Japan to fulfill her ultimate destiny. (p.159)

There are four countries we must watch today: China, Soviet Russia, America and the English Empire which presses Japan from the South. (p.159)

Chapter VIII: Establishment of a Pure Japan. (p.207)

Japan must return to her original National Policy (KOKUTAI). "We are firmly against the old principle of government by majority rule." (p.213)

Real constitutional government shall be carried on by general mobilization to help the Emperor. (p.215)

Germany and Italy established strong governments organized under one authority. (pp.217-219)

The DAINIPPON-SEINENTO (Young Men's Party of Greater Japan) has been organized to fulfill a great mission. This party is fair and disinterested in spirit, pious towards the Emperor; it will lead the nation in striving for one party rule for the country. (pp.219-221)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 488

11 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book entitled, "The Inevitability of the Renovation" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro.

Date: 25 Dec 1940 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL : Uyeno Library through Document Acquisition Div.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: HASHIMOTO, Kingoro

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Incitement to aggressive warfare.
Conspiracy.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book shows HASHIMOTO as an advocate of aggression against Britain in the foreign field and of totalitarianism in the homeland.

It also contains the "Declaration of HASHIMOTO" of 17 October 1936, and the principles and regulations of the "DAI NIPPON SEKI SEIKAI", the reorganized form of the "DAI NIPPON SEINENTO", which HASHIMOTO founded in 1936.

The book starts with an account of HASHIMOTO'S experiences in China as a regimental commander. In it the following version of the bombardment of a British gunboat ("Ladybird") is given:

"The body to which I belonged was ordered to attack Nanking, but two days before the fall of Nanking we received an order to attack the Chinese soldiers retreating toward the north on board the transport ship. We instantly got back to WUKI and bombarded several transport ships. I later heard that there was a British gunboat among them and that they made a fuss about it, but the measure I took was natural and suitable to the occasion."

(page 19)

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"Throughout all the stages of the China Incident covering two years already, it has been completely proved that England is not a third party but our actual enemy. Besides giving arms and funds to the Anti-Japan Chiang government, she has supported Chiang's currency and made protests against Japan several times. Why is it that we have no hostility against England when we know that she is our real enemy? -----The cardinal point of the solution of the China Incident and the key to the establishment of the new order in East Asia is the expulsion of English influences from the Far East." (page 19)

"The world from now on will be divided into two groups: One is the group of such countries as England, America, France and the Soviet Union that stand on liberalism and democracy, and the other is the group of such countries as Japan, Germany and Italy that are founded upon totalitarianism and nationalism. This is an inevitable phenomenon, and the opposition between the two groups is now being sharpened. -----our alliance should be highly strengthened in the fields not only of politics, economics, culture but also of the army and navy." (page 20)

"Germany and Italy now have risen in Europe. They set about destroying the old order with unremitting exertions. The war has already been declared between the force to preserve the democratic old order and the force to create the nationalistic new order. The rise of Germany and Italy is a historic trend advancing in response to our pursuit of the sacred war against Chiang who has England, France and the Soviet as his supporters. This is our united front toward the establishment of the new order in the world.

Communism advocated by the Soviet Union is certainly poisonous to the world, but what prevents most seriously the progress of the world and the prosperity of the races is the existence of England. Japan has only to show her decisive attitude. We have only to say that we will occupy Hongkong and Shanghai. England knows that if she loses in China, she must withdraw also from India." (page 24)

Under the heading "Dawn of Japan" (15 September 1940), he talks about pains and difficulties through which Japan has to make her way. (page 31)

The Aim of Japan: (1 January 1940)

"A nation is a living organism; it is not an inorganic body. If it has no definite principle and aim, there is no possibility of its development. Japan has an everlasting guiding principle of the unification of the world under the Emperor, as expressed in the Imperial Edict promulgated by the Emperor JIMU at the time of founding the Empire. (page 35)

"The most urgent necessity under the present condition is to give a definite aim to the people who are now aimless and without principle." (p.36)

"We can find two main trends in the world. The one is the tendency in every country to shift over to a totalitarian state, which was caused by the powerlessness of the League of Nations. The other is the tendency to make a bloc of countries. Each country cannot defend and develop by herself, thus tending to collaborate closely with other countries in the fields of politics, economics, national defense, culture, and so on. The difference between this bloc and the hitherto concluded alliance of nations lies in the fact that the countries in the present bloc have to be of the same character. The world to come will be divided into three blocs: The American bloc with the Monroe doctrine, the Oriental bloc of the Oriental races, and the European bloc in Europe. These three blocs will have to strive for mastery. There are two other trends of less importance; one of which is the superiority of politics to economy, and the other is the higher estimation of material and man than gold in the field of economics. Therefore, the enterprise will substitute gold in controlling the economical situations in future. We must take these two trends into account in deciding the fundamental principles of the new national structure of Japan." (p.36)

"In promoting Japan to international position, the most important point is the establishment of the Japan-Manchukuo-China bloc.

"This bloc must have a form and power strong enough to preserve completely the three nations' right to live. In order to obtain that effect, a political alliance alone is not enough; we must also establish a firm economical relation. From this viewpoint, this Japan-Manchukuo-China bloc must necessarily be a bloc of a complete new order, as stated in the KONOYE Declaration. This new order means a thorough destruction of the old world order sustained by England, America, France and the Soviet Union. Accordingly, the Wang Ching-wei government should never be dependent upon England and America. This means that we are not going to open our doors unconditionally to foreign countries and that we will not give equal opportunities to all the countries. We shall open our doors to the western countries so far as they do not interfere with our right to live. The sweeping away

of the old order is the expulsion of the Anglo-American organization to exploit East Asia, and of Soviet's intentions to communize East Asia and to assist Chiang Kai-shek. In order to achieve our first end, that is, the overthrow of England, we must think of shaking hands with the Soviet Union for the time being." (p.36)

Political idea of reason (vernunftidee) of the New Era:

He says that politics should not be the business only of politicians, but that everybody should participate in politics. Then he insists upon the importance of cultivating the national spirit, and upon the national spiritual mobilization in leading the war to our victory. (p.45)

The cardinal points of the new social order (5 Aug 40):

The first most important step that should be adopted is to centralize all politics, economy, culture, national defense, and others in one spot, the Emperor.

This new organized measure is the only way for the complete promotion of "Hakko-ichiu" (unification of the world under the Emperor). Consequently our nation has the right to establish a new order and a problem like the "China Incident" can be considered as the beginning of the establishment of this new world order. (p.52)

Talk on "A Powerful Cabinet": (19 Apr 40)

"Since the outbreak of the China Incident, the other nations were very much displeased with the conduct of Japan. Oppressions were tried in various forms, but they were merely individual anti-Japanese acts so far. However, today, those nations keep in close touch with one another, in matters of anti-Japanese movements. This is proven by looking at the truth of the Koronsu Incident (Jap spelling), Nononhan Incident (Jap spelling), the abolition of the Japan-American Commercial Treaty, and the Anglo-Japanese Parley. It is beyond doubt that those nations like Britain, America and Soviet are scheming to oppress Japan by having a close touch with one another." (p.58)

"The nation which stands as the leader of the anti-Japanese enveloping attack is Britain. Therefore, the infliction of a decisive blow on Britain, the leader, prior to their thorough amalgamation, is one of the ways for dispelling the others. Once Britain is defeated, America will not act haughtily. But if in spite of that, if America shows sign of challenging us, she can easily be knocked off by means of an individual attack, and this is the only strategy through which Japan can win her victory....." (p.62)

"In the light of the existing European situation, there is no better chance for Japan as the present time. She is not in a solitary situation like 13 to 1 or 40 to 1 as was the case at the time of the Manchurian Incident. Fortunately, the cream of Europe, two mighty nations, are extending their hands for an alliance with Japan. Now is the critical moment for deciding the question of creating the Expanded Greater Japan! The Time has come! If we do it now, it can be done!" (p.64)

A query to Premier YONAI: (15 Feb 40)

"Germany and Italy are fighting against England and France in order to overthrow the status quo and to establish a new order. And it is needless to say that the China Incident in Asia also is the Japanese-Chinese united front against the Anglo-American domination. When we take a stricter view of the historical facts, Japan, Germany and Italy have already gone into an inevitable war against England, France and America. Those who purposely refuse to admit this fact are dependent upon England and America." (p.71)

"If you try to put an end to the China Incident in collaboration with England and America, you will never be able to solve the problem. On the instant you make up your mind to expel England and America from China, China will start moving toward a new order. If you make up your mind to have a united front with Germany and Italy, the situation in Europe will be instantly changed..... When you establish a firm policy of setting up self-supplying, self-sufficient economics within the Japanese-Manchurian-Chinese bloc, throwing away your attitude of depending upon England and America, you can establish for the first time a definite concrete plan for increasing the production of armaments..... We might lose England

and America, but Manchuria, China and probably the South Seas also will be ours." (p. 73)

Make a dash at the whole body politics: (1 March 1940)
He talks of the urgency for every member of the nation to rise as a loyal subject of the Emperor. The politics should be the politics of the whole nation. (p. 75)

Establishment of economic control: (10 June 1940)

He talks of the necessity of controlling economics which is the military power in a broad sense. (p.81)

Military industries, electricity and finance should be managed directly by the government: (10 October 1939)

"We must make up our mind to face a war on a larger scale." (p. 86)

From controlled economy to commanded economy:
(15 March 1940)

He says that the economy of a nation should be to the supreme command what an army is to the commander. (p. 92)

"Let's get into a hand to hand fight with liberalism." (5 May 1940)

"It is very clear that Germany and Italy want to destroy the status quo, while England and France want to maintain it. The opposition between these two groups has given rise to the present European War, which is considered as a fight between the old and the new orders. However, if we look at it from an ideological point of view, it is also a struggle of liberalism against totalitarianism. It is amusing that England that rose as a defender of liberalism, has been enforcing a highly controlled economy in order to strengthen her fighting power. France, too, has given up her traditional liberalism by oppressing communists....These phenomena eloquently suggest the victory of totalitarianism." (p. 99)

Mighty Great Japan: (20 July 1940)

He says that this is the time for creating a mighty and great nation of Japan. (p. 105)

A trial for the race: (5 October 1940)

"The trend of the drastic changes in the world has already been decided; that is, the establishment of the new world order outside and the organization of the new national order inside. This great tide can never be stopped by human power..... The alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy is a turning point in the world history. The only problem left behind is the regulation of Russo-Japanese relations. The day when it is completed, the history of the world will take a great turn----. It is already three years and a half since the outbreak of the China Incident. We shall suffer more and longer, but when we shall have overcome that trial, the prosperous development will await us." (p.110)

The inevitability of renovation: (19 November 1940)

He talks of the vicissitude of the races and emphasizes the fact that ideologies which were considered dangerous or dreamy a few years ago are considered natural and necessary today. He says that although this is the time for totalitarianism to rule the world, we should not adopt the ideas of totalitarianism as they are; we must adapt them to suit our own conditions. (p. 115)

Organic monism: (5 December 1940)

The world is advancing from individualism to totalitarianism, and in the future the nations in the world will be united into one. (p. 122)

An alarm-bell at the year-end: (20 December 1940)

"The world is now divided into two camps; the one camp is for the status-quo and the other is for the new order. Japan is not neutral.... Our enemy, of course, are England and America who want to maintain the status-quo.... Why should we hesitate to take a decisive attitude toward America?.....Whatever form it may take, the collision between Japan and America is inevitable.... We had best rise when it is not too late and establish a co-prosperity sphere in the south. Nothing ventured, nothing gained..." (p. 131)

"It is four years since the outbreak of the holy war and the state of affairs both outside and inside

is literally the accumulation of serious emergencies. I dare say that it will reach its culmination during the next year." (p. 135)

HASHIMOTO Kingoro Declaration (17 October 1936)
(Analyst's note--This declaration constitutes a basic statement of Japanese ultra-nationalism to which other nationalists frequently took reference. For this reason it was translated in full)

Declaration:

Since the materialistic and liberalistic system has been brought to a deadlock, the world now is facing a historical turning point which necessitate a great renovation. However, the nations of the world have not been able to evolve completely from their old form of national life, and their powers being almost the same, there is no country that has an outstanding influence over the others. The nation which takes a step forward now by establishing a superior national system will be destined to shine over the whole world.

Methinks that our nation which has the realization of the unification of the world under the Emperor as her national policy should instantly manifest her inherent nature in uniting all her people directly under the Emperor, and through the establishment of an advanced national order of unity of spirit and matter, should become the glorious moral leader of the world. This I declare.

Doctrines:

Spiritual Advance:

Make the people thoroughly realize that our Emperor is supreme and absolute and the manifestation of the universal truth, and make it a religious belief for them that the Emperor will rightly be able to unify the world upon moral principles. At the same time, not only recreate and preserve in the progressive form such superior characteristics as impartiality, moderation, intelligence, bravery and righteousness which are sadly on their way to decay under the present materialistic and liberalistic system, but also try to promote and develop them, making them the centre of our spiritual civilization.

Economic Advances:

Liberate the economy from the yoke of commercialism. Resources, labour and techniques should be made the basis for valuation and they should be controlled and administered by the state itself. In the field of production, we should enlarge the controlled state enterprise to its extremity and try to make a rapid progress in production, keeping in mind the enhancement of the standard of national living above all things. Make utmost use of modern science in order to have the highest working efficiency. Make the value and substance produced by resources, labour and techniques the reserve material monetary standard for money which should be issued by the state and allowed to have trading value only. Foreign trade should be managed by the state and should as a rule not exceed the necessary amount for the national life.

Advancement Of Our Policy Abroad:

Within our domain, let each race give a full play to their own characteristics by giving them restricted local government under a close organic system. Try to enhance their racial culture as a whole and to materialize concretely the way of the Empire. With this formula, we must later work upon the other parts of the world.

Advancement Of Armaments:

Increase our armaments to the amount absolutely necessary for conquering other countries of different principles that try to hinder us on our way toward the realization of the Imperial way. The essence of the armaments should be the invincible airforce, whose airplanes should be considered airplanes of the nation, not only of the army. Make the people trust the airplane as they trusted the sword in the old times.

Political Advancements:

All the capabilities of the politics should be centered upon the accomplishment of the realization of the Imperial enterprise, and in order not to make a fruitless effort, we must have our trustworthy comrades become the political leaders in our domain. We are responsible to the Emperor. (Analyst's note: This ends the translation of the HASHIMOTO declaration) (p. 138)

Principles and regulations of "Dai Nippon Sekisei-kai":

The "Dai Nippon Seinen-to" which had been organized on the 17th of October in 1936 in front of the altar of the Meiji Shrine was dissolved and re-organized into the "Dai Nippon Sekisei-kai" on the 3rd of November in 1940.

Principles:

1. Cultivate the spirit of peerless loyalty and sincerity, thus assisting efficiently the Imperial rule.
2. Train and enhance the vital power of the Japanese race in the positive sense.
3. Exert ourselves in creating and spreading racial culture.
4. Contribute through our efforts in our respective posts to the accomplishment of the total mobilization of the country for defense.
5. Go ahead of others and do our best in various works and enterprises for national defense.

Regulations: (Excerpt)

The aim of this association is to create and unify the ideas that should lead the new world order. We also aim at enhancing racial spirit. The member of this association should make it their principle to be loyal, polite, courageous, sincere and simple. They should try to be a model for the people.

Within the organization, there are three sections respectively for women, young men and students. The object of training is to foster young men who are pure, loyal and sincere, and to cultivate and organize those people who make it their responsibility to make a greater nation of Japan.

The Policies in Training are:

1. Follow the principles of loyalty, politeness, courage, sincerity and simplicity; and by severe self-training cultivate the character which is religious, passionate and noble and the spirit which is courageous and progressive.

2. Try to make their opinions both accurate and concrete, esteem highly the action and foster the spirit of a patriot who will go through fire and water for the cause.
3. Comrades should love, respect and compete with each other in trying to be better. Strengthen the true spiritual union and realize the organic unification of the whole organization.
4. Investigate and grasp the modern science, and train ourselves in organizing and planning our life and action. (p. 140)

(Analyst's note: The words "Loyalty, politeness, courage, sincerity and simplicity" used above are taken from the Imperial Mandate of Emperor Meiji for military men.)

The Essence Of Training:

Our motto is "Life itself is training." We take HASHIMOTO Kingoro's Declaration as our text book.

This is followed by rules of the "Central Training Office", the "Headquarter" and regulation re: membership applications, etc.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 489

9 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "Leaders of the Renovation Movement" by NAGAMATSU, Asazo and YAMAZAKI, Kazuyoshi.

Date: December 1941 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Uyano Library through Document
Acquisition Section

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Infra., esp. HASHIMOTO, Kingoro
KUZUU, Yoshisa; OKAWA, Shunei; KOBAYASHI, Junichiro;
KIKUCHI, Takeo; KANOKOGI, Kazunobu; TOKUTOMI, Soho;
ISHIHARA, Koichiro; KAYA, Okinori; SUZUKI, Teiichi.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Incitement to and
preparation of aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book is practically an index of the leaders of ultra-nationalistic movements in Japan from the CHUSON-SHA in 1919 until December 1941. Descriptions of individuals' activities are in most general terms.

TOYAMA, Mitsuru (p. 7) started the GENYO SHA in 1901. This organization is the oldest patriotic society, and later, the KOKURYU KAI, or Black Dragon Society. The following persons, to and including YAMATA, Hakudo, looked to TOYAMA for leadership.

KUZUU, Yoshisa (p. 9) was acting manager of the Black Dragon Society and published the TEIKOKU-SHIMPO, in which his own writings "inspired the Japanese with patriotism."

IKEDA, Hiroshi (p. 10) edited the TEIKOKU-SHIMPO, and organized the KOKOKU-SEINENKAI (Imperial Young Men's Society) after having had previous experience as leader of the young mens' section of the Black Dragon Society. He also had to do with the GAIKO-MONSEKI-TAIKAI (Association for the Examination of Diplomacy) and the DAICHO (newspaper) OCHO Movement.

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SHIBATA, Tokujiro (p. 10) organized the DAIMIN-KURABU whose motto was "Raise Up Japan, Save The World." He published the DAIMIN in which he defended the Tripartite Pact. He established the KOKUSHIKAN, in order that he could teach his principles.

YOSHIDA, Masuzo (p. 12) was the director of the DAI NIPPON-SEISANTO (Japanese Production Association) whose policy was to "destroy all anti-Japanese thoughts."

YAMATA, Hakudo (p. 13) was a student in the KOKUSHIKAN, and later founded the SHINSHU-KOKUMINTO (National Association of Nagano Prefecture) which was later re-organized as the DAI NIPPON - SEISANTO.

OKAWA, Shumei (p. 15) organized with KITA, Ikki and MITSUKAWA, Kanetaro in 1919 the YUSON-SHA which upheld the following principles and policies.

Building a great empire by revolutionary measures.
"Organization of a large military force for the liberation of Asia."

OKAWA was the first to advocate the idea of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Members of the YUSON-SHA were connected with the attack on SAIONJI's house in 1935 and the assassination of YASUDA, Zenjiro. The YUSON-SHA was disbanded in 1923, and the GYOCHI-SHA was organized by OKAWA the following year. The GYOCHI-SHA had the same objectives as the YUSON-SHA, and its organ was the paper NIPPON. Among the members of the GYOCHI-SHA were MITSUKAWA, Kanetaro, YASUOKA, Masaatsu, AYAKAWA, Takeji, KASAGI, Yoshiaki, NAKATANI, Takeyo, KANAUCHI, Yoshisuke, MATSUNOBU, Hanji and TAKAHARA, Mitsunaru.

In 1936 OKAWA organized the SHIMBU-KAI (Sacred Militaristic Society). He played an important part in the Manchurian Incident and in the founding of Manchuria. He was implicated in the May 15 incident.

Military men:

Army Col. HASHIMOTO, Kingoro (p. 20) organized the DAI NIPPON-SEINENTO (Japanese Young Mens' Party) in 1936 which was later re-organized into the DAI NIPPON-SEKISEI KAI. He published the magazine TAIYO-NIPPON. He attacked a British warship in the Yangtze River, and has declaimed against the British character. He made the famous "Hashimoto's Declaration", and in October 1941 published a pamphlet entitled "Plan for Building Up Asia under the Japanese Emperor".

Army Lt. Col. ISHIHARA, Kanji (p. 24) organized the TOA-REIJI-KYOKAI (Society for a Far Eastern Alliance) and assisted MATSUOKA in Geneva.

Army Col. KOBAYASHI, Junichiro (p. 28) organized the MIZUMO-KURABU, a patriotic organization, and exerted a great deal of influence in many other patriotic clubs.

Army Lt. Col. KIKUCHI, Takeo (p. 28) caused the resignation of Minister of Commerce NAKAJIMA, Kunakichi by denouncing his treatment of the ASHIKAGA, Asauji problem.

Army Col. HAYASHI, Senjuro (p. 28-40) advocated patriotic renovation when he was premier.

Navy Captain SUETSUGU, Nobunasa (p. 28-40) was sure of winning a Pacific War.

Army Col. KAWAMOTO, Daisaku (p. 28-40) whose role in blowing up a train is not very clear.

MIKAMI, Taku (retired) (p. 28-40) attacked the Premier in the May 15th Incident.

AMAKASU, Masahiko (retired) (p. 28-40) killed OSUGI, Sakae, leader of the Communists in Japan.

Men connected with the KETSUMEI DAN (Blood Brotherhood Society) and the May 15th Incident (p.40-52):

INOUE, Nissho (p.41) was the leader of the KETSUMEI-DAN. He trained many young men, including GONDO, Narisato, IMAIZUMI, Sadasuke, YASUOKA, Masaatsu, FURU-UCHI, Eishi, KONUMA, Tadashi, HISHINUMA, Goro, KUROZAWA, Daini, KAWASAKI, Naganitsu and others. He (INOUE) was deeply trusted by KONOE.

TACHIBANA, Kosaburo (p.41-47) was head of the AIKYO-JUKU, whose students participated in the May 15th Incident.

KAZAMI, Akira (p.47) helped TACHIBANA run his AIKYO-JUKU, and is called a "sympathizer" with the KETSUMEIDAN and the May 15th Incident.

YASUOKA, Masaatsu (p. 59) was trained by INOUE, Nissho (see above) and was a well-known member of the YUSONSHA. He was on the staff of the KINKEI-GAKUIN and was a great and active nationalist. He was helped by GOTO, Fumio.

KANOKOGI, Kazunobu (p.59) is called a great loyalist.

Doctor UESUGI, Shinkichi (p.59-62) was connected with the TODAIHICHISEI-SHA, HOKUYO-KAI, SEIKEN-KURABU, and the KOKOKU-DOSHI-KAI. He opposed the TENNO-KIKAN-SETSU (argument against the divinity of the Emperor) of Dr. MINOBE. UESUGI trained such loyalists as AMANO, Tatsuo, NAKATANI, Takeyo, MATSUOKA, Heiichi, AYAKAWA, Takeji, HIRANO, Rikizo and others. UESUGI systematized all the patriotic renovation movements in Japan.

AMANO, Tatsuo (p.63) established the AIKOKU-KINRO-TO which had such members as NAKATANI, Takeyo, KUCHIDA, Yasunobu, HIRATA, Shinsaku, and TSUKUI, Tatsuo. Some general principles of the AIKOKU-KINRO-TO are:

Control of all industries under the Emperor, stressing the power of the Emperor, and a balanced international distribution of natural properties. AMANO participated in the SHIMPEITAI Incident.

NAKATANI, Takeyo (p.72) was active in organizing the ZEN-NIPPON-KOKOKU-DOSHI-KAI, AIKOKU-KINRO-TO (see preceding paragraph), SHIN-NIPPON-KOKUMIN-DOMEI, KOKUMIN-SHISO-KENKYUSHO, and the DAI-AJIA-KYOKAI.

IWATA, Hajime (p.81) was a head of the IBARAGI-SHIMBUN and a writer for the TOKYO-MAINICH newspaper.

HORII, Kenichiro (p.47) was one of the leaders of the May 15th Incident.

TOYAMA, Hideo (p.51) is the third son of TOYAMA, Mitsuru and was active in young men's patriotic movements.

KATAOKA, Shun is called the right hand man of AMANO, Tatsuo.

SASAI, Kazuteru organized the DAINIPPON-TO.

TOKUGAWA, Yoshichika (p.166) was closely related to the Manchurian Incident and the SHIMBU-KAI. He promoted the policy of Japanese expansion toward the South.

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TOKUTOMI, Soho (p.242-4) was closely related with the KOKUMIN-SHIMBUN and the TONICHI-SHIMBUN. He wrote much against liberalism.

The following were connected with the YUSONSHA:

IWATA, Fumio organized the TAIKA-KAI.

IWATA, Ainosuke was the leader of the AIKOKU-SHA, considered to be a group of terrorists.

The following were beaurocrats with ultra-nationalistic tendencies:

MATSUJAE, Shigeyoshi (p.233), head of the Communications Office of the Business Bureau.

KAWANO "KAWATSURA", Ryuzo (p.236), head of of the 5th section of the Information Bureau, controlled motion pictures.

Also mentioned are OKUMURA, Kiwao (p.229), MINOBE, Yoji (p.220), KAYA, Okinori (p.224), and SUZUKE, Teiichi (p.211)

ISHIHARA, Koichiro (p.113) was a business man intimate with such military men as SULTAUGU, HASHIMOTO, TATEKAWA, and NAKANO.

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W.S.A.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc.No. 490

Date: 5 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "The Road to the Reconstruction of the World" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, permanent member of the Executive Committee of the I.R.A.A. (Imperial Rule Assistance Association)

Date: Jan 1941 Original (X) Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (X)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Ueno Library through Document Acquisition Section

PERSONS IMPLICATED: HASHIMOTO, Kingoro

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Incitement to aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This book has, in part, evidentiary value. The following is a detailed summary, including translations of the most important parts:

After citing the national unification movements in Turkey (under Kemal), in Russia (under Stalin), in Italy (under Mussolini), and in Germany (under Hitler), which he had occasion to observe during a 3 years stay on the continent, HASHIMOTO writes:

"(On board the ship coming back from Europe) I was devoting myself to the thought, how to restore Japan. At last a plan came to my mind, and as soon as I returned to my old post in the General Staff, I took measures to realize that plan. I would not say that this was the only reason -- but, anyway, thereafter the Manchurian Incident, the withdrawal from the League of Nations, the Abolition of the Disarmament Treaty and, at home, the May 15 incident, the SHIMPEITAI Incident and the February 26 incident took place successively." (p 3 and 4).

He retired from the active list of the Army and threw himself into the Restoration Movement, establishing the "DAI NIPPON SEINENTO" or Great Japan Young Mens' Association. "Japan must make herself the sun that shines over the world."

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc.No. 490

Date: 5 February 1946

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT. (CONTINUED)

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "The Road to the Reconstruction of the World" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (continued)

The nations of the world can be divided into two groups: The oppressors and the oppressed. The first group adopts liberation as their national order. The second should be totalitarian. It is evident that liberation will finally be beaten by totalitarianism. This has been proven by the remarkable advancements of Germany and Italy of late.

He continues: "Without fighting, the National New Order is meaningless. The establishment of the National New Order without a fight will become something like the "National Spiritual Mobilization Movement ... The National New Order which is going to be established in Japan today has a tendency to be one, recommended from above . . . We must ask for a fight." (p 10)

"The organization of the National New Order must be ready for action." (p 12) "The National New Order, which we speak of now must not merely be the order of Japan, but its final objective is "the imperialization of the world," (p 24) i.e. the unification of the world under the Emperor. South Sea territories should belong to the respective nations according to the principle of "Asia for the Asiatics". However, Japan should be permitted to act as their brother, since these territories are her lifeline. (p 36)

HASHIMOTO states as the leading principles of his "DAI NIPPON SHINEN TO":

1. The unification of the world under the Emperor (HAKKO ICHIU)
2. The principle, that what we are and have is originally the Emperor's and should be returned to him.

In the Manchurian and Chinese Incidents and the various incidents in Japan, HASHIMOTO sees a reaction to the regrettable "westernizing" tendency of the Japanese. As for a shifting of the nation's tendency and for the realization of the ideals, basic to the foundation of the country under Emperor JIMMU (analyst's note: This is a reference to the idea of unification of the world under the Emperor) the present situation of the world shows us an unprecedented opportunity. (pp 49f) In Asia, the Chiang government has made itself a puppet of the white races and is unmistakably challenging Japan both by collaborating with Communist bandits and by her anti-Japanese economic policy (p 57).

According to HASHIMOTO the World War has already begun. It is this time a fight between the "Haves and the Have-nots". He cites the Spanish civil war as a similar case, actually being a fight between Germany and Italy on one side and France and the Soviets on the other (p 60). He calls for a war-time organization of the country, economically and politically: in the latter respect he calls for a one-party system under the Emperor (pp 60 f) and for an invincible armament, especially in the air (p 74).

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(Continued on Page 3)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc.No. 490

Date: 5 February 1946

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT. (CONTINUED)

Title and Nature: Book, entitled "The Road to the Reconstruction of the World" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (continued)

In a chapter entitled "The Solution of the China Incident Lies in the Expulsion of England" (p 86), he states: "It is clear that the incident would be immediately solved if we attacked and expelled England. Attacking Chiang Kai-shek is like fighting the wind. If it were England, we would have an object that reacts to the attack. If you ask me, what it is, I say: The concessions Do not the concessions, the foremost political right in rein, lie within reach of your eyes? ... Therefore, the only way of giving meaning to the commemoration of the 2nd anniversary of the Holy War is to decide on the great policy of attacking and expelling England." (p 88)

He denounces the government's hesitating attitude towards the conclusion of a military alliance with Germany and Italy (p 90). He advocates a State Union of Manchukuo and China with Japan as its leader (p 93).

In a chapter entitled "Grasp the leadership in reconstructing the world!" he calls again for an immediate military alliance with Germany and Italy to overthrow British supremacy (p 100) and for an "Asiatic Bloc," based upon:

1. Establishment of the Spirit of the "Imperial Way" which shall penetrate all member nations.
2. Political collaboration.
3. Cooperation for the defense.
4. Establishment of antarchy for the rise of mutual culture and actual power. (p 105)

He finds Japan's vague attitude towards Britain and the U.S. dangerous. "As for the German-Italian Axis, a half-hearted strengthening of this axis is to be avoided. The attitude that a strengthening of the axis is not necessarily directed against Britain and the U.S. is dangerous." (p 109)

In a chapter entitled "The Grave Crisis is a God-Given Opportunity for the Progress of our Fatherland," he declares that Japan is being encircled by Britain, France, Russia, and the U.S.A. "If our country, solidly unified, would take positive steps towards attacking and annihilating Britain and towards the conclusion of a military alliance with Germany and Italy, Britain would surely begin to withdraw." (p 122) "The time to rise for the realization of the country's policy of HAKKO ICHIU (unification of the world under the Emperor) is now! The moment the resolution to go through with this, single-handedly, is made by government and people, our country will have the power to lead the world and will be able to have almost all other countries dance to our tune." (p 122 f) He predicts that the solution of the British problem as well as of the China Incident will only be a question of days (p 123). Stating that Britain's decline and fall are in the course of history and that the time is ripe for a New Order, he writes: "The object of the cooperation of the countries that look towards a new

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(Continued on Page 4)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc.No. 490

Date: 5 February 1946

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT. (CONTINUED)

Title and Nature: Book entitled "The Road to the Reconstruction of the World" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (continued)

order is the overthrow of Britain." (p 125) "The following are the needs of today:

1. Immediate solution of the Chinese Incident.
2. Establishment of the Asiatic Autarchy.
3. Organization of the Asiatic States Union under Japanese Leadership.
4. Readjustment of the Diplomacy Towards the U.S.S.R.
5. Leading the Various Friendly Nations Towards an Establishment of a Definitely Anti-British Policy." (p 129)

"The key point of the solution of the Chinese Incident is to attack England." (p 139)

"The expulsion on liberalism means an attack on England and the expulsion of Communism means an attack on Soviet Russia." (p 146)

"Is it not wise to adopt a policy that will force the U.S., whether she likes it or not, to seek our friendship? This can be done by touching the sore spot of the U.S. and, at this time, shaking hands with Russia." (p 153)

In advocating a southward drive, he writes: "The southward drive means breaking England and renovation in the homeland." (p 165) He states that this southward drive with its liberation of the suppressed races and the overthrow of the Anglo-Franco Imperialism is not only a holy war, but also the realization of the ideal of HAKKO ICHIU (Unification of the World under the Emperor).

Mentioning the abundant natural resources of Dutch East Indies and the South Sea Region, he writes: "The South Sea regions are the aim of the advance of our country's racial driving power, which can not be stopped." (p 167)

Attached is a "Brief History of the DAI NIPPON SEKISEIKAI (Great Japan Ultra Loyalist Association." The following is a summary of this annex:

The association was established on 3 Nov 1940 as the successor of the DAI NIPPON SEININTO or the Great Japan Young Men's Association which was established in August 1936. HASHIMOTO, Kingoro is the founder of these organizations.

HASHIMOTO, a graduate from the Military College, had been in the General Staff when he was sent to Turkey in 1927 as an officer attached to the Embassy. There he was greatly influenced by the leader of Young Turkey, Kemal Pasha. As soon as HASHIMOTO resigned from the Army in August 1936 he established the Dai Nippon Seinento, or the Great Japan Young Men's Association.

When the Chinese Incident occurred in 1937, he was called to the army again and left for China. During his absence General TATEKAWA was asked to be the leader of the association.

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(Continued on Page 5)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 490

Date: 5 February 1946

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT. (CONTINUED)

Title and Nature: Book entitled "The Road to the Reconstruction of the World" by HASHIMOTO, Kingoro

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (continued)

HASHIMOTO returned from the battle-field on 25 March 1939. More active steps were taken by the Association when 2,500 representative members out of 10,000 members from all over the country assembled at the Hibiya Municipal Hall. The third General Assembly then held partly for welcoming him, was an unprecedented demonstration for the national restoration.

In 1940 the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was established and the KONOYE Declaration of the foundation of the National New Order was issued.

The DAI NIPPON SEININYO or the Great Japan Young Men's Association was nominally dissolved and the DAI NIPPON SEKI SEI KAI or the Great Japan Ultra Loyalists' Association was instantly established.

The following policies were approved at the third General Assembly of the Association on 19 Nov 1939:

1. Restoration of the Nation.
2. Stronger Armament for the Defense and Liberation of the Asiatic Races.
3. Asiatic Autarchy.
4. Attack Britain and her Dominions.
5. Imperialization of East Asia.
6. Establishment of State Union in Asia.

There were 7,383 members in October 1940.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 491

11 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Handwritten notebook marked: "Regarding the visit in Europe"

Date: No date Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese
Some parts in English
Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: MATSUOKA's son

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, YOSUKE, AKITA (no first name given)

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy for and incitement to aggressive warfare and warfare in violation of existing treaties

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The time when this notebook was written is not indicated. Occasionally an entry is marked, such as "March 12" or "27/12". On the second page there is a note: "Regarding day or time, refer to the diaries of HASEGAWA and OKAMURA." (Analyst's note: The contents of this notebook seem to indicate that the entries were made, not at the time of the various occurrences, but later, with an eye to his defense.) On the second page: "Before I visited Europe, Konoye said he would go to Europe with me, but Kido stopped this." The following page contains entries regarding the trip schedule and notes about a conversation with American Ambassador Steinhardt re: Negotiations with Russia.

Matsuoka then writes regarding his interview with Stalin that he told him: "I am visiting Berlin and Rome as a greeting and for the purpose of getting acquainted with the latest situation in these countries." (p. 4) Proceeding to Germany, he mentions the fact that Stahmer welcomed him at the Russo-German border. (Analyst's note:

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In this connection Matsuoka uses the more familiar "Kun" instead of the formal "San" after Stahmer's name.)

Writing about his conference with Ribbentrop, he quotes Ribbentrop's conviction that, in a case of war with Russia, Germany would be able to conclude it successfully within 2 or 3 months. He continues: "Of course, there was no indication of any expectation of assistance from Japan. I was just listening without comment." (p. 6)

He then refers to a conference with Ribbentrop on the eve of his departure for Tokyo, in which he told him of his intention of negotiating a non-aggression or neutrality pact with Russia. This was necessary because the deteriorating German-Russo relations did not allow him to ask for German mediation in the Russo-Japanese relations, for which he had originally intended to ask. Ribbentrop's answer was: "This is a difficult matter." I said: "I think it is very difficult and it is almost impossible to think of its success. But, I will try it anyway and if it can be done without much trouble, I think I will take a step." (pp. 6 and 8) "Knowing the critical relations of Germany and the Soviets, I thought by myself that the conclusion of a non-aggression or neutrality pact with the Soviets is not hopeless." (p. 7)

On page 3 is a reference to an invitation to the U. S. by Roy Howard; he declined for the present, saying he would visit the U. S. after his return to Japan. He also declined an invitation to London by Churchill, because after having visited the Axis countries, this would have "disturbed the delicate relations with them."

Page 5 is headed: "Unless compelled by necessity the following should not be disclosed." Then is the following entry: "The broadcast from Nuremberg that the Foreign Minister obtained an understanding from Germany regarding the occupation of Singapore either in conference with Hitler or Ribbentrop during his visit to Germany is an unfounded rumor."

The following words are crossed out: "Then the Chief of the General Staff and the Chief of the Navy General Staff, in an interview with Ambassador Otto before he went home (mentioned) that they went to seize Singapore." Then he continues: "The fact is, that in our interview, Hitler was about to talk about Singapore, but I cut him off, mentioning that this matter is connected with Greater East Asia and should be considered by Japan for herself and that I don't want to discuss whether to attack or not nor when to strike. At this reply, Hitler understood immediately and kept silent." The following lines are in English: "With neither Hitler nor von Ribbentrop nor with anybody else, I discussed the possibility of war with America, for the simple reason the Tripartite Pact was entered into to prevent or avoid such occurrence."

There was no occasion or necessity to take up such subject. Mussolini said at Rome that America was most to be feared. By this I understood that Italy was also anxious to avoid America's entry into the war. Only I agree with von Ribbentrop that Germany and Japan should present a strong united front to be of any effect to achieve an object of the Tripartite Pact. That is to prevent America from coming into the war."

"Non-aggression or neutrality pact: According to the articles of the Tripartite Pact, when one country enters into a war with another country, the rest are not necessarily forced to enter that war. We must emphasize this point, particularly in the relation between Germany, Japan and the Soviets. This defines clearly the limitations of the Three Powers Alliance."

The following passage deals with the tendency for a Russo-German war which he recognized and which he tried to stop in a last effort: "It seemed to me that the German leaders thought they could destroy Russia in 2 to 3 months and, by destroying her, stop the U. S. from entering the war." He refers then to the German Ambassador in Moscow, Count , who also asked Hitler to think it over to the last. (p. 7) He then mentions that Stahmer accompanied him to the German-Russo border.

The following part deals shortly with his conference with Mussolini and his audience with the Pope, whom he asked to exert his catholic influential power for the maintenance of world peace and, especially, of peace between Japan and the U. S. (p. 10)

MATSUOKA then mentions his talks with Molotov and his conference with Stalin, in which the Neutrality pact was decided on. Then he tells how he received a letter from Churchill via the British Ambassador in Moscow, Cripps, with whom a meeting at a theater was arranged. This was necessary because for some reason the transmittance of the letter by other means failed. MATSUOKA mentions that TATEKAWA, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, refused to transmit it because he was not willing to have anything to do with a national of an enemy of Germany. (p. 15) This passage is followed by the note "Secret to TATEKAWA".

He observes then: "I guess the British and American Ambassador must have thought that the conclusion of the pact had failed to realize, since the Foreign Minister would go to a theater" and "the contents of this letter was an explanation of the capacity of the American War Industry and a request to be prudent in the diplomatic actions towards the U. S." (p. 15)

Pages 18 and 20 deal with the signing of the Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact and MATSUOKA's departure from Moscow.

Then he describes his talks with Ambassador Steinhardt, in which he said: "The President of the U. S. is the best gambler in America. If he gambles anyway, why doesn't he gamble for peace with Japan once. By that I mean to advise China to have direct peace negotiations with Japan. If he thinks Japan is not trustworthy, why doesn't he trust me? I'm sure I'll play a fair game ... The treaty may say something different, but anyway, if the U. S. joins the war, Japan will have to attack the U. S. after all." He wanted Steinhardt to transmit these statements to the President and Mr. Hull by telegram. (p. 22)

Page 23, under the heading of "25/12", deals with America's oral statement, which MATSUOKA wanted rejected, since in it the U. S. treated Japan like a subordinate country. Then he deals with the Japanese counter-proposal and writes: "After this I made no oral promises to KONOYE regarding this matter." He adds that NOMURA himself did not take this plan to the Secretary of State but asked HIRAZAWA to go.

Under the dateline "4 July", the next entry deals with a letter from KONOYE and a subsequent conversation with KONOYE in which MATSUOKA again mentioned his readiness to resign if his presence in the Cabinet should disrupt matters. He then mentions that KONOYE always complained to him about the irreconcilability of the military advance into French Indo-China and the Japanese-American peace talks, but that KONOYE never said anything about it to the militarists.

On page 24 he mentions that he was informed for the first time of the plan and general contents of the Japanese-American negotiations after his arrival in Tokyo from Russia. He gave a brief report about his trip to Europe to the meeting of the Supreme Liaison Conference, where he asked for 2 weeks to study the problems of the Japanese-American negotiations. However, after receiving a report from Vice-Minister OHASHI, he felt that there was "something funny" about this matter. (p. 26)

Page 27: "The advance into French Indo-China was decided at the Liaison Meeting of December 1940. But the diplomatic negotiations with French Indo-China were not started by the Foreign Minister alone. I opposed them until June. Reasons for the advance: (1) Check Thailand; (2) As countermove against the encirclement. Reasons for opposing it: (1) If we advance, this will turn into an Anglo-Japanese war. (I made this clear at the Liaison Conference.) (2) I demanded from the Army an explanation by facts of the existence of an encircling line. I insisted on this. They were propagating the assertion that a countermove should be made by advancing, since the other side was encircling us. I never talked about a Japanese-American war." The lower part of the page reads as follows: "When the first plan arrived I found that

it was written in Japanese only and had no English translation, so I asked for one and compared the two when it was brought. There were many gaps between the two in important points. I felt that the translation was loose on purpose. Besides, a lack of sincerity could be felt in the Japanese copy and I felt the impossibility of successful negotiations by methods such as this. I cannot but feel that the Japanese side has started this negotiation with an attitude of trickery." (Analyst's note: This ends the translation of p. 27 of the document.)

On page 28 he voices the same complaints about the start of negotiations by people other than the Foreign Minister as in the English part of the document (see below). He cites his efforts to establish freedom of the Foreign Office from interference by the Militarists. Contrasting with his policy was KONOYE's policy of playing the Army against the Navy and taking advantage of the discord. "As to the political diplomacy during the later period of the Cabinet, he seemed to maneuver somehow by consulting the Army and Navy, keeping everything secret from the Foreign Minister, who should be responsible for these affairs."

He declares that Japan advanced into Northern French Indo-China to facilitate escape of Japanese troops, which were oppressed by Chiang's Army (Marginal note: "This I happened to know, but pretended not to know it."), that he first strongly opposed it, but later gave in to repeated requests by the Army and negotiated with the Vichy Government through Ambassador HENRI. "After the troops were saved, the Army should have withdrawn. But this was not done nor was any attack on Chungking carried out. On the contrary the troops attempted to advance to the Southern Territory." (p. 29)

He describes his relationship to KONOYE as "vague". He reiterates that he alone opposed the Army's advance into French Indo-China and states his reasons, adding that he mentioned the danger of a British attack on Japanese Air Bases near Saigon. (p. 30)

Referring to a comparison between American and Japanese Naval strength, issued by the Naval General Staff in summer of 1940, he mentions a comparatively strong tendency to believe that things will get worse if the status quo is maintained and that "if it has to be done, it would be good to do it soon". Such a tendency was a driving power towards the opening of the war. He, however, advocated patience. The above tendency and the belief that failure of the negotiations means war, originated from the Army, but "surprisingly, KONOYE swallowed it."

Under the dateline of 27/12: "With the purpose of making a good impression in America, KONOYE resigned in order to oust the Foreign Minister and reorganize the Cabinet. He has no qualification to say:

'I will keep the negotiations from becoming coquettish.'" (p. 31)

His statements on p. 32 and p. 34 deal with his plan of going to America to achieve peace in the Pacific through a pact with the further idea of mediation in the European war. He realized that the key point in this was Japan's withdrawal from China. (These statements are similar to those in the part of the document in English. See below.) He advocates economic cooperation between Japan and America in China "by inducing American capital to China". He concludes "I was against the China Incident." (p. 33)

At the bottom of page 33 there is a reference to an article entitled "Readjustment of American-Japanese Relations", which appeared in the May of June 1940 number of "Pacific Ocean", published by the Pacific Institute, pointing out the urgent necessity of improvement of Japanese-American relations after the Embargo. He also refers to p. 231 of "Yosuke MATSUOKA, the Giant". (Analyst's note: This book is located at the Document Division as Document No. 471.)

At the middle period of the 3rd KONOYE Cabinet, KONOYE consulted with AKITA about appointing me as Ambassador to the Soviets. "KONOYE's memo: 28/12 Germany knew about these negotiations through secret channels from America before she received the report from Japan." (p. 35) Added is a marginal note on p. 36: "HIRANUMA was restless all the time, fearing that if news of these negotiations should slip out, the maintenance of public peace and order will become impossible."

On p. 38 is another reference to his conversations with Steinhardt. In parenthesis, there is a note: "Realization of KONOYE's three principles."

Page 40 is an outline entitled "World Policy", containing such points as "World peace and the real situation of Japan and the world in 1937 (Time of conclusion of the Triple-Alliance)"; "Building an international balance as a means of maintaining real world peace"; "The Catastrophe of my World Policy", etc. This outline is crossed out.

On p. 41 he refers to Mr. Hull's opinion, expressed to Ambassador NOMURA, that the Emperor, all Ministers and everybody else were unanimously supporting the negotiations, except MATSUOKA, who is opposing them. Then he quotes a coded telegram from Mr. Hull to the British Ambassador: "Even in a country like Japan, it is strange that the Foreign Minister does not know about the American-Japanese negotiations."

On page 42 he enumerates the difficulties of KONOYE's Japanese-American negotiations. Then there is a note: "At the time of the

Manchurian Incident I was busy with the prefectural elections, being a member of the Diet. I had nothing to do with it. I don't know anything about the intrigue, etc."

"The Japanese-German Alliance has been considered as a military alliance since the time of the first KONOYE Cabinet; then, when MATSUOKA became Minister it was so suddenly changed into a plan for a peace alliance that it seems to me that it was above comprehension for Ribbentrop." (p. 43)

The following pages deal with MATSUOKA's conversations with Stahmer generally in the same way as the corresponding part of the section of the notebook in English. (See below, p. 104 of the document), but adding that Germany hoped that Japan would withdraw from the China Incident and that these talks show that the treaty did not at all aim at war, but at peace. (p. 46)

Pages 48 and 52 correspond generally to p. 110 ff. of the English part of the document. On p. 52 under Item 7: "I had a presentiment that the Japanese-American war is an inevitable fate and will come before long, after all. I came to the conclusion that the only ally we could get then was Germany." To this entry there are 2 marginal notes on p. 51 saying: "A memo of the private secretary of Theodore Roosevelt says that at that time Roosevelt himself was of the same opinion" and "Omit Item 7".

The following pages 52 to 79 are largely in English. They refer to the above and begin with the statement: "I may seem inconsistent, but no under this caption, I am approaching the problem from an entirely different angle. I reverse the case and presuppose the American-Japanese war is inevitable and coming rather soon as by fate, despite all the human efforts to prevent it. What can you do in the circumstances?"

Prepare best you could for the war on one hand, and look about for some powerful ally or allies on the other. You find only Germany as such. Whether she is of any help or cannot be much of a matter of discussion to a man who may drown soon.

I was often dreading before, I was really feeling so by premonition, that one day Japan might have to either bow without a show of fight, or fight even if beaten by America."

He then states that he was in bed when the war broke out, does not know the reasons for the decision of the Japanese Government to go to war with America, but that the above must have been the considerations

of TOJO and others. (p. 60) On p. 59 is a marginal note in Japanese: "In America's history, every time when America was forced to begin a war, she was being attacked." Dennison always says: 'Indeed, the war has to start from America!'

He declares himself at a loss to account for the line of thought: "Successful negotiations or war!" which developed in the Government after the fall of the second KONOYE Cabinet and his retirement (p. 62). The note: "When you are handling an international question, you must consider all sorts of possible eventualities or happenings" is followed by the note in Japanese: "Insert this any place." Page 66 is headed by the note in Japanese: "Insert this any place." (The page is written in English)

Page 69 is mostly in Japanese: "Such obstinate practice makes me think that some secret consistent power, such as Jewry or a similar power, have been planning and leading the Japanese-American clash behind the scenes."

Once Chandler (he has a villa in Paris and he is a great power internationally; he is the cousin of Lord Astor; he is an American Republican and a member of the House of Representatives; he received 2 million dollars from WITTE after the Russo-Japanese war and bought up 80% of the American Newspapers; Treasurer of Tammany Hall; he made the newspapers Anti-Japanese, beginning with the Boston Herald) said: 'In America there is no such fellow who would attack gratuitously another country. Behind the scenes there must be some one who pays for it.' Chandler, the big mouth of Los Angeles, is not the same person."

MATSUOKA deplores the practice of American diplomatic and consular officials to create bad blood between the countries. (pp. 70 to 72) He then refers to a supposed Irish initiative in anti-Japanese actions about which he was first told and which he then actually noticed in newspaper advertisements in New York. He quotes Chandler as saying: "If I want war between Japan and America, I only have to go to Chicago and war will break out within a year." (p. 74)

On p. 75, he writes: "Stimson is nothing but a boy of the Jewish Guggenheim-Zaibatsu. Please, find out! Concerning this I made a research after I went over to the States and found everything confirmed. The 'Dollar Company' is also a Jewish Zaibatsu. All the English or American investments in China are the property of Jews. Fleisher (in Philadelphia) and Strauss are both well known millionaires and Jews. The majority of the newspapers are in Jewish hands. The 2 braintrusts of Harvard and Yale are Jewish. The majority of informations of Roosevelt before the war clearly came from Jews."

On pages 76 and 78: "The reason put forth by the Navy and Army authorities for sending forces to Saigon and its vicinity was that Singapore was augmenting its forces and might invade any day South Indo-China, and they wished to forestall it and prevent ^a clash. But they wanted to send forces peacefully, so they ask^{ed} me to negotiate with France. I yielded to this request only just before the Second KONOYE Cabinet fell."

Page 80 ff. deals again with the way he was first notified of the Japanese-American negotiations and the difficulties involved. On page 86 (bottom) MATSUOKA states that KONOYE apologized to him, claiming that he had nothing to do with the negotiations. NISHIYAMA was in charge of liaison.

On page 85 there is a marginal note to this: "Relation to KONOYE memoirs; until the so-called translation of the plan of negotiations was sent by telegram from Ambassador NOMURA, all of this matter did not go through the Foreign Ministry and the Vice Minister and the others did not know of it at all."

Page 87 deals with the withdrawal from the League. Page 90 is again an outline, containing such items as "The Structure of a Real World Peace", "The Form of Japanese Expansion", etc.

The last part of the notebook is in English and is entitled "The Tripartite Pact". MATSUOKA states that in concluding the treaty, Japan laid most importance on obtaining from Germany machineries and inventions for peaceful industries. He adds: "As far as I recall, there was hardly any secret protocol attached to the pact except that the South Sea mandated islands under Japan's control were to remain in Japan's possession upon termination and after the European war." "The Tripartite Pact was negotiated by myself, then the Foreign Minister of Japan, Mr. Stahmer, specially sent out to Tokyo by von Ribbentrop, and General Ott, the Germany Ambassador, and at the last moment von Ribbentrop wanted to include Italy and wanted to sign the pact at Berlin.

MATSUOKA then writes about his advice to HIROTA when the latter became Foreign Minister, to offer a 10-year truce in the Pacific. The matter was broached to Mr. Hull by Ambassador SAITO, and later dropped. MATSUOKA writes: "Anyhow HIROTA was always a weak man."

The next part is entitled: "How the Tripartite Pact was made." Stahmer was sent to Tokyo by von Ribbentrop and visited MATSUOKA with General Ott. MATSUOKA reports the questions he asked Stahmer and Stahmer's answers. (p. 104 f.) To one of Stahmer's statements, MATSUOKA said: "I'm anxious that Japan and America will never fight and Japan

must do everything humanly possible to avoid it." He also asked Stahmer regarding the possibility of Germany's good offices in settling the "unpleasant matters" between Japan and Russia. After several meetings the draft of the Japanese-German Pact was initialed. The notebook then continues as follows: "To recapitulate, the foundation of the pact was the Hakko-ichion, old Japanese ideal, but the immediate basis were: (1) To avoid the participation of a powerful country like America in the European war; (2) Prevention of, or not to do anything by either Germany or Japan leading to American-Japanese war; (3) Germany to use good offices with Soviet Russia and help Japan to conclude non-aggression treaty or neutrality treaty with Soviet Russia and readjust the relations otherwise. These points must have been understood well from the publications and public utterances at the time. In short, it was an effort to stop enlarging the theater of war and to prevent a real world conflagration. This is why I spoke at the time that the Tripartite Pact was a peace pact and not a war alliance as stated elsewhere."

MATSUOKA adds that he had considerations of his own in concluding the pact, namely (1) To prevent Germany from instigating an American-Japanese war by using the pressure of German-American organizations; (2) To prevent the spreading of the war to Greater East Asia; (3) To establish sound relations with Russia, so as to be able to approach America then "with strong and self-respectable attitude on one hand and with sincerity and broad-mindedness on the other."

"In approaching America, I made it sine qua non that Japan should eventually, but as soon as possible, withdraw the forces from China ... I considered the withdrawal of Jap forces from China as the crux of the problem."

He then discusses the draft of the American-Japanese understanding which was wired to him by the Ambassador in Washington, NOMURA. He expresses the suspicion that the negotiations were "largely conducted without my knowledge by some source." He considered resignation for this reason but decided against it and assumed the responsibility for it. He then states the reasons for his doubts about the success of these negotiations. One of them was his doubt about the sincerity of both American and Japanese authorities - particularly "of the men who were manipulating from Tokyo or elsewhere behind NOMURA." He also criticizes NOMURA for "simply bowing and begging, stooping down to the President and Mr. Hull, no dignity on our part," (p. 122) and disagrees with the decision of the "Highest Liaison Conference" to keep the negotiations with America secret from Germany and Italy. He deploras Mr. Hull's insistence "to make Japan accept the American view of the European war (p. 125). He continues: "The Army and the

Navy were pressing on me for some time to negotiate with France for permission to send Japanese forces to S igon and its vicinity, which request I put off as long as possible, fearing such move might lead up to a clash with Great Britain. It seemed to me that the negotiations with America and the sending of Japanese forces to Southern Indo-China were irreconcilable too, and make America doubt our sincerity in the negotiations. But the Navy and Army authority contended that Singapore was augmenting its forces, and might at any time invade Indo-China and that what they wish was to forestall such move and prevent/clash with Great Britain.

They said the move was not at all aggressive and some young officers called on me from the Army at my house to explain where they wanted to send in forces, and to show to me that the Japanese military airplanes did not enable them to fly and attack Singapore as they could not fly long enough distance to do so. The names of these young officers I do not recollect; two or three officers called up to my house. "

The last page of the notebook shows a different handwriting. MATSUOKA reiterates his contention that, in their meeting around the 27th of March, Hitler broached the question of Singapore, but he (MATSUOKA) refused to discuss it.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 492

12 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Notes of Prince KONOYE on events on and after May 30, 1945

Date: Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

May 30, 1945. Chief Statesmen's meeting held. YONAI abruptly asks "What shall we do for the future of Japan and KONOYE is afraid it will become known to military and cause trouble. TOJO dropped in at War Office after meeting and warned them of atmosphere of peace among Chief Statesmen and Navy. June 6 at meeting of Supreme War Steering Council it was decided to prosecute war to end until decisive battle of Japan Proper. June 7th plan opposed by Chief Statesmen's Council and on 8th it was decided at Imperial Conference. On June 21st Lord Keeper of Privy Seal says war getting worse but military say it can be fought on Japan Proper (page 1)

7 Russian Negotiations: HIROTA has been negotiating with Russians and has submitted proposal for a non-aggression pact between Japan and Russia for a long period of years to mutually aid each other in the maintenance of peace in the East with these conditions as basis:

(1) Neutrality of Manchukuo-Japan to withdraw troops
(2) Soviet to provide oil and Japan to give up fishing rights under Portsmouth Pact.

(3) Japan to consider any other proposals Russia desires to negotiate.

(4) Japan has no intention to keep possession of lands occupied during war after the war

Minister SATO was opposed to these negotiations. On the 12th the Emperor told KONOYE he might ask him to go to Russia, Letter sent to Russia on the 12th recommending a special envoy, also a letter from SATO to Molotov. An answer was requested before Molotov left for Berlin. However a message came that Stalin and Molotov were leaving and an answer would be delayed.

At meeting of Six Most Important Statesmen, Foreign Minister insisted on special envoy being accompanied by highest ranking army and navy officers.

KONOYE asked that Foreign Minister lead Six Most Important Statesmen to the view that special envoy do not have stringent instructions.

On the 11th SATO asked Molotov about conference with WEN TZU SOONG. Molotov's answer showed it was not of any significance. KONOYE believes this to be a good sign.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 493

12 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Personal History of Prince KONOYE

Date: Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Chronological list of important events in Prince KONOYE's life.

(Appears to be the outline of a projected autobiography)

Doc. No. 493

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 494

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Letter to Prince KONOYE from JUICHI, Asao.

Date: December 6, 1945 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Most important task for KONOYE until General Election is the formation of an interim cabinet. Providing for the present as well as the distant future is only way to retrieve honor. No other measure left than this if the people regard the evacuation of the Occupied Forces as a mile-stone for the integral independence of our country.

Doc. No. 494

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 495

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Japanese translation of a document transmitted to the Japanese Government by the United States with respect to resumption of non-official meetings in Washington.

Date: August 1941 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Division, IPS

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

1. U.S. Welcomes proposal for resumption of non-official talks.
2. Before meeting there must be necessary clarification of the following fundamental principles and their application to concrete problems in Pacific Area.
 - a. Territorial integrity of each country and respect for its sovereignty.
 - b. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of each country.
 - c. Equal opportunity in trade.
 - d. Non-disturbance in the present status in the Pacific.
3. Clear declaration by Japan of intentions concerning withdrawal of army from China and Indo-China would be most effective for peace and security in the Pacific.
4. President very much interested in subjects and object of conference.

Analyst: S. Horwitz
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 495

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 495

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Japanese translation of a document transmitted to the Japanese Government by the United States with respect to resynotuib if bib0iffucuak meetings in Washington

Date: August 1941 Origianl ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese.
Has it been translated? ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page reference):

1. U.S. welcomes proposal for resumption of non-official talks.
2. Before meeting there must be necessary clarification of the following fundamental principles and their application to concrete problems in Pacific Area.
 - a. Territorial integrity of each country and respect for its sovereignty.
 - b. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of each country.
 - c. Equal opportunity in trade.
 - d. Non-disturbance in the present status in the Pacific.
3. Clear declaration by Japan of intentions concerning withdrawal of army from China and Indo-China would be most effective for peace and security in the Pacific.
4. President very much interested in subjects and object of conference.

Doc. No. 495

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 496

13 February 1946

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Letter to Prince KONOYE from YOSHIKO,
Takanatsu with respect to peace with China.

Date: January 16, 1945 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONOYE

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Illegal warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Mr. MATSUKI, Shin, who has lived for many years in China has returned in March and bears a message from "Mr. So and So" who is very close to Chiang Kai-Shek. Chiang is undecided about American forces in China and if situation continues, China will be unable to regenerate itself and become an American dependency. He desires to shake hands with Japan whenever there is an opportunity." The best way is for KONOYE to come to China, either in a private capacity or as a Special Ambassador. The discussions will be candid and without ceremony.

Writer advises peace with China, then to find some means of dealing with Russia.

Doc. No. 496

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 498

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Letter Prince KONOYE from KITHOKA, Juitsu

Date: _____ Origin: _____ (x) Copy () Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Most intelligent people know there is no ground for taking an optimistic view of the war and people are being led on to resistance by leaders who are governed by military spirit and prefer death to defeat. The greatest question confronting the country is how to secure the safety of the imperial family and maintain the national polity. If imperial family takes the initiative and restrains the military, enemy and people would both respect the imperial family. If imperial family continues with military, enemy would be obliged to make no distinction between it and the military and the people might be shaken in loyalty.

Does not believe that checking military and stopping the war would lead to internal rift. Soldiers will obey imperial command, she sees responsibility for decision is on KONOYE as elder statesman.

Doc. No. 498

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 499

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title and Nature: Discussion of Prime Minister KONOYE at time of forming Third Cabinet.

Date: Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

KONOYE will do best to carry out task. The "present immovable national policy to meet the present world situation is already established. It calls for a "prompt and drastic execution" which lies in the "strengthening and arrangement of the various internal situations according to the original meaning of our constitution.

Doc. No. 499

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 500

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Miscellaneous photographs of Prince KONOYE.

Date: Original () Copy () Language:
Has it been translated? Yes () No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Residence of Prince KONOYE
PERSONS IMPLICATED: HATOYAMA, KAKICHI, KAWARADA, Mrs. MITSUI,
Sakiko, KOBAYASHI, ICHIZO, Mr. IKEDA, NAGAO,
KINYA.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references.):

Doc. No. 500

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 501

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Letter to Prince KONOYE from TAKAHASHI, Teiji of Tokyo, with reference to starting a new national movement.

Date: Nov. 30, 1945 Original () Copy () Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONOYE, TAKAHASHI, OBATA

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

OBATA and TAKAHASHI are agreed that "to exert all your efforts in taking care of his Majesty's dignity, reforming matters of the Imperial Court, and protecting the national movement or set up a political party at the proper time for defending the National constitution". This should be worked up by KONOYE himself from a small group instead of using a body already set up. OBATA thinks he should do this right away while TAKAHASHI thinks he should wait. (Page 1)

TAKAHASHI pities and sympathize with Emperor and KONOYE should exert whole effort to betterment of his situation. Desires KONOYE to attend luncheon on Dec. 22 at which Dr. WATSUJI, Tatsuo will give opinion on national structure and Emperor system.

Doc. No. 501

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 502

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Letter to Prince KONOYE from HOSOKAWA, Morisada, of Kyoto.

Date: Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONOYE

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Letter containing personal items about Prof. MAKI, Mr. NAGAO, Mr. KISHA.

Doc. No. 502

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 503

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Letter to Prince KONOYE from GOTO,
Ryonosuke of Tokyo.

Date: Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONOYE, KOBAYASHI, IDA, ARIMA, HASHIMOTO,
KIYOSHI, MANDA, GOTO.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

GOTO warns KONOYE about the necessity of making a statement about his responsibility and the danger of the Americans misinterpreting such a statement. Advises him to fully prepare himself on Sino-Japanese Incidents etc., so as to make announcement at opportune time. Warns him to be careful as he is being closely observed.

Doc. No. 503

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 504

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Memorandum of KONOYE, Michitaka son of Prince KONOYE of conversation with father on Dec. 16, 1945.

Date: Dec. 16, 1945 Original ☐ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Prince KONOYE

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Summary of talk of Son with Prince KONOYE

1. KONOYE made every effort to solve Sino-Japanese Incident and Japan-U.S. negotiations, regrets failure and feels responsibility.

2. After beginning of war wrote "the Developments of the Japanese-American negotiations during the Second and Third KONOYE Cabinets" and "The Tri-Partite Alliance" in which he "revealed everything I ought to reveal."

3. Duty of nation and KONOYE family to preserve the National structure.

Doc. No. 504

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 505

13 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Series of calling cards found in the residence of Prince KONOYE.

Date: Unknown Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

12 calling cards including 3 of Prince KONOYE. Also statement of UCHIBA, KONOYE's secretary about the individuals who gave the cards.

Doc. No. 505

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 506

15 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Letter from Admiral OKADA to Prince KONOYE.

Date: Aug. 13, 1943 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ NO ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Prince KONOYE's residence
PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONOYE, OKADA, TOJO, SUZUKI, AOKI,
HIRANUMA, YONAI, OKADA, KAYA, SHIGEMITSU,
HIROTA, ABE, HARA, WAKATSUKI
CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Illegal Warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page reference):

Due to the fact that "the present situation is truly grave and the future of our country greatly concerns us all" and since he believes "that it is the duty of the Elder Statesman to intinately talk to the Prime Minister and other Ministers concerned, OKADA proposes to KONOYE that the elder statesmen have a luncheon for the Prime Minister, SUZUKI, KAYA, AOKI and SHIGEMITSU on Aug. 30, 1943 at the Peers Club.

According to USHIBA, KONOYE's secretary such a meeting was held.

Doc. No. 506

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 507

15 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Memo apparently from MATSUOKA to KONOYE titled "The reasons for the need of preventing first the rejection of the oral statement.

Date: 1941 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese.

Has it been translated? ☒ No ☐

Has it been photostated? ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: KONOYE's residence.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Illegal Warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page reference):

Extended argument that KONOYE should take firm action on the Jap-U.S. negotiations and indicates historians will consider him or "fence setter". Objects to interference by war, Navy and others in procedural matters of carrying out the approved Foreign Policy, contends that the "oral statement" would make Japan a dependent of the U.S. and there was "no hope for the readjustment of Japanese-American relations".

In conclusion the writer attacked NOMURA and stated that he (NOMURA) was trying to bring the plan for Japanese-American understanding to a successful conclusion by hook or crook. Several instances where NOMURA had withheld or relayed incomplete information to Japan were cited.

Doc. No. 507

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 508

15 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Memo by KONOYE, titled, "The Change of Cabinet Ministers Related to Economics Affairs.

Date: April 1941 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Japanese.
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONOYE; HIRANUMA; TOYODA; SUZUKI; OGURA.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Preparation for Illegal warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references)::

After the Diet session, the reshuffling of the Cabinet became a matter of fact. It was said that the cabinet Minister related to economic affairs were the weak points". KONOYE goes into detail how, in consultation with HIRANUMA, the following new Ministers were selected; TOYODA, as Minister of commerce and industry; SUZUKI as President of the Planning Board; and OGURA as Minister without Portfolio.

Doc. No. 508

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 509

15 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Five small leather and cloth bound notebooks, appointment diaries of Prince KONOYE.

Date: 1934, 1935, 1947 Original (x) Copy () Language: Jap.
1940, 1942

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No () attached

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONOYE

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Illegal wars.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Merely shows chronological records of appointments and meetings.

Doc. No. 509

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 510

16 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Memoir on the Political Change in 1941--by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

Date: not given Original () Copy (x) Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of Document Division.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: At KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KONOYE

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

On 16 July 41, the Cabinet submitted its general resignation to the Emperor thru Premier KONOYE who was instructed to "continue to serve...until further orders."

On the 17th, KONOYE was commanded to form another cabinet, the roster for which was submitted and approved on the 18th, thereby becoming the Third KONOYE Cabinet.

The remainder of this document, including 1925 extracts from the diary of the Secretary of the Cabinet, is devoted to a discussion of the precedents to be followed in respect to the withdrawal or non-withdrawal of the resignations of those members of the Cabinet who remained in office after the change.

Doc. No. 510

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 511

16 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Letter from SHINGOKI, Kotaro recommending Dr. SAJI for a position with Prince KONOYE

Date: Not given Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Obtained at KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Dr. SAJI

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page refereinces):

This letter recommendation contains a brief account of the highlights of Dr. SAJI's career including two years of political study in Germany; Chief of research of institute on national defense at outbreak of Sino-Jap war; four books-- "Science of the Japanese State," "Introduction to the Far Eastern New Order", among them; propaganda work in China; Chief of Administration Bureau of thought Department in Shanghai Tokumu Kikan.

Doc. No. 511

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 512

16 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Letter to Prince KONOYE from
editors of biography of KAMATA

Date: not given Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: At KONOYE's residence

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Letter thanks KONOYE for statement used in frontispiece
of biography of the late Mr. KAMATA. (Statement not in-
cluded)

Doc. No. 512

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 513

16 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Side lights on the Political Upheaval: KONOYE's notes on MATSUOKA's reaction to the Cabinet change of July 41

Date: None given Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of 6 Feb. 46
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Obtained at KONOYE Tokyo residence
PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; AKITA, Kiyoshi
CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

KONOYE refers to a letter sent to TOJO by MATSUOKA, after the July cabinet change, in which MATSUOKA attributes the resignation to American's intervention in Japan's internal affairs and terms it a coup d'etat to drive him out of office.

KONOYE then describes MATSUOKA's visit to Minister of the Imperial Household, KIDO, during which MATSUOKA denounced KONOYE and stated that he had heard that he would be jailed if he told anyone about the American problem. (pp. 2-3)

AKITA, Kiyoshi told KONOYE that he was aware of the difference of opinion existing between KONOYE and MATSUOKA with regard to the Tripartite Alliance and that he could have secured MATSUOKA's resignation if KONOYE had so requested. KONOYE replied that, since he had recommended MATSUOKA to the Emperor, and since there was a difference of opinion between MATSUOKA and the Military group, he felt that he too should offer his resignation. (pp. 3-7)

NOTE: Cross-reference to File No. 59.

Doc. No. 513

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 515

16 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Calling cards obtained from the home of Prince KONOYE Dec. 21, 1945

Date: . Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home of Prince KONOYE

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Nineteen names of important Japanese who had called on Prince KONOYE either shortly before or after his suicide. A few of the cards bear a note of introduction which further identifies the caller.

Doc. No. 515

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc.No. 516

16 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Restoration of Peace throughout China
and the solution of the War situation by Captain
ISHIYAMA.

Date: Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
In Document Section; copies presented Premier SUZUKI,
Foreign Minister TOJO and President MINAMI.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Taken from home of Prince KONOYE at
Karuizawa on Dec. 21, 1945

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Plotting and effectuating aggressive war against China.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This memorandum emphasizes the need for settling the
Chinese war as important to final victory of Japan in the war
against the Allied Powers. Belief in the impotence of the
National government in China is manifested and an intent to
work through the Southwest faction for a New and revised
Chinese National Government is shown.

Intention to subordinate the Chinese culture is made
clear. The Japanese complex of inferiority to westerners
and comparative treatment in China is emphasized. As retal-
iation, the Japanese propose to impose their superiority over
the Chinese and cultural and otherwise.

Doc. No. 516

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 517

15 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "The Problems of the Modern Military Cliques", an article appearing in *Ishin* (Restoration), a Japanese Magazine. 1935, Vol 2, Nos. 1 and 2 P.173 ff.

Date: January 1935 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Jap.
Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☒
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Ueno Library

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MAZAKI, Jinsaburo, MUTAGUCHI, Renya
SUFUKI, Teiichi, YAMASHITA, Tomobumi
MINAMI, Diro, MATSUI, Iwane
KOISO, Kuniaki, TOJO, Hideki
HASHIMOTO, Kingoro

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Incitement to aggressive warfare

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document contains lists of supporters of the MAZAKI, ARAKI, and SEIGUN factions in the Japanese Army and characterizations of some military personalities in these factions.

This article by TEKKO-SANSHI (pen-name) is entitled: "A Discussion on the Present Military". Subtitle "people in question". (continued).
The article is written in the form of discussion between the writer and his two friends.

Section 9: Propriety of discussing the military: P.173

This is the prelude to the discussion in which the two friends confirm that their friend is the writer of the discussion, which appeared in the "Ishin's" latest number.

Section 10: General MAZAKI and his close associates: P.174

This is a character sketch of General MAZAKI. The two friends seem to belong to the Navy and as they have often heard of the so-called ARAKI faction or the MAZAKI faction in the army, they are much interested in knowing if they really exist. The writer answers that these factions do not really exist. General MAZAKI is not so able or influential a general to be able to establish a faction of his own. However, he is a man with very strong likes and dislikes, which has given him the present position.

Doc. No. 517

Page 1

The following is the direct quotation from their discussion.

His friend "C". As to the General MAZAKI in question I have heard so much about him _____ people have such varied opinions about him, most of which are not in his favour----- And it is very difficult to know the true. What kind of a man is MAZAKI? Is he so influential in the Army?

His friend "D". "MAZAKI is the object of all the praises and blades. Some compare MAZAKI and the position he holds in the army to General UGAKI II. As a much discussed man, he may justly be called UGAKI II. Don't you think so?"

The writer. "As to the so-called ARAKI-UGAKI faction it exists if you think it exists and it doesn't exist....There is no established influential faction around General ARAKI and General MAZAKI....General MAZAKI is certainly overestimated for good or for bad. He has not as many resources, or as much courage and speculative disposition as General TANAKA, Juichi. Besides, he does not have the ability as a statesman which General UGAKI possesses. He is a common place General rather timid and prudent. It seems almost strange that he should be considered the centre of a faction called the MAZAKI or SAGA faction....He has very strong likes and dislikes, a fact which has raised him to the present position and has made him many enemies. Because of his strong partiality, he is narrow minded, stubborn, exclusive and faction-like. He is as much a good boss as he is a tyrant. When UGAKI was in power, he was rather persecuted, and he was so resentful of it that when ARAKI became the war Minister and put him in charge of the personnel affair, he did his best to take revenge. Thus making many new enemies. In addition to this partial, emotional nature of his own, those with a similar temperament as HATA, Shinji, OBATA, Toshishiro, and YANAGUAWA, Heisuke being put together, their emotional, exclusive and faction-like feelings were much enlarged and reflected upon the appointment of the personnel. In this way, they have made many enemies, and even their friends were made to oppose them. It was not their intention to have an established faction of their own, but their temperament made the outsiders to think so."

Friend "D". "Then what is General ARAKI's standpoint in their group? His character seems to be very different from that of the people you have just mentioned, and I can not possibly think that he likes to make factions. Was he a robot to General MAZAKI and Major General OBATA?"

The writer. "He was not necessarily a robot in all cases, but it is true that he left all the personnel affair to MAZAKI, OBATA and MATSUURA. Here lies the reason for ARAKI's personnel administration being called the MAZAKI's personnel administration. Even today, under the War Minister HAYASHI, MAZAKI's opinion is most influential in the matter of personnel administration. HAYASHI's personnel administration's in

August were not welcomed, because in fact it was MAZAKI's administration. As you know, higher personnel administration in the army is decided at the so-called Three Governors conference, (The Chief of the General Staff, the War Minister and the Inspector General of the Military Training) and then submitted for Imperial sanction. As the present Chief of the General Staff is an Imperial Prince, the assistant Chief attends the conference. Until this August, the assistant Chief was Lt. General UEDA.....Accordingly MAZAKI took every initiative at the conference. That is why the personnel administration under the last and the present war Ministers have been in fact, the MAZAKI's administration. As to appointments below the rank of Major General, the Chief of the Personnel Bureau is supposed to make a list and to submit it to the Three Governors Conference. However, the present Chief, Lt. Gen. MATSUURA is MAZAKI's confidant, and he makes a list of changes consulting MAZAKI, before he hands it over to the conference.

Then the two friends urge the writer to tell (P.177) then the names of those who are considered to belong to the so-called ARAKI-MAZAKI faction. They are as follows:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>OFFICE HELD</u>
YANAGAWA, Heisuke....	Lt.Gen.	CO, 1st Army Division
HATA, Shinji.....	"	CO, 2nd Army Division
MATSUURA, Junrokuro..	"	Chief, Bureau of Personnel.
YAMAOKA, Shigeatsu..	"	Chief, Bureau of Preparation.
MOCHINAGA, Asaji.....	Maj.Gen.	Chief, Tokyo Kenpeitai.
OBATA, Toshishiro..	"	Committee, Military Academy
<u>SUZUKI, Ritsudo....</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>2nd Sectional Chief, Hq.G.Staff</u>
* <u>MUTAGUCHI, Renya.....</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>Chief, Gen. Affairs Section</u>
TSUCHIBASHI, Yuitsu...	Lt.Col	Staff, Mil. Section, War Office
KOFUJI, Megumi.....	Col.	Chief, Alliment Sec. Bureau Per.
* <u>SUZUKI, Teiichi....</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>Military Academy</u>
<u>MITSUI, Sakichi....</u>	<u>Lt.Col.</u>	<u>Military Academy</u>

The three underlined names are direct supporters of ARAKI.

Section 11: The so-called SAGA and TOSA factions: P.178.

The two friends want to know who belongs to those factions. The writer mentions some of the outstanding officers from SAGA and TOSA districts, saying that it is not just, to consider one to be of the faction only because he was born in that district. Lt. General TASHIRO, for instance, does not belong to the SAGA faction, although he was born there.

Members of the SAGA faction:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>OFFICE HELD</u>
* MAZAKI, Jinsaburo	Gen.	Inspector Gen. of Mil. Training.
YANAGAWA, Heisuke	Lt. Gen.	(See above)
MOCHINAGA, Asaji	Maj. Gen.	(See above)
OHTANI, Kameyo	Maj. Gen.	Staff, Tokyo Defence Division
* MUTAGUCHI, Renya	Col.	(See above)
SHIMIZU,	Col.	Chief 1st Sec., General Office
TSUCHIBASHI, Yuitsu	Lt. Col.	(See above)

Members of the TOSA faction:

YAMAOKA, Shigeatsu	(See above)
OBATA, Toshishiro	(See above)
KOFUJI, Megumi	(See above)
* YAMASHITA, Tomobumi	Army Minister's Secretariate
* SUZUKI, Teiichi	(See above)

Then the friends want to know who all the most outstanding members of the MAZAKI or ARAKI faction. He mentions the names of Col. SUZUKI, Teiichi and Lt. Col. MITSUI, Sakichi, but he says that Maj. Gen. OBATA, Toshishiro is "A-1."

Quotation from page 179:

"He is not only authority on strategy but also an expert in politics. OBATA is the brain of the so-called ARAKI-MAZAKI faction. He is simple-minded, straight-forward and when he once makes up his mind, nobody can make him change it. He remains faithful to ARAKI all the time. It is regrettable that he has, like General MAZAKI, very strong likes and dislikes, and that he is exclusive and persecutes his enemies to the end. If he had a broader mind, and would think of the whole army instead of limiting his loyalty only to ARAKI, the army would have much to expect from him. It is really very regrettable."

Section 12: People who belong to the "Tosei" (control) faction. Page 180

The "Tosei" faction is sometimes called the "Seigun" (purifying the army) faction. Those who are worried about the recent tendency in the army to make factions and to oppose each other may all be included in this faction. Therefore, we may rightly say that those who belong to none of the above factions belong to this faction. The No. 1 member is General MINAMI, Jiro. "General UGAKI belongs to none of the factions. He is fair, just and is very eager to purify the army and is most deeply trusted by the Prince, who his Chief of the General Staff."

More prominent members are as follows:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	
*MINAMI, Jiro.....	Gen.	CO, Kwantung Army
*MATSUI, Iwane.....	Gen.	Supreme War Council
*KOISO, Kuniaki....	Lt. Gen.	CO, 5th Army Division
TATEKAWA, Yoshitsugu.	Lt. Gen.	CO, 10th Army Division
*TOJO, Hideki.....	Maj. Gen.	CO, 24th Brigade
ITAGAKI, Seishiro...	Maj. Gen.	Adjutant Staff Officer of Kwantung Army

The writer says that General MATSUI also is a fine respectable man. "He has never spoken ill of ARAKI, even though the ARAKI faction is always speaking against him." "KOISO and TATEKAWA are the two wheels of the Army." As to Maj. Gen. TOJO, the Writer says, "TOJO is not yet well known to people outside the army, but he is very keen upon the purification of the army. He looks mild and gentle from his features, but he is a man of spirit. The faction in question (ARAKI-MAZAKI) considers him a nuisance."

Then the writer is asked who is the backbone of the faction. He says that all the young officers who have sense, belong to this faction.

The following is the list of more prominent officers:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>OFFICE HELD</u>
ISHIHARA, Kanji.....	Col.	Comdr. 4th Inf. Regt.
*HASHIMOTO, Kingoro...	Col.	Comdr. Meshima heavy Art'y Regt.
SHIGEFUJI, Chiaki....	Col.	C/S officer, 11th Army Div.
HIGUCHI, Shuichiro.	Col.	Comdr. 41st Inf. Regt.
SATO, Kotoku....	Lt. Col.	Staff-Off., Kumamoto 5th Div.
CHO, Isamu.....	Major.	Staff-Off., 16th Army Div.
KAGESA, Teisho....	Lt. Col.	Military-Attache to China
IMADA, Shintaro..	Major	Kofu Division
TANAKA, Rynkichi..	Lt. Col.	Kodai Artillery Regiment
NEMOTO, Hiroshi...	Col.	Comdr. Press squad -Army Ministry
SAKANISHI, Kazuyoshi.	Col.	Comdr. Inves'g'n squad Army Ministry
IKEDA, Junkyu....	Lt. Col.	In abroad
TANAKA, Kiyoshiki..	Major	Inves'g'n squad, Army Ministry
KANDA, Masatane..	Lt. Col.	Comdr., Russian squad in Canton
USUDA, Kanzo.....	Lt. Col.	
KATAKURA, Makoto....	Major	

Supporters of this faction outside the Army Ministry:

WATANABE, Jotaro	
VEDA, Kenkichi:..	Gen.
TERAUCHI, Juichi.....	Lt. Gen.
IWASA, Rokuro.....	Maj. Gen.

Comdr. Korean Army Headquarters
Comdr. Formosan Army Headquarters

Doc. No. 517 - Page 6 - SUMMARY Cont'd

(Analyst's note : The names with an asterik (*) appear in the Master List of Suspected LA Japan War Criminals, Memo dated 17 January 1946 of International Prosecution Section.)

In conclusion, the writer hopes that they will soon be able to purify and unify the whole Army.

Doc. No. 517

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 518

18 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Official transcript of the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg; session of 10 December 1945

Date 10 Dec. 1945 Original () Copy (x) Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____
PERSONS IMPLICATED: MITSUOKA, Yosuke, OSHIMA, Hiroshi, AKITA, OKAMOTO, TOGO, Shigenori.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy for aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document is a copy of the official transcript of the session of the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany of December 10, 1945, dealing with the above mentioned conspiracy. It contains partial translations of Documents No. 519 to 533 inclusive.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 518

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 519

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat: Memorandum regarding conference between Ribbentrop and OSHIMA
Date: 6 March 1943 Original () Copy (x) Language: Ger.
Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____
International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy for aggressive warfare.

CLASSIFIED: Top Secret

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The original of this document was introduced in evidence as exhibit USA - 158 at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany and is translated in part on p.1242f of the official transcript of the session of said tribunal of 10 December 1945. (Doc. 518)

The conference dealt primarily with the reply of the Japanese government to Ribbentrop's suggestion of an attack against Russia, which stated that the Japanese Government finds it, at present, impossible to enter the war.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 519

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 520

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat: Memorandum regarding a conference between Ribbentrop and OSHIMA
Date: 18 April 1943 Original () Copy (x) Language: Ger.
Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____
International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy for aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The original of this document has been introduced in evidence as Exhibit USA - 159 at the session of 10 December 1945 of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. (see official transcript Doc. 518 p.1249) OSHIMA expresses his thanks to Ribbentrop for cooperation in the matter of submarine plans. Ribbentrop stresses the fact that Japan has now a favorable opportunity to attack Russia and the need for coordination. OSHIMA agrees with this viewpoint. The rest of the conference dealt with the reported statement of the Japanese Ambassador SATO at Kuibyshev, assuring Russia of Japan's continued neutrality and the general situation of the war.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.m.

Doc. No. 520

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 521

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat of "Basic order No. 24 regarding collaboration with Japan"

Date: 5 March 1941 Original () Copy (x) Language: Ger.

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable as of International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany)

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Nuremberg, Germany

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke, OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy between Japan and Germany for aggressive warfare.

CLASSIFIED: Top Secret

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document has been introduced in evidence as Exhibit No. USA - 151 at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany and is fully translated on pp. 1228 - 1230 of the official transcript of the session of 10 December 1945. (Doc. 518)

It contains the basic German policy of collaboration with Japan, beginning with the words: "The Fuehrer has issued the following order" and, is signed on the draft by Keitel. The aim of the collaboration is "to induce Japan to take active measures in the Far East". It envisions harmonization of operational plans of the two parties, acquisition of territories yielding raw materials by Japan, etc.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 521

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 522

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat: Telegram from German Ambassador in Tokyo Ott, to Ribbentrop.

Date: 13 July 1941 Original () Copy (x) Language: Ger.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____
International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Nuremberg, Germany

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke, OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy for aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The original of this document has been introduced in evidence at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. A partial translation is on p.1240 of the official transcript of the session of 10 December 1945 of said tribunal. (Doc. 518)

In the beginning, Ott reports reports regarding Japanese - U.S. relations and refers to two other telegrams which he sent on 10 and 12 July 1941 and to a personal message MATSUOKA'S to Ribbentrop, transmitted through OSHIMA. He states that the Japanese Army, Navy and "activistic circles" are convinced that a Japanese position of power in East Asia can be realized only against the resistance of the Anglo-Saxon powers. He also refers to a personal message Ribbentrop's to MATSUOKA, which he (Ott) transmitted on 2 July 1941. He adds: "As I was able to ascertain today during an invitation of the War Minister, Army leaders agreed to a great extent with the message of the Foreign Minister, but stressed the necessity of a period of preparation for an intervention against the Soviet Union". (p.3)

He states that "there are indications that Japan takes seriously measures for mobilization" and that he is trying to influence "MATSUOKA, the foreign office, military elements, nationalists and friendly business men" towards entry of Japan into war against Russia. He believes "that, according to military preparations, Japanese participation will soon take place."

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 522

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 525

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat: Memorandum regarding conference of Ribbentrop with OSHIMA

Date: 9 July 1942 Original () Copy () Language: Ger.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____
International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Nuremberg, Germany

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy for aggressive warfare.

CLASSIFIED: Top Secret

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The original of this document has been introduced in evidence at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. A partial translation can be found in the official transcript of the session of 10 December 1945 of said tribunal. (Doc. 518)

After description of the favorable situation on the Russian front, Ribbentrop suggest that this is the moment for Japan to attack Russia. Later he discusses the actions of the Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean to cut British supply lines for Egypt.

OSHIMA replied, that he was convinced of the necessity of an attack by Japan against Russia and of cutting the British supply lines to Egypt and that he would report to Tokyo about Ribbentrop's statements. The memorandum continues: "OSHIMA seemed very enthusiastic about the idea."

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 525

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 526

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat: Report from German Military Attache in Tokyo to Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.

Date: 24 May 1941 Original () Copy (x) Language: Ger.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of —
International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: NUREMBERG, GERMANY

PERSONS IMPLICATED: AKITA (no first name given); OKAMOTO (no first name given); MATSUOKA, Yosuke.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy to aggressive warfare.

CLASSIFIED: Top Secret

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The original of this document has been introduced in evidence as Exhibit USA - 154 at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. The following is a partial translation:

"Conference AKITA regarding treatment relationship Japan-USA in press rendered opportunity for wish to hear OKAMOTO re: form of opening of hostilities by Japan. Instead of interview by OKAMOTO visit AKITA, who stated:

1. In case of entry of U.S.A. into war, Japan recognizes this immediately as a case in which the pact applies. Does not yet open hostilities. The preparations for attack on Singapore and Manila stand.
2. Possible war S.S.R.-Germany causes entry of U.S.A. into war. Japanese attitude, therefore, as under (1) with additional preparation of potential attack Vladivostok, Blagowesqueusk.
3. Termination China conflict important before new tasks of Japanese army. I stress firstly that Japanese recognition of case, in which pact applies needs confirmation through immediate opening of hostilities."

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 526

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 527

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat: Memorandum of conversation between Ribbentrop and MATSUOKA in Berlin.

Date: 29 Mar. 1941 Original () Copy (x) Language: Ger.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____
International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Nuremberg, Germany

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy for aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document has been introduced in evidence as Exhibit No. USA - 152 at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. It is, in part, translated on pp.1231 to 1235 of the official transcript of the session of 10 December 1945. (Doc. 518)

It contains German assurances for the case that Japan should "push forward to the south on Singapore". (p.1) MATSUOKA mentions the viewpoint of the Japanese Navy regarding clashes with the British or American Navy in case of a Japanese attack on Singapore. (p.8) The question of a Japanese attack on Singapore is discussed at length. "In this connection, MATSUOKA stated, that his tactics were based on the certain assumption, that the sudden attack against Singapore would unite the entire Japanese nation with one blow." Then the division of the world into economic spheres in the future is discussed.

Ribbentrop stresses the fact that Japan's best contribution to the common cause is an attack on Singapore. Her wishes re: Sakhalin etc. would be fulfilled in case of a common victory. (p.16) Returning to the question of a blow against Singapore, MATSUOKA mentions a proposal of a German written promise of assistance. (p.16) Ribbentrop replied that he had already discussed these questions with OSHIMA and had promised him the advice of Hitler on the best method of attack on Singapore. He also promises the advice of airforce tacticians on the use of divebombers against the British fleet, whereupon MATSUOKA declares to be less concerned with the British fleet than the capture of the fortifications. (p.17)

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Page 1

Doc. No 527 - Page 2 - SUMMARY Continued

He adds that he would try to avoid to touch the Dutch East Indies, for fear of the execution of a "scorched earth" policy there; in that case the oilfields could be brought into operation again only after one or two years. Ribbentrop answered that the capture of Singapore would give Japan control over the Dutch East Indies. (p.18)

MATSUOKA declared himself then against the demand of some military circles in Japan for airbases in French Indo-China and Thailand, because he does not wish "to undertake anything which could betray the Japanese intentions on Singapore."

In regard to German assistance to Japan, Ribbentrop declares that it might be that something could be done; however, Japan should realize that the burden of the war lies on Germany rather than Japan. MATSUOKA concludes by assuring Ribbentrop that Japan would always be a loyal ally, who works not only in a lukewarm fashion for the cause. (p.19)

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.n.

Doc. No. 527
Page 2

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 528

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat: Record of the conference between the German Foreign Minister and MATSUOKA in Berlin.

Date: 5 April 1941 Original () Copy (x) Language: Ger.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____
International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Nuremberg, Germany

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy for aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The original of this document has been introduced in evidence as Exhibit No. U.S.A.-153 at the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg, Germany. It is, in part, translated in the official transcript of the session of 10 December 1945, p.1235f. (Doc. 518)

Ribbentrop expressed his hope that the Japanese friends will draw the consequences from the present situation, so "that they may partake in our victory." MATSUOKA remarks that Japan, according to her character, would "take action quickly after previous lengthy deliberation." (p.3) Concluding the conference, Ribbentrop stresses the fact that the future of Germany and Japan could be regulated with a long range view on the basis of predomination of Japan in the Far East and of Germany and Italy in Europe and Africa.

Entry of Japan into the war would be advisable, since it would offer a unique opportunity for the fulfillment of Japan's national objectives. "MATSUOKA replied, that he, personally, could only repeat that he has held the view for a long time that a chance is offered to a nation only once in a thousand years. Japan is immediately confronted by such a chance and must take the risk connected with it. She has to act decisively at the right moment, to take advantage of this unique chance." After questions regarding the type of peace treaty, envisioned by Germany, MATSUOKA concludes "that, accordingly, a negotiated peace is out of question." (p.10f)

Doc. No. 528

Page 1

Doc. No. 528 - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd.

MATSUOKA expresses then the satisfaction of the Japanese officers in Germany about the cooperative attitude of the German authorities. He talked about the conference of the chiefs of the Japanese missions in Europe and regrets the absence of the Ambassador to London, "he would have certainly been able to give an interesting report." He states that he told them also, that he would recall any diplomat "who would not work with absolute loyalty on the new policy and would not cooperate most closely with the German and Italian representatives. He also pointed out that they should be ready for very critical moments, which were impending. Japan is confronted with a serious situation."

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 528

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 529

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat of records of meeting of Keitel, Jodl, etc. with Hitler.

Date: 18 Mar. 1941 Original () Copy (x) Language: Ger.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Nuremberg, Germany

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy between Japan and Germany

CLASSIFIED: Top Secret

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document has been introduced in evidence as exhibit No. G.B. - 122 at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. It is, in part, translated on p.1230f. of the official transcript of the session of 10 December 1945. (Doc. 518)

A reference to a plan of a Japanese attack of Singapore is on p.7.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 529

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 530

20 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat: Conference between OSHIMA and HITLER in the presence of RIBBENTROP

Date: 14 Dec. 1941 Original () Copy () Language: Ger.

Has it been translated? Yes () No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of —
International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Nuremberg, Germany

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy for aggressive warfare.

CLASSIFIED: Top Secret

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The original of this document has been introduced in evidence at the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg and is partially translated on p.1260 of the official transcript of the session of 10 December 1945, (Doc. 518) and in the document book. (Doc. 172)

The document begins as follow: "First the Fuehrer presents Ambassador OSHIMA with the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the German Eagle in gold. With cordial words he acknowledges his services in the achievement of German-Japanese cooperation, which has now obtained its culmination in a close brotherhood of arms.

"The Fuehrer continues: 'You gave the right declaration of war.'

After exchange of information about the military situation in Europe and the Far East and reference to the sending of Japanese aerial torpedoes to Germany, OSHIMA suggests to threaten India from both sides, Japan from the East, Germany from the West.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 530

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 531

20 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Extract from records of a conference between Ribbentrop and General OSHIMA. (Photostat)

Date: 23 Feb. 1941 Original () Copy (x) Language: Ger.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of —
International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Nuremberg, Germany

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Lt. Gen. OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy between Japan and Germany for aggressive warfare.

CLASSIFIED: Strictly Secret.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The cover page of this document is signed by Ribbentrop and classifies this extract as "Strictly Confidential" and "Purely personal". This document has been introduced in evidence as Exhibit No. U.S.A. - 129 at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany. A partial translation can be found on pp. 1222 to 1227 of the official transcript of the session of 10 December 1945. (Doc. 518) It contains references to a cooperation between OSHIMA and Ribbentrop, with the aim of an alliance between Germany and Japan, covering many years, in spite of many doubters in Japan (p. 1) Ribbentrop states that the merits for the conclusion of the alliance on the Japanese side goes to OSHIMA (p. 2)

Ribbentrop quotes the importance of the cooperation of Japan for a "speedy and victorious conclusion of the war" and cites Japan's own interest in an intervention as soon as possible viz. the destruction of England's key position in the Far East and the security of Japan's position there. Among the reasons given is the neutralization of America and the fact that "in view of the coming new world order it seems to be in the interest of Japan also to secure for herself already during the war the position she wants to hold in the Far East at the time of a peace treaty".

The document continues: "Ambassador OSHIMA agreed in every respect with this trend of thought and said that he would do everything to carry through this policy." (pp. 10f.)

Regarding the possibility of a declaration of war by U.S., Ribbentrop states that it could no longer influence the final victory of the countries of the Tripartite Pact. If the U.S. should send her fleet beyond Hawaii, this would constitute a chance to end the war with lightening speed. OSHIMA answered that he was afraid that the U.S. would not do this, but, that at any rate he is sure of a victory of the Japanese Navy. (p.11) The conversation then dealt with closer cooperation between Japan and Germany for the creation of a "homogenous (or unified) instrument of fighting." The extract continues: "The ambassador welcomed this and intends to create, together with our staff, a program for intensification of our Japan-propaganda."

OSHIMA then describes the popular opinion in Japan regarding the Tripartite Pact and quotes an order of the Japanese Foreign Minister to Ambassador NOJIMA to use stiffer talk in the negotiations with U.S. (p.12)

Ribbentrop then cites examples where the Japanese-German friendship had already proved fruitful (Germany's re-armament, Japan's penetration in China, elimination of France as a power in the Far East and says: "We are all in the same boat". (p.14)

"Ambassador OSHIMA expressed his agreement with these statements and emphasized the fact that Japan was determined to keep its imperial position". (p.14)

Then the post war problem of shaping the new order, particularly in the economic realm are discussed. (p.15)

The rest deals with the proposed adherence of Russia to the Tripartite Pact, the Japanese-Russian relations and the Japanese relations to Wang-Ching-Wai and Chiang-Kai-Shek. In the last paragraph, OSHIMA expresses his opinion that such terms as "suppressed people" and "colours" will have to be done away with since "new times require new terms". He states that he has particularly the Dutch East Indies, Burma and Africa in mind.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 532

18 December 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostat: Notes regarding the discussion between the Fuehrer and MATSUOKA in Berlin.
Date: 4 April 1941 Original () Copy () Language: Ger.
Has it been translated? Yes () No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____
International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy for aggressive warfare.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

A partial translation of this document can be found in the Document book of the U.S. Chief of Counsel at the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg, Germany (Doc. 172). MATSUOKA assures Hitler that he will, upon his return to Japan, do his utmost to convince the Japanese people of the sincere friendship and esteem, which are bestowed upon them by the German people.

MATSUOKA reports about his talks with Mussolini, with whom he agreed that America is Enemy No. 1, that she should be watched but not tempted. He also agreed to Mussolini's statements about Russia. He promises to try to convince certain Japanese of the unshakeable solidarity of Germany and Italy.

He then refers to his audience with the Pope (p.6), in which he tried to convince the Pope that Roosevelt prolongs the war, regardless of the question whether he or America are right or wrong. Then he asks Hitler for co-operation of the German authorities with the Japanese Military Commission, especially regarding submarine warfare. He continues: "In case that the country should decide to attack Singapore, the Japanese navy, of course, had to make preparations for a fight with the United States, because in that case America possibly would side with Great Britain.... Army and Navy had....to count upon the worst situation, i.e. with a war against America. They were of the opinion that such a war would extend for five years or longer and would take the form of guerilla warfare in the Pacific and would be fought out in the South

Sea. For this reason the German experiences in her guerilla warfare are of the greatest value to Japan."

Hitler stressed that Germany would immediately draw the consequences if Japan would get involved in a conflict with U.S. MATSUOKA repeats his request for new inventions, for "the Japanese Navy has to make immediate preparations for a conflict with the U.S."

MATSUOKA declares his belief in the unavoidability of a war with the U.S. "if Japan continued to drift along as at present. In his opinion this conflict would happen rather sooner than later. His argumentation went on, why should Japan, therefore, not decisively strike at the right moment and take the risk upon herself of a fight against America?" Only thus would she perhaps avoid a war for generations, particularly if she gained predominance in the South Seas. There are, to be sure, in Japan many who hesitate to follow those trends of thought. MATSUOKA was considered in these circles a dangerous man with dangerous thoughts. He, however, stated, that, if Japan continued to walk along her present path, one day she would have to fight anyway and that this would then under less favorable circumstances than at present."

Hitler declares that he would reply immediately to any extension of the war either by Russia or by America.... Providence favored those who will not let dangers overcome them, but who will bravely face them. Then ensues a discussion of the American attitude and its effect on the Japanese public.

MATSUOKA continued that it seemed to him of importance to give to the Fuehrer an absolutely clear picture of the real attitude inside Japan. For this reason he also had to inform him regretfully of the fact that he (MATSUOKA) in his capacity as Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs could not utter in Japan itself a single word of all that he had expounded before the Fuehrer and the Reich Foreign Minister regarding his plans. This would cause him serious damage in political and financial circles. Once before, he had committed the mistake, before he became Japanese Minister for Foreign affairs, to tell a close friend something about his intentions. It seems that the latter had spread these things and thus brought about all sorts of rumors, which he as Foreign Minister had to oppose energetically, though as a rule he always tells the truth. Under these circumstances he also could not indicate, how soon he could report on the questions discussed to the Japanese Premier or to the Emperor. He would have to study exactly and carefully in the first place the development in Japan, so as to make his decision at a favorable moment, to make a clear breast of his proper

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plans towards the Prince KONOYE and the Emperor. Then the decision would have to be made within a few days, because the plans would otherwise be spoiled by talk.

Should he, MATSUOKA, fail to carry out his intentions, that would be proof that he is lacking in influence, in power of conviction, and in tactical capabilities. However, should he succeed, it would prove that he had great influence in Japan. He himself felt confident that he would succeed.

On his return, being questioned, he would indeed admit to the Emperor, the Premier and the Ministers for the Navy and the Army, that Singapore had been discussed; he would, however, state that it was only on a hypothetical basis.

Besides this MATSUOKA made the express request not to cable in the matter of Singapore because he had reason to fear that by cabling something might leak out. If necessary he would send a courier.

The Fuehrer agreed and assured after all, that he could rest entirely assured of German reticence.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 532

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 533

18 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Photostatic copy of a file memorandum of the conversation between Himmler and Oshima.

Date: 31 Jan. 1939 Original () Copy (x) Language: German
Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

International Military Tribunal Nuremberg, Germany

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Lt. Gen. OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigation to aggressive warfare. Conspiracy for aggressive warfare between Tri-partite Pact signatories.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This document is signed by Himmler and has evidentiary value. It was introduced as evidence as Exhibit No. USA-150 at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, Germany (10 Dec. 1945) (see p. 1221f of the official transcript; our document number 518)

The conversation dealt with "conclusion of a treaty to consolidate the triangle, Germany-Italy-Japan", long range projects of OSHIMA in cooperation with German counter espionage aiming at the disintegration of Russia, the sending by OSHIMA of 10 Russians equipped with bombs into Russia with orders to kill Stalin, and other secret anti-Russian propaganda activities by OSHIMA.

A translation of the first three paragraphs is on p. 1221 of the cited official transcript.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Steiner
W.S.A.

Doc. No. 533

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 534

16 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Extract from ATIS Bulletin #1542,
SWPA: 2nd Area Army Military Law concerning punishment of
enemy air crew personnel.

Date: 29 Oct 44 Original () Copy (x)
Language: English translation
Has it been translated: Yes (x) No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: 2nd Army Order, 7 Feb 44

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TOJO, Hideki

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Illegal punishment of
air PsW.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This extract contains the text of the 2nd Area Army
Military Law concerning the punishment of enemy air crew
personnel signed by TOJO as Minister of War on 7 Feb 44.

The law uprovides the death penalty for the "perpetrators
of acts listed below" which acts included "bombing, strafing
or any other aggressive act for the purpose of destroying or
damaging private property" (Clause 2) as one of the offenses.

An appendix to the law provided that the law would
apply retroactively.

Analyst: Lt. Palmer

Doc. No. 534

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 535

16 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Typewritten account of the character and activities of TAKAHASHI, Ensaburo, written by himself.

Date: No date Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____.
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: TAKAHASHI, Ensaburo

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TAKAHASHI, Ensaburo

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigation to aggressive warfare (Ultranationalist societies, IRAA)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references);

The following is a partial translation of the above document:

1. Graduated from Waseda University. (p. 1)
2. During my school days, I was arrested twice by the Metropolitan Police Office for being active in the movement for the immediate enforcement of the Regulations regarding General Elections. (About 1919, 1920)
3. I was considered to be a left-wing student, and when the oppression of socialism was severe, I was followed by the police as "a man to be observed."
4. In 1925(?) when the law for the maintenance of the public peace was enacted (then Minister of Justice, OGAWA, Heikichi), I advocated and organized three hundred younger newsreporters at the Diet into the Pressmen's League against the law for the maintenance of the public peace, and as I led the movement in such a big way responding to the move-

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Steiner

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ment from outside the Diet of Mr. OYAMA, Ikuo, Mr. YAMAZAKI, Kesaya, and others, I was arrested by the Metropolitan Police Office.

5. In April or May of 1931, I contributed an article titled "A Milestone of the Armament Reduction" to the magazine "Bungei Shunju," in which I concluded that the movement which had just been started by the younger officers of the military was after all nothing but "their struggle for life under the cloak of loyalty and patriotism to protect their rights to live which might be threatened sooner or later by the armament reduction." The military people made various complaints against this remark of mine, and it became an object of heated discussion in the pressmen's club of the War Office.

(The military at that time were not powerful enough yet to oppress a man like me.)

In short, I am far from being a man of such ideas as militarism or ultra-nationalism. Properly speaking, I am a communistic rationalist.

1. In December 1942, I was made the chief of the propaganda section of the "Dai Nippon Koa Domei." (The Asia Development League of Great Japan) In June 1943, when the league was annexed by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and became the General Headquarters for the Development of Asia, I sent in my resignation and was discharged in October. (p. 3)

2. In the beginning of June, I became the nominal editor, publisher and printer of the "Koa," organ of the league. (About October, I was replaced by my successor.) However, it was only to take the responsibility defined in the publication regulations, and the actual editing was done by KUDO, Toru. (This may be clear from the fact that I was not only the nominal editor but also the publisher and printer. While in office, I neither contributed to the magazine nor made a public talk as the chief of the propaganda section.

3. In the general election in April 1942, I was recommended by the Council for the Firm Establishment of the Political System for Assisting the Imperial Rule, (YOKUSAN SEIJI TAISEI KAKURITSU KYOGIKAI) but I was defeated in the election. Accordingly, I have never

cooperated with the war-time Cabinet as a member of the Diet.

As to the recommendation, the Shimane Prefecture Council decided not to recommend me, but the central council made the decision to recommend me and forced the decision upon the Shimane Prefecture Council. I myself never asked for the recommendation, and I was not in Tokyo when the central council issued the direction. (p. 4)

The military at that time did not oppose the recommendation, but there were some candidates including myself who were interfered with by the private instructions of the military. The reasons for my being on the black-list are as follows:

(a) The fact that the influential members of the prefectural council schemed with the prefectural police office, and made all the policemen in the prefecture propagate against me, saying that "TAKAHASHI is all right," and that "TAKAHASHI is sure to get the most votes. Give your vote to another recommended candidate" and made them urge everybody to vote to another candidate is very well known. If you inquire in the politically well-informed circles of Izumo and Matsue cities, this fact will be instantly disclosed -----.

(b) The conceivable reason for this interference is that one group of the NAKAJIMA faction of the old "Seiyu-kai" was against the establishment of the recommendation council. About twenty people were particularly active in the anti-recommendation movement, and as the military intended to establish the Council for the Firm Establishment of the New Social Order, they tried to argue them down. More than ten times, I argued vehemently with Major TAJIMA of the Military Affairs Bureau. (Ever since the establishment of the TOJO Cabinet, the military prohibited the exchange of political opinions with the civilians, and except those who were nominated by the Minister, Vice-Minister or the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, no military man was allowed to have an interview with a politician.) For this reason, I was considered to be a supporter of party politics and parliamentarism. ----- The above mentioned Major TAJIMA seems to have visited most of the prefectures immediately before the election, and to have given directions. He knew everything about all the candidates (and he made the black-list). (p. 6)

CONCLUSION:

Excerpt: In short, it was not my wish that I should be recommended. Neither was it the decision of the local council. It was only because my senior, Mr. SHIMADA, Toshio, recommended me and one more candidate. The then governor of the prefecture was Mr. KOIZUMI, and as he is well informed about the situation, please ask him about it.

The title of the talk I made during the campaign was "The Consolidation of the National Political Power," in which I disclosed and discussed the structure of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, which the military and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association were planning to organize. I emphasized that such an organization could never satisfy the people's will to participate in politics. (p. 7)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 536

18 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Briefs and summaries on German-Japanese conspiracy.

Date: Original ☐ Copy ☒ Language: German
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
State Department files (microfilm copies)

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Marbury Castle

PERSONS IMPLICATED: SOTO, KURUSU, OTT, MATSUOKA, OSHIMA.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Plotting a war of aggression

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Series of rough translations and summaries of documents captured in Germany pertaining to the German-Japanese conspiracy. The documents include a chronological description of events from Nov. 1938 to August 1939; summary of diplomatic conversations involving Ribbentrop and SATO, KURUSU, OTT, Mussolini, Stahmer, MATSUOKA, OSHIMA; Summaries of various documents implicating Japanese diplomatic and Military leaders; Memorandum by Ribbentrop on discussions with OSHIMA in February, 1941 on necessity for Japan cooperation in carrying on a war against the U.S. and Britain in the Pacific.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 537

18 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: List of persons involved in the
February 26, 1936 Incident

Date: Dec. 28, 1945 Original ☐ Copy ☒ Language: English
Has it been translated? Yes ☐ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Original in C.I.C. Files
Copy in Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: C.I.C.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

List of names of persons implicated in February 26, 1936
incident- (3 pages)

Analyst: S. Horwitz
W.S.A.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 538

18 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT:

Title and Nature: Newspaper article in "ASAHI" on 5 Aug 31 on War Minister MINAMI's speech at the conference of the army and divisional commanders, with comments on speech in later editions.

Date: 5 Aug 31 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: English Translation
Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐
Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☒

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Library of IPS

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MINAMI; SUGIYAMA; SHIDEHARA.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: War of Aggression.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

5 Aug 31: MINAMI criticized those that would try to reduce the army and expressed the importance of Manchuria and Mongolia to Japan.

5 Aug 31 Evening Edition: Comments on MINAMI's speech and stated the speech was attracting attention of all circles; states that the speech was too bold to be a mere opinion of the War Minister.

6 Aug 31: Vice-Minister of War SUGIYAMA called on Mr. KAWASAKI, Chief secretary of the Premier, and asked that efforts be made to console the enormous sensation that the speech had made in government circles.

6 Aug 31: Report on SUGIYAMA's efforts to console the government and an announcement by Premier WAKATSUKI of the government's view of the Manchurian and Mongolian Problems. He upheld the War Minister's right to discuss the matter and clarify the government's policy.

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8 Aug 31: Report on attitude of the Ministerialists on the War Minister's speech. Stated that the army had discarded the demands made by the representatives of the people; stated the army was interfering in foreign affairs and was participating in dual diplomacy.

8 Aug 31: Comment on Foreign Minister SHIDEHARA's attitude to MINAMI's speech. Stated that MINAMI's speech was not improper but the Foreign authorities were sorry that it was published because it would arouse suspicion of the people and would surely cause a misunderstanding among Britain, America, and China.

Analyst: Maj. Allen

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 539

18 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Handwritten and mimeographed army orders regarding burning of documents, disposition of ordnance, supplies, etc. after the surrender.

Date: 17 Aug 1945 Original (x) Copy ()
Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: MIYAZAKI, through WDC

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conventional war crimes, especially re: treatment of PWs (see under D). Violation of treaties and agreements.
Classified: Top Secret

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

A. Top Secret Army Order No. 363
Re: Urgent disposition of ordnance, etc.

This order instructs the recipients to make plans for the disposition, custody or conversion of ordnance and ordnance factories, while awaiting a separate order for the execution of these plans. It contains, furthermore, the instruction that ordnance and public goods shall be distributed among the general public. Airplanes, weapons and ammunitions are to be kept in custody; airplanes, cars, etc. which can be used for public transportation or agriculture will be distributed to the general public. The order also deals with railway material, requisitioned ships, communication instruments, clothing, food, sanitation and surgical material, fuel, oil and raw materials.

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In regard to "Special Material" the order reads:

"A. Chemical warfare material shall not be turned over to the general public with the exception of chloride of lime, etc.

"B. Special care must be given to the maintenance of secrecy."

The following part deals with the conversion of war industries, disposition of lands and buildings, and communication establishments. There are instructions for accounting for these dispositions, and return of workers to their native land or locality.

Art. 6 deals with disposition of documents. Documents pertaining to ordnance and ordnance works, which have been turned over to the general public are to be kept in good order to avoid future disagreement over these transactions or suspicions. Other secret documents will be burnt except for those which are necessary.

Art. 7 specifies the officials to whom the goods are to be turned over.

Art. 9 deals with the conversion of Army Research Establishments. The order is followed by this N.P.:
"This order must by all means be burnt before the landing of the enemy. Every effort shall be made not to have it fall into the enemy's hands."

B. Confidential Order No. 5729 of 18 Aug 1945 deals with supplying (of soldiers, employees, etc.) upon dissolution of the army, showing the amount to be given, etc.

C. Military Top Secret letter No. 388
Military Top Secret telegram No. 89
Dated August 28, 1945

Re: Urgent Change of Disposition of Munitions, etc.

From the War Minister addressed to General Headquarters of the 1st and 2nd Air Force, each Army Administration District Commander (except Formosa); each Commander of Munition Mobilizing Units; Commanders of Shipping Commands, Inland

Railways, and of the Military Police; Principals of Schools directly administered by the War Minister. (Top Secret letter, Top Secret telegram) to Chief of the Army General Staff; Inspector General of Military Training.

Based on the Cabinet Decision of August 28, 1945, the selling, keeping in custody and conversion of munitions etc. in accordance with Top Secret Order No. 363 "regarding summary of instructions about urgent disposition of munitions, etc." will cease on and after August 29. Munitions which have already been sold, being kept in custody or converted shall be collected as much as possible; regarding those that cannot be collected details and contents of the objects shall be recorded clearly.

D. Sixth Air Force Staff telegram No. 2054 (copy)

Re: Dispositions after the order to end the war.

Instructions are given to keep in close contact with the local army headquarters regarding turning over of material to civilian enterprise.

Added is the instruction: Reports regarding the above are not necessary. Care must be taken not to leave evidences. Weapons which can be utilized for the necessities of the public shall be transferred to the public, so that they do not benefit the enemy. Others are to be collected.

Gunpowder and similar material shall be turned over to the public for purposes of reconstruction. The order also deals with the disposition of automobiles, airplanes, foodstuffs, etc.

The following provisions re Documents are to be found in Art. IV:

"1. Intelligence reports (especially intelligence reports regarding prisoners of war) shall be burnt entirely.

"2. Documents regarding merits shall be burnt except those referring to the dead.

"3. Documents regarding charity supply shall be left.

"4. Personnel documents shall be burnt except those concerning the dead.

"5. All Top Secret Documents not written in currently used code shall be burned except those which are absolutely necessary."

The rest of the order deals with uniforms, beddings, etc.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 540

20 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Printed book (475 pp.) entitled "Fifty Years History of Newspapers in Japan", published 1943.

Date: 1943 Original () Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: TAKAHASHI, Yusai.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Background information, SHORIKI, Matsutaro.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Instigating war of aggression.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

(1) Japanese Press as a whole took the lead in insisting on the inevitability of war against America and England, proclaiming the threat of the ABCD combination to Japan, and in urging economic and political reforms of a totalitarian nature. (pp.432-434)

(2) In last fifty years, the Japanese Press has often criticized the government's conduct of domestic affairs, but has always backed foreign policy. (p.31)

(3) SHORIKI, Matsutaro's success with the "YOMURI". Methods by which he increased its circulation were similar to those of Hearst in America (pp.28-29). Founded a Patriotic Aviation Society, bought gliders, etc., as publicity stunt. (pp.373-375)

Analyst: Capt. Edon

Doc. No. 540

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 541

20 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "Contents of the Allies' Demands upon Japan and their Limitations." A study, prepared by the Treaty Bureau for reference by the Japanese Government.

Date: 25 Oct 45 Original () Copy (x) Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of 16 Feb 46:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Foreign Office through Mr. Mignone

PERSONS IMPLICATED: (Author unknown)

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Use as reference and background of Japanese attitude or justification for non-compliance with terms of surrender.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This study is an extremely critical review of Allied interpretation of the peace terms, and attempts to point out contradictions and inconsistency in the policy and its application. The study would encourage non-compliance with the terms as interpreted by SCAP.

The treatise first outlines the various demands -- military, political, and economic -- and their limits as established (according to the writer) by the Potsdam Declaration and other Allied statements, existing treaties, and, lastly, international law.

Then, asserted failures by the Allies to live up to them are outlined. While the Allies were to allow Japan to choose her own political system, "they seem to hope secretly that the political system should be changed". (p.13) This is pointed out as a contradiction.

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The Cairo Declaration that Japan is to be deprived of territory seized by force is recognised. But, the writer asserts, Japan was given these mandates by the Versailles Treaty and the American-Japanese Treaty re the Pacific Islands. (p.14)

Similarly, "Formosa and the Pescadores were ordered returned to China as stolen territory, under the Cairo Declaration. But when one considers the peace treaty between China and Japan and the Four-Power Pact on Occupied Territories and Islands thereto attached, and related agreements, a contradiction is apparent."

The disposition of Korea, Sakhalin, and the Kuriles is likewise attacked. (p.14)

Most important is the view expressed on limitations defined by "International Laws".

"1. Limitations arising from the legal basis of the demands upon Japan (The above-mentioned legal foundation lies in the mutual agreement which includes the Potsdam Declaration, document of surrender, and other documents exchanged between the two parties.) (Hence it differs from the German peace.) That agreement restricts the two parties equally, and therefore the demands of the Allies cannot exceed the scope of the agreement.

"2. Limitations arising from the legal nature of the occupation.

"(a) As this is an occupation by agreement (thus differing from a war-time occupation as defined in the Hague Land Warfare Regulations) the occupation army authorities are restricted by that agreement." (p.15)

Other points considered include the assertion that when an article concerning sovereignty is not clear, it is an established principle that it shall be construed strictly.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 542

18 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Extracts from ATIS Bulletin #723, SWPA:
14th Army order on punishment of captured Air Crews.

Date: 28 Jan. 45 Original () Copy (x) Language: English
translation.

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: File of Philippine Is. MP Hq and 14 Army Hq.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TANAKA, Shizuichi, CG 14th Army.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Illegal punishment of Air Ps W.

CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

"14th Army Military regulation concerning the punishment of
every air crews who bomb non-military targets and kill civilians..
The punishment will be death by shooting.....

Analyst: 1st Lt. Palmer.

Doc. No. 542

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 543

18 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Extract from PACMIRS Bulletin # 42: order on method of dealing with captured Air Crews.

Date: 29 June 1945 Original () Copy (x) Language: English translation.

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Order issued by Chief of Staff, MORI group 13 Jan. 1944

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MORI Group

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Illegal punishment of Air PsW.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Order states that captured Air Crews will not be treated as prisoners of war because "the enemy's airplanes have wantonly bombed the homes of innocent natives." "Those (prisoners) who are not required for special purposes will be severely punished."

Analyst: 1st Lt. Palmer.

Doc. No. 543

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc.No. 544

20 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Statement written by KIDO, Marquis
in Sugamo Prison

Date: 23 Dec 45 Original ☒ Copy ☐ Language: Eng.
translation

Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
Document Division 28 Jan 46

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: KIDO, Marquis, Sugamo Prison.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KIDO, Koichi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

KIDO, Marquis makes no mention of his activities until
"a year or so before the termination of the War", at which
time he claims to have opposed any increase in the number
of attendants to the Emperor who "would surely excite war
advocates" and thereby prolong the war
Makes no other specific statements.

Analyst: 1st Lt. Palmer

Doc. No. 544

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 545

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: ATIS, SWPL, Enemy Publications #6: Japanese accounts of Hawaii-Malaya Naval Operations.

Date: 27 Mar 43 Original () Copy (x) Language: English translation

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of
ATIS

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Edited under supervision of Japanese Naval Information Dept.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Background of Pearl Harbor attack and other initial acts of aggression.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Collection of informal accounts describing various aspects of the initial attack on Pearl Harbor and of subsequent Japanese operations in the Philippines, at Malaya (sinking of Prince of Wales and Repulse), Wake Island and Singapore.

Shows the exultant and self-congratulatory attitude of the military personnel who participated in these operations.

Pages 51-54 contain a "Diary of the greater East Asia War" from 8 Dec. 41 to 18 Feb. 42, and official pictures of some of these operations appear in an appendix.

Analyst: 1st Lt. Palmer.

Doc. No. 545

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 546

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Extract from ATIS, SWIA Inf. Bull. #10 on Japanese Interpretation, of Laws of War respecting Air PSW

Date: 29 Apr. 44 Original () Copy (x) Language: English translation

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) and of Documents #7802 and 4302

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Issue of "Police Gazette for Oct. 42 and weekly report published by gov't Inf. Bureau 19 Oct. 42.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Illegal punishment of Air PSW

CLASSIFICATION: Secret

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

GHQ announcement states that air crews "engaged in barbarous activity" while attacking Japanese territory will be condemned to death or severely punished.

"19 Oct. The captured U.S. airmen who attacked Japan proper on 18 Apr. were court martialed and given death or heavy penalties."

Analyst: 1st Lt. Palmer

Doc. No. 546

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 547

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Extract from ATIS Bulletin #1846, SWPA:
Memo concerning prevention of offenses.

Date: 11 March 45 Original ☐ Copy ☒ Language: English
translation

Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: 41 Inf. group (DAN) secret order.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Cannibalism

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Extract: "V. Furthermore those who have consumed human flesh
(excluding that of the enemy).....will be sentenced to death for
committing the worst possible crime against humanity."

Analyst: 1st Lt. Palmer

Doc. No. 547

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 548

19 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Extract from JIC, POM, Navy #128: order to submarine force.

Date: 14 March 44 Original ☐ Copy ☒ Language: English translation

Has it been translated? Yes ☒ No ☐

Has it been photostated? Yes ☐ No ☐

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable): as of

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Order issued by MITO: Hisashi C6 1st Submarine Force

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MITO, Hisashi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Illegal warfare__destruction of crews of allied ships.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

"Do not stop with the sinking of enemy ships and cargoes; at the same time that you carry out the complete destruction of the crews of the enemy's ships, if possible, seize part of the crew and endeavor to secure information about the enemy."

Analyst: 1st Lt. Palmer

Doc. No. 548

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 549

20 February 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Extracts from ATIS Info Bull #72 Supp. 1:
On handling and disposition of POW.

Date: March 1944 Original () Copy (x) Language: English
translation

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Hq. 3Bn., 224 Inf. Regt., 36 Div.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Execution of Prisoners of War.

CLASSIFICATION: Secret

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Extract: "It is the policy of the Division Commander to kill
all the enemy, but they must first be sent to Regimental Head-
quarters, later suitable measures will be taken at Headquarters.

NOTE: See Doc. 10: telegram from Sec. of State, Wash. to
Am. Legation, Switzerland, 12 May 45 #1789 (p.345)

Analyst: 1st Lt. Palmer

Doc. No. 549