

Translated by SAITO, Seiichi.

Checked by W. G. TSUKA

P. 1

~~Social Status and Prefecture wherein~~

~~The Domicile is situated~~ : Commoner, KYOTO-FU.

Date of Birth : Aug. 15th, 1903.

Full Name : YOSHIDA, DOSUKE.

Mar. 31st, 1923 : Graduated from the <sup>(Hei)</sup> French <sup>Class</sup> ~~Course~~ of the  
Course <sup>3rd</sup>  
Literary Department of the ~~No. 3~~ High  
School.

Nov. 25th, 1925 : Passed the administration <sup>examination</sup> ~~course~~ of the  
higher civil service examinations

Mar. 31st, 1926 : Graduated <sup>from</sup> the Law Course of the  
Law ~~the~~ Jurisprudence Department of the TOKYO  
Imperial University.

Apr. 8th, 1926 : Appointed the <sup>clerk</sup> ~~subordinate~~ official of



<sup>Bureau</sup>  
the Building, Repairs, & Properties Administration  
and concurrently clerk) <sup>Ministry</sup>  
~~Bureau~~ and some of the Finance Department ~~con-~~  
currently. (Finance Department).

Apr. 8th, 1926: Ordered to serve in the General Affairs  
<sup>(Building, Repairs, & Properties)</sup>  
Section of the ~~said~~ <sup>Bureau</sup> and in the  
ordered to serve in the  
Accountant's Bureau, concurrently.  
(Finance Dep.)

Apr. 8th, 1926: Granted the 6th class salary of ~~the~~  
<sup>Ministry</sup>  
junior official. (Finance Dep.)

Apr. 20th, 1927: Appointed <sup>clerk</sup> ~~the subordinate~~ official of the  
<sup>Ministry</sup> ~~concurrently~~  
Finance Department and <sup>the</sup> some of the  
Building, Repairs & Properties Admini-  
stration Bureau, ~~concurrently~~, and



(6) The reservation of military demands and the right of supervision of railways, aviation, communication, principal harbors, waterways, etc., and cooperation in the improvement and adjustment of the Chinese Army and police force. (3595)

(7) Regarding the principle of economic cooperation, the three countries shall, in order to make up each other's deficiencies and so as to supply each other's needs in respect to industry and economics, conclude agreements concerning the development of resources, customs, trade, aviation, transportation, communication, meteorological observations and surveys in the three countries. In the development and utilization of natural resources, emphasis shall be laid on the securing from North China and Mengchiang of those resources, especially underground resources, which Japan and Manchukuo lack. (3595) Japan shall render such financial aids to China as may be required to establish her financial and economic policies and, in order to promote fair trade among the three countries, appropriate customs and maritime customs system shall be adopted. (3596)

### III - Interests and Rights of other Powers in China.

Due to military necessities, some restrictions have been imposed respecting the rights and interests of other powers in China. Regarding Great Britain's and the United States' recent representations, based on the principle of open door and equal opportunity, it is the intention of the government to re-examine this "principle from the standpoint of the establishment of a Japan-Manchukuo-China economic bloc based upon the necessities for the existence and defense of our Empire, and of not recognizing such a principle within the extent that it is incompatible with this standpoint." (3579) In this respect, concretely, our chief objects are that a), Japan shall control, in substance, the development of natural resources in North China and Mengchiang, b) the currency system, customs and maritime customs system in new China shall be adjusted from the standpoint of the Japan-Manchukuo-China economic bloc. (3597) "So long as the powers' rights and interests in China do not conflict with the foregoing two objects, we will not exclude and restrict them." (3597) We will welcome the participation in the economic development of new China of countries which, like Germany and Italy show a friendly attitude towards Japan. (3597)

Regarding the "diplomatic policy towards the third powers, in view of the attitude of Britain, the United States and France of interfering with Japan's policy towards China by bringing out the Nine Power Treaty, we shall endeavor to reject the idea of disposing of the Chinese problem by the Nine-Power Treaty and other collective machinery." (3598)



Granted the 6th class salary of ~~the~~  
junior official. (Finance <sup>Ministry</sup> Department).

Jan. 10th, 1928 : Appointed ~~the~~ clerk of the Commissioner,  
of the Coronation.

Jan. 10th, 1928 : Ordered to serve in the <sup>Paymaster's</sup>  
Office, ~~ant's Section~~ of the coronation.

July 31st, 1928 : Appointed Taxation Official and grant-  
ed the 7th <sup>(rank of the)</sup> ~~class~~ higher officials rank.  
(Cabinet).

July 31st, 1928 : Granted the 7th class <sup>salary (Finance Ministry)</sup> higher official  
~~and appointed~~ <sup>Appointed</sup> as Superin-  
tendent of the TAKAMATSU <sup>Revenue</sup> Taxation  
Office. (Finance <sup>Ministry</sup> Department).



PRIVY COUNCIL  
(1938)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record page</u>	<u>Carr's Summary</u>
486-D	11 January	5,995	60

Present

Attendance not stated in Exhibit.

Decision

See Remarks.

Remarks

Exhibit 486-D is a telegram from Dirksen to the German Reich Minister dated 11 January 1938 stating that he had a "reliable report, that today's Privy Council (Defense contended that it should be 'Imperial Council'; matter referred to Language Section) is said to have decided upon the following action in case the Japanese conditions are refused: Declaration of war, denial of the NANKING Government and substitution of the provisional government of Peking, the continuance of military operations. To support this operation, new supply-shipments are now going to the front." (5995)



Sept. 1st, 1928 : Granted the junior grade of the 7th ~~class~~

Court Rank.

Dec. 23rd, 1929 : Granted the 6th class ~~higher-official~~

salary. (Finance <sup>Ministry</sup> Department).

Sept. 8th, 1930 : <sup>Appointed</sup> ~~Allotted as the~~ Superintendent of the

SHIZUOKA <sup>Revenue</sup> ~~Sanitation~~ Office. (Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).

Dec. 20th, 1930 : Promoted to the 6th ~~class~~ <sup>rank of the Civil Service</sup> higher officials.

~~rank~~. (Cabinet).

Jan. 16th, 1931 : Granted the senior grade of the 7th ~~class~~

court rank.

Dec. 21st, 1931 : Granted the 5th class ~~higher-official~~ salary.

(Finance <sup>Ministry</sup> ~~Dep.~~).

July 25th, 1932 : <sup>Appointed</sup> ~~Allotted as the~~ Superintendent of the ~~7000~~



PRIVY COUNCIL  
(1938)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record page</u>	<u>Carr's Summary</u>
271	2 November	3,641	80

Present

President HIRANUMA  
Vice President HARA

State Ministers

KONOYE	NAKAJIMA
YONAI	KIDO
SHIONO	SUETSUGU
ARAKI	ITAGAKI
NAGAI	HATTA
ARIMA	ARITA

Councillors

KANEKO	SUZUKI	TANAKA
SAKURAI	ISHIZUKA	NARA
KAWAI	SHIMIZU	ARAKI
ISHII	FUJISAWA	MATSUI
ARIMA	HAYASHI	SUGAWARA
KUBOTA	MINAMI	MATSUJURA

Committee

FUNADA	HIROSE
MORIYAMA	HAYASHI
MITANI	NARITA

Reporter. - HARA

Secretaries

MURAKAMI  
HORIE  
TAKATSUJI

Decision

The Investigation Committee of the Privy Council and the Privy Council unanimously passed the resolution to terminate the cooperative relations between the Japanese Empire and the various organs of the League of Nations.

Remarks

HIRANUMA, the Accused, opened the meeting.



YODO BASHI <sup>Revenue</sup> Taxation Office. (Finance <sup>Ministry</sup> Dep.)

Dec. 24th, 1932 : Promoted to the 5th <sup>rank of the Civil Service</sup> ~~class~~ higher officials rank. (Cabinet).

Jan. 16th, 1933 : Granted the junior grade of the 6th ~~class~~ court rank.

June 2nd, 1933 : <sup>Appointed</sup> ~~Allotted as~~ the Superintendent of the KAN-DABASHI <sup>Revenue</sup> Taxation Office. (Finance <sup>Ministry</sup> Dep.)

June 30th, 1933 : Granted the 4th class ~~higher official~~ salary. (Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).

Feb. 28th, 1934 : Appointed Bank Inspector, and granted the 5th <sup>rank of the Civil Service</sup> ~~class~~ higher officials rank. (Cabinet).

Feb. 28th, 1934 : Granted the 6th class ~~higher official~~ salary. (Finance <sup>Ministry</sup> Dep.).



The reporter was HARA whose report was as follows:

The Japanese Empire notified the League of Nations of its withdrawal therefrom in March, 1933. However, the Japanese Government continued to cooperate in the various peaceful and humane undertakings of the League in compliance with the aims of the Imperial Rescript which was promulgated at the time of the withdrawal of the notice. (3644) The Government of Japan or individuals in a private capacity, continued to participate in the League's Permanent Mandate Commission, Advisory Commission on Traffic and Opium, Central Opium Commission, Advisory Commission on Social Problems, Joint Commission on Arts and Science, Economic Commission, Health Commission, and Oriental Epidemic Information Bureau. They were also affiliated with the International Labor Office and participated in the organization of the International Court of Justice, as well as in the General Disarmament Conference and the World Economic Conferences which were sponsored by the League of Nations. (3645)

However, after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Incident, China presented a formal appeal to the League of Nations on 12 September 1937. The Assembly and the Council of the League resolved that the actions of the Japanese Empire against China were direct violations of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Anti-war Pact. (3645) The League promised moral support to China and encouraged every nation in the League to give individual assistance to China. It adopted various resolutions intended to censure the Japanese Empire because Japanese forces bombed defenseless cities and utilized poisoned gas. (3646) The effect of the resolutions was insignificant because of the indifferent attitude of the various countries and the impotency of the League itself. (3646)

The Council of the League, in compliance with China's request, made the "stipulations of the 17th Article of the Covenant applicable to the Sino-Japanese Incident; specifically, for the settlement of disputes, nations which are non-members of the League will bear the same responsibility as nations which are Members of the League." (3646)

On 30 September 1938 the Japanese Government refused the invitation of the Council which, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Covenant, adopted a resolution whereby each member of the League could resort to sanctions against Japan individually, as provided in the 16th Article of the League Covenant. (3647) Consequently, as long as the decision of the Council stands, from the standpoint of national honor, the further cooperation of the Japanese Empire with the various organs of the League of Nations could not be tolerated. (3647)



Dec. 20th, 1934: Granted the 5th class higher official salary.  
(<sup>Ministry</sup> Finance Dep.).

June 29th, 1935: Promoted to the 4th class higher-officials <sup>rank of the Civil Service.</sup>  
~~rank~~ (Cabinet).

July 15th, 1935: Granted the senior grade of the 6th ~~class~~  
court rank.

Jan. 13th, 1936: <sup>Concurrently</sup> appointed <sup>an</sup> administrative official of the  
Ministry.  
Finance Department as an additional

~~post,~~ <sup>rank of the</sup> Promoted to the 4th class higher  
Civil Service  
officials rank (Cabinet).

Jan. 13th, 1936: Ordered to serve in the Bank Bureau.  
(<sup>Ministry</sup> Finance Dep.).

June 30th, 1936: Granted the 4th class higher official salary. (Finance  
Dep.)



Japan will continue the mandatory rule of the South Sea Islands in accordance with the 22nd Article of the League Covenant and the mandatory rule article. Therefore, in accordance with paragraph 7, Article 22 of the League Covenant, the annual report to the League Council had been made as usual. Hereafter, however, government representatives will not attend the sessions of the Permanent Mandates Commission, an organ of the League. (3648)

There was no discussion on the bill which was passed unanimously.

Article 17 of the League Covenant provides that, in the event of a dispute between a member of the League (China, in this case) and a state which is not a member of the League (Japan), the state not a member of the League shall be invited to accept the obligation of membership for the purpose of any dispute. It further provides that, if a state so invited shall refuse the invitation and shall resort to war against the member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable.

Article 16 provides for the adoption of sanctions against a nation which resorts to war.

Article 22 of the League Covenant refers to the Mandated Islands and provides that, in every case of mandate, the mandatories shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge; it also provides that a permanent commission shall be constituted to receive and review these reports.

Exhibit 2264 is an extract from Kido's Diary of 2 November 1938 stating that he attended a meeting of the Privy Council where it was decided to cease cooperating with the various bodies of the League of Nations. (16231)



July 1st, 1936 : Appointed <sup>an</sup> administrative official and  
(Bank Inspector concurrently) (Cabinet).

July 1st, 1936 : Granted the 4th class ~~higher-official~~ salary  
(Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).

Mar. 23rd, 1937 : Ordered ~~to serve~~ <sup>to serve</sup> in the Financial Bureau as an additional post, (Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).

Apr. 17th, 1937 : Relieved of additional posts. (Cabinet).

Apr. 20th, 1937 : Ordered to serve in the Financial Bureau.  
(Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).

May 14th, 1938 : Appointed <sup>secretary in</sup> ~~Secretary~~ of the Finance ~~Department~~  
~~Ministry~~. Granted the 4th <sup>rank of Higher</sup> ~~class higher~~  
Civil Service ~~officials rank~~ (Cabinet).

May 14th, 1938 : Ordered to reside in <sup>England</sup> ~~Paris~~ and <sup>France</sup> ~~French~~.  
(Cabinet).



PRIVY COUNCIL  
(1938)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record Page</u>	<u>Carr's Summary</u>
589	22 November	6,573	83

Present

Emperor HIROHITO  
President HIRANUMA  
Vice-President HARA

State Ministers

KONOE  
SHIONO  
ARAKI  
NAGAI  
ARIMA

MIKAJIMA  
KIDO  
SUETSUGU  
ITAGAKI  
HATTA

Councillors

SAKURAI  
KAWAI  
SUZUKI, Kantaro  
ISHUII  
ARIMA  
KUBOTA

SUZUKI, Soroku  
ISHIJUKA  
FUJISAWA  
HAYASHI  
MINAMI  
TANAKA

NARA  
AMEMI  
KATSUI  
SUGOWARA  
MITSUURA

Explainers

FUNADA  
MORIYAMA  
MITANI

HACHIYA  
YAMAKAWA

Reporting Member - HARA

Clerks or Secretaries

MURAKAMI  
HORIE  
TAKATSUJI

Decision

The Privy Council passed a resolution that an agreement for cultural cooperation between Japan and Germany be concluded.

Remarks

It was pointed out that the German Government proposed the cultural agreement so as to "legalize the enlightenment



May 14th, 1938: Granted the 4th class ~~higher official~~ salary. (Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).

June 30th, 1938: Granted the 3rd class ~~higher official~~ salary. (Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).

Dec. 20th, 1938: Promoted to the 3rd class ~~higher officials~~ rank. (Cabinet). <sup>(rank of the) Civil Service</sup>

Jan. 16th, 1939: Granted the junior grade of the 5th class court rank.

June 17th, 1939: Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit of the Order of the ~~White~~ Sacred Treasure.

Mar. 2nd, 1940: Appointed ~~the~~ Acting Financial Commissioner <sup>abroad.</sup> ~~to Foreign State.~~ (Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).

Mar. 2nd, 1940: Appointed ~~the Controller~~ <sup>supervisor</sup> of the ~~Nihon Bank.~~ <sup>Bank of Japan.</sup> (Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).



Exhibit 494 is the Protocol admitting to the Anti-Comintern Pact Manchukuo on 24 February 1939 and Spain on 27 March 1939. The material provisions of these Pacts are virtually the same as those of the original Anti-Comintern Pact. (6045)

Exhibit 496 is an official announcement of the Board of Information concerning new participants in the Anti-Comintern Pact: (6046). "In accordance with the procedure for adherence, newly provided in Article 2 of the Protocol concerning the extension of validity of the Anti-Comintern Pact, which was signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries of the six countries, namely, Japan, Germany, Italy, Manchukuo, Hungary and Spain, on the 25th of November, 1941; seven countries, namely, China, Rumania, Bulgaria, Finland, Slovakia, Croatia and Denmark, have joined the Pact under today date (November 25, 1941)." (6048)

On 25 November 1941 the date of the renewal of the Anti-Comintern Pact the accused hereinafter mentioned held certain offices as follows:

HOSHINO, Naoki, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and Councillor of the Planning Board.

KAYA, Okinori, Finance Minister.

KIMURA, Heitaro, Vice-President of War and Councillor of the Planning Board.

OSHIMA, Hiroshi, Ambassador to Germany.

SHIRATORI, Toshio, Adviser to the Foreign Minister.

SHIMADA, Shigetaro, Minister of the Navy.

SUZUKI, Teiichi, State Minister and Chief Director of the Cabinet Planning Board.

TOGO, Shigenori, dual posts of Foreign Minister and Minister of Overseas Affairs.

TOJO, Hideki, concurrently the posts of Prime Minister, War Minister and Home Minister.



May 25th, 1940 : Relieved <sup>as</sup> ~~of~~ the <sup>acting</sup> ~~Acting~~ Financial Commissioner <sup>abroad.</sup> ~~to Foreign State~~ <sup>Relieved</sup> ~~as well as~~ <sup>supervisor</sup> ~~the~~ Controller of the ~~Hitachi~~ Bank of Japan.  
(Finance Min. Dep.)

June 29th, 1940 : Granted the 2nd class ~~higher official~~ salary. (Finance Min. Dep.)

Jan. 13th, 1941 : Relieved from ~~the~~ <sup>residence</sup> ~~residing~~ in ~~Britain~~ <sup>England</sup> and ~~France~~ <sup>France</sup> (Cabinet).

Jan. 13th, 1941 : Appointed ~~the~~ Chief of the Treasury Section of the Finance Bureau.  
(Finance Min. Dep.)

Jan. 21st, 1941 : Appointed ~~the~~ Manager of the Specie Committee. (Cabinet).



PRIVY COUNCIL  
(1940)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record page</u>	<u>Carr's Summary</u>
551	16 Sept	6,345	147

Present

Exhibit shows that only the War and Navy Minister were present.

At this time TOJO was War Minister and OIKAWA Navy Minister.

Decision

No decision on the above date.

Remarks

Exhibit 551 is a recital of the salient points of questions at a Privy Council meeting on 16 September 1940. Two questions were asked: (1) Is there danger of economic pressure by the United States on Japan as a result of the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact and (2) what preparations will be made if war breaks out between the United States and Japan? (6345)

It was replied that Japan should be ready for that occasion and should take the precautions of strengthening her international position by the conclusion of the Pact; she should also take diplomatic, economic and military measures for the purpose of procuring natural resources from the South Seas and other places which had been procured from the United States. (6345-6)

Questions asked of the Government by the Supreme Command of the Navy at an Imperial Conference regarding the Pact were also discussed. Four questions were asked:

(1) To what degree will the Pact contribute to the adjustment of Japan-Soviet relations? (6346)

(2) Since, by concluding the Pact, Japan's trade relations with the United States will deteriorate, and because a Japanese-American war will probably be a prolonged one, and for the reason that Japan's resources have been used up in the war with China, what are the precautions taken by Japan in order to maintain her resources? (6346)

(3) What principle does the Government have regarding co-operation with the Navy, in view of the fact that, by the conclusion of the present alliance, it is imperative that the preparation of the Navy for "a Japanese-American war be accelerated and strengthened?" (6347)



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Mar. 12th, 1941: Appointed <sup>manager</sup> ~~the Manager~~ of the ~~Investigation~~  
~~Committee for indemnification of losses~~  
<sup>to investigate</sup>  
~~of the Japan Gold Production Deve-~~  
~~lopment Joint Stock Co., Ltd.~~  
 (Cabinet).

May 29th, 1941: Appointed <sup>member</sup> ~~the Delegate~~ of the <sup>Foreign</sup> Exchange  
 Control Committee. (Cabinet).

Dec. 20th, 1941: Granted the 1st class ~~high official~~  
 salary. (Finance <sup>Min.</sup> ~~Dep.~~).

Mar. 17th, 1942: Appointed ~~the~~ assistant member of the <sup>Committee</sup>  
~~Committee for Establishment of the~~  
 South Sea Development ~~Department~~  
~~Southern Districts Developing ~~Dept.~~~~  
 (Cabinet).



(4) In the event Japan is compelled to engage in the European War, because of the participation in this war by the United States, what measures have the Government regarding Japan's choosing the time of outbreak of hostilities, independently. (6347)

The War Ministry said in answer to the questions, that the United States is encouraging the Chungking Government and that the Pact would prove to be a restraint upon the United States. On the other hand, through the good offices of Germany she can bring about rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Japan as a result of which Japan can quickly end the Sino-Japanese conflict. (6347-8)

The Navy Minister replied that should the Pact be concluded Germany would use its good offices in ironing out Soviet-Japanese relations in view of the then amicable relations between Germany and the Soviet Union. (6348)

As to the time to start the war, should Japan be compelled to enter it, the Government will consult the Army and Navy authorities and will confer with the German and Italian Governments. However, Japan will act independently as a matter of fact in determining the choice of time to start the war. (6348)



~~The above was~~ (not published in the Official Gazette).

Apr. 2nd, 1942: Relieved <sup>as</sup> the assistant member of

~~the Committee for Establishment of~~ <sup>Committee</sup>  
~~New South Seas Development~~  
→ the Southern Districts Developing  
Depository Establishment Committee  
Saves. (Cabinet).

Oct. 31st, 1942: Appointed the Chief <sup>Administrative</sup> of the Civil Service  
~~vice~~ <sup>of the</sup> Military <sup>Government</sup> control.  
(Cabinet).

~~T.N. Such officials were to be sent to the occupied areas during the war.~~

Oct. 31st, 1942: Granted the 2nd class <sup>ranked the</sup> Higher <sup>Civil Service</sup> officials  
rank. (Cabinet).

Nov. 16th, 1942: <sup>Received</sup> Granted the senior grade of the 5th class



PRIVY COUNCIL  
(1940)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record page</u>	<u>Comm's Summary</u>
552	26 September...	6,350; 7,926	152

Present

President HARA  
Vice President SUZUKI

State Ministers

KONOE  
TOJO  
MATSUOKA

KAWADA  
OIKAWA

Explainers.

HOSHINO  
MATSUMOTO  
TSUJI  
HARAGUCHI

MURASE  
MUTO  
AIDA  
MORIYAMA  
ABE

Secretaries

HORIYE  
MOROHASHI

TAKATSUJI

Privy Councillors

KAWAI  
ISHII  
ARIMA  
KUBOTA  
ISHIZUKA  
SHIMIZU  
MINAMI

NARA  
ARAKI  
MATSUI  
SUGAWARA  
MATSUURA  
USHIO  
HAYASHI

FUKAI  
FUTAGAMI  
MANO  
OSHIMA  
OBATA  
TAKEKOSHI  
MITSUCHI

Decision

The Investigation Committee of the Privy Council unanimously approved the Tripartite Pact.

Remarks

MATSUOKA stated that Foreign Minister RIBBENTROP had told him that all affairs pertaining to Italian-Japanese relations had so far been entrusted to Germany. (6353)

KAWAI asked about Japan's preparations to meet the situation "when the worse turns up." TOJO replied that as far as



Court rank.

Aug. 16th, 1943 : Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit  
the Order of the  
with Sacred Treasure.

Dec. 20th, 1943 : Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit  
the order of the  
with Sacred Treasure.

Apr. 29th, 1940 : Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit  
the Order of the  
with Sacred Treasure in recognition  
of services in the China Incident.

Aug. 16th, 1943 : Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit  
the Order of the  
with Sacred Treasure.

Mar. 31st, 1945 : Promoted to 1st <sup>ranked the</sup> class <sup>Civil Service</sup> Higher Officials  
rank : (Cabinet).

Nov. 28th, 1946 : Appointed the Administrative Official



the Army was concerned, only a part of its strength would be employed in a war against the United States. (6353) He also said that the present treaty acted as a check on Russia but so long as Russo-Japanese relations had not been satisfactorily adjusted, Japan could not afford to delay preparations. (6354) He further said that Japan had enough reserve to last for "quite a while," (6354) but that he had no confidence in that respect if the war should continue "three to four years further" (6365)

Navy Minister OIKAWA said that preparations of Japan's ships for battle had already been completed and that she had enough war materials, crude oil, in particular, to last "for quite a while," (6354) (on the basis of full scale fleet-to-fleet clashes Japan's "stock will be exhausted in the course of half a year or one year" - 6365). However, he continued, if war became prolonged Japan faced a major difficulty regarding replenishment and to meet such a possibility, facilities for the production of synthetic oil had to be expanded. (6354)

HOSHINO said that Japan was not as yet complete in the matter of self-supply and self-sufficiency of resources. According to Japan's resources mobilization plan for this year (1940), out of a total amount of ¥45,000,000,000 worth of material necessary, she had to depend on ¥2,000,000,000 worth from abroad, of which ¥1,900,000,000 worth had to come from the United States and Great Britain. He thought that if the war became prolonged supplies could be obtained from the Dutch Indies and Saghalin. (6354)

ISHII asked about the meaning of the term "the New Order in Europe" used in article I of the Treaty. MATSUOKA said that the New Order as he interpreted it, meant "a materialization representing the preface of the treaty which embraces the spirit of Hakko-iui (all the world under one roof) recommended by the Imperial Empire." (6355)

Regarding the scarcity of oil, Navy Minister OIKAWA said that Japan could not expect much from the production of synthetic oil and thought that oil could be imported from the Dutch East Indies and northern Saghalin through peaceful means. (6356)

MATSUOKA said that Japan would make some compensation to Germany - a nominal sum - for her former German colonies. (6359)

MINAMI (not the Accused) wanted to know, inter alia, the real meaning of the term "greater East Asia," who proposed the present treaty, and whether or not the Government of Japan made any effort to reach an agreement with the Soviet. (6359)



of the Finance Ministry  
Department and  
raised own rank  
granted ~~to~~ class higher official  
salary.

(This was not published in the  
Official Gazette).

Nov. 28th, 1946 : <sup>Deferred</sup> Released from ~~the~~ national mobilization  
calling out.  
(~~excluded~~) (excluded from the fixed number)  
(~~excluded~~) (excluded from the regular number).

May 20th, 1947 : <sup>Appointed</sup> ~~Allotted~~ as the Director of the Osaka  
Financial Bureau. (Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).

May 20th, 1947 : Appointed the Chief of the OSAKA  
Training School ~~for~~ <sup>Business</sup> Affairs  
Branch Office of the Taxation Affairs  
Education Institute. (Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).

May 20th, 1947 : <sup>supervisor</sup> Appointed ~~the~~ Controller of the ~~Hibern~~ Bank. (7 years)  
(Finance <sup>Min.</sup> Dep.).



MATSUOKA replied:

(1) The term "Greater East Asia" refers to the area which includes French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, the Straits, Settlements and the Asiatic group comprising the Dutch East Indies, New Guinea, New Caledonia, etc. (6360)

(2) The Treaty under review was proposed by Germany. (6361)

(3) Japan should "at this moment" ally herself with Germany and Italy, adjust her international relations with the Soviet Union and avoid an outbreak of hostilities between Japan and America. (6361) MATSUOKA referred to the 20,000,000 Americans of German descent "already in influential positions in the United States" and who could be manipulated in the interests of Japan. (6361) MATSUOKA further replied that if Japan did not bind herself in an alliance with Germany, Britain and Germany might conclude one, thereby creating a new situation in Europe whereby they might attempt to rule over the South Seas area and other regions for their own purposes. (6362)

(4) As to why the Government did not reach an agreement with the Soviet Union as well as with Germany, MATSUOKA said that the Soviet-Japanese Pact had already been planned by the preceding Cabinet but the Soviets made excessive demands. (6363)

"The Pact under review," said Matsuoka, "forms the basis of the future foreign relations of our Empire." (6363)

MINAMI inquired about finances "when hostilities between Japan and the United States break out before the China Incident is ended." (6366) Finance Minister KAWADA replied that Japan would have to look to bonds and taxes as the source of revenue and if the situation grew worse, she would have to raise funds to cover war expenditures by exercising the utmost economy in general expenditures. (6366)

SUGIWARA inquired about the relations between the treaty under review and the Anti-Comintern Pact. MATSUOKA replied that "the Anti-Comintern Pact shall be retained, (6368) and that the adjustment of Japan's relations with the Soviet Union would be considered separately. (6368)

FUKAI asked four questions to which MATSUOKA, TOJO and KONOYE replied:

(1) Germany's assistance will consist of the supply of superior arms and materials. (6371)

(2) No answer had been received from Germany regarding a protest which was supposed to have been made in connection with the Soviet-Germany Non-Aggression Treaty on the ground that it



August 27, 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

YOSHIDA - Direct

PageDIRECT EXAMINATION OF YOSHIDA, Tosuke  
by MR. BLEWETT

26,971

The witness stated he lived in Osaka. He identified Exhibit No. 3025 as his affidavit and after making a correction, verified it. The witness stated that he was Chief of the Treasury Section, Finance Bureau, Finance Ministry, from January 1941 to October 1942. He stated \* that military notes were for use of armed forces while in operations and did not belong to ordinary currency but in view of their bearing on the obligations of the treasury, their handling was under the treasury section of the Finance Ministry, so far as the matters concerned were internal and except when handled by the military itself.

26,972

26,973

In January 1941, the Army requested the Ministry to print and manufacture military notes in foreign currencies of the southern regions. \* In the same month, the Finance Ministry decision was made, and printing and manufacturing order sent to the printing office, a government organization. In May, a certain number of such notes had been printed and manufactured and continued thereafter. About the middle of October, the Army asked the Finance Ministry to take measures for dealing with the military notes. The Finance Ministry was working on draft measures when the Cabinet change took place on 18 October 1941, and KAYA became Finance Minister.

26,974

On October 22, they completed the draft entitled "The Issuance of Military Notes with Foreign Currency Denominations" to be submitted for approval to the Ministers concerned. The draft was sent to Mr. KAYA. KAYA showed deep concern \* over matters relative to the issuing of military notes, particularly to the part that provided that such notes should be issued preparing for the eventuality of taking military operation in the South Seas when they will be used by the armed forces in payment of military expenditures. He warned that this passage, while not erroneous was inadequate to fully express what was intended. The Army requests the notes to be prepared beforehand because it feared the exigencies when hostilities had begun. But Japan had by no means decided to wage any war. The draft should, therefore, say that they want to be provided with measures relating to military notes in advance as a sort of general preparedness to cope with an unexpected event.

26,975

The document should make this clear. The Ministry on October 29 decided on a document which included the import \* of KAYA's remark and annexed it as a reference to the end of the first document. This was approved by the respective ministries concerned. After approval



Page

the document was kept in the Treasury Section. The issuance of military notes meant the crediting by the Bank of Japan to the other government deposit at the bank of the amount of the military notes received by the bank and the cabinet printing office.

Exhibit No. 3026, an instrument referring to the issuance of military currency for use in the southern areas was admitted into evidence.

26,980

There was no cross-examination \* but the attention of the Tribunal was called to Exhibit No. 852, communications 9 and 10.

Exhibit No. 3026 stated that in view of present international situation and if in case when war plans in the south are made for an unexpected eventuality in the future and considering the necessity which may arise, the issuing of military notes in foreign denomination shall be made as preparatory measure to provide for paying military expenditures. There was a note that issuing of military notes in the past was decided by cabinet conference because they were issued at the time of actual use. Since the present issue is only a preparatory measure for an unexpected event in the future, it was decided \* by the ministries concerned only, pending report to the cabinet if an emergency happened requiring their use.

The note shall be issued against an eventuality of military operation in the South Seas to be used by the armed forces concerned in paying military expenditures. When necessary they shall be converted into Japanese currency. The handling procedures will be established by the Minister of Finance in consultation with the War and Navy Ministers.



10 Sep 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton  
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

Witness General

WITNESS

YOSHIDA, Tosuke

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)

*EPM*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN















- Aug 16 1943 Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- Dec 20 1943 Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- Apr 29 1940 Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of services in the China Incident.
- Aug 16 1943 Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- Mar 31 1945 Promoted to 1st rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)
- Nov 28 1946 Appointed the Administrative Official of the Finance Ministry.  
Raised one rank.  
(This was not published in the Official Gazette).
- Nov 28 1946 Relieved from Mobilization.  
(included from the fixed number)
- May 20 1947 Appointed the Director of the Osaka Financial Bureau.  
(Finance Ministry)
- May 20 1947 Appointed the Chief of the OSAKA Branch Training School for Receive. (Finance Ministry)
- May 20 1947 Appointed supervisor of the Bank of Japan. (Finance Ministry)



25 August 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton  
FROM : Mr. Wiley  
SUBJECT : Pacific Phase (Military-Army Section)  
Defendant's Document 1710 and 1711.

Brief of Documents:

Defendant's Document No. 1710 is an affidavit by YOSHIDA who, in 1941, was Chief of the Treasury Section, Finance Bureau, Finance Ministry, setting forth that Defendant KAYA objected to certain wordings of the document dated 22 October 1941 because "it isn't adequate to fully express what the drafting authorities are intending." So a new draft was made according to the wishes of KAYA and on 29 October it was approved by him, as well as the other ministers, and became a part of the document of 22 October.

Defendant's Document No. 1711 is a document that was annexed to the document of 22 October and which acts as a clarification agency for the affidavit, sets forth the objectionable parts of the October 22nd document.

The authentication sets forth that this document was turned over to the IPS and was returned in 1947.

Purpose:

The motive for presenting these two documents is to cast some favorable light on the Defendant KAYA.

Admissibility:

The only grounds in my opinion that these documents would be admissible would be for mitigation only. There are no material differences in the interpretation of the original October 22nd document and the approved document of October 31st. The latter of course includes the wordings suggested by KAYA, while the former did not.



Comments:

If document is admitted, I can see no reason for cross-examination.

Neither of these documents attacks the testimony of Liebert in any way. Said testimony is found on Record Pages 8445 to 8469. Nor does it attack in any way the answers of Liebert on cross-examination which are found on Pages 8618-8623; 8637, 8651 and 8652.

*Pro-Doc of Oct 22-31 1941 - is exhibit  
855. communication #9.*

R. L. WILEY



EP 3025

Def. Doc. No. 1710

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

vs

ARAKI Sadao, et al



SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: YOSHIDA, Tosuke

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.

Affidavit

1). I, Yoshida, Tosuke graduated from the Law Department, Tokyo Imperial University in 1926, and immediately entered the Finance Ministry. I was Chief, Treasury Section, Finance Bureau, Finance Ministry, from January, 1941 through October, 1942. Therefore, I have full knowledge of the procedure concerning military notes. At present, I am the Director of the Kobe Custom House.

2). Military notes were for the use of the armed forces while in military operations, and in no way belong to the ordinary currency, but, in view of their bearing upon the obligations of the national Treasury, their hand-

*re issuance of military notes & Kaye's explanation as to their use.*

*See Def Doc 1711*



ling had been placed under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Section of the Finance Bureau of the Finance Ministry, so far as the matters concerned were internal, and except when handled by the military itself.

3). In January, 1941 (the 16th year of Showa), the Army requested the Finance Ministry to take steps for printing and manufacturing military notes with denominations in foreign currencies of the Southern Regions. Whereupon, in the same month, a Finance Ministry decision on the preparation for the issuance of military notes with foreign currency denominations was made, and a printing and manufacturing order was placed with the Printing Office, a Government organ under the direct supervision of the Cabinet. Around May of the same year, a certain of the said military notes had been printed and manufactured. Printing and production of same was also continued thereafter.

4). About the middle of October of the same year, the Army requested the Finance Ministry to take necessary measures for dealing with said military notes. We, the staff the Finance Ministry were working on the draft measures relating thereto. In the meantime a Cabinet change took place on 18 October, 1941, with Mr. Okinori Saya as the new Finance Minister.

On 22 October, we completed the drafting of a document entitled "the issuance of military notes with foreign currency denominations", which was to be submitted for approval to the Ministers concerned. The draft was passed upon by the respective Bureaus concerned in the Finance Ministry and went to



Def. Doc. No. 1710

Mr. Kaya, the new Minister.

Mr. Kaya showed deep concern about the passage in the summarized particulars relative to the issuance of the military notes with foreign currency denominations in the said draft that reads: "military notes with foreign currency denominations shall be issued, preparing for the eventuality of our taking military operations in South Seas Regions, when they shall be used by the armed forces concerned, in their payment of military expenditures."

He warned "mabe, this passage is not erroneous, but it is inadequate to fully express what the drafting authorities are intending. The Army requests that the military notes prepared beforehand, probably because it fears that exigencies can not be met by setting about the business in a hurry, just when the hostilities have begun. But our country has by no means decided to wage any war. The meaning of drafting this document, therefore, shall be that we want to be provided with measures relating to military notes, in advance, just as a sort of general preparedness to cope with an unexpected eventuality. The document shall make clear the above-said purport and record what is truly meant by the drafters.

Upon this, the Ministry, on 29 October made out and decided upon a document recording the import of Minister Kaya's remark, and annexed it as a reference to the end of



Def. Doc. No. 1710

the above mentioned document for approval, entitled, "the issuance of military notes with foreign currency denomination." This was sent round to and approved by the respective Minister concerned. After being thus approved, the document including the said reference was kept in the Treasury Section, where I worked.

5) The "issuance" of military notes, as mentioned in the abovesaid document, means the crediting by the Bank of Japan to the "other Government deposit" at the Bank, of the amount of military notes manufactured by the Cabinet Printing Office and received by the Bank from the said Office.

On this 13th day of Feb. 1947  
at Tokyo.

DEPONENT YOSHIDA Tosuke (seal)

I, TANAKA Yasumichi 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 Tokyo.

Witness (signed) TANAKA Yasumichi (seal)



Def Doc No. 1710

OATH

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

YOSHIDA, Dosuke (seal)



DOCUMENTSDEF. DOC. NO. 1711

Exhibit No. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Subject: **Issuance of Military Notes for use in Southern Area  
Military Operation.**
2. Date: **29 Oct. 1941**
3. Certificate of Authentication:   Neces.   Yes ( )   No ( )  
  Served   Yes (  )   No ( )
4. Correct Translation:                   Applicable   Yes ( )   No ( )  
  Approved    Yes ( )   No ( )
5. If an excerpt, filed under 6B (1):    Yes ( )   No (  )
6. SUMMARY and COMMENT:

This purports to be an explanation of why arrangements were made to issue military notes in foreign denominations for possible use in Southern Area military operations. Previously issuance of such notes was decided by Cabinet conference because they were issued at the time of actual use. In this case, however, only the ministers concerned made the decision because the issuance was considered merely a preparatory measure for an unexpected eventuality in the future.

COMMENT. This is not stated to be an excerpt nor was it filed under 6-B-1. But the certificate describes the document as being one "annexed as a reference to the end of a document submitted for approval and duly approved." It is suggested that this document cannot be properly evaluated in the absence of the document to which it was annexed and for which it purports to be an explanation.



43026

(Military Secret)

(Ko) 29 October, the 16th year of Showa. (1941)

The issuance of military notes with foreign currency denominations for the use in the Southern Area military operations.

In view of the present international situations and if in case when war plans in the Southern Area are made for an unexpected eventuality in the future; and considering a necessity which may arise in that contingency, the issuance of military notes in foreign denomination shall be made as preparatory measures in order to provide for payment of military expenditures of the unit concerned according to the following general outlines.

Note: The issuance of military notes in the past were decided upon by the Cabinet conference, due to the fact that they were issued just at the time of their actual use. The present issuance, however, being a more preparatory measure conceived for an unexpected eventuality in the future, is decided upon by the Ministers concerned only, pending report to the Cabinet conference if by any chance an emergency truly happens to necessitate their actual use.

1. Military notes with foreign currency denominations shall be issued, preparing for an eventuality of our military operations in the South Seas Regions, when they shall be used by the armed forces concerned, in their payment of military expenditures.

*18652 of the Record*





2. When necessary, the military notes shall be converted into Japanese currency.

3. The handling procedures relative to the above two paragraphs shall be established by the Minister of Finance, upon consultation with the Ministers of War and Navy.



Authentication of a certain document

I, the Chief of the Bureau of Finance, the Ministry of Finance, the Japanese Government, hereby certify that the accompanying document, written in Japanese, consisting of one page, and entitled "The issuance of military notes with foreign currency denominations for the use in the Southern Area military operations," is a true and correct copy of a document annexed as a reference to the end of a document submitted for approval and duly approved, which is entitled "The issuance of military notes with foreign currency denominations," drafted on 22 October, 1941, and approved on 31, same month, same year, and which is in a file kept by the National Fund Sub-Section, the Treasury section, the Bureau of Finance, the Ministry of Finance, the Japanese Government, and entitled "The military notes, the 16th year of Showa (1941)"; and further that the said document submitted for approval and duly approved was delivered to the counsels for the Prosecution at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, at the request of them, in 1946, of which the reference document entitled "The issuance of military notes with foreign currency denominations for the use in the Southern Area military operations" was returned to us by the said counsels in 1947.

/s/ Mitsuo KUSHIDA (seal)  
Chief, the Bureau  
of Finance, the  
Ministry of Finance.

At Tokyo

---April, the 22nd year of Showa (1947)



Def. Doc. #1711

I herewith certify that the above signature was added and the seal affixed in my presence.

Witness: /s/ Yoshio ISHIDA (seal)  
Chief, the Treasury  
Section, the Bureau  
of Finance, the  
Ministry of Finance.

At same place as above.

On same day as above.