

2 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRITISH DIVISION (W.G.B.)
FROM : JOHNSON F. MURROE, Investigator
SUBJECT : YAMAOKA, Juko

Reference is made to memorandum of this investigator, dated 22 May 1947, subject as above, in which you were advised that further investigation was being conducted to determine the part played by subject individual in shaping the "Plans of Public Thought Control" recommended in 1933 by the Public Thought Control Conference Committee of which he was a member, and that supplementary report on the results of this inquiry would be submitted upon the completion thereof.

Attached hereto is copy of a summary report on Interrogation of INOUE, Seibi, former Japanese admiral, who also was a member of this committee, in which his recollection of the part played by YAMAOKA in the work of the committee, is outlined.

Unless further requests are made for other investigations to be made of this matter, this inquiry will now be considered "closed".

JOHNSON F. MURROE
Investigator, ID-IPS
Room 381

Incl:
Cy Inter Rpt
dtd 2 Jul 47,
sub INOUE, Seibi

2 July 1947

Summary Report on Interrogation of

INOUE, Seibi

Place: At Admiral INOUE's home near Yokosuka Naval Base

Time: 1300-1800, 27 June 1947

Present: Johnson F. Munroe, Investigator, IPS,
Yamamoto, Toshi, Interpreter from Central Liaison Office,
Japanese Government

Instant interrogation dealt principally with the meetings and adopted plans of the Public Thought Control Conference Committee of 1933, but subject INOUE identified himself as a former chief of the First Section, General Affairs Bureau, Japanese Navy Ministry; commander of several battleships up to 1941 when he was made Admiral of the Fourth Fleet which took Wake Island at the outset of the war; was later Commanding Officer of the Japanese Navy Academy at Kure until the end of the war. (I.E.: complete personnel history will be obtained in view of subject's statement that he anticipates being called as a defense witness before IMTFM during the Pacific War Phase, inasmuch as his affidavit already has been taken by a representative of the Major War Criminals Defense Section.)

Subject stated that at the time he was named as naval secretary to the Public Thought Control Conference he was chief of the First Section, General Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry, which he said was the top policy-making branch of the General Affairs Bureau (GUMBU). He stated that considerable agitation from the press and public was being directed at the SAITO Cabinet, then in office, to institute effective controls on spreading Communism; that the Public Thought Control Conference was the Cabinet's answer to this agitation; that although several plans were adopted by the conference and recommended to the Cabinet, none of the plans were enacted into law at that time; further that the conference recommendations were shelved until about 1937 when YOKOMITSU, Koki, who as Cabinet Secretary in 1933 guided and dominated the conference, was named Chief of the Information Board.

INOUE said the meetings of the Public Thought Control Conference were usually very short and spiritless; that YOKOMITSU always had plans prepared in advance of the meetings, and that the conference members heard the plans read, discussed them briefly and then adjourned the meetings. He said he did not know who or what government agency prepared the plans read to the conference meetings by YOKOMITSU, although he assumed the plans represented ideas of other persons in addition to YOKOMITSU. However, he was emphatic in his statement that the Navy contributed nothing to the Thought Control recommendations adopted by the Conference, and also stated that none of the recommendations were introduced or sponsored by the conference members representing the Army and War Ministry, so far as he knew. He said the Army group on the conference committee, headed by Major General YAMAOKA, Juko, seldom entered the brief discussions in which the committee engaged.

INOUE said it was the opinion of the military members of the committee that the conference was called "purely as window-dressing" to appease those who were clamoring at that time for a halt to the spread of communism in Japan, and that no positive action would result from the conference recommendations. Therefore, he said, little importance was attached to the conference meetings by the military members; so little, in fact, that he neither offered nor was required to submit, any reports of the conference activities or discussions to his superiors. He said he did, however, submit the committee's final recommendations to his superiors upon the committee's dissolution in 1935, "as a routine matter". Confirmation of the alleged attitude of the military toward the conference was seen by INOUE in the fact that the Cabinet failed to seek enactment of any of the recommendations submitted by the committee. He said he was of the opinion during the time the committee existed that the Plans for Thought Control discussed at meetings were principally the work of YOKOMITSU and other unknown individuals or societies aligned with him. He thought it significant that as soon as YOKOMITSU's authority was increased by his appointment in 1937 to the post of Chief of the Information Board, many of the recommendations of the 1933 Thought Control Conference were finally enacted into law.

JOHNSON P. MUNROE
Investigator, ID-IPS
Room 381

22 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: British Division (W.G.B.)
FROM : Johnson F. Munroe, Investigator
SUBJECT : YAMAOKA, Juko

Pursuant to your memorandum request dated 7 May 1947, subject as above, investigation has been conducted to obtain information concerning the Public Thought Control Conference, of which the subject individual was a member.

Pertinent documents furnished by the General Affairs Section of the Japanese Cabinet Secretariat indicate the Conference was created by Cabinet Ordinance during the reign of the SAITO Cabinet; held its first meeting on 14 April 1933; and was abolished on 4 November 1935 when it had concluded the work for which it was created. The conference was responsible to Premier SAITO, and during the summer and fall of 1933 submitted four (4) reports to him on its conclusions and "Plans of Public Thought Control," as follows:

14 July 1933 - General Principle of Thought Control
10 Aug. 1933 - Plan of Proper Leading of Public Thought
14 Sep. 1933 - Public Thought Control Plan
6 Oct. 1933 - Plan of Social Policy

All of the reports represented the conclusions and agreed plans of the entire membership of the conference, but were submitted only in the name of HORIKIRI, Zenjiro, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, who served as chairman of the group. (I.N. HORIKIRI is a defense witness, also, for ABARI.)

Documents obtained in this investigation have been analyzed by the Document Analysis Unit of IPS, and an analysis thereof, reflecting the purpose, membership, organization and conclusions of the conference, is attached hereto for your information. In view of the significance of the conference report dated 14 September 1933, "Public Thought Control Plan," a full translation has been obtained, and copy thereof is also attached for your examination.

Further investigation is continuing to determine, if possible, the part played in the shaping of the agreed "Plans of Public Thought Control" by the subject individual, and a supplementary report on the results of this inquiry will be submitted at the conclusion thereof.

(Signature)
Johnson F. Munroe,
Investigator, ID-IPS
Room 381

Concerning concrete plans for thought control, the Consultative Committee on Thought Policy held a conference, and as a result decided on the following general plans under separate cover.

I submit the above report.

September 14, 1933

The Consultative Committee on Thought Policy.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet FURUKI, Zenjiro

Concrete Plans for the Control of Thought

In view of the recent state of the reprehensible thought movement and the results of the control, the thought control plan, as a point in the thought policy, shall overcome the defects in the present Control Regulations by making more adequate the application of these regulations. By thus strengthening control, the prevention and suppression of reprehensible thought shall be made complete. The concrete plan for the control of thought is roughly as follows:

(1) Distinction shall be made and separate provisions provided for crimes concerning national revolutions and crimes concerning the denouncing of the system of privately owned property.

(2) The punishment of crimes relating to national revolution shall be readjusted.

- (a) The punishment shall be made more severe.
- (b) Provisions shall be established for the punishment of so-called related organizations.
- (c) Provisions shall be established for the punishment of persons who propagate matters concerning the national revolution.

(3) The control of speeches and literatures undermining the national morality shall be strengthened.

(4) Special procedures for instigating suits shall be established.

- (a) New regulations shall be established which permit the arrest and detention of suspects under certain conditions based on necessity from the standpoint of apprehending criminals.

(b) Regulations shall be established for the transference of jurisdiction and specially designated courts shall be made to try the cases.

(5) The prosecuting organ and the special thought police organ shall be reinforced and readjusted, and made to fully display their ability by maintaining close and systematic liaison between the two organs.

(6) A special system shall be established for the education of thought criminals and for prevention of second offences.

(a) A special detention system shall be considered for precautionary detention or indeterminate sentences.

(b) Together with the establishment of a system for the protection and observation of criminals released, organizations established for the education and guidance of these discharged criminals shall be supported and assisted.

(c) Facilities for the education and guidance of convicts shall be augmented.

(7) The regulations prohibiting the formation of organizations and regulations concerning secret organizations in the Public Peace Police Law shall be amended and control measures shall be made more strict.

(8) In order to make thorough the practice of specimen copies of publications, a specimen copy system shall be perfected, and the punishment of violators shall be made more severe.

(9) In regards to the prohibition of the sale, distribution, and suppression of reprehensible literature, the authority of the local chiefs shall be considered.

(10) Consideration shall be given to the establishment of a system for the prohibition of the publication of newspapers and magazines which are recognized as instruments for the propagating and inciting of reprehensible thought.

(11) Punishment shall be made more severe of substantial crimes among the publication offences, and by amending the publications law, regulations shall be established by which those who publish literatures and pictures that destroy public peace and order shall be punished in the same manner as newspapermen.

(12) Consideration shall be given to the improvement of the system of responsibility for offences in the publication of newspapers.

(13) In regards to censorship matters which were allotted to such ministries as Home Affairs, Communications, and Finance

under the present system, it shall be expected that under a unified policy, closer liaison will be maintained and management be made speedy and unified.

(14) The censorship organ shall be readjusted and expanded and the position of the censorship officials shall be elevated.

(15) The execution of censorship policing shall be made more thorough and thus it shall be planned to attain the objectives of censorship policing.

(16) Besides publications, moving picture films, dramas, and radio broadcasts which are objects of present censorship, if there are matters which, as a means of expressing thought, exerts considerable influence on society and makes censorship necessary, a censorship system shall be established in the future for this purpose.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 3027

Date: 19 May 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICABLE DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Japanese Handwritten Material Re Organization of the Public Thought Control Conference and Japanese Carbon Copy (13 pp) Entitled "Plans of Public Thought Control."

Date: 14 Apr '33

Original Copy Language: Japanese

to

6 Oct. '33

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL

Japanese Cabinet Secretariat, General Affairs Section

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

HORIKIPI, Zenjiro; YAMAKA, Juko; KAYABA, Gunzo and others (see summary)

OFFICES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Preparing Japanese Public Opinion for War--Propaganda and Censorship.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Doc No. 3027-9 On 14 April 1933. This document reveals that the Public Thought Control Conference Committee was set up as "a counter plan for /promoting/ fair and sound public thought" as well as for the purpose of liaison with other organs of government for investigation of matters pertaining to thought control.

The Conference Committee shall be composed of the following officials.

- (1) Chief Secretary of the Cabinet
- (2) Director of the Bureau of Legislation
- (3) Vice-Ministers of War, Navy, Internal Affairs, Justice and Education.
- (4) Officials of Chokunin Rank (-Officials appointed directly by the Emperor) of the relevant organs.

Doc. No. 3027

Pa. C. A.

The members of the Committee referred to in No. 4 of the preceding article shall be commissioned by the Cabinet.

Secretaries shall be posted for the purpose of assisting business of the Conference Committee. The Secretaries shall be nominated or commissioned by the Cabinet among the senior officials of the relevant organs.

Members of the Public Thought Control Conference Committee

14/4/1933

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Zensiro, NISHIKURI
 Director of Bureau of Legislation Teizo, KOBAYASHI
 Vice-Minister, Internal Affairs Keinosuke, USHIO
 Director of Police Bureau Gaku, MATSUO
 (Internal Affairs Ministry)
 Director of the Social Bureau Hichiro, NIWA
 (Internal Affairs Ministry)
 Vice-Minister, War Heisuke, YAMAGATA
 Major-General Juko, YAMAGATA
 Vice-Minister, Navy Shotoku, FUJITA
 Vice-Admiral Ken, TERASHIMA
 Vice-Minister, Justice Jeko (?) YAMAGATA
 Director of Criminal Affairs Bureau Shoen, KIMURA
 (Justice Ministry)
 Vice-Minister, Education Ken, KIMURA
 Director of Technical Education Bureau-Shingi, KIMURA
 (Education Ministry)
 Chief of Student Division Inkiichi, ITO
 Communication Ministry Shigeru, KUNO

Secretaries

Cabinet Secretary Koki, YOKOMITSU
 Internal Affairs Secretary Kiichi, NAKAZATO
 Internal Affairs Commissioner Gunzo, MATSUDA
 Secretary of Social Bureau Ichiro, MATSUDA
 (Internal Affairs Ministry)
 Colonel Hobun, YAMASHITA
 Captain Seibi, INOUE
 Justice Secretary Koku (?) IKEDA
 Education Secretary Kenzo, KIMURA
 Education Commissioner Tsunesuke, OKADA

Excerpts of "Plans of Public Thought Control" Concluded and Reported by the Public Thought Control Conference.

The counter plans for controlling the public thought may roughly be divided into the following three phases.

1. Plans for guiding the public thought to be set up in effort to promote the national ideals by clarifying Nippon Spirit and disseminating it to all classes of society in consideration of the fact that occasionally there are some persons affected by turbulent ideas expressed by the people.

2. Plans for controlling the public thought in order to intensify the supervision of both personnel and material and to prevent and subjugate certain ideas.

3. Plans for improving the social life by giving relief to various sources predominantly influential in creating the turbulent ideas in the way of politics, administration and economy.

Although the foregoing have heretofore been the subject of discussion and contrivance, it is urgently required to set up plans more effective and more appropriate to meet the present circumstances.

Doc. No. 3027-B

On August 10, 1933 further plans for public thought control were concluded and reported by the Public Thought Control Conference, from which report are the following extracts:

CONCRETE PLAN TO ENLIGHTEN THOUGHTS
(10 August 1933)

1. The way of enlightening thoughts as one of the counter-measures against disquieting thought is to clarify and spread true Japanese spirit and make it reach the bottom of people's mind.

Citing an example: restore the fine custom of pious feeling and ancestral worship. - Eleven other items enumerated. (pp 3-4)

2. Examine minutely and rectify disquieting thoughts. (p 4)

Doc. No. 3027

Page 3

CONCRETE PLANS FOR EDUCATION AND RELIGION

(10 Aug. 1933)

1. Improvement of higher education, e.g. to attach more importance to character education and to prevent utilitarian tendency in education. --Three other items enumerated. (p 5)
2. Improvement of normal and primary education, e.g. to make normal school graduates join the army for about a year (S.N.) six weeks under the system at that time--six other items enumerated. (p 5)
3. More importance to be given to moral education, e.g. to attach more importance to the teaching of Japanese history, and to clarify what true Japanese spirit is, in addition to the teaching of historical facts. Nine other items enumerated. (pp 5-6)
4. Intensification of administrative supervision over private schools. 5 detailed items enumerated. (p 6)
5. Improvement of school-inspection system. 2 items enumerated. (p 6)
6. Incouragement of community education, e.g. compulsory training of youths and compulsory supplementary industrial education. --2 other items enumerated. (p 6)
7. The making of general education more practical. 2 items enumerated. (p 6)
8. Opportunities for education to be given those young men who have talent but have not enough funds.--4 items enumerated. (pp 6-7)
9. Special protection and assistance to be given to promising talent, regardless of careers and positions. (p 7)
10. Plans for the purification of religious circles, for arousing preachers from their torpor, and for making their activities more positive. (p 8)

CONCRETE PLAN FOR CONTROLLING THOUGHT

(14 Sept. 1933)

1. Individualization of punishment for crimes of altering national constitution (structure) and crimes of denying private property ownership. (p 9)
2. Readjustment of punishment for crimes of altering national constitution.--3 items enumerated. (p.9)

3. Control of speech and publication. (p.9)
4. Inactment of special legal procedure. 2 items enumerated. (p. 9)
5. Perfection and readjustment of prosecution organs and special secret service police system. (p.9-1.)
6. Establishment of special system for thought criminals-- 3 items enumerated. (p.9-1.)
7. Revision and stricter control of prohibitive regulations regarding secret associations. (p.9-1.)
8. Readjustment of copy presentation system (before publication) and heavier punishment for offenders. (p.9-1.)
- 9.--16. Quotation omitted. (p.10)

CONCEPTS - LAW OF THE PEOPLE FOR SOCIAL CLINICS
(6 Oct. 1933)

1. Prevention of unemployment and amplification of relief system--6 items enumerated. (p.12)
2. Diffusion of material pertaining to disease prevention and relief institution--5 items enumerated. (p.12-1.)
3. Amplification of plans for poverty prevention and relief institution--5 items enumerated. (p.12-1.)
4. Improvement of labor-capital relations and labor-protective institutions--5 items enumerated. (p.13)
5. Investigation and study of population problems. (p.13)

Analyst: L.T. Garden

Doc. No. 3027
Page 5

Name: YAMAOKA, (Shigeatsu) or (Jūkō)

Place and Date of Birth: Samurai in KŌCHI Prefecture.
Nov. 17th, 1882./the 15th year of MEIJI/.

Year:

May 30th 1902	Graduated from the central military cadet school. Ordered to be an officer candidate. Attached to the 22nd Infantry Regiment.
Nov. 30th 1903	Graduated from the military academy. Ordered to be a probation officer.
Mar. 18th 1904	Commissioned as 2nd Lieu. of Infantry. Cabinet. Appointed to an officer attached to the 22nd Infantry Regiment. War Ministry.
May 17th of the same year	Conferred to the Senior Eighth Court Rank.
June 30th 1905	Commissioned as 1st Lieu. of Infantry.
Aug. 18th of the same year	Promoted to the Junior Seventh Court Rank.
Oct 29th 1906	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to the battalion adjutant of the 22nd Infantry Regiment.
Apr. 1st of the same year	Decorated with the fifth-class Order of the Golden Kite, the sixth-grade Order of the Single Ray Rising Sun and the War Medal commemorated Sino-Japanese War.
June 12th 1907	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to an officer attached to the training Battalion of Military TOYAMA School.
Nov. 9th of the same year	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to an officer attached to the Cadet Corps of Military Academy.
Dec. 3rd 1909	Ordered to enter into the Staff College.
Dec. 15th of the same year	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to an officer attached to the 22nd Infantry Regiment.

Sept. 30th 1910	Promoted to the Senior Seventh Court Rank.
Dec. 6th 1912	Commissioned as Captain of Infantry. Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to the Company Commander attached to the 22nd Infantry Regiment.
May 31st 1913	Decorated with the fifth-grade Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Aug. 22nd of the same year	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to an instructor at the Military Academy.
Feb. 23rd 1915	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to a Staff of the 3rd Division.
Oct. 30th of the same year	Promoted to the Junior Sixth Court Rank.
May 2nd 1916	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to a section member of the Department of Inspector-General of Military Education, regarded as the Staff.
Nov. 10th 1918	Commissioned as Major of Infantry. Cabinet. Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to the battalion commander of the Imperial Guard Infantry First Regiment.
Jan. 30th 1920	Dismissed from the present post, ordered to be a member of the Department of Army Munitions/War Ministry.
Apr. 14th of the same year.	Ordered to be a staff attached to the first Inspector-General. War Ministry.
June 25th of the same year	Decorated with the fourth-grade Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Nov. 30th of the same year	Promoted to the Senior Sixth Court Rank.
Nov. 1st of the same year	Decorated with the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun with 750 yen Imperial Donation for the meritorious war services from 1915 to 1920.

Feb. 8th 1922	Dismissed from the member of the Department of Army Munitions. War Ministry. Appointed to the instructor of military science at the Staff College. The same.
Mar. 17th 1923	Commissioned as Lieu. Colonel of Infantry. Cabinet.
Ded. 2nd 1925	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to the commander of the regular Cadet Corps of the Military Academy. War Ministry.
Dec. 28th of the same year.	Promoted to the Junior Fifth Court Rank.
Mar. 2nd 1926	Commissioned as Colonel of Infantry. Cabinet.
June 26th 1927	Dismissed from the present post, and ordered to be an officer attached to the Military Academy. War Ministry.
Mar. 8th 1928	Appointed to the Commander of the 22nd Infantry Regiment. The same.
June 25th of the same year	Decorated with the third-grade Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Aug. 1st 1929	Appointed to the Chief of the 2nd Division of the Department of the Inspector-General of Military Education and the Secretary of the standing commission for the examination of Army Officer-students. War Ministry.
Feb. 2nd 1931	Promoted to the Senior Fifth Court Rank.
Aug. 1st of the same year	Commissioned as Major-General. Cabinet. Appointed to the Commander of the Infantry First Brigade. War Ministry.
Feb. 29th 1932	Appointed to the Director of Military Affairs Bureau in War Ministry together with the Chief Secretary of the Supreme War Council.
Mar. 3rd of the same year	Ordered to be a councilor of National Resources Bureau. Cabinet.

Mar. 19th of the same year.	Ordered to be a government commissioner concerning the matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry during the 61st session of Imperial Diet. Cabinet.
Mar. 24th of the same year.	Ordered to be a member of the City Planning TOKYO District Local Commission. Cabinet.
Apr. 12th of the same year.	Ordered to be the Chief of Staff of the troops at the grand parade on the Imperial Birthday. War Ministry.
June 1st of the same year.	Ordered to be a government commissioner concerning the matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry during the 62nd session of the Imperial Diet. Cabinet.
Aug. 22nd of the same year	Ordered to be a government commissioner concerning the matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry during the 63rd session of Imperial Diet. Cabinet.
Sept. 1st of the same year	Ordered to be a judge of Army High Court-martial. War Ministry.
Oct. 6th of the same year	Ordered to be a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission. War Ministry.
The same day	Ordered to be a member of the House Investigation Committee. Cabinet.
Nov. 30th of the same year	Ordered to be a member of the Board of Trustees for Earthquake Disaster Prevention. Cabinet.
Dec. 24th of the same year	Ordered to be a government commissioner concerning the matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry during the 64th session of Imperial Diet. Cabinet.
Feb. 23rd 1933	Ordered to be an interim member of the National Park Commission. Cabinet.
Apr. 14th of the same year	Put in charge of a member of the Public Thought Control Conference. Wasn't recorded on the Official Gazette. Cabinet.

May 15th of the same year	Ordered to be a member of the Committee for forming the Communication Company under Japanese-Manchukuo joint enterprise in Manchuria. Cabinet.
Sept. 19th of the same year	Dismissed from the member of the above-mentioned Committee. Cabinet.
Dec. 23rd of the same year	Ordered to be a government commissioner concerning the matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry during the 65th session of Imperial Diet. Cabinet.
Mar. 5th 1934	Appointed to the Director of the Complete Equipment Bureau in War Ministry. War Ministry.
The same day	Dismissed from the post of a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission. The same.
Mar. 15th of the same year	Dismissed from the post of a judge of Army High Court-martial. The same.
Mar. 16th of the same year	Ordered to be a secretary of the National Resources Council. Cabinet.
The same day	Dismissed from the post of the member of House Investigation Commission at his own request. Cabinet.
Apr. 6th of the same year	Ordered to be an officer attached to the Second Special Inspector-General. War Ministry.
Apr. 14th of the same year	Dismissed from the post of the interim member of the National Park Commission. Cabinet.
Aug. 24th of the same year	Ordered to be a member of the Oil Industry Commission. Cabinet.
Aug. 30th of the same year.	Ordered to be an officer attached to the Inspector on the complete equipment of war materials. Wasn't recorded on the Official Gazette. War Ministry.

Oct. 23rd of the same year	Dismissed from the post of the Conference for Earthquake Disaster Prevention. Cabinet.
Aug. 1st 1935	Commissioned as Lieu. General. Cabinet.
Sept. 2nd of the same year.	Promoted to the Junior Fourth Court Rank.
Apr. 29th 1934	Decorated with the second-grade Order of the Double Rays Rising Sun for the meritorious war services in the Incident from 1931 to 1934.
Dec. 2nd 1935	Dismissed from the present post. War Ministry.
The same day	Appointed to the Commander of the 9th Division. Cabinet.
Dec. 10th of the same year	Dismissed from the post of the Councilor of National Resources Bureau. Cabinet.
The same day	Dismissed from the post of the Secretary of National Resources Council. Cabinet.
Dec. 14th of the same year	Dismissed from the post of the member of Oil Industry Commission. Cabinet.
Dec. 1st 1936	Ordered to be a member of the General Staff. War Ministry.
Mar. 29th 1937	Ordered to be placed on the reserve list. War Ministry.
Apr. 28th of the same year	Elevated to the Senior Fourth Class of Court Rank, one grade higher than the present rank, by His Majesty's special grace.
Aug. 26th of the same year	Appointed to the Commander of the 109th Division. Wasn't recorded on the Official Gazette. Cabinet.
July 7th of the same year	Decorated with the first-grade Order of the Sacred Treasure for the meritorious war services in the Incident from 1931 to 1934.

Nov. 9th 1938

Ordered to be a member of the General Staff.
Wasn't recorded on the Official Gazette.
War Ministry.

Apr. 1st 1945

Appointed to the Commander of the ZENTSŪJI
Division District. Wasn't recorded on the
official Gazette. Cabinet.

Apr; 29th 1940

Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising
Sun and the third-class Order of the Golden
Kite for the meritorious war services in
the China Incident.

山岡 重厚

Name : YAMAOKA, (Shigeatsu) or (Jūkō)

Place and Date of Birth : Samurai in KŌCHI

Prefecture. Nov. 17th 1882. / the 15th year of MEIJI.

year :

May 30th 1902.

Graduated from the central mili-

tary cadet school.

Ordered to be an officer candi-

date.

Attached to the 22nd Infantry Re-

giment.

Nov. 30th 1903.

Graduated from the military acade-

my.

	Ordered to be a probation officer.
Mar. 18th 1904.	Commissioned ^{as} 2nd Lieu. of Infantry.
	— Cabinet.
	Appointed to an officer attached
	to the 22nd Infantry Regiment. —
	War Ministry.
May 17th of the	Conferred to the Senior Eighth
same year.	Court Rank.
Jun. 30th 1905.	Commissioned as 1st Lieu. of Infan-
	try.
Aug. 18th of the	Promoted to the Junior Seventh
same year.	Court Rank.

Oct. 29th 1906.

Dismissed from the present post,
and appointed to the batallion
adjutant of the 22nd Infantry
Regiment.

Apr. 1st of the same
year.

Decorated with the fifth-class Or-
der of the Golden Kite, the
sixth-grade Order of the Single
Ray Rising Sun and the War Me-
dal commemorated Sino-Japanese
War.

Jun. 12th 1907.

Dismissed from the present post,
and appointed to an officer at-

tached to the training batallion
of Military TOYAMA School.

Nov. 9th of the
same year.

Dismissed from the present post,
and appointed to an officer at-
tached to the Cadet Corps of Mi-
litary Academy.

Dec. 3rd 1909.

Ordered to enter into the Staff
College.

Dec. 15th of the
same year.

Dismissed from the present post,
and appointed to an officer at-
tached to the 22nd Infantry Regi-
ment.

Sep. 30th 1910.

Promoted to the Senior Seventh
Court Rank.

Dec. 6th 1912.

Commissioned as Captain of
Infantry.

Dismissed from the present post,
and appointed to the company
commander attached to the 22nd
Infantry Regiment.

May 31st 1913.

Decorated with the fifth-grade
Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 22nd of the

same year.

Dismissed from the present post,
and appointed to an instructor

	at the Military Academy.
Feb. 23rd 1915.	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to a Staff of the 3rd Division.
Oct. 30th of the same year.	Promoted to the Junior Sixth Court Rank.
May 2nd. 1916.	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to a section mem- ber of the Department of Inspector- General of Military Education. Regarded as the Staff.
Nov. 10th 1918.	Commissioned as Major of Infantry.

— Cabinet.

Dismissed from the present post,
and appointed to the batallion
commander of the Imperial Guard
infantry first Regiment.

Jan. 30th. 1920.

Dismissed from the present post,
ordered to be a member of the
Department of Army Munitions.—
War Ministry.

Apr. 14th of the
same year.

Ordered to be a staff attached
to the first Inspector-General.
— War Ministry.

Jun. 25th of the

Decorated with the fourth-grade

same year.

Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Nov. 30th of the

Promoted to the Senior Sixth

same year

Court Rank.

Nov. 1st of the

Decorated with the Small Cordon of

same year.

the Rising Sun with 750 Yen Imperi-

al Donation for the meritorious

war services from 1915 to 1920.

Feb. 8th 1922.

Dismissed from the member of the

Department of Army Munitions. —

War Ministry.

Appointed to the instructor of mi-

litary science at the Staff College. —

The same.

Mar. 17th 1923.

Commissioned as Lieu. Colonel of

Infantry. — Cabinet.

Dec. 2nd 1925.

Dismissed from the present post,

and appointed to the commander

of the regular cadet corps of

the Military Academy. — War Ministry.

Dec. 28th of the

Promoted to the Junior Fifth

same year.

Court Rank.

Mar. 2nd 1926.

Commissioned as Colonel of Infan-

try. — Cabinet.

Jun. 26th 1927.

Dismissed from the present post,
and ordered to be an officer at-
tached to the Military Academy. —
War Ministry.

Mar. 8th 1928.

Appointed to the Commander of the
22nd Infantry Regiment. — The same.

Jun. 25th of the
same year.

Decorated with the third-grade Or-
der of the Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 1st 1929.

Appointed to the chief of the 2nd
Division of the Department of the
Inspector-General of Military Edu-
cation and the secretary of the

standing commission for the examination of Army officer-students. —

War Ministry.

Feb. 2nd 1931.

Promoted to the Senior Fifth Court Rank.

Aug. 1st of the same year.

Commissioned as Major-General. — Cabinet.

Appointed to the Commander of the Infantry first Brigade. — War Ministry.

Feb. 29th 1932.

Appointed to the Director of Military Affairs Bureau in War Ministry to

gether with the chief secretary of the
Supreme War Council.

Mar. 3rd of the
same year. Ordered to be a councilor of
National Resources Bureau. — Cabinet.

Mar. 19th of the
same year. Ordered to be a government com-
missioner concerning the matters
under the jurisdiction of the War
Ministry during the 61st session
of Imperial Diet. — Cabinet.

Mar. 24th of the
same year. Ordered to be a member of
the City Planning TOKYO District
Local Commission. — cabinet.

Apr. 12th of the

same year.

Ordered to be the chief of staff

of the Troops at the grand parade

on the Imperial Birth-day. —

War Ministry.

Jun. 1st of the

same year.

Ordered to be a government com-

missioner concerning the matters

under the jurisdiction of the War

Ministry during the 62nd session

of the Imperial Diet. — Cabinet.

Aug. 22nd of the

same year.

Ordered to be a government com-

missioner concerning the matters

under the jurisdiction of the War

	Ministry during the 63rd session of Imperial Diet. — Cabinet.
Sep. 1st of the same year.	Ordered to be a judge of Army High Court-Martial. — War Ministry.
Oct. 6th of the same year.	Ordered to be a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission. — War Ministry.
The same day.	Ordered to be a member of the Horse Investigation Committee. — Cabinet.
Nov. 30th of the same year.	Ordered to be a member of the board of trustees for Earthquake

Disaster Prevention. — Cabinet.

Dec. 24th of the

Ordered to be a government commis-

same year.

sioner concerning the matters under

the jurisdiction of the War Ministry

during the 64th session of Imperial

Diet. — Cabinet.

Feb. 23rd 1933.

Ordered to be an interim mem-

ber of the National Park Commis-

sion. — Cabinet.

Apr. 14th of the

Put in charge of a member of the

same year.

Public Thought Control Conference.

Wasnt recorded on the Official

gazette — Cabinet.

May 15th of the
same year.

Ordered to be a member of the
Committee for forming the Com-
munication Company under Japa-
nese-Manchukuo joint enterprise
in Manchuria. — Cabinet.

Sep. 19th of the
same year.

Dismissed from the member of
the above-mentioned Committee.
— Cabinet.

Dec. 23rd of the
same year.

Ordered to be a government
commissioner concerning the matters
under the jurisdiction of the War

	Ministry during the 65th session of Imperial Diet. — Cabinet.
Mar. 5th 1934.	Appointed to the Director of the Complete Equipment Bureau in War Ministry. — War Ministry.
The same day.	Dismissed from the post of a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission. — The same.
Mar. 15th of the same year.	Dismissed from the post of a judge of Army High Court-martial. — The same.

Mar. 16th of the

Ordered to be a secretary of the

same year.

National Resources Council. —

Cabinet.

The same day.

Dismissed from the post of the mem-

ber of Horse Investigation Com-

mission at his own request. —

Cabinet.

Apr. 6th of the

Ordered to be an officer attached

same year.

to the Second Special Inspector

General. — War Ministry.

Apr. 14th of the

Dismissed from the post of the in-

same year.

terim member of the National Parks

 Commissions — Cabinet.

Aug. 24th of the

Ordered to be a member of the

same year.

Oil Industry Commission. — Cabinet.

Aug. 30th of the

Ordered to be an officer attached

same year.

to the Inspector on the complet

equipment of war materials.

Name recorded on the Official

Gazette. — War Ministry.

Oct. 23rd of the

Dismissed from the post of the

same year.

Conference for Earthquake Disas-

ter Prevention. — Cabinet.

Aug. 1st 1935.

Commissioned as Lieut.-General.

— Cabinet.

Sep. 2nd of the
same year.

Promoted to the Junior Fourth
Court Rank.

Apr. 29th 1934.

Decorated with the second-grade
Order of the Double Rai's Rising
Sun for the meritorious war ser-
vices in the Incident from 1931
to 1934.

Dec. 2nd 1935.

Dismissed from the present post.

— War Ministry.

The same day:

Appointed to the Commander
of the 9th Division. — Cabinet.

Dec. 10th of the

same year.

Dismissed from the post of the
councilor of National Resources
Bureau. — Cabinet.

The same day.

Dismissed from the post of the
secretary of National Resources Coun-
cil. — Cabinet.

Dec. 14th of the

same year.

Dismissed from the post of the
member of Oil Industry Commis-
sion. — Cabinet.

Dec. 1st 1936.

Ordered to be a member of the
General Staff. — War Ministry.

Mar. 29th 1937.

Ordered to be placed on the re-

serve list. — War Ministry.

Apr. 28th of the
same year.

Elevated to the Senior Fourth
Class of Court Rank, one grade
higher than the present rank,
by His Majesty's special grace.

Aug. 26th of the
same year.

Appointed to the Commander of the
109th Division.

in the Official Gazette — Cabinet.

Jul. 7th of the
same year.

Decorated with the first-grade Or-
der of the Sacred Treasure for the
meritorious war services in the
Incident from 1931 to 1934.

Nov. 9th 1938.

Ordered to be a member of the

General Staff. Wasnt recorded

on the Official Gazette — War Ministry.

Apr. 1st 1945.

Appointed to the Commander of

the ZENTSŪJI Division District.

Wasnt recorded on the Official Gazette

— Cabinet.

Apr. 29th 1940.

Decorated with the Grand Cordon

of the Rising Sun and the third-

class Order of the Golden Kite for

the meritorious war services in

the China Incident.

YAMAGATA, Juko

Request by: ARAKI, Sadao

Address: Ehime Prefecture

He was formerly a Lt. General.

(1st class)

YAMAOKA, JUKO.

Request by: Anaki, Sadao.

Address: E'ihime prefecture

He was formerly a Lt. General.

REPORT BY: H. SHIMOJIMA
5 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: YAMAOKA, Juko

Address: Eihime Prefecture

Formerly a Lt. General.

A check of IPS files reveals no mention of subject.

COPIES: 3 File ✓
1 Mr. Newbill

YAMAOKA, Juko

Request by: ARAKI, Sadao

Address: Eihime Prefecture

He was formerly a Lt. General.

See Horikiri's file for
Public Thought Control Conference

REPORT BY: H. SHIMOJIMA
5 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: YAMAOKA, Juko

Address: Eihime Prefecture

Formerly a Lt. General.

A check of IPS files reveals no mention of subject.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

Name: YAMAOKA, (Shigeatsu) or (Jūkō)

Place and Date of Birth: Samurai in KŌCHI Prefecture.
Nov. 17th, 1882./the 15th year of MEIJI/.

Year:

May 30th 1902	Graduated from the central military cadet school. Ordered to be an officer candidate. Attached to the 22nd Infantry Regiment.
Nov. 30th 1903	Graduated from the military academy. Ordered to be a probation officer.
Mar. 18th 1904	Commissioned as 2nd Lieu. of Infantry. Cabinet. Appointed to an officer attached to the 22nd Infantry Regiment. War Ministry.
May 17th of the same year	Conferred to the Senior Eighth Court Rank.
June 30th 1905	Commissioned as 1st Lieu. of Infantry.
Aug. 18th of the same year	Promoted to the Junior Seventh Court Rank.
Oct 29th 1906	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to the battalion adjutant of the 22nd Infantry Regiment.
Apr. 1st of the same year	Decorated with the fifth-class Order of the Golden Kite, the sixth-grade Order of the Single Ray Rising Sun and the War Medal commemorated Sino-Japanese War.
June 12th 1907	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to an officer attached to the training Battalion of Military TOYAMA School.
Nov. 9th of the same year	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to an officer attached to the Cadet Corps of Military Academy.
Dec. 3rd 1909	Ordered to enter into the Staff College.
Dec. 15th of the same year	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to an officer attached to the 22nd Infantry Regiment.

Sept. 30th 1910	Promoted to the Senior Seventh Court Rank.
Dec. 6th 1912	Commissioned as Captain of Infantry. Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to the Company Commander attached to the 22nd Infantry Regiment.
May 31st 1913	Decorated with the fifth-grade Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Aug. 22nd of the same year	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to an instructor at the Military Academy.
Feb. 23rd 1915	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to a Staff of the 3rd Division.
Oct. 30th of the same year	Promoted to the Junior Sixth Court Rank.
May 2nd 1916	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to a section member of the Department of Inspector-General of Military Education, regarded as the Staff.
Nov. 10th 1918	Commissioned as Major of Infantry. Cabinet. Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to the battalion commander of the Imperial Guard Infantry First Regiment.
Jan. 30th 1920	Dismissed from the present post, ordered to be a member of the Department of Army Munitions/War Ministry.
Apr. 14th of the same year.	Ordered to be a staff attached to the first Inspector-General. War Ministry.
June 25th of the same year	Decorated with the fourth-grade Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Nov. 30th of the same year	Promoted to the Senior Sixth Court Rank.
Nov. 1st of the same year	Decorated with the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun with 750 yen Imperial Donation for the meritorious war services from 1915 to 1920.

Feb. 8th 1922	Dismissed from the member of the Department of Army Munitions. War Ministry. Appointed to the instructor of military science at the Staff College. The same.
Mar. 17th 1923	Commissioned as Lieut. Colonel of Infantry. Cabinet.
Dec. 2nd 1925	Dismissed from the present post, and appointed to the commander of the regular Cadet Corps of the Military Academy. War Ministry.
Dec. 28th of the same year.	Promoted to the Junior Fifth Court Rank.
Mar. 2nd 1926	Commissioned as Colonel of Infantry. Cabinet.
June 26th 1927	Dismissed from the present post, and ordered to be an officer attached to the Military Academy. War Ministry.
Mar. 8th 1928	Appointed to the Commander of the 22nd Infantry Regiment. The same.
June 25th of the same year	Decorated with the third-grade Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Aug. 1st 1929	Appointed to the Chief of the 2nd Division of the Department of the Inspector-General of Military Education and the Secretary of the standing commission for the examination of Army Officer-students. War Ministry.
Feb. 2nd 1931	Promoted to the Senior Fifth Court Rank.
Aug. 1st of the same year	Commissioned as Major-General. Cabinet. Appointed to the <u>Commander of the Infantry First Brigade.</u> War Ministry.
Feb. 29th 1932	Appointed to the <u>Director of Military Affairs Bureau in War Ministry together with the Chief Secretary of the Supreme War Council.</u>
Mar. 3rd of the same year	Ordered to be a councilor of National Resources Bureau. Cabinet.

1932

Mar. 19th of the same year. Ordered to be a government commissioner concerning the matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry during the 61st session of Imperial Diet. Cabinet.

Mar. 24th of the same year. Ordered to be a member of the City Planning TOKYO District Local Commission. Cabinet.

Apr. 12th of the same year. Ordered to be the Chief of Staff of the troops at the grand parade on the Imperial Birthday. War Ministry.

June 1st of the same year. Ordered to be a government commissioner concerning the matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry during the 62nd session of the Imperial Diet. Cabinet.

Aug. 22nd of the same year. Ordered to be a government commissioner concerning the matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry during the 63rd session of Imperial Diet. Cabinet.

1932

Sept. 1st of the same year. Ordered to be a judge of Army High Court-martial. War Ministry.

Oct. 6th of the same year. Ordered to be a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission. War Ministry.

The same day. Ordered to be a member of the House Investigation Committee. Cabinet.

Nov. 30th of the same year. Ordered to be a member of the Board of Trustees for Earthquake Disaster Prevention. Cabinet.

Dec. 24th of the same year. Ordered to be a government commissioner concerning the matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry during the 64th session of Imperial Diet. Cabinet.

Feb. 23rd 1933. Ordered to be an interim member of the National Park Commission. Cabinet.

1933

Apr. 14th of the same year. Put in charge of a member of the Public Thought Control Conference. Wasn't recorded on the Official Gazette. Cabinet. P

May 15th of the same year	Ordered to be a member of the Committee for forming the Communication Company under Japanese-Manchukuo joint enterprise in Manchuria. Cabinet.
Sept. 19th of the same year	Dismissed from the member of the above-mentioned Committee. Cabinet.
Dec. 23rd of the same year	Ordered to be a government commissioner concerning the matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry during the 65th session of Imperial Diet. Cabinet.
Mar. 5th 1934	Appointed to the Director of the Complete Equipment Bureau in War Ministry. War Ministry.
The same day	Dismissed from the post of a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission. The same.
Mar. 15th of the same year	Dismissed from the post of a judge of Army High Court-martial. The same.
Mar. 16th of the same year	Ordered to be a secretary of the National Resources Council. Cabinet.
The same day	Dismissed from the post of the member of House Investigation Commission at his own request. Cabinet.
Apr. 6th of the same year	Ordered to be an officer attached to the Second Special Inspector-General. War Ministry.
Apr. 14th of the same year	Dismissed from the post of the interim member of the National Park Commission. Cabinet.
Aug. 24th of the same year	Ordered to be a member of the Oil Industry Commission. Cabinet.
Aug. 30th of the same year.	Ordered to be an officer attached to the Inspector on the complete equipment of war materials. Wasn't recorded on the Official Gazette. War Ministry.

Oct. 23rd of the same year	Dismissed from the post of the Conference for Earthquake Disaster Prevention. Cabinet.
Aug. 1st 1935	Commissioned as Lieu. General. Cabinet.
Sept. 2nd of the same year.	Promoted to the Junior Fourth Court Rank.
Apr. 29th 1934	Decorated with the <u>second-grade Order of the Double Rays Rising Sun for the meritorious war services in the Incident from 1931 to 1934.</u>
Dec. 2nd 1935	Dismissed from the present post. War Ministry.
The same day	Appointed to the Commander of the 9th Division. Cabinet.
Dec. 10th of the same year	Dismissed from the post of the Councilor of National Resources Bureau. Cabinet.
The same day	Dismissed from the post of the Secretary of National Resources Council. Cabinet.
Dec. 14th of the same year	Dismissed from the post of the member of Oil Industry Commission. Cabinet.
Dec. 1st 1936	Ordered to be a member of the General Staff. War Ministry.
Mar. 29th 1937	Ordered to be placed on the reserve list. War Ministry.
Apr. 28th of the same year	Elevated to the Senior Fourth Class of Court Rank, one grade higher than the present rank, by His Majesty's special grace.
Aug. 26th of the same year	Appointed to the Commander of the 109th Division. Wasn't recorded on the Official Gazette. Cabinet.
July 7th of the same year	Decorated with the <u>first-grade Order of the Sacred Treasure for the meritorious war services in the Incident from 1931 to 1934.</u>

Nov. 9th 1938

Ordered to be a member of the General Staff.
Wasn't recorded on the Official Gazette.
War Ministry.

Apr. 1st 1945

Appointed to the Commander of the ZENTSŪJI
Division District. Wasn't recorded on the
official Gazette. Cabinet.

Apr; 29th 1940

Decorated with the Grand Gordon of the Rising
Sun and the third-class Order of the Golden
Kite for the meritorious war services in
the China Incident.

YAMAOKA, Juko

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Order of the Compound Light Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
7 Jul. 1937	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 1st Class	"	"
29 Apr. 1940	Military Order of the Golden Kite, 3rd Class	China In- cident	"
29 Apr. 1940	Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	"	"
9 May 1934	Second Class, Chingyuan- Chang (Manchukuo)	Japan and Manchukuo Amity	Foreign Office

7 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRITISH DIVISION (Attention: MR. BROWN)
FROM: Edward P. Monaghan, Chief, Inv. Div., IPS.
SUBJECT: Yamaoka, Juko

Referring further to your memorandum request of 7 May 47 there is attached hereto a report made by Mr. Johnson F. Munroe, Investigator, and dated 2 July 1947.

Edward P. Monaghan
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN,
Chief, Investigative Division,
IPS.

2 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRITISH DIVISION (W.G.B.)
FROM : JOHNSON F. MUNROE, Investigator
SUBJECT : YAMAOKA, Juko

Reference is made to memorandum of this investigator, dated 22 May 1947, subject as above, in which you were advised that further investigation was being conducted to determine the part played by subject individual in shaping the "Plans of Public Thought Control" recommended in 1933 by the Public Thought Control Conference Committee of which he was a member, and that supplementary report on the results of this inquiry would be submitted upon the completion thereof.

Attached hereto is copy of a summary report on Interrogation of INOUE, Seibi, former Japanese admiral, who also was a member of this committee, in which his recollection of the part played by YAMAOKA in the work of the committee, is outlined.

Unless further requests are made for other investigations to be made of this matter, this inquiry will now be considered "closed".

Johnson F. Munroe
JOHNSON F. MUNROE
Investigator, ID-IPS
Room 381

Incl:
Cy Inter Rpt
dtd 2 Jul 47,
sub INOUE, Seibi

2 July 1947

Summary Report on Interrogation of

INOUE, Seibi

Place: At Admiral INOUE's home near Yokosuka Naval Base

Time: 1300-1600, 27 June 1947

Present: Johnson F. Munroe, Investigator, IPS,
Yamamoto, Toshi, Interpreter from Central Liaison Office,
Japanese Government

Instant interrogation dealt principally with the meetings and adopted plans of the Public Thought Control Conference Committee of 1933, but subject INOUE identified himself as a former chief of the First Section, General Affairs Bureau, Japanese Navy Ministry; commander of several battleships up to 1941 when he was made Admiral of the Fourth Fleet which took Wake Island at the outset of the war; was later Commanding Officer of the Japanese Navy Academy at Kure until the end of the war. (I.N.: complete personnel history will be obtained in view of subject's statement that he anticipates being called as a defense witness before IMTFE during the Pacific War Phase, inasmuch as his affidavit already has been taken by a representative of the Major War Criminals Defense Section.)

Subject stated that at the time he was named as naval secretary to the Public Thought Control Conference he was chief of the First Section, General Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry, which he said was the top policy-making branch of the General Affairs Bureau (GUMMU). He stated that considerable agitation from the press and public was being directed at the SAITO Cabinet, then in office, to institute effective controls on spreading Communism; that the Public Thought Control Conference was the Cabinet's answer to this agitation; that although several plans were adopted by the conference and recommended to the Cabinet, none of the plans were enacted into law at that time; further that the conference recommendations were shelved until about 1937 when YOKOMITSU, Koki, who as Cabinet Secretary in 1933 guided and dominated the conference, was named Chief of the Information Board.

INOUE said the meetings of the Public Thought Control Conference were usually very short and spiritless; that YOKOMITSU always had plans prepared in advance of the meetings, and that the conference members heard the plans read, discussed them briefly and then adjourned the meetings. He said he did not know who or what government agency prepared the plans read to the conference meetings by YOKOMITSU, although he assumed the plans represented ideas of other persons in addition to YOKOMITSU. However, he was emphatic in his statement that the Navy contributed nothing to the Thought Control recommendations adopted by the Conference, and also stated that none of the recommendations were introduced or sponsored by the conference members representing the Army and War Ministry, so far as he knew. He said the Army group on the conference committee, headed by Major General YAMAOKA, Juko, seldom entered the brief discussions in which the committee engaged.

INOUE said it was the opinion of the military members of the committee that the conference was called "purely as window-dressing" to appease those who were clamoring at that time for a halt to the spread of communism in Japan, and that no positive action would result from the conference recommendations. Therefore, he said, little importance was attached to the conference meetings by the military members; so little, in fact, that he neither offered nor was required to submit, any reports of the conference activities or discussions to his superiors. He said he did, however, submit the committee's final recommendations to his superiors upon the committee's dissolution in 1935, "as a routine matter". Confirmation of the alleged attitude of the military toward the conference was seen by INOUE in the fact that the Cabinet failed to seek enactment of any of the recommendations submitted by the committee. He said he was of the opinion during the time the committee existed that the Plans for Thought Control discussed at meetings were principally the work of YOKOMITSU and other unknown individuals or societies aligned with him. He thought it significant that as soon as YOKOMITSU's authority was increased by his appointment in 1937 to the post of Chief of the Information Board, many of the recommendations of the 1933 Thought Control Conference were finally enacted into law.

Johnson F. Munroe
JOHNSON F. MUNROE
Investigator, ID-IPS
Room 381

MEMORANDUM

FROM: British Division

TO: Investigation Division

SUBJECT: YAMAOKA, Juko

8 April, 1947.

Reference Case File 378, Serial 58, dated 22 March 1946.

This states that the Japanese Government is to locate the above
and MITSUI for the purpose of interrogation.

Was YAMAOKA ever interrogated? If so, may a copy of his
interrogation be supplied?

H.G.B.

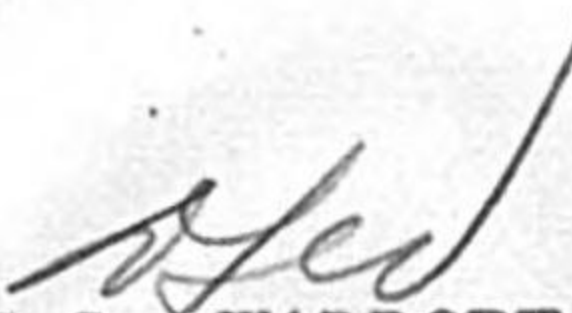
DLW/HADjr/fcd

10 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. W. Glanville Brown, British Division
FROM : Mr. Douglas L. Waldorf, Chief, Investigation
Division, IPS
SUBJECT : YAMAOKA, Juko

1. Pursuant to your request that any interrogation of Subject be supplied, investigation has been completed.

2. To the best of our knowledge, Subject has never been interrogated.


DOUGLAS L. WALDORF, Chief,
Investigation Division, IPS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chief of Investigation Division

FROM: British Division

SUBJECT: YAMAGAKI, Juko

7 May, 1947.

This man's Curriculum Vitae states that on April, 14th 1933, he was put in charge of the Public Thought Control Conference.

May further information be obtained about this Conference and about the part played in it by this man?

W. G. B.

Translated by SATO, Seiichi
Checked by K. Somer

YAMAOKA, Juko /TN or Shigeatsu/

Social Status and Domicile: Samurai, KOCHI Prefecture.

Date of Birth: 17 Nov. 1882

Full Name: YAMAOKA, Juko /TN or Shigeatsu/

30 May 1902	Graduated from the Central Military Preparatory School.
30 May 1902	Appointed Cadet. Sent to the 22nd Infantry Regiment.
30 Nov 1903	Graduated from the Military Academy. Appointed Probationary Officer.
18 Mar 1904	Appointed 2nd Lt., Infantry. (Cabinet) Attached to 22nd Inf. Regiment. (War Ministry)
17 May 1904	Conferred the Senior Grade of 8th Court Rank.
30 June 1905	Appointed 1st Lt., Infantry.
18 Aug 1905	Received Junior Grade of 7th Court Rank.
29 Oct 1906	Relieved of main duty and appointed Battalion Adjutant of the 22nd Infantry Regiment.
1 Apr 1906	Decorated with the 5th Order of the Golden Kite and the 6th Order of Merit with the Single Ray of the Rising Sun, together with the War-medal of 1904-5.
12 June 1907	Relieved of the main duty and sent to training battalion of the TOYAMA Physical Training School.
9 Nov 1907	Relieved of the main duty and sent to the cadet unit of the Military Academy.
3 Dec 1909	Ordered to enter the Military Staff College.
15 Dec 1909	Relieved of the main duty and assigned to 22nd Inf. Regiment.

YAMAOKA, Juko (Con'd)

30 Sept 1910 Received the Senior Grade of 7th Court Rank.

6 Dec 1912 Appointed Captain, Infantry.
Relieved of the main duty and appointed as Company
Commander in the 22nd Infantry Regiment.

31 May 1913 Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.

22 Aug 1913 Relieved of the main duty and appointed Instructor at
the Military Academy.

23 Feb 1915 Relieved of the main duty and appointed Staff-officer of
the 3rd Division.

30 Oct. 1915 Conferred the Junior Grade of 6th Court Rank.

2 May 1916 Relieved of the main duty and appointed acting staff-
officer of a section in the Military Training Department.

20 Nov 1918 Appointed Major, Infantry (Cabinet)

20 Nov 1918 Relieved of the main duty and appointed Battalion
Commander of the 1st Guard Infantry Regiment.

30 Jan 1920 Relieved of the main duty and attached to the Ordnance
Central Depot. (War Ministry)

14 Apr 1920 Appointed officer in attendance, 1st Inspecting Officer
especially appointed by the Emperor. (War Ministry)

25 June 1920 Decorated with 4th Order of Merit of Sacred Treasure.

30 Nov 1920 Conferred the Senior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.

1 Nov 1920 Decorated with the Order of the Small Corden of the Rising
Sun and granted ¥750 in recognition of meritorious services
in the war of 1915-1920.

8 Feb 1922 Relieved of being attached to the Ordnance Central Depot
and appointed Military Instructor of the Military Staff
College. (War Ministry)

17 Mar 1923 Appointed Lt-Colonel, Infantry (Cabinet).

2 Dec 1925 Relieved of the main duty and appointed Commander of
the Regular Course Cadet Unit of the Military Academy
(War Ministry)

28 Dec 1925 Raised to the Junior Grade of 5th Court Rank.

YAMAOKA, Juko (Con'd)

2 Mar 1926 Appointed Colonel, Infantry (Cabinet)

26 July 1927 Relieved of the main duty and attached to the Military Academy. (War Ministry)

8 Mar 1928 Appointed Commander of the 22nd Inf. Regiment. (War Ministry)

25 June 1928 Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Sacred Treasure.

1 Aug 1929 Appointed Chief of the 2nd Section of the Military Training Department and concurrently Manager of the Standing Military Cadet Examining Board (War Ministry).

2 Feb 1931 Raised to the senior grade of 5th Court Rank.

1 Aug 1931 Appointed Major-General. (Cabinet)
Appointed Commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade (War Ministry)

29 Feb 1932 Appointed Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry and concurrently Chief Director of the High Military Council.

3 Mar 1932 Appointed councillor of the Resource Bureau (Cabinet)

19 Mar 1932 Appointed the Government Representative for matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry at the 61st Imperial Diet. (Cabinet)

24 Mar 1932 Appointed member of the Tokyo Local City-planning Committee. (Cabinet)

12 Apr 1932 Appointed Chief of Staff of all troops in the military review on the Imperial Birthday (War Ministry).

1 June 1932 Appointed the Government Representative for matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry at the 62nd Imperial Diet (Cabinet).

22 Aug 1932 Appointed the Government Representative for matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry at the 63rd Imperial Diet (Cabinet).

1 Sept 1932 Appointed Judge of the Military Supreme Court Martial (War Ministry).

6 Oct 1932 Appointed member of the Civil Service Ordinary Limitation Committee (War Ministry.)
Appointed member of the Horse-Administration Investigation Committee (Cabinet).

YAMACKA, Juko (Con'd)

- 30 Nov 1932 Appointed Councillor of the Earthquake Prevention Conference. (Cabinet)
- 24 Dec 1932 Appointed the Government Representative for matters under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry at the 64th Imperial Diet. (Cabinet)
- 23 Feb 1933 Appointed temporary member of the National Park Committee. (Cabinet)
- 14 Apr 1933 Entrusted with position as member of the Thought Counter-Plan Conference (Cabinet) (Not published in the Official Gazette)
- 16 May 1933 Appointed member of the Establishment Committee for the Communications Company under Japanese-Manchuria Joint management in Manchuria (Cabinet).
- 19 Sept 1933 Relieved position as member of the Establishment Committee for the Communications Company under Japanese-Manchurian joint management in Manchuria (Cabinet).
- 23 Dec 1933 Appointed the Government representative for matters under jurisdiction of the War Ministry at the 65th Imperial Diet. (Cabinet).
- 5 Mar 1934 Appointed Director of the Mobilisation Plans Bureau of the War Ministry (War Ministry).
- 5 Mar 1934 Relieved of position as member of the Civil Service ordinary Limitation Committee (War Ministry).
- 15 Mar 1934 Relieved of position as Judge of the Military Supreme Court (War Ministry).
- 16 Mar 1934 Appointed Manager of the Resource Investigation Conference (Cabinet)
- 16 Mar 1934 Relieved of position as member of the Horse Administration Investigation Conference at own request (Cabinet).
- 6 Apr 1934 Appointed officer in attendance to the 2nd Inspecting Officer specially appointed by the Emperor (War Ministry).
- 14 Apr 1934 Relieved of position as temporary member of the National Park Committee. (Cabinet)
- 24 Aug 1934 Appointed member of the Petroleum Industry Committee (Cabinet)
- 30 Aug 1934 Appointed officer in attendance to the Inspecting Officer for War Materials completion (War Ministry). (Not published in the Official Gazette).

YAMAOKA, Juko (Con'd)

23 Oct 1934 Relieved of position as Councillor of the Earthquake Prevention Conference (Cabinet).

1 Aug 1935 Appointed Lt.-General (Cabinet)

2 Sept 1935 Conferred the Junior Grade of 4th Court Rank.

29 Apr 1934 Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit with the Double Rays of the Rising Sun in recognition of meritorious services in the Incident of 1931-1934.

2 Dec 1935 Relieved of the main duty (War Ministry).

2 Dec 1935 Appointed Commander of the 9th Division (Cabinet)

10 Dec 1935 Relieved of position as Councillor of the Resource Bureau (Cabinet)

10 Dec 1935 Relieved of position as Manager of the Resource Investigation Conference (Cabinet)

14 Dec 35 Relieved of position as member of the Petroleum Industry Committee. (Cabinet)

1 Dec 1936 Attached to the General Staff Headquarters (War Ministry)

29 Mar 1937 Placed on the reserve list (War Ministry)

28 Apr 1937 By Special Grace raised one rank and conferred the Senior Grade of the 4th Court Rank.

26 Aug 1937 Appointed Commander of the 109th Division (Cabinet) (Not published in the Official Gazette)

7 July 1937 Decorated with the 1st Order of Merit with the Sacred Treasure in recognition of meritorious services in the Incident of 1931-1934.

9 Nov 1938 Attached to the General Staff Headquarters (War Ministry). (Not published in the Official Gazette)

1 Apr 1945 Appointed Commander of the ZENTSUJI Divisional District (Cabinet) (Not published in the Official Gazette)

29 Apr 1940 Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, and the 3rd Order of Merit with the Golden Kite in recognition of meritorious services in the China Incident.

Translated by SATO, Seiichi.

Checked by K. Some P.I.

The Social Status & the Prefecture

wherein the domicile is situated: Samurai, KOCHI Prefecture.

The Date of Birth: Nov. 17th, 1882.

Full Name: YAMAOKA, JUKO ^{T.N.} / or Shigeatsu /

May 30th, 1902: Graduated from the Central Military
Preparatory School.

May 30th, 1902: Appointed ~~the~~ Military Cadet.

May 30th, 1902: ~~Allotted~~ ^{Sent} to No. 22nd Infantry Regiment.

Nov. 30th, 1903: Graduated from the Military Academy.

Nov. 30th, 1903: Appointed ~~the~~ Probationary Officer.

Mar. 18th, 1904: Appointed ~~the~~ Infantry ~~Sub~~ Lieutenant,

(Cabinet).

Mar. 18th, 1904: ~~Allotted~~ ^{Detached} to the No. 22nd Infantry Regiment.

(War Ministry).

LIAISON CONFERENCES
(1940)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record Page</u>	<u>Carr's Summary</u>
1310	27 July	11,794	133

Present

The Exhibit does not set forth the Attendance.

Decision

Decided the "Gist of Main Points in Regard to Dealing with the Situation to Meet the Change in World Condition".

Remarks

On 27 July, at a Liaison Conference decisions were made concerning policies to improve conditions at home and abroad. A swift settlement of the China Incident and the settlement of the southern problem within limits so as not to cause a war against a third power were two policies decided upon. While fostering relations with the Axis, it was decided to adjust diplomatic relations towards the USSR, maintain firm diplomatic front with the United States and to strengthen the diplomatic policy towards the Netherlands East Indies to obtain important raw materials. (11. 794).

May 17th, 1904: ^{Conferred} Granted the senior grade of 8th class
Court rank.

June 30th, 1905: ^{First} Appointed the Lieutenant, Infantry

Aug. 18th, 1905: ^{Received} Granted the junior grade of 7th class
Court rank.

Oct. 29th, 1906: ^{appointed} Released of the main duty and allotted as
the Battalion Adjutant of the No. 22nd
Infantry Regiment.

Apr. 1st, 1906: Decorated with the 5th Class Order
of the Golden Kite and ^{the} 6th Order
of Merit with the Single Rays of the
Rising Sun, together with the War-
medal of 1904-5.

June, 12th, 1907: Released of the main duty and ^{sent} allotted to

Exhibit 1153-A is an excerpt from TOJO's interrogation of 8 February 1946. He said that he presided at this conference as Prime Minister and explained the purpose of the meeting, after which "each of the ministers and the two Chiefs of Staff discussed the question from the standpoint of his own responsibility." (10,522)

Exhibit 1207-A is an extract from TOJO's interrogation of 11 March 1946 containing the admission that "December 1 was the date of the Imperial Conference at which the decision for war was made." (10,510)

Exhibit 1210 is an extract from KIDO's Diary of 1 December 1941 stating that "At 2 p.m. the Council in the presence of the Emperor was held and at last the war between Japan and the United States was decided upon. At 4:30 p.m. the Premier visited me to consult about the Imperial Proclamation of war." (10,523)

Exhibit 588 is the resolution adopted through the Imperial Conference of December 1, 1941 and is as follows: "Our negotiations with the United States regarding the execution of our national policy adopted on November 5 have finally failed. Japan will declare war on the United States, Britain and the Netherlands." (10,519)

Exhibit 1216 is a telegram from Togo to Numura dated 6 December 1941 stating that "the government has given careful deliberation in the Imperial presence to the proposal of the U.S. of the 26th of Nov. and has decided upon the memorandum to America (in English) as per telegram No. 902" (10534) This Exhibit shows the detailed steps which were taken by the Japanese Government in connection with transmitting its final note to the United States.

Training
the leading battalion of the TOYAMA
Physical Training
Non-commissioned Officers School.

Nov. 9th, 1907: Released of the main duty and ~~allotted~~^{sent}
cadet unit
to the scholars party of the Military

Academy.

Dec. 3rd, 1909: Ordered to enter into the Military Staff

College.

Dec. 15th, 1909: Released of the main duty and ~~allotted~~^{assigned} to
the No. 22nd Infantry Regiment.

Sept. 30th, 1910: Received
Granted the senior grade of 7th class
court rank.

Dec. 6th, 1912: Appointed the Infantry Captain, ^{appointed}

Dec. 6th, 1912: Released of the main duty and ~~allotted~~^{appointed} as
the Company Commander ~~in~~ the No. 22nd

During the cross-examination of YAMAMOTO, he admitted that the decision of the Imperial Conference had been communicated to the Ministry of which he was Vice Minister. (Ministry for Greater East Asiatic Affairs) (17,993)

KIDO's Diary contains an entry dated May 31, 1943 that "the council in the presence of the Emperor was opened and decided on the gist of the guiding principle on the subjugation of Greater East Asia."

See Exhibit 1344, herein, under heading of Liaison Conference, 1943, for reference to a Liaison Conference decision on this matter. (Page 1 of exhibit - not read in evidence.)

Infantry Regiment.

May 31st, 1913:

Decorated with ^{the} 5th Order of Merit with ^{of} the Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 22nd, 1913:

Released of the main duty and ^{appointed} allotted as the Instructor ^{at} of the Military Academy.

Feb. 23rd, 1915:

Released of the main duty and ^{appointed} allotted as the Staff-officer of the No. 3rd Division.

Oct. 30th, 1915:

^{Conferred} Granted the junior grade of 6th ~~class~~ court rank.

May 2nd, 1916:

Released of the main duty and ^{appointed} allotted as the acting staff-officer of a section in ~~of the~~ Military Education Department.

Nov. 20th, 1918:

Appointed ~~the~~ Infantry Major, (Cabinet).

Nov. 20th, 1918:

Released of the main duty and ^{appointed} allotted as

OIKAWA	Attended all meetings.
KONDO	" " " " except those from 10 April to 25 June incl.
NAGANO	" " " " except those from 13 January to 11 March incl.
ANAMI	" the meeting of 13 January.
TSUKADA	" meetings of 6, 26, 27, 28, 30 June.
TANAKA	" " meeting of 13 January.
TOYODA	" " " " 13 January.
UGAKI	" " " " " " "
OHASHI	" " meetings of 10, 11 April; 26, 27 June
SAKAMOTO	(Dir. of Euro-Asiatic Bureau, Foreign Ministry) Attended the meeting of 28 June.

According to Exhibit 1119-A, an extract from TOJO's interrogation of 15 March 1946, those who normally attended the Liaison Conferences subsequent to 21 July 1941 were:

"The ones who normally had this right were, on the cabinet side, the Premier, Foreign Minister, the War Minister, the Navy Minister the President of the Cabinet Planning Board. On the Supreme Command side, there were the two Chiefs of Staff. As necessary, other cabinet members from the cabinet side, and the Assistant Chiefs of Staff from the Supreme Command side, also attended with this power, but the decisions were not by majority. They were unanimous. Discussions were continued until there was unanimous agreement" (10,173-10,174)

TOJO also said that probably "the Commerce and Industry Minister (KISHI) attended because raw materials were involved for factories and shipping was involved" (Ex 1202_A - 10,484).

Decision

Exhibit 1103 in only one case states what was discussed or decided; in all other cases, it merely remarks that views were exchanged on important problems of the day. However, at the meeting of 21 July 1941, held at the office of the High Command situated at the Imperial Grounds, it was decided that "the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Foreign Minister and other Ministers concerned, should attend this place occasionally and exchange views and project national policies with War, Navy Ministers and Staffs of the High Command". (10,064). This meant "no more press announcements of Liaison or Imperial Conferences, as had previously been made" (Carr's Summary p.229).

Remarks

Regarding the meetings referred to in 1103 of which nothing is reported, see Exhibit 1303 herein for matter relating to the conference of 30 January and 3 February 1941; 1084 herein for matter relating to the conference of 6 June 1941; and 1095 and

~~the~~ Battalion Commander of the No. 1st
~~Foot~~ ^{Infantry}
Imperial Guard Regiment

Jan. 30th, 1920 : Released of the main duty and ~~allotted~~ attached
to the service in the Ordnance Central
Depot. (War Ministry).

Apr. 14th, 1920 : Appointed officer in attendance
Ordered to the attache, to the No. 1st
Inspecting Officer specially appointed by
the Emperor Special Army Inspector. (War Ministry).

June, 25th, 1920 : Decorated with 4th Order of Merit with
the Sacred Treasure.

Nov. 30th, 1920 : ~~Conferred~~ ^{the} Granted the senior grade of 6th class
court rank.

Nov. 1st, 1920 : Decorated with the Order of the Small
Corden of the Rising Sun and granted
Gen 750 in recognition of the services ^{meritorious}

LIAISON CONFERENCES
(1941)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record Page</u>	<u>Carr's Summary</u>
1303	30 Jan	11,744	--
	3 Feb	11,746	--

Present

None stated.

Decision

Decided the policy towards French Indo-China and Thailand.

Remarks

Exhibit 1303, an entry from KIDO's diary of 1 February 1941 states that he "went to the office at 10 AM and spoke with Premier KONOYE. Prince FUSHIMI, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Premier KONOYE and SUGIYAMA, Chief of the Army General Staff came to the Palace together. They were received in audience by His Majesty and reported in outline to the Emperor the policy towards French Indo-China and Thailand decided at the Liaison Conference between Imperial Headquarters and the Government on 30 January. It is a new precedent for the Chiefs of Staff, and the Premier to be received in audience by His Majesty and to report at the same time. Up to the present, important decisions of the Liaison Conferences have been reported to the Throne at Imperial Conferences, and other decisions individually by the government and Imperial Headquarters. However, this time as an intermediate way both parties have presented a report to the Throne at the same time. I was told that in this connection the Premier proposed that an Imperial Conference be held, but as the broad principle had already been approved by the Emperor, they asked Him in this way. At 10:10 the Chief Aide-de-Camp visited me and spoke approximately as follows:

"Re the general principle of the policy towards French Indo-China and Thailand: The purpose of this plan is to establish the leading position of the Empire in French Indo-China and Thailand by utilizing the opportunity presented by their having accepted our arbitration, in order to contribute to the preparation for the Southward policy. The Navy aims to use Camranh Bay and the air bases near Saigon. But as this cannot be stated openly it has been decided to represent the action taken as aimed at the preservation of trade and communications, and security against war between French Indo-China and Thailand. In case military force is to be used to attain the objective, it has been decided to ask the further approval of the Emperor." (11,744-11,745)

in the ^{of} War ^{of} 1915-1920.

Feb. 8th, 1922 : Released of ^{being attached to} the duty in the Ordnance ^{appointed Military} Central Depot and allotted as the Inst-

uctor of the Strategy of the Military Staff College. (War Ministry).

Mar. 17th, 1923 : Appointed ^{Infantry} the Lieutenant-Colonel, (Cabinet).

Dec. 2nd, 1925 : Released of the main duty and appointed ^{Commander Regular Cadet} the Chief of the Main-Course ^{Student-}

^{Unit} Party of the Military Academy. (War-

Ministry).

Dec. 28th, 1925 : ^{Raised to} Granted the junior grade of 5th class

court rank.

Mar. 2nd, 1926 : Appointed ^{Infantry} the Colonel, (Cabinet).

July 26th, 1927 : Released of the main duty and allotted

KIDO also said that Matsuoka visited him and stated that: "When the broad policy towards French Indo-China and Thailand was decided, the Army planned to limit the time to the end of March, but he had opposed it as being impossible, and had made the Army cancel it. He intends to conduct future diplomacy on the following lines as reported today to the Emperor. It is assumed that the liaison conference on the third will decide on the plan which he will take with him on his visit to Germany and Soviet Russia. He will shortly visit Germany and find out the actual state of German policy towards Britain from HI /T.N.Hitler/ RI /T.N. Ribbentrop/ and others, and he will make full arrangements with them. At the same time he would like to adjust our relations with the Soviet Union and to contrive a general peace with China by the end of April. Then he intends to concentrate our whole strength toward the South. Without a solution of the Southern question, no real solution of the China Incident can be attained; therefore, the Southern question is an important one, one on which the nation's fate hangs. For this reason, he continued, it would be necessary to bring about a state of things which would enable the whole energy of the nation to be concentrated on it." (11,745 - 11,746)

attached to
~~to the service in~~ the Military Academy.

(War Ministry).

Mar. 8th, 1928: ^{Appointed} ~~Allotted~~ as the Commander of ^{the} No. 22nd

Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry).

June 25th, 1928: Decorated with ^{the} 3rd Order of Merit
with ^{the} Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 1st, 1929: ^{Appointed} ~~Allotted~~ as the Chief of the ^{2nd} Section
of the ^{Training} Military Education Department

and ~~the~~ Manager of the Standing Com-

^{Cadet} ~~mittee~~ for the Military Officers' Examining
Board
~~nations~~ concurrently. (War Ministry).

Feb. 2nd, 1931: ^{Raised to} ~~Granted~~ the senior grade of 5th class
court rank.

Aug. 1st, 1931: Appointed ~~the~~ Major-General. (Cabinet)

LIAISON CONFERENCES
(1941)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record Page</u>	<u>Carr's Summary</u>
1084	6 June	9,979	- - -

Present (from Exhibit 1103)

KONOYE
TOJO
TOMIDA
MUTO
TSUKADA

OKA
HIRANUMA
MATSUOKA
OIKAWA
NAGANO

Decision

None reported.

Remarks

Exhibit 1084 is an entry from KIDO's diary, 6 June 1941, that "At 9 AM Prince KONOYE telephoned me to say that Ambassador OSHIMA had an interview with Hitler at Berchtesgaden and that Germany had at last decided to attack Russia. Hitler had intimated his desire for Japan's participation in this war against Russia, though he did not say so. Prince KONOYE also said that the Liaison Conference in this connection would be held this morning, and he asked me to report this fact to the Throne. (9979) I proceeded to the Palace in response to a summons from His Majesty, and was received in audience from 10:20 AM to 11:05 AM. His Majesty discussed at full length the matter mentioned above during the whole period. I had a talk with the Chief Aid-de-Camp at 11:10 AM and asked him to keep in close touch with me with regard to the same. Premier KONOYE made Mr. HOSOKAWA, Secretary to the Premier, bring the telegram of Ambassador OSHIMA to me, and he asked me to study it. I read it and returned it. I was granted an audience with the Emperor from 1:10 PM to 1:30 PM to report on the substance of the telegram. Foreign Minister MATSUOKA proceeded to the Palace, and was received in audience by the Emperor to report on the recognition of Croatia and on the telegram from Ambassador OSHIMA. Foreign Minister MATSUOKA intimated to me his opinion as to the future outlook of the relations between the Soviet and Germany. According to his opinion as regards the German-Soviet relations, the conclusion of an agreement was sixty percent possible and the outbreak of war forty percent in spite of Ambassador OSHIMA's observations." (9979-9980)

Aug. 1st, 1931 : ^{Appointed} ~~Allotted as the~~ Commander of the ~~1st~~ ^{1st} Infantry Brigade. (War Ministry).

Feb. 29th, 1932 : ^{Appointed} ~~Allotted as the~~ Director of the Military Affairs Bureau ^{of the War Ministry} and ~~the~~ ^{Director} ~~Chief~~ ^{Manager} ~~of the~~ ^{High} Military Affairs Council con-
currently.

Mar. 3rd, 1932 : Appointed ~~the~~ councilors of the Resource Bureau. (Cabinet).

Mar. 19th, 1932 : Appointed ^{Representative} the Government Delegate ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~affairs~~ ^{matters} under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry at the 61st Imperial Diet. (Cabinet).

Mar. 24th, 1932 : Appointed ~~a~~ member of the Tokyo Local Committee ~~for~~ ^{for} City-planning.

LIAISON CONFERENCE

(1941)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record page</u>	<u>Carr's Summary</u>
1095	25 June	10,027	---
1306		11,753	217

Present
(From Ex. 1103)

KONOYE
TOJO
SUGIYAMA
TOMIDA
MUTO
OKA
HIRANUMA
MATSUOKA
OIKAWA
NAGANO

Decision

The Liaison Conference of 25 June 1941 decided to accelerate all preparatory measures in Thailand and French Indo-China.

Remarks

Ex. 1095 is an entry from KIDO's Diary, 25 June 1941. He refers to a Liaison Conference as follows: "At 1 p.m. I consulted the Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Throne as to the holding of the Liaison Conference and on other problems.... At 4 p.m. the Premier, the Chief of the Army General Staff, and Chief of the Naval General Staff proceeded to the Palace to report on the decisions of the Liaison Conference regarding the Japanese troops' entry into French Indo-China. I met Prince KONOYE at 4:30 p.m. and had a talk with him."

Ex. 1306 is the decision of the Liaison Conference held on 25 June 1941 to accelerate the Empire's measures toward French Indo-China and Thailand. Regarding the joint military relations with French Indo-China, the following essential factors were to be stressed:

"a) The establishment or use of Air Bases and Harbour facilities in specified areas in French Indo-China, and stationing of the necessary troops in the southern part of French Indo-China.

"b) Furnishing of facilities in connection with the stationing of Imperial troops.

(Cabinet).

Apr. 12th, 1932: Appointed ^{of} the Chief Staff of all troops for the military review on the Imperial Birthday. (War-ministry).

June 1st, 1932: Appointed the Government ^{Representative} Delegate for matters affairs under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry at the 62nd Imperial Diet. (Cabinet).

Aug. 22nd, 1932: Appointed the Government ^{Representative} Delegate for matters affairs under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry at the 63rd Imperial Diet. (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. (6347-3)

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)

Sept. 1st, 1932: Appointed ~~the~~ Judge of the ^{Military Supreme} ~~General~~ Court ⁴
Martial. (War Ministry).

Oct. 6th, 1932: Appointed ~~a~~ member of the ^{Civil Service} ~~Committee~~ for
Ordinary Limitation ~~Committee~~
~~Officials Common Limitation~~ (War-
Ministry).

Oct. 6th, 1932: Appointed ^{member} ~~the~~ delegate of the Horse-
Administration Investigation ^{Committee} Conference.
(Cabinet).

Nov. 30th, 1932: Appointed ~~the~~ councillor of the Earth-
quake Prevention Conference. (Cabinet).

Dec. 24th, 1932: Appointed the ^{Representative} Government ~~Delegate~~ for affairs
~~matter~~ under the jurisdiction of the War-Ministry
at the 64th Imperial Diet. (Cabinet).

PRIVY COUNCIL
(1940)

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

Present

President HARA
Vice President SUZUKI

State Ministers

KONOE	KATADA
TOJO	OIKAWA
MATSUOKA	

Explainers

HOSHINO	MURASE
MATSUMOTO	MUTO
TSUJI	AIDA
HARAGUCHI	MORIYAMA
	ABE

Secretaries

HORIYE	TAKATSUJI
MOROHASHI	

Privy Councillors

KAWAI	NARA	FUKAI
ISHII	ARAKI	FUTAGAMI
ARIMA	MATSUI	MANO
KUBOTA	SUGAWARA	OSHIMA
ISHIZUKA	MATSUURA	OBATA
SHIMIZU	USHIO	TAKEKOSHI
MINAMI	HAYASHI	MITSUCHI

Decision

The Investigation Committee of the Privy Council unani-
mously approved the Tripartite Pact.

Remarks

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

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

Feb. 23rd, 1933: Appointed ~~the~~ temporary ^{member} delegate of the National Park Committee. (Cabinet).

Apr. 14th, 1933: Entrusted with position as ~~given~~ charge of the delegate of the member of the Thought Counter-Plan Conference. (Cabinet)

(This was not published ⁱⁿ the Official Gazette).

May 16th, 1933: Appointed ~~the~~ ^{member} delegate of the Establishment Committee for the Communications Company under Japan-^{ese} Manchurian ^{joint} management in Manchuria. (Cabinet).

Sept. 19th, 1933: Released of ~~the~~ ^{position as member} delegate of the Establishment Committee for the Communications Company.

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)

under Japan-^{ese} Manchuria's joint management
in Manchuria. (Cabinet).

Dec. 23rd, 1933: Appointed the ^{Representative} Government Delegate for
matters ~~affairs~~ under jurisdiction of the War-
Ministry at the 65th Imperial Diet.
(Cabinet).

Mar. 5th, 1934: Appointed ~~the~~ Director of the ^{mobilization} Munition-
Plans ~~Materials Arranging~~ Bureau of the War
Ministry. (War Ministry).

Mar. 5th, 1934: Released ^{of} ~~the~~ delegate of the Committee
Civil Service Ordinary Limitation Committee
for Officials Common Limitation. (War-
Ministry).

Mar. 15th, 1934: Released ^{position as} ~~the~~ Judge of the General Court
military

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

Supreme Court
Marshall. (War Ministry).

Mar. 16th, 1934 : Appointed ~~the~~ Manager of the Resource
Investigation Conference. (Cabinet)

Mar. 16th, 1934 : Released of ~~the~~ delegate of the Horse Admini-
stration Investigation Conference at ~~his~~
own request. (Cabinet).

Apr. 6th, 1934 : Appointed ~~the~~ ^{officer in attendance} attached to the No. 2 Special
Inspecting officer specially appointed
by the Emperor Army-Inspector. (War Ministry).

Apr. 14th, 1934 : Released of ~~the~~ ^{position as member} temporary delegate of the
National Park Committee. (Cabinet).

Aug. 24th, 1934 : Appointed a member of the Petroleum
Industry Committee. (Cabinet).

Aug. 30th, 1934 : Appointed ~~the~~ ^{officer in attendance} attached to the Inspector

as well as to substantiate the contention that the Japanese Government based its relations with the Soviet Union on the methods of forcing her to make concessions even up to resorting to threats of military attack. (Introductory Statement - 7930)

MATSUOKA said: "I deem it a good policy to aggrandize the German menace to Soviet Russia availing ourselves of the situation to regulate our relations with Soviet Russia, seeing that Soviet Russia does not find any menace in Japan and is inclined to reject the adjustment of Russo-Japanese relations. From this point of view the Government has agreed to the proposal in question from a conviction that it will be favorable to our diplomacy." (7931)

Inspecting Officer
for ~~Inspection~~ ^{War} Materials ~~Arranging~~ ^{completion}.

(War Ministry).

(~~This~~ (not published ⁱⁿ the Official Gazette)).

Oct. 23rd, 1934 : Released of ^{position as} ~~the~~ councillor of the Earth-quake Prevention Conference. (Cabinet).

Aug. 1st, 1935 : Appointed ~~the~~ Lieutenant-General. (Cabinet).

Sept. 2nd, 1935 : ^{Conferred} ~~Granted~~ the junior grade of 4th ~~class~~ Court rank.

Apr. 29th, 1934 : Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit with the Double Rays of the Rising Sun meritorious in recognition of ~~the~~ services in the Incident ~~accident~~ of 1931-1934.

PRIVY COUNCIL
(1941.)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record Page</u>	<u>Carr's Number</u>
660	16 June	7,155-6	212

Present

President HARA
Councillor & Chairman of Committee: ISHIZUKA

Councillors

SHIMIZU	FUKAI
MATSUI	TAKEGOSHI
SUGAWARA	MITSUCHI

State Ministers

Foreign Minister MATSUOKA
Commerce and Industry Minister TOYOTA
Finance Minister KAWADA
Agriculture & Forestry Minister INO

Explainers

MURASE	HAGA	ISHIKAWA	MORIYAMA
NAGAI	ISHIGURO	MIYAUCHI	MITSUTO
UEMATSU	TAKEUCHI	MATSUKUMA	KAWAMURA
MATSUMOTO	HARAGUCHI	KAWAMOTO	MIZUNO
ITO	NISHIMURA	MIURA	

Secretaries

HORIE	MOROHASHI	TAKATSUJI
-------	-----------	-----------

Decision

The Investigation Committee of the Privy Council unanimously approved the ratification of the treaty between Japan and France for residence and navigation relating to French Indo-China and the treaty between Japan and France concerning the tariff system and trade and the method of its settlement between Japan and Indo-China.

Remarks

On 16 June 1941, a meeting of the Investigation Committee of the Privy Council was held concerning the treaty between Japan and France for residence and navigation relating to French Indo-China, and the treaty between France and Japan concerning the tariff system and trade and method of its settlement between Japan and Indo-China.

- Dec. 2nd, 1935: Released of the main duty. (War-ministry).
- Dec. 2nd, 1935: Appointed ~~the~~ Commander of the No. 9th Division. (Cabinet).
- Dec. 10th, 1935: Released of ^{position as} ~~the~~ Councillor of the Resource Bureau. (Cabinet).
- Dec. 10th, 1935: Released of ^{position as} ~~the~~ Manager of the Resource Investigation Conference. (Cabinet).
- Dec. 14th, 1935: Released of ^{position as} ~~the~~ member of the Petroleum Industry Committee. (Cabinet).
- Dec. 1st, 1936: Attached to ~~Ordered the service in the General~~ Headquarters Staff Office. (War ministry).
- Mar. 29th, 1937: Placed on the reserve list. (War ministry).

"At the same time, with the object of forcing the powers individually to understand the facts of our policy toward China and either voluntarily support our country's attitude or at least stand by idly through the reinforcements of the anti-Comintern axis of Japan, Germany and Italy, and disposing of the China Affair as quickly and clearly as possible, we wish to adopt measures according to the following outline": (3538)

(1) To strengthen the political relations among Japan, Germany and Italy, and the economic cooperation among Japan, and Manchukuo on the one side and Germany and Italy on the other. (3598)

(2) "To strive, through the powerful and clear disposition of the China Affair, to make Britain, the United States and France understand de facto our policy toward China and individually abandon their past policy of aiding the Chiang Kai-shek regime and their idea of disposing of the East Asiatic question by means of collective machinery. As the instrument of these moves against the above three countries, particularly Britain, utilization should be made of the guarantee of their rights and interests in China, besides the adoption of great diplomatic measures, such *especially against Britain, besides big diplomatic** as the reinforcement of the anti-Comintern Pact among Japan, Germany, and Italy. However, in order to avoid unnecessary frictions, those individual pending cases which are harmless to the superior position occupied by Japan in East Asia shall be settled one after another." (3599)

(3) To carry out every possible measure for making the Soviet Union refrain from actively participating in the present Affair. (3599)

** words between asterisks not in original.

By Special Grace

Apr. 28th, 1937: ~~Raised by one grade of court rank as~~
Rank

an act of grace from the Throne and

~~granted~~ ^{conferred} the senior grade of 4th ~~class~~

court rank.

Aug. 26th, 1937: Appointed ~~the~~ ^{the} Commander of ~~No.~~ 109th
Division. (Cabinet).~~This~~ (not published ⁱⁿ the Official
Gazette).July 7th, 1937: Decorated with the 1st Order of Merit
with the Sacred Treasure in recognition
meritorious Incident
of the services in the Accident of
1931-1934.Nov. 9th, 1938: Attached to
Ordered the service in the General Staff

PRIVY COUNCIL
(1939)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Record Page</u>	<u>Carr's Summary</u>
491	22 February	4,037	91

Present

The Emperor HIROHITO
President KONOE
Vice-President HARA

State Ministers

HIRANUMA
SHIONO

ITAGAKI
ARITA

Councillors

KAWAI
SUZUKI, Kantaro
ISHII
ARIMA
KUBOTA
ISHIZUKA
FUKUI

SUZUKI, Soroku
SHIMIZU
FUJISAWA
MINAMI
TANAKA
NARA

NAKI
MATSUI
SUGUMURA
MATSUURA
USHIO
MAYASHI, Ra:
zaburo

Exposition

KUROSEKI
MORIYAMA
HARA

KURIHARA
MITANI

Secretaries or Clerk

MURAKAMI

HORIE

TAKATSUJI

Decision

The Privy Council unanimously agreed to the participation of Hungary and Manchuria in the Anti-Comintern Pact.

Remarks

The Exhibit was offered for the purpose of showing a quantitative and qualitative strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact. (6030)

HIRANUMA was present as Premier and ITAGAKI as War Minister.

ISHIZUKA asked if there was any intention to strengthen qualitatively the substance of the Pact, beside increasing the number of participating countries; and whether, because of the changed international situation, Japan urged Italy to

Headquarters
Office (War Ministry).

(~~This was~~ not published in the
Official Gazette).

Apr. 1st, 1945: Appointed ~~to~~ Commander for
the ZENTSUJI divisional district,
(Cabinet).

(~~This was~~ not published in the
Official Gazette).

Apr. 29th, 1940: Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the
Rising Sun, and concurrently with
the 3rd Order of Merit with the
Golden Kite in recognition of the
meritorious
services in the China Incident.