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Doc. 3077

(21)

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Bound File of Pamphlets titled, "Miscellaneous Items Relative to the Enlightening of the Japanese People? Lectures. Collection of Lectures Delivered before Japanese Foreign Relations Society." (HON PO NAI KEIHATSU KANKEI ZAKKEN: KOEN KANKEI; NIPPON GAIKO KYOKAI KOEN SHU).

Date: Oct.-Nov. '39 Original Copy Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes No
Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL
Japan Foreign Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED
SUMA, Yakichiro; HONDA, Kumataro; YUZAWA, Michio;
UCHIDA, Gere.

CRIMES OR PHASE TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE
Japanese-American Relations; China Incident; KOLANG TSU Incident.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS
This collection of lectures in pamphlet form were delivered on a variety of subjects dealing with international relations before the Foreign Relations Society in 1939.

Lectures delivered by persons of present interest include:

Mimeographed pamphlet 49 pages, "On the Present Situation of JAPANESE-AMERICAN Relations," by SUMA, Yakichiro.

Date: October 1939

SUMA, ex-Chancellor of the Japanese Embassy in the U.S., and chief of Information Department of Foreign Ministry, charges that Roosevelt abrogated the Commercial Treaty to aid the Du Pont's Nylon industry, and that he controls the Navy.

New, the U.S. Navy resembles somewhat the Japanese Army. It conducts secret researches and various investigations and may be said to be implementing the fundamental national policies of the U.S.

He advocates a frank and outspoken policy in China, because it would be understood by Americans, who are of that nature.

Mimeographed pamphlet 58 pages. "The Second Upheaval in EUROPE and JAPAN." by HONDA, Kunatare.

Date: November 1939

HONDA, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador plenipotentiary, advocated early settlement of the China Affair while World War II was in progress.

"In settling the CHINA Affair, WANG Ching-wei cannot be trusted. He is secretly in touch with CHIANG Kai-shek, as may be judged from the fact that he left CHUNGKING by plane in broad daylight. So JAPAN must place CHINA under a military government, and nurture a new regime within that framework!"

Mimeographed pamphlet 50 pages. "Incident Settlement Measures as Observed on the Spot." by YUZAWA, Michio.

Date: November 1939

YUZAWA, ex-Administrative Adviser to the Provisional Government of CHINA, says:

"Japan is trying to settle the CHINA Incident by backing up the Provisional and WEI HSIN Restoration Governments and the WANG Ching-wei--Regime. But even the last, on which JAPAN is pinning utmost hope, seems to be a failure, as is shown by the fact that the 6th National Convention, convened by the Regime, was nothing more than a gathering of mendaciously people, though newspapers played it up considerably."

He advocates:

- (1) Thorough and fair exercise of military power.
- (2) Good government based on the principle of action before words.

By the first, is not meant the occupation of CHUNGKING, but the stationing of Japanese troops at strategic points for a long time. Withdrawal of Japanese troops at this time will only invite the contempt of the CHINESE."

Further, YUZAWA gives an example of unwise designation in CHINA, the North China Railway, whose assets are all Chinese, but whose officers are all Japanese. Therefore, he says:

Dec. No. 3077

Page 3 Cont'd

"So long as such an evil remains unremedied, the establishment of the New Order of EAST ASIA will not make much progress."

Mimeographed pamphlet, 51 pages. "Circumstances incident to the Settlement of the KOLANGTSU Concession Issue." by UCHIDA, Goro.
Date: November 1939

UCHIDA, Consul-general at AMOY, advocates domination of continent as only way to win over Chinese Merchants in the South Seas, and as an example quotes the KOLANGTSU issue.

"On May 11th, Mr. KUNG, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of AMOY, was shot on the street. The shooting seemed not to be a simple crime, but to have some political background. So it was thought to be a favourable opportunity for JAPAN to land marines and try to solve the settlement issue to her advantage."

The case ended with Japan gaining control of the Palace and Government at the Port.

Dec. No. 3077

Analyst: W.H. Wagner

Dec. No. 3077
Page 3

(HON PO NAI KEIHATSU KANKEI ZAKKEN; KOEN KANKEI;
NIPPON GAIKO KYOKAI KOEN SHU)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 3077

Date 9 July 47 -

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People: Lectures. Collection of lectures delivered ~~at~~ before Japan Foreign
Relations Society)
Date: Oct-Nov. 39 Original (X) Copy () Language:

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

Japanese -

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Int. Div.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Japan Foreign ~~Affairs Society~~ Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

SUMA, Yachihiro; HONDA, Kumataro; YUZAWA,
Miduo; UCHIDA, Goro;

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SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

This collection of lectures in pamphlet
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Lectures delivered by persons of present
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(Typist, please so advised
bracketed material).

Analyst: W. H. Wagner.

Doc. No.

(I) ~~Kind of Document:~~ Mimeographed pamphlet, 49 pages,
~~Title:~~ "On the Present Situation of JAPANESE-AMERICAN Relations,"
 Author by SUMA, YAKICHIRO.

Date: Oct. 1939.

SUMA, ex-Councillor of the Japanese Embassy in the U.S.,
 and Chief of Information Department of Foreign Ministry,
 gave his opinion as follows: in his address to the JAPAN

~~Diplomatic Association~~ ~~charges that~~ ~~Roosevelt~~ ~~abrogated~~ ~~the~~ ~~Commercial~~ ~~Treaty~~
 to aid the Du Pont's Nylon industry, and that he controls the Navy.
~~Further,~~ ~~the~~ ~~Panay~~ ~~Incident~~ ~~made~~ ~~U.S.~~ ~~Navy~~ ~~officers~~ ~~quite~~

indignant, some of them going so far as to insist on

immediate declaration of war against JAPAN. Now;

the U.S. Navy resembles somewhat the Japanese Army. It
 conducts secret researches and various ^{investigations}, and may

be said to be implementing the fundamental national
 policies of the U.S.] President Roosevelt was Under-

Secretary of the Navy at the time of World War I, so

he is something ^{like} the boss of the Navy. Consequently

the atmosphere in the Navy may have contributed

greatly to the President's action of repealing the JAPANESE-
 AMERICAN Commercial Treaty, which means the all-over
 disapproval of JAPANESE actions in CHINA.

One of the reasons of this drastic action on the part of
 the U.S. was the propaganda against JAPAN by AMERICAN

missionaries and officials who lived long in CHINA, the worst among them being a certain George Fitch.

Some of them may have been bribed by CHINA.

J. Franklin, a friend of the President's, says that Du Pont is at the back of the AMERICAN policy. He is the greatest munitions manufacturer, and the producer of nylon, so he profits most by the abrogation of the treaty in question. A daughter of the Du Ponts married the third son of the President, too.

AMERICAN sentiments towards JAPAN is bad indeed. But Americans are by nature frank and outspoken, and naturally like frank and outspoken people. So if JAPAN would be only frank and outspoken, and plainly tell what she really wants in CHINA, an unexpected ray of hope may come to be perceived in the gloom now prevailing. If, on the other hand, JAPAN dare not be frank, ^a very pessimistic state of things may come about.

[He advocates a frank and outspoken policy in China, because it would be understood by Americans, who are of that nature.]

(II) ~~Kind of document~~ [mimeographed pamphlet, 58 pages]
~~Title~~ ^{Second} "The upheaval in EUROPE and JAPAN."
~~Author~~ by HONDA, Kumatarō.

Date: Nov. 1939.

HONDA, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, ~~addressed the JAPAN Diplomatic Society as follows~~ ^{advocated early settlement of} the China affair ~~to~~ while World War II in progress. ~~Japan is in a position to menace the existence~~ of BRITAIN. If, in the World War I, Japanese Navy had maintained neutrality for one more year, BRITAIN would have been conquered. If, before the World War II, Japan had concluded the Tripartite Alliance, the World War II might have been prevented, because BRITAIN would not have dared to go to war with GERMANY, an ally of JAPAN. So, the outbreak of the 2nd upheaval in EUROPE was a failure of Japanese diplomacy.

The World War II, however, was a kind of "divine wind" for JAPAN, in the sense that it gave JAPAN, which had had the CHINA Incident lie heavy on her hand, a breathing space. But it will be only a breathing space, nothing more, for the World War II will not last long. A protracted war means destruction of civilization. So Japan must hasten with the settlement of the CHINA Affairs while the World War is going on.

"In settling the CHINA affairs, WANG Chin-wei cannot be trusted. He is secretly in touch with CHIANG Kai-shek, as may be judged from the fact that he left CHUNGKING by plane in broad daylight. So JAPAN must place CHINA under military government, and nurture a new regime within that framework."

(III) Kind of Document [Mimeographed pamphlet, 50 pages.

Title: "The Incident Settlement Measures as Observed on the Spot."

Author: YUZAWA, Michio.

Date: Nov. 1939.

YUZAWA, ex-Administrative Adviser to the Provisional Government of CHINA, ^{says} ~~tells~~ roughly as follows:—

[Japan is trying to settle the CHINA Incident by backing up the Provisional and WEI HSIN ^(Restoration) governments and the ~~WANG Ching-wei~~ ^{WANG Ching-wei} Regime. But even the last, on which JAPAN is pinning utmost hope, seems to be a failure, as is shown by the fact that the 6th National Convention, convened by the Regime, was nothing more than a gathering of nondescript people, though newspapers played it up considerably!]

There are three reasons for JAPAN's failure:

- (a) The Chinese don't like the expansion of Japanese influence.
- (b) The Chinese have patriotism of their own.
- (c) The Chinese don't believe the Japanese.

Then what can Japan do? The following two measures are suggested from observations on the spot:

- [1] adocoles:
- (1) Thorough and fair exercise of military power.

" (2) Good government based on the principle of action before words.

By the first is not meant the occupation of CHUNGKING, but the stationing of Japanese troops at strategic points for a long time. Withdrawal of Japanese troops at this time will only invite the contempt of the CHINESE."

By the second is meant going on with the work of improving people's welfare without boasting and propagandizing.

In short, to implement the above two measures means showing JAPAN's power and sincerity, which is absolutely necessary to win over the Chinese in the present state of mind.

Up to now, Japan only wanted to take things out of NORTH CHINA. Such an attitude on the part of JAPAN will never win over CHINESE masses, and consequently will never achieve the establishment of the New Order of EAST ASIA.

Japan talks of SINO-JAPANESE economic co-operation, but what is the actual state of things? The railway in

Further, YUZAWA gives an example of unwisdom in CHINA, the North China Railway, whose assets are all Chinese, but whose officers are all Japanese. Therefore, he says

NORTH CHINA is operated by a company capitalized at ¥300,000,000. Nominally, 10% of the capital is furnished by CHINA, and 90% by JAPAN, so all the staff members of the company, from the president downwards, are Japanese. But what is the actual capital composition of the company? The rails on which the trains run are all CHINESE assets, which are estimated at over ¥600,000,000, so the CHINESE, who have invested in kind so largely, should have the control of this company. How was this dilemma solved? The CHINESE government is supposed to own the rails assessed at ¥600,000,000, and to have entrusted the company with their upkeep. So the Gordian knot is cut, that is, Chinese influence is excluded from the company.

Such being the case, the CHINESE don't trust the Japanese, and think that what the Japanese call economic co-operation is nothing but Imperialistic, economic exploitation of CHINA by JAPAN. → "So long as such an evil remains unremedied, the establishment of the New Order of EAST ASIA will not make much progress."

(IV) ~~Kind of Document~~: Mimeographed pamphlet, 51 pages.

~~Title~~: "Circumstances incident to the Settlement of the ^{KOLANGTSU} ~~KOLANGSU~~ Concession Issue,"

~~Author~~: UCHIDA, GORŌ.

Date: Nov. 1939.

UCHIDA, Consul-general at AMOY, ~~tells his story as follows~~: ^{advocates domination of ~~South~~ Continent} usually may to win over Chinese merchants in the South Seas, and as an example, quotes the KOLANGTSU issue.]
Japan is conducting various propaganda among in the SOUTH SEA Area.

the Chinese merchants. But such a propaganda will be of little avail. Their families and relatives mostly remain on the Continental CHINA, and if they collaborate with JAPAN, those families and relatives will greatly suffer at the hand of CHIANG Kai-shek Regime. So the best way to win over those CHINESE merchants ^{in the SOUTH SEA Area} is to bring the Continental CHINA under Japanese influence.

Now, some of noted CHINESE merchants in the SOUTH SEA Area have their houses in the islands of AMOY and KOLONGSU. AMOY was occupied by JAPAN a year and a half ago, but things were not so simple with regard to KOLONGSU, because an international settlement has

existed there since 1902.

VI On May 11th, Mr. KUNG, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of AMOY, was shot on the street. The shooting seemed not to be a simple crime, but ^{to} have some political background. So it was thought to be a favourable opportunity for JAPAN to land marines and try to solve the settlement issue to her advantage.

The case ended with Japan gaining control of the Police and ^{control of the port} consequently about 200 Japanese marines were landed, and

search for suspects begun. This greatly alarmed foreign authorities, so Japan withdrew her marines except 42. But foreign authorities insisted on the equal right with Japan, and BRITISH, AMERICAN and FRENCH marines, each 42 in number, were landed, too.

JAPAN wanted to solve the international settlement issue at this opportunity, and presented 5 demands:

- (1) Control of anti-Japanese movement.
- (2) Appointment of a Japanese to the post of Police Inspector.
- (3) Giving franchise to the TAIWANESE.
- (4) Dismissing Chinese Municipal Councillors, who fled from the island.

15) Liaison between the Municipal Police and the Japanese Police for control of anti-Japanese movements.

Items 1 and 3 were readily agreed to. But Items 2, 3, and 4 were objected to, Item 2 most strongly.

Fortunately for Japan, World War II broke ^{out then}. Moreover, just at this time, a certain TAMURA, reserve sub-lieutenant in the service of Japanese Army Espionage Unit was shot dead. Foreign authorities in KOLONGSU were greatly shocked, and, afraid to further offend JAPAN, agreed to Item 2 at last. So, leaving Items 3 and 4 to a later date, Item 2 was duly settled on 17 Oct. with the exchange of notes between Japanese and Foreign authorities.

3077

Contents

Lecturer Yakichiro Suma

Subject: The Present Situation of the Japanese-American Relations

Lecturer: yakichiro Suma.

Date October 1939. (Summarized)

Subject	Page
1 The circumstances before and after the Abolition of the Commercial Treaty	
1 Notification of the Abolition of the Commercial Treaty.	2
2 Psychology of the Secretary of State, Hull.	7
3 Ill current in the Department of Navy	9
(a) Retrospection of the "Panay ^{incident} Emergency"	9
(b) Movement of Johnson, Ambassador to China	11
(c) Indignation at the air raid on China	13
2 Americans' ^{Attitude} Attitude toward Japan	16
1 Ill Sentiment from the First	16
2 Why Dangerous?	19
(a) The Propaganda of the American Missionaries in China	20
(b) The Idea of Americanization of China	21
3 Isolationists' Approval of Abolition	25
3 What America Aims at	29
1 President Roosevelt's High Policy	29

II

Contents

subject	page
2 A Strange Prophecy	32
4 The Future Relations between Japan and America	35
1 "Two Japans", the State Department's view of Japan.	36
2 Good friend toward Anti-Japanese War Wartime attitude against Japan by degrees	38
3 Hit with ^{for} Hit.	39
4 Don't let go Hull, the State Secretary	41
5 The Anglo-American relations abnormal change ^{abundant}	41
An attempt at alienation is good for nothing ^{abundant}	43

II

Lecturer Yasuoka Tosemichi

Contents:

	page
1 The Impressions of America	1
a About ^{at} the end of the great European War,	1
b Anti-Japanese Law, ^{at the time of the}	2
c About ^{at} the time of ^{the} Manchurian ^{President} Emergency	3
d The atmosphere ^{general} in the time ^{concerning the} present ^{China} Emergency	5
2 Why Americans' Sentiment toward Japan is so bad	9
A Anticipation vote ^{of} the American Institute of Public Opinion, 9,	
a The 1st vote: 1 to 6 ⁵⁹ for Japan and China.	11
b The 2nd vote: ⁶⁴ 70 ⁱⁿ opposition to assist China	13
c Anti German sentiment, the strongest	15
B Japan, the aggressor	17
C Sympathy with ^{towards} the weak	18
D Traditional Chinese Sympathizer	19
E Japan as ^{as} fascist country	20
F Influence of the Japanese Anti-British Movement	21
G Superiority of the American Communists	21
H Sentimental and theoretical	22
3 The shortcomings of propaganda ^{Japanese} of ^{towards} America	24
a news and cinema	24
b Jewish influence on American Cinema	26
c Anti-Japanese pictures, with ill intention	27
d New York Times, with Anti-Japanese tendencies	31

III

	Page
e Ideas of W ^{Booker} W Carter	31
4 A America would not meddle in Japan	34
A Reason from Diplomatic Policy	35-
a America's Relinquishment from the Orient, the first step	36
b Recognition of Philippines Independence, the 2nd step	39
c the 3rd step of withdrawal ^{Problem} the 3rd step	40
d Don't anything ^{No} positive steps can be taken	43
B Internal Affairs	44
a Indian Corn Zone and Wheat Area	45
b From Hoover to Roosevelt	47
c New Deal, \$4,000,000,000 a year.	49
d Future prospects, as expressed ^{shown} in Election	54
C A Self-determination of the people in South America	56
5 A Pro-American Policy of the British.	57

Yusuke Tsurumi

Yusuke Tsurumi, in his lecture entitled, "An American View of the China Incident, and what worries America," made after his 19th trip to America, states that American sentiment towards Japan has turned to the worst. The cause, the lecturer points out, is the Americans' strong hatred for war, which comes from their disillusionment by the First World War. They dislike Japan because they think Japan is an aggressor.

The lecturer further states that the New York Times, which has always been friendly toward Japan, has turned anti-Japanese, publishing editorial and articles that are unfavorable to Japan.

Despite this sentiment, the lecturer says, America will not take any positive measure toward Japan. As a reason he lays the fact that America is relinquishing her Oriental problems. As the first step, she has withdrawn her hands from foreign countries. As the second step, she has begun to recognize the independence of the Philippines.

As the third step, some of her tacticians and diplomats think, America must withdraw her hands altogether from the Chinese problem, for to be involved in ^{war with} Japan now could mean an expenditure of 5,000,000,000 dollars, and ^{besides,} no one can be sure of America's victory.

In short, America does not want to fight with Japan. However, she has one thing in mind, the lecturer goes on. And that is, should Japan go to America for financial aid, as she thinks Japan would before long, she would give the aggressive country a flat refusal.

Title "The Present Situation of the Japanese American Relations"

Lecturer Yukihiro Suma

Date October 1934

The situation of Japanese-American relations is not at all optimistic. A cloud has been looming ever since the Panay Incident, especially among the Navy circle; and President Roosevelt, who was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the First World War, and who feels himself more or less affiliated to the Navy, is influenced by them in no small a degree.

The American missionaries in China has much to do in worsening the situation, the lecturer says. George Ditch, ^{former} missionary in Shanghai took pictures of the war area, showing the brutality of the Japanese soldiers, and has shown them to a group of diplomats, ~~and~~ causing a big sensation.

The reason why America takes so much interest in China is that she wants to Americanize that country. As Sun Yen Sen was a staunch Christian educated in a missionary school in Hawaii, and many of the present leaders have studied in America, she

finds very little difficulty in implanting her culture into China

All in all, American attitude toward Japan has become so bad that even the isolationists favor the abolition of the Commercial Treaty, which was brought about suddenly by Secretary of State Hull, the lecturer believes. Those for and against Roosevelt approve of this step as a "good bit".

According to Walter Lippman, formerly of the State Department, 1. the abolition is only a sign of American disapproval of Japan's actions in China. 2. A new treaty may be made in the next administration but never in this one. 3. Industry is strongly connected with this abolition. Especially Dupont, the manufacturer of all kinds of weapons and of Nylon, for the laboratory work of which ^{alone} she has spent more than 10,000,000 dollars. Dupont is the strongest backer of this abolition. Besides, the wife of Roosevelt's third son is from the Dupont family. Should the cotton and oil people protest against the embargo which is sure to come, the government can give them subsidy. If the government doesn't Dupont will.

According to several informants, America is

preparing for war. Embargoes must be expected, ^{also} ~~come~~ ^{with} the abolition of the Commercial Treaty. However, Japan must not flinch. Should America hit, Japan must hit, too. It's hit for hit. Japan should ^{frankly} tell America what she intends to do in China. America might not like it, but at least she would know clearly what Japan's intentions are.