

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Reports from Nanking

Date: 1940-1942 Original Copy Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes No Partially

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Foreign Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

This binder contains reports sent, together with illustrative newspaper clippings, to the Foreign Ministry from Japanese consular officials at Nanking, containing official and press reactions to politico-military events in China. In a report sent by HONDA on 23 Oct. 1941 he states that the Foreign Ministry and the KOAIN (TN Board for Rising Asia) financially support the New China Press (p. 176). In a report of 13 Jan. 1942 SHIGEMITSU quotes Wang Ching-Wei as saying that by MATSUOKA's admission Japan would financially support the puppet government.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Person

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by ZUSHI, Goro

Reports from NANKING 1940 - 1942 "Confidential"

(from Jan. 9, 1940 to Mar. 20, 1942.)

These recordings contain reports and informations from the General-Counsel HORI, Keichi (later ARATA SUETIHARA) and an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ABE, Nobuyuki (later HONDA, Kumataro and SHIGEMITSU, Aoi) at NANKING to the Foreign Minister NOMURA, Kichisaburo including documents to be strictly kept secret among them. The date of these documents ranges from Jan. 9, 1940 to Mar. 20, 1942. The reports are about the following items and besides the contents considered important will be translated after the items are written.

- 1) Of obtaining propaganda pamphlets scattered by the SHINSHI-GUN [T.N. The New Fourth Army. The communist army in NORTH CHINA] which came to the attack on TUNG LIUCHEN. (P.8)
- 2) Of Intelligences concerned the part of CHANGCHUNG (P.21)
- 3) A report of the present condition of the Education Department of the National Government. (P.23)
- 4) Of the tone of the Chinese newspapers articles about the SINO-JAPANESE Diplomatic Relations Adjustment Conference. (P.34)
- 5) A request to prohibit selling A map of distribution of basic

resources in NORTH CHINA' (P.49)

- 6) Sending the articles of the newspapers articles about the JAPAN-GERMANY-ITALY Triple Military Alliance. (P.51)
- 7) Of the newspapers articles about the signature of the SINO-JAPANESE Treaty and JAPANESE-MANCHURIA-CHINA Joint Declaration. (P.64)
- 8) Sending a translation of "EAST ASIA Federation" in the CHUKA NIPPON. [T.N. the China Daily News] (P.67)
- 9) Of the press articles about the Festival of the 2600th year after the Accession of the Emperor JIMMU. (P.77)
- 10) Of the purport of WANG CHAO-ming's broadcast about the 1st Anniversary of the National Government. (P.91)
- 11) A report of ^{the} influence of the RUSSO-JAPANESE Neutrality Treaty and survey of the Chinese chiefs effected by the treaty. (P.92)
- 12) Of WANG CHAO-ming's speech to the adjutant editors of the six great newspapers and correspondence of TOKYO. (P.96)
- 13) Sending the regulations of controlling the newspapers directly belonging to the Propaganda Department. (P.107)
- 14) A report of LIN PAI-sheng's views of the present conditions of the National Government. (P.117)
- 15) Of WANG CHAO-ming's speech after inspection of the "Villages Sweep Activities." [T.N. Activities made by the National Government to purge the communist and CHANGCHUNG troops from the villages in NORTH CHINA.]

- 16) Sending intelligences about the chiefs of the SHANGHAI newspapers.
(P.142, P.197)
- 17) Sending "the NANKING Special Intelligences" NO. 1, 2, 3, 4
(P.174, P.217, P.235)
- 18) Of the speech and conduct by a Chinese student who escaped from CHANGCHUNG to NINGPO. (P.202)
- 19) Of the 7th Central Propaganda Conference. (P.208)
- 20) A report of the condition of the Labour Revolution Anniversary. (P.216)
- 21) Of views of the Chinese leaders about the TOJO Cabinet and the peace problem. (P.221)
- 22) Of the speech about the New National Movement by the Chief of the Propaganda Department. (P.225)
- 23) A report of the Proclamation of War Declaration against JAPAN by the CHANGCHUNG government. (P.249)
- 24) Of intelligences about the CHANGCHUNG government. (P.317)
- 24) Of the actual circumstances about the organization of the "CHANGKONG Government". (P.303)
- 26) Of the speech about the SINGAPORE Fall by the chief of the Propaganda Department. (P.324)
- 27) A report of CHANG KAI SHEK's broadcast about the wartime new life movement to all the nation. (P.382)
- 28) Sending a pamphlet of the speech about the Chinese Overseas

Residents by the chairman of the Overseas Committees. (P.398)

29) Of CHANG KAI SHEK's movement by radio from the part of
CHANGCHUNG. (P.417)

30) Of the "BURMA Day" held by the CHANGCHUNG SIND-BURMA Association.
(P.421)

31) Sending a copy of CHANGCHUNG Broadcast about the SIND-INDIA
Relations. (P.495)

32) Of the propaganda speech about the emancipation of all the
nations of the SOUTH SEA in the Great ASIA War. (P.440)

33) Of the purport of greetings made at the welcome-meeting for
the English Ambassador at CHANGCHUNG. (P.475)

34) Of the press articles about the transference of the administrative
rights in the English Settlement at TIENTSIN and CANTON.
(P.500)

The next sentence is a summary from the articles of the NANKING SHIMPO [T.N. Daily News] about the JAPAN-GERMANY-ITALY Triple Alliance (P.51)

To the Foreign Minister MATSUOKA, Yosuke

from ABE, Nobuyuki, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at NANKING.

"A report of the tone of the newspapers about the JAPAN-GERMANY-ITALY Triple Alliance".
Concerning the Triple Alliance we send a translation of the articles by the NANKING SHIMPO dated Sept. 27.

On the 27th of September, 1940 the Triple Alliance has been concluded among JAPAN, GERMANY and ITALY. This is the epoch-making event in the world situation and is more important than the Russo-German Pact which has been concluded last autumn ^{and} has startled the world.

The Anti-Comintern Pact which had been concluded between JAPAN and GERMANY in the past, is different from this alliance of this time and is not accompanied by any connecting action among the Three Powers. Besides, the Anti-Comintern Pact has looked poor since the ^{Russo-German} Mutual Non-Aggression Pact has been concluded and the relations between JAPAN and GERMANY has become delicate and that between GERMANY and ITALY has also changed to a small extent. With development of the European War, the mutual relations among the

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the three powers have gradually come to their natural condition and finally to this alliance.

The mental combination among the three powers can go back farther before the Anti-Comintern Pact has been concluded. This combination comes from not only the similarity of nationality, but from the pressure which had been brought upon the Three Powers by the world situation. Its remote cause breeds in the end of the Anglo-japanese alliance at the WASHINGTON Conference. Grinding their teeth with vexation against the "VERSAILLES Organization, new-rising GERMANY and ITALY which are fundamentally inconsistent with the old organization, has determined to break down it and cut a way through the enemy, therefore resulting in prompt coalition of the two powers. JAPAN has been in a firm position in the FAR EAST since forty years and has as well decided to break down the old organization which has a great influence in the FAR EAST and are hampering the development of JAPAN as GERMANY and ITALY in EUROPE.

P. 96 Of WANG CHAO-ming's speech to the adjutant editors of the six great newspapers and correspondence of TOKYO.

WANG CHAO-ming's states in the speech to the adjutant editors following:
P. 104) "The National Government is now supported by JAPAN. It is wholly in JAPAN'S power.

When I escaped from CHANGCHUNG and stayed at HANOI, KAGESA [T.N. Maj-Gen KAGESA], INUGAI [T.N. I think INUGAI is INUGAI. Ken and is now a representative of the Progressive Party] and YANO [T.N. I don't know him, but I suppose he is a diplomat.] called at me and talked together about the policy of peace and salvation of our country. At that time we talked that it will be not a easy work to realize our ideas and to achieve in a short time our ideas is impossible."

P. 154. (61- In the "NANKING Special Intelligences" reports HONDA, Kumataro an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary that recently the TAIGEN Japanese Army Authorities sent the delegate by the introduction of Mr. SU Chief of the province for negotiations and accepted to give Mr. YEN the most favourable terms.

The Japanese Army is considered to be joint anti-communism and non-aggressive for the YEN Army and the Japanese Army affords facilities to purchase the necessary munitions as possible. [T.N. YEN = YEN HSI-shan]

P. 176 or 1 In the NANKING Special Intelligence No. 2

11 l. —

The new CHINA Press is being run by the KOA-KENKOKU Movement Organization. The cost of maintenance of this papers is contributed by the KOAIN of JAPAN and the Foreign Ministry. [KOAIN is the Board for Raising ASIA.]

P. 179. 13 l.

The ex-director of the MID-CHINA Liason of the KOAIN, Lt-Gen TSUDA gave a small amount of money a month as a part of the maintenance cost of the Peoples Papers at NANKING. (At present it is suspended.)

P. 352 In an interview with WANG CHAO-ming, the Ambassador SHIGEMITSU states following:

"I have made efforts in the past that the Manchurian Incident might not take place, without success. And in the SINO-JAPANESE Incident and the Great FAR EAST War, as both a Vice-Minister of foreign-affairs and an Ambassador at Russia, I tried to make efforts to restore the friendly relation between JAPAN and CHINA, but finally it has come that we must overthrow the CHANCHUNG Government. I think it was inevitable. The CHANCHUNG Government has come to

to be a traitor against the emancipation of the Great ASIA.

P. 356. (5l-7l)

The next words of WANG CHAO-ming is the most valuable.

" In my talk with Foreign Minister MATSUOKA last year, he said to me that JAPAN will give money necessary for the National Government, how much it may be, and if the money will be useful for splitting the CHANCHUNG government, 300 or 500 million yen will be a trifling matter. "