

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE April 17. 47

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Signature Rmk. 382

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1715

28 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Statement of Lt. Gen SAKAI, Takashi
re KO-A-IN and Inner Mongolian Politics.

Date: 8 Apr 46 Original Copy Language: Chinese

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Mr. D. N. Sutton

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Prince TEH

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Economic aggression.
KO-A-IN (Asia Development Society)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

The KO-A-IN (Asia Development Board) was under the Japanese Gov't and "had no relation with the Japanese army." When I was attached to the KO-A-IN, (April 1939-April 1940) all Japanese economic activities were chiefly controlled by it. The KO-A-IN was directly under the Prime Minister of Japan. The KO-A-IN acquired iron and coal from the occupied part of No. China outside the Great Wall.

In 1937 three local regimes in Inner Mongolia were combined into one under Prince TEH, which "the Japanese army was not against." This regime adopted the flag of the puppet regime in No. China.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Wilds

Doc. No. 1715

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Statement
CONFESSION OF LT. GENERAL SAKAI, TAKASHI, OF THE JAPANESE ARMY

From April, 1939, to April, 1940, I was the chief of the office at Kalgan, of the KO-A-IN. Ko-a-in was a government organ of political nature, set up by the decision of the Japanese Government, having no relation with the Japanese Army. The purposes of this organ ~~are~~ were to facilitate the work in China of different branches of the Japanese Government and to effect coordination among them. During the time when I held the said office, YANAGAWA, Heitasuke, was the Chief of Ko-a-in in Tokyo, with SUZUKI, Jinichi, as one of his important subordinates. I cannot remember the names of others.

Ko-a-in had its offices in China at Peiping, Kalgan, Shanghai, etc. The Amoy office was subordinate to the Shanghai office. Although the Kalgan office was equal in its status to the Peiping office, yet the economic measures were under the jurisdiction of the Peiping office alone, during that period with KITA as its chief. The work of Ko-a-in could be classified into technological, political, economic and other subjects. When I was attached to Ko-a-in, all the Japanese economic activities in China were chiefly controlled by it. I do not know much, however, about the other fields. Ko-a-in was directly under the Prime Minister of Japan. As I left the office in 1940, I did not know exactly whether this organ was absorbed into the Ministry of Greater East Asia or not.

Ko-a-in did acquire iron and coal from "Mengkiang" (the name artificially coined by the Japanese for the occupied part of North China outside the Great Wall), but the political measures were even more important.

In 1937 there were three local regiments in "Inner Mongolia". Later they were combined into one local regiment under the leadership of Mongolian Prince TEH. It was but natural to eliminate the other two regiments, since Prince TEH was ~~more~~ stronger. The Japanese Army was not against such new combination. Admittedly the regime under Prince TEH was nothing but a local government, yet it did ~~abolish~~ *change* the National Flag by using a Mongolian Flag with a five-banner flag, the latter being the flag of the puppet regime in North China.

The above statement was orally made by myself, and the written record with the help of Mr. ~~MEIJI~~, who translated the record into Japanese, and, after my reading it was hereby declared to be the accurate version.

CHEN TZE-Chuan
(Signed) SAKAI, Takashi

Statement made on 8 April 1946
Signed on 9 April 1946.

Complete the translation,
the certificate from original

支那代表の職に任ぜられた人等

昭和十四年四月ヨリ同十五年四月ヨリ 在張家口

支那代表の職に任ぜられた人等

支那代表の職に任ぜられた人等

支那代表の職に任ぜられた人等

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支那代表の職に任ぜられた人等

支那代表の職に任ぜられた人等

一般

連綿部ハ、後、我ニ於テ、同部ニ有リ、
経済方面

ノ措置ニ関スル限リ、此年、連綿部連綿部

主管トナリ、(当時、喜多ノ責任者ナリ)

興亞院ノ工作ハ、技術、経済、文部、
各部

ニ分タシ、私、在職当時、日本ノ對支、
經濟方面

ハ、該院ノ主管トナス、是レ、其、他ノ工作ハ、
明瞭

ナク、缺イ、居、ル、也、
興亞院ノ首相、
直屬

職ニシテ、其後、大東亞省ニ歸、
屬シ、
ナリ

私ハ、辭職シ、
シ、
其ノ件ニ関スルハ、承知ナリ

居、
テ、
在、
蒙、
興、
亞、
院、
連、
綿、
部、
ハ、
名、
山、
次、
長、
ノ

比較的

採、
掘、
ヲ、
ナ、
シ、
テ、
居、
ル、
ガ、
行、
政、
方、
面、
カ、
更、
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重、
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ナ、
リ

一九三七年、昭和三十二年の三月に三ツノ政権がある

其後、徳王は彼ノ實力ノ比較的強カナルニ因リ

他ノお構ヲ合併シタルハ当然ナリ日本軍

又ニ對セズ、蒙王は徳王ノお構ハ一地方政府

トナリ、但シ中央勅旗ヲ更替シ、蒙古旗ト北支政權、五色旗ヲ併用ス。

以上記載セシモノ私ノ口述ニ基キテ記録サレタ

モノヲ私ハ該内容ニ関シ私ノお構ト上座ト一談

無シ、當時 岑治君ノ口述ニ因リ、譯述セラル。

昭和三十一年 四月六日 於

四月九日 證印

西井 啓

146
21
14
7
1946

余自昭和十一年の月起。至十五年の月日。在
張家口任興亞院代表之職。興亞院為一政治性
之機構。其設立為日本政府所決定。而日軍與
關。興亞院成立之目的。在便利日政府各部在
華之工作。并使取得連綿。余任職興亞院
時。柳川平助為東京興亞院之局長。鈴木
貞一亦為重要要人。貞一其父不能記憶。興亞
院在華分設北平張家口及上海等處。在
廈門之興亞院。隸屬上海。轉張家口與
北平之興亞院。一般地位相同。但關於經濟
方面之措置。均由北平興亞院主管。該時
負責人為喜多。興亞院之工作。技術政務及
經濟為部門。余任職該院時。日方在華
經濟活動係由該院主管。其父工作不甚

明瞭。其至院直屬首相官轄。其必是志端
併於东亚者。固余已離職。故不以為知。其至
院在蒙疆等處。曾取以煤鐵。從政以方面
之任。較為重要。在一九三七年時。蒙古方面有
三個政權。從其後。即由德王合併為一。德王
之政權。固實力較為雄厚。故因德王。其餘政權
為自然之趨勢。日軍對此。并不反對。蒙古德王
之政權。為一地方性政府。從其後。更換中央旗
幟。

(蒙古之旗幟五色旗(北平旗幟)
係甲乙)

以上記載由於本人口述。作成筆錄。以余
曾閱該內容。而係所述者。無誤。其曾由
考證者。用口述。并為譯述。

昭和二十一年四月八日述
四月九日證印 酒井 隆之助