

MATTERS DECIDED UPON AT THE FIVE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1938

THE 1ST SECTION OF THE EAST ASIA BUREAU

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NO. 1 - THE FUTURE POLICY FOR GUIDING THE CHINA INCIDENT
(Decided 24 June 1938)

1. We must concentrate our national power and direct it to the immediate settlement of the China Incident. All the policies at home and abroad shall be directed in conformity with the assumption that the object of the war shall generally be attained within this year.
2. There is no objection to accepting friendly mediation by third Powers, depending upon its conditions.

No. 2 - THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE CASE OF SURRENDER
OF THE PRESENT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA
(Decided 8 July 1938)

1. The Policy

In case of surrender of the Central Government of China, Japan will regard it as one of the regimes and treat it according to the "Must be made to join the newly established Central Government of China" policy decided upon by the Imperial Conference.

2. The Outline

I Japan shall firmly adhere to the decided policy for the solution of the Incident and shall not try to adjust the general relations between Japan and China in negotiation with the present Central Government of China.

II In case the present Central Government of China surrenders and accepts the third condition, stated later, it shall either be considered as a friendly regime and will be permitted to join the newly established Central Government, or be made to establish another new central government in cooperation with various existing pro-Japanese regimes.

The merger with the newly established Central Government, or the establishment of a new central government shall be undertaken chiefly by the Chinese, the internal assistance to be given by Japan.

3. Conditions for the recognition of the
Surrender of the Present Central Government of China

I The merger with or taking part in the establishment of the new Central Government of China.

II The change of title as well as the reorganization of the former National Government following the above mentioned measure.

III The abolition of anti-Japanese, pro-Communistic policy and the adoption of pro-Japanese-Manchukuo and anti-Communistic policy.

IV Retiring from public life of CHIANG Kai-shek.

4. Suspension of Hostilities

The suspension of hostilities shall not be taken up unless we have satisfied ourselves with the facts of surrender of the present Central Government of China.

However, in the case of negotiating the cessation of hostilities, the conditions shall be considered separately.

NO. 3 - THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE CASE WHERE THE PRESENT
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA DOES NOT SURRENDER

(Decided 8 July 1938)

1. The Policy

Japan shall control her national power more rigidly than ever before, and her whole strength in home administration, foreign relations, financial tactics and propaganda shall be concentrated upon bringing about the destruction or surrender of the present Central Government of China. At the same time, the various administrative measures necessary for a long term warfare shall be intensified in order to actually realize the wartime condition spiritually and materially.

2. The Outline

I Measures to be taken before occupying strategic points.

(1) We must direct positive war operations without break, with the aim to occupy strategic points for controlling the general situation of China so as to cause the self-destruction of the present Central Government of China and their abandonment of fighting spirit, because of their repeated defeats and especially the loss of their midland.

(2) In accordance with the development of war operations, the pro-Japanese and anti-Comintern influences should be fostered through strengthening tactics upon administration, finance, foreign relations and thoughts. It should be aimed to break up the interior of the anti-Japanese influence and to bring about an atmosphere desirous for peace as well as the ruin of its financial and economic basis, so that the present Central Government of China might split and collapse, or at least be reduced to a mere local regime at the earliest possible time.

The above mentioned policies shall be carried out not only by Japan herself but also by guidance of the various pro-Japanese regimes of China and others in the background.

(3) The various pro-Japanese regimes shall be enlarged and strengthened. They shall be also incorporated into one regime as early as possible. We should make it really worthy of the name of a Central Chinese Government so that it may be inevitably recognized at home and abroad as the new government de facto which will replace the present Central Government of China.

The recognition of the new Central Government of China by Japan depends solely upon the situation, but it must be done as soon as possible when the new Central Government has been completed in substance.

(4) While we will highly respect the rights and interests of the third powers, and avoid troubles with them, we should adopt powerful and straightforward measures to settle the Incident so that they may actually understand our policies toward China. Then they will be compelled to support our attitude in order to protect and increase their vested rights and interests, and consequently the present Central Government of China will be isolated.

II The measures to be taken after occupying the strategic points.

In case the present Central Government of China should not surrender even after we occupy the strategic points, we should not be impatient so as to resort to force to settle the Incident, but make efforts to enlarge and strengthen the new Central Government, and at the same time should attempt the downfall of the present Central Government of China chiefly by tactics, increasing pressure upon it by political, economic and ideological measures.

III The way for the practice of the above shall be planned and decided upon separately.

No. 4 - STRATEGY TOWARD CHINE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE
CURRENT SITUATION
(Decided 8 July 1938)

1. The Policy

In order to break down the present Central Chinese Government and bring about CHIANG Kai-shek's fall from power, simultaneously with the destruction of the enemy's fighting power, the plans now being put into effect shall be strengthened, and the essentials for this purpose are as follows:

Method of Execution:

I By engaging persons of the first rank in China, we pave the way for the establishment of a new strong administrative power concurrently with the weakening of the fighting spirit of the Chinese people.

II By expediting the conciliation and submission of the irregular forces, we plan to disrupt and weaken the fighting power of the enemy.

III By utilizing and controlling the authoritative anti-CHIANG Kai-shek elements, we shall establish in our enemy's midst an anti-CHIANG Kai-shek, anti-Comintern and anti-war government.

IV By promoting the Mohammedans movement we shall create an anti-Comintern zone operated by Mohammedans themselves in the northwestern region.

(amended on 22 July)

V By confiscating Chinese funds abroad etc., we shall cause the present Central Chinese Government to destroy themselves financially.

VI We shall spread the necessary under-cover propaganda to make easier the execution of all the above measures.

Note: Investigations in respect of Item V above are still in progress.

NO. 5 - THE GUIDING POLICY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE NEW CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.
(Decided 15 July 1938)

1. The Policy

I The new Central Government of China shall not be confined to the mere party concerned, on the part of China, in settling the Incident, but shall be made the government of China, so that Japan and China will sweep away all the frictions in their past relationships and establish the foundation of a friendly relationship between them from a broad-minded viewpoint.

II Though the establishment of the new Central Government of China shall be undertaken mainly by the Chinese, it shall be internally assisted by Japan. The principle of the collaboration of individual local governments shall be adopted to their government form.

2. The Plan for the Establishment

I A Joint Commission shall be established as soon as possible through the cooperation between the Provisional Government and the Restoration Government, to be joined later by the Mongolian and Hsiang-Kiang Joint Commission. Then we should guide this regime so as to grow into a real central government by gradually absorbing various other influences or collaborating with them.

II The new Central Government shall not be established until after the fall of Hankow, with the CHIANG Kai-shek regime reduced to a mere local government or until the reformation of the present Central Government is brought about by CHIANG Kai-shek's retirement from public office.

III In case the split or reformation in the CHIANG Kai-shek regime does not take place even after the fall of Hankow, we should establish a new central government by putting existing governments together.

IV In case the CHIANG Kai-shek regime is broken up or reformed, and should a pro-Japanese government turn up, we would make it a factor of the central government system and proceed to set up a central government.

V It is expected that the date for our recognition of the new Central Government would be when the reformed (split) government as in Par. IV could take charge of the suspension of hostilities, or when the united government as in Par. III has grown to be a central government of real efficiency.

VI Adjustment of the relations between Japan and China in connection with our control of the establishment of the new Central Government of China, shall be done on the following basis, and its concrete matters shall be decided separately.

(1) Basic matters to be adjusted and agreed upon for setting up the new relations between Japan and China shall be generally as follows:

(A) Utilization and development of natural resources in North China.

(B) The recognition of the highly cooperative zones by Japan and China in North China and the lower Yangtze River. The establishment of a special position against the Soviet Union in Mongolian-Hsing-Kiang area. The establishment of a special position on the various islands along the coast of South China.

(C) The establishment of the general policy for the collaboration among Japan, Manchukuo and China based upon reciprocity, particularly on neighborly friendship and goodwill, anti-Comintern and joint-defense and economic cooperation. In order to attain the above objectives, Japan will give internal guidance during a certain period.

(2) The basis for the internal guidance is given on attached sheet No. 1, captioned as "The General Plan for the Internal Guidance of the Government of China."

3. The Organization and the Function of the Joint Commission.

I. The organization of the Joint Commission by the Provisional and the Restoration Governments and the Mongolian-Hsing-Kiang Joint Commission (to be called "The Joint Commission" hereafter) shall be roughly as follows:

- (1) The Joint Commission shall be of a plain committee system, having the representatives of the Provisional and the Restoration Governments and the Mongolian-Hsing-Kiang Joint Commission as its members, located in Peking for the time being.
- (2) For the most part, the boundary of each local regime shall be left as they are at present for the time being.
- (3) Each of the local regimes as North China, Central China and Mongolian-Hsing-Kiang shall be to a high grade self-governing adaptable to its special local characteristics.
- (4) The limits of the authorities to be given to the Joint Commission and the local regimes shall be studied separately, based upon the principle in the preceding paragraph. Transportation, communication, postal service, finance, customs, national tax, administration over salt, and plans for thought and education, which are common to all governments, shall be administered by the local regimes under the necessary supervision by the Joint Commission.
- (5) The maintenance of public peace and order shall be placed under the charge of the local governments, subject to the control of the Joint Commission.
- (6) Regarding the diplomatic affairs, the Joint Commission shall be authorized to look after the common matters while the local questions shall be dealt with by the respective local regimes.

(Attached Sheet)

The General Plan for Internal Guidance of the Chinese Government.

Japan's internal guidance of the Chinese Government is directed to contribute to settle the present Incident, to promote the cooperation between the Japanese and the Chinese, to establish inseparable friendly relations between Japan and Manchukuo, and at the same time to contribute to our national defense policy.

For this purpose, we should save the present situation from the current anti-Japanese sentiments even if by force. Also, we should win the hearts of the people by improving their economic conditions, establish the guiding principle through restoring Oriental culture, and with mercy and dignity stimulate the whole Han race to voluntarily cooperate with us.

Outline

I Military Affairs

- (1) We will urge the surrender of the Chinese Army, conciliate them, and bring them under control. We will strive to make them support

the new government by promoting their anti-CHIANG Kai-shok and anti-Communist consciousness, and making as many Chinese troops as possible cooperate with the Japanese Army for destruction of the anti-Japanese and pro-Communist Army, and thus guide the racial conflict toward an ideological opposition.

(2) The necessary Japanese troops will be stationed at ports, railways, waterways, etc., in the occupied areas which are strategic for communication, as well as at the locations of important resources; and in remote districts armed Chinese troops will be organized to ensure the preservation of peace. The numerical strength of the troops will be decided in accordance with the actual local situation.

(3) We will conclude an anti-Communist Military Alliance and gradually reorganize the Chinese Army to place it under the direction of the Japanese Army. When the circumstances permit, we will reduce our military strength to the minimum necessary for our national defense.

II Administration and Foreign Relations.

(1) Under the confederated commission or the new Central Government, local governments will be organized in North China, Central China, Mongolia and Hsing-Kiang, etc. to suit the peculiar characters of each regime. We will give them wide powers of self-government, and have them govern themselves separately and cooperate with each other.

(2) The officials below the level of the key officials in the various governments shall be Chinese, but according to necessity a few Japanese advisers will be placed in important positions or Japanese officials will be employed so as to facilitate the internal guidance.

(3) The local governments shall make efforts to overthrow and destroy the anti-Japanese and pro-Communist Government and especially scheme to conciliate the anti-CHIANG Kai-shok and anti-Communist elements, so as to aggravate their internal troubles.

(4) As to the foreign relations, the local governments shall, in general, follow our foreign policy and conclude an anti-Comintern Pact.

III Economy, Communication and Relief

(1) The development of the economy and communication will contribute to the establishment of the national defense of Japan, Manchukuo and China, and satisfy the development of the economy of the three countries and the welfare of its people. Japan especially will materially hold the necessary transportation. In North China the demand for national defense shall be the first consideration, and in Central and South China the interests of the people will be particularly considered.

(2) We shall carry out the development of economy following the principle of ministering to each other's wants among Japan, Manchukuo and China and advance energetically for the accomplishment of the three countries' economic sphere. However, we shall respect the rights and interests, already obtained by the third countries, and not interfere with their participation in the economic development.

(3) Railway, water transport, aviation and communication will be materially placed under Japan's power, and satisfy the accomplishment of military activities and contribute to the welfare of the people.

(4) We shall tempt the existing plutocrats with profit and have them cooperate with the local governments.

(5) /T.N. The whole text is crossed out./ Marginal Remarks:
"Eliminated 22/7."

(6) We will promote agriculture, start river conservancy and civil engineering, and thus improve the living of the common people. Especially during the Incident, we will make it our emergency duty to smoothen, for the time being, the distribution of food and then carry out the necessary relief work with emphasis on the reconstruction /of China/.

IV Culture, Religion and Education.

(1) We will respect the culture proper to the Han race, especially that common to Japan and China, revise the spiritual civilization thoroughly prohibit anti-Japanese speeches and promote Sino-Japanese cooperation.

(2) We will establish the principle on which the realization of the Sino-Japanese cooperation is to be based, in order to enable the local governments to carry out their policies, and strengthen and promote the organization of the people's various associations so as to make them hot-beds for this principle.

(3) We will reject absolutely the Communist Party. The National Party shall amend the "three-people principle" so as to make it adaptable gradually to the policy of the new government.

(4) As to religion, we will grant the freedom of belief as long as it does not disturb the promotion of the Japanese-Manchukuo-Chinese cooperation.

(5) We will conciliate scholars and protect them and encourage Confucianism.

(6) We will promote practical science so as to expedite the industrial development.

NO. 6 - EMERGENCY MEASURES FOR FINANCE OF CENTRAL CHINA
(Decision July 5, 1938)

(1) In view of the big importance of adjusting the relations with the third countries in order to make them give up their assistance to CHIANG Kai-shek, the government is ready to remove the restrictions on commercial and financial activities of foreign banks as well as foreign trading companies in the occupied districts of Central China. However, as the problem of free navigation on the Yangtze River has a great political influence on various aspects, the despatched authorities shall dispose of this problem after reporting it to the superior officials in case they touch this problem in the course of the negotiation.

(2) In view of the present drop in the value of the Chinese legal currency we will provide against its collapse by promptly establishing a bank which is practically independent from politics and will be authorized to issue new bank notes, with the object of promoting the commerce of Central China under the above mentioned preparations and cooperation of the third powers, especially Britain. When asking for the above mentioned cooperation of the third countries, we will persuade the British banks first, and if necessary, the British Government. According to circumstances, we may consider promoting it by inducing Germany and Italy. However, we will make it our policy that Japan has no fear in establishing the foundation for her development in Central China and maintain her leading position in the Central Chinese finance.

(3) We will persuade the Chinese banks and trading companies with the purport indicated in the preceding article.

REMARKS: This matter is to be carried out in accordance with the outline of the disposition mentioned on the attached sheet.

(Attached Sheet)

Outline of the Disposition of the Emergency
Measures for Finance of Central China
(Decision July 5, 1938)

1. The Policy

When we actually take these financial measures we must be very careful so that they may cause neither the interference of the third countries nor bring troubles on the peace problem. We shall keep persistently our independent attitude and arrange the time and method of negotiations to our advantage.

2. Outline

(1) In conformity with the principle of the emergency financial measures of Central China, the government will immediately proceed to establish the concrete plan for the financial machinery of Central China under the collaboration between the authorities at home and at the actual places.

This concrete plan shall be elastic enough to be adaptable to the outcome of the negotiation.

(2) We will regard this negotiation merely as a matter of finance and will set about it, attaching importance to unofficial negotiations between our financial authorities and those of the third countries at the actual places. However, at an opportune time, we will commence gradually the negotiation between the governments. As to the time of transferring the negotiation to the Central /Government/ in accordance with the necessity, it depends on another decision or direction by the Central /Government/. Providing for the above, the Central /Government/ makes practical preparations beforehand for disposal of this matter. For this purpose, the parties concerned at home and at the actual place should be brought into close contact in order to remove the shortcomings due to the loose control. The commercial problem concerned with this negotiation shall be very prudently dealt with not to produce an unilateral result.

(3) At this negotiation we will make efforts to first change the atmosphere of the business circles of the countries concerned at the actual places favorable to us so that their home countries (Britain, USA and others) may rightly recognize the situation. At the same time our financial circles should be guided appropriately not to make speeches unfavorable to us for this negotiation.

(4) The main object of this negotiation is Britain, but we must take every possible positive means such as to make use of USA, Germany, Italy and others as steps in the negotiation.

(5) Along with the diplomatic maneuvers against the third countries mentioned in the preceding article, we will endeavor to make the third countries change their attitude toward CHIANG Kai-shok, and try to break up the CHING Government and absorb the Chinese financial circle.

(6) It is of course necessary to take every care to keep this negotiation secret. All necessary preparations should be made for this negotiation, and there must be no failure or miscarriage in the course of the negotiation.

NO. 7 DIPLOMATIC POLICY TOWARD BRITAIN FOR THE TIME BEING

(Decided July 8, 1938)

1. In order to cause Britain to give up her policy of aiding CHIANG, it is necessary to make her understand through facts the just attitude of the Empire.

2. As for the matters pending up to the present, we will investigate them concretely and settle same rapidly one after another according to the above mentioned plan.

NO. 8 ATTITUDE TOWARD PROPOSALS OF THE BRITISH AND THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR FOR PEACE MEDIATION

(Decided July 12, 1938)

British Ambassador:

To first decline in a roundabout way, but not sever the connection. "Because sincerity is not recognized, we will contemplate for a while."

German Ambassador:
To first hear what he says.

NO. 9 - PLAN FOR STUDYING THE JAPANESE-GERMAN-
ITALIAN ANTI-COMINTERN PACT
(Decided July 19, 1938)

To study with the policy of strengthening the Japanese-German-Italian
Anti-Comintern Pact.

NO. 10 - PROCEDURE TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH
THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CHANG KU-FENG INCIDENT
(Decided July 22, 1938)

Have made preparations for emergencies.

The use of the prepared military power is to be carried out by the
Imperial Order after negotiation among the authorities concerned.

NO. 11 - CORRECTIONS
(Decided July 22, 1938)

1. To erase "to plan for the fall of Fa-pi" in Par. 5 in "The Strategy
Toward China in Conformity with the Current Situation."
2. To erase Par. 5 regarding economy, communication and relief of No. 3
of the inner guidance principles for the Chinese political power in the
separate paper of the Policy to Guide the Establishment of a New Central
Government of China, and change Par. 6 to Par. 5.

NO. 12 - SPECIAL COMMISSION ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.
(Decided July 26, 1938)

(1) The Special Commission for China belongs to the Five Minis-
ters' Council and is an executive organ exclusively for working out
important strategems against China and establishing the new Chinese
Central Government in accordance with the decision of the Council.

(2) Every organ at the actual places concerned with the above
mentioned business is directed by the Special Commission for China in
connection with the said business.

(3) The Army and Navy Ministers will be in charge of the liaison
between the Special Commission for China and the Imperial Headquarters.

NO. 13 - COMMENTARY ON THE SPECIAL COMMISSION
ON CHINESE AFFAIRS
(Decided July 29, 1938)

- (1) Composition of the Special Commission for China in Par. 1

The Commission is understood as an organ under the leadership of DOIHARA, TSUDA and BANZAI.

(2) The important strategems against China in Par. 1 are understood as political and economic strategies which are not directly connected with military operations.

(3) Interpretation of Par. 2.

It is understood that the Supreme Command organ is not included in the local organs. However, if there is the necessity of adjusting a certain strategem of the Supreme Command organ with that of the Commission, both will be adjusted through their channels of subordination as mentioned in Par. 3.

NO. 14 - REGARDING SETTLEMENT OF THE PENDING
MATTERS TOWARD BRITAIN

(Decided August 19, 1938)

Matters regarding the settlement of the matters pending with England decided on July 8, are to be negotiated and decided by three central ministries: the places affected are to be given instructions; and they are to be carried out promptly. To attain this a meeting of the secretaries of the three ministries is to be held immediately.

NO. 15 - OUTLINE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
JOINT COMMITTEE

(Decided September 9, 1938)

CONTENTS

- I. The Policy.
- II. Outline for the Establishment of the Joint Committee.
- III. The Organization and the Powers of the Joint Committee.
- IV. Outline for Guidance of the Joint Committee.

I. The Policy

To establish a Joint Committee in accordance with the Policy to Guide the Establishment of the New Central Government of China agreed upon at the Conference of the Five Ministers', 15 July 1938 /Showa 13/.

II Outline for the Establishment of the Joint Committee

1. The establishment of the Joint Committee is to be carried out mainly by China, but is to be unofficially assisted by the Japanese Government. Assistance shall be offered to China after due approval by the Central Government of a locally framed plan for the guidance in the establishment of the Joint Committee.

2. When the Japanese Government's concrete plan concerning the guidance of the establishment of the Joint Committee is completed, with the assistance of the administrative guidance organs of North China and of Central China, a Preparatory Committee meeting shall be opened in Dairon which shall make the various preparations for setting up a Federal Committee.

3. The Joint Committee shall be held in Teiping, based on the preparations made by the Preparatory Committee.

III The Organization and Powers of the Joint Committee

Basis for Chinese assistance in setting up a Federal Committee is roughly as follows:

1. The Joint Committee is to have jurisdiction over matters concerning the political affairs common to the Provisional Government and the Restoration Government, and is to facilitate the establishment of a new Central Government.

2. The organization of the Joint Committee shall be generally as follows:

- (1) The Joint Committee is to be located in Teiping for the time being.
- (2) The Provisional Government and the Restoration Government shall each send three members to the Joint Committee; one member of each of these groups to be permanently appointed standing members. In case the Mongolia-Sing-Kiang Committee participates, it shall send two members to the Joint Committee.
- (3) Senior committeemen shall be selected from among the members.
- (4) The standing committee shall consist of the senior committeemen and of the standing committeemen.
- (5) An office (Jimukyoku) is to be set up in the Joint Committee, with one director (Jimukyoku Socho) (temporary appointment) and several personnel.
- (6) The Senior Committee shall have jurisdiction over the committee and shall manage its affairs.
- (7) Committee meetings are to be held at any time, and are to be proposed when the Senior Committee and both governments consider them necessary.
- (8) When the committee is not in session, the standing committee shall take charge of joint business for the committee.
- (9) The debates of the committee and the standing committee cannot be decided without the approval of all members of the standing committee.
- (10) The office director (Jimukyoku Socho) controls the office staff and manages affairs concerning the Joint Committee, under orders from the Senior Committee.
- (11) Each government bears part of the expense necessary to the Joint Committee.

3. The powers of the Joint Committee shall be as follows:

- (1) The committee is to confer concerning such matters as unofficial control of railways, communications, postal services, finance, maritime customs, consolidated tax, salt business, education, thought control, etc., of both the Provisional and the Restoration Governments.
- (2) Matters decided by the Joint Committee or Governments Committee shall be executed by either the Joint Committee or by the Governments, depending on the nature of the matter. Matters executed by either of the governments shall be reported to the Joint Committee.

IV. Outline for Guidance of the Joint Committee

- (1) The North China and Central China administrative control organs are to be closely linked with the Special Committee for China in guiding the Joint Committee. Accordingly, as the occasion demands, the heads of the above mentioned administrative control organs shall open Liaison Meetings.
- (2) The North China Administrative Control Organ shall be responsible for control of guiding the affairs of the Joint Committee and its office.
- (3) The Joint Committee and both the Provisional and newly established governments shall be guided in such a way as to get consent previously from the Administrative Control Organ of that place for such things as opening Joint Committee meetings, introducing bills, and carrying out decisions.
- (4) The central authority must previously approve the important matters concerning the guidance of the Joint Committee and of its office (Jimukyoku).

NO. 16 - CONCERNING THE SETTING UP OF A COMMITTEE FOR
LIAISON WITH THE CONFERENCE ON THE FIVE MINISTERS
(Decided October 7, 1938 /Showa 13/)

I. Object of setting it up:

The committee for liaison with the Conference of the Five Ministers (temporary appointment) is established in order to accelerate the performance of matters agreed upon by the Conference of the Five Ministers in connection with disposal of the situation in China, and, in case of necessity, in order to study and investigate measures to be discussed by the Conference of the Five Ministers.

II. Organization:

This committee is a secret committee belonging to the Conference of the Five Ministers and is organized as follows:

Members:

Chief of East Asia Bureau, Foreign Office
The Chief of the First East Asia Section
Chief of Finance Bureau, Finance Ministry.
Chief of Foreign Affairs Section
Chief of Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry
Chief of Military Affairs Section
Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry
Chief of First Naval Section.

Secretaries:

The Chief of the First East Asia Section, Foreign Office.
Chief of Foreign Affairs Section, Finance Ministry.
Chief of Military Affairs Section, War Ministry.
The Chief of the First Naval Affairs Section, Navy Ministry.

III. Function:

(1) This committee is to manage affairs according to the object of establishment under the above-mentioned Article I.

(2) This committee, therefore, is to determine the outline of concrete execution of acceleration of the performance of matters decided by the Conference of the Five Ministers, and to transfer them to each government office concerned.

(3) The agenda of the Conference of the Five Ministers agreed upon by this Committee is to be introduced to the Conference of the Five Ministers by the chairman of Conference of the Five Ministers.

(4) When some of the affairs controlled by the Third Committee need to be presented to the Conference of the Five Ministers, they are to be introduced through this Committee from the Third Committee.

(5) This committee is to be abolished when (Tai Shi In) China Affairs Board is established.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 49 pages, dated 31 Oct., 1938 and described as follows: MATTERS DECIDED UPON AT THE FIVE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1938. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number, or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this

30th day of Sept. 1947.

/sgd/ K. Hayashi (seal)
Signature of Official

Witness: K. Urabi (seal)

Chief, Archives, Section
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Johnson F. Munroe, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

30 day of Sept. 1947.

/sgd/ Johnson F. Munroe
NAME

Witness: Henry Shimojima /sgd/

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity