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* DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SHIMONAKA, Yasaburo
 BY MR. ITO

The witness identified and verified Exhibit 3403 as his affidavit.

32690

* The affidavit stated that the witness established the Greater Asia Association with MATSUI in 1933 and was Chief Secretary of the Association's Director until its dissolution in 1941. MATSUI delivered an address at the conference of the establishment of the association which included the following account: * When MATSUI went to Geneva as delegate for the Disarmament Conference in 1931, the Chinese delegate, Wellington Koo, frequently attacked Japan and Japanese delegates replied. Notwithstanding that Japan and China had been brothers from olden times, they quarreled before the eyes of the white race. This was so painful that MATSUI could not keep his eyes open. For this reason, he wished to exert himself to bring about a better feeling between China and Japan after returning home.

32691

The witness organized separately a body of investigation called the Oriental Society for Researches and Investigations, but when he listened to MATSUI's opinion, he agreed with him and that was why the witness resolved to establish the Greater Asia Association in cooperation with him. MATSUI attempted to establish it without resigning his post, but this was not welcomed by the military and some went so far as to propose that he check the establishment. * But MATSUI did not discontinue the work of the association, saying that he had been much interested in things concerning China and Japan, had made special studies, and had a firm belief for their reconciliation. The two War Ministers, ARAKI and HAYASHI, came to approve the undertaking on condition that the movement would act purely within the limit of an instruction movement for thought, namely, no political movement would be started. Thus, its establishment was recognized and the association fulfilled the condition and never took political action but remained a body where genuine thought concerning Sino-Japanese questions were investigated and studied among the members.

32692

32693

* The contents of the association's work were the opening of the meeting for investigation and research and issuing magazines. The contents of the meeting was that when noted persons returned home from various places in the world, a meeting would be held and the state of affairs of foreign countries would be heard. No special research organ was established to conduct systematic and positive investigation. When suitable persons did not come to lecture, the meetings were not held for three or four months. A private school

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Page for developing Asia was contemplated but not realized owing to want of funds. Expenditures depended upon private funds and there was never any government or public assistance. The expenditure for establishment came chiefly from 10,000 yen which was the remaining money saved by MATSUI from his travelling expenses to Geneva and it was started with contributions of interested members and persons.

32695 The Greater Asia Association had the object of carrying out Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Greater Asia Principle and was to instruct the people that China and Japan were brothers; Asia would be saved if they cooperated; Asia was the mother of world civilization; its moral civilization would be able to save the world; however, there were very few independent states in Asia, simply because the two countries struggled against each other. The magazine was issued monthly and about 2000 copies were distributed among members only and the people in general could not be instructed by them. The association's ordinary expenditures were from 20,000 to 25,000 * yen per annum, consisting of clerks' salaries and printing expenses. These were managed by subscriptions of members, sales of the magazines, and contributions of members or interested persons.

While and after MATSUI was Commander of the Formosan Army, the association could not be so active because of a shortage of funds and of the dislike of the military. Even after MATSUI became a cabinet member, no positive action could be undertaken. The system for the cabinet councillors aimed at the solution of the China Incident, but according to MATSUI's impression, it was only a conference of listening to the reports and was quite nonsensical as he was not asked to suggest a plan nor were his plans adopted even when suggestions were given to him. The witness remembered that MATSUI accordingly resigned his post before long.

32696 MATSUI visited North China in 1936 and discussed the Greater Asia Principle with interested Chinese there. With this conference as a turning point, the Chinese Greater Asia Association was established in Tientsin in Dec. 1936, by influential men in the political, business and literary circles in North China. Generals Sung Che-yuan, Hau Fu-chu, and others supported it.* The Chinese Association was not a branch of the Japanese but independent and its object was to realize the Asia for the Asiatics by cooperation between China and Japan.

In his speech at the farewell meeting in his honor when he became Commander of the Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai, MATSUI said he was going to the front to pacify a brother, rather than fight an enemy. He knew China and had had many Chinese friends since his young days. At this time the military authorities had the non-aggravation policy also, and the General Staff gave MATSUI only two divisions.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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The witness heard that MATSUI demanded five divisions in order to conclude as quickly as possible, but this was not realized. Foreign magazines looked as if they had discovered Japan's weak-kneed policy, saying that MATSUI * proceeded to Shanghai with certain divisions of old soldiers.

In 1941 the government completely annexed a great number of research and investigation bodies for culture in general, such as oriental religion, morals, etc. and bodies for guiding public opinion concerning oriental questions. They made up one body named the Japanese Asia Development League and attempted to control the Asia Development Movement. The Greater Asia Association was amalgamated into the League. The Association was made to discontinue its publication, records were transferred to the League, and MATSUI was recommended for the staff of the League. Many members of the League and many undertakings were brought together by the League, but as they were a medley of good and bad, their perfect control was impossible. They did nothing but repeat the changes of system. They were unable to be engaged in any significant actions.

32698

* Not long after, MATSUI resigned his post, retired to Atami, where he was keeper of a temple, offering up prayers for the repose of all Chinese and Japanese killed in China. Sometimes, on request, he gave lectures there on the Greater Asia Principle, speaking chiefly to the effect that the key to the solution of the Incident lay in reflection by the Japanese. MATSUI loved China and the Chinese, and said that to serve Asia, China and Japan should rise up hand in hand with each other.

There was no cross-examination of the witness.

Sandusky 1

Translation of Defense Document #2235

Title Sworn Deposition: SHIMONAKA, Yasaburo

30 October, 1947

From Section TV

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
2	7	he could not keep his eyes open.	MATSUI could not bear to watch it.
2	9	reason to exert	reason to return home soon and exert
2	11	soon after returning to Japan.	consequently he returned to Japan.
2	23	the already established	establishing the
3	8	he started.	be carried out.
3	10	behaved to fulfill	in line with
3	17-18	the opening - - - - - - - and researches, and	the sponsoring of the study meetings, and
3	19-24	of the the meeting - - - - - with that matter,	of the study meetings consisted chiefly of listening to talks on the situations of various foreign nations, when noted persons returned home from various places in the world, and of holding discussions on those matters.
4	9	depended upon	depended entirely upon

Translation of Defense Document # 2235

Title _____

_____, 1947

From Section IV

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
4	9-10	asked for	received
5	11-12	subscriptions of the members,	membership fees
5	17	dislike of	dislike by
5	24	as he was not demanded to suggest a plan	because plans were not asked for
6	1		
6	4	1936	1935
7	8	annexed	merged
7	9	number of research	general cultural, political and economic research
7	9-10	bodies for the --- --- such as Oriental ..	organizations of Oriental...
7	11	attainments, for --- and econo- mies, etc.,	arts etc.,
7	13	made up one body which was name the	and named it the

Translation of Defense Document # 2235

Title _____

From Section 10, 1947

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
7	14	control	unify
7	17	organics	organ magazine
7	24	control	unity
8	10	I often	I have at times
8	17	June	January
8	19	Genyaburo	Yasabur.

3403

Matsui

LRRATA SHEET

The following corrections should be made on the Affidavit of SHIMONAKA, Yasaburo:

Page 1 -- name of Deponent,

"Deponent: SHIMONAKA, Gensaburo"

should read

"Deponent: SHIMONAKA, Yasaburo"

Page 8 -- the date of Deposition,

"On this 27 day of June, 1947"

should read

"On this 27 day of January, 1947"



一	頁
供述者氏名下中源三郎	場所
下中源三郎	誤
下中源三郎	正

正誤表
辯護士側文書二二三五

43403

Translated by Defense Language
Branch.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Matsui

-VS-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent: SHIMONAKA, Gensaburo

Gensaburo

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.

1. I am now living at No. 229 1-chome Saginomiya, Nakano Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

2. I established the Greater Asia Association with General Matsui in 1933, and I was a chief Secretary of director of that association until the time of its dissolution in 1941.

3. General Matsui delivered an address at the conference of the establishment of the Greater Asia Association. In his speech there was the following account: When General Matsui went to Geneva as military delegate for the Disarmament Conference which was held there in 1931, Mr. Wellington Koo,

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Chinese delegate, frequently attacked Japan at the table of that conference, and Japanese delegates also made active replies. Notwithstanding the fact that China and Japan had been brother countries from olden times, they were quarrelling against each other before all the eyes of the Whites which were strongly fixed upon them. That was indeed so shameful a sight that he could not keep his eyes open. He thought that this would not do at all, he wished for that reason to exert himself to the best of his power for bringing about a better feeling between China and Japan soon after returning to Japan.'

I had separately organized a body of investigation called the Oriental Society for Researches and Investigations at that time, but when I listened to General Matsui's opinion, I agreed with him entirely. And this is the reason why I resolved to establish the Greater Asia Association in good co-operation with him.

4. General Matsui attempted to establish that association without resigning his present post. This was not welcomed by the military authorities, and some of them seemed to go so far as to propose him to check this establishment. But General Matsui did not discontinue the work of the already established Greater Asia Association, saying that as for things concerning China and Japan, he had been

much interested and, in addition, he had made special studies since his young days, and that he had a firm belief for the resonciliation between China and Japan. Hereupon, the two War Ministers: Araki and Hayashi came to decide to approve his undertaking on the condition that the Greater Asia movement would act purely within the limit of an instruction movement for thought, namely, no political movement would be started. Thus the establishment of the Greater Asia Association was recognized. Such being the case, this association behaved to fulfil the condition of the above-mentioned approval and never took an action which bring about a political influence and remained faithful as a body where the genuine thought instructions concerning Sino-Japanese questions were investigated and studied among members themselves.

5. The contents of the work of the Greater Asia Association were the opening of the meeting for investigations and researches, and issuing organ magazines (on the Greater Asia Principle.) The concrete contents of the meeting was that when noted persons returned home from various places in the world, that meeting used to be held and various states of affairs of foreign countries would chiefly be listened to, and familiar talks would be given in connection with that matter, in other words, it was nothing but the

meeting of listening to talks given. No special research organ, however, was established for conducting systematic and positive investigations. Therefore when suitable persons did not come, the meeting was not held even for a period of three or four months. The private school for developing Asia was also contemplated, but it was not realized owing to want of funds.

6. The expenditure for the establishment of the Greater Asia Association depended upon private funds, and never asked for the assistances of the Government or other public bodies. Namely, the expenditure for its establishment was chiefly depended upon ten thousand yen which was the remaining money saved by General Matsui personally from his travelling expenses to Geneva, and it was started with the contributions of all the interested members and persons as its basis fund.

7. The Greater Asia Association, in short, had the object of carrying out Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Greater Asia Principle as its guiding spirit, and was to instruct the peoples based upon the following articles:

- (1) Blood is thicker than water; China and Japan are brother countries.
- (2) Asia would be saved if China and Japan should co-operate with each other.
- (3) Asia is the mother of the world civilization.
- (4) Moral civilization of Asia will be able to save the world.

(5) However, there are very few independent states in Asia. It is simply because China and Japan are at variance and struggling against each other.

8. The magazine was monthly issued as many as about two thousand copies, and these were distributed among the members of association only. Therefore, the people in general could not be instructed by them.

The ordinary expenditure of the association was from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand yen per annum, which consisted of the salaries of clerks and the expences for printing. And these were managed by means of the subscriptions of the members, the sales of the magazines, and the contributions of members or persons interested.

9. While and after General Matsui was the Commander of Formosan Army, the association was scarcely on the move, could not be so active as it had been hoped for, because of the shortage of fund and of the dislike of the military authorities. Even after General Matsui became a Councillor of the Cabinet, no positive acts could be taken even in the least.

10. The system for the Cabinet Councillors aimed at the solution of the China Incident. But according to General Matsui's impression, it was only the conference of listening to the reports, and it was quite nonsensical for him, as he

no name
in
Matsui
file

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was not demanded to suggest a plan, nor were his plans adopted even when some suggestions were given to them. I remember that he accordingly resigned his post before long.

11. General Matsui visited North China in 1936, and discussed the Greater Asia Principle with all the interested Chinese people there. With this conference as a turning point, the Chinese Greater Asia Association was established at Tientsin in December of the same year by the influential wise men in the political, business, and literary circles in North China. Generals: Sung Che-yuan, Hau Fu-chu, and others also became its supporters. The Chinese Greater Asia Association, however, was not a branch department of the Japanese Greater Asia Association, but an independent body, and it has been the one, the object of which was to realize the Asia for the Asiatics by China and Japan in complete co-operation between the two.

1937
12. In his speech at the farewell meeting which was held in honor of him when he became the Commander of the Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai, General Matsui said, "I am going to the front in the state of mind that to pacify the brother rather than to fight the enemy. I had known China and had had many Chinese friends since my young days." At that time, the military authorities also had the non-aggravation policy, and the General Staff Office gave only

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two divisions to General Matsui. And I heard that General Matsui demanded five divisions to the General Staff Office in order to conclude the war as quickly as possible by means of the 'lightning war,' but this was not realized. The foreign magazines looked as if they had seen through Japan concerning her weakkneed policy, saying that General Matsui proceeded to Shanghai with two divisions of old soldiers.

13. In 1941 the Japanese Government completely annexed a great number of researches and investigation bodies for the cultures in general, such as Oriental religions, morals, and attainments, for politics and economies, etc., and bodies for suiding public opinion concerning Oriental questions; made up one body which was name the Japanese Asia Development League; and thus attempted to control the Asia Development movement by it. The Greater Asia Association was also amalgamated into this Japanese Asia Development League, the organic of the association was made to discontinue its publication, all the records were transferred from the association to the Asia Development League, and General Matsui was recommended for a staff of that League.

A great many members of the League and all sorts of undertakings were brought together at random by the Asia Development League. But as they were only a medley of the good and bad, their perfect control and arrangement were

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quite impossible. Therefore they did nothing but repeat the changes of system, and were not able to be engaged in any actions of great significance.

14. Not long after that, General Matsui resigned his post, and retired to Atami, where he was a keeper of the Kannon (merciful goddess) temple, and offered up prayers for the repose of all the Chinese and Japanese souls who were killed at various battle-fields in China. But sometimes he at the request of people there gave lectures on the Greater Asia Principle. I often accompanied him and listened to his lectures. He chiefly spoke to the effect that the key to the solution of the incident lay on the reflection of the Japanese.

General Matsui loved China and the Chinese, and he said that in order to save Asia, China and Japan should rise up hand in hand with each other.

On this 27 day of June, 1947

At Tokyo

Deponent: /S/ SHEMONAKA, Kazuo (seal)

I, JODAI, Takayoshi, 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: /S/ JODAI, Takayoshi (seal)

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OATH

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

/S/ Shimonaka, Genzaburo (seal)