

Name : UEMURA, Kogoro

Social Status : Samurai; Tokyo Prefecture

Born : March 12, 1894

1918 July Graduated from the Political Science Course

of the Law Department, Tokyo Imperial University

1918 July 26 Appointed clerk of the Agriculture-Commerce

Ministry, and concurrently ~~probationary~~ secretary

~~probationary~~ of the Insurance Bureau (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)

Received
Became entitled to the 6th Grade Salary

Assigned to the Commerce ~~and~~ Industry Bureau

1918 July 26 Assigned to the Administration Section

(Commerce-Industry Bureau)

1918 Oct. Passed the higher civil service examination

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (accused) (Foreign Minister in
Deceased 2nd Konoye Cabinet)

Imperial Conferences:

- 10-20 Sep 40, attended, explanation
of Tripartite Pact p.6-9
2 Jul 41, attended, adopted resolution
re Jap-American negotiations 10

Liaison Conferences:

- 13 Jan - 21 Jul 41, attended all meetings
except that of 11 Apr 41 32
30 Jan, 3 Feb 41, according to Kido Diary,
intends to concentrate whole Japanese
strength in South; also opposed limiting
of time re F.I.C. & Thailand policy 36
6 Jun 41, reported on recognition of Croatia -
told Kido his opinion as to future outlook
of relations between the Soviet & Germany 37

Privy Council Meetings:

- 2 Sep 40, defines "New Order" 112,
113
Stated Japan would compensate Germany for
her former colonies 112
Discusses Tripartite Pact 113
Stated war between Germany & Russia not
anticipated; even though Russo-Jap
relations adjusted they will not last;
after 2 years relations among Japan,
Germany & Russia need adjustment 114
26 Sep 40, attended Investigation Committee,
approved Tripartite Pact 111
26 Sep 40, attended, agreed to draft of
Tripartite Pact 116
18 Dec 40, attended, discussion re Hungary,
Czech & Roumania's join Tripartite Pact 125
16 Jun 41, attended Investigation Committee,
ratified treaties with France for residence
& navigation and tariff system & trade 127
3 Jul 41, attended, ratified 2 protocols -
France-Jap and Thai-Jap, on guaranty and
political understandings 133

Cabinet Meetings:

- 26 Jul 40, attended, established Greater
East Asia policy and planned internal
economy 199,
200
16 Jul 41, views toward Jap-American
understanding caused cabinet resignation 214

1918 Dec. 1 Suspended from duty according to
the Civil Service Limitation Ordinance Art. 1,
Par. 1, No. 4. (Agriculture - Commerce Ministry)

1918 Dec. 1 Enlisted in the army as one year
volunteer

1918 Dec. 18 Awarded ¥ 90.00 for especially diligent
service (Agriculture - Commerce Ministry)

1919 Nov. 30 Appointed clerk of the Temporary
Industry Investigation Bureau; ^{Granted} ~~Became~~ ^{Awarded}
~~entitled to~~ the 6th Grade Salary

(Temporary Industry Investigation Bureau)

1919 Nov. 30 Assigned to the 4th Division. (Temporary
Industry Investigation Bureau)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (accused) (Foreign Minister in
Deceased 2nd Konoye Cabinet)

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of Tripartite Pact at p.6-9
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France-Jap and Thai-Jap, on guaranty and
political understandings 133

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26 Jul 40, attended, established Greater
East Asia policy and planned internal
economy 199,
200

16 Jul 41, views toward Jap-American
understanding caused cabinet resignation 214

1919 Nov. 30 | Assigned to the 2nd Section (4th Division)

— " — | Concurrently assigned as clerk of
the Agriculture - Commerce Ministry (Agriculture
- Commerce Ministry)

— " — | Assigned to the Commercial Bureau (Agriculture - Commerce Ministry)

— " — | Assigned to the Administration Section
(Commercial Bureau)

1920 Mar. 31 | Awarded ¥ 30.00 for especially
diligent service (Temporary Industry

Investigation Bureau)

— " — | The Government Organization Law for the Temporary

Industry Investigation Bureau. abrogated

(Imperial Ordinance No. 54, March 1920)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Four Ministers Conference:

- 4 Sep 40, attended, decided outline of basic national policy p.238
- 5,21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assistance to and relations of Thailand in New Order 239

MATSUURA, Chinjiro (Privy Councillor)
Deceased

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa (Explainer)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95

MIKAMI (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 15 Oct 42, attended to explain establishment of Great Asia Ministry 149

MIKI (Chief, Surgeon General's Bureau)

Military Service Bureau Conferences:

- Apr 42, attended, decided that POW's engage in forced labor 275

MILITARY ADVISERS

Cabinet Meetings:

- 11 Apr 32, Manchukuo to appoint Japanese advisers to leading positions 170
- 9 Dec 32, secret treaty annexed to treaty with Manchukuo re communications giving Japan control of all decisions affecting 176
- 16 Jan 38, discussed new policy of Germany withdrawing military advisers from China 190

MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 73

1920 Apr. 1 Awarded the 6th Grade Salary (clerk
of the Agriculture - Commerce Ministry)
(Agriculture - Commerce Ministry)

1920 Aug. 29 Appointed factory inspector
Promoted
~~Appointed~~ to the 7th Grade of Higher
Civil Service
Official (Cabinet)

Conferred the 10th Grade Salary
(Agriculture - Commerce Ministry)

1920 Sept. 20 Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Junior
Grade

1921 June 30 Conferred the 9th Grade Salary
(Agriculture - Commerce Ministry)

1921 Dec. 27 Conferred the 8th Grade Salary

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Four Ministers Conference:

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- 5,21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assistance to and relations of Thailand in New Order 239

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Deceased

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MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

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- 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 73

1922 July 26 Appointed ~~as~~ secretary of the Patent Bureau and concurrently as Secretary to the Minister of the Agriculture and Commerce ;
Conferred the 7th Grade of Higher Civil Service Officials (Cabinet) ; Conferred the 8th Grade ~~of~~ Salary (Agriculture - Commerce Ministry)

1922 Dec. 26 Conferred the 6th Grade of Higher Civil Service Officials (Original and additional posts as before) (Cabinet) ;
Granted the 7th Grade ~~of~~ Salary

1923 Jan. 30 Granted the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade

- 1923 Sept. 12 Became a commissioner of the
~~Earthquake Disaster~~
Temporary Relief Office of the
~~Earthquake Disaster~~ (Cabinet)
Earthquake Disaster
- 1923 Oct. 16 Relieved from the Temporary
Relief Office of the Earthquake
Disaster (Cabinet)
- 1923 Dec. 26 Granted the 6th Grade ~~of~~ Salary
(Agriculture - Commerce Ministry)
- 1924 Dec. 26 Granted the 5th Grade ~~of~~ Salary
(Agriculture - Commerce Ministry)
- 1925 ~~Relieved of the~~ ^{abolished} Original and additional posts, accord-
ing to Imperial Ordinance No. 38; the
Government Organization Law for the Ministry

of Commerce and Industry promulgated.

1925 Apr. 1 Became a secretary (junior grade) of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, concurrently a secretary (senior grade) of the same Ministry;

Granted the 5th Grade of Higher Civil Service Officials (Cabinet); Granted the 5th Grade of Salary (Commerce-Industry Ministry); Assigned to the Industry Bureau (Commerce-Industry Ministry); Assigned to the Commerce Bureau (Commerce-Industry Ministry)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Four Ministers Conference:

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MATSUURA, Chinjiro (Privy Councillor)
Deceased

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa (Explainer)

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Deceased

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa (Explainer)

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MIKAMI (Councillor)

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MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

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1925 May 1	Granted the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade
1926 June 30	Granted the 4th Grade of Salary (Commerce and Industry Ministry)
1927 Jan 25	Concurrently assigned to the Document Section of the Minister's Secretariate (Commerce and Industry Ministry)
1927 June 1	Appointed secretary of the Resources Bureau; Conferred the 4th ^{Civil Service} Grade of Higher Officials (Cabinet); Granted the 4th Grade of Salary (Cabinet); Assigned as chief of the Investigation Section, the Resources Bureau (Cabinet)

MITSUOKA, Yosuke (accused) (Foreign Minister in
Deceased 2nd. Konoye Cabinet)

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- 2 Jul 41, attended, adopted resolution re Jap-American negotiations 10

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- Stated war between Germany & Russia not anticipated; even though Russo-Jap relations adjusted they will not last; after 2 years relations among Japan, Germany & Russia need adjustment 114
- 26 Sep 40, attended Investigation Committee, approved Tripartite Pact 111
- 26 Sep 40, attended, agreed to draft of Tripartite Pact 116
- 18 Dec 40, attended, discussion re Hungary, Czech & Roumania's join Tripartite Pact 125
- 16 Jun 41, attended Investigation Committee, ratified treaties with France for residence & navigation and tariff system & trade 127
- 3 Jul 41, attended, ratified 2 protocols - France-Jap and Thai-Jap, on guaranty and political understandings 133

Cabinet Meetings:

- 26 Jul 40, attended, established Greater East Asia policy and planned internal economy 199, 200
- 16 Jul 41, views toward Jap-American understanding caused cabinet resignation 214

1927 June 15	Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade
1927 Sept. 1	Granted the 3rd Grade of Salary (Cabinet)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Four Ministers Conference:

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- 5, 21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assistance to and relations of Thailand in New Order 239

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Deceased

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa (Explainer)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95

MIKIMI

(Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 15 Oct 42, attended to explain establishment of Great Asia Ministry 149

MIKI

(Chief, Surgeon General's Bureau)

Military Service Bureau Conferences:

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- 16 Jan 38, discussed new policy of Germany withdrawing military advisers from China 190

MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 73

Translated by J. Niyoshi
Checked by J. Niyoshi

1927 Sept. 17 Ordered to make an official trip
to SAIZUOKA Prefecture (Cabinet)

1927 Sept. 30 Appointed the secretary of the
Population and Food Problems ~~Institution~~
Investigation Committee
Inquiry Association (Cabinet)

1928 July 19 Ordered to make an official trip
to WAKAYAMA, MIE, and AICHI
Prefectures (Cabinet)

1928 Oct. 31 Granted the ~~4th~~^{2nd} Class Salary

1928 Dec. 4 Ordered to make an official trip
to KYOTO Prefecture

1929 April 20 Appointed as Chief Clerk of the

~~reformed~~ National Resources Bureau,
~~its~~ regulations for which were amended,
under the National Resources Bureau
Government Organisation in accordance

17 April 1941 - The Japanese ambassador in USA cabled us the draft of the compromise between USA and Japan and its explanation. So - the first Liaison Conference was held in the premier's residence on this night. It lasted until 11 p.m. but no decision was reached.

21 April 1941 - The Second Liaison Conference was held and our revised draft was adopted.

On this day, as the Foreign Minister was to arrive at DAIREN from his European tour, Premier Konoyo or his representative was proposed to be sent to DAIREN, but it was stopped.

According to the result of the conference of this day, cable was sent in regard to the Tripartite Pact to which the ambassador in U.S.A. replied.

23 April 1941 - Foreign Minister returned, and on this night, the Liaison Conference was held. As the subject was important, it was decided it would be investigated fully, and no conclusion was reached.

3rd May - The General Staff Liaison Conference was held. At this meeting our draft was revised and it was decided that it be shown to the German and Italian Ambassadors (provided that it be delivered only to HITLER, RIBBENTROP, MUSSOLINI and CIANO).

Also it was decided that before we present this revised draft, we propose our readiness to conclude the Neutrality agreement between U.S.A. and Japan similar to the agreement between USSR and Japan. At 7 p.m. that evening, the Foreign Minister went to the palace and told the matter to the Emperor.

4th May - Chief of the Europe and Asia Bureau visited the German and Italian ambassadors in Tokyo and told them as per attached papers.

7th May - Our ambassador in U.S.A. cabled, asking us to show Japanese counterplan.

9th May - TERAZAKI, Chief of the Bureau, told NISHI, Chief of War Bureau that there was a necessity of continuing the negotiation, in view of the present grave situation between U.S.A. and Japan by disregarding the attitude of Germany and Italy.

NISHI, Chief of the War Bureau, acknowledged it, and this was told to the respective ministers who were said to have related that affair in the cabinet meeting.

But even on that day, no cable could be dispatched to the ambassador in U.S.A. but the cable dispatches stating the matter would be settled on the 9th or 10th.

②

with the Imperial Ordinance No. 85

Regulations for the department system
were amended
was reformed

Appointed as Chief of Investigation
Division, General Affairs Department,
National Resources Bureau (Cabinet)

1929 April 27 Appointed as Secretary of the Population
Investigation Committee
and Food Problems Inquiry Association

1929 June 11 Promoted to the 3rd Rank of the Higher
Civil Services (Cabinet)

1928 Nov. 16 Decorated with the ^{Coronation} Commemoration Medal
of the ~~the~~ coronation

1929 July 1 Promoted to the 5th Court Rank of
Junior Grade

10th May - The Minister cabled to the ambassador that the reply would be delayed a little longer,

11th May - Ambassador NOMURA cabled us stating "as the situation is becoming keener, send speedily the instruction for opening the negotiation".
11th May (Sunday) After the foreign minister returned from ATMI to Tokyo, our revised draft was cabled to the ambassador. It was stated in the cable that the time for the opening of the negotiation would be given later. We were waiting some intentions from German and Italian governments, but as the day of 14th of May was expected to be the time when President Roosevelt would make the fireside chat (when he was to announce the formation of a shipping convoy). However, that chat was postponed to the 27th due to the delay in our reply).

We cabled on the 11th without waiting for the intention of German and Italian governments for the purpose of stopping the expected announcement of the convoy.

12th May - Cabled Ambassador NOMURA to open the negotiation, showing our revised draft.
Ambassador NOMURA cabled on the 13th that he presented the Japanese draft on the night of 12th to Secretary of State Hull.

13th May - The contents of the cable, dispatched to Ambassador NOMURA were shown to the German and Italian Ambassadors in Tokyo.
On the night of 11th, the German Ambassador in Tokyo visited the Foreign Minister with observations from the German government.
On 17th May again, the German ambassador visited, with instructions from the German government, and gave advice in regard to our reply to U.S.A. and showed regret that the Japanese government sent a reply to U.S.A. without awaiting the arrival of opinions from the German government.

31st May - The Foreign Minister went to the palace and informed the Emperor about the affair /i.e., anti-Japanese opinion in American newspapers/ and made it public through the newspapers in the form of "breaking up the propaganda" that the Axis diplomacy of the Japanese government was unchangeable.

29th May - At the meeting of the Liaison Conference, the Navy and War Ministers stated that "if the present work would be known to the outside, there would arise internal conflicts and the danger of conspiracy among the foreign powers; therefore, it ought to be kept in utmost secret".
As a result of the long talks numbering more than ten between Ambassador NOMURA and Secretary of State HULL and others, U.S.A. showed her draft unofficially on 31st May, which NOMURA cabled us. As there were great differences between opinions of the U.S.A. and Japan in regard to the Tripartite Pact and the China problem, we cabled NOMURA not to make the U.S.A.'s draft as the object of the discussion, but to make a draft which will be cabled later as the object of discussion.

1929 Dec 5 Ordered to make an official trip
to FUKUOKA Prefecture (Cabinet)

1929 Dec 20 Granted the 1st class salary (Cabinet)

1930 June 18 Ordered to make an official trip
to KOREA, KWANTUNG Province and
MANCHUKUO (Cabinet)

1931 June 1 Reformed ~~and~~ The regulations for
the ranks of the higher civil service
and salary were amended

1931 July 10 Ordered to make an official
trip to OSAKA Prefecture (Cabinet)

1932 Feb 8 Decorated with the 6th Order of merit

July 12 ^{of the} ~~with~~ Sacred Treasure
Assigned to deal with the affairs of the

In the U.S.A.'s draft, the U.S.A.'s attitude towards the problem of peace between Japan and China gave us some impressions that the U.S.A. was treating Japan as a small country as at the time of the Sino-Japanese or Russo-Japanese wars.

So afterwards, when further negotiation takes place, this point should be borne in mind. This effect was cabled to Nomura.

26th June - NOMURA cabled us to the effect that the revised draft dated 21st June and the oral statement were delivered.

10th and 11th July - The Liaison Conference was held and after deliberation, we cabled the second revised draft on 14th July.

15th July - Sakamoto, Chief of the Bureau, asked the German and Italian ambassadors to come and he showed them the second revised draft.

? July - NOMURA cabled us that the oral statement of Mr. HULL, the secretary of state, had been returned smoothly according to our instructions. The cable added that the U.S.A. stated that the said statement had not meant the request of reorganization of the Japanese Cabinet.

The problem of the message of President Roosevelt.

On the 6th of July Ambassador Grew delivered to Premier Konoye the message of the president asking the attitude of Japan in regard to the rumor of Japan's entering into the war between Germany and USSR (A).

So we sent our reply on it (B) and asked, at the same time, whether the U.S.A. would enter into the European War.

On the 16th we received from U.S.A., Ambassador Grew an oral reply as per (C).

On the 17th, the Vice Foreign Minister OHASHI proposed to Ambassador Grew as per (D).

Item 2. Draft of Cable to Ambassador NOMURA from Foreign Minister MATSUOKA.

1. Through the negotiation with the Vichy Govt, the Japanese Empire in a few days, under the name of joint defense, is going to establish naval and air bases in southern French Indo-China and to station necessary army and air forces there.

The government has decided that the above plan is to be carried out peacefully with the consent of the French authorities, but, in case of French refusal, it is to be executed forcibly.

2. Notwithstanding the pending negotiations between Japan and U.S.A., the reason why we are going to take the above measure which very possibly might irritate the U.S.A., is to secure southern French Indo-China which became absolutely necessary for the self-defense and self-existence of the Empire.

(4)

~~sent~~ Central Statistics Committee

1932 July 19 Ordered to make an official trip
to Fukuoka Prefecture (Cabinet)

1932 Dec. 19 : Additionally appointed ~~an~~ Chief
administrative official
(~~Chief~~) of the Patent Bureau

Promoted to the 3rd Rank of
the Higher Civil Services (Cabinet)

1933 May 6 Ordered to make an official trip
to Korea, Kwantung Province
and Manchukuo (Cabinet)

1933 June 16 Appointed Chief of the General Affairs
Section, General Affairs Department,
National Resources Bureau (Cabinet)

1933 Sept. 19 Promoted to the 2nd Rank of the Higher

But it does not mean to go further south from the bases of southern French Indo-China. That is to say, the recent attitude of various British dominions, Netherlands East Indies and Philippines, etc., aggravated the necessity of our acquiring goods and provisions in French Indo-China and Thailand, and the success of acquiring it or not became the problem of life and death for the Empire. While British anti-Japanese projects are gradually becoming brazen such as strengthening military relations with CHIANG Kai-shek, putting pressure on Thailand and also instigating Chinese residents and De Gaulle partisans in Southern French Indo-China, they are putting our situation in French Indo-China in a dangerous position.

Accordingly there is a big possibility for the outbreak of an affair similar to Syria.

In addition to the joint plans of Britain, U.S.A. and Netherland there are recent rumors of dispatches of U.S. Air Forces into China and an Anglo-Chinese Alliance.

Thus, the status of enclosure by Britain, U.S.A., Netherland and China against our country is being strengthened, and furthermore there is even the possibility of combining their aggression against Japan with the Soviet.

For the purpose of a safeguard against these circumstances, the above said step is not to be postponed any more than the self-defense of the Empire.

3. In connection with this measure, and as we want as much as possible to avoid friction between Japan and Britain, especially U.S.A., should the negotiations with the Vichy government be known to the public, and if U.S.A. should ask you some questions about this matter, please state to them the said circumstances which necessitated this step as your own opinion, that is, as your own presumption, though there is no report from the government yet.

And please explain to them in this way: "I am certain that, according to the attitude of the Japanese Govt heretofore, our gov't will respect the territorial integrity of French Indo-China and not interfere in her domestic administration".

And in case, the use of force and its date and time are to be fixed, we believe perhaps, these matters may be formally informed to the U.S.A. in Tokyo or in Washington.

If such a time comes, we will cable you the text to which the U.S.A. is to be informed. Please transmit this to the Ambassador in England.

Item 3. Japan's Decision and Policies toward the CHINA Incident.

1. With Japan's overseas emigration prevented by the powers and restrictions imposed upon her trade, the peaceful economic expansion on the continent is the minimum demand for national existence, for solving the populative problems, and for advancing her culture.

①

Civil Services (Additional Office)

(Cabinet)

1933 Oct 2 Promoted to the 5th Court Rank,

Senior Grade

1933 Oct 5 Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit

of the
with ~~the~~ Sacred Treasure

1934 April 5 Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit

of the
with Sacred Treasure

1934 Nov 5 Ordered to make an official trip to

Gumma Prefecture (Cabinet)

1934 Nov 9 Ordered ^{to return from the} ~~to make an~~ official trip

to Gumma Prefecture (Cabinet)
additional ¥600 to

1934 Dec 26 Granted the annual salary of

600 yen

2. The southward advance of communist influence must be stopped by a joint Sino-Japanese action.

3. Gist of opinions expressed by Japan and America at various times in regard to the CHINA question are given.

Item 4. Intermediate Reply to America (Agreed upon by the Liaison Conference of 3 May 1941)

Concerning the understanding between Japan and U.S.A., we are going to dispatch the following telegram to Ambassador NOMURA as a measure for the time being to contribute to the consideration of President ROOSEVELT through Secretary of State HULL. The summary is as follows:

1. In view of the importance of the draft which is now under consideration, the Japanese Govt. of course, has an intention to try its best to give a definite reply as soon as possible.

2. We are to ask Ambassador NOMURA to wire the possibility of the conclusion of the Neutrality Treaty between Japan and U.S.A. as NOMURA's impromptu idea.

3. It would be better to set forth the information by the journey in Europe. Germany and Italy have a firm conviction of ultimate victory and maintain a firm attitude not to accept peace negotiations so long as England does not surrender. And even if the U.S.A. participates in the War, they observe that it will not have any effect on the ultimate decision of the aspect of the war.

4. It will bring ruin to mankind and modern civilization, if the U.S. participates in the war. So it is necessary to request the reconsideration of the president. Whether the war is avoided or not - would be the key which is in his hand.

5. It should be clearly mentioned that Japan, as an axis power, cannot and definitely will not bring about bad influences to Germany and Italy.

Item 5 Missing

Item 6. "Will the U.S. join the European War?" Notes on the reply given by Ambassador Crew.

Item 7. Copy of telegram to ambassador NOMURA from Foreign Minister MATSUOKA, dispatched 15 July 1941. Concerns U.S.-Japan attitudes toward the European War, economic activities in the Pacific, and policies in the Pacific.

Item 8. America's view on the China-Japan Incident and Japan's opinion.

1. Our demand to China regarding the China Incident (real peace and coalition between Japan and China).

2. Japan's resolutions and demands to the third Powers. Japan calls for grave reflection of England, U.S.A. and USSR.

⑥

73 1947
10

an administrative official

1935 January 18 Appointed as Chief Clerk of the ~~Board~~
of Manchukuo Affairs ^{Board} ~~Bureau~~ (Cabinet)
Ordered to act as the Chief of
Appointed the acting chief while

~~YAMADA, HIDEZO~~, Chief of the

^{the} Investigation Section of General Affairs

Department of ^{the} National Resources

Bureau ^{during the absence of} ~~was~~ making an official
YAMADA, HIDEZO, Chief of the same section

who made an official trip to American and European
Countries (Cabinet)

1935 May 17 Promoted to the 2nd Rank of the
Higher Civil Services (Cabinet)

Granted the 1st class salary

Appointed as Chief of the General Affairs
Department, National Resources Bureau

The demands are as follows:

- (1) The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere
- (2) The action of assisting CHIANG Kai-shek by the Third Powers must cease
- (3) America should go back to the original Monroe Doctrine and not disturb the establishment of a Co-prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia
- (4) The Nine Power Pact is not fitted to the situation of emancipating the Chinese people
- (5) Japan is actively helping the economical development of New China. Japan would welcome outside help but only on the condition that CHINA's sovereignty and harmony with Japan is recognized.
- (6) Japan has been making efforts not to develop the European War into a World War. U.S. and Britain are acting otherwise. The responsibility would be theirs.

Item 9. Copy of telegram to Foreign Minister TOYODA from Ambassador NOMURA, dispatched 5 August 1941. Pertains to the conversation between Welles and WAKASUGI.

Item 10. Copy of telegram to Foreign Minister TOYODA from Ambassador NOMURA. Received on 28 Aug 1941. Concerns the delivery of Premier KONOYE's message to President Roosevelt.

Item 11. Copy of telegram to Foreign Minister TOYODA from Ambassador NOMURA. Received on 29 Aug 1941. Concerns the meeting with the president.

Item 12. Copy of telegram to Foreign Minister TOYODA from Ambassador NOMURA. Dispatched 2 September 1941. Concerns KONOYE's desire for a meeting with the President.

Item 13. Copy of telegram containing President Roosevelt's message in reply to Premier KONOYE's message. Given to Japanese Ambassador in Washington on 3 Sept 1941.

Item 14. Copy of telegram to Foreign Minister TOYODA from Ambassador NOMURA. Dispatched 3 Sept 1941. Concerns secret meeting with the President.

Item 15. The Matter Relating to the Negotiation between Japan and U.S.A. (decided at the Liaison Conference on 3 Sept 1941). (Top Secret)
1. Imperial Govt replied with full explanations to the proposal of the President of U.S.A., dated 24 July and the offer of U.S.A., dated 17 August, and in addition there was the message of the Premier.

(7)

1935 May 27 Appointed as a Councillor of the Board

~~Manchurian~~ Manchurian Affairs Board

Relieved of duty as an administrator

~~Official of the Board~~
Manchurian Affairs Board (Cabinet)

1935 June 11 Appointed Secretary of the National

Resources Investigation Council

Appointed as a temporary member of the

Civil Engineering Council (Cabinet)

1935 July 1 Appointed member of the Oil Industry

Committee (Cabinet)

1935 August 19 Relieved of duty as
Released from acting chief of the

Investigation Section of the General Affairs

Department of the National Resources

Bureau, as the said section Chief
of the same section returned home

SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru (cont'd)

Four Ministers' Conference:

2 Sept. 1944: presumably attended, which decided independence of NEI to be announced p. 240

SHIMADA, Shigetaro (accused)

Imperial Conferences:

5 Nov. 1941, attended, decided policy toward U.S. England and Netherlands 18
 1 Dec. 1941, attended, decided to declare war on U.S., Britain and Netherlands 23

Liaison Conferences:

30 Nov. 1941, attended, re. composition and delivery of final notes 52
 30 Nov. 1941, attended, re. complete plans for war with USA 57

Privy Council Meetings:

8 Dec. 1941, attended as State Minister, the ratified declaration of war against America and England 145
 10 Dec. 1941, attended as above, ratified treaty against separate peace among Germany, Italy and Japan 147
 9,12,14,15,19,20,21 Oct 1942, attended as State Minister, discussed organization of Great Asia Ministry 149-154

SHIMADA, Shigetaro (accused)

Cabinet Meetings:

4 Nov 1941, attended, policy of press and speech regulation 223
 Placed newspapers on wartime basis 225
 1 Dec 1941, approved gist of final note 226,7
 1 or 2 Dec 1941, whole cabinet attended Imperial Conference re- declaring war on US, Great Britain 227
 8 Dec 1941, attended, reported on war progress War policy adopted 231

SHIMADA, Toshio (not the accused)
 (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry)

Privy Council Meetings:

25 Nov 1936, attended, approved Anti-Comintern Pact 89
 20 Jan 1937, attended, decided the appointment of naval officers as administrators of South Sea Islands 91
 3 Mar 1940, attended, economic policy to relieve Japan of dependence on US for materials 198

8

~~Yamada, Seigo came to~~
~~had come back~~

1934 April 29 Decorated with ^{the Small Cordon} ~~Order~~ ^{Order} of ~~the~~ the

Rising Sun for meritorious service

~~the~~ Chinaⁱⁿ The Incident during 1931 -
1934.

Kikuzumi
Checked by J. Iwano
①

Jan. 30, 1936 Ordered to make ^{an} official trip to

~~OSAKA-FU~~ and YAMAGUCHI Pref. (Cabinet)

Apr. 8, 1936 Relieved ^{of} temporary ~~Discharged from~~ the ^{on} duty of the

Central Statistics Committee. (Cabinet)

Sep. 21, 1936 Ordered to make ^{an} official trip to

HOKKAIDO and AKITA Pref. (Cabinet)

Dec. 14, 1936 Ordered to make ^{an} official trip to Formosa.

~~Does appear~~
(not printed in Official Gazette) (Cabinet)

May 14, 1937. Appointed as ^a standing councillor of

the Planning Board. (Cabinet)

May 20, 1937. Ordered to make ^{an} official trip to

AICHI Pref. (Cabinet)

Jul. 23, 1937. Appointed as ~~councillor~~ councillor of the Fuel Board

~~Bureau~~ (Cabinet)

Jul. 28, 1937. Appointed as a member of the

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Four Ministers Conference:

- 4 Sep 40, attended, decided outline of basic national policy p.238
- 5,21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assistance to end relations of Thailand in New Order 239

MATSUURA, Chinjiro (Privy Councillor)
Deceased

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa (Explainer)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95

MIKAMI (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 15 Oct 42, attended to explain establishment of Great Asia Ministry 149

MIKI (Chief, Surgeon General's Bureau)

Military Service Bureau Conferences:

- Apr 42, attended, decided that POW's engage in forced labor 275

MILITARY ADVISERS

Cabinet Meetings:

- 11 Apr 32, Manchukuo to appoint Japanese advisers to leading positions 170
- 9 Dec 32, secret treaty annexed to treaty with Manchukuo re communications giving Japan control of all decisions affecting 176
- 16 Jan 38, discussed new policy of Germany withdrawing military advisers from China 190

MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 73

General Mobilization ^{Affairs} ~~Managing~~ Committee

~~of~~ the North-China Incident. ^{Does} ~~(not~~

~~appear~~ printed in Official Gazette) (Cabinet)

Jul. 28, 1937. Appointed as ^{the} secretary of the General

Mobilization ^{Affairs} ~~Managing~~ Committee of the

North-China Incident. ^{Does} ~~(not~~ appear =

Official Gazette) (Cabinet)

Sep. 16, 1937. Appointed as ^{the} secretary of the ^{extraordinary} Temporary

Fund Adjustment Committee. (Cabinet)

Sep. 25, 1937. Appointed as ^{a commissioner} one of representatives

of the Cabinet Information Board. (Cabinet)

Apr. 29, 1934. Decorated with ^a war-medal.

(in accordance with the ~~according to~~ war-medal ordinance of

1931's and 1934's ^{the} incidents during 1931-1934)

Sep. 2, 1937. Members of ~~a Committee~~ of the General

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Four Ministers Conference:

- 4 Sep 40, attended, decided outline of basic national policy p.238
- 5, 21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assistance to and relations of Thailand in New Order 239

MATSUURA, Chinjiro (Privy Councillor)
Deceased

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa (Explainer)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95

MIKAMI

(Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 15 Oct 42, attended to explain establishment of Great Asia Ministry 149

MIKI

(Chief, Surgeon General's Bureau)

Military Service Bureau Conferences:

- Apr 42, attended, decided that POW's engage in forced labor 275

MILITARY ADVISERS

Cabinet Meetings:

- 11 Apr 32, Manchukuo to appoint Japanese advisers to leading positions 170
- 9 Dec 32, secret treaty annexed to treaty with Manchukuo re communications giving Japan control of all decisions affecting 176
- 16 Jan 38, discussed new policy of Germany withdrawing military advisers from China 190

MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 73

③
Mobilization Managing Committee of the
North-China Incident ~~were~~ were appointed as
members of the
General Mobilization Managing Committee
for the China Incident.

Oct. 1, 1937. Appointed as a member of Committee
of the Iron Industry Committee. (Cabinet)

Oct. 6, 1937. Conferred the 1st Rank of the Higher
Civil Service. (Cabinet)

Oct. 15, 1937. Conferred the 4th Court Rank, Junior
Grade.

Oct. 20, 1937. Appointed as a member of the 1st
Committee. ~~Not~~ ^{Does} appeared in Official Gazette)
(Cabinet)

Oct. 23, 1937. Relieved of the concurrent post. (Cabinet)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Four Ministers Conference:

- 4 Sep 40, attended, decided outline of basic national policy p.238
- 5,21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assistance to and relations of Thailand in New Order 239

MATSUURA, Chinjiro (Privy Councillor)
Deceased

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa (Explainer)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95

MIKAMI (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 15 Oct 42, attended to explain establishment of Great Asia Ministry 149

MIKI (Chief, Surgeon General's Bureau)

Military Service Bureau Conferences:

- Apr 42, attended, decided that POW's engage in forced labor 275

MILITARY ADVISERS

Cabinet Meetings:

- 11 Apr 32, Manchukuo to appoint Japanese advisers to leading positions 170
- 9 Dec 32, secret treaty annexed to treaty with Manchukuo re communications giving Japan control of all decisions affecting 176
- 16 Jan 38, discussed new policy of Germany withdrawing military advisers from China 190

MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 73

Oct. 25, 1937.

In accordance with
According to the 1937 Imperial Order

No. 605, standing councillor of the
Board

Planning Office was abolished

In accordance with

According to the same ordinance,
Order as above

National
secretary of the Resources Bureau

was abolished

Appointed as a ^{department} ~~section~~ chief of

the Planning Board.

Promoted to the

1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service

(Cabinet)

Appointed a Chief of the Investigation
Department

Section of the Planning Board. (Cabinet)

Appointed a member of the 1st
Committee.

^{How} appeared
(not printed in the
official Gazette) (Cabinet)

Tri-V Council Meetings: 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 73

MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Cabinet Meetings: 11 Apr 32, Manchukuo to appoint Japanese advisers to leading positions 170
9 Dec 32, secret treaty annexed to treaty with Manchukuo re communications affecting Japan control of all decisions affecting Japan 38, discussed new policy of Germany withdrawing military advisers from China 176
190

MILITARY ADVISERS

Military Service Bureau Conferences: Apr 42, attended, decided that POWs engage in forced labor 275

MIKI (Chief, Surgeon General's Bureau)

Tri-V Council Meetings: 15 Oct 42, attended to explain establishment of Great Asia Ministry 149

MIKAMI (Councillor)

Tri-V Council Meetings: 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95

MATSUZAKA, Hirohisa (Explainer)

MATSUURA, Chintiro (Tri-V Councillor)
Deceased

Four Ministers Conference: 4 Sep 40, attended, decided outline of basic national policy p. 233
5, 21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assistance to end relations of Thailand in New Order 239

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Nov. 7, 1937. Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit ^{of} with the Sacred Treasure.

Dec. 14, 1937. Appointed ~~one of~~ a ^{member} Temporary ~~Committee~~ Civil Engineering Council of the Public Works Conference. (Cabinet)

Feb. 19, 1938. Appointed ~~one of representatives of~~ a ^{secretary} of the Planning ^{Council} Investigation Conference. (Cabinet)

Feb. 24, 1938. Appointed a ~~member of~~ government representative to ^{session of the} committee of the 23rd Imperial Diet. (Cabinet)

Apr. 15, 1938. Appointed a ^{Secretary} ~~committee~~ of the Science Council Investigation Conference. (Cabinet)

May 27, 1938. Ordered to make ^{an} official trip to TOCHIGI Pref. (Cabinet)

Jun. 13, 1938. Ordered to make ^{an} official trip to AICHI Pref. (^{now} not printed in official ^{attendance})

Privy Council Meetings: 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 73

MIYAMA, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Cabinet Meetings: 11 Apr 32, Manchukuo to appoint Japanese advisers to leading positions 170
9 Dec 32, secret treaty annexed to treaty with Manchukuo re communications affecting Japan control of all decisions affecting Manchukuo re policy of Germany 16 Jan 38, discussed new policy of Germany withdrawing military advisers from China 176
. 190

MILITARY ADVISERS

Military Service Bureau Conferences: Apr 42, attended, decided that POW's engage in forced labor 275

MIKI

(Chief, Surgeon General's Bureau)

Privy Council Meetings: 15 Oct 42, attended to explain establishment of Great Asia Ministry 149

MIKAMI

(Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings: 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95

MATSUZAKA, Hirohisa (Explainer)

MATSUURA, Chujiro (Privy Councillor)
Deceased

Four Ministers Conference: 4 Sep 40, attended, decided outline of basic national policy p. 233
5, 21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assistance to and relations of Thailand in New Order 239

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

(8)

Gazette) (Cabinet)

Jun. 30, 1938. Appointed a secretary of the National
Investigation Council
General Mobilization Investigation
Conference. (Cabinet)

Jul. 23, 1938. Appointed a Chief of Industry
Department
Section of the Planning Board
concurrently
and a Chief of Investigation ^{Department} Section
of ~~that~~ Board. (Cabinet)

Jul. 25, 1938. Appointed a secretary of the
~~Temporary~~ ^{Temporary}
~~Temporary~~ (Funds Adjustment
Committee. (Cabinet)

Aug. 3, 1938. Appointed a temporary member of
the Central Unemployment Counter-plan
Committee. (Cabinet) _{measures}

Aug. 6, 1938 Appointed a temporary secretary of

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Four Ministers Conference:

- 4 Sep 40, attended, decided outline of basic national policy p.238
- 5,21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assistance to and relations of Thailand in New Order 239

MATSUURA, Chinjiro (Privy Councillor)
Deceased

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa (Explainer)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95

MIKAMI (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 15 Oct 42, attended to explain establishment of Great Asia Ministry 149

MIKI (Chief, Surgeon General's Bureau)

Military Service Bureau Conferences:

- Apr 42, attended, decided that POW's engage in forced labor 275

MILITARY ADVISERS

Cabinet Meetings:

- 11 Apr 32, Manchukuo to appoint Japanese advisers to leading positions 170
- 9 Dec 32, secret treaty annexed to treaty with Manchukuo re communications giving Japan control of all decisions affecting 176
- 16 Jan 38, discussed new policy of Germany withdrawing military advisers from China 190

MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 73

①

The Foreign Trade ^{Council} Investigation

Conference (Cabinet)

Aug. 6, 1938. Appointed a member of the 2nd

Committee. (Cabinet)

Aug. 11, 1938 Appointed a member of the Iron

Industry Committee

Appointed a member of the Coal

Productive ^{ing} Capacity Investigation

Committee.

Appointed a member of the

Important Minerals Committee.

(Cabinet)

Aug. 15, 1938. Appointed a secretary of the

Science Promoting Investigation
Committee for Distance Development of
~~Conference~~ (Cabinet)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Four Ministers Conference:

- 4 Sep 40, attended, decided outline of basic national policy p.238
- 5, 21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assistance to and relations of Thailand in New Order 239

MATSUURA, Chinjiro (Privy Councillor)
Deceased

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa (Explainer)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95

MIKAMI

(Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 15 Oct 42, attended to explain establishment of Great Asia Ministry 149

MIKI

(Chief, Surgeon General's Bureau)

Military Service Bureau Conferences:

- Apr 42, attended, decided that POW's engage in forced labor 275

MILITARY ADVISERS

Cabinet Meetings:

- 11 Apr 32, Manchukuo to appoint Japanese advisers to leading positions 170
- 9 Dec 32, secret treaty annexed to treaty with Manchukuo re communications giving Japan control of all decisions affecting 176
- 16 Jan 38, discussed new policy of Germany withdrawing military advisers from China 190

MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 73

Aug. 15, 1938. Appointed a councillor of the
~~Extraordinary~~
~~Temporary~~ ^{Temporary} Commodities Adjustment
Board (Cabinet)

Aug. 16, 1938. Appointed a councillor of the
Board
Fuel Bureau (Cabinet)

Appointed a member of the
~~Amendment and Investigation~~
Committee ^{for the Amendment of the} Insurance Business
Code. (Cabinet)

Appointed ^{a Secretary} ~~one of representatives~~
of the Central Prices Committee.
(Cabinet)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke (cont'd)

Four Ministers Conference:
 4 Sep 40, attended, decided outline of
 basic national policy p.238
 5,21 Nov 40, attended, decided on assis-
 tance to and relations of Thailand in
 New Order 239

MATSUURA, Chinjiro (Privy Councillor)
Deceased

MATSUZAKA, Hiromasa (Explainer)

Privy Council Meetings:
 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy
 to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95

MIKAMI

(Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:
 15 Oct 42, attended to explain estab-
 lishment of Great Asia Ministry 149

MIKI

(Chief, Surgeon General's Bureau)

Military Service Bureau Conferences:
 Apr 42, attended, decided that POW's
 engage in forced labor 275

MILITARY ADVISERS

Cabinet Meetings:
 11 Apr 32, Manchukuo to appoint Japanese
 advisers to leading positions 170
 9 Dec 32, secret treaty annexed to treaty
 with Manchukuo re communications giving
 Japan control of all decisions affecting 176
 16 Jan 38, discussed new policy of Germany
 withdrawing military advisers from China 190

MINAMI, Hiroshi (Councillor)

Privy Council Meetings:
 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing
 Japan-Manchukuo Protocol 173

Translated by SATO, Seiichi.

Total translation: 7 pages.

P. 1

P. 1

checked by K. Some

Text: Page 13-16.

Sept. 17, 1938. Appointed ~~the~~ manager of the FORMOSA ^{Principal} ~~Staff~~

Adjustment
Industries Regulation Committee. (Cabinet).

Nov. 5, 1938. Ordered to take an official trip through out

to
the suburban districts of the both AICHI

and EIFU Prefectures, (Cabinet)

(Not reported in
Non-publication on the Official Gazette).

Nov. 7, 1938 Ordered to make an official tour ^{to} the sub-

urban districts of OSAKA and HYOGO Prefectures,

not reported in the Official Gazette
(Cabinet, ditto).

Nov. 12, 1938 Ordered to take an official trip to the suburban

districts of OSAKA Prefecture, (Cabinet, ditto).

Dec. 21, 1938

Released of ~~the~~ additional post as ~~the~~ Director of

Department
the Investigation Bureau of the Planning Board, (Cabinet)

Dec. 23, 1938. Appointed ~~a~~ member of the Agricultural and

Forestry Planning Committee. (Cabinet).

Jan. 14, 1939. Released ~~of~~ ^{position as} ~~the~~ Temporary ^{member} Trustee of the ^{Civil} Engineering Council. (Cabinet).

Apr. 5, 1939. Appointed ~~the~~ Councillor of the Monopoly Bureau.

(Cabinet).

Apr. 6, 1939. Released ~~of~~ ^{position as} ~~the~~ managers of the Central Prices

Committee. (Cabinet).

Apr. 22, 1939. Appointed ~~the~~ ^{Chief} Director of the ^{4th Department} ~~4th~~ Bureau of the

Planning Board. (Cabinet).

May 27, 1939. Appointed ~~the~~ Councillor of the Electricity Board.

(Cabinet).

June 8, 1939. Ordered to take an official trip to the ~~suburban~~

~~districts of~~ TOYAMA Prefecture. (Cabinet)

(Not reported in the Official Gazette)

P. 3

P. 3

~~Non-publication on the Official Gazette.~~

June, 12, 1939. Ordered to take an official trip to the suburban

districts of SHIGA and KYOTO Prefectures, &
not reported in the Official Gazette
(Cabinet. ditto)

Sept. 18, 1939. Appointed ~~the~~ Councillor of the General Affairs

Bureau of the Commerce and Industry ^(Ministry) Depart-
ment. (Cabinet).

Dec. 18, 1939. Appointed a member of the Materials Utilizing

Committee. (Cabinet).

Dec. 26, 1939. Appointed ~~the~~ manager of the ~~Autonomous~~ Rice

and ^{Grain Self-} Cereals Management Committee. (Cabinet).

Jan. 25, 1940. Appointed ~~the~~ Vice-President of the Planning

Board. (Cabinet).

" " " Granted the 1st Higher Official Rank. (Cabinet)
^{Rank of the}
Civil Service

Jan. 25, 1940. Appointed ~~the~~ ^{Chief} Acting Director of the ^{4th} No. 4 Department Bureau of the Planning Board. (Cabinet).

Jan. 27, 1940. Appointed a member of the Electric Communication Committee. (Cabinet).

Jan. 31, 1940. Appointed ~~the~~ ^{the} Governmental ^{representative to} delegate of the 75th Imperial Diet. (Cabinet).

Feb 2, 1940. Appointed ~~the~~ Councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau. (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed ~~the~~ ^{member} temporary trustee of the Central Statistic Committee. (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed a ^{member} delegate of the Information Bureau of the Cabinet (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed a ^{member} delegate of the Parliamentary Investigation Council System Investigation Conference. (Cabinet).

Feb. 2, 1940. Appointed a ^{member} delegate of the Education ^{Investigation} ~~Investigation~~ Council Conference. (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed a member of the Temporary Funds Adjusting Committee. (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed a ^{member} delegate of the ^{Projects} Planning ~~Investigation~~ Council ~~Investigation~~ Conference. (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed a ^{member} delegate of the Science ^{Investigation} ~~Investigation~~ Council ~~Investigation~~ Conference. (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed ~~the~~ Chairman of the Indemnification Committee, ~~for the~~ National Mobilization (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed a member of the Traffic Business Adjustment Committee. (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed a member of the National Spirit ^{Mobilization} ~~Investigation~~ Committee. (Cabinet).

Feb. 2, 1940. Appointed a member of the Asia Development Committee (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed a member of the ^{Medium, small} ~~Middle and Minor~~ Industries Investigation Conference. (Cabinet).

Feb. 3, 1940. Appointed a member of the Industrial Power Expanding Committee. (Cabinet).

Feb. 5, 1940. Appointed a member of the Central Air Defence Committee. (Cabinet).

Feb. 7, 1940. Appointed a member of the Foreign Exchange ^{Control} Management Committee. (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed a member of the Judicial System Investigation Committee. (Cabinet).

Feb. 8, 1940. Appointed a member of the Committee of the Light Metal Manufacturing Business. (Cabinet).

MIZUNO, Itaro (Director of Trade Bureau)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 16 Jun 41, attended to explain Jap-French treaties for residence & navigation, and trade & tariff system in F.I.C.p.127
- 3 Jul 41, attended to explain 2 protocols - France-Jap and Thai-Jap on guaranty and political understandings 133-134
- 18 Aug 43, attended to explain the treaty that Thailand should annex Shan State from Burma 154

MORI, Kaku (Secretary of Inukai Cabinet)
Deceased

MORISHIMA, Morito

Privy Council Meetings:

- 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing of Japan-Manchukuo protocol 73

MORIYAMA, Eiichi (Exposition) (Councillor
Legislation Bureau)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 22 Feb 39, attended, agreed to participation of Hungary & Manchuria in Anti-Comintern Pact 106
- 26 Sep 40, attended, approved Tripartite Pact 111
- 18 Dec 40, attended, discussion re Hungary, Czech & Roumania joining Tripartite Pact 125
- 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95
- 2 Nov 38, attended, passed resolution to end cooperative relations w/L of N 97
- 22 Nov 38, attended, passed resolution for cultural cooperative agreement w/Germany 100
- 16 Jun 41, attended as explainer the meeting which approved Japanese-French treaties for residence & trade & tariff system in FIC 127
- 3 Jul 41, attended to explain 2 protocols - France-Japanese and Thai-Jap on guaranty and political understandings 133-134
- 21 Nov 41, attended to explain Anti-Comintern Pact 142-143

P7

P.7

Feb. 9, 1940: Appointed a member of the National Savings ~~Co-~~
Promotion ~~Co-~~ Committee. (Cabinet).

" " " Appointed a member of the National Industry
Development ~~Co-~~ Committee. (Cabinet).

MIZUNO, Itaro (Director of Trade Bureau)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 16 Jun 41, attended to explain Jap-French treaties for residence & navigation, and trade & tariff system in F.I.C. p.127
- 3 Jul 41, attended to explain 2 protocols - France-Jap and Thai-Jap on guaranty and political understandings 133-134
- 18 Aug 43, attended to explain the treaty that Thailand should annex Shan State from Burma 154

MORI, Kaku (Secretary of Inukai Cabinet)
Deceased

MORISHIMA, Morito

Privy Council Meetings:

- 13 Sep 32, attended, approved signing of Japan-Manchukuo protocol 73

MORIYAMA, Eiichi (Exposition) (Councillor
Legislation Bureau)

Privy Council Meetings:

- 22 Feb 39, attended, agreed to participation of Hungary & Manchuria in Anti-Comintern Pact 106
- 26 Sep 40, attended, approved Tripartite Pact 111
- 18 Dec 40, attended, discussion re Hungary, Czech & Roumania joining Tripartite Pact 125
- 6 Nov 37, attended, decided to allow Italy to join Anti-Comintern Pact 95
- 2 Nov 38, attended, passed resolution to end cooperative relations w/L of N 97
- 22 Nov 38, attended, passed resolution for cultural cooperative agreement w/Germany 100
- 16 Jun 41, attended as explainer the meeting which approved Japanese-French treaties for residence & trade & tariff system in FIC 127
- 3 Jul 41, attended to explain 2 protocols - France-Japanese and Thai-Jap on guaranty and political understandings 133-134
- 21 Nov 41, attended to explain Anti-Comintern Pact 142-143

①

U-17-21

Translated by W. G. ...
Checked by Teikichi YAMAMOTO

1940. Feb. 9

Appointed ^a members of the Central

Electric Power Adjustment Committee

Appointed ^a temporary members of the

Electric Power Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

Feb. 20

Appointed ^a member of the Overseas Colonization

Investigating Committee (Cabinet)

Feb. 21

Appointed ^a member of the ~~Invention Promoting~~

Committee for Promotion of Inventions (Cabinet) ~~the Disposition~~
the Committee for Improvement of

Appointed ^a members of the Post Office

popular Life Insurance Reserve Fund (Cabinet)

Mar. 1

Appointed ^a members of the Liquid

Fuel Committee

Appointed ^a members of the Central

Wage Pay Committee (Cabinet)

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(2)

Mar 6 Appointed ^a member of the ~~Cereals~~ ^{for adjustment of} ~~Committee~~ ^{Distribution}

~~Adjustment (Central Committee) (Cabinet)~~

Mar 11 Appointed ^a member of the ~~Committee~~ ^{(Engineering machinery} ~~for the~~ ^{Enterprise Committee)}

~~Manufacturing Business of Engineering~~

~~Machinery (Cabinet)~~

Mar 27 Appointed ^a member of the ~~Committee~~ ^{Investigation} ~~for the~~

~~Promotion of Science (Cabinet)~~

Apr 1 Appointed ^a manager of the ~~Price Measure~~ ^(Counter-)

~~Investigation Committee (Cabinet)~~

Apr 6 Appointed ^a member of the ~~Price Formation Central~~

~~Committee (Cabinet)~~

Apr 12 Appointed ^a member ^{the} ~~for establishment of the~~

~~Japan Coal Company Inc. (Cabinet)~~

Part 3 of 10.

(Question) If we recognize the American memorandum of October 2 as a whole, what changes would take place in our international position, especially our position towards CHINA as compared with that prior to the CHINA Incident?

(Hypothesis) There are numerous points which are not clear during the negotiation up to now as to what extent America would recognize the Japanese demands in the October 2 proposal (based upon the proposal of June 21). Supposing that Japan would make a compromise settlement according to American demands on the Four Principles and (1) the occupation and evacuation of troops in CHINA and French-Indo-China, (2) Non-discrimination in international trade in CHINA, and (3) interpretation and execution of the Tri-Partite Pact:

(Answer) "It may invite participation by other powers in the Imperial Government's completion of the China Incident and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Consequently, our autonomous diplomacy may seem to receive some limitations, and we may have to expect some reactionary disturbances at home. But on the whole, there are hopes that our position towards CHINA would be strengthened as compared with that prior to the Incident. On the other hand, it would cause a gradual construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere by bringing about a peaceful expansion of JAPAN with Manchukuo, China, and French-Indo-China as its nucleus. But by preserving the military strength of Japan, we can expect an increase in our voice when the other powers become weak from war, and later on we can make a rapid advance.

However, even though we cannot see anything which is greatly un-favorable to us from an actual standpoint, there are numerous unfavorable points when we make a deep re-study of various foreign and domestic situations. Consequently, it is difficult for us to accept the American proposal as it is.

1. Matters in relation to CHINA and MANCHUKUO.

(a) The conclusion of Japanese-American negotiation is the only possible solution of the CHINA Incident now.

(b) Even though the Four Principles of America do not recognize the exercise of force as an instrument of resolving the situation, she is not objecting to our proposal of "recognition of MANCHUKUO" in our provision for peace with CHINA. When this is realized, the position of MANCHUKUO will be more strongly established.

(c) Even when we recognize the principle of equality in international trade in CHINA, we will not suffer any disadvantages as compared with the situation prior to the Incident. Instead, we will be able to hold many superior positions by maintaining the accomplished facts. However, we must expect Britain and America to use the above principle as a spearhead for bringing all sorts of complaints.

③

Apr. 17.

~~Relieved ^{as the} Acting Chief of the 4th Section of
the Planning Board (Cabinet)~~

Feb. 15

~~Appointed a member of the National Physical
^{Power} Strength Investigation Committee (Cabinet)~~

~~Appointed a member of the Military Personnel~~

~~Relief Measure Investigation Committee~~

Jun. 1.

~~Relieved ^{as the} Committee (Cabinet)~~

~~members ^{for the} establishment of the Japan~~

~~Coal Company, Ltd. (Cabinet)~~

Jun. 6

~~Appointed a committee member for the~~

~~establishment of the Japan Fertilizer Company, Inc.~~

Jun. 20

~~Appointed member of the Central Committee ^{for}~~

~~on Seaman's Wages
Crew's Pay (Cabinet)~~

Jul. 15

~~Appointed a member of the Customs ^{and} Duties~~

HAINAN Island will be occupied for (blank) years after the conclusion of peace between CHINA and JAPAN. The remainder of the troops will commence evacuation as specified at the conclusion of peace, and this will be completed within two years.

"B" PLAN

The Japanese troops dispatched to CHINA for the CHINA Incident will start withdrawal simultaneously with the conclusion of peace between Japan and China, excepting those areas which will be designated separately, and this will be completed within two years.

With the agreement, which will be reached after direct conference between China and Japan simultaneously with the establishment of peace, the Japanese troops will occupy North China, specified points of MOKYO (Mongolian Border), and HAINAN Islands for (blank) years.

"C" PLAN

Paragraph one (same as above)

1. The time for completing the withdrawal of the Japanese troops in the above will be extended for (blank) years in regard to North China, specified points of MOKYO, and HAINAN Islands. This will be based upon an agreement which will be decided after a direct conference between Japan and China simultaneously with the establishment of peace.

2. The occupation and evacuation of troops in French-Indo China.

On this matter it seems that America fears that Japan has a territorial lust against French-Indo-China and would make it a base for a military thrust against the neighboring areas, so it should be compromised as follows:

Japan would respect the territory and the sovereignty of French-Indo-China. The Japanese troops presently dispatched to French-Indo-China will be speedily withdrawn as soon as the situation necessitating joint defense becomes non-existent. The time of the above withdrawal will not be later than the time of the conclusion of the China Incident.

3. Problem on non-discrimination in trade in CHINA.
The following proposal will be made to counter the above:

The Japanese Government would recognize the execution of the principle of non-discrimination to all the Pacific Areas and CHINA with the understanding that this principle will be applied to the whole world.

(A.N. The remainder, 4 and 5 are identical with the others.)

(Analyst's Note: There are two different "Part 3's of 10" Both are translated because they seem to contradict each other.)

④

~~Investigation Committee (Cabinet)~~

Jul 17 Appointed a member of the Cabinet's Celebration Committee (Cabinet)

Jul 29 Appointed a member of the ^{Principal} ~~Imperial~~ ^{Industry} Fertilizer Business Committee (Cabinet)

Aug 3 Relieved as ^{of the} Committee member for the establishment of the Japan Fertilizer Company Ltd. (Cabinet)

Aug 13 Relieved of main duty at request ^{own} of the ^{consideration}

Sep 11 By special Imperial Command

~~promoted one grade in rank and~~

Promoted ~~ranked to the~~ 4th court rank, junior

~~grade~~ ↙

Chief of Treaty Bureau ANDO answered that the experts of international law have agreed to a certain theory that one country in wartime cannot make a final decision on the revision of other country's territory without concluding a peace treaty or completing her conquest. Then he cited numerous instances to the contrary. (p 21)

Councillor MINAMI remarked that he has no objection if the interpretation is taken that an occupied area is nothing but the territory of the country which occupied it. (p 22)

Premier TOJO: "I have no knowledge of international law, but our occupation forces in reality have disposed of occupied areas as our possession. In explaining the conclusion of the treaty, it would be all right to make an interpretation advantageous to our side. However appropriately the treaty may be interpreted, our endeavor would prove fruitless if we lost the war. The most important thing is to gain victory. (p 24)

Councillor HAYASHI: "I think it is a violation of international law to recognize the third power's incorporation of the district that is merely under our military occupation and evidently doesn't belong to our territory. We must win victory by all possible means, as the Prime Minister said, but it is not good to disregard international law. International jurists in general insisted that the Annexation Declaration by Britain and Italy was a violation of International Law. In 1940, Germany declared the annexation of three provinces. This German conduct was also defined by the jurists to be against international law. However, when contrary instances will be repeated, they themselves will become international law, so we ought not necessarily to follow the jurist's view mentioned above. We would like to have the treaty concluded with an attitude that Japan's conduct is not against international law. (pp 30-32)

Prime Minister TOJO: "We should observe international law as far as the enemy would observe it.....Our action taken at this time conforms to international law." (p 33)

Analyst: 1st Lt. Fred F. Suzukawa

(5)

~~to~~
~~of the Investigation Committee for Establishment~~
1942. Feb. 21. Appointed Secretary of the Greater

~~East Asia (Cabinet)~~
central

Apr. 16. Appointed member of the Price Formation
Committee (Cabinet) ~~this was~~ abolished later

the Imperial Ordinance, No. 114, 10, Wash., 1945.

May, 19. Appointed committee member of
the Central Railway Transportation

Conference (Cabinet)

Jun. 15. Appointed Councillor of the Electric
Power Board (Cabinet)

Nov. 1. Appointed Councillor of the Electric Power
Bureau of the Communications Ministry (Cabinet)

1943. Mar. 26. Appointed member of the Stocks and Bonds
Valuation Board

When the principle of non-discrimination is applied to the whole world, the Japanese Government would recognize the execution of this principle to all Pacific areas and CHINA.

4. Problem of interpretation and execution of the Tripartite Pact. We should reply on this matter that Japan would make it clear again that she will not arbitrarily enlarge the interpretation of self-defense, that Japan would act only upon her own decisions as explained hitherto from time to time and that Japan thinks that she had previously received an understanding from America on this point.

5. We shall do our utmost to avoid the inclusion of the Four Principles of America in the matters of formal rapprochement between America and Japan. (Irregardless of whether there be an understanding or other statement).

Part 2 of 10: To what extent must we lessen our minimum demands in order to have any hope of agreement? Is this permissible?

The most important matters in the Japanese American negotiations in addition to the Four Principles are (1) problems of occupation and evacuation of forces in CHINA and French-Indo-China, (2) problems of nondiscriminatory trade in China, and (3) problem of interpretation and execution of the Tripartite Pact.

The above matters will be compromised to the following extent and:

1. There will be no further actions preparatory for a Southern operation and we will withhold all actions which would bring suspicions to the effect that Japan has a territorial notice against that area or that Japan will make a military thrust upon the nearby territories by using French Indo-China as a base.

2. Control strictly all speeches and actions which would invite American public opinion.

If we do the above, we cannot say that there is no hope of rapprochement.

1. The problem of occupation and evacuation of troops in CHINA.

In view of the fact that America is (1) viewing seriously the indefinite period of occupation, (2) opposing the inclusion of this in the provision for peace settlements, (3) desiring a clear and definite intention on the matter of evacuation, we should compromise to the following extent:

"A" PLAN

The Japanese troops dispatched to CHINA for the CHINA Incident will occupy NORTH CHINA and certain specified areas of MOKYO (Mongolian borders).

(6)

~~Transaction~~

~~Dealing Committee (Cabinet)~~

Jul 1 Appointed ^{an attache to} ~~relieve of the Administration~~

~~Inspector~~

~~the~~ ^{Choku}

~~Granted treatment as Shin-nin-kan~~

~~official appointed by Imperial Command~~

~~(Cabinet)~~

~~an attache to the~~

~~Appointed ^{relieve of} Administration~~

~~Inspector FUJIWARA (Cabinet)~~

~~as the attache to~~

~~Relieved ^{relieve of} the Administration~~

Aug 23

~~Inspector (Cabinet)~~

~~2nd order of merit of~~

1940 Apr 29

~~Decorated with the Medal of the~~

~~Rising Sun with ^{the} Double Rays of the 2nd~~

~~Merit for ^{the} meritorious service in the~~

~~China Incident~~

Part 2 of 10:

To what extent can we lessen our minimum demands?

The most important matters in the Japanese-American negotiations are (1) problems of occupation and evacuation of forces in CHINA and FRENCH INDO-CHINA, (2) problem of non-discriminatory trade in CHINA, (3) problem of interpretation and execution of the Tripartite Pact, and (4) the problem of the Four Principles.

The above matters may be comprised to the following extent:

1. The problem of occupation and evacuation of troops in CHINA.

In view of the fact that America is (1) viewing seriously the indefinite period of occupation, (2) opposing the inclusion of this in the provisions for peace settlements, (3) desiring a clear and definite intention on the matter of evacuation, we should compromise to the following extent:

The Japanese troops dispatched to CHINA for the CHINA Incident will occupy NORTH CHINA and a certain specified area of MOKYO (Mongolian borders). HAINAN Island will be occupied for the required length of time after the conclusion of peace between CHINA and JAPAN. The remainder of the troops will commence evacuation as specified at the conclusion of peace, and this will be completed within two years.

Note: When America inquires what is meant by that required length of time, reply that the aim is about twenty-five years.

2. The occupation and evacuation of troops in French Indo-China. On this matter, it seems that America fears that Japan has a territorial lust against French-Indo China and would make it a base for a military thrust against the neighboring areas so it should be compromised as follows:

Japan would respect the territory and the sovereignty of French Indo China. The Japanese troops presently dispatched to French Indo China will be immediately evacuated upon the settlement of the China Incident as upon the establishment of a fair peace in the Far East.

3. Problem of non-discrimination in trade in China. If there is no hope of a settlement on this matter according to the September 25 proposals, we should take the following measures:

7

1944, Nov. 27

^a Appointed ~~Councillor of the Management~~
~~Bureau of the Finance Ministry (Cabinet.)~~

1945, Mar. 30

^a Appointed ~~member of the Welfare~~
~~Project Committee (Cabinet)~~

Apr. 27

Entrusted with ^{the} ~~duty~~ as ^a ~~member of the~~
~~member~~ ~~investigating~~ ~~war-time~~ ~~Control~~
~~Law~~ ~~Investigation~~ ~~Committee~~

Jan. 17

^a Appointed ~~member of the~~ ^{Central} ~~National~~
~~Labor Mobilization~~ ~~Committee~~
~~(Cabinet.)~~

Oct. 8

^{as the} ~~entrusted~~
~~Relieved~~ ~~as~~ ~~Committee~~ ~~member~~
~~investigating~~ ~~war-time~~ ~~Control~~ ~~Law~~ ~~Investigation~~ ~~Committee~~

Dec. 3

^a Appointed ~~member of the~~ ~~Central~~
~~Unemployment~~ ~~Measures~~ ~~Committee~~
~~Counter~~

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 999 - SUPP

27 May 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: "Minimum Demands Against the United States in the Negotiations Presumably a Part of or Basis for Imperial Conference Decisions. Three parts of Ten in Two Versions

Date: Undated Original Copy Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Foreign Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES OR PHASE TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Relations with the United States

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Document undated but context shows time to be late 1941.

Part 1 of 10. Is there a fair chance of realizing our minimum demand decided by the Imperial Conference of September 6th, in the shortest possible time by continued negotiations with the United States?

Answer: No chance of realization of our claims in the shortest possible time.

Reasons: From the attitudes of the United States we are inclined to think that the U.S. is avoiding troubles with Japan in order to gain time for the completion of her army preparation. Again the U.S. is uneasy about and doubtful about whether Japan intends to carry out its foreign policies by peaceful methods or not, judging from Japan's real intention and attitude. The U.S. adheres to the so-called four principles, naturally it regards our occupation and evacuation of forces in China and French Indo-China most seriously among our proposals, and it may be considered that the U.S. has no intention of materializing the negotiations in a shortest possible time until it receives from Japan some satisfactory promises on these matters.

(A.N. There are two different Part 2's of 10. Because of some differences, the translations of both are given.)

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Page 1

8

1946, Jan. 22

appointed ^A member of the Central ~~Pay~~ ^{Wage}

Committee. (Cabinet) Abolished ^{later} by the Imperial

Ordinance No. 453, 30, Sep., 1946.

Sep. 13

Designated as ~~affected by~~ ~~compulsor~~

the Memorandum ^{as per provision of the} according to Article I,

Imperial Ordinance No. 104, 1946.

1947, Mar. 18

Relieved ^{upon} request ~~as~~ ^{of the} member

of the Central Unemployment ^{Counter-} Measures

Committee. (Cabinet)

Item 17. Report "Developments following the negotiation for Japanese-American Understanding" dated 5 Sept 1941. (T.N. Summary)

A. This understanding is, in short, aimed at preventing the spread of the European War to the Pacific, the conclusion of the China Incident, and co-operative commercial and economic relations between Japan and U.S.A. But the stationing of the Japanese Army Corps in French Indo-China made America misunderstand this to be the first step in Japan's southward expansion by force and felt it was inconsistent to adjust relations between Japan and U.S.A.

B. Chief difference of opinions between Japan and U.S.A. lies in:

1. Attitude of the two govts towards the European War
2. Measures for peaceful solution between Japan and China
3. Commercial trade between the two countries
4. Economic movement of the two countries in the Southwest

Pacific area

5. Policy of the two countries concerning political stability in the Pacific area

Item 18. "Our Proposal of 6 Sept 1941". Identical with one in Item 15.

Item 19. Part 1 of 10 - "Will Japan's minimum demand as decided by the Imperial Conference of 6 Sept 1941 be realized in a short time by continuing negotiation with America?"

The answer is "no" because America has no intention of effecting the negotiations until she receives satisfactory answer from Japan regarding the stationing and evacuation of the Japanese Army in China and French Indo-China.

Item 20. Copy of telegram to Foreign Minister TOYODA from Ambassador NOMURA, Reached 7 September 1941. Concerns NOMURA's desire for cooperation from Secretary of State HULL so that the President and Premier KONOYE can have a meeting.

Item 21. Draft of the Treaty of Understanding between Japan and America, 18 Sept 1941. Stipulates new era of friendship and cooperation; Japan's independent action and interpretation of the Tri-Partite Pact in event of American entry into the European War; maintenance of peace in the Pacific; American mediation in the Sino-Japanese Incident; and economic cooperation in the Southwest Pacific Area.

Item 22. Draft of the Treaty of Understanding between Japan and America, 19 Sept 1941. Identical with Item 21.

new witness

on 12/07/47

4 Aug 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton and Lt. Steiner
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,
Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

General Witness

WITNESS

UEMURA, Kogoro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

CPM
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

NAME: UEMURA, Kogora
SOCIAL STATUS: Samurai, Tokyo Prefecture
BORN: March 12, 1894

- 1918 July: Graduated from the Political Science Course of the Law Department, Tokyo Imperial University.
- 1918 July 26: Appointed clerk of the Agriculture-Commerce Ministry, concurrently probational secretary of the Insurance Bureau (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry). Received the 6th Grade salary assigned to the Commerce and Industry Bureau.
- 1918 July 26: Assigned to the Administration Section (Commerce-Industry Bureau).
- 1918 Oct.: Passed the higher civil service examination.
- 1918 Dec. 1: Suspended from duty according to the Civil Service Limitation Ordinance Art. 1, Par. 1, No. 4. (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)
- 1918 Dec. 1: Enlisted in the army as one year volunteer.
- 1918 Dec. 18: Awarded ¥90.00 for especially diligent service (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry).
- 1919 Nov. 30: Appointed clerk of the Temporary Industry Investigation Bureau; granted the 6th Grade Salary (Temporary Investigation Bureau).
- 1919 Nov. 30: Assigned to the 4th Division (Temporary Industry Investigation Bureau).
- 1919 Nov. 30: Assigned to the 2nd Section (4th Division). Concurrently assigned as clerk of the Agriculture-Commerce Ministry (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry).
- Assigned to the Commercial Bureau (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry).
- Assigned to the Administration Section (Commercial Bureau).
- 1920 Mar. 31: Awarded ¥30.00 for especially diligent service (Temporary Investigation Bureau).
- The Government Organization Law for the Temporary Industry Investigation Bureau abrogated (Imperial Ordinance No. 54, March 1920).

UEMURA, Kogora - continued:

- 1920 Apr. 1: Awarded the 6th Grade Salary (clerk of the Agriculture-Commerce Ministry). (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry)
- 1920 Aug. 29: Appointed factory inspector. Promoted to the 7th Grade of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet).
Conferred the 10th Grade Salary (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry).
- 1920 Sept. 20: Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1921 June 30: Conferred the 9th Grade Salary (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry).
- 1921 Dec. 27: Conferred the 8th Grade Salary.
- 1922 July 26: Appointed secretary of the Patent Bureau and concurrently as Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Conferred the 7th Grade of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet); Conferred the 8th Grade Salary (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry).
- 1922 Dec. 26: Conferred the 6th Grade of Higher Civil Service (Original and additional posts as before) (Cabinet); Granted the 7th Grade Salary.
- 1923 Jan. 30: Granted the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1923 Sept. 12: Became a commissioner of the Temporary Earthquake Disaster Relief Office (Cabinet).
- 1923 Oct. 16: Relieved from the Temporary Earthquake Relief Office (Cabinet).
- 1923 Dec. 26: Granted the 6th Grade Salary (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry).
- 1924 Dec. 26: Granted the 5th Grade Salary (Agriculture-Commerce Ministry).
- 1925: Original and additional posts abolished according to Imperial Ordinance No. 38; The Government Organization Law for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry promulgated.
- 1925 Apr. 1: Became a secretary (junior grade) of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, concurrently a secretary (senior grade) of the same Ministry; Granted the 5th Grade of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet); Granted the 5th Grade Salary (Commerce-Industry Ministry); Assigned to the Industry Bureau (Commerce-Industry Ministry); Assigned to the Commerce Bureau (Commerce-Industry Ministry).

UEMURA, Kogora - continued:

- 1925 May 1: Granted the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1926 June 30: Granted the 4th Grade Salary (Commerce and Industry Ministry).
- 1927 Jan. 25: Concurrently assigned to the Document Section of the Minister's Secretariate (Commerce and Industry Ministry).
- 1927 June 1: Appointed secretary of the Resources Bureau; Conferred the 4th Grade of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet); Granted the 4th Grade Salary (Cabinet); Assigned as chief of the Investigation Section, the Resources Bureau (Cabinet).
- 1927 June 15: Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1927 Sept. 1: Granted the 3rd Grade Salary (Cabinet).
- 1927 Sept. 17: Ordered to make an official trip to SHIZUOKA Prefecture (Cabinet).
- 1927 Sept. 30: Appointed the secretary of the Population and Food Problems Investigation Committee (Cabinet).
- 1928 July 19: Ordered to make an official trip to WAKAYAMA, MIE, and AICHI Prefectures (cabinet).
- 1928 Oct. 31: Granted the 2nd Class Salary.
- 1928 Dec. 4: Ordered to make an official trip to KYOTO Prefecture.
- 1929 Apr. 20: Appointed as an administrative official of the National Resources Bureau, the regulations for which were amended in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 85. Regulations for the department system were amended. Appointed as Chief of Investigation Division, General Affairs Department, National Resources Bureau (cabinet).
- 1929 Apr. 27: Appointed as Secretary of the Population and Food Problems Investigation Committee.
- 1929 June 11: Promoted to the 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Services (Cabinet).
- 1928 Nov. 16: Decorated with the Coronation Commemoration Medal.
- 1929 July 1: Promoted to the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1929 Dec. 5: Ordered to make an official trip to FUKUOKA Prefecture (Cabinet).
- 1929 Dec. 20: Granted the 1st Class Salary (Cabinet).

UEMURA, Kogora - continued:

- 1930 June 18: Ordered to make an official trip to KOREA, KWANTUNG Province and MANCHUKUO (Cabinet).
- 1931 June 1: The regulations for the ranks and salaries of the higher civil service were amended.
- 1931 July 10: Ordered to make an official trip to OSAKA Prefecture (Cabinet).
- 1932 Feb. 8: Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1932 July 12: Assigned to deal with the affairs of the Central Statistics Committee.
- 1932 Dec. 19: Additionally appointed an administrative official of the Patent Bureau. Promoted to the 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Services (Cabinet).
- 1933 May 6: Ordered to make an official trip to KOREA, KWANTUNG Province and Manchukuo (Cabinet).
- 1933 June 16: Appointed Chief of the General Affairs Section, General Affairs Department, National Resources Bureau (Cabinet).
- 1933 Sept. 19: Promoted to the 2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Services (Additional Office) (Cabinet).
- 1933 Oct. 2: Promoted to the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1933 Oct. 5: Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1934 Apr. 5: Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1934 Nov. 5: Ordered to make an official trip to GUMMA Prefecture (Cabinet).
- 1934 Nov. 9: Ordered to return from the official trip to GUMMA Prefecture (Cabinet).
- 1934 Dec. 26: Granted additional ¥600 to the annual salary.
- 1935 Jan. 18: Appointed as an administrative official of Manchukuo Affairs Board (Cabinet). Ordered to act as the Chief of the Investigation Section of the General Affairs Department of the National Resources Bureau during the absence of YAMADA, Hidezo, chief of the same section, who made an official trip to America and European countries (Cabinet).

UENURA, Kogora - continued:

- 1935 May 17: Promoted to the 2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Services (Cabinet). Granted the 1st Class Salary. Appointed as Chief of the General Affairs Department, National Resources Bureau.
- 1935 May 27: Appointed as Councillor of the Manchukuo Affairs Board. Relieved of duty as an administrative official of Manchukuo Affairs Board (Cabinet).
- 1935 June 11: Appointed Secretary of the National Resources Investigation Council. Appointed a temporary member of the Civil Engineering Council (Cabinet).
- 1935 July 1: Appointed a member of the Oil Industry Committee (Cabinet).
- 1935 Aug. 19: Relieved of duty as acting chief of the Investigation Section of the General Affairs Department of the National Resources Bureau, as YAMADA, Hidezo, the chief of the same section returned home.
- 1934 Apr. 29: Decorated with the small Cordon of the Rising Sun for meritorious service in the Incident during 1931-1934.
- 1936 Jan. 30: Ordered to make an official trip to OSADA and YAMAGUCHI Prefectures (Cabinet).
- 1936 Apr. 8: Relieved of the temporary duty on the Central Statistics Committee (Cabinet).
- 1936 Sept. 21: Ordered to make an official trip to HOKKAIDO and AKITA Prefectures (Cabinet).
- 1936 Dec. 14: Ordered to make an official trip to FORMOSA. (Does not appear in the official Gazette) (Cabinet).
- 1937 May 14: Appointed as a standing councillor of the Planning Board (Cabinet).
- 1937 May 20: Ordered to make an official trip to AICHI Prefecture (Cabinet).
- 1937 July 23: Appointed as councillor of the Fuel Board (Cabinet).
- 1937 July 28: Appointed as a member of the General Mobilization Affairs Committee for the North-China Incident. (Does not appear in official Gazette) (Cabinet).

UEMURA, Kogora - continued:

- 1937 Jul. 28: Appointed as the secretary of the General Mobilization Affairs Committee for the North-China Incident. (Does not appear in official Gazette) (Cabinet).
- 1937 Sept. 16: Appointed as the secretary of the extraordinary Fund Adjustment Committee (Cabinet).
- 1937 Sept. 25: Appointed as a commissioner of the Cabinet Information Board (Cabinet).
- 1934 Apr. 29: Decorated with a war medal (in accordance with the war medal ordinance for the incidents during 1931-1934).
- 1937 Sept. 2: Members of the General Mobilization Affairs Committee for the North-China Incident were appointed as members of the General Mobilization Affairs Committee for the China Incident.
- 1937 Oct. 1: Appointed as a member of the Iron Industry Committee (Cabinet).
- 1937 Oct. 6: Conferred the 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet).
- 1937 Oct. 15: Conferred the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1937 Oct. 20: Appointed as a member of the 1st Committee. (Does not appear in official Gazette.) (Cabinet)
- 1937 Oct. 23: Relieved of the concurrent post (Cabinet).
- 1937 Oct. 25: In accordance with the 1937 Imperial Ordinance No. 605, standing councillor of the Planning Board was abolished. In accordance with the same ordinance, the secretary of the National Resources Bureau was abolished. Appointed as a department chief of the Planning Board. Promoted to the 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet).
Appointed Chief of the Investigation Department of the Planning Board (Cabinet).
Appointed a member of the 1st Committee. (Does not appear in the official Gazette) (Cabinet).
- 1937 Nov. 9: Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1937 Dec. 14: Appointed a temporary member of the Civil Engineering Council (cabinet).
- 1938 Feb. 19: Appointed a secretary of the Planning Council (cabinet).

UEMURA, Kogora - continued:

- 1938 Feb. 24: Appointed a government representative to the 73rd session of the Imperial Diet (Cabinet).
- 1938 Apr. 15: Appointed a secretary of the Science Council (Cabinet).
- 1938 May 27: Ordered to make an official trip to TOCHIGI Prefecture (Cabinet).
- 1938 June 13: Ordered to make an official trip AICHI Prefecture (does not appear in official Gazette) (Cabinet).
- 1938 June 30: Appointed a secretary of the National General Mobilization Council (Cabinet).
- 1938 July 23: Appointed Chief of Industry Department of the Planning Board and concurrently Chief of Investigation Department of the same Board (Cabinet).
- 1938 July 25: Appointed a secretary of the temporary Funds Adjustment Committee (cabinet).
- 1938 Aug. 3: Appointed a temporary member of the Central Unemployment Counter-measures Committee (Cabinet).
- 1938 Aug. 6: Appointed a temporary secretary of the Foreign Trade Council (Cabinet).
- 1938 Aug. 8: Appointed a member of the 2nd Committee (Cabinet).
- 1938 Aug. 11: Appointed a member of the Iron Industry Committee.
Appointed a member of the Coal Producing Capacity Investigating Committee.
Appointed a member of the Important Minerals Committee (Cabinet).
- 1938 Aug. 15: Appointed a secretary of the Investigation Committee for Development of Science (Cabinet).
- 1938 Aug. 15: Appointed a councillor of the Temporary Commodities Adjustment Board (Cabinet).
- 1938 Aug. 16: Appointed a councillor of the Fuel Board (Cabinet).
Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee for the Amendment of the Insurance Business Code (Cabinet).
Appointed a secretary of the Central Prices of Commodities Committee (Cabinet).

UEMURA, Kogora - continued:

- 1938 Sept. 17: Appointed manager of the FORMOSA Principal Industries Adjustment Committee. (Cabinet)
- 1938 Nov. 5: Ordered to take an official trip to AICHI and GIFU Prefectures; (not reported in the official Gazette). (Cabinet).
- 1938 Nov. 7: Ordered to make an official tour to OSAKA and HYOGO Prefectures; not reported in the official Gazette (Cabinet).
- 1938 Nov. 12: Ordered to take an official trip to OSAKA Prefecture; not reported in the official Gazette (Cabinet).
- 1938 Dec. 21: Released of additional post as chief of the Investigation Department of the Planning Board (Cabinet).
- 1938 Dec. 23: Appointed member of the Agricultural and Forestry Planning Committee (Cabinet)
- 1939 Jan. 14: Relieved as temporary member of the Civil Engineering Council (Cabinet).
- 1939 Apr. 5: Appointed Councilor of the Monopoly Bureau (Cabinet).
- 1939 Apr. 6: Relieved as manager of the Central Price Committee (Cabinet).
- 1939 Apr. 1: Appointed Chief of the 4th Department Planning Board (Cabinet).
- 1939 May 27: Appointed Councillor of the Electric Board (Cabinet).
- 1939 June 8: Ordered to take an official trip to TOYAMA Prefecture (Cabinet);(not reported in the official Gazette).
- 1939 June 12: Ordered to take an official trip to SHIGA and KYOTO Prefectures; not reported in the official Gazette (Cabinet).
- 1939 Sept. 18: Appointed Councillor of the General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry (Cabinet).
- 1939 Dec. 18: Appointed member of the Materials Utilizing Committee (Cabinet).
- 1939 Dec. 26: Appointed manager of the Rice and Grain Self-Management Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Jan. 25: Appointed Vice-President of the Planning Board (Cabinet).
- Granted the 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet).

UEMURA, Kogora - continued:

- 1940 Jan. 25: Appointed Acting Chief of the 4th Department of the Planning Board (Cabinet).
- 1940 Jan. 27: Appointed member of the Electric Communications Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Jan. 31: Appointed the Government representative to the 75th Imperial Diet (Cabinet).
- 1940 Feb. 2: Appointed Councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau (Cabinet).
- Appointed temporary member of the Central Statistic Committee. (Cabinet)
- Appointed member of the Information Bureau of the Cabinet (Cabinet).
- Appointed member of the Parliamentary System Investigation Council (Cabinet).
- Appointed member of the Education Investigation Council (Cabinet).
- Appointed member of the Temporary Funds Adjusting Committee. (Cabinet)
- Appointed member of the Projects Investigation Council (Cabinet).
- Appointed member of the Science Investigation Council (Cabinet).
- Appointed Chairman of the National Mobilization Indemnification Committee (Cabinet).
- Appointed member of the Traffic Business Adjustment Committee. (Cabinet)
- Appointed member of the National Spirit Mobilization Committee (Cabinet).
- Appointed member of the Asia Development Committee (Cabinet).
- Appointed member of the Medium and Small Scale Industries Investigation Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Feb. 3: Appointed member of the Industrial Power Expanding Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Feb. 5: Appointed member of the Central Air Defence Committee (Cabinet).

UEMURA, Kogora - continued:

- 1940 Feb. 7: Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee (Cabinet).
Appointed member of the Judicial System Investigation Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Feb. 8: Appointed member of the Light Metal Manufacturing Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Feb. 9: Appointed member of the National Savings Promotion Committee (Cabinet).
Appointed member of the National Industry Development Committee (Cabinet).
Appointed a member of the Central Electric Power Adjustment Committee.
Appointed temporary member of the Electric Power Investigation Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Feb. 20: Appointed a member of the Overseas Colonization Investigating Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Feb. 21: Appointed a member of the Committee for Promotion of Inventions (Cabinet).
Appointed a member of the Committee for Dispositions of Popular Life Insurance Reserve Fund (Cabinet).
- 1940 Mar. 1: Appointed a member of the Liquid Fuel Committee.
Appointed a member of the Central Wage Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Mar. 6: Appointed a member of the Central Committee for Adjustment of Cereal (Cabinet).
- 1940 Mar. 7: Appointed a member of the Engineering Machinery Manufacturing Enterprise Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Mar. 27: Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee for the Promotion of Science (Cabinet).
- 1940 Apr. 1: Appointed Manager of the Price Counter-measure Investigation Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Apr. 6: Appointed a member of the Price Formation Central Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Apr. 12: Appointed a committee member for the establishment of the Japan Coal Company Inc. (Cabinet).

UEMURA, Kogora - continued:

- 1940 Apr. 17: Relieved as the Acting Chief of the 4th Section of the Planning Board (Cabinet).
- 1940 Feb. 15: Appointed a member of the National Physical Power Investigation Committee (Cabinet).
Appointed a member of the Military Personal Relief Measure Investigation Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 June 1: Relieved as the committee member for the establishment of the Japan Coal Company, Inc. (Cabinet).
- 1940 June 6: Appointed a committee member for the establishment of the Japan Fertilizer Company, Inc.
- 1940 June 20: Appointed a member of the Central Seaman's Wages Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 July 15: Appointed a member of the Customs duties Investigation Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 July 17: Appointed a member of the Cabinet's Celebration Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 July 29: Appointed a member of the Principal Fertilizer Industry Committee (Cabinet).
- 1940 Aug. 3: Relieved as the Committee member for the establishment of the Japan Fertilizer Company Inc. (Cabinet).
- 1940 Aug. 13: Relieved of the main duty at own request.
- 1940 Sept. 11: Promoted to the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade, by the special Imperial consideration.
- 1942 Feb. 21: Appointed a Secretary to the Investigation Committee for the Establishment of the Great East Asia (Cabinet).
- Apr. 16: Appointed a member of the Central Price Formation Committee (Cabinet). This was abolished later by the Imperial Ordinance, No. 114, 10 March 1945.
- May 19: Appointed a committee member of the Central Railway Transportation Conference (Cabinet).
- June 15: Appointed a Councillor of the Electric Power Board (Cabinet).
- Nov. 1: Appointed a Councillor of the Electric Power Bureau of the Communications Ministry (Cabinet).
- 1943 Nov. 26: Appointed a member of the Stocks and Bonds Transaction Committee (Cabinet).

UEMURA, Kogora - continued:

- July 1: Appointed an attache to the Administration Inspector.
Granted the treatment as Choku /official appointed by Imperial Command/ (Cabinet).
Appointed an attache to the Administration Inspector FUJIWARA (Cabinet).
- Aug. 23: Relieved as the attache to the Administration Inspector (Cabinet).
- 1940 Apr. 29: Decorated with the 2nd order of merit of Rising Sun with the Double Rays for meritorious service in the China Incident.
- 1944 Nov. 27: Appointed a Councillor of the Financial Bureau of the Finance Ministry (Cabinet).
- 1945 Mar. 30: Appointed a member of the Welfare Project Committee (Cabinet).
- Apr. 27: Entrusted with the duty as a member of the Wartime Control Laws Investigation Committee.
- June 7: Appointed a member of the Central National Labor Mobilization Committee (Cabinet).
- Oct. 8: Relieved as the Committee member Wartime Central Laws Investigation Committee.
- Dec. 3: Appointed a member of the Central Unemployment Counter-Measure Committee.
- 1946 Jan. 22: Appointed a member of the Central Wage Committee (Cabinet). Abolished later by the Imperial Ordinance No. 453, 30 Sept. 1946.
- Sept. 13: Designated as affected by the Memorandum as per provision of the Article I, Imperial Ordinance No. 104, 1946.
- 1947 Mar. 18: Relieved upon request as the member of the Central Unemployment Counter-Measure Committee (Cabinet).

July 29, 1947

MEMO FOR THE FILE:

The following witnesses are not referred to in the IFS
Investigative files.

ADACHI, Yasuo
OKAZAKI, Ayakoto
HASUMI, Yasushi
→ MEMURA, Kogoro
Meisner, Kurt

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 Economic Pressure

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF UEMURA, Kogoro
 by Mr. Logan

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The witness stated * he lived in Tokyo. He identified Exhibit 2802 as his affidavit and verified it. The affidavit stated that the witness had served with the Commerce Bureau

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of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry * and later with the Commerce and Industry Ministry. He was later chief of research and investigation of the Natural Resources Bureau. In October 1937, when the Planning Board was created, he became Chief of Research and Investigation, later Chief of the Industry Department, and still later Chief of the 4th Section of the Planning Board. From January 1940 to August 13, 1940, he was Vice Director * of the Planning Board.

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Following World War I every country strove toward research and investigation of industrial and general mobilization. The Munitions Bureau had been established in Japan to enforce the Munitions Industry Mobilization Law of 1916 and other matters of general mobilization. This was later merged with the Statistics Bureau to form the Census Bureau, which was later abolished and its charges allocated to other ministries.

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In 1927 it was necessary to conduct investigations of munitions mobilization, promotion of general industry and national wealth and formulate plans. To do this, * the Natural Resources Bureau was established under the local minister. Its work was to investigate the control of natural resources, frame plans and prepare laws, and to take measures to complement the shortage of natural resources. This last had to do with specific plans deemed necessary for an increase of national strength and then refer them to the ministry concerned for materialization. Since this was only a minor bureau, the ministry would merely listen to the plan for information * and nothing could be accomplished except partial standardization of industrial technical terms.

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The investigation of natural resources made progress after the law in 1929. On the plan for controlling resources the Army, Navy and other departments met in conference and a plan, including a rough estimate of the wartime demand of the Army and Navy, had been drafted since 1929, but it was only a rough plan. As the situation grew worse after 1931 and the economic depression broke out, the government felt it necessary that the cabinet have a department directly attached to investigate

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25,203 important national policies and promote them by unifying the opinions of each department. * The Cabinet Investigation Bureau was established in May 1935 and all matters concerning political and economic issues which the Natural Resources Bureau could not carry out, came to this bureau. This was reformed into the Planning Bureau in May 1937.

25,204 After the North China incident of July 1937 the uneasiness of the general public was shown in the tendency to import cotton and others through speculation. This might have caused a remarkable deficit in the exchange fund and difficulty in maintaining exchange rates. The Finance Department established commissions for each item to regulate the imports. However, the incident expanded * and the government felt the need of establishing synthetic plans in all departments to cope with the matter.

25,205 A plan to merge the Planning Bureau and Natural Resources Bureau was formulated. This was done in October 1937 and the Planning Board was established. The powers of the Board were the same as of the Natural Resources and Planning Bureaus combined. Its major powers were to plan the development and application of the synthetic national strength as the premier's staff; investigate reports submitted by the Premier and each ministry; and state opinions. They were to regulate and unify * all affairs of each ministry on certain matters. However, it had no authority to give orders or to enforce anything. It had no function of execution. Policies were decided at cabinet meetings and each ministry executed it.

25,206 The first plan of the board was to take charge of the affairs relating to the import plan previously handled by the Finance Ministry and draw up a synthetic commodities mobilization plan. As the China incident progressed there was an accelerated increase in demands for commodities and regulations on a definite plan were absolutely necessary because of a shortage of exchange capital as well as commodities.

The Planning Board, using former surveys, drew up a synthetic plan by adjusting the demands of the Army and Navy and other ministries. This was extremely rough and imperfect because it was speedily drawn up as an emergency measure for the China Incident. From 1938 on it looked more like a plan.

Page

The setting up of a plan to expand production potential was another task for the Planning Board and it was taken up later than mobilization of materials. Military expansion was being widely advocated as an unavoidable measure to cope with the prolongation of the China incident and the aggravation of the international situation. However, Japan's basic industries were lagging behind the world powers and the need to develop national resources by expanding basic industries was acutely felt.

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In July of 1938 the witness became chief of the Industrial Section and busied himself with the plan for expanding production potential. The plan for each industry was almost completed. These drafts had been studied by the former Planning Bureau. * The five-year plan for Manchukuo had already been begun. They finally set up a synthetic readjustment of the drafts already compiled, modelled along the lines of the five-year plan. Since they had to draft a collective plan in coordination with Manchukuo, which plan had already started, they adopted a four-year plan. In January 1939 the Cabinet decided positively on the matter and the plan became substantially a three-year one. Not everything was to be embraced by the plan. There was to be a second one after its completion.

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The duty of the Planning Board was to adjust the demands of the Army and Navy and other departments. The Planning Board established the plan for the expansion of productive potential to obtain a well-balanced development of industry, and it always tried to secure the materials allocated for this expansion. Because of the expansion of the China Incident, the allocations were not carried out as expected and the plan did not progress as planned. The fixed year for planning was the fiscal year in view of its relation to the budget and the yearly material mobilization plan. The last year of the four-year plan began in April 1941 and ended in March 1942. The plan was * adequately studied by the Army. He had no knowledge of a five-year plan for manufacture of the war materials of the War Ministry of June 23, 1937, or of a five-year plan for important industries of May 29, 1937. The National Mobilization Law was passed on November 9, 1937 and later approved by the Diet. It came into force on May 5, 1938.

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The president at that time was ordered by KONOYE to devise the national mobilization law with other departments and take charge of its drafting. The bill drafted was approved by the Cabinet * and presented to the Diet. The Ammunition Industries Mobilization Law of 1918 was still valid. It was applicable to the mining industry and communications. This law was applied for the time being on September 10, 1937 and there was an Imperial ordinance based on this law called the Industry and Business Control Ordinance of September 25 to control the munitions works. A large number of extraordinary measures were enacted to take care of future changes of conditions anticipated with the China Incident. The China Incident, however, expanded and international relations became very serious. To take complete action to cope with this the laws in the books were by no means sufficient. * Japan was backward in preparation for national mobilization and it was decided to enact the national mobilization law.

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Available at that time were the laws of European and American countries during World War I, and subsequent legislation including the United States National Mobilization Law Bill of 1935. These were used as reference. The National Mobilization Law of Japan went into effect in May 1938 and the older law was abolished. Later numerous Imperial ordinances in conformity with the war * were proposed and executed by the competent ministries but the Planning Board had no authority to execute the policies.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF UEMURA, Kogoro
by Mr. G. Williams for HOSHINO

25,214

The witness stated the president of the Planning Board was a subordinate of the Premier, as stated in the law, and is under his jurisdiction. * The Planning Board was entitled to express views or opinions with regard to the comprehensive plans of the various ministries and express its views on matters in cabinet meetings and matters pertaining to the budget connected with such matters. It has, however, to express its views through the Premier and not directly. The witness resigned from the Planning Board in August 1940 because HOSHINO had stated that the Board must be operated under close collaboration among the military officials and civilians and he felt that the vice director should be selected from business circles and not from official circles. Mr. OBATA from the SUMITOMO firm replaced the witness.

There was no cross-examination.

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Exhibit 2803, proclamation of Roosevelt, September 12, 1940, placed an embargo on equipment * which could be used for producing aviation motor fuel and equipment which could be used for producing tetraethyl lead and planned specifications and other documents giving information on the construction of aircraft for engines.

Exhibit 2804, showed that there was control on exporting iron and steel scrap and that licenses were to be issued to permit shipments to the Western Hemisphere and British only. Iron and steel scrap was defined in Exhibit 2805.

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Exhibit 2806, press release of the White House, October 15, 1940 stated * that on October 10th the President approved an act conferring authority to requisition arms and ammunition and other articles and materials needed for national defense. Under the former Neutrality Acts certain articles have been subject to the export-licensing system. Since its passage many applications have been refused as a result of decisions that the exports would be contrary to national defense. Refusal has been made in many cases where the goods have been sold and the title passed. In some cases the purchaser did not desire to sell in the United States because they could not legally do so. This has been particularly true in the case of machine tools.

Doc. No. 1924

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

vs.

ARAKI, Sadao, et al.

SWORN DEPOSITION

DEPONENT: Uemura, Kogoro

*Trace History of
1. Cabinet Investigation Bureau
established in May 1935
Cabinet Bureau*

*2. Planning Board Army
Army - other officials
argued*



3. Oct 1937 (1) (2)

Merged into the Planning Board

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

I, Uemura, Kogoro, immediately after being graduated from the Law College of the Imperial University in 1918, entered the service of the Commerce Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, and successively held the posts of factory supervisor, commissioner of the Patent Bureau and private secretary of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

In 1925, when the Commerce and Industry Ministry was separated from the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, I was attached to the Engineering Bureau, and concurrently held the posts of commissioner and secretary of Commerce and Industry.

In 1925 I went abroad to Europe and America to investigate the industrial conditions there and returned in 1926.

In 1927, when the Bureau of National Resources was established in the Cabinet, I was attached thereto and occupied the post of Chief of the Research and Investigation Section. Later I was promoted to Chief of the General Affairs Section, and then to Chief of the Executive Department.

In October, 1937, when the Planning Board was created, I was appointed Chief of the Research and Investigation Department, and in July, 1938, became the Chief of the Industry Department. In 1939, when the structure of the Planning Board was reformed, I became the Chief of the 4th Section of the Planning Board with industrial affairs in its charge. In January, 1940, I became the Vice-director of the Planning Board, and resigned on August 13, 1940.

Circumstances connected with the Establishment of the Planning Board. It was made clear by various inquiries and reports that, in view of the experiences in World War I, every European and American country is striving

Denies all knowledge of 5 years from 23 June 1937 to 29 May 1937

*Purposes of Planning Board 6-3
1. Commodities mobilization plan 1-3
2. Plan for expanding the Production Potential
3. Natl. mobilization law - Laws of other countries*

which I was based

after the war towards research and investigation of industrial and the general mobilizations. In our country, too, the Munitions Bureau was established in the Cabinet a year after I entered the government service, that is in 1919 under the jurisdiction of which were placed the enforcement of the Munitions Industry Mobilization Law enacted in 1918, and other affairs concerning the preparation for the general mobilization in industry, communication etc. Later on, this bureau was merged with the Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet to form the Census Bureau. But later on this too, was abolished and the affairs in its charge were allocated to various Ministries.

In 1927, it was deemed necessary to conduct fundamental investigations of not only the munitions mobilization, but also the promotion of general industries and national wealth, and formulate plans based on this. Therefore, for the planning of controlled application of the resources in general, the representatives of the Army, Navy, and other departments concerned met in a conference, and the plan including the rough estimate of the wartime demand submitted by the Army and Navy Departments has been drafted since 1929 or so, but it was nothing more than an extremely rough, so-called, desk plan.

My...
After 1931 as the international situation gradually worsened the remarkable economic depression in Japan centered in the rural communities broke out and consequently the social and political insecurities became aggravated during the Cabinets of Wakatsuki, Inukai, Saito and Okada. As a result the government deeply felt it necessary that the cabinet should have a department or bureau directly attached to it to investigate thoroughly the important national policies, and at the same time to promote the said national policies by unifying the opinions of each department, so that the government might cope with or overcome such situations.

For this purpose the Cabinet Investigation Bureau was established. This was in May, 1925, that is, during the Okada Cabinet. After this Investigation Bureau was set up, matters concerning the political and economic measures which the National Resources Bureau was unable to carry out came in essence under the jurisdiction of this Bureau. However, this Investigation Bureau was reformed into the Planning Board in May, 1937.

As soon as the North China Incident broke out in July, 1937, the general public felt uneasy about the prospect, and the tendency to import cotton, etc in speculation became more and more conspicuous. If this matter were to be left to take its own course there might arise a remarkable deficit in the exchange fund which had been in deficit heretofore, and the maintenance of exchange rate might become difficult. Fear increased. Therefore the Finance Department established a commission, and sub-commissions for each respective item to regulate the import and made them regulate the imports upon drafting the import plan. But, contrary to the expectations, the incident expanded more and more, and the government keenly felt the necessity of establishing synthetic plans and measures throughout all departments, in order to cope with this situation.

A proposal to establish a larger scale office by merging the existing Planning Board and the National Resources Bureau was brought forward. In so far as the executive officials of the then National Resources Bureau were concerned, they simply considered that by simply increasing the personnel of the bureau the needs would be met. However, the two offices were merged in accordance with the government's views and on October, 1937 the Planning Board was established.

Functions of the Planning Board. The powers of the Planning Board were essentially the same as those of the National Resources Bureau and Planning Board combined for the reason that the Planning Board was instituted by the merger of those two offices as stated above. Its major powers were to plan out the matters concerning the development and application of the synthetic national strength as the premier's staff; to investigate any reports that the premier would tender and all matters that were presented by each ministry; to state opinions at cabinet conferences upon such reports and matters; and to regulate and unify all the affairs of each ministry in regard to certain matters. However, the Planning Board was, to the end the premier's staff, and it had no authority to give orders to the various ministers or to enforce anything. Furthermore, it had also no function whatsoever to execute such. The national policies were all decided at cabinet conferences and, consequently, every ministry brought it in operation according to its jurisdiction.

The Commodities Mobilization Plan. The first Plan taken in hand by the Planning Board was to take charge of the affairs related to the import plan that had been previously handled by the committee of the committee of the Finance Ministry, and the Board had to draw up a synthetic commodities mobilization plan, inclusive of such matters as concerned with the import plan. In proportion to the progress of the China Incident, there was an accelerated increase in demands for commodities, and the regulation of supply and demand based upon a definite plan, became absolutely necessary from the viewpoint of a shortage of exchange capital as well as of commodities. Therefore as soon as the Planning Board was established it, first of all used the former surveys and plans as a bases and drew up a synthetic plan by adjusting such demands as presented by the Army, Navy and other ministries. This was the so-called commodities mobilization plan. Though this commodities mobilization plan was drawn up since 1937 it was extremely rough and imperfect, for its drawing up was undertaken in the later part of 1937 and moreover, it was specially drawn up as an emergency measure taken for the China Incident. It was from 1938 that it looked somewhat like a plan set in order.

THE PLAN FOR EXPANDING THE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

The establishment of the plan for expanding the production potential was another important task assigned to the Planning Board among the matters concerning commodities. This plan for expanding the production potential was taken up later than that for the mobilization of materials. At that time, the need of military expansion was strongly advocated as an unavoidable measure to cope with the prolongation and extension of the China incident, and the aggravation of the international situation. Primarily, however, the development of our basic industries was markedly lagging behind the world Powers, so the necessity of all out development of national resources, by means of expansion of the basic industries, was acutely felt by all.

It was July of the 13th year of Showa (1938) when I was made the Chief of the Industrial Section that I first occupied myself with the plan for expanding of the production potential. At that time the draft of each industry placed under each planning scheme was almost completed. These drafts had been under study since the time of the Planning Bureau and I was told that the Industrial Section was continuing these studies. When I took the post of the Chief of the Industrial Section, I found that the five-year plan for Manchukuo had already been begun in the 12th year (1937).

As it was considered necessary to set up a year plan in Japan too, we at last came to establish the plan based upon the synthetic readjustment of the drafts already compiled. At first we modeled ours also along the lines of a five-year plan, but as we had to draft a collective plan in coordination with that of Manchukuo and in order to make both terminal periods correspond so that we could start our second plan together with Manchukuo, we had in our case to adopt a four-year plan. On the other hand, this point was most appropriate in view of the rapidly changing economic conditions of the time.

It was in January of the 14th year of Showa (1939) that the cabinet positively decided on the matter, so that only three months remained of the 13th fiscal year. Accordingly the plan became substantially three year one. Not everything was to be embraced by the plan, of course. It was intended as stated before, to establish a second plan after the expiration of the first. I believe that this plan was naturally studied fully by the War Ministry but I know absolutely nothing of any such thing as a War Ministry Five-Year Armaments Production Plan of 25,000,000, or of the duty of the Planning Board to adjust the demands of the Army and Navy Departments, as well as those of other Departments. Candidly speaking the primary reason why the Planning Board established the plan for the expansion of the productive potential was to aspire to a well balanced development of the industries of our country. So the Planning Board has always endeavored its utmost to secure the materials allocated for the expansion of productive potential. However, on account of increasing demand for war materials caused by the extension of China Incident, the allocations of the materials for the expansion of capacity of productive potential were not carried out as expected by the Planning Board. So the plan for the expansion of the productive potential did not progress as it was planned.

For what we call the fixed year for planning, the fiscal year is adopted as a matter of course. In view of its relation to the budget and the yearly material mobilization plan, etc. Therefore, the last year of the four-year plan of the productive potentials for the expansion commenced in the month of April, the 15th year of Showa (1940) and finished on the last of March of the 18th year of Showa (1943). I should think that this plan was adequately studied at the Army Department. But I have no notion at all of the existence of a five-year plan for manufacture of the war materials of the War Ministry dated June 22, 1937 (12th year of Showa), nor that of a five-year plan for the Important Industries, dated May 29, of the same year, both of which are now being brought in issue at the Tokyo Military Tribunal for the Far East.

THE NATIONAL MOBILIZATION LAW

One of the important items with which the Planning Board was concerned was the National Mobilization Law. The National Mobilization Law was prescribed at a cabinet council meeting on 9 November 1937, after the outbreak of the China Incident, was approved by the 73rd Session, and was brought into force on and after 5 May 1938.

Mr. Taki, Masao, President of the Planning Board at that time, was ordered by the Prime Minister Konoe, after the decision of the cabinet meeting regarding its establishment, to the effect that the Planning Board should devise the National Mobilization Law cooperating with other departments, and take charge of its drafting after frequent negotiations with the other departments concerned. The bill thus drafted was further approved formally by the cabinet council meeting, and was presented to the Diet under the joint signatures of each Minister, according to my recollection.

As a law regarding the general mobilization at the time, the Ammunition Industries Mobilization Law passed in 1918 was still valid. It included the provisions applicable to a considerably wide scope to the mining industry and to communications. Thus, in order to correspond with the development of the China Incident, this Ammunition Industries Mobilization Law was applied for the time being, under Law No. 38 dated 10 September, 1937, and there was further established an Imperial decree, based upon the same law, which is called the Industry and Business Control Ordinance on 25 September to control some munition works. Besides, in the 73rd session of the Imperial Diet at that time, a great number of extraordinary measures was enacted and put into effect, such as remedial ones for the future change of conditions anticipated with the occurrence of the China Incident. The China Incident, however, expanded more and more until it was clearly indicated that it would be prolonged. International relations too became so serious as to bring about an unforeseen state of affairs. In order to take complete action to cope with such a situation, the Ammunition Industries Mobilization Law enacted some 20 years previously, and the separate temporary measures were by no means sufficient. Besides, Japan was backward in preparation for national mobilization as compared with other countries. So, it was decided to enact speedily the National Mobilization Law.

Available at that time were the laws and regulations of European and American countries during the time of World War I, such as Britain's uniform National Defence Law, and subsequent legislation, such as Italy's and Czechoslovakia's National Mobilization Law, and the U. S. National Mobilization Law Bill (Bill 5,529, introduced by the Lower House in the 74th Session of Congress, in 1935, and then under the consideration of the Upper House,) to which we referred for our drafting of the Mobilization Law. I remember that Czechoslovakia's Mobilization Law and also the U. S. Mobilization Law Bill were so perfect as to furnish us with much information.

The National Mobilization Law of Japan thus enacted went into effect in May, 1938, and the Munitions Industry Mobilization Law was abolished at the same time.

Later on, in conformity to this National Mobilization Law were issued a number of Imperial Ordinances which were proposed and executed by each of the competent ministries, but the Planning Board, as previously stated, has absolutely no authority to execute the policies of the government.

On this 25th day of July 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT UEMURA, Kogoro (Seal)

I, Uda, Masao, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At the same place

Witness: (signed) Uda, Masao (Seal)

Available at that time were the laws and regulations of the Government... American countries during the time of World War I, such as Britain's... National Industrial Mobilization Act, and the U. S. National Mobilization Act... in 1935, and then under the control of the United States, to which we referred for our draft of the Mobilization Act... Uda, Masao (Seal)

The National Mobilization Law of Japan thus embodied into effect in May, 1938, and the National Industrial Mobilization Law was abolished at the same time.

6. Later on, in conformity to this National Mobilization Law, various numbers of Industrial Ordinances which were promulgated and executed by each of the competent ministries, but the Planning Board, as previously stated, has absolutely no authority to execute the policies of the government.

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell
the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

UEMURA, Kogoro (Seal)

ERRATA SHEET

Page 2:

2nd paragraph, line 6; the following is to be inserted after "general",
"and conducting investigations, the National Resources Bureau was established and put under the jurisdiction of the local Minister. The business of the National Resources Bureau was divided into three groups:

- (1) to conduct investigations necessary for the control of national resources;
- (2) to frame plans for the controlled application of national resources and preparation of control laws etc. relative thereto;
- (3) matters concerning a domestic establishment relative to the above, for instance, measures for complementing the shortage of national resources.

The meaning of the last mentioned "matters concerning a domestic establishment" was to frame some specific plans which were deemed necessary for an increase of the national strength, and refer them to the Ministry concerned, recommending their materialization.

However, as the National Resources Bureau was a minor bureau attached to the Cabinet without any specific authority over any Ministry, the Ministry would not do anything more than merely listen to the plan for its information in case such was referred thereto by the Bureau.

Thus, nothing could be accomplished in this line except a partial standardization of industrial technical terms then used in Japan. On the other hand, the investigations of the national resources made gradual progress after passage of the National Resources Investigation Law in 1929,