

(1940) Aoki, KAZUO

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LEGAL SECTION

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Date: 20 April, 1947

Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Inv. Div. No.
1940

CRD No.

Report by: B. R. PATTERSON,
Major, AC, O-478161

Title: Kazuo AOKI

Synopsis of facts:

Born 1889, Nagano-ken, Tokyo-fu. Minister Great East Asia Affairs under TOJO. Ardent Nationalist. Finance Ministry Official. Vice-President of Imperial Rule Assistance Assn. Supreme Adviser to Nanking Government. Member House of Peers. Apprehension requested per CIS Memo dated 1 December, 1945. Interned Sugamo Prison 12 December, 1945. IPS assumed jurisdiction per memo dated 15 January, 1946. Considered for trial before IMTFE at conclusion of current session.

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DETAILS

At Tokyo:

This investigation was predicated at the request of the Honorable Lord Wright, President of the International War Crimes Commission.

Apprehension of subject was originally requested by CIS Memo dated 1 December, 1945. Subject was interned at Sugamo on 12 December, 1945. IPS assumed jurisdiction per their memo dated 15 January, 1946, and are considering his trial before IMTFE at conclusion of current session.

A check was made of the files of the International Prosecution Division on 20 April, 1947, and the following information revealed:

Subject was Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and adviser to the Greater Japan Political Party, both dedicated to creating enthusiasm for the war. He used his position on the Manchurian Affairs Board to assist TOJO in perfecting his "gestapo" in Kwantung and to lay the foundation of TOJO's power. This memorandum further stated that AOKI should be apprehended for his prominent part in assisting General TOJO and for contributing to the political and economic support of the Japanese war of totalitarianism.

Distribution:

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His name appears on the War Criminal List prepared by the State, War and Navy Departments. (Ref: IPS 215-3).

Following is a complete biography of Kazuo AOKI taken from the records of the Personnel Section, of the Cabinet Secretariat on 9 January, 1946:

Born: 28 November, 1889
Residence: Nagano Prefecture
Rank: Commoner

- 1916 Jul 1 Graduated from the First Department (in German Jurisprudence) at the First Higher School.
- May 12 Graduated from Department of Jurisprudence of the College of Law at the Tokyo Imperial University.
- Jun 30 Appointed Petty Official in the Ministry of Finance; Given 6th Grade Salary; Ordered to serve on the Financial Board (Ministry of Finance)
- Nov Passed the Higher Civil Service examination.
- 1917 Feb. 28 Appointed additional post as a Petty Official of the Temporary Investigation Bureau in the Ministry of Finance. Appointed in charge of Finance Department (Ministry of Finance) Appointed Financial Secretary; Given 6th Grade Salary; Ordered to reside in England and France.
- Nov. 15 Departed; Appointed to the additional post of Acting Councilor of the Monopoly Bureau (Ministry of Finance); Promoted to the 7th Grade of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet); Ordered to serve as Secretariat of the Chief of Monopoly Bureau (Finance Ministry)
- 1919 Oct. 10 Promoted to the 7th Class Court Rank: Junior Grade
- 1920 Jul. 1 Appointed as a Commissioner in the Enforcement of Peace Treaty
- Sep 7 Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with the Order of the Rising Sun with Single Ray and given money grant of ¥ 700 for meritorious service during the concluding of the Peace Treaty with Germany and the Incident between 1915-1920 (Board of Decoration); Revision of the Administrative Organization; Appointed an Assistant secretary as additional post.
- 1920 Dec. 28 Promoted to the 6th Rank of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)
- 1921 Jan. 14 Appointed Administrative official and also Secretary to the Ministry of Finance (Cabinet); Promoted to the 6th Rank of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet); Given 9th Grade Salary (Finance Ministry); Ordered to serve on the Board of Finance (Finance Ministry)
- Jan. 31 Raised to the 7th Class Court Rank: Senior Grade

1921 Mar 2 Relieved for duty as Commissioner for Enforcement of Peace Treaty

Jun 30 Given the 8th Grade Salary (Finance Ministry)

Nov 28 Given the 7th Grade Salary (Finance Ministry)

1922 Dec. 28 Promoted to the 7th Rank of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet) (The principal and Additional Post); Given 6th Grade Salary (Finance Ministry)

1923 Feb 10 Raised to the 6th Class Court Rank: Junior Grade

1924 Jan 21 Ordered Acting Chief of Treasury Section, Board of Finance during the absence of TSUSHIMI, Juichi, Secretary of the Ministry of Finance (Finance Ministry)

Feb. 5 Appointed manager of the Temporary Investigating Committee for Colonial Economics (Not mentioned in the Official Gazette)

1924 Mar 31 The Temporary Investigation Committee for Colonial Economics was abolished.

May 31 Relieved from other duties and made Secretary of Ministry of Finance (Cabinet)
Given 5th Grade Salary (Finance Ministry)

1924 Jun 16 Ordered also to serve in the Treasury Section, Bureau of Finance (Finance Ministry)

Jun 17 Appointed Acting Secretary to the Ministry of Finance (Finance Ministry)

Dec. 20 Appointed Administrative official and also Secretary of the Ministry of Finance (Finance Ministry); Promoted to the 5th Rank of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Granted 5th Grade Salary (Finance Ministry);
Ordered to serve at the Temporary Building Department of the Finance Minister's Secretariat (Finance Ministry);
Ordered to serve in Treasury Section of Bureau of Finance (Finance Ministry)

Feb. 16 Promoted to the 6th Class Court Rank, Senior Grade;
Appointed Chief of Investment Section of Deposit Bureau (Finance Ministry);
Ordered to serve on Deposit Bureau;
Appointed sub-chairman of the Committee for the Investment of Funds of Deposit Bureau (Finance Ministry)

Sep 16 Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit with Order of the Sacred Treasure (Cabinet);
Ordered to serve in the Bureau of Finance as an additional post (cabinet);
Appointed Acting Chief of the Treasury Section of Bureau of Finance during the absence of TSUSHIMA, Juichi

1926 Jan. 18 Granted 3rd Grade Salary (Cabinet);
Relieved from his duty as Acting Chief of Treasury Section in Bureau of Finance with the return of TSUSHIMA, Juichi, Secretary of the Ministry of Finance (Cabinet).

1926 Nov 11 Appointed as Secretary to the Minister of Finance as an additional post;
Promoted to the 4th Rank of Higher Civil Service;
Appointed Chief Secretary of the Secretariate to Ministry of Finance as an additional post;
Relieved from duty as an Acting Secretary of Ministry of Finance (Finance Ministry)

1927 Feb 2 Promoted to the 3rd Rank of Higher Civil Service (the principal and additional posts) (Cabinet);

May 25 Released from his own proper office and put to the Secretary of the Finance Office (Finance Minister's Secretary as well); Given the 3rd Grade Salary (Finance Ministry);
Appointed as Chief of National Treasury of Treasury Bureau and also Chief of Secretary Section in Minister's Secretariat (Finance Ministry)

Jun 30 Granted 2nd Grade Salary;
Released from duty as Chairman of the Committee for the Investment of Funds of Deposit Bureau (Cabinet)

Jul 11 Appointed Chairman of the Committee for promoting National Industry (Cabinet)

1929 Mar. 4 Decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays for meritorious service in stabilizing the financial and economic situation (Cabinet)

Jun 29 Given the 1st Grade Salary (Finance Ministry)

1929 Sep 9 Relieved from additional posts;
Relieved from duty as a Chief of Secretary in the Minister's Secretariate (Finance Ministry)

Sep 20 Appointed Chairman of the Relief Committee (Cabinet)

1930 Apr. 26 Appointed Chairman of the Committee for dealing with unemployment problems (Abolished by the Imperial Ordinance No. 158 issued on July of 1932 (Cabinet)

May 3 Relieved of duty as Chairman of the Committee for Dealing with Unemployment Problems (Cabinet)

Sep 8 Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure

Jun 10 Appointed Government Commissioner at the 62nd Session of the Imperial Diet for the affairs under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance.

Dec. 15 Appointed Chairman of the Foreign Currency Estimation Committee (Abolished by the Imperial Ordinance #136 issued on 25th May 1933)

Dec. 20 Entrusted as Special Commissioner of the Bureau for National Resources.

1932 Feb. 16 Appointed Government Commissioner at the 64th Session of the Imperial Diet for the Affairs under the Jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance.

1933 May 24 Appointed Chief of Foreign Exchange Controlling Bureau in Ministry of Finance;
Promoted to the 2nd Rank of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

May 25 Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee (Cabinet). Appointed Chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee (Cabinet)

May 25 Appointed member of Committee for the Valuation of Foreign Currency (Cabinet)

1933 May 25 Appointed Government Commissioner at the 65th Session of the Imperial Diet for Affairs under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance (Cabinet)

Jul 13 Appointed Chief of Bureau of Finance in Ministry of Finance; Promoted to the 2nd Rank of Higher Civil Service

Jul 18 Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange Controlling Committee (Cabinet);
Appointed member of a committee for the valuation of foreign currency (Cabinet)

Aug. 3 Appointed member of the Rice Controlling Committee (Cabinet)

Aug. 6 Appointed Councilor of Board on Social Affairs (Cabinet);
Appointed member of the Investment Committee for the funds of Post Office Life Insurance (Cabinet)

1934 Aug. 10 Appointed Chairman of an International Committee for Tourists (Cabinet);
Appointed a member of a committee for dealing with unemployment problems (Cabinet)

Aug. 20 Appointed member of a committee for reviving the National Industry (Cabinet)

Sep. 1 Appointed member of the Survey Committee for Counter-Measure of Rice (Abolished by the Imperial Ordinance No. 22 issued 1936 (Cabinet)

Nov. 27 Appointed Governmental Commissioner at the 66th Session of the Imperial Diet for the affairs under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance (Cabinet)

Nov. 25 Appointed Governmental Commissioner at the 67th Session of the Imperial Diet for the affairs under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance.

1935 Jan. 15 Appointed Preparatory Commissioner for determining common officials (Finance Ministry)

Jan. 18 Appointed councilor of the Commissioner's office on Manchurian Affairs (Cabinet)

Jun. 11 Appointed member of the Relief Council (Cabinet)

- 1935 Dec. 24 Appointed Governmental Commissioner at the 68th Session of the Imperial Diet for the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
- 1934 Apr. 29 Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Order of Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun for meritorious service during the Incident between 1931-1934.
- 1936 Mar. 13 Appointed Vice-President of the Commissioner's Office on Manchurian Affairs.
- Apr. 1 Promoted to the 1st Rank of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet); Given the 2nd Grade Salary
- Apr. 4 Promoted to the 4th Class Court Rank - Junior Grade
- Apr. 4 Appointed member of the Investment Committee for the Funds of Post Office Life Insurance;
Appointed member of the Tax Investigation Committee (Cabinet)
- Apr. 6 Appointed member of Committee on Opium (Cabinet)
- Apr. 30 Appointed Temporary Commissioner of Committee on Overseas Colonization (Cabinet)
- May. 2 Appointed Government Commissioner at the 69th Session of the Imperial Diet for the Affairs under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (Cabinet);
Appointed member of the Intelligence Committee (Cabinet)
- Jul 13 Appointed Councilor of the Cabinet Survey Bureau (Cabinet)
- 1936 Aug. 15 Ordered to make official trips to Korea, Kwantung Province, Manchuria and China (Cabinet)
- Oct. 5 Appointed member of the Committee for Controlling Foreign Exchange
- Oct. 26 Ordered to make official trip to Isaka urban Prefecture and Hyogo Prefecture (Cabinet)
- Nov. 1 Appointed Councilor of the Air Bureau (Cabinet)
Appointed Government Commissioner at the 70th Session of the Imperial Constitution for the Affairs under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (Cabinet)
- Nov. 26 Appointed temporary member of the main fertilizer merchant committee (Cabinet)
- 1937 Mar. 31 Ordered to make official trip to Aichi Prefecture (Cabinet); Appointed special member of a committee for counter-measures on the extraordinary market price;
Appointed Councilor of the Cabinet Investigation Committee (Abolished by the Imperial Ordinance No. 192 issued 1937)
- Jul 1 Appointed provisional member of the Central Economic Committee (Cabinet).

Jul 14 Appointed member of committee on taxation (Cabinet)

Jul 23 Appointed Councilor of the Fuel Bureau (Cabinet);
Appointed Government Commissioner of the 71st Session
of the Imperial Diet for the Affairs under the jurisdic-
tion of the Ministry of Finance.

✓ 1937 Aug. 5 Appointed member of committee for the Establishment
of the Manchurian Colonization Company (Cabinet)
(MANCHU TAKU SHOKU KOSHA)

1937 Aug. 28 Ordered to make official trip to Manchuria, China and
Kwantung Province (Not mentioned in the Official
Gazette) (Cabinet)

1937 Sep 16 Appointed member of the Extraordinary Funds Adjustment
Committee (Cabinet)

1937 Sep 18 Appointed member of the Establishment Committee of the
TEIKOKU Field Industrial Co., Ltd.

✓ 1937 Sep. 25 Appointed the member of the Cabinet Intelligence
Committee (Cabinet);
Relieved as a member of the Committee for the Establish-
ment of the Manchurian Colonization Company (Cabinet)

✓ 1937 Aug. 3 Appointed member of Committee for Mobilization Affairs
in connection with the Northern China Incident
(Not mentioned in the Official Gazette)

Sept 2 Member of Committee for Mobilization Affairs in connec-
tion with the Northern China Incident changed to the
member of Committee for Mobilization Affairs in connec-
tion with the China Incident.

Oct. 1 Appointed member of the Committee for the Iron Industry
(Cabinet). Appointed member of the Committee on
Shipping Control (Cabinet)

Oct. 20 Appointed member of the First Committee (Not mentioned
in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)

Oct. 25 Appointed Vice President of the Cabinet Planning Board;
Promoted to 1st Rank of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);
Appointed member of the First Committee.

Oct. 26 Appointed member of the Main Fertilizer Merchant
Committee (Cabinet)

Oct. 25 Resource Bureau Specialist Committee has been abolished
according to Edict No. 605 issued in 1937

Oct. 28 Appointed member of the Cabinet Intelligence Bureau
(Cabinet)

Nov. 4 Appointed member of the Local Organization Investment
Committee (Cabinet)

Nov. 4 Appointed Special Member of Committee on Counter-measures
against market prices (Abolished on 3 December, 1945)
(Cabinet)

- 1937 Nov. 5 Appointed member of the Investigating Committee on Eastern North Area Promotion (Abolished by the Imperial Ordinance No. 176 issued 1938) (Cabinet)
- Nov. 9 Appointed member of an investigating committee on taxation (Cabinet)
- Nov. 13 Appointed provisional member of the Central Statistics Committee (Cabinet)
- Nov. 16 Appointed member of the Central Air Defense Committee (Cabinet)
- Nov. 17 Appointed member of the Extraordinary Funds Adjustment Committee (Cabinet);
Appointed member of the Committee for promotion of inventions (Cabinet)
- Nov. 24 Appointed President of the Ardnance Council (Cabinet)
- Nov. 22 Asked to become member of the Committee for Promoting Commercial and Industrial Education (Ministry of Education)
- Nov. 27 Appointed member of the Committee for Investing Reserve Funds of the Post Office Life Insurance (Cabinet)
- Nov. 29 Appointed member of the Committee for Promoting National Industry;
Appointed member of an investigating committee on the system of weights and measures
- Dec. 8 Appointed Councilor of the Commissioner's Bureau on Manchurian Affairs (Cabinet);
Appointed member of a committee on Foreign Exchange Control (Cabinet)
- Dec. 10 Appointed member of the Education Council (Cabinet)
- Dec. 24 Appointed Government Commissioner at the 73rd Session of the Imperial Diet for the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (Cabinet)
- Dec. 27 Ordered to make an official trip to China (Not mentioned in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
- 1938 Jan. 15 Appointed member of an investigating committee for the protection of wounded soldiers (Cabinet)
- Jan. 25 Appointed member of the liquid-fuel Committee (Cabinet)
- Feb. 19 Appointed member of the Planning Council (Cabinet)
- Apr. 2 Appointed member of the Central Committee for Adjusting Rice allocation (Cabinet);
Appointed member of the investigating committee on devising new organization for rice allocation (Cabinet)
- Apr. 15 Appointed member of the Council on Science (Cabinet)
- Apr. 22 Ordered to make official trip to Nagano Prefecture (Cabinet)

- 1938 Apr. 28 Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit with Order of Pillar of the Nation (CHU KOKU) given by the Emperor of Manchuria and permitted to wear it (Cabinet).
- Apr. 30 Appointed member of the Establishment Committee for the Northern China Development K/K (KITA-SHINA KAI HATSU K/K) and the Central China Industry Promotion K/K (NAKA-SHINA SHIKO K/K) (Cabinet)
- May 6 Ordered to make official trip to Aichi and Gifu Prefectures (Not mentioned in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
- May 18 Appointed member of the Estimation Committee of the Government invested properties for Northern China Development K/K and the Central China Industry Promotion K/K (Cabinet)
- May 25 Appointed Provisional Member of the Council for Electric Power (Cabinet)
- Jun 6 Appointed member of the Committee for Encouraging National Savings (Cabinet)
- Jun 10 Appointed member of the Diet Organization Council
- Jun 17 Ordered to make official trip to Nagano Prefecture (Cabinet)
- Jun 18 Appointed member of an establishing committee for the promotion of the Nippon Gold Mining Industry Co., Ltd. (Cabinet)
- Jun 30 Appointed member of the Central Market Price Committee (Cabinet)
- Jul 2 Appointed President of the General Mobilization Compensation Committee (Cabinet)
- Jul 14 Appointed member of a committee investigating the Administrative System of Justice (Cabinet)
- Jul 27 Appointed member of the committee for dealing with unemployment problems (Cabinet)
- Aug. 3 Appointed member of the committee for Adjusting the Communication Works (Cabinet)
- Aug. 15 Appointed member of an Investigating Committee for the Promotion of Science (Cabinet)
- Aug. 27 Appointed member of the Investigating Committee for dealing with present business situation of Korea (Cabinet)
- Sep. 5 Ordered to make official trip to Osaka Urban-Prefecture (Cabinet)
- Sep. 10 Appointed member of the Electric Communication Committee (Cabinet)
Ordered to make official trip to Aichi Prefecture
- 1938 Sep. 17 Appointed member of the Committee for Adjusting the Principal Industries of Formosa (Cabinet);
Appointed member of an establishing committee for the promotion of the Nippon Gold Mining Industry Co., Ltd. (Cabinet)

- 1938 Oct 14 Appointed member of the committee for the Machine-Tool Manufacturing Enterprises (Cabinet)
- Nov. 8 Relieved from duty as member of an Establishing Committee for the Northern China Development K/K and the Central China Industry Promotion K/K (Cabinet)
- Dec. 6 Appointed member of an Investigating Committee for Controlling the National Physical Strength (Cabinet)
- Dec. 9 Ordered to make trip to the Osaka Urban-Prefecture (Cabinet)
- Dec. 24 Appointed Government Commissioner at the 74th Session of the Imperial Diet for the Affairs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance (Cabinet)
- ✓ 1939 Jan. 11 Appointed President of the Cabinet Planning Board (Cabinet)
- Jan. 16 Raised to the 4th Class Court Rank, Senior Grade
- Jan. 19 Appointed Government Commissioner at the 74th Session of the Imperial Diet (Cabinet)
- Feb. 14 Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure
- Apr. 20 Ordered to make trip to Osaka Urban-Prefecture (Cabinet)
- Aug. 28 Appointed member of the House of Peers by Ordinance of the House of Peers, Article I, Paragraph IV
- ✓ Aug. 30 Appointed the Minister of Finance and also President of the Cabinet Planning Board (Cabinet)
- Sep. 1 Promoted to the 3rd Court Rank, Junior Grade
- ✓ 1940 Jan. 16 On his request, relieved of duty from the principal and additional posts (Cabinet);
Promoted one grade of court rank as an act of grace from the Throne;
Promoted to the 3rd Class of Court Rank, Senior Grade
- Mar. 19 Appointed member of the Committee for encouraging national savings (Cabinet)
- Apr. 10 Appointed Advisor to the Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China;
Granted special treatment due officials of Shinin Rank
(Expired on 26th December 1940)
- ✓ Apr. 26 Appointed adviser to the Ministry of Finance and entrusted with the affairs of the Asiatic Development Board;
Given monthly allowance of ¥2,000 (Cabinet)
Appointed to serve on the Central China Liaison Office of Asiatic Development Board.

- Jan. 16 Appointed member of the National General Mobilization Council (Cabinet)
- ✓ Mar. 7 Appointed diplomatic adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mar. 31 Henceforth cancellation of payment of monthly allowance (Asiatic Development Board)
- Jul. 12 Relieved of duty by his request as a member of the National Mobilization Council
- ✓ Sep. 17 Relieved of duty as diplomatic adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ✓ 1942 Sep. 17 Appointed the Minister of State (Cabinet)
- Sep. 19 Relieved of duty as Adviser to the Ministry of Finance (Cabinet)
Relieved of duty as a member of the committee for encouraging national savings
- Sep. 17 Relieved of duty with the Affairs of the Asiatic Development Board.
- ✓ Nov. 1 Appointed Greater East Asia Minister
- 1943 Apr. 16 Ordered to make official trip to the Republic of China and various parts of southern areas (Cabinet)
- May 15 Returned
- 1944 Jun 13 Decorated with the 1st Order of Merit with Order of the Sacred Treasure
- Jul 22 Relieved of his principal post by his request (Cabinet)
- Aug. 25 Appointed adviser to the Ministry of Finance
- Aug. 25 Appointed in an advisory capacity to the Greater East Asia Ministry; Appointed member of a committee for taking hold of urgent matters of the war (Cabinet)
- Aug. 29 Appointed adviser to the Ministry of Finance (Cabinet)

(Ref. for above biography - IPS File #215-12)

Comments(IPS - 215-5)

AOKI joined the Finance Ministry after his graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University in German Law. Among his classmates entering the Finance Ministry at the same time were KAYA, Okinori, and ISHIWATA, Sotaro, both later Finance Ministers, and HOSHINO, Naoki, who became President of the Cabinet Planning Board in 1940.

After a career in various subordinate positions in the Finance Ministry, he was appointed Vice-President of the Manchurian Affairs Board in 1936. It is at this time that he is reported to have worked closely with TOJO, Hideki, then Chief of the Gendarmerie Headquarters, Chief of the Kwantung Police and Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria.

In December 1937, AOKI was appointed Vice-President of the Cabinet Planning Board. In this capacity, he was sent, in October, 1938, to Shanghai to evaluate the government investments in the Central China Reconstruction Company which was to be organized the following month.

In February 1939, AOKI is reported in Chuo Koron as being the most important of the Finance Bureaucrats but the article adds that there were indications that he was not one who would take orders and faithfully carry them out. It was for this reason, the article says, that AOKI was not appointed Finance Vice-Minister, even though he had the support of IKEDA, KAYA and ISHIWATA. Nevertheless, with the formation of the HIRANUMA Cabinet, AOKI was appointed President of the Cabinet Planning Board succeeding TAKI, Masao.

In August, 1939, AOKI was appointed Finance Minister in the new ABE Cabinet. In his first statement, he declared that "because of the entangled international situation, the aim of the new government must be the augmentation of the national defense economic power." During this period he still held the position of President of the Cabinet Planning Board, and according to one source, was called "the strongest man in the ABE government." Although he cut the Army and Navy budget demands in December 1939, one source calls him a "semi-militarist and expansionist, and a Greater Japan enthusiast." The same source in 1939 says that AOKI was "fundamentally agreed with the Japanese military" but that he "remembers his arithmetic and considers it impossible to grant their demand."

From April to December 1940, General ABE, Nobuyuki, was special Ambassador to the Nanking Government and AOKI was his economic advisor. According to the Osaka Mainichi, AOKI "played an important role in the formulation of the financial and economic policies" of the puppet government and "his contribution to the establishment of the Central Chupei Bank was highly praised."

Subsequently he was appointed Supreme Economic Advisor to the Nanking Government. In assuming this post he was to "assist HONDA, Kumataro, Ambassador to Nanking, in promoting economic cooperation between Japan and China, and the economic reconstruction of the latter."

When in September 1942, TOJO reshuffled his Cabinet and appointed TANI, Masayuki, to replace TOGO, Shigenori, as Foreign Minister, he appointed AOKI, Kazuo, as Minister of State without Portfolio. The Tokyo radio at that time said that AOKI was expected to take charge of the projected Greater East Asia Ministry. His first statement to the press emphasized the need to "harmonize his work with the military administration."

Then, in the following November, he was duly appointed the first Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs. Again his first press conference stressed the "necessity for close cooperation between the government and the chief commander of the Japanese forces" saying that this was one of the reasons for the formation of the new ministry. "The building up of Greater East Asia is absolutely inseparable from continuance of the war," he said. His first act was to create a Greater East Asia Liaison Committee which he headed and which was composed of representatives of the Army, Navy, the various Cabinet ministries, and the Legislative Bureau. In addition, he held numerous other posts in the Greater East Asia Ministry, including the chairmanship of the Asia Technical Development Commission.

AOKI took several trips as Greater East Asia Minister. In early 1943, he took an extensive trip through China and the Southern Regions; in July 1943, he visited Manchuria, inspecting the Chungsientao mining District, accompanied by LI, Shao-keng and HANAWA, Yoshiyuke, both diplomats in Manchuria; from 19 August, 1943 to 5 September, 1943, he traveled through Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Kalgan, Dairen and Ksinking. As Minister of Greater East Asia Affairs on 28 March, 1944, he called on WANG, Ching-wei, who at that time was convalescing in a Tokyo hospital. In May 1944, with SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru, he was scheduled to attend a meeting of the Great Japan Buddhists Association.

When the TOJO Cabinet fell in July 1944, AOKI resigned along with the other Ministers.

The following month, AOKI was appointed as advisor to the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry and to the Finance Ministry.

On 1 June, 1945, AOKI was named advisor to the recently formed Dai Nippon Seijikai.

On 29 June, 1945, he was appointed to the new Extraordinary Wartime Measures Law Committee.

One source believed, in 1942, that AOKI was "liberal and possibly even friendly towards the United States"; source felt that at the time "many Japanese who oppose the present war as a suicidal policy nevertheless feel that they now have no other choice but to support the war effort." But according to another source, AOKI is regarded as a TOJO "yes-man." A third source terms him a "favorite of the Kwantung Army Clique."

AOKI is reported to be a foreign exchange expert and while he was a finance official, he modeled his foreign exchange control on the Nazi system.

According to the "Osaka Mainichi", AOKI is known for his tenacity. "This quality has enabled him to accomplish anything he had decided to do. In this sense, he is trusted by persons knowing him," the paper says.

SUMMARY

AOKI, Kazuo, is a career Finance Ministry official who has played an important part in Japan's domestic, economic and financial affairs as well as in similar aspects of Japan's program of continental expansion. He joined the TOJO Cabinet in 1942 as the first Greater East Asia Minister, a position which he held until the fall of that cabinet in 1944. Since that time, his activities have been confined to an advisory rather than an administrative capacity. (Ref: 215-5)

On 14 February, 1946, at Sugamo Prison, a lengthy interrogation of Kazuo AOKI revealed the following information:

Kazuo AOKI was born on 28 November, 1889. He graduated from the Imperial University of Tokyo Law Division in 1916 and immediately upon graduation became a Minister of France. In September, 1917, he became secretary to the Finance Commissioner to London and was Finance Attache to the Japanese Embassy in London, which position he held until the end of 1920. AOKI returned to Japan in January 1921.

Upon his return to Japan, he was attached to the Finance Ministry as Chief of the Secretarial Section. In 1926, he became chief of the Personnel Bureau Section and in 1927, he held the position of Chief of the Investment Section for the Government Postal Savings Fund, in conjunction with the previous position. In 1934 and 1936, subject was Director of the Finance Bureau and in 1936 and 1937, he was Vice President of the Manchurian Affairs Board.

The duties as a member of the Manchurian Affairs Board were mainly in two parts: (1) to co-ordinate the government's policies and business of many departments in regard to Manchuria; and (2) over-seeing of the South Manchurian Railway. During his term of office as Vice-President of the Manchurian Affairs, AOKI had occasion to go to Manchuria two or three times between the years 1936 and 1937. When asked if he knew whether or not Hideki TOJO was in Manchuria at that time, subject said he thought TOJO was -- he thought TOJO was the Commandant of the Kempei Headquarters and later became the Chief of Staff. AOKI stated he did not know, in detail the functions of the Kempei Tai Unit for the Kwantung Army but he thought it was very similar to that of the one in Japan Proper in that it supervised the rules and regulations pertaining to military personnel within the armed forces.

Subject stated the Kwantung Army was in Manchuria (recognized by Japanese as an independent nation) for the purpose of protecting it from any invasion, as there was close relation between Manchuria and Japan, and Manchuria was of great importance to the Japanese nation. He said the protection may have been for the purpose of Anti-Soviet defense.

To the question: "How do you justify Japan's position in placing in Manchuria the Kwantung Army and thereafter establishing the separate state of Manchuko as against China?", AOKI replied "Through the years of Anti-Japanese teachings and policies of Chan Shu Rin and son, the blowing up of the South Manchurian Railway, which is some times termed the Mukden Affair, the affair finally came to the climax as the Mukden Incident which finally opened the Manchurian Affair. To save the Manchurian people, the Japanese forces were used to over-come the Chan Shu Rin forces, and the state of Manchoukuo was finally set up and recognized by Japan."

AOKI stated that there were some Japanese civilians who acted as advisors to the Manchoukuo Government. The chiefs were all Manchurian, however, their subordinates were Japanese who were there as an aid in the administration of the Manchurian Government. Subject further stated that due to the inability of the Manchurians to carry on its administration, and especially in lines of engineering in any progressive ways, Japanese supervisors were placed at their disposal to aid in the progress of Manchuria and it was his contention that as soon as the Manchurian people became able to carry on their administration and other governmental functions, the Japanese officials would be pulled out. However, this could not be carried out as quickly as had been hoped and, therefore, it appeared on the surface that Manchuria was nothing more than a puppet state of Japan. (Ref: 215-11)

Reference is made to Serial 2, IPS File 392. According to information contained therein, AOKI was in active charge of the Ministry of Greater East Asia Affairs. (Ref: 215-19)

In a biographical sketch of the East Asia Research Institute (Tao Kenkyu Sho), AOKI is listed as one of the Directors. (Ref: IPS 215-20)

On 7 March, 1946, at Sugamo Prison, another interrogation of Kazuo AOKI revealed the following information:

AOKI advised that he was a Director in name only of the East Asia Research Institute (Tao Kenkyu Sho) and that he never was called on to perform any duties. He claims that by virtue of his being Vice-President of the Planning Board, he automatically was given an honorary directorship in the Institute.

AOKI disclaims any connection between the Institute and the Greater East Asia Ministry and alleges that it played no part in helping Japan to establish its policy in the Far East. He personally, at no time, requested information from the Institute. None of the employees with whom he was acquainted had any connection with the Army, the Navy, or the various Ministries. It was supervised by the Cabinet Planning Board but the Planning Board did not dictate who should compose the personnel. (Ref: 215-21)

The following listed documents are all located in the Document Section of the International Prosecution Section:

Doc. No. 506

15 February, 1946

Title and Nature: Letter from Admiral OKADA to Prince KONOYE

Date: August 13, 1943

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:

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 intimately talk to the Prime Minister and other Ministers concerned, OKADA proposes to KONOYE that the elder statesman 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. 952

25 March, 1946

Title and Nature: Book, "Minutes of the Committee Meeting of the Privy Council in 1937"

Date: 1937 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

Source of Original: Privy Council

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Violation of Open Door Policy

Summary of Relevant Points:

This document contains the official minutes of the Privy Council. It contains a list of members present and absent and describes briefly the topics discussed.

In the table of contents are listed:

"Planning Board Organization and four other matters."

"Conclusion of the Agreement Regarding the Establishment of the MANCHUKUO Colonization Company (MANSHUKOKU TAKUSHOKU KOSHA) and Exchange of Official Documents Concerned with it."

"Conclusion of the Treaty Between Japan and Manchukuo Regarding Abolition of Extra-territoriality in MANCHUKUO and the Transfer of Administrative Power."

"Conclusion of the Protocol Between Japan, Italy and Germany."

On 19 July, 1937, the Privy Council Committee concluded the agreement regarding establishment of the MANCHUKUO Colonization Co. and the exchange of official documents. Discussion dealt with the emigration plan, the number of emigrant homes per year and advantages and disadvantages (Section 10).

The first and second Investigation Committee meeting on the 18th and 20th of October, dealt with the conclusion of the treaty between Japan and MANCHUKUO for abolition of extra-territoriality in MANCHURIA and the transfer of administrative power of the railway zone of the South Manchuria Railway Co. Councillor KAWAI asked, "Why the extra-territoriality should be abandoned precipately without assuring the situation prevailing after the abolition of the administrative power lately carried out? What will be the disposal of the concessions and what will be if a third country does not accept the abolition of the consular tribunal?". The Foreign Minister and the Director of Treaties Bureau replied. (Sec. 14) Councillor MOTODA asked whether there was reason to hurry the abolition of the extra-territoriality and whether there was an agreement regarding the Japanese army's garrison in MANCHURIA. The Military Affairs Bureau Chief gave his reply.

At the second meeting Councillor MOTODA drew attention to the need for attainment of the spirit of the MANCHUKUO Foundation in bringing about the harmony of the five races. The President of the Manchurian Affairs Board SUGIYAMA replied on the difficulty of harmonizing the HAN and the Manchurian races. Sec. 14-9.

Premier KONOE explained the spirit of the Protocol between Japan, Italy and Germany, Foreign Minister HIROTA summarized the contents of the bill, and Director of the Treaty Bureau MITANI explained it article by article.

Councillor KAWAI asked why the bill did not contain a secret agreement. He also inquired as to counter-measures in the event that Russia would not sign the Fishery Treaty (Sec. 15).

Councillor ARIMA asked the state of activities of the permanent committee acting upon the Nippon-German Treaty. The Foreign Minister replied. (15-6).

Councillor HARA inquired about the degree to which the Nippon-German secret clauses and the translation into Japanese of the word "Comintern." The Foreign Minister replied.

Councillor KUBOTA asked for clarification of the actual state of relation between England and Japan; the results of the Nine Powers Pact; and the actual state of the Nanking Government. (15-6).

Councillor MOTODA inquired as to results of asking foreign states for industrial funds in MANCHURIA and asked for suspension of the Proletariat Party after the Chinese Affair. (15-6)

Councillor ISHIZUKA asked whether the government had received any negotiations from Germany regarding the South Sea Islands. The Foreign Minister replied (15-7).

Councillor KUBOTA asked about limiting military action in China and Councillor MOTODA also asked for the peace security after the termination of the affair. (REF: IPS File 215-26).

Doc. No. 1128

3 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI, Kazuo

Crimes to which document applicable: Japan's aggression in China. Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity League

Summary of Relevant Points:

Record of Privy Council deliberation re alliance treaty between Japan and China.

Prime Minister TOJO stated "before outbreak of Greater East Asia War, Japan had to settle the China Incident, leaving Britain and U. S. to act as they pleased in China..with the new orientation of our China policy, the nationalist government of China declared war on America and England at the beginning of this year...and cooperated with Japan to bring the Greater East Asia War to a successful end."

Supersedes "Sino-Japanese Fundamental Treaty" of 30 November, 1940. Annexed protocol promises withdrawal Japanese troops from China when general peace returns as well as the giving up right of stationing troops in China as per Peking Protocol. Draft was unanimously passed.
(Ref: 215-27)

Doc. No. 1134

3 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI, Kazuo

Crimes to which document applicable: Aggressive warfare - China

Summary of Relevant Points:

Prime Minister TOJO and Foreign Minister TANI explained object of agreement between Japan and China re cooperation on prosecution of war, reestablishment of Japanese concessions, and extra territoriality in China. This caused by America's aid to CHUNKING.

In answer to question, TOJO stated that by participating in the war, China would draw sentiment of 100,000,000 Chinese to side of Japan under Pres. WANG at Nanking. Due to touchy relations with USSR, Japan would not insist on Manchukuo's participation in the war.

Discussion touched on fighting between NANKING and CHUNKING troops, next on extra territoriality for Japan in China.

In answer to question as to WANG's cooperation with Japan Premier, TOJO replied that since there was the "silent aid" of the Japanese troops, there would be no anxiety re public peace and order.

Draft for new treaty was unanimously passed. Analyst: 2nd Lt. Ohberg
(Ref: 215-28)

Doc. No. 1152

4 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Conspiracy to wage war of aggression - Thai and Malay

Summary of Relevant Points

The Committee discussed and unanimously approved the following items:
1. That it is of utmost importance that Japan maintain close collaboration with its Allied countries in Europe while strengthening her position in Greater East Asia, in order to achieve victory and the construction of a Greater East Asia.

2. In return for THAILAND's sincerity in engaging with Japan in the common effort toward dislodgment of Britain and America, Japan approves the incorporation of four Malayan Provinces (KELANTAN, TRENGGANU, KEDAH, PERLIS), and two of the SHAN STATES (KENG TUNG, MONG PAN) by THAILAND.

(Ref: IPS 215-29)

Doc. No. 1161

4 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which Document applicable: Conspiracy for aggression.

Summary of Relevant Points:

The committee reached the following conclusions:

1. The internal situation of the Philippines is such that they are not yet ripe for participation in the war.
2. Therefore, Japan has no intention of asking the Philippines to send troops abroad at this time.
3. Japan intends that any feeling of uneasiness within the Philippine Government disappear, by endeavoring to carry out this policy immediately, giving the Philippines the opportunity to remedy internal difficulties.

(Ref: IPS 215-30)

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Doc. No. 1185

5 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: Kazuo AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Aggressive warfare; conspiracy.

Summary of Relevant Points:

Record of Privy Council meeting re Japan's troubles with Russia in Saghalien since Anti-Comintern Pact of 1941. Propose now to conclude a neutrality treaty in which Russia is to take over Northern Saghalien for a consideration. Upon completion of drafts of proposed treaties Prime Minister TOJO expressed his gratitude, and asserted "last object of anything in operation or in diplomacy is to win this war by all means."

(Ref: 215-31).

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Doc. No. 1197

8 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: Kazuo AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Puppet government - Philippine Islands.

Summary of Relevant Points:

American policy of granting P.I. independence was to be copied by Japan. "...Thus the Japanese government, taking advantage of the opportunity of the declaration of independence by P.I., will recognize her independence, establish the regular diplomatic relation, station the ambassador there in view of the specially important position of P.I. in the Greater East Asia, and leave nothing to be desired in our P.I. policy."

"....we will establish there our official organization which shall deal with diplomatic affairs between us and P.I.; we think that the measures are proper for the present situation."

(Ref: 215-32)

Doc. No. 1212

9 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Propaganda and censorship

Summary of Relevant Points:

Some topics treated:

1. Outlook of Japanese Industry
2. The Establishment of the Asia Resuscitation Board.
3. Establishment of the Commission for the Expansion of Production Power
4. Decision Concerning General Principles of Price Control
5. The Materials Mobilization Plan
6. The Abrogation of the Japan-American Commercial Treaty
7. Conclusion of the Japanese-German Trade Agreement
8. Resignation of the HIRANUMA Cabinet.
9. Manchukuoan Economic and Financial Measures Get on the Right Track
10. Unification of the Chinese Administration
11. Steady Progress of Semi-official Exploitation Companies
12. United Administration of Mongolia Established
13. Korean Industries
14. Shipbuilding in its Golden Age
15. Automobile Industry
16. Synthetic Oil Industry

(Ref: IPS 215-33)

Doc. No. 1228

9 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: Kazuo AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Japanese Aggression-Philippines.

Summary of Relevant Points:

Privy Council's decision to grant independence to P.I. and to recognize new (VARGAS) Government. P.I. to cooperate with Japan by granting full use of military facilities and aiding Japan in her efforts to terminate the war successfully. To establish the Greater Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Copy of treaty annexed to report.

(Ref: IPS 215-34)

Doc. No. 1254

10 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Aggression-French Indo-China; Conspiracy

Summary of Relevant Points:

Contains telegram from and to above named persons.

At Imperial Headquarters and the government connecting council, it was decided to make France return her concessions and extra-territoriality and withdraw the Chinese Embassy from France. Telegram No. 54 10 Feb. 1943 (TANI to MITANI)

(Reference: IPS 215-37)

Doc. No. 1336

15 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: Kazuo AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Economic Aggression.

Summary of Relevant Points:

Ordinance establishes responsible offices and bureaus, including one each for Manchuria, China and the South Seas. Work of same is outlined.

(Ref: IPS 215-42)

Doc. No. 1440

24 April, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Relations French Indo-China. Relations Germany, Italy.

Summary of Relevant Points:

German and Italian agreements outline in general terms economic cooperation, except no Italian protocol, because "at present Italy's economic sphere in Europe cannot be determined."

F.I.C. Agreement provides "special yen" should be used in settling accounts between the two countries, Indo-China in return to give Japan "Piastre" currency for payment to troops, merchants, etc. Exchange value to be on basis of rate of 1 Jan. 43.

(Reference: IPS 215-44)

Doc. No. 1685

23 May, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Conspiracy to wage aggressive warfare in China; violation of Nine Power Treaty.

Summary of Relevant Points:

Contains decisions on Japanese policy in China made at conferences of high government officials, 1938-40. (2 copies and original). Published by Jap. Home Ministry.

Section 1. Conference between the Imperial Headquarters (DAIHONBEI) and various government officials 15 Jan. 1938. Present: KONOE, SUETSUGU, SUGIYAMA, Gen.; Adm. YONAI, Gen. TADA; Adm. KOGA and others. (Ref: Tokyo Asahi Newspaper, #18596, PP. D-1 and H-2.)

Since occupying Nanking, the Japanese Government has been trying to give the Chinese opportunities to make peace but China takes no notice. "Japan does not recognize the present Chinese Government, but expects the rise of a new government with which Japan will cooperate."

Section 2. Government declaration 3 Nov. 1938. Approved by cabinet meeting 1 Nov; KONOE conferred with the Emperor on the 2nd; declaration announced on the 3rd. (Ref: Tokyo Asahi Newspaper, #1885, p.H-2).

Section 3. Speech of Premier KONOE on policy in East Asia, North China, and Inner Mongolia, 22 Dec. 1938.

China must abandon her anti-Japanese policies and prejudice towards Manchukuo. A Sino-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact must be concluded. It is necessary to station Japanese troops in parts of China. Mongolia should be a special anti-comintern sphere. China is required to allow Japanese subjects to live and do business there. Japan has no territorial ambitions in China.

Section 4. Conference of high officials in the Imperial Presence, 11 Jan. 1938. Present: KONEO, HIROTA, SUGIYAMA, YONAI, SUETSUGU, KAYA, Gen. TADA, Adm. KOGA, HIRANUMA, and others. (Ref: Tokyo Asahi Newspaper #18591, p. I-2).

The policy of Japan is to establish peace in the Orient. "In case China does not seek peace, we will help in the establishment of a new government."

Section 5. Decisions reached in various Five-Minister Conferences. The Five Ministers: Premier KONOE; Minister of War ITAGAKI; Navy Minister YONAI; Foreign Minister UGAKI; Finance Minister IKEDA, Seihin. This section is dated 16 Aug. 1938 and contains no mention of the above men by name.

a. The principles of leading the China Incident.

b. Measures when the Central Gov't of China submits: Chungking, China, is to be absorbed into the Japanese China puppet regime according to a decision made at an Imperial conference. Surrender terms.

c. Measures should Chungking, China, refuse to surrender: "We should prepare for a long war....for the purpose of destroying the Chungking Gov't or making it give in."

"We...will occupy strategic points in order to control China and made the Chungking Gov't surrender."

"We will improve our political, economic, diplomatic, and propaganda policies in China to make the Chinese pro-Japan and anti-comintern. "We will also lead several small governments which are pro-Japanese."

"We will aid the unification of pro-Japanese governments so that foreign nations cannot but recognize this as the new Central Gov't of China.

"We will respect the rights.. of foreign nations in China, so that they will reciprocate in recognizing our special position there.

d. Plan to bring about the establishment of a new Chinese gov't.

The new Central Gov't should cooperate with Japan. "The establishment of this new central government will be in the hands of Chinese but Japan will assist underneath the surface."

"To unify the small governments..we will create a joint committee with the aid of provisional and WEISHIN Governments, which will absorb the Mongolian Terr. United Committee."

"This new Central Gov't will not be established until either HANKOW is captured and the Chiang regime dwindles in power, or until Chiang resigns."

Should Chiang not fall from power after the capture of HANKOW, we will create a new government from the ones that exist now. Should the Chiang government dissolve, and pro-Japanese states appear, we will include these in the new Central Gov't, which Japan will recognize as soon as it is qualified.

The following must be considered.

1. Exploitation of resources in North China.
2. Establishment of an extra-territorial concession in favor of Japanese nationals in the lower reaches of the YANGTZE and in North China.
3. Joint concert among Japan, Manchukuo and China for joint defense and economic development.

Organization of the Joint Committee:

The Joint Committee will consist of delegates from the provisional government, WEI SHIN Government, and the CHAHAR-SUIYUAN Government. Diplomacy will be in the hands of the Joint Committee, but most governmental functions will be carried out by each government separately.

e. Emergency policy for monetary problems in North China.

f. Special China policy committee will be under control of Five Minister Conference. Committee's purpose is to establish a new Central Gov't in China.

Section 6 War Ministry Press Section Chief SATO, Kenryo, said the following during a conference of police bureau chiefs at the Home Office, Aug. 25-Aug.29, 1938:

The solution of the China Incident is very difficult. Japan's purpose was at first to punish China, but since China has not reconsidered her attitude, we must drive out the aid of Britain, U. S., and the U.S.S.R. and show China our real strength. Nov.1937, Germany told HIROTA that China would consent to make peace with Japan, but Japan had already refused Chinese terms and now stated terms of her own. (The terms are here stated). China would not consent to these terms because they were too indefinite. Now that we know China is not sincere, the Japanese Army thinks it essential to destroy the Chungking Gov't to bring about a new Chinese Gov't.

Section 7 Decisions reached in five minister conference. Names of five ministers same as in Section 5, except that KONOE is War Minister. This section is dated 30 Oct. 1938, and no definite mention is made of names or dates of decisions. The subjects on which decisions were reached are the same as in Sect. 5.

We will not negotiate for peace with the present Chinese Central Gov't unless it surrenders. Surrender terms: (1) Chungking, China, must join or aid in the establishment of a new government. (2) The old national gov't must change its name. (3) Rejection of anti-Japanese policies. (4) Chiang Kai Shek must fall from power.

Policy against China: Purpose: to crush the central gov't. Promote the establishment of a new gov't; weaken anti-Japanese feeling; make the most of anti-Chiang statesmen; establish anti-comintern sphere consisting of Mohammedans in northwest China; acquire the specie of the present Chinese gov't abroad; make use of necessary propaganda.

Section 8. A meeting of the Asia Development Board (KOAIN) at which was decided policy in leading the Central Political Conference (CHUO-SEIJI-IIN-KAI). Those present: ABE, Nomura (Vice-Pres.); Army Minister HATA; Navy Minister YOSHIDA; Finance Minister AOKI; General Affairs Bureau Chief YANAKAWA; and others.

The new Chinese Central Gov't will be established with the aid of several Chinese gov'ts and the Chungking gov't if it changes its present attitude. The new government should cooperate with Japan. Important persons in the Chungking Gov't can be won over through WANG-CHING-WEI.

Principles regulating the relation of the new gov't with the existing gov'ts.

With the Mongolian (CHAHAR-SUIYUAN) Gov't: WANG-CHIN-WEI and TE-WANG (Head of Mongolian Gov't) may meet under control of Japan. The new gov't recognizes the anti-cominter policy of the Mongolian gov't. The Mongolian gov't can dispatch a deputy to the Central Political Conference.

With the provisional gov't: North China Political Affairs Committee should be established to facilitate cooperation in defense and economy. This should be considered by the Central Political Conference.

With the WEI-SHIN Gov't: We will lead the WEI-SHIN Gov't so that it will join the new gov't. WANG will take over the organization and business of the WEI-SHIN Gov't.

The new gov't will recognize the special position of SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, and AMOY. In islands near the coast such as the HAINANIs., political organizations should be established.

Plan of the political system of the new China.

CHAHAR-SUIYUAN: Self-government except for foreign affairs.

HOPEH-SHANSI-SHANTUNG - part of HONAN: Affairs concerning Japan will be handled by the North China Political Affairs Committee. Cooperation with Japan will be considered in all affairs such as defense, anti-comintern moves, maintenance of public peace, and economic development. "Measures will be taken so that Japanese advisers and officials will be appointed." Diplomacy will be handled by the Central Gov't and negotiations with Japan will be handled by the North China Political Affairs Committee.

Central China: Economic cooperation with Japan will be controlled by the new Central Gov't.

Hainan Is: Local gov't under control of new Central Gov't will be created.

Concerning personnel to be placed in essential posts in the new Central Gov't just before its establishment. After the opening of the Central Political Conference and before the establishment of the new Central Gov't, person will be placed in essential posts who promise to promote the new relation between Japan and China.

Section 9 Chinese (Chungking Gov't) demands concerning respect for China's sovereignty, financial problems in the new Central Gov't, and miscellaneous subjects. The Japanese replies to these demands. More on the decision of the Asia Development Board (same session as covered in Sect. 8).

Section 10. Concerning principles of Japanese-China relations.

Decision made 30 Dec. 1939. Body making decision not mentioned here. Policy here stated is the same as stated in the foregoing sections, with the following additions: Japan will strive to maintain the rights of keeping troops in China and stationing Japanese warships at AMOY and other ports.

Agreement between Gen. NISHIO, Toshizo, and WANG-CHING-WEI concerning the establishment of the new government. 25 Mar. 1940 recognize Manchukuo and control maritime customs. North China will be a semi-independent state; customs, monetary system, important transportation facilities and diplomacy will be inspected by the new Central Gov't. Japan will station 100,000 troops in Inner Mongolia for ten years. If any foreign nation station troops in China, Japan can bring in more troops. Japan will send technical advisers to the new government, including military officers. Legal tender will be issued and controlled by the Central Bank of the new government. The North China Development Company and Central China Promoting Co. which aid the national policy of Japan will be continued, but their subsidiaries will be joint Sino-Japanese. Stocks: 51% Japanese, 49% Chinese basis. Chinese will have a 51% share in all transportation stock companies except the KINGSHAN and KINGPAO lines, which will be 55% Japanese owned. In cases where the stock allotted to the Chinese is not bought, Japan can increase a 49% allotment to 50%. Foreign companies in China must be 50% Chinese backed, or withdraw from China. The committee to decide the question of the lower YANGTZE should have Japanese members. The decision of this committee should be accepted by the new government. WANG-CHIN-WEI will honor foreign loans made before Dec. 1938, but not those made later.

Section 11. Explanations of the establishment of the new government, published by the Peace Section, Police Bureau, Home Ministry at the end of March, 1940. Contains a clarification of the policies laid down in the foregoing sections.

(Reference: 215-47)

Doc. No. 1935

18 June, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Economic Aggression - China

Summary of Relevant Points:

Detailed statement of Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry Extra Projected Expenditures for fiscal year 1944 prepared for 84th Diet Session.

Expenses for colonists and colonial enterprise, Y25,000

Subsidy for North China Development Company - Y2,723,035

(Reference: 215-48)

Doc. No. 1936

18 June, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Economic Aggression China and possible economic aid to international conspiracy

Summary of Relevant Points:

Detailed statement of Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry Extra Expenses for fiscal year 1942 prepared for 81st Diet Session.

Ordinary Expenditures, Y175,068

Subsidies for International Culture Group, Y121,500

Extraordinary expenses for foreign political organization - Y4,000

Transfer to KWANTUNG Bureau Special Account - Y31,261

Expenses for colonists in Manchuria, Y491,300

Expense for Youth Volunteer Corps, - Y343,680

(Reference: 215-49)

Doc. No. 1937

18 June, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Economic Background

Summary of Relevant Points:

Detailed statement of Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry Extra Projected Expenditures for fiscal year 1943 prepared for 83rd Diet Session.

Ordinary Expenditures, Y67,481

Extraordinary Expenditures, Y67,481

(Ref: IPS 215-50)

Doc. No. 1932

18 June, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Economic Aggression - North China

Summary of Relevant Points:

Detailed statement of Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry Extra Projected Expenditures for fiscal year 1943 prepared for 81st Diet Session.

Secret Service Funds Y6,000.

Expenses for Colonists and Colonial Business Y329,310

Transfer to Kwantung Bureau Special Account Y262,557

Subsidy for North China Development Company Y6,526,938

(Ref: IPS-51)

Doc. No. 1933

18 June, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Economic aggression through subsidy of East Asia Training Corps subsidy

Summary of Relevant Points:

Detailed statement of Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry expenses for fiscal year 1944 prepared for 83rd Diet Session.

Greater East Asia Training Corps Y803,076.

(Ref: IPS 215-52)

Doc. No. 2587

13 August, 1946

Persons Implicated: Kazuo AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Propaganda, Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Summary of Relevant Points:

Draft of Greater East Asia Declaration prepared by 1st Section, 1st Dept., Information Bureau on 6 Dec. 42, with note stating that this draft was prepared to provide referential guidance data in event that such a declaration might be made later. (Dec. 1942)

Material, re and drafts of Greater East Asia Declarations prepared by various bureaus and organizations.

Texts of Greater East Asia Joint Declaration in Japanese, English, and French.

Outline propaganda program for Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, prepared jointly by Information Bureau and Greater East Asia Ministry, 25 Oct. 43.

(Ref: IPS 215-53)

Doc. No. 2589

13 August, 1946

Persons Implicated: AOKI, Kazuo

Crimes to which document applicable: Greater East Asia Ministry

Summary of Relevant Points:

Complete personnel directory listing names and positions of members of various sections and bureaus of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry. (Complete translation of members' names and their positions is enclosed within document).

(Ref: IPS 215-54)

Doc. No. 2609

29 August, 1946

Persons Implicated: Kazuo AOKI

Crimes to which document applicable: Sino-Japanese relations

Summary of Relevant Points:

I. Record of Debates at the Privy Council Committee Meeting concerning the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration and Sino-Japanese Agreement, 8 Jan. 1943
1. Four documents concerning the execution of the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extra-territorial rights. Drafted 15 Feb. 1943.

II. Documents concerned with negotiations with China.

1. Message handed from President Wang Ching-Wei to Premier TOJO on 21 Dec. 1942.

In this message Wang says that China would participate in the war in cooperation with Japan.

2. Instructions issued from Foreign Minister TANI and Greater East Asia Minister AOKI to Ambassador SHIGEMITSU to China on 29 Dec. 1942 ordering opening of negotiations to conclude various agreements with the National Government of China.

3. General plan for dealing with the agreements to be concluded with the National Government of China when China participates in the war. (no date)

(a) Joint declaration of Japan and China concerning cooperation for the prosecution of the war.

(b) Abandonment of Japan's concessions in China.

(c) Transferral of the Shanghai International Settlement and Amoy International Settlement.

(d) Japan's mediation in the relinquishing of the French and Italian concessions in China.

(e) Transferral of Japanese legation's quarters in Peking.

(f) Relinquishment of extra-territorial rights.

(g) Transactions in enemy property in China.

4. Records of the talks of Premier TOJO and President WANG in December 1942.

(a) Record of the talk on 21 Dec. 1942

Appendix (1) Message handed from WANG to TOJO in which WANG expresses that China would participate in the War.

(b) Outline of TOJO's talk to WANG, in which TOJO approves of

WANG's statement that China will participate in war and suggests this be done after middle of January, 1943.

5. Documents concerning China's participation in the war and the ensuing retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extra-territorial rights.

Most of these documents are instructions and reports exchanged between Foreign Minister TANI and Ambassador SHIGEMITSU to China.

Among these documents the following included:

Draft of the declaration of the Imperial Japanese Government concerning China's participation in the war.

Statement of Prime Minister TOJO concerning China's participation in the war in which TOJO expresses his respects to China and his resolution to continue prosecution of Pacific War by any and all means.

Draft of the agreement between Japan and China concerning the withdrawal of concessions and relinquishment of extra-territorial rights.

Draft of the extracts from the records of debates in which Japan assures China of positive cooperation in carrying on the war.

Explanatory document on the joint declaration of Japan and China concerning the cooperation for the prosecution of the war and the agreement between Japan and China concerning the withdrawal at concessions and relinquishment of extra-territorial rights.

III. Documents concerned with the negotiations with Germany, Italy and France from 31 Dec. 1942 to 12 Feb. 1943. The content of these documents is classified as follows:

1. To inform to the said three countries of China's participation in the war and the steps taken by Japan thereafter.

2. Two request Italy and France to follow Japan's example (relinquishing concessions, etc.)

IV. Documents concerned with Manchukuo, Mongolia and Thailand, from 2 Jan. 1943 to 18 Mar. 1943. In these documents Japan informed the said three countries of China's participation in the war and of Japan's steps. (Taken in connection therewith).

V. Documents concerning repercussions in foreign countries.

These documents may be classified as follows:

1. Reports from Japanese diplomats abroad on reactions to China's participation in the war in foreign countries.
2. "Source Documents on Reactions in Foreign Countries to China's Participation in the War", compiled by the Foreign Office and Greater East Asia Office.

(Ref: IPS 215-55)

Following is a summary of evidentiary facts regarding Kazuo AOKI, taken from the interrogation of subject on 19 February, 1946:

AOKI stated that in January 1939, he was appointed as President of the Planning Board by Baron HIRANUMA. That the most important policy of the government during 1939 due to the difficulties of the China Affair became one of economic control of materials and commodities; and in planning for economic control of materials needed as a result of the China Incident, it was necessary to include in such plans increased armaments and ammunitions for the support of the Japanese

Army in China.
(Ref: IPS 215-39)

AOKI was appointed Minister for the Greater East Asia Far Eastern Affairs Bureau by Premier TOJO on November 1, 1942, which Bureau had been created to exercise supervision of political affairs in far eastern districts, except diplomatic matters, protection of Japanese business in far eastern districts, colonization of far eastern districts, administration of the mandated territories and foreign trade.
(Ref: 215-40)

AOKI was born on 28 November, 1889; graduating from the Imperial University of Tokyo, Law Division on 1916, immediately going into government service in the Finance Department; in 1934 and 1936 being Director of the Finance Bureau; 1936 and 1937 Vice President of the Manchurian Affairs Board, duties being to coordinate the Japanese policy of government and business in regard to Manchuria, in such position visiting Manchuria two or three times in 1936 and 1937.

That General TOJO was stationed in Manchuria at that time as commandant of the military police and later Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army. That the Kwantung Army was stationed in Manchukuo in 1936 and 1937 for the national defense of Manchukuo and for anti-Soviet defense.

That Japan was colonizing Manchuria and was developing Manchurian industry for the benefit of both Japan and Manchuria. That the Manchurian railroad was for the benefit primarily of Manchuria but that the same was controlled by Japan. That while Manchuria was an independent state it had not the power to protect itself and being of great importance to the defense of Japan, Japan found it necessary to keep armed forces there. That among the Manchurian officials were quite a number of Japanese officials serving in an advisory capacity, the chief Japanese officials being recommended by the government of Japan.

In 1936, the steel, coal and electrical industries and other industries were unified in Manchukuo under the supervision of the Manchuria-Japan Affairs Board, mainly with a Japanese capital and the same being controlled by the Japanese.

That a five-year industrial plan was formulated for Manchuria in 1936 by Naoki HOSHINO. This plan having been approved by the Japanese government. In October, 1937, AOKI became Vice President of the Planning Board, continuing in the same until January 1939, during this period of time the Central China Reconstruction Company was organized for the purpose of reconstructing public utilities such as railroads, water systems and electricity which were destroyed by the war in China. The stock for the Central China Reconstruction Company was sold in Japan and was all owned by Japanese. That as Vice President of the Planning Board in 1937, AOKI, as an expert, estimated the value of the Central China Reconstruction Company and advised the Japanese government accordingly.

A special office was established in the Cabinet to take care of the Central China Reconstruction Company in order to evaluate and estimate the value of the Central China Reconstruction Company. In January 1939, AOKI became President of the Cabinet Planning Board, being appointed by Baron HIRANUMA who was then Premier. The Planning Board being concerned with three functions: (1) to examine plans regarding extension of national power prepared by various ministries to be presented to the Cabinet; (2) to adjust the mobilization plan of various ministries; and (3) to plan policies of the government and submit the same to the Cabinet.

The most important policy of the government during 1939 due to the difficulties in the China Affairs was economic control of materials and commodities and included the demands for increased armaments and ammunition for the support of the Japanese Army in China.

That the provisions of the National General Mobilization Act of 1939, because of difficulties arising from the China Incident were intensified, government control of all industries becoming much stronger. That the National General Mobilization Act was primarily to take care of the China Affair but could be applied in the event of war with any other nation.

That the HIRANUMA Cabinet followed the same policy of the KONOYE Cabinet relating to China and it was the policy to support the installation of another government in China other than the government of Chiang Kai-shek. That in 1939 Mr. WANG of China visited Japan for the first time and HIRANUMA decided to help him form a new government in China. In 1938 WANG had set up a provisional government in Peikin, it being the policy of Baron HIRANUMA to recognize the provisional government of WANG. That while WANG's provisional government was not recognized in 1939 while HIRANUMA was Premier it was recognized in 1940 in the Second KONOYE Cabinet.

That following the collapse of the HIRANUMA Cabinet, Nobuyuki ABE became Premier from August 1939 until January 1940. ABE's policy in connection with WANG's Chinese Provisional Government being the same as HIRANUMA's.

That on the fall of the ABE Cabinet, Admiral YONAI became Premier and as such sent General ABE to Nanking as plenipotentiary to negotiate treaties with the Nanking Government of WANG, which treaties were negotiated and as a result of which the Japanese Government recognized the WANG Government, the recognition being concluded in April 1940, when Prince KONOYE was again Premier.

That AOKI accompanied General ABE to China in connection with financial problems to be determined between WANG's provisional government and the Japanese government, the most important of which was the establishment of an issuing bank in accordance with the desire of the Nanking Government. That the capital of this bank was one hundred million Chinese yen upon which new notes were issued by the Nanking Government. That half of the capital was raised by the Nanking Government from revenues and the other half being advanced by the China Commerce Bank, which bank was controlled by both the Chinese and Japan. That a certain amount of credit was advanced the China Commerce Bank by the Bank of Japan, which bank was owned by other Japanese banks.

In February 1941, AOKI, upon a recommendation of the Japanese Government was appointed the Chief Advisor to the Economic Committee of the Nanking Government and as such acted as financial advisor to the Nanking Government, and as financial advisor his duties were to promote the economic construction of the Nanking Government and to promote economic cooperation between Japan and the Nanking Government. His salary in such position being paid by the Japanese Government. In September 1942, AOKI was appointed Minister without Portfolio in the TOJO Cabinet and was then appointed Minister of the Greater East Asia Far Eastern Affairs Bureau and which Bureau was created to administer political affairs in far eastern districts, except diplomatic matters, protection of Japan and Japanese business in far eastern districts, colonization of far eastern districts, administration of Mandated Territories in the southwest and foreign trade. This Bureau having jurisdiction over these subjects in Manchukuo, China, Indo-China, Siam and Burma and it being contemplated that Bureau would further exercise jurisdiction in the Philippines after its independence.

That the Greater Far Eastern Affairs Bureau cooperated with the military but did not exercise any jurisdiction over territories that were occupied by the Japanese Army.

Subject is willing to testify as to the facts as set forth.
(Reference: IPS File 215-41)

In view of the foregoing information and analysis of documentary evidence contained in this report, it is believed that there is enough material contained herein for prosecutive action.

It is believed that the sources of information have been exhausted at this time.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The Tokyo Office -- At Tokyo -- Will follow and report prosecutive action.

P E N D I N G

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Aoki

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Top Secret

Establishment of East Asia

Maneuvers for the First Period of Total War

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Establishment of East Asia. Maneuvers for the
First Period of Total War (Draft).

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Chapter I

General Policy

REMOTE

The necessary areas of ~~Hsinchiang~~ must be speedily secured to firmly establish a long-term endurance attitude; by practical application of the alliance, the war against the United States of America, Britain and China will be carried out. The preparations for war against Russia will be completed and we will promote the growth of New China, thereby effecting the first step towards the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. If it is unavoidable, we shall wage war against Russia. However, our chief object in pursuing the war to its end lies in the existence and development of our national power and special care should be taken to grasp the right time for war so as not to leave any regrets.

On the termination of the present war, we must endeavour to firmly establish the foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. We will make it our minimum requirement to prevent another war with China and we shall equip ourselves at the very least with conditions for the defence of our national independence in that direction.

Chapter II StrategySection I Directing of the War

1. In our resolution to carry out a long period war, strategic points in the defence circle will be occupied, and while we prosecute the war on one hand, our essential powers of self-sufficiency will be strengthened and secured on the other.

In carrying out the war, England will be our main object, and in order to maintain our position of independence and initiative by every means possible we will give special efforts to the destruction of the American and English fleet. We will further strengthen the prohibition of intercourse between the territories under our power and the United States or England, and will destroy the transportation on the west coast of America as much as possible.

We will take strict precautions in particular against the egress of national defence materials for which the United States and England rely on East Asia.

2. Our attitude towards China will be to secure the occupied territories according to the policy previously arranged and to provide for the development of necessary materials. We will promote the growth of these so as to make them contribute towards the establishment of a New China, and in the meanwhile we will endeavour to crush and destroy the hinterland (T.M. - i.e. Chungking) by exhausting their armed forces, their economic abilities and every other measure.

3. We will try to utilize materials which can be procured in the war zones, thus striving to maintain and promote our national power, and at the same time we will complete our military powers so as to be able to overthrow the revived American and English attacks that will follow the lapse of time, especially any change in the European front.

4. We expect good results from the German and Italian domination in the Mediterranean, the counter-blockade on England proper and the destruction of transportation on the east coast of the United States.

With the development of the situation we will do our best to establish contact in (T.M. probably with Germany and Italy) the Indian Ocean.

5. In case of an actual German landing in England proper, we will turn the resulting shock to our own account and further strengthen our power in the sphere of our influence.

6. We hold it as our general policy to avoid war with Russia at present, and will strive for this end. However, preparations must be made to the utmost, to prepare for any change in the situation.

If the unavoidable happens, such as joint operations by the U.S.A. and Russia against Japan within our defence sphere, then we shall seize the opportunity to resort to military methods against Russia.

7. If the Chinese hinterland proposes peace, we are ready to accept it. We will settle Sino-Japanese problems according to our policy previously arranged, and if possible we would like to advance and cooperate with India.

8. We will comply with the request to cooperate in the armistice between Germany and Russia, and we may propose it ourselves according to circumstances. If this is put into practice, our security in the Manchuria-Russian border will be established; if possible, we further /
desire

desire the advance and cooperation of Russia in India and Iran.

In this event, we anticipate a German landing on British soil and also her domination in Africa.

9. The cessation of hostilities between our country and the United States and England will be settled at the same time as that between Germany and England. (The U.S....)
10. At the moment that hostilities cease on the European front, hostilities will be suspended also in the Greater East Asia War. We will try to settle Sino-Japanese matters between ourselves, apart from other problems, as far as possible.

We must strictly guard against Europe and the United States concluding a previous truce at the sacrifice of East Asia. We must also prepare some special way of dealing with things if the worst comes to the worst.

Chapter II

Sec. II The Aims of the Organization of National Power

Part I The Organization of Military Strength

1. The aims of the organization of military power in the first period lie in the prosecuting the war against Chungking and the war against the U.S.A. and Britain, and especially in completing our naval preparations so as to be able to smash their attacks when they regain their strength. In the meantime, we must be thoroughly prepared for a war with Russia.
 2. The trend of military preparations of the different powers is as set down in Table No. 1 and their capacity for aggression against East Asia during the next five years generally is estimated as follows: -
-

Table of the Great Powers' estimated capacity for aggressive warfare against East Asia during the next 5 years.

Classification	Front-line Troop strength (in thousands)	First-line Air strength (in thousands)	Naval craft
Chungking	2000 - 3000	Some	none
The United States of America	700 - 1300	7 - 13	Battleships 28 Carriers 18 Cruisers 91 Destroyers 365 Submarines 200
Britain	500 - 700		Battleships 8 Carriers 8 Cruisers 55 Destroyers 100 Submarines 100
Soviet Union	2000 - 3000	4 - 6	Cruisers 2 Submarines over 100 Destroyers 11

Remarks: 1. Front-line military strength includes, army, naval and air forces. Military strength at home is estimated at almost the same number.
2. Naval forces will change considerably, depending on how many naval battles are fought and with what results.

Accordingly, the countries' basic capacity for operations in East Asia during the first period will be as follows on an average basis, the military strength of the United States, Britain and Russia being estimated to fluctuate up to one third of its total according to the tension or slackening of the European front.

(1) Britain and America combined:

Front-line military strength	1,600,000 men
First-line air strength	10,000 planes
Naval craft:	
Battleships	36
Cruisers	150
Carriers	26
Destroyers	460
Submarines	300

(2) The Soviet Union

Front-line military strength	2,500,000 men
First-line air strength	5,000 planes
Naval craft:	a nucleus of over 100 submarines.

(3) The United States of America, Britain and the Soviet Union combined

Front-line military strength	4,000,000 men
First-line air strength	15,000 planes
Naval craft	
Battleships	36
Cruisers	150
Carriers	26
Destroyers	480
Submarines	400

(4) China

Front-line military strength	2,000,000 - 3,000,000
Air strength	some number

Our country must carry out the present war on one hand, and on the other, must organize the requisite military strength for the aim of enabling ourselves to smash the operational strength of all these countries.

If our aim is mechanical parity we would require:

Front-line military strength	5,000,000 men
(including the home troops 10,000,000)	
First-line air strength	15,000 planes
Naval craft:	
Battleships	36
Cruisers	150
Carriers	26
Destroyers	480
Submarines	400

3. However, there would be considerable difficulty in bringing this about within the next five years, when we consider the changing situation of modern warfare, the limitations of national power, and especially when we consider the probabilities of the process of establishment. We shall thus establish a separate standard of minimum essentials considering all the various circumstances, but strategy first and foremost. The estimated volume of essential military requirements based on this standard, and the total estimated volume of essential national requirements considered on the basis of the military requirements, will be as follows:-

	Military Requirements	Total National Requirements
Materials for ordinary steel	4,850,000 tons	11,700,000 tons
Materials for special steel	1,180,000 tons	1,400,000 tons
Aluminum	355,000 tons	378,000 tons
Coal	9,896,000 tons	140,508,000 tons
Benzine for aviation	2,500,000 litres	2,520,000 litres
Benzine for motor cars	1,249,000 litres	3,150,000 litres

Refer Table II for details.

Such is the outline of the expansion we aim at for our national industrial power as being necessary for the proper organization of our military power in order to carry out the present warfare.

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Chapter II Section III Occupied Areas (anticipated
occupied areas), and Their Strategic Points

1. The chief object of the territories to be occupied in the Greater East Asia War is to secure the conditions necessary for the accomplishment of the war in accordance with what follows. The territories will be decided upon in accordance with the progress of the operations, and on consideration of how best to gradually solidify the foundation for establishing a nucleus group and a small Co-prosperity Sphere.

(1) We must secure strategically vital areas which would assist our offensive operations, and at the same time capture the strong-points which would afford a stronghold for the enemy counterattacks.

(2) To secure territories which produce materials necessary for the establishment of self-sufficiency in order to complete our capacity for prosecuting the war.

(3) To control the areas necessary for the blockade of enemy countries in essential materials and the interception of their commerce and communication.

2. Every care must be taken to procure materials essential to us in the Southern Regions and at the same time we must control and smash the enemy's military and economic counterattacks. We must thoroughly enforce

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our counter-blockade of Chungking and of the U.S.A. and Britain in respect of strategy and urgently needed materials. The essential points that we must pay attention to in the course of the occupation are given in Appendix No. I.

3. In China, we must overthrow the Chungking regime and help the growth of a new China, thereby securing a nucleus group, and ensure that all is well with our procurement of materials essential to us. The essential points that we must pay attention to in the course of the occupation are given in Appendix No. II.

4. In the Northern Regions, we must do our best to secure a basic sphere of national defence and maintain our superiority in strategic position. At the same time, we must ensure that all is well with our procurement of strategic materials. The essential points to which we must pay attention in the course of the occupation are as given in Appendix No. III.

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Chapter II

Section V. The Termination of Hostilities

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Chapter II Section V

Part II Conditions of Security

The main point of the conditions to be secured at the termination of hostilities is to approach as near as possible to the concrete ideal of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, but the extent to which it can be realized depends on our national power at the time, especially on the extent to which we have secured the spoils of our victory, and will also differ according to the length of the war and the general aspect of the world war situation at the time in particular, the position of the countries on our side and the extent of the exhaustion of the countries against us. Any definite prognostication is therefore difficult, and the situation will best be met by reliance on circumstances at the time, and by avoidance of inordinate ambitions.

/ We

We shall accordingly not go into details here, but be content to enumerate the three basic principles.

I When the war is soon over with enemy countries left with a margin of strength.

Our maxim will be the securing of our existence and self-sufficiency in the direction of the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(a) We shall take as our standard for China the policy previously arranged, through if necessary there is still some scope for mitigation.

(b) In the Southern Regions, we will secure a number of the most important military bases, and establish a preferential hold on essential materials such as petroleum, iron, metals other than iron, and foodstuffs.

(c) (In the Northern Regions, we will settle the problems of the Coastal regions.)

II When the war is brought to an end by a single enemy defeat.

Our maxim will be the establishment of a basis for the building of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(a) We shall take as our standard for China the policy previously arranged.

(b) In the Southern Regions, we will secure the necessary military bases. We shall let the Philippines enjoy independence under our protection and guidance and shall put British Malaya and North Borneo under our jurisdiction. We shall establish a special economic zone in the Netherlands East Indies and secure a preferential hold on materials essential for our country with F.I.C., all contributing to the foundation of a small scale self-sufficiency sphere.

(c) In the Northern Regions, we shall take measures to sever East Siberia from the Soviet Union.

III When the war is terminated by an enemy surrender with Japan still left with a margin of strength.

We shall plan the establishment of the smaller Co-prosperity Sphere at a single stroke.

(a) We shall take as our standard for China the policy previously arranged.

(b) In the Southern Region we shall secure in toto all military bases in the smaller Co-prosperity Sphere; the Philippines and Burma will have their independence under our protection and guidance. In the

Netherlands

Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China, self-government will be realized and special zones essential for military and economic purposes will be established there. British Malaya and North Borneo will be annexed as Japanese territory and will become the basis of a small scale self-sufficiency sphere. For Australia and India we shall prescribe the necessary economic union.

(c) In the Northern Regions we shall complete the disposal of East Siberia.)

Chapter III

The Establishment of Operational Areas

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Chapter III Section II

The Southern Regions

Part I Military Affairs

1. Policy

The aims of the fundamental policy of the military establishment in the Southern Regions war zone are:

(1) In order to accomplish the aims of the present war, strategic strong points of the most urgent necessity must be secured and controlled.

(2) Although the fulfilment of the demands of the present operations come first, care must be taken to ensure that everything tends in the direction of the establishment of East Asia.

These aims shall be realized in preference to the other policies for the Southern Regions.

In military establishment, provisions necessary for operations and military activities will be first completed, and after that, construction work necessary for the maintenance of public order in the district, general transportation, and the control of communications.

Military administration will be established in the occupied territories during the necessary period of operative activities, to control all the different construction work.

11. Outline.

/ (1)

(1) The army and the navy will bear partic^al responsibility in establishing military administration, according to operational demands, the characteristics of the area in question, and other factors.

(2) Military administration must grasp the principle of the local administration and trivial interventions must be avoided as far as possible. It will try to make use of the existing machinery.

(3) The public peace and order in the occupied territories will be secured as far as possible by the ordinary police system and the native army, with the assistance and support of the expeditionary forces.

(4) Only those of the native armies that have abandoned their hostility and are positively cooperating with our troops will be permitted to exist in the occupied territories. Their organization, and military establishment will be directed by our army. Their chief purpose is to contribute to the establishment of East Asia as members of the peace police. We must do our utmost to use them to the best advantage.

(5) The standard number of the armed forces of the native armies will be about half of their pre-war number, and will be decided upon according to circumstances.

The type of troops will be limited to land troops, it being our principle not to let them have any naval forces for the time being. The Imperial Navy will manage their ships.

Air forces will not exist and all associated establishments and armaments will be confiscated and disposed of by the expeditionary forces.

(6) The Thailand army will be strengthened on condition of its cooperation with us.

(7) Native armies will be widely dispersed, and put under the authority of the expeditionary force to facilitate their supervision.

The necessary arms will be distributed to them, according to circumstances, through the expeditionary forces.

(8) As a general rule, expeditionary forces will be stationed in places necessary for the procurement of articles required by the armed forces, and the control of the areas producing essential materials, but our forces should be concentrated as far as does not interfere with the foregoing, and thereby maintain the elasticity of the army and adjust all the varieties of its equipment so as to ensure its instantaneous operation.

(9) Expenses necessary for the maintenance of the occupation forces will be defrayed in future, wherever possible, by the areas concerned.

(10) For military equipment necessary for operational bases and the guarding of public order refitted enemy equipment will be used for the time being, so as to expedite and execute military and guarding measures.

We shall act according to our previously decided policy in French Indo-China and Thailand.

(11) During the present war, if there is any occasion for our forces to operate in the same district as the Thai army for the same object, the commanding officer of the Imperial expeditionary forces will assume command by mutual understanding of both countries.

This will also apply to the French Indo-China army.

(12) The time for military administration to change to ordinary administration will be generally at the end of the war, after consideration of the actual situation in the areas concerned, though there may be cases when ordinary administration is introduced before the termination of the present war, or the military administration still continued even after the end of the war, according to circumstances.

Part II Politics

No. I

1. The most important object of political construction in the Southern Regions at present is to comply with the demands of the present war, in consideration of the ideal of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere (cf. Draft Plan of the Establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.) In other words, although, of course, we must crush the tendency in the Southern Regions to reply on the United States and Britain and guide them into a belief in ourselves as the leading nation, we must lay stress on facilitating the procurement and delivery of the necessary military materials, and on carrying out operations.

2. The form of administration in the occupied areas will thus be military administration during the war. As for its organization, a military commanding officer or a governor-general will be appointed to this office, with a number of able officials and civilians under him, called upon to fully administer the occupied territories.

It is necessary to choose from the very first the most able military officers and others for all who are to participate in the military administration, not to mention the governor-general himself.

The military administration will utilize the present administrative system as far as possible, and special care must be taken to restore and utilize the local system.

Concerning

3. Concerning the management of the natives of the occupied territories, it is better not to force assimilative measures even in areas to be later annexed, but to adopt such policies as will agree with the natural abilities of the different races. It will be the policy of military administration to exercise strict control over the natives in all occupied areas who have previously shown hostile feelings towards us, and gradually slacken it. It will be our principle to treat the Europeans and the Americans in the occupied territories as we do the natives.

4. The Chinese in the occupied territories will also be treated in the same way. Strict supervision will be exercised over those who have previously shown hostility, but the others will generally be treated justly with no special measures taken to oppress them. We will take steps to make them cooperate in the accomplishment of the present war, and especially to use their assistance in the settlement of the China Incident. Furthermore, our rule will be to control the southward advance of the ordinary Chinese during the war.

5. The southward advance of the Japanese will aim at the fulfilment of our wartime demands of a military and economic nature, and as a rule, it will be restricted to essential personnel for the occupied territories, great care being taken of their selection and education.

In the agricultural field, the rule will be to limit the advance of the Japanese to technical instructors.

The return of Japanese who have lived in the Southern Regions to the areas concerned will be permitted on a preferential basis only to those who are eligible as occupation members, but they must be selected and trained before returning. Adequate selection and training must also be given to military men discharged overseas and the officials who retire abroad.

Furthermore, when coming in contact with different races, officials and civilians must not feel that they are superior to them or treat them with contempt. On the other hand, they must be careful not to spoil the natives by being too anxious to win their hearts.

No. II

Regional Divisions

1. Thailand

We shall respect the independence of Thailand, our ally, to the utmost, give all necessary assistance such as would contribute to strengthening the position of the present regime, and avoid all interference with domestic affairs. We shall adopt measures to make the /
government

government of Thailand comply fully of her own free will with our military and economic demands.

The military forces of Thailand will give cooperation necessary for the accomplishment of the common aim. Special precautions will be taken to intercept the enemy intentions to separate Japan and Thailand.

We will make the government of Thailand obliterate all anti-Japanese tendencies among the Chinese residents of Thailand. The friendly relations between our government and Thailand should be maintained, and it would be better for the national government not to take any direct measures against the Chinese in Thailand.

2. French Indo-China

For the present, necessary supervision will be exercised over French Indo-China to ensure that she faithfully fulfils the treaty for joint defence and economy, and that the present government of F.I.C. adopts measures of increasingly positive cooperation with us.

We shall keep a close watch on German-French relations in Europe and as long as there is no change in the attitude of the French Government, we shall respect French sovereignty, though we shall do our best to bring home to the officials and population of French Indo-China a thorough understanding of the new situation in Europe and Asia, and to plant and promote our power in both military and economic fields.

Although the self government or the participation in politics of the Annamites will have to be recognized to some extent on some proper occasion in the future, for the present we shall not permit their independence movements, though we shall ask France to improve the position and welfare of the natives in general.

3. Hongkong

We shall enforce a policy of dispersing the population under the military administration of the governor-general of the occupied areas, and we shall consider compulsory migration to supply the labour demands in Hainan Island. At present, reconstruction works will be limited to those of military necessity.

4. The Philippines

Military administration will be enforced for the present and a central political organ will be established under the governor-general, which the Filipinos will gradually be made to run themselves as far as possible. The independence of the Philippines will be accelerated as fast as possible without waiting for the termination of the war, as

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it would be a means to instigate the desire for independence among the other natives of the Co-prosperity Sphere, and as we consider it a good example for the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere. It is needless to say that in this case too they will have to cooperate positively in the war against Britain and the United States, and we shall hold onto our rights to station armies and to use certain places necessary as military bases even after the war.

5. Malaya and British Borneo

Military administration will be enforced for the present under the governor-general of the occupation territories; Singapore and Penang will be placed under his direct jurisdiction. The governor-general will be in direct control of the native rulers and dispatch the requisite controllers to their dominions to direct them. The administration of these dominions and of areas smaller than provinces will be carried on as far as possible on the lines of the existing machinery, through efforts must be made to obliterate British influence which has permeated all administrative organs, so that measures to reform the British way of ruling should be taken. We shall respect the native rulers' political measures and help to raise the (T.M. political) standard of the Malaysians. Furthermore, as regards the effect of economic reforms we will carry out a number of measures, giving the most consideration to the maintenance of public peace and order.

6. Netherlands East Indies

Military administration will be established under the governor-general and the existing administrative organs will be used to the utmost for minor or local administration. On the principle of Netherlands equality, some of the Dutch officials and Indonesians will be employed indifferently. The most important object in the Netherlands East Indies will be to fulfil our economic demands or those necessary to carry out the operations (especially petroleum), as this area will be adjacent to the front for some time, and strict military administration will be established. Measures to aid the promotion of the position of the Indonesians and to raise the standard of civilization must be adopted, to make the Indonesians gradually change their attitude towards the Dutch and give them the hope that, in a certain period after the termination of hostilities, they will be permitted to enjoy independence.

7. Burma

Strict military administration will be established in Burma as it is expected to be adjacent to the front for quite a long period. However, the existence of the Burmese' own administrative organ will be recognized and this under our guidance will become the nucleus of an independent government in the future.

/
Handling

Handling of the Indians in Burma must be directed discreetly in consideration of the policy towards India.

Part III Economics

No. 1 Materials for national defence

1. Policy:

(1) Construction policy during this period is to restore and develop the production of national resources, especially mineral resources, and make these areas an important source of supply for the heavy industry materials necessary for the central power to accomplish the war, thereby aiming principally at the strengthening of our power to carry out the war.

(2) In construction and restoration special stress shall be laid on petroleum, iron ores, bauxite, copper and other non-iron metals. The production of iron ores is the basis, but a certain amount of reserve manufacturing equipment (the selection of non-iron metal ores and a part of the smelting process if possible) and quite a large amount of equipment for refining petroleum will be constructed and restored.

(3) As is the time limit for carrying out these works, for the first and second years, the aim will be the complete restoration of the damages done by the war, after that, the necessary increase in production will be attained.

(4) For the aim of procuring necessary materials rapidly, the areas where the least damage was done by the war will be selected.

However, greater importance is attached to the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya and the Philippines in the real construction, as great quantities of materials are expected to be procured in these areas.

(5) As for the method of construction, a national organization will be established to include the Southern Regions and unify and regulate the construction, and under the overall jurisdiction of this body, certain persons responsible for the development of a certain material in a certain area will be selected to undertake the increase of production.

(6) The production of such materials as would prove superfluous, such as rubber and tin, will be reduced to the amount necessary for our demands, and the margin of construction power will both be directed towards the more urgent demands. However, in order to avoid confusion in the economy of the area concerned, and to maintain a powerful weapon in the armoury of economic warfare by the material concerned, a certain amount of production may still be maintained insofar as it does not prove a heavy burden on materials and labour.

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Part IV Ideas and Culture

1. Work in the ideas and culture of the southern races must be carried out on the lines of general policy for the development of ideas and culture set out in Chapter V, and in consideration of the fact that these races have been but recently attached to us, that their standard of civilization is very low, that their racial characteristics are ones of mild behaviour and they hold no anti-Japanese feelings.

2. Instruction by reason

(1) Propaganda

As the knowledge of Japan held by the southern races is insufficient, every method and occasion must be turned to account for propagating the true Japan, and efforts should be made for the introduction of Japan through publications and the establishment of organizations to spread information about Japan. Lectures, exhibitions, moving pictures and musical concerts should be given and all other special methods adopted.

(2) It is necessary to comply with the characteristics and the civilization of each race when carrying out propaganda, which thus has a greater influence; further, the results of this propaganda must be thoroughly investigated, and the selection of the policy to follow also considered, so as to accord with the actual situation.

(3) The propaganda system in the Southern Regions must be extended and strengthened, and the main outline of the propaganda and essential parts of its organization must be held by the Japanese.

(4) Although the object of the propaganda is the controlling or intellectual class in each district, special methods of propaganda among the ignorant will also be adopted.

(5) It is necessary to think of a way to utilize the secret Chinese associations in the south for our propaganda.

(6) When the situation permits, it would be a good idea to make the controlling or intellectual class travel in Japan and introduce them to the real situation in Japan, thus making them discard their idea of relying on Europe and the U.S.A.

II Education:

(1) The existing method and policies should be reinvestigated and those based on the influence of Britain, the United States and the Netherlands should be abolished. Although changes in direction will be made according to the general policy, there will be no great changes in educational institutions during this period, and care will be taken to utilize existing institutions.

(2)

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(2)

(2) We will assist and direct the spreading of national education and the instruction of the younger generation in each district, and in order to implant the idea of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, text books for children, teachers and the general population will be compiled; we will cooperate in supplying them with teaching materials.

(3) The public thoughts shall be firmly established through the guidance and education of the army in each district.

(4) Cooperation and guidance shall be given to the training and re-education of the native teachers.

(5) Scholars and educationists of superior ability shall be dispatched from our country to important points.

(6) Elements of superior ability shall be picked from among the various races (in the case of an independent country they shall be recommended by the government concerned and by a well planned system of sending students abroad. They will be sent to our country (T.M. Japan) to study, and during their stay in our country special institutions shall be set up for them, so as to give them proper guidance, and after they have finished their studies practical use shall be made of them under a certain definite policy.

III Thought Movements:

(1) Although racial movements of an innocent nature, characteristic of the races in the various districts shall be nurtured and encouraged (in case of an Independent country, guidance shall be given indirectly through the Government concerned), steps shall be taken so as to abolish the influence of European and American Liberalism and Communistic ideas. Especially when independence movements are based on narrow-minded racialism or what tends to be racial egoism, same shall be corrected and guidance shall be given so as to make same turn into Oriental moralism.

(2) A powerful thought movement shall be carried out and strengthened for the prosecution of the joint war against Britain and the United States so as to comply with the expansion of the (T.M. successful) war results.

(3) Consideration shall be given to the gathering of men of leading spirit and intelligence from the various districts so as to form a spiritual organization representing the whole of East Asia, thereby to contribute towards promoting the common consciousness among the various races.

3. Enlightenment through Facts.

In conformity with the enlightenment based on the above-mentioned
ideals

ideals, efforts shall be made to make the people realize the idea of the Co-prosperity Sphere through their actual living, by means of concrete and practical measures. However, by taking into consideration the actual situation of the prosecution of war, some shall be realized by degrees from those that are possible (T.M. to realize).

(1) Development of Political Ideas.

(1) It shall be made the main principle to respect the natives' political volition as much as possible, and it is necessary that, during this period, efforts shall be made to relieve them of their economic sufferings that are expected to appear, and to adopt such political measures as would not dampen their hopes towards the future. For example, consideration should be given to maintenance and extension of the natives' rights to participate in the government, the immediate abolition of the bad laws and systems which were enacted by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands that are painful to the natives, the appointment and utilizing of native officials and leaders, and other such measures befitting to the actual conditions, thereby elevating the hopes and enthusiasm of the natives.

(2) The traditional spirit of the various races shall be respected, and protection as well as manifestation of the ancient sages and patriots, whom the natives respect, as well as their surviving descendants, shall also be considered.

(II) Development of Economic Ideas.

(1) It is estimated that the hardships in the material living of the natives during this period will become considerably aggravated, but it must be expected that, for the sake of the prosecution of the war, there may, for a while be no time for considering their sufferings. Therefore, economic development necessitates the utmost care, and not only is it obvious that it must be avoided to cause unnecessary economic sufferings, but the material side of living of the natives requires handling with compassion. For example, consideration shall be given towards adequate measures which would touch the hearts of the natives, such as the assisting and education of the natives, the releasing of farms belonging to hostile British and Americans, the amending or abolition of bad taxes, which had been levied by the British and Americans.

(2) Although the hostile Chinese residents in the South Seas shall be ousted, those who are not so shall have their positions recognized and as for their past support of Chungking, it shall be aimed at making them switch over so as to have them cooperate in the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(III) Development of Social Culture.

(1) The customs and morals peculiar to the natives shall not be
interfered /

interfered with unless same should greatly obstruct the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere, and it shall be made our principle not to disturb or change the tranquility of their private lives as much as possible.

(2) Utmost cooperation shall be given towards the rehabilitation works for the natives having suffered war damages.

(3) For the sake of spreading medical treatment and sanitation, efforts shall be made to build hospitals, travelling clinic organizations, and institutes for the research of tropical medical treatment and sanitation, as well as to improve and expand medical schools.

IV Linguistic Policy:

During this period, efforts shall be stressed for the popularization of the Japanese language for the purpose of attaining the object of making same the common language of East Asia in the future, by banning English and Dutch as official languages.

Various measures shall be adopted such as the opening of Japanese language schools at important places, the appointment of natives who understand Japanese as officials, or the popularization of Japanese news papers and publications, as well as the teaching of elementary Japanese through radio-broadcasts.

V Counter-measures towards the Japanese on the spot.

(1) It is necessary to strictly enforce the following plans as the character and practice of the Japanese on the spot who are constantly in contact with the natives bear a decisive effect on the spiritual and cultural development:-

(1) To leave no stone unturned in manifesting the Imperial Army in its true light.

(2) To carefully pick out the Japanese officials for positions on the spot and to strictly enforce official discipline.

(3) As regards the advance of Japanese to the Southern Regions, general crossing-over shall not be permitted, but shall be restricted to only those who are to become the leaders, who, while on the one hand, paying attention to the protection and good treatment of the Japanese residents on the spot, shall make them display strict discipline so as to win the confidence and respect of foreign races.

(4) Importance shall be attached to the education of the Japanese children on the spot, and special institutes shall be erected both in Japan and on the spot for the training of educators to be sent there.

(II) Special institutes shall be established for the selecting, training and dispatching of spiritual and cultural leaders. In other words, plans shall be devised on a national scale and enforced for the selection, education and stationing of talented men, who are qualified to introduce the true form of the Empire and to contribute towards the moral consolidation of the East Asiatic Races. These persons must be able to come into close contact with the actual life of the natives as spiritually cultured persons without utilizing any power or authority as a background, and must be qualified to become teachers as well as friends of the natives through the reality of their spiritual and cultural living. It is also their duty to investigate the actual conditions of their respective districts and to gather information. These leaders shall be selected and appointed from the broad field of civilization, from among the talented religionists, artists, educators, scientists, technicians, economists, and social workers.

VI The ousting of those considered as injurious to the Establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(1) Efforts shall be made towards preventing any Red propaganda activities by the Soviet Union, and a strict control shall be enforced over Communistic movements.

(II) Although it shall be made the principle to convert any anti-Japanese movements by positive education, those of an obstinate and malicious nature shall be crushed.

(III) As it is anticipated that the counter-propaganda of Britain the United States and the Soviet Union will be intensely active, strict restrictions shall be imposed on the listening in to broadcasts, newspapers and publications shall be subjected to strict censorship.

(IV) As regards Christianity, the missionary work of hostile English and American missionaries shall be prohibited, and they shall be substituted by native missionaries. Moreover, it shall be planned to dispatch Japanese missionaries to the spots.

(V) Literary works of art and publications tending to imply the adoration of Europe and America and which are obstructive to the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere shall be strictly banned, and a clean sweep shall be made of thinkers and cultural persons possessing no intention of abandoning their European and American hostile feelings.

VII Miscellaneous:

The preparatory plans for the Establishment of East Asiatic Culture and the plans for the Interchanging of Culture shall be based on Part I.

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(Secret)

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Part I

Outline of Construction

(1) The Plan

The Imperial country is a manifestation of morality, the propagation of the Imperial influence being its original duty and the ideal of Hakko Ichiu /the eight corners under one roof/ being the spirit of the national founding. The Imperial country will not move unless for the cause of justice.

The propagation of the Imperial influence begins with the practise of morality in East Asia grounded on the original spirit of the Imperial influence supported by the whole nation and aims at the promotion of East Asiatic culture by means of the unification of East Asia in a moral manner. For this purpose it is necessary to foster the increased power of the Imperial country, to cause East Asia to return to its original form of independence and co-prosperity by shaking off the yoke of Europe and America, and to let its countries and peoples develop their respective abilities in peaceful cooperation and secure livelihood.

(2) The Form of East Asiatic Independence and Co-Prosperity:-

The states, their citizens and resources, comprised in those areas pertaining to the Pacific Central Asia and the Indian Ocean formed into one general union are to be established as an autonomous zone of peaceful living and common prosperity on behalf of the peoples of the nations of East Asia. The area including Japan, Manchuria, North China, lower Yangtze River and the Russian Maritime Province, forms the nucleus of the East Asiatic Union. The Imperial country possesses a duty as the leader of the East Asiatic Union.

The above purpose presupposes the inevitable emancipation or independence of Eastern Siberia, China, Indo-China, the South Seas, Australia, and India.

(3) Regional Division in the East Asiatic Union and the National Defense Sphere for the Imperial Country.

In the Union of East Asia, the Imperial Country is at once the stabilizing power and the leading influence to enable the Imperial Country actually to become the central influence in East Asia, the first necessity is the consolidation of the inner belt of East Asia; and the East Asiatic Sphere shall be divided as follows for this purpose:

The Inner Sphere -- It is the vital sphere for the Imperial Country; it includes Japan, Manchuria, North China, the lower Yangtze Area and the Russian Maritime area.

The Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere -- This is the smaller self-supplying sphere of East Asia and includes the inner sphere plus Eastern Siberia, China, Indo-China and the South Seas.

The Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere -- This is the larger self-supplying sphere of East Asia, and includes the smaller co-prosperity sphere, plus Australia, India and island groups in the Pacific. Parallel with the divisions shown above and at the same time the following spheres of national defense for the Imperial Country shall be set up, and those spheres shall be made the basis for the defense of East Asia.

Basic Sphere -- It covers approximately the inner sphere and is the zone which requires absolute safety.

Defense Sphere -- Covering approximately the smaller co-prosperity sphere, it is the zone which must be perfectly defended against any invasion from Europe or America.

Sphere of Influence -- Generally corresponding to the size of the Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is this zone in which a superior position should be maintained against attacks from Europe or America.

For the present, the smaller co-prosperity sphere (the defense sphere) shall be the zone in which the construction of East Asia and the stabilization of national defense are to be aimed at. After their completion there shall be a gradual expansion toward the construction of the Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere (the sphere of influence).

(4) Outline of East Asiatic Administration.

It is intended that the unification of Japan, Manchukuo and China in neighbourly friendship be realized by the settlement of Sino-Japanese problems by the crushing of hostile influences in the Chinese interior, and by the bringing up of a new China in tune with the rapid construction of the Inner Sphere. Aggressive American and British influences in East Asia shall be driven out of the area of Indo-China and the South Seas, and this area shall be brought into our defense sphere. The war with Britain and America shall be prosecuted for that purpose.

The Russian aggressive influence in East Asia shall be driven out. Eastern Siberia shall be cut off from the Soviet regime and be included in our defense sphere. For this purpose, a war with the Soviets is expected. It is considered possible that this Northern problem may break out before the general settlement of the present Sino-Japanese and the Southern problems if the situation renders this unavoidable. Next the independence of Australia, India, etc. shall gradually be brought about. For this purpose, a recurrence of war with Britain and her allies is expected. The contraction of a Greater Mongolian State is expected during the above phase. The construction of the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere is expected to require at least 20 years from the present time.

(5) The Building of the National Strength.

Since the Imperial Country is the center and pioneer of Oriental moral and cultural reconstruction, the officials and people of this country must return to the spirit of the Orient and acquire a thorough understanding of the spirit of the national moral character.

In the economic construction of the country, Japanese and Manchurian national power shall first be consolidated; then the unification of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, shall be effected (and especially the forging of Japan, Manchoukuo and North China into a tight union). Thus a central industry will be constructed in East Asia; and the necessary relations established with the Southern Seas.

The standard for the construction of the national power and its military force, so as to meet various situations that might affect the stages of East Asiatic administration and the national defense sphere shall be so set as to be capable of driving off any British, American, Soviet or Chinese counter-influences in the future.

Part II

Aim of ConstructionChapter 1. Spirit of Construction.

The Emperor is augustly the center of the universe and the origin of morality. The Imperial Country is, therefore, the manifestation of morality and the criterion of the world. With these facts as their creed and spiritual rule, the subjects of the Imperial Country intend to fulfil the dynamic and historic mission of establishing a world moral order.

However, in recent years, the nations of Europe and America, taking advantage of their material civilization, have penetrated the East and prey upon it; and the moralistic East has consequently been changed into a "Europeanized Asia". And it is none other than Japan, the divine country, that has opposed and rejected that invasion.

Now things have come to such a pass that the extortions of America, Britain and other powers threaten the existence of the Imperial Country. This is intolerable to God and man alike. Now the Imperial Country has determined to consolidate the national foundation by crushing their influence with divine military power to save East Asia and cause it to return to its original nature, and to bring a renaissance upon East Asia by its unification under this grand and righteous ideal. By this means East Asia will be made a peaceful and secure place to live in in conformity with the will of Heaven. The gist of the aim is to build up the moral culture of the Orient. In other words, under the Greater East Asia Union, the construction of morality, the fostering of original abilities and the fusion of cultures shall be the common ideal; neighbourly friendship and cooperative peace, joint defense, and economic cooperation shall be the rule of inter-States relationships; and the revival of humanity shall be the spiritual principle of national life. The Imperial country is the source of all the above.

Once the moral order of East Asia is thus accomplished, it can be expected that the countries of Europe and America will be so influenced by it that they will look up to it as a fine example and, eventually cast off their selfish life view of materialism and establish a moral new order.

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Chapter 2 - Defense(1) The National Defense Sphere and the Defense of East Asia.

1. In order to ensure our national defense from European and American invasion, it is necessary to safeguard East Asia as a whole. And to safeguard East Asia that is, to perfect the defense of the Imperial Country, will eventually serve to fulfil the national policy.

(2) For the National Defense of the Imperial Country and the Defense of East Asia, the smaller co-prosperity sphere shall generally be the sphere of defense, its circumference being the main defense line. A perfect defense shall be planned against the invasion from Europe and America, and the Inner Sphere shall be kept absolutely safe as the basic sphere of national defense, the two defensive parts being utilized as the double corridors of defense.

Furthermore the outer belt of the Greater Co-prosperity Sphere shall be made into a sphere of influence for the national defense of the Imperial Country and for the safeguarding of East Asia. In this way a superior position against European and American invasion will gradually be established.

(3) The following are the particularly important areas for the national defense of the Imperial Country and for the safeguarding of East Asia:

1. The Kanchatka Peninsula area.
2. The Eastern Siberia area and the Mongolian region.
3. The area west of the Central China region.
4. The Indo-China Peninsula area, especially the southern part of the Malay Peninsula and its nearby districts.
5. The Sunda Archipelago and the New Guinea area.
6. The eastern part of the Inner South Seas.

In addition to the above areas, a necessary area shall be chosen behind the first line key points mentioned above, and a consolidated defense in depth shall be established there.

(4) The following are communication lines whose defense must be specially secured:

1. Land, sea and air routes in the Inner Sphere.
2. Sea and air trunk routes from the Inner Sphere to the Dutch East Indies.

(5) In the Sphere of Influence, a gradual expansion of bases shall be made to important strategic strongholds in that sphere.

Chapter 2. Defensive Power:

* * * * *

Given below in the table is an estimate of the Powers' Capacity for future aggressive operations against East Asia 20 years hence:

Table Showing Estimate of Powers' Aggressive Capacity Against East Asia 20 years Hence

Classification	Front line Numerical Strength (Unit 1,000 men)	Front Line Air Strength (Unit 1,000 planes)	Naval Vessels (Unit 10,000 Tons)
China	4,000	Considerable number	some
	6,000		
Soviet	2,600	30	50
	5,200	60	
U. S.	1,300	50	350
	2,600	100	
Britain	800	30	130
	1,600	60	
Germany		30	80 (Italian /units/ included)
		60	
Notes	1. The front line numerical strength includes Army, Navy and Air Forces. The strength behind the front is estimated to be almost the same as the front line strength. 2. Although the number of Naval vessels is figured as after 10 years, a considerable change is expected to occur during the progress of the present war.		

The following are the numerical strengths of the Powers for military operations in East Asia. The military forces available to Britain, America and Soviet Russia for East Asiatic operations will vary about one third of their respective forces, in conformity with changes in the situation in Europe and America.

1. In the case of America and Britain combined:

Frontal strength	3 million men
First Line Air Forces	40 thousand 100 - odd thousand planes
Naval Vessels	More than 4,800,000 tons

2. Soviet Union:

Frontal strength	4 million men
First Line Air Forces	20,000 -- 50,000 planes
Naval Vessels	Over 500,000 tons

3. America, Britain and Soviet Combined:

Frontal strength	7 million men
First Line Air Forces	60,000 -- nearly 200,000 planes
Naval vessels	Over 5,300,000 tons

4. China

Frontal Strength	4,000,000 -- 6,000,000 men
First Line Air Forces	A considerable number
Naval vessles	Some

It is necessary for the defense of the Imperial Country for it to build up its wartime military power on the basis of destroying the afore-mentioned military forces of the powers. A mechanical calculation is based on the afore-mentioned figures will show that the Imperial Country needs the following enormous military strength.

Frontal Numerical Strength	10,000,000 men (20,000,000 when the forces behind front are included)
First Line Air Forces	60,000 to nearly 200,000 planes (when the forces behind the front are included, the number rises to 180,000 -- 600,000)
Naval Vessels	5,300,000 tons

* * * * *

Chapter 3. Political Construction

(1) Basic Plan

The realization of the great ideal of constructing Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity requires not only the complete prosecution of the current Greater East Asia current war but also presupposes another great war in the future. Therefore, the following two points must be made the primary starting points for the political construction of East Asia during the course of the next twenty years.

1. Preparation for war with the other spheres of the world.
2. Unification and construction of the East Asia Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The following are the basic principles for the political construction of East Asia, when the above two points are taken into consideration:

- a. The politically dominant influence of European and American countries in the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be gradually driven out and the area shall enjoy its liberation from the shackles hitherto forced upon it.

b. The desires of the peoples in the sphere for their independence shall be respected and endeavors shall be made for their fulfilment, but proper and suitable forms of government shall be decided for them in consideration of military and economic requirements and of the historical, political and cultural elements particular to each area.

It must also be noted that the independence of various peoples of East Asia should be based upon the idea of constructing East Asia as "independent countries existing within the New Order of East Asia" and that this conception differs from an independence based on the idea of liberalism and national self-determination.

c. During the course of construction, military unification is deemed particularly important, and the military zones and key points necessary for defense shall be directly or indirectly under the control of our country.

d. The peoples of the sphere shall obtain their proper positions, the unity of the people's minds shall be effected and the unification of the sphere shall be realized with the Imperial country as its center.

e. The autonomous position of the sphere shall be strengthened by mutual supplying of needs. An outline of the distribution of the East Asiatic peoples and their character is given in the Table 6 /T.N. missing/.

(2) The political form of the East Asiatic areas after twenty years.

The ideal political forms 20 years hence for the areas of East Asia when organized upon the principle mentioned above may be given as follows: (They are the ultimate forms, and the time and means of their realization will vary according to the situation. Military affairs within the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be taken up by the Imperial Country in view of the necessity for defense. The details of this defense are, however, here excluded.)

1. Manchukuo

An increasingly steady growth of Manchukuo is aimed at along the lines of the ideals on which it was founded -- to effect Japanese-Manchukuoan unification. Also it shall be made a full-fledged base for military operations against the Soviets. Emigration plans shall be furthered in order to realize racial cooperation and peace.

2. China

In line with the already fixed plan, the unification of Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be realized as the basis for the establishment of East Asia, China being one of the units of East Asian unification.

3. Soviet Eastern Territory

a. Coastal areas shall be incorporated into our territory as soon as possible.

b. Areas other than above-mentioned places shall be made into special regions belonging to Japan or in some cases Manchukuo.

4. Mongolia

When the situation permits, Inner and Outer Mongolia shall be unified; their autonomy shall be recognized within the bounds of the capacity of the Mongolian race; and ultimately, if possible, a greater Mongolian State shall be established. This area is suitable for the formation of a racial country, both when viewed from the military and thought requirements, and from the standpoint of racial desire and historical considerations, but as far as present conditions go, the low capacity of the Mongolian race must be taken into consideration.

5. The Philippines

In line with the long cherished desire of the people of the islands, the country shall be granted the status of an independent country as soon as possible. The extent of the internal administration carried on by the Filipinos themselves shall also be increased. However, some places of military importance shall be made special defense areas. The ruling classes of this area have a comparatively high standard of living and the area is not too extensive. Therefore it is recognized that the people of the area will probably be able to stand on their own feet.

6. French Indo-China

When the proper time comes, autonomy centering around the Annamese and under the protection of our country shall be permitted. Later this status shall be changed to that of nationhood. However, some places of military importance shall be made special areas for joint defense.

The Annamese independence movement has a long history and has been carried on with considerable intensity.

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But, generally speaking, the level of the people is low as a race, and their political capability is so weak that they cannot be said to have the capacity for full-fledged self-government. Therefore, though they shall be independent from the standpoint of racial liberation, they may need our protection for many years.

7. Thailand

Thailand will satisfy her cherished desire to recover her lost lands and strengthen her cooperation with our country. She will also be recognized as an independent country forming one unit of the East Asiatic Union.

In view of her racial, historical and particularly positional importance, Thailand will establish a specially intimate cooperative relationship with Japan in the military, political, economic and cultural fields.

8. Burma

Burma will be accorded a high degree of autonomy as soon as possible, in accordance with the desires of the people. As soon as possible thereafter it will become an independent State.

This area is notable for its comparatively intense anti-British movement which has gone on for some time before and, it is also reasonable from the cultural and historical points of view to let Burma become an independent country. However, due to her people's generally low standard of living, her importance from the viewpoint of East Asiatic resources, and also because of her key position from the political standpoint (because of the presence of many influential Indians), in any schemes toward India, Burma will necessitate some protective interference.

9. British Malaya and North Borneo

a. Singapore and such of its nearby areas (including the Dutch East Indies) as are of military importance shall be made parts of our territory at an appropriate time.

b. In the other regions, sultans or local lords shall be allowed to exist, and, after their unification, they shall be our protectorate, their autonomy being allowed.

The people of this area are too low in living standards and political capacity to stage any racial movements. Therefore it is necessary to bring up the native races in conformity with the military and economic requirements.

10. The Dutch East Indies and nearby areas (excluding areas to be incorporated)

They shall have their independence, when a suitable time comes, under the organization of an "Indonesian Federation." They shall be placed under the protection of our country. This protection is necessitated by economic and military considerations.

In the area hitherto called the Dutch East Indies, the area centering around Java has, it is recognized, a comparatively high standard of culture, and also has carried on a rather intensive campaign for independence. Culturally and politically /Javanese/ independence is recognized to be appropriate. But the rest of the land despite a few installations and businesses is generally an area of primitive barbarity with a small number of native tribes. This is very marked in Guinea. In view of the above circumstances and from the military development of East Asiatic Sphere natural resources points of view, the area will, even after its independence, require considerable protection and interference.

11. Hawaii, Midway, the Australian mandates, New Guinea, the Eastern Archipelagos, New Caledonia and other South Pacific Islands

As these islands are of great military importance and have no notable races, they shall be made a part of our territory as necessary.

12. Australia and New Zealand.

They shall become our territory ultimately as the construction of East Asia progresses. The aim shall be to make them areas for the emigration of the Japanese race.

13. India

In accordance with the progress of East Asiatic construction, the aim will be to make India an independent country and a unit in the East Asiatic Union. The necessary relationship with our country will be maintained.

(3) The Cardinal Points of East Asiatic Unification

East Asia can be said to be a Co-Prosperity Sphere only when the peoples of the sphere have realized a firm and solid union into the same ideal of East Asiatic construction as our own. Especially in view of the probable strife against the other world spheres while

the construction is carried on, the East Asiatic peoples' ties should be strong enough as to enable our country to rise in leadership of the countries of the Sphere.

That purpose primarily and essentially necessitates the perfection of the Imperial Country's high-degree defense structure and the strengthening of the national power spiritually and materially. Only on this foundation can the Union of East Asia be set up.

Since the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has the Imperial Country as its center and since the construction is furthered by the Imperial Country, the substance of the unification lies in the Imperial Country becoming actually the center and in the strengthening of the direct ties between our country and the countries and nations of the Sphere. The detailed methods of unification vary according to the differences in the people's conditions (in their politics, economics, histories and cultures), and vary also with varying degrees of military importance as seen from the standpoint of the defense of our country and of East Asia. Though the details depend on the country involved, some principles in this connection may be given as follows:

1. Cooperation among Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be strengthened.

2. Manchukuo in the north and the Malayan area in the south shall be the key points of East Asiatic construction. The relations of both areas with our country shall be unseverably strong.

Committees shall be formed for instance by the peoples of the sphere under Japanese guidance for mutual settlement of the peoples' various affairs and for mutual understanding and cooperation. The offices of the committees shall be, if necessary, located in Japan.

An absolutely uniform system of administration shall not be adopted for the unification of the peoples whose historical, cultural and particularly living conditions vary to a notable extent.

3. Military key points shall be secured.

4. Popular economic dependence upon our country shall be strengthened.

5. The common ideals of the establishment of the co-prosperity sphere shall be enforced for that construction.

6. Emigration of able-bodied Japanese overseas shall be encouraged.

7. The universal diffusion of the Japanese language and the inter-change of culture shall be carried out.

Chapter 4. Thought and Cultural Construction

Chapter 1. General Aim in Thought

The ultimate aim in thought construction in East Asia is to make East Asiatic peoples revere the Imperial influence by propagating the Imperial Way based on the spirit of construction, and to establish the belief that uniting solely under this influence is the one and only way to the eternal growth and development of East Asia.

And during the next 20 years (the period during which the above ideal is to be reached) it is necessary to make the nations and peoples of East Asia realize the world-historical significance of the establishment of the New Order in East Asia, and in the common consciousness of East Asiatic unity, to liberate East Asia from the shackles of Europe and America and to establish the common conviction of constructing a New Order based on East Asiatic morality.

Occidental individualism and materialism shall be rejected and a moral world view, the basic principle of whose morality shall be the Imperial Way, shall be established. The ultimate object to be achieved is not exploitation but co-prosperity and mutual help, not competitive conflict but mutual assistance and mild peace, not a formal view of equality but a view of order based on righteous classification, not an idea of rights but an idea of service, and not several world views but one unified world view.

Chapter 2. General Aim in Culture

The essence of the traditional culture of the Orient shall be developed and manifested. And, casting off the negative and conservative cultural characteristics of the continents (India and China) on one hand, and taking in the good points of Western culture on the other, an Oriental culture of morality, on a grand scale and subtly refined, shall be created.

* * * * *

Part III. Plans for Construction

Chapter 1. Constructive Program

(1) Stages of construction

1. The administration of Greater East Asia must be primarily based upon the revival of the whole of China as well as on the exclusion of European and American influence from East Asia. Therefore, it is necessary for us to expect continuous war or a series of wars from now on, including the China Incident and the present war against Britain and America.

However, we must not jump to the conclusion that construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be attained simply by excluding aggressive influences by means of war. An enormous effort will be required for a long time for the construction itself, and in view of the fact that part of such construction is indispensable for the prosecution of the war, we will have to depend on continued efforts to fight and build at the same time.

2. Namely, from the viewpoint of war and construction, we contemplate some such stages as the three following, and we may be sure that each of them will cover a rather long period.

- a. Period of War (Period of Urgent Construction)
- b. Period of Post-war Management

(Period of Adjustment and Construction)

c. Period of Preparation for the Next War.

(Period of Expansion and Construction)

a. Period of War.

This is the period of the accomplishment of the current Greater East Asia War, and the winning of the war should be considered before anything else. Accordingly, the urgent part of the construction indispensable for the present should be resolutely carried out, and full-fledged construction should be carried out by means of power not needed for the prosecution of the war. This is the quickening period of East Asiatic administration.

b. Post-war Management Period.

While we are adjusting the fighting power of the Empire, taking advantage of any temporary stabilization of the international situation, we will require post-war management against hostile remaining influences. We shall carry out in a positive manner a policy excluding or assimilating such influences. And we must grasp and gather together various peoples and races within the area, thus gaining the result of economic co-prosperity, and gradually realizing the great step of constructing East Asia. This stage will not be shorter, in any event, than the period of war.

c. Period of Expansion.

First importance should be attached to the development and replenishment of Japan's national strength. The main point will be to establish the foundations of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere to the extent of a small self-supporting area. In the meantime, we will adopt policies which will lead to the emancipation or independence of Australia and India, while trying simultaneously to strengthen our preparations for total war in anticipation of a second war with Britain and her Allies.

At the end of this stage which may be tentatively set as some twenty years after the end of the present war, we shall have war with Britain (America).

(2) Cardinal Points of Construction.

1. The chief object of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere lies first in the stimulation of the completion of the defensive strength of East Asia. By the building of such a sphere, we will exclude European and American fetters from East Asia, and we must lead the various nations within this sphere to unite materially and spiritually with Japan as the center. For this purpose, we must carry out an epoch-making extension of Japan's national strength, especially of her war preparations, and fully achieve the economic construction. These should go along side by

side with political and ideological, as well as cultural, construction.

2. A military power so strong as to be capable of subduing and crushing various influences inside or outside of the Sphere shall be fostered and put in readiness. And in order to make this power serve as the pivot of East Asiatic unification, and to secure the key points and communication lines for the construction and defense of East Asia, the soonest possible grasp of important areas, and the establishment of military strongholds such as Army, Navy, and air bases, shall be effected.

3. Economic construction will increase defensive power, and at the same time serve as the basis for the unification of the peoples and nations of the Sphere. The Inner Sphere especially shall be the center of construction for heavy industry and chemical industry in East Asia, and shall thereby serve as the core for the economic unification of East Asia. An effort shall also be made, in the construction, to establish the necessary transport power, and particularly, to strengthen wartime transport, and also, to set up a sphere currency and a trade system which will center around Japan.

4. The primary significance of the political construction lies in educating China in the direction of her cooperation with Japan, ensuring the consolidation of the Inner Sphere countries, respecting the desires of the peoples and nations to the maximum extent, and in placing them all in such positions that they will be able to enjoy their respective national existences.

Proper guidance shall be furnished to every nation and people of East Asia according to its standard of living and capability. By this means the necessary strengthening of political power in its relation to our country and for the construction of East Asia will be carried out.

In thought and cultural construction, every nation and people shall be freed from its European and American colonial characteristics. The Imperial Country will, as the leader, take up their guidance, promote the original spirit of the East, and a thorough understanding of Oriental culture, take in the good points of Western culture and create the moral culture of East Asia.

The local traditions and cultures in East Asia shall be respected and maintained to the extent that they do not hinder the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere; they shall be encouraged to develop and improve, so that they may serve for the growth of the culture of East Asia.

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CHAPTER 2
Plan For War

(1) Guidance in War.

1. The current war shall be resolutely prosecuted, and the basis of the construction of the Inner Sphere and the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be established.

2. After the termination of the war, the construction of the Inner Sphere shall be perfected by other means than military power, and at the same time the construction of the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be expedited and supplemented. For this purpose a part of our military power may be employed to such an extent as not to lead to large-scale warfare.

3. Next, while recurrence of war with China is being avoided, the aggressive influence of the Soviets, Britain, and America against East Asia shall at the proper times (and gradually, if possible) be crushed. And together with the perfecting of the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere, the construction of the Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be expedited. The advantages of our country shall be utilized for this purpose, and in particular cooperation with Germany and Italy shall be maintained so as to restrain hostile countries in Europe.

4. As for China, an effort shall be made to educate the new country toward cooperation with Japan as previously planned. Care shall be taken to avoid recurrence of war between Japan and China. And, if possible, Chinese active cooperation with Japan shall be expedited.

5. As for the Soviets, our general plan is to avoid war with them for the present. However, if and when a good opportunity arrives during the present war, or if signs of American-Soviet unification against Japan appear, steps may be taken within the Defense Sphere.

As long as a menace exists in Eastern Siberia, a war with the Soviets is inevitable. Therefore, if possible, a good opportunity shall be taken advantage of in the future for crushing this threat prior to the next war with America and Britain. From this point of view, Soviet approaches to America and Britain shall be closely watched.

6. As for Britain and America, although their alliance against Japan is in general to be expected, the alliance shall be blocked as much as possible, Britain being the principal target of the Japanese campaign for that purpose.

Recurrence of war with America and Britain is unavoidable for the completion of the construction of Greater East Asia. Care must, therefore, be taken to adjust the speed and order of our construction in such a way that the next war will not be caused prematurely. During such times, if the Soviets are firm and powerful, we must beware of an alliance between them and America and Britain.

7. The worst thing that might happen is that the Soviets, Britain, and America might form an alliance, China rise again against Japan, and Japan be forced to fight them all at once. Even in this case, an effort shall be made to crush them separately, even if only from the strategic point of view.

8. Our national strength and war strength shall be prepared and developed in an autonomous and methodical manner so that we may be able to meet the foregoing principles of war.

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(3) Cardinal Points of Total War.

As discussed in the preceding chapters, the present and future hostile countries possess their respective peculiarities in accordance with conditions there. Given below are the cardinal points to be taken into consideration in the Imperial Country's strategy towards the respective Powers:-

1. Toward America.

First its military power in the East Asia Sphere shall be destroyed. Then strategic bases and areas with important national resources which are absolutely essential to us shall be secured and maintained. Our national and military power shall be thus strengthened and, most important, our position shall become so strengthened that we will become indomitable.

a. Care shall be taken to prevent an American alliance with Britain and the Soviets. Preparation of the necessary military strength shall be effected and also a strategically superior position shall be maintained. On the commencement of war, American influence in East Asia shall be expelled.

b. By maneuvers in Central and South America, and in nations friendly toward America efforts shall be made to weaken the United States proper, and at the same time the sources of supply for her national defense from South America, and particularly, from East Asia shall be constricted and cut off.

c. Efforts to take advantage of her racial and religious weak points should be attempted in order to make her fall into confusion. These may take the form of direct or indirect tactics. Efforts shall at the same time be made to make the Americans lose their fighting spirit.

2. Toward Britain.

Britain, due to its geographic divisions and the self-supplying characteristics of its national structure, is the weakest of the hostile countries. A decisive military operation in East Asia and the subjection of the India and Australia areas are aimed at.

a. While remaining on guard against any /British/ alliance with the Soviets and America, our country will crush her (Britain's) power in East Asia at the commencement of war, and in particular, India and Australia shall be placed under our control and cut off from their contact with Britain.

b. Thus a position which will enable us to hold out for a long time will be established. In the attempt to destroy the British Empire, operations to destroy her trade lines shall be intensified. Also the supply routes for food from India and Australia shall be cut.

c. The constituent parts of the British Empire shall be separated psychologically by taking advantage of the differences of interests among them.

3. Toward the Soviets.

A decisive military operation is possible in East Asia. But for the collapse of the Soviet mainland, a cooperative operation will be necessary with countries friendly to us in Europe.

a. An alliance between the U.S.S.R. and America and Britain against Japan shall be closely guarded against, but as soon as war breaks out, her military power in East Asia must first of all be destroyed.

b. In cooperation with our comrade countries, her internal collapse shall be aimed at. Her weak points are her social frictions, and the differences of ideologies between the rulers and the ruled.

4. Toward China.

First of all hostile elements shall be destroyed by military power; once the key points are taken, the interior area shall be penetrated by our influence by either military power or economic means.

In short, the total war strength of the Imperial Country is chiefly composed of its military power; and the first requisite is to clear East Asia of the influence and aggressive power of hostile nations. For this purpose, the manifestation and promotion of the traditional spirit of militarism is necessary.

Next, to cope with a lengthy war, it is necessary to positively occupy important areas, to establish a position of self-supply, and to carry out economic warfare against Britain and America by placing the Southern areas under our control and possession. Furthermore, the internal collapse and particularly colonial collapse of hostile countries shall be aimed at, by our developing a warfare of propaganda. And for the purpose of gaining a favorable situation in general, diplomatic stratagems shall also be conducted to restrict the number of hostile countries and to secure allies.

All the plans mentioned above can hardly be achieved in a short period of time. Therefore, with far sight into the future and carefully-planned preparations, the foundations of the scheme must be laid down on a large scale beginning in peace-time.

The significance of total war originates from the ideal of our country's foundation and is based on the moral national plan. Our ultimate aim and object is none other than that. We must bear in mind, therefore, how different our aim is from that of European and American countries.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and OTHERS)

- AGAINST -

ARAKI, SADA0 and OTHERS

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

I, HORIBA, KAZUWO do swear on my conscience that the following is true:

1. I am officially connected with the Japanese Government as the Secretary of the First Demobilization Bureau.
2. THE document hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit A" which has been signed by me is a list of Members of the Institute for the research into total war. The document hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit AA" which has also been signed by me is a translation of Exhibit A which I handed to the International Prosecution Section.
3. THE document hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit B" which has been signed by me is a list of research student members of the Institute for the research into total war for the first, second and third periods from April 1, 1941 to March 1944. The document hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit BB" which has also been signed by me is a translation of Exhibit B which I handed to the International Prosecution Section.
4. THE document hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit C" which has been signed by me is a list of the contents of lectures at the Research Institute. The document hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit CC" which has also been signed by me is a translation of Exhibit C which I handed to the International Prosecution Section.
5. THE said documents marked "Exhibit A", "Exhibit B" and "Exhibit C" have been compiled by me from memory and from enquiries made by me, the official records having been burnt or destroyed, and I cannot claim that they are complete.
6. THE document hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit D" which has been signed by me is a list of the subjects and practices of education and training for first term students of the Institute in 1941 showing the names of lecturers and the number of lectures on each subject and other particulars. The document hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit DD" which has also been signed by me is a translation of Exhibit D which I have procured and handed to the International Prosecution Section.

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document

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7. IN my official capacity, I have examined the twentysix documents, particulars of which are contained in the Schedule annexed hereto and marked "Exhibit E", the said documents being now in the custody of the International Prosecution Section. The said documents have been compiled by the Total War Research Institute as material for research and training in the Institute, or are collections of the results of the work of the research students and were obtained by General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers from Japanese Government Offices.

8. IIMURA, Jo who formerly held the rank of Lieutenant -General in the Japanese Army held the post of Director of the Total War Research Institute from January 1941 to October 1941. Prior to his holding that post he was Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, and on ceasing to hold that post he was appointed to command the Fifth Army in Manchuria and subsequently he was appointed Director of the Military War College.

/s/ Horiba Kazuwo

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned Officer by the abovenamed HORIBA, KAZUWO at War Ministry Bldg., Tokyo, Japan this 5th day of August 1946.

/s/ Roland Schwarts, Capt. TC
Summary Courts Martial

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

I. A. R. Joyce hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages and that I did, this day, read the foregoing Affidavit to the abovenamed HORIBA, KAZUWO in Japanese and in so doing did truly and correctly translate the contents thereof from English into Japanese. And I further certify that I did at the same time show to him the Japanese translation of the said affidavit which is annexed hereto and that he did read the same and thereafter did sign the said affidavit and the said translation in my presence, having previously duly sworn on oath that the contents of both the said documents were understood by him and were true. And I also certify that all proceedings incidental to the administration of the said oath and the signing of the said documents were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and from English into Japanese and were to the best of my knowledge and belief fully understood by him.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1946 at War Ministry, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ A. R. Joyce

EXHIBIT "AA"LIST OF MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE RESEARCH INTO TOTAL WAR

Official post	Name	Former post (Rank)	Return to Original post	Period in charge	Item in charge
President	Jo Iimura	Lieut. General	Commander of 5th Army	From Jan.1941 to Oct.1941	Control
In charge of President	Shin Oka	Vice-Admiral	Naval attache in Shanghai	From Dec.1940 to Nov.1941	Assistant to President
General Secretary President	Kiichi Endo	Major-Admiral	Commander in Chief of the 1st Despatched Fleet to China	From Nov.1941 to Mar.1943	Control
President	Keisaku Murakami	Lieut. General	Commander of Army	From Mar.1943 to Dec.1943	Control
President	Kanji Ogawa	Vice-Admiral	Naval attache to Japa- nese Embassy in China	From Dec.1942 to Jan.1945	Control
General Secretary	Kunio Kawamoto	Secretary of Great East Asia Ministry	Secretary of Home Ministry	From Dec.1943 to Apr.1945	Economy
In charge of President	Taro Wada	Secretary of Commerce and Industry Ministry	Ammunition official of the ammunition Ministry	From Mar.1944 to Apr.1945	Economy
General Secretary	Ryosuke Fujimuro	Major-General	die(Aug. 14th 1942)	From Oct.1941 to Aug.1942	Military affairs
Member	Chiaki Matsuda	Captain	Front	From Oct.1940 to Sep.1941	Military affairs
Member	Wataru Watanabe	Colonel	Front	From Oct.1940 to Oct.1941	Military affairs
Member	Shoichi Terada	Secretary of Agricul- ture & Forestry Ministry	Chief of the Marine Production Bureau, Agriculture & Forestry Ministry	From Oct.1940 to Feb.1942	Economy
Member	Seitaro Okamatsu	Secretary of Commerce & Industry Ministry	Chief of Mining Supervision Bureau	From Oct.1940 to Mar.1943	Economy

Official post	Name	Former post	Return to Original post	Period in charge	Item in charge
Member	Hiroo Oshima	Secretary of Home Ministry	Chief of the Business Bureau, Military Aid Board	From Oct.1940 to Jul.1943	Thought
Member	Katsumi Maeda	Secretary of Ministry of Finance	Secretary of Ministry of Finance	From Oct.1940 to Jun.1942	Economy
Member	Katsuzo Okumura	Secretary of Foreign Office	Second Rank Secretary of Embassy	From Oct.1940 to Nov.1940	Diplomacy
Member	Tooru Hagihara	Secretary of Foreign Office	Secretary of Foreign Office	From Dec.1940 to Feb.1942	Diplomacy
Member	Masaru Nishiuchi	Professor of Army	Professor of Army	From Mar.1941 to Jan.1944	Thought
Member	Kazuo Horiba	Colonel	Front	From Jul.1941 to Aug.1942	Military affairs
Member	Tetsutoki Tsuda	Secretary of Communication Ministry	Secretary of Communication Ministry	From Jul.1941 to Dec.1941	Economy
Member	Hideo Hosoi	Secretary of Taiwan-government	Secretary of Taiwan-government	From Aug.1941 to Sep.1942	Thought
Member	Shigeo Honda	Senior staff of South M.R.Co.Ltd.	To South M.R.Co.Ltd.	From Oct.1941 to Mar.1943	Economy
Member	Kaoru Takeuchi	Captain	Ministry of Navy	From Nov.1941 to Jul.1942	Military affairs
Member	Totaro Sasaki	Member of Mitsui Bussan Co.Ltd.	To Mitsui Bussan Co.Ltd.	From Dec.1941 to Dec.1942	Economy
Member	Yuichi Hori	Secretary of Communication Control Office	Secretary of Communication Control Office	From Dec.1941 to Sep.1943	Economy
Member	Tsuru Kuwahara	Secretary of Legation	Secretary of Foreign Office	From Feb.1942 to Jan.1943	Diplomacy

Official post	Name	Former post	Return to Original post	Period in charge	Item in charge
Member	Kikuro Higuchi	Railway Investigation Division	Secretary of Railway Ministry	From Feb.1942 to Dec.1943	Economy
Member	Tadao Annaka	Secretary of Insurance Board	Secretary of Ministry of Welfare	From Oct.1941 to Jul.1943	Economy
Member	Toshio Mano	Lieut. Colonel	Lieut. Colonel	From Mar.1942 to Dec.1943	Military affairs
Member	Kumao Nishimura	Secretary of Foreign Office	Senior official of Embassy	From Mar.1942 to Dec.1943	Diplomacy
Member	Risaku Yamazoe	Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	Chief of the Forestry Administration Bureau	From Mar.1942 to Feb.1944	Economy
Member	Jiro Oba	Senior official of Monopoly Bureau, Ministry of Finance	Secretary of Ministry of Finance	From Jul.1942 to Dec.1943	Economy
Member	Taro Iwase	Member of Yokohama Specie Bank	Headquarters of Investigation and Research Mobilization	From Mar.1943 to Mar.1944	Economy
Member	Mikio Suzuki	Secretary of Home Ministry	Chief of Section Metropolitan Police Station	From Jul.1943 to Aug.1944	Thought
Member	Genpu Nakayama	Colonel	Front	From Aug.1942 to Aug.1944	Military affairs
Member	Den Harada	Secretary of Agriculture Forestry of Ministry	Secretary of Combined Board	From Dec.1943 to Apr.1945	Economy
Member	Seiichi Arafune	Secretary of Communication Control Bureau	Secretary of Communication Board	From Sep.1943 to Mar.1945	Economy
Member	Kenkichi Yoshida	Secretary of Foreign Office	Secretary of Foreign Office	From Dec.1943 to Apr.1945	Diplomacy
Member	Minoru Machida	Secretary of Home Ministry	Secretary of Home Ministry	From Aug.1944 to Apr.1945	Thought

EXHIBIT "BB"*Students*
LIST OF MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE
RESEARCH INTO TOTAL WAR(Note: Those whom no explanations are
given returned to former posts.)

First period students (From April 1, 1941 to March 2, 1942)

Former place of service	Return to original post	Name	Remarks
Ministry of Railway		Osamu Akutagawa	
Domei-tsushin-sha		Takeo Akiba	
Ministry of Overseas Development		Takashi Ishii	
Ministry of Finance		Kenkan Imaizumi	
Intendance Bureau of War Ministry		Shun Okamura	
Secretariat of House of Representatives		Shiro Okabe	
Home Ministry		Shojiro Kawaguchi	
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry		Tadashi Kiyoi	
Member of central Bank of Industrial association		Kakuichi Kubota	
Tokyo girls' Higher Normal School		Go Kurazawa	
Ministry of Finance		Toshihiko Sakai	
Member of Nippon Bank		Tadashi Sasaki	
Ministry of Navy		Tadashi Shimura	
War Ministry		Masatoki Shirai	
Ministry of Commerce and Industry		Keizo Tamagi	

Navy Ministry		Yoshio Takechi
Foreign Office		Hiroshi Chiba
Nippon Steel Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Recruited in course of study	Yukio Chiba
Ministry of Education		Takashi Choji
Tokyo Prefectural Office		Hisao Nakanishi
North China Area Army		Kanichi Narita
Ministry of Commerce and Industry		Tsutomu Nomiyama
Foreign Office	Intelligence Bureau of Cabinet	Kaoru Hayashi
Tokyo Higher School	Ministry of Education	Taneyuki Hara
Chosen Government		Hiroo Higasa
Home Ministry		Kiyoshi Fukuda
Mitsubishi Mining Co. Ltd.		Reiichi Hoshina
N.Y.K.		Katsuji Maeda
Judge	Judicial Research Institute	Kantaro Mibuchi
Ministry of Welfare		Katsumi Mibuchi
Daido-Gakuin		Jiro Miyazawa
Ministry of Communication	Yokohama Marine Affairs Bureau	Iwao Mori
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry		Gaisei Yano
Military Staff College	to proceed to front before graduation	Toshihisa Yamaguchi
Home Ministry		Keiichi Yoshioka

Second period students (From 1st April 1942. to March 1943)

Former place of service	Return to original post	Name	Remarks
Domei-tsushinsha		Nori Akutagawa	
Judge	Tokyo District Civil Court	Masanori Asano	(dead in June, 1944)
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry		Yoshihiko Ito	
Rural Rehabilitation Association		Katsuhide Inoue	
Sumitomo chemical Industry Co. Ltd.		Yasuhiko Ihochi	
Yokohama Specie Bank		Taro Iwase	
Yamashita Shipping Co. Ltd.		Juichi Urushino	
Home Ministry		Toshio Eguchi	
Ministry of Communication		Shigeru Otsuka	
North China Area Army		Teiken Oda	
Ministry of Railway		Gaku Kanematsu	
War Ministry		Kiyoyasu Kawakami	
Ministry of Education		Fujimaro Kubota	
Intendence Bureau of War Ministry		Takuji Kumagai	
Imperial agricultural Association		Kenichi Koike	
Tokyo Higher Normal School		Nobuaki Kobayashi	
Local Office	Ministry of welfare	Shinjiro Koyama	

War Ministry

Ministry of Commerce
& IndustryMinistry of Over Seas
Development
Nippon Oil Co. Ltd.

Foreign Office

M. H. I. Co. Ltd.

Home Ministry

Ministry of Navy

Ministry of Finance

General Affairs Bureau.
Manchukuo Government
Chosen Government GeneralMinistry of Agriculture
& ForestryGeneral Affairs Bureau
Manchukuo Government
Ministry of WelfareNippon Steel Manufactur-
ing Co. Ltd.
Taiwan Government

Ministry of Finance

The 4th Higher School

Ministry of Commerce &
Industry
Foreign Office

Ministry of Navy

Nippon Electric
Distribution Co.Ministry of Great
East Asia

Front

Home Ministry

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Commerce
& Industry

Masatsugu Sakakibara

Kyo Sakuma

(dead in June 1944)

Hideo Sue

Eiji Suzuki

Akira Sono

Fumio Takaoka

Katsuji Tamakoshi

Taizo Doi

Yasuo Nakanishi

Tadao Natsume

Masayuki Hashimoto

Yoshinori Fujimaki

Yoshifumi Futagawa

Kishiro Hoshino

Isao Mizuno

Seiji Minoyama

(dead in March 1943)

Hajime Murakami

Hiroshi Morikawa

Hachiro Yamaji

Zene Yamatsu

Katsuro Yamamoto

Ichiro Watanabe

Third period Students (From April 1, 1943 to Dec. 15, 1943)

Former place of service	Return to original post	Name	Remarks
Judge	Tokyo District Criminal Court	Gizin Aoki	
Home Ministry	Tokyo Prefecture Office	Masaaki Adachi	
Ministry of Navy		Teizaburo Ara	(dead)
Nippon Manure Co.		Yoshiro Arai	
Army Surgeon School		Katsuhiko Inagaki	
Ministry of Finance		Ryoichi Iida	
Mainichi-Shinbun-sha		Masahiro Imaizumi	
Government Deposit Bureau		Hiroshi Imai	
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Ministry of Ammunition	Akira Irie	
Tokyo Shibaura Electricity Co. Ltd.		Tsugio Iwata	
Home Ministry		Toshio Ueda	
Chosen Government		Kiyokazu Okubo	
Nippon Nitrogen Manure Co. Ltd.		Tadashi Kakegawa	
Nippon Coal Co. Ltd.		Yoshiro Kanazaka	
Dai Nippon Air Navigation Co.		Tatsuhiko Kawabuchi	
Daido-Gakuin	General Affairs Bureau Manchukuo Government	Haruo Kitazawa	
Mitsui Shipping Co.		Shuichi Kumano	
Ministry of Railway	Ministry of Communication	Hirotsugu Kobun	
War Ministry		Yoshio Kouda	
Foreign Office		Tasaku Kojima	
Yokohama Higher Commercial School		Shinzaburo Koshimura	

Government Monopoly Bureau	Ministry of Finance	Masakatsu Mitsueda
Manchukuo Government		Asami Sato
Local Office	Ministry of Ammunition	Tadao Sato
North China Area Army		Seihei Sawabe
Ministry of Education		Sakuo Teranaka
Tokyo Prefecture	Tokyo Prefectural Office	Kosaku Nakamura
Army Ministry		Masaro Nalamura
Military Aid Board		Isao Nerio
Ministry of Great East Asia		Takehiko Hisatake
Foreign Office		Seizo Hiuga
Ministry of Navy		Ichiro Fujihara
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry		Mori Masuda
Kochi Higher School		Toshihiko Miyata
Ministry of Commerce and Industry		Shigeru Murata
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry		Toyozo Murata
Mining Control Association		Saburo Morimoto
Taiwan Government		Asataro Yamamoto
Nippon Bank		Ko Yoshizawa
Mainichi-Shinbunsha		Nobu Yoshitake

EXHIBIT "CC"LIST OF THE CONTENTS OF LECTURES AT THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR TOTAL WARFARE

Name of lecturer	Social position of lecturer	Subject of lecture
Jyo Iimura Kiichi Endo Keisuke Murakami Kanji Ogawa	the Head of the Institute ") ") ")	Foundamental principles of National Total Warfare
Arata Oka	the Director of the Insti- tute	Merits and demerits of Japanese
Wataru Watanabe Kazuo Horiba Chiaki Matsuda Genpu Nakayama	Member of the Institute ") ") ")	On China Incident General Principles of Total warfare
Seitaro Okamatsu Shuzo Yamada Taro Oda Yoji Minobe	") the Planning Board) Director) the Planning Board)	Concerning the material mobilization
Shoji Suganami	Chief of Steel Section) in the Ministry of) Commerce & Industry)	Steel
Shoichi Terada	Member of the Institute	General conception of food question; food question; the condition of the marine products.
Einosuke Ishii	Chief of Agricultual Administ- ration Bureau in the Ministry) of Agriculture and Forestry) Member of the Institute)	General conception of food question; Food condition; the condition of marine products.
Risaku Yamazoe Den Harada Mototake Yugawa Ko Kurakami	") Director of Provision Bureau) Ministry of Agriculture and) Forestry)	
Kanji Kato Tadaatsu Ishiguro))	
Tetsutoki Tsuda	Member of the Institute	General conception of communication
Yuichi Hori Shizuo Yoneta	Member of the Institute) Director of Marine trans-) portation Bureau)	Marine transportation

Kikuo Higuchi	Member of the Institute	Land traffic
Sonosuke Nagasaki	Director of Transportation Bureau in the Railway Bureau	Railroad transportation
Katsumi Maeda	Member of the Institute	General conception of finance
Uichi Noda	Secretary of Finance	Control of foreign exchange
Hisatsune Sakamizu	"	Finance control
Juichi Tsushima	Vice President of Bank of Japan	Theory on financial matter
Tsuneji Taniguchi	Director of Accountant's Bureau in the Ministry of Finance	Present state of Japanese Finance
Hideo Matsukuma	Director of Revenue Bureau in the Ministry of Finance	System of Japanese taxes
Tadao Annaka	Member of the Institute	General conception of service
Takeo Mori	Intendant Maj. Gen.	Economic history
Tocru Hagihara	Member of the Institute)	
Katsuzo Okumura	")	
Tsuru Kuwatara	")	State of things in foreign policy
Kumao Nishimura	")	
Kenkichi Yoshida	")	
Hikomatsu Kamikawa	Doctor of Law	History of diplomacy
Hidemi Ozaki	the Asahi (newspaper)	State of affairs in China
Kumataro Honda	Ambassador	State of affairs in China
Shigeharu Matsumoto	Domei News Agency	Gossip on China
Saburo Ota	Secretary of Foreign Affairs	State of affairs in the United States of America
Yoshio Nakano	Colonel	State of affairs in Great Britain
Buryo Isomura	Colonel	State of affairs in the Near East
Minister Sakamoto	Minister of Foreign Affairs	State of things in Europe
Ambassador Hongo	Ambassador	State of affairs in Soviet Russia
Hisao Tani	Lt. General	History of Russo-Japanese War
Koji Sakai	Lt. General)	History of World War I
Tsunamasa Shidei	Maj. General)	
Ryosuke Fujimuro	Maj. General	History of China Incident
Tetsuzo Nakajima	Lt. General	Change of Military Power Warfare
Takeji Teramoto	Rear Admiral	Essence of leadership
Masami Ishii	Colonel	Real condition of battle
Wataru Watanabe	Member of the Institute)	
Kazuo Horiba	")	
Genpu Nakayama	")	Outline of Military tactics

Chiaki Matsuda Kaoru Takeuchi	Member of the Institute "))	Outline of Naval tactics
Yozo Miyama Susumu Nishiura	Colonel "))	Organization of the Army
Kikusaburo Okada	Colonel		Military munition mobili- zation
Chiaki Matsuda Sumi Hiraizumi Takeo Yamada	Member of the Institute Doctor of Literature		Organization of the Navy Japanese History "Kojiki" (ancient chronicle)
Masaru Nishiuchi	Member of the Institute		Original meaning of Japanese Nationality
Hiroo Oshima Hideo Hosoi Misao Suzuki Minoru Machida	" " " "))))	trend of thought in the country
Goro Murata	Director of Peace Section in the Ministry of Home Affairs		Trend of the thought in the country
Sotaro Ishiwata	Secretary-General of the assi- stance of the Imperial Rule association		Regarding to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association
Seizo Kobayashi	Admiral		State of affairs in Formosa
Hideoto Mori	Secretary of the Planning Board		Poly-geography of the East Asia

Note: As above-mentioned has been made retracing my memory, it is not yet perfect.

/s/

The 22. May 1946.J. Imura

EXHIBIT "DD"

Subjects and practices of educations and trainings for 1st term students in 1941.

Basic principle of National Constitution	22
NISHIUCHI, Staff Member.	18
YAMADA, President of Jingu Kogakukan College.	2
HIRAIZUMI, Professor.	2
Totalized War	412 (118)
Principle and rules of totalized war.	50
Director of Institute.	10
Superintendent of Institute.	15
TERADA, Staff Member.	2
MATSUDA, Staff Member.	11
WATANABE, Staff Member.	6
HORIBA, Staff Member.	3
SATO, Chief of Military Affairs Section.	2
FUJIMURO, Staff Member with an additional post.	6
Leadership.	
Captain TERAMOTO.	6
State of things in foreign Countries.	34
1941	
Apr. 5. Extra lecture Latest international situations. HAGIWARA, Staff Member.	1
Apr. 14. Germany and Italy. Major General OKAMOTO.	1
Apr. 28. Politics in China. OTA, Chief of 1st of Far East Bureau.	1
Apr. 30. Navy. MATSUDA, Staff Member.	1
May 2. Politics in Europe. SAKAMOTO, Chief of Europe and America Bureau.	1
May 15. Military affairs in U.S.S.R. Colonel ISOMURA.	1
May 20. Problems in the South Seas. Captain HORIUCHI.	2
June 5. Extra lecture. Ambassadors HONDA.	1

June 18.	Navies in Europe.	Captain KOJIMA	2
June 19.	Economics in China.	MORI, Secretary of Board of Planning.	1
June 30.	Powers politics toward China.	SAITO, Yoshie.	1
July 1.)Policy in China.	OZAKI, Hidemi.	2
July 2.			
July 2.	Economics in the South Seas.	YAMADA, Fumio	1
July 4.	Navy of U.S.A.	Captain OGAWA	2
July 4.	Europe and the South Seas	HAGIWARA, staff member	1
July 8.	Political policy of U.S.A.	UKI, Chief of 1st Section of American Bureau.	2
July 8.	Foreign Policy of U.S.A.	ONO, Chief of 2nd Section of American Bureau.	1
July 9.	Foreign Policies in the South Seas.	TOKO, Chief of 2nd Section of the South Seas Bureau.	1
July 14.	Natives in the South Seas.	ITAGAKI, Professor of College of Commerce.	1
July 25.	Foreign policy of Germany.	Secretary FURUUCHI.	1
Aug. 5.	Military affairs of China.	HORIBA, Staff member.	1
Sept. 10.	Extra lecture.	IMAI, 1st Secretary of Japanese Ambassadors in U.S.S.R.	1
Oct. 21.)Affairs in U.S.S.R.	Lieutenant Colonel HAYASHI.	2
Oct. 23.			
Oct. 28.	Problems in the South Regions.	HAGIWARA, Staff member.	1
Nov. 18.	British Colonial Policy.	OTA, Chief of 3rd Section of European Bureau.	1
Nov. 29.	Economics in Germany.	TACHI, Investigation Official of Bank of Japan.	1
1942 Jan. 24.	Observation of the Great War from British point of view.	Lieutenant Colonel NAKANO.	2
	History of Totalized War.		28
		Lieutenant General TANI	13
		" SAKAI	5
		Vice-Admiral NAKAJIMA	10
	Practical exercises in room, investigations and trainings.		294

Military Warfare.

Essence, strategy and tactics of Military Warfare. 40

WATANABE, Staff Member. 1

HORIBA, Staff Member. 7

Lieutenant General NAKAJIMA. 13

Major General SHITEI 4

ISHII, Staff Member with an additional post. 8

MATSUDA, Staff Member. 1

NAOI, Staff Member with an additional post. 6

Military Organization. 22

WATANABE, Staff Member. 3

Colonel NAKAYAMA. 2

" SANADA. 1

" OKADA. 2

Lieutenant Colonel OSAKA. 2

MATSUDA, Staff Member. 4

Captain TAKADA. 1

ISHIKAWA, Staff Member with an additional post. 1

Captain YANAGIMOTO. 3

" NAGATANI. 2

HASHIMOTO, Staff Member with an additional post. 2

Ships, arms and military materials. 20

WATANABE, Staff Member. 1

MATSUDA, Staff Member. 19

Political Warfare.

(Diplomatic)

Essence, basic principle, rules and applications of political warfare. 10

HAGIWARA, Staff Member. 10

History of political warfare. 8

Professor KAMIKAWA. 8

Economical Warfare.

Principle and rules of economical warfare. 9

TERADA, Staff Member. 4

OKAMATSU, Staff Member. 3

MAEDA, " 2

History of economical warfare. 6

Major General, Intendance MORI. 6

Economics in War times.
Nil.

	Important Materials.		16
1941	Apr. 22. Food situation.	ISHII, Chief of Bureau.	2
	May. 1. General plan for material mobilization.	SUZUKI, Staff member with an additional post.	1
	May 7. General plan for development of production.	YAMADA, staff member with an additional post.	1
	May 10. Iron.	SUGANAMI, Secretary of Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	1
	May 13. Coal.	TSUDA, Chief of Coal Bureau.	1
	May 14. Fuel oil.	AZUMA, President of Fuel Bureau.	1
	June 30. Fertilizer.	SHIGEMASA, Chief of Bureau.	2
	July 24. Withdrawal of substitute materials.	HIRAI, Chief of Section.	1
	Oct. 23. Non-iron Metals.	WATANABE, Chief of Section.	1
	Oct. 28. Control of silk thread.	YOSHIDA, Seiji.	1
	Oct. 31. Forestry products.	IDEYAMA, Chief of Forestry Bureau.	1
	Nov. 7. On reorganization of economy.	KANDA, Staff Member with an additional post.	1
	Dec. 2. Substitute fuel.	BAN, Chief of Fuel Investigation Institute.	1
	Dec. 9. Agriculture in General.	TERADA, Staff Member.	1
	Money market and others.		
1941	Apr. 14. Finance.	TANIGUCHI, Chief of Intendance Bureau.	1
	Apr. 21. Taxes.	MATSUZUMI, Chief of Revenue Bureau.	1
	Apr. 22. Control of Money Market.	SEKOMIZU, Chief of Planning Section.	1
	Apr. 24.) Inflation	ARAI, Vice Governor of Kogyo Bank.	2
	30.)		
	Apr. 28. Affairs of Money Market.	TSUSHIMA, Vice Governor of Bank of Japan.	1
	May 1.) Money order.	NODA, Staff Member with an additional post.	2
	2.)		
	May 27. Railroad transportation.	NAGASAKI, Chief of Transportation Bureau.	2
	June 12. Ships.	YONEDA, Chief of Section.	2
	July 5. Electricity.	TAGURA, Chief of 1st Bureau of Electricity Board.	2
	July 10. Services.	Saiki, Chief of Section.	2

July 16. Commerce.	MIZUNO, Chief of Bureau of Commercial Affairs.	2
July 21. Latest state of affairs in China.	TSUDA, Staff Member.	1
Sept. 11. Aviation.	OKUBO, Chief of International Aviation Section.	1
Sept. 12. Communication.	TSUDA, Staff Member.	1
Oct. 31. Prices.	HONGO, Chief of 2nd Bureau of Price Board.	1
Nov. 18. Emigrants.	IMAYOSHI, Chief of Takuhoku Board.	1
Inspection.		
Inspection of establishments in Tokyo Metropolis.		3
Thought Warfare.		19
Principle and rules of thought warfare.		12
OSHIMA, Staff Member.		8
HOSOI, "		2
OKA, Masao.		2
History of thought warfare.		
Nil.		
Educational questions.		4
Colonel NAKAGAWA.		2
HORIIKE, Chief of Planning Bureau of Education Board.		2
Domestic thought questions.		
MURATA, Chief of Peace Section.		3
Lectures on Science and others.		10
Apr. 7. On observation of secrecy.	OSHIMA, Staff Member.	1
Apr. 24.	KOBAYASHI, ex-Governor General of Formosa.	1
May 12.	HOSHINO, President of Planning Board.	1
May 19.	ISHIWATARI, President of General Affairs Bureau of Imperial Rule Assistance Association.	1
May 22. Inspection of examination of conscription.	WATANABE, Staff Member.	1
June 17.	SORIMACHI, Eiichi.	1
Sept. 4.	SAKURAZAWA, Joichi.	1
Sept. 11.	MATSUMOTO, Chief of Editorial Office of Domei News Agency.	1

Nov. 17.	Inspection of the expeditionary session of the Diet.	1.
Inspection tour.		61 days
May 8-9.	Inspection of Military Cadets School.	2 "
May 30-June 3.	Inspection of the establishments in Niigata and Toyama Prefectures.	5 "
June 21-28.	Visit to the Great Shrine of Ise. Inspections of Naval Manouvre, and economical establishments of Kyushu and Chugoku, Districts.	8 "
July 19-20.	Visit to the Kashima Shrine.	2 "
Sept. 1-2.	Practice of purification ceremony.	2 "
Sept.14-Oct.19.	Foreign tour.	36 "
Nov.12-14.	Inspection of Military Manouvre.	3 "
Nov.20-22.	Inspection of Agricultural Communities in Ibaraki Prefecture.	3 "

EXHIBIT "E"SCHEDULE OF COMPILATIONS OF THE TOTAL WAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

<u>I.P.S.</u> <u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>TITLE.</u>	<u>Date of compilation</u> <u>by Total War Research</u> <u>Institute.</u>
1543 (1)	"Special Plan of Export and Import under War Conditions." (Top Secret).	27 October 1941
	This document was compiled by the Japanese-Manchurian Economic and Financial Research Institute in April 1938.	
1544 (2)	"Plan for Replenishing Technicians, Skilled Laborers and General Laborers for Expanding Productive Power". (Top Secret).	18th October 1941
	This document was compiled by the Japanese-Manchurian Economic and Financial Research Institute on 17th June 1937.	
1548 (3)	"Data pertaining to natural Petroleum".	June 1943
1355 (4)	"Reports on 1942 Total Research". (Marked Secret).	30th March 1943
1367 (5)	"Daily Log of Training Affairs". (Marked Confidential).	July 1942
1368 (6)	"The Estimates of the Domestic and Foreign situation in the early part of 1941 from the Total War viewpoint". (Marked Top Secret).	1941
1471 (7)	"Data in Estimating the Future of East Asia from an Economic Standpoint". (Marked Top Secret).	5th October 1941
	This publication was compiled by the Japanese-Manchurian Economic and Financial Research Institute.	
1472 (8)	"Anticipation of Economic Warfare". (Marked Secret).	19th December 1941
1473 (9)	"Study on Total War pertaining to the National strength of Imperial Japan and Foreign Powers". (Top Secret).	March 1944