

Kishi, Shinsuke casa file 77
No. 2368

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(114)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION

30 March 1948

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Chief, Legal Section, SCAP

SUBJECT: KISHI, Shinsuke

I. PRESENT STATUS:

Subject has been incarcerated in Sugamo Prison since 8 December 1945 as a Class "A" war crime suspect.

II. PURPOSE OF MEMORANDUM:

This report is based on the oral request of the Chief, Legal Section, to examine all available evidence against the nineteen (19) Class "A" war crime suspects now held in custody to determine whether or not they can be indicted for "B" or "C" war crimes.

III. SOURCES OF MATERIAL EXAMINED:

1. All files and information available in Legal Section.
2. The complete G-2 report, dated 24 April 1947, with reference to subject.
3. All files, records and reports available at the International Prosecution Section of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

IV. RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that subject be retained in custody for further investigation and possible indictment as a Class "B" or "C" war criminal.

Exhibit VI

Memo: KISHI, Shinsuke (Cont'd)

V. DETAILS UPON WHICH THE RECOMMENDATION IS BASED:

1. Pertinent curriculum vitae:

Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry.	Jan 1939-Oct 1941
Minister of Commerce and Industry.	Oct 1941-Oct 1943
Vice Minister of Munitions Ministry.	Nov 1943-July 1944
Minister without Portfolio.	Oct 1943-July 1944

2. KISHI was a career government man, devoting most of his time to economic and industrial affairs. He was one of TOJO's most trusted and most cooperative civilian assistants. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry was amalgamated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to form the Munitions Ministry. TOJO himself kept the portfolio as Minister while KISHI was made a Minister without Portfolio and Vice Minister in the newly organized agency. In fact, KISHI performed all of the administrative duties of the Minister in this new and all-powerful branch of government.
3. The ministries with which KISHI was so closely associated were instrumental in effecting the policy to employ Prisoners of War in defense industry and were further responsible for the implementation of the Chinese slave labor program on the home islands.
4. KISHI participated in numerous Cabinet decisions which were in themselves violations of the laws and customs of war and was a member of the TOJO Cabinet at the time of Pearl Harbor.
5. KISHI can be held responsible for "B" and "C" crimes committed by members of the Japanese armed forces and civilian population during his tenure in office.
6. It is believed that the evidence justifies holding KISHI for further investigation and possible future indictment on "B" and "C" offenses.

L. P. B. LIPSCOMB
ATTORNEY, LEGAL SECTION

Records of the Meeting of the
Inquiry Committee of the Privy Council on Dec. 8, 1941

Inquiry Committee Meeting
Concerning Declaration of
War against America and
England.

Dec. 8, 1941 (Monday) 7:30 a.m. all the councillors of the Privy Council (except Councillor KANEKO) meet in the East Third Waiting Hall in the Imperial Palace. Naval Minister SHIMADA reports on the starting aspect of the war opened against America and England. While he is reporting the Council receives the Emperor's reference bill for their deliberation pertaining to the above subject. President HARA announces the general committee meeting and the meeting opens at once.

Members present:

President HARA

Chairman of Inquiry Committee: Vice President SUZUKI

Inquiry Committee members:

Councillor ARIMA

" ISHIZUKA

" MINAMI

" ARAKI

" SUGAHARA

" USHIO

" FUKAI

" MANO

" OBATA

" MITSUCHI

" IKEDA

Councillor ISHII

" KUBOTA

" SHIMIZU

" NARA

" MATSUI

" MATSUURA

" HAYASHI

" FUTAGAMI

" OSHIMA

" TAKEGOSHI

" IZAWA

A member absent: Councillor KANEKO

Government members:

Premier)

Home Minister) TOJO

Army Minister)

Education Minister HASHIDA

Agriculture and Forestry Minister) INO

Overseas Minister)

Welfare Minister KOIZUMI

Justice Minister IWAMURA

Navy Minister SHIMADA

Foreign Minister TOGO

Communication Minister TERASHIMA

Finance Minister KAYA

Commerce and Industry KISHI ✓

Railway Minister HATTA

COPY

Explaining members:

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet HOSHINO
Chief of the Legislative Bureau MORIYAMA
Chairman of the Cabinet Planning Board SUZUKI
Chief of the Intelligence Bureau TANI
Chief of the East Asia Bureau, Foreign Ministry YAMAMOTO
Chief of the Europe and Asia Foreign Ministry SAKAMOTO
Chief of the Treaty Bureau, Foreign Ministry MATSUMOTO
Chief of the Army Affairs Bureau, Army Ministry MUTO
Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry OKA
Chief Secretary HORIE
Secretary MOROHASHI
Secretary TAKATSUJI

(Meeting opened at 7:45 a.m.)

Chairman SUZUKI declared that the meeting come to order.

Premier TOJO explains the reason why, at last, they have been obliged to deal with this bill.

Comm. member ISHII asks in regard to the time of declaration of war.

TOJO answers that it shall be done as soon as the Imperial sanction is obtained on this subject.

KUBOTA questions regarding the relationship between negotiations with America and treatment of this subject. To this Premier TOJO answers that at their meeting in the Emperor's presence on Dec. 1st, war against America, England and Holland was decided on. Therefore those negotiations were continued only for the sake of strategy.

SHIMIZU asks whether or not war is to be declared against Holland; also he asks what will be the attitude of Siam. TOJO replies that Japan will not declare war against Holland in view of future strategic convenience. As for Siam the Japanese Government is in the course of negotiations with her for concluding an Alliance Pact.

MINAMI asks what attitude Germany will assume in relation to the Tripartite Alliance, following the disposition of this subject. To this TOJO and SAKAMOTO, Chief of the Europe and Asia Bureau, reply that, as far as the German Government is concerned, as soon as Japan declares war against America and England, Germany and Italy will also assume the same attitude as Japan, and they will not make a separate peace. In fact they are preparing the draft of an agreement therefore

NARA asks what will be the attitude of Soviet Russia. TOJO replies that relationship between Japan and Soviet Russia at present stands on

the basis of the Neutrality Pact, but as to the treatment of the same he expects special care to be taken. As to the general situation, Soviet Russia is now fighting against Germany, so she will not avail herself of the Japanese southward advance. Also she will not make any ready move following America's plotting which is naturally expected. Further, if Soviet Russia grants America use of her territory in the East, that means Russia makes Japan her enemy; therefore she cannot easily make such a decision. In the future Japan shall never fail to keep an increasingly close watch over Russian activities.

SUGAHARA asks about the budget distribution of expenses incurred in connection with this proposition. Finance Minister KAYA explains that it will be drawn upon a special account of Emergency War Expense just as in the case of the China Incident.

Comm. member FUKAI debated on the fact that, under the present currency system disposition of required funds will be easily made for the time being, but in regard to materials required thoughtful planning is necessary; so he inquires the Government's opinion regarding it. TOJO replies that, in conclusion based on views from all angles it is not necessary to have much anxiety so far as material supplies are concerned and as for financing and money circulation they shall be treated with most careful attention to their bearing on materials.

Comm. member FUTAGAMI says that according to the draft for an Imperial edict which is accompanying this project for reference, it seems as though action of war is started from our side and so, he asks, if it does not give America an excuse for her declaring war. To this Premier TOJO answers that action of war may have been started from our side, the cause of the war is really nothing but the fact that America gave various economic pressures to Japan. FUTAGAMI further asks if accuracy is lacking in using the words, "America" and "England" in the draft for the Imperial edict. Foreign Minister TOGO and Chief of the Treaty Bureau MATSUMOTO answer that there are precedents that they used such words as, "Chin," "Russia," and "Germany" in edicts of declaration of war. In the announcement documents to enemy countries the government will use regular names of the countries involved, and there is no fear of arising misunderstanding.

Comm. member TAKEGOSHI expresses hope that there will be no lack of attention regarding food plans. Comm. member IZAWA expresses hope that they will do their best to try to bring about an effective unification of the national mind.

Comm. member IKEDA and Comm. member KUBOTA say that it will not be good to leave any doubtful point in the Imperial edict and so it will be better to avoid using the word, "America." To this Foreign Minister TOGO replies that it is known all over the world and it is clear that America means the United States of North America.

Chairman SUZUKI considers that questioning has been finished by the above discussion and he asks the Government Ministers and Explaining Members to leave.

(Ministers and Explaining Members leave.)

Then as the result of conference among the committee members it was unanimously decided to approve this proposition as it is.

Thereupon Chairman SUZUKI declared the adjournment of the meeting.

(Meeting adjourned at 9:55 a.m.)

General Outline of the Privy Council
Attending to Business at the Time of
Declaration of War against America
and England

The international situation surrounding the China Incident had become tense and diplomatic negotiations with England and America had been driven close to the breaking point. The Cabinet anticipated that it might happen that war would be declared at the same time with the opening of hostilities. Concerning procedures to be taken at such a time, MORIYAMA, Chief of Legislative Bureau privately had conferred with HORIE, Chief Secretary of Privy Council. On Dec. 7 (Sunday) at 4 pm. MORIYAMA phoned to HORIE saying that he wanted to have a talk with HORIE concerning an urgent treatment of affairs to face the tense situation at hand, and asked him to come and have a meeting in the official residence of Premier at 7:30 p.m. HORIE at once notified Secretary MOROHASHI by phone and MOROHASHI notified Secretary TAKATSUJI accordingly. Further, Procurator HOTTA and Commissioner NODA were notified of the meeting by a messenger. So at 7:30 pm. everyone came to meet in the Premier's official residence. At 8 p.m. in the office room of Chief of the Legislative Bureau they were informed of details of the matter by MORIYAMA, Chief of the Legislative Bureau. Owing to the disruption of Japan-America conference a critical situation was brought about and Japanese Army and Navy were to begin action early in the morning, next day, and the government would present, during the next day, declaration of war against America and England for Imperial sanction. Therefore they had Procurator HOTTA, etc. go on to prepare a bill pertaining to this matter and at the same time Chief Secretary HORIE informed HARA, President of Privy Council, and SUZUKI, Vice-President of Privy Council, by phone of the above fact, receiving instructions from them, he made arrangements for holding a meeting of the Privy Council, and then they went home at 11 p.m. After that the two Secretaries MOROHASHI and TAKATSUJI moved to the official residence of the Cabinet Chief Secretary and in a room there they set on preparing an inquiry and report draft on the matter of declaration of war

against America and England. They finished writing after 12 p.m. and had a nap.

It was a fairly cold day and was not clear either.

A little after 4 a.m. Dec. 8 (Monday) Cabinet Secretary INADA informed the two secretaries of the fact that it had been decided to ask for Imperial sanction for declaration of war against America and England. The two Secretaries at once passed this information on to the Chief Secretary. Further they sent telephone message to the President, Vice-President and each Councillor asking them to come and meet in the East Third Hall of the Imperial Palace to consider an urgent matter at 7:30 a.m. By the appointed time all themembers of Privy Council (except Councillor KANEKO) and the Chief Secretary and others of Privy Council got together there, when Navy Minister SHIMADA reported on the outbreak of war against America and England at Hawaii and Malay. While he was reporting they received a draft of the Imperial ratification pertaining to the declaration of war against America and England. President HARA announced the General Committee Meeting. At once the meeting opened. Since the bill was an extremely urgent one it was discussed in a hurry, the Committee Meeting adjourning at 9:55 a.m. Following this at 10:50 with the Emperor's presence a plenary meeting was held and it was unanimously approved. At once the resolution was presented to the Emperor. The time was exactly 11 a.m. The sun was shining brilliantly and the weather was very clear.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W. D.C. No. _____
 I. P.S. No. 1078

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, M. Takatsuji hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary of Privy Council and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 14 pages, dated 8 Dec, 1941, and described as follows: Records of the meeting of the Investigation Committee, Privy Council, concerning Declaration of War against America and England. Dated 8 December 1941.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Privy Council, Imperial Palace ground.

Signed at Tokyo on this
 17th day of Sept., 1946.

Witness: s/ T. Swzuki

/s/ M. Takatsuji
 Signature of Official

SEAL

 Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I Edward P. Monaghan, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
 17th day of Sept., 1946

Witness: /s/ Eric W. Fleisher 2d Lt.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan
 NAME

 Investigator, IPS
 Official Capacity

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Page 1

Top Secret

Establishment of East Asia

Maneuvers for the First Period of Total War

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Chapter I

General Policy

The necessary ^{Remote} areas of ~~Heinchiang~~ must be speedily secured to firmly establish a long-term endurance attitude; by practical application of the alliance, the war against the United States of America, Britain and China will be carried out. The preparations for war against Russia will be completed and we will promote the growth of New China, thereby effecting the first step towards the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. If it is unavoidable, we shall wage war against Russia. However, our chief object in pursuing the war to its end lies in the existence and development of our national power and special care should be taken to grasp the right time for war so as not to leave any regrets.

On the termination of the present war, we must endeavour to firmly establish the foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. We will make it our minimum requirement to prevent another war with China and we shall equip ourselves at the very least with conditions for the defence of our national independence in that direction.

Chapter II StrategySection I Directing of the War

1. In our resolution to carry out a long period war, strategic points in the defence circle will be occupied, and while we prosecute the war on one hand, our essential powers of self-sufficiency will be strengthened and secured on the other.

In carrying out the war, England will be our main object, and in order to maintain our position of independence and initiative by every means possible we will give special efforts to the destruction of the American and English fleet. We will further strengthen the prohibition of intercourse between the territories under our power and the United States or England, and will destroy the transportation on the west coast of America as much as possible.

We will take strict precautions in particular against the egress of national defence materials for which the United States and England rely on East Asia.

2. Our attitude towards China will be to secure the occupied territories according to the policy previously arranged and to provide for the development of necessary materials. We will promote the growth of these so as to make them contribute towards the establishment of a New China, and in the meanwhile we will endeavour to crush and destroy the hinterland (T.H. - i.e. Chungking) by exhausting their armed forces, their economic abilities and every other measure.

3. We will try to utilize materials which can be procured in the war zones, thus striving to maintain and promote our national power, and at the same time we will complete our military powers so as to be able to overthrow the revived American and English attacks that will follow the lapse of time, especially any change in the European front.

4. We expect good results from the German and Italian domination in the Mediterranean, the counter-blockade on England proper and the destruction of transportation on the east coast of the United States.

With the development of the situation we will do our best to establish contact in (T.H. probably with Germany and Italy) the Indian Ocean.

5. In case of an actual German landing in England proper, we will turn the resulting shock to our own account and further strengthen our power in the sphere of our influence.

6. We hold it as our general policy to avoid war with Russia at present, and will strive for this end. However, preparations must be made to the utmost, to prepare for any change in the situation.

If the unavoidable happens, such as joint operations by the U.S.A. and Russia against Japan within our defence sphere, then we shall seize the opportunity to resort to military methods against Russia.

7. If the Chinese hinterland proposes peace, we are ready to accept it. We will settle Sino-Japanese problems according to our policy previously arranged, and if possible we would like to advance and cooperate with India.

8. We will comply with the request to cooperate in the armistice between Germany and Russia, and we may propose it ourselves according to circumstances. If this is put into practice, our security in the Manchuria-Russian border will be established; if possible, we further /
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desire the advance and cooperation of Russia in India and Iran.

In this event, we anticipate a German landing on British soil and also her domination in Africa.

9. The cessation of hostilities between our country and the United States and England will be settled at the same time as that between Germany and England. (The U.S....)

10. At the moment that hostilities cease on the European front, hostilities will be suspended also in the Greater East Asia War. We will try to settle Sino-Japanese matters between ourselves, apart from other problems, as far as possible.

We must strictly guard against Europe and the United States concluding a previous truce at the sacrifice of East Asia. We must also prepare some special way of dealing with things if the worst comes to the worst.

Chapter II

Sec. II The Aims of the Organization of National Power

Part I The Organization of Military Strength

1. The aims of the organization of military power in the first period lie in the prosecuting the war against Chungking and the war against the U.S.A. and Britain, and especially in completing our naval preparations so as to be able to smash their attacks when they regain their strength. In the meantime, we must be thoroughly prepared for a war with Russia.

2. The trend of military preparations of the different powers is as set down in Table No. 1 and their capacity for aggression against East Asia during the next five years generally is estimated as follows: -

Table of the Great Powers' estimated capacity for aggressive warfare against East Asia during the next 5 years.

<u>Classification</u>	Front-line Troop strength (in thousands)	First-line Air strength (in thousands)	Naval craft
Chungking	2000 - 3000	Some	none
The United States of America	700 - 1300	7 - 13	Battleships 28 Carriers 18 Cruisers 91 Destroyers 365 Submarines 200
Britain	500 - 700		Battleships 8 Carriers 8 Cruisers 55 Destroyers 100 Submarines 100
Soviet Union	2000 - 3000	4 - 6	Cruisers 2 Submarines over 100 Destroyers 11

Remarks: 1. Front-line military strength includes, army, naval and air forces. Military strength at home is estimated at almost the same number.

2. Naval forces will change considerably, depending on how many naval battles are fought and with what results.

Accordingly, the countries' basic capacity for operations in East Asia during the first period will be as follows on an average basis, the military strength of the United States, Britain and Russia being estimated to fluctuate up to one third of its total according to the tension or slackening of the European front.

(1) Britain and America combined:

Front-line military strength	1,600,000 men
First-line air strength	10,000 planes
Naval craft:	
Battleships	36
Cruisers	150
Carriers	26
Destroyers	460
Submarines	300

(2) The Soviet Union

Front-line military strength	2,500,000 men
First-line air strength	5,000 planes
Naval craft:	a nucleus of over 100 submarines.

(3) The United States of America, Britain and the Soviet Union combined

Front-line military strength	4,000,000 men
First-line air strength	15,000 planes
Naval craft	
Battleships	36
Cruisers	150
Carriers	26
Destroyers	480
Submarines	400

(4) China

Front-line military strength	2,000,000 - 3,000,000
Air strength	some number

Our country must carry out the present war on one hand, and on the other, must organize the requisite military strength for the aim of enabling ourselves to smash the operational strength of all these countries.

If our aim is mechanical parity we would require:

Front-line military strength	5,000,000 men
(including the home troops 10,000,000)	
First-line air strength	15,000 planes
Naval craft:	
Battleships	36
Cruisers	150
Carriers	26
Destroyers	480
Submarines	400

3. However, there would be considerable difficulty in bringing this about within the next five years, when we consider the changing situation of modern warfare, the limitations of national power, and especially when we consider the probabilities of the process of establishment. We shall thus establish a separate standard of minimum essentials considering all the various circumstances, but strategy first and foremost. The estimated volume of essential military requirements based on this standard, and the total estimated volume of essential national requirements considered on the basis of the military requirements, will be as follows:-

	Military Requirements	Total National Requirements
Materials for ordinary steel	4,850,000 tons	11,700,000 tons
Materials for special steel	1,180,000 tons	1,400,000 tons
Aluminum	355,000 tons	378,000 tons
Coal	9,896,000 tons	140,508,000 tons
Benzine for aviation	3,500,000 litres	2,520,000 litres
Benzine for motor cars	1,249,000 litres	3,150,000 litres

Refer Table II for details.

Such is the outline of the expansion we aim at for our national industrial power as being necessary for the proper organization of our military power in order to carry out the present warfare.

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Chapter II Section III Occupied Areas (anticipated
occupied areas), and Their Strategic Points

1. The chief object of the territories to be occupied in the Greater East Asia War is to secure the conditions necessary for the accomplishment of the war in accordance with what follows. The territories will be decided upon in accordance with the progress of the operations, and on consideration of how best to gradually solidify the foundation for establishing a nucleus group and a small Co-prosperity Sphere.

(1) We must secure strategically vital areas which would assist our offensive operations, and at the same time capture the strong-points which would afford a stronghold for the enemy counterattacks.

(2) To secure territories which produce materials necessary for the establishment of self-sufficiency in order to complete our capacity for prosecuting the war.

(3) To control the areas necessary for the blockade of enemy countries in essential materials and the interception of their commerce and communication.

2. Every care must be taken to procure materials essential to us in the Southern Regions and at the same time we must control and smash the enemy's military and economic counterattacks. We must thoroughly enforce

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our counter-blockade of Chungking and of the U.S.A. and Britain in respect of strategy and urgently needed materials. The essential points that we must pay attention to in the course of the occupation are given in Appendix No. I.

3. In China, we must overthrow the Chungking regime and help the growth of a new China, thereby securing a nucleus group, and ensure that all is well with our procurement of materials essential to us. The essential points that we must pay attention to in the course of the occupation are given in Appendix No. II.

4. In the Northern Regions, we must do our best to secure a basic sphere of national defence and maintain our superiority in strategic position. At the same time, we must ensure that all is well with our procurement of strategic materials. The essential points to which we must pay attention in the course of the occupation are as given in Appendix No. III.

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Chapter II

Section V. The Termination of Hostilities

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Chapter II Section V

Part II Conditions of Security

The main point of the conditions to be secured at the termination of hostilities is to approach as near as possible to the concrete ideal of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, but the extent to which it can be realized depends on our national power at the time, especially on the extent to which we have secured the spoils of our victory, and will also differ according to the length of the war and the general aspect of the world war situation at the time in particular, the position of the countries on our side and the extent of the exhaustion of the countries against us. Any definite prognostication is therefore difficult, and the situation will best be met by reliance on circumstances at the time, and by avoidance of inordinate ambitions.

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We shall accordingly not go into details here, but be content to enunciate the three basic principles.

I When the war is soon over with enemy countries left with a margin of strength.

Our maxim will be the securing of our existence and self-sufficiency in the direction of the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(a) We shall take as our standard for China the policy previously arranged, though if necessary there is still some scope for mitigation.

(b) In the Southern Regions, we will secure a number of the most important military bases, and establish a preferential hold on essential materials such as petroleum, iron, metals other than iron, and foodstuffs.

(c) (In the Northern Regions, we will settle the problems of the Coastal regions.)

II When the war is brought to an end by a single enemy defeat.

Our maxim will be the establishment of a basis for the building of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(a) We shall take as our standard for China the policy previously arranged.

(b) In the Southern Regions, we will secure the necessary military bases. We shall let the Philippines enjoy independence under our protection and guidance and shall put British Malaya and North Borneo under our jurisdiction. We shall establish a special economic zone in the Netherlands East Indies and secure a preferential hold on materials essential for our country with F.I.C., all contributing to the foundation of a small scale self-sufficiency sphere.

(c) In the Northern Regions, we shall take measures to sever East Siberia from the Soviet Union.

III When the war is terminated by an enemy surrender with Japan still left with a margin of strength.

We shall plan the establishment of the smaller Co-prosperity Sphere at a single stroke.

(a) We shall take as our standard for China the policy previously arranged.

(b) In the Southern Region we shall secure in toto all military bases in the smaller Co-prosperity Sphere; the Philippines and Burma will have their independence under our protection and guidance. In the

Netherlands

Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China, self-government will be realized and special zones essential for military and economic purposes will be established there. British Malaya and North Borneo will be annexed as Japanese territory and will become the basis of a small scale self-sufficiency sphere. For Australia and India we shall prescribe the necessary economic union.

(c) In the Northern Regions we shall complete the disposal of East Siberia.)

Chapter III

The Establishment of Operational Areas

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Chapter III

Section II

The Southern Regions

Part I Military Affairs

1. Policy

The aims of the fundamental policy of the military establishment in the Southern Regions war zone are:

(1) In order to accomplish the aims of the present war, strategic strong points of the most urgent necessity must be secured and controlled.

(2) Although the fulfilment of the demands of the present operations come first, care must be taken to ensure that everything tends in the direction of the establishment of East Asia.

These aims shall be realized in preference to the other policies for the Southern Regions.

In military establishment, provisions necessary for operations and military activities will be first completed, and after that, construction work necessary for the maintenance of public order in the district, general transportation, and the control of communications.

Military administration will be established in the occupied territories during the necessary period of operative activities, to control all the different construction work.

11. Outline.

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(1) The army and the navy will bear ⁴particl responsibility in establishing military administration, according to operational demands, the characteristics of the area in question, and other factors.

(2) Military administration must grasp the principle of the local administration and trivial interventions must be avoided as far as possible. It will try to make use of the existing machinery.

(3) The public peace and order in the occupied territories will be secured as far as possible by the ordinary police system and the native army, with the assistance and support of the expeditionary forces.

(4) Only those of the native armies that have abandoned their hostility and are positively cooperating with our troops will be permitted to exist in the occupied territories. Their organization, and military establishment will be directed by our army. Their chief purpose is to contribute to the establishment of East Asia as members of the peace police. We must do our utmost to use them to the best advantage.

(5) The standard number of the armed forces of the native armies will be about half of their pre-war number, and will be decided upon according to circumstances.

The type of troops will be limited to land troops, it being our principle not to let them have any naval forces for the time being. The Imperial Navy will manage their ships.

Air forces will not exist and all associated establishments and armaments will be confiscated and disposed of by the expeditionary forces.

(6) The Thailand army will be strengthened on condition of its cooperation with us.

(7) Native armies will be widely dispersed, and put under the authority of the expeditionary force to facilitate their supervision.

The necessary arms will be distributed to them, according to circumstances, through the expeditionary forces.

(8) As a general rule, expeditionary forces will be stationed in places necessary for the procurement of articles required by the armed forces, and the control of the areas producing essential materials, but our forces should be concentrated as far as does not interfere with the foregoing, and thereby maintain the elasticity of the army and adjust all the varieties of its equipment so as to ensure its instantaneous operation.

(9) Expenses necessary for the maintenance of the occupation forces will be defrayed in future, wherever possible, by the areas concerned.

(10) For military equipment necessary for operational bases and the guarding of public order refitted enemy equipment will be used for the time being, so as to expedite and execute military and guarding measures.

We shall act according to our previously decided policy in French Indo-China and Thailand.

(11) During the present war, if there is any occasion for our forces to operate in the same district as the Thai army for the same object, the commanding officer of the Imperial expeditionary forces will assume command by mutual understanding of both countries.

This will also apply to the French Indo-China army.

(12) The time for military administration to change to ordinary administration will be generally at the end of the war, after consideration of the actual situation in the areas concerned, though there may be cases when ordinary administration is introduced before the termination of the present war, or the military administration still continued even after the end of the war, according to circumstances.

Part II Politics

No. I

1. The most important object of political construction in the Southern Regions at present is to comply with the demands of the present war, in consideration of the ideal of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere (cf. Draft Plan of the Establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.) In other words, although, of course, we must crush the tendency in the Southern Regions to rely on the United States and Britain and guide them into a belief in ourselves as the leading nation, we must lay stress on facilitating the procurement and delivery of the necessary military materials, and on carrying out operations. X

2. The form of administration in the occupied areas will thus be military administration during the war. As for its organization, a military commanding officer or a governor-general will be appointed to this office, with a number of able officials and civilians under him, called upon to fully administer the occupied territories.

It is necessary to choose from the very first the most able military officers and others for all who are to participate in the military administration, not to mention the governor-general himself.

The military administration will utilize the present administrative system as far as possible, and special care must be taken to restore and utilize the local system.

Concerning

3. Concerning the management of the natives of the occupied territories, it is better not to force assimilative measures even in areas to be later annexed, but to adopt such policies as will agree with the natural abilities of the different races. It will be the policy of military administration to exercise strict control over the natives in all occupied areas who have previously shown hostile feelings towards us, and gradually slacken it. It will be our principle to treat the Europeans and the Americans in the occupied territories as we do the natives.

4. The Chinese in the occupied territories will also be treated in the same way. Strict supervision will be exercised over those who have previously shown hostility, but the others will generally be treated justly with no special measures taken to oppress them. We will take steps to make them cooperate in the accomplishment of the present war, and especially to use their assistance in the settlement of the China Incident. Furthermore, our rule will be to control the southward advance of the ordinary Chinese during the war.

5. The southward advance of the Japanese will aim at the fulfilment of our wartime demands of a military and economic nature, and as a rule, it will be restricted to essential personnel for the occupied territories, great care being taken of their selection and education.

In the agricultural field, the rule will be to limit the advance of the Japanese to technical instructors.

The return of Japanese who have lived in the Southern Regions to the areas concerned will be permitted on a preferential basis only to those who are eligible as occupation members, but they must be selected and trained before returning. Adequate selection and training must also be given to military men discharged overseas and the officials who retire abroad.

Furthermore, when coming in contact with different races, officials and civilians must not feel that they are superior to them or treat them with contempt. On the other hand, they must be careful not to spoil the natives by being too anxious to win their hearts.

No. II

Regional Divisions

1. Thailand

We shall respect the independence of Thailand, our ally, to the utmost, give all necessary assistance such as would contribute to strengthening the position of the present regime, and avoid all interference with domestic affairs. We shall adopt measures to make the /
government

government of Thailand comply fully of her own free will with our military and economic demands.

The military forces of Thailand will give cooperation necessary for the accomplishment of the common aim. Special precautions will be taken to intercept the enemy intentions to separate Japan and Thailand.

We will make the government of Thailand obliterate all anti-Japanese tendencies among the Chinese residents of Thailand. The friendly relations between our government and Thailand should be maintained, and it would be better for the national government not to take any direct measures against the Chinese in Thailand.

2. French Indo-China

For the present, necessary supervision will be exercised over French Indo-China to ensure that she faithfully fulfils the treaty for joint defence and economy, and that the present government of F.I.C. adopts measures of increasingly positive cooperation with us.

We shall keep a close watch on German-French relations in Europe and as long as there is no change in the attitude of the French Government, we shall respect French sovereignty, though we shall do our best to bring home to the officials and population of French Indo-China a thorough understanding of the new situation in Europe and Asia, and to plant and promote our power in both military and economic fields.

Although the self government or the participation in politics of the Annamites will have to be recognized to some extent on some proper occasion in the future, for the present we shall not permit their independence movements, though we shall ask France to improve the position and welfare of the natives in general.

3. Hongkong

We shall enforce a policy of dispersing the population under the military administration of the governor-general of the occupied areas, and we shall consider compulsory migration to supply the labour demands in Hainan Island. At present, reconstruction works will be limited to those of military necessity.

4. The Philippines

Military administration will be enforced for the present and a central political organ will be established under the governor-general, which the Philippines will gradually be made to run themselves as far as possible. The independence of the Philippines will be accelerated as fast as possible without waiting for the termination of the war, as

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it would be a means to instigate the desire for independence among the other natives of the Co-prosperity Sphere, and as we consider it a good example for the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere. It is needless to say that in this case too they will have to cooperate positively in the war against Britain and the United States, and we shall hold onto our rights to station armies and to use certain places necessary as military bases even after the war.

5. Malaya and British Borneo

Military administration will be enforced for the present under the governor-general of the occupation territories; Singapore and Penang will be placed under his direct jurisdiction. The governor-general will be in direct control of the native rulers and dispatch the requisite controllers to their dominions to direct them. The administration of these dominions and of areas smaller than provinces will be carried on as far as possible on the lines of the existing machinery, through efforts must be made to obliterate British influence which has permeated all administrative organs, so that measures to reform the British way of ruling should be taken. We shall respect the native rulers' political measures and help to raise the (T.F. political) standard of the Malaysians. Furthermore, as regards the effect of economic reforms we will carry out a number of measures, giving the most consideration to the maintenance of public peace and order.

6. Netherlands East Indies

Military administration will be established under the governor-general and the existing administrative organs will be used to the utmost for minor or local administration. On the principle of Netherlands equality, some of the Dutch officials and Indonesians will be employed indifferently. The most important object in the Netherlands East Indies will be to fulfil our economic demands or those necessary to carry out the operations (especially petroleum), as this area will be adjacent to the front for some time, and strict military administration will be established. Measures to aid the promotion of the position of the Indonesians and to raise the standard of civilization must be adopted, to make the Indonesians gradually change their attitude towards the Dutch and give them the hope that, in a certain period after the termination of hostilities, they will be permitted to enjoy independence.

7. Burma

Strict military administration will be established in Burma as it is expected to be adjacent to the front for quite a long period. However, the existence of the Burmese' own administrative organ will be recognized and this under our guidance will become the nucleus of an independent government in the future.

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Handling

Handling of the Indians in Burma must be directed discreetly in consideration of the policy towards India.

Part III Economics

No. 1 Materials for national defence

1. Policy:

(1) Construction policy during this period is to restore and develop the production of national resources, especially mineral resources, and make these areas an important source of supply for the heavy industry materials necessary for the central power to accomplish the war, thereby aiming principally at the strengthening of our power to carry out the war.

(2) In construction and restoration special stress shall be laid on petroleum, iron ores, bauxite, copper and other non-iron metals. The production of iron ores is the basis, but a certain amount of reserve manufacturing equipment (the selection of non-iron metal ores and a part of the smelting process if possible) and quite a large amount of equipment for refining petroleum will be constructed and restored.

X (3) As is the time limit for carrying out these works, for the first and second years, the aim will be the complete restoration of the damages done by the war, after that, the necessary increase in production will be attained.

(4) For the aim of procuring necessary materials rapidly, the areas where the least damage was done by the war will be selected.

However, greater importance is attached to the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya and the Philippines in the real construction, as great quantities of materials are expected to be procured in these areas.

(5) As for the method of construction, a national organization will be established to include the Southern Regions and unify and regulate the construction, and under the overall jurisdiction of this body, certain persons responsible for the development of a certain material in a certain area will be selected to undertake the increase of production.

(6) The production of such materials as would prove superfluous, such as rubber and tin, will be reduced to the amount necessary for our demands, and the margin of construction power will both be directed towards the more urgent demands. However, in order to avoid confusion in the economy of the area concerned, and to maintain a powerful weapon in the armoury of economic warfare by the material concerned, a certain amount of production may still be maintained insofar as it does not prove a heavy burden on materials and labour.

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Part IV Ideas and Culture

1. Work in the ideas and culture of the southern races must be carried out on the lines of general policy for the development of ideas and culture set out in Chapter V, and in consideration of the fact that these races have been but recently attached to us, that their standard of civilization is very low, that their racial characteristics are ones of mild behaviour and they hold no anti-Japanese feelings.

2. Instruction by reason

(1) Propaganda

As the knowledge of Japan held by the southern races is insufficient, every method and occasion must be turned to account for propagating the true Japan, and efforts should be made for the introduction of Japan through publications and the establishment of organizations to spread information about Japan. Lectures, exhibitions, moving pictures and musical concerts should be given and all other special methods adopted.

(2) It is necessary to comply with the characteristics and the civilization of each race when carrying out propaganda, which thus has a greater influence; further, the results of this propaganda must be thoroughly investigated, and the selection of the policy to follow also considered, so as to accord with the actual situation.

(3) The propaganda system in the Southern Regions must be extended and strengthened, and the main outline of the propaganda and essential parts of its organization must be held by the Japanese.

(4) Although the object of the propaganda is the controlling or intellectual class in each district, special methods of propaganda among the ignorant will also be adopted.

(5) It is necessary to think of a way to utilize the secret Chinese associations in the south for our propaganda.

(6) When the situation permits, it would be a good idea to make the controlling or intellectual class travel in Japan and introduce them to the real situation in Japan, thus making them discard their idea of relying on Europe and the U.S.A.

II Education:

(1) The existing method and policies should be reinvestigated and those based on the influence of Britain, the United States and the Netherlands should be abolished. Although changes in direction will be made according to the general policy, there will be no great changes in educational institutions during this period, and care will be taken to utilize existing institutions.

(2)

(2) We will assist and direct the spreading of national education and the instruction of the younger generation in each district, and in order to implant the idea of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, text books for children, teachers and the general population will be compiled; we will cooperate in supplying them with teaching materials.

(3) The public thoughts shall be ^{firmly established} through the guidance and education of the army in each district.

(4) Cooperation and guidance shall be given to the training and re-education of the native teachers.

(5) Scholars and educationists of superior ability shall be dispatched from our country to important points.

(6) Elements of superior ability shall be picked from among the various races (in the case of an independent country they shall be recommended by the government concerned) and by a well planned system of sending students abroad. They will be sent to our country (T.M. Japan) to study, and during their stay in our country special institutions shall be set up for them, so as to give them proper guidance, and after they have finished their studies practical use shall be made of them under a certain definite policy.

III Thought Movements:

(1) Although racial movements of an innocent nature, characteristic of the races in the various districts shall be nurtured and encouraged (in case of an Independent country, guidance shall be given indirectly through the Government concerned), steps shall be taken so as to abolish the influence of European and American Liberalism and Communistic ideas. Especially when independence movements are based on narrow-minded racialism or what tends to be racial egoism, same shall be corrected and guidance shall be given so as to make same turn into Oriental moralism.

(2) A powerful thought movement shall be carried out and strengthened for the prosecution of the joint war against Britain and the United States so as to comply with the expansion of the (T.M. successful) war results.

(3) Consideration shall be given to the gathering of men of leading spirit and intelligence from the various districts so as to form a spiritual organization representing the whole of East Asia, thereby to contribute towards promoting the common consciousness among the various races.

3. Enlightenment through Facts.

In conformity with the enlightenment based on the above-mentioned
/
ideals

ideals, efforts shall be made to make the people realize the idea of the Co-prosperity Sphere through their actual living, by means of concrete and practical measures. However, by taking into consideration the actual situation of the prosecution of war, some shall be realized by degrees from those that are possible (T.N. to realize).

(I) Development of Political Ideas.

(1) It shall be made the main principle to respect the natives' political volition as much as possible, and it is necessary that, during this period, efforts shall be made to relieve them of their economic sufferings that are expected to appear, and to adopt such political measures as would not dampen their hopes towards the future. For example, consideration should be given to maintenance and extension of the natives' rights to participate in the government, the immediate abolition of the bad laws and systems which were enacted by Britain, the United States and the Netherlands that are painful to the natives, the appointment and utilizing of native officials and leaders, and other such measures befitting to the actual conditions, thereby elevating the hopes and enthusiasm of the natives.

(2) The traditional spirit of the various races shall be respected, and protection as well as manifestation of the ancient sages and patriots, whom the natives respect, as well as their surviving descendants, shall also be considered.

(II) Development of Economic Ideas.

(1) It is estimated that the hardships in the material living of the natives during this period will become considerably aggravated, but it must be expected that, for the sake of the prosecution of the war, there may, for a while be no time for considering their sufferings. Therefore, economic development necessitates the utmost care, and not only is it obvious that it must be avoided to cause unnecessary economic sufferings, but the material side of living of the natives requires handling with compassion. For example, consideration shall be given towards adequate measures which would touch the hearts of the natives, such as the assisting and education of the natives, the releasing of farms belonging to hostile British and Americans, the amending or abolition of bad taxes, which had been levied by the British and Americans.

(2) Although the hostile Chinese residents in the South Seas shall be ousted, those who are not so shall have their positions recognized and as for their past support of Chungking, it shall be aimed at making them switch over so as to have them cooperate in the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(III) Development of Social Culture.

(1) The customs and morals peculiar to the natives shall not be interfered /

interfered with unless same should greatly obstruct the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere, and it shall be made our principle not to disturb or change the tranquility of their private lives as much as possible.

(2) Utmost cooperation shall be given towards the rehabilitation works for the natives having suffered war damages.

(3) For the sake of spreading medical treatment and sanitation, efforts shall be made to build hospitals, travelling clinic organizations, and institutes for the research of tropical medical treatment and sanitation, as well as to improve and expand medical schools.

IV Linguistic Policy:

During this period, efforts shall be stressed for the popularization of the Japanese language for the purpose of attaining the object of making same the common language of East Asia in the future, by banning English and Dutch as official languages.

Various measures shall be adopted such as the opening of Japanese language schools at important places, the appointment of natives who understand Japanese as officials, or the popularization of Japanese newspapers and publications, as well as the teaching of elementary Japanese through radio-broadcasts.

V Counter-measures towards the Japanese on the spot.

(1) It is necessary to strictly enforce the following plans as the character and practice of the Japanese on the spot who are constantly in contact with the natives bear a decisive effect on the spiritual and cultural development:-

(1) To leave no stone unturned in manifesting the Imperial Army in its true light.

(2) To carefully pick out the Japanese officials for positions on the spot and to strictly enforce official discipline.

(3) As regards the advance of Japanese to the Southern Regions, general crossing-over shall not be permitted, but shall be restricted to only those who are to become the leaders, who, while on the one hand, paying attention to the protection and good treatment of the Japanese residents on the spot, shall make them display strict discipline so as to win the confidence and respect of foreign races.

(4) Importance shall be attached to the education of the Japanese children on the spot, and special institutes shall be erected both in Japan and on the spot for the training of educators to be sent there.

(II) Special institutes shall be established for the selecting, training and dispatching of spiritual and cultural leaders. In other words, plans shall be devised on a national scale and enforced for the selection, education and stationing of talented men, who are qualified to introduce the true form of the Empire and to contribute towards the moral consolidation of the East Asiatic Races. These persons must be able to come into close contact with the actual life of the natives as spiritually cultured persons without utilizing any power or authority as a background, and must be qualified to become teachers as well as friends of the natives through the reality of their spiritual and cultural living. It is also their duty to investigate the actual conditions of their respective districts and to gather information. These leaders shall be selected and appointed from the broad field of civilization, from among the talented religionists, artists, educators, scientists, technicians, economists, and social workers.

VI The ousting of those considered as injurious to the Establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(1) Efforts shall be made towards preventing any Red propaganda activities by the Soviet Union, and a strict control shall be enforced over Communistic movements.

(II) Although it shall be made the principle to convert any anti-Japanese movements by positive education, those of an obstinate and malicious nature shall be crushed.

(III) As it is anticipated that the counter-propaganda of Britain the United States and the Soviet Union will be intensely active, strict restrictions shall be imposed on the listening in to broadcasts, newspapers and publications shall be subjected to strict censorship.

(IV) As regards Christianity, the missionary work of hostile English and American missionaries shall be prohibited, and they shall be substituted by native missionaries. Moreover, it shall be planned to dispatch Japanese missionaries to the spots.

(V) Literary works of art and publications tending to imply the adoration of Europe and America and which are obstructive to the establishment of the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere shall be strictly banned, and a clean sweep shall be made of thinkers and cultural persons possessing no intention of abandoning their European and American hostile feelings.

VII Miscellaneous:

The preparatory plans for the Establishment of East Asiatic Culture and the plans for the Interchanging of Culture shall be based on Part I.

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(Secret)

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Part I

Outline of Construction

(1) The Plan

The Imperial country is a manifestation of morality, the propagation of the Imperial influence being its original duty and the ideal of Hakkō Ichū /the eight corners under one roof/ being the spirit of the national founding. The Imperial country will not move unless for the cause of justice.

The propagation of the Imperial influence begins with the practise of morality in East Asia grounded on the original spirit of the Imperial influence supported by the whole nation and aims at the promotion of East Asiatic culture by means of the unification of East Asia in a moral manner. For this purpose it is necessary to foster the increased power of the Imperial country, to cause East Asia to return to its original form of independence and co-prosperity by shaking off the yoke of Europe and America, and to let its countries and peoples develop their respective abilities in peaceful cooperation and secure livelihood.

(2) The Form of East Asiatic Independence and Co-Prosperity:-

The states, their citizens and resources, comprised in those areas pertaining to the Pacific Central Asia and the Indian Ocean formed into one general union are to be established as an autonomous zone of peaceful living and common prosperity on behalf of the peoples of the nations of East Asia. The area including Japan, Manchuria, North China, lower Yangtze River and the Russian Maritime Province, forms the nucleus of the East Asiatic Union. The Imperial country possesses a duty as the leader of the East Asiatic Union.

The above purpose presupposes the inevitable emancipation or independence of Eastern Siberia, China, Indo-China, the South Seas, Australia, and India.

(3) Regional Division in the East Asiatic Union and the National Defense Sphere for the Imperial Country.

In the Union of East Asia, the Imperial Country is at once the stabilizing power and the leading influence to enable the Imperial Country actually to become the central influence in East Asia, the first necessity is the consolidation of the inner belt of East Asia; and the East Asiatic Sphere shall be divided as follows for this purpose:

The Inner Sphere -- It is the vital sphere for the Imperial Country; it includes Japan, Manchuria, North China, the lower Yangtze Area and the Russian Maritime area.

The Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere -- This is the smaller self-supplying sphere of East Asia and includes the inner sphere plus Eastern Siberia, China, Indo-China and the South Seas.

The Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere -- This is the larger self-supplying sphere of East Asia, and includes the smaller co-prosperity sphere, plus Australia, India and islands groups in the Pacific. Parallel with the divisions shown above and at the same time the following spheres of national defense for the Imperial Country shall be set up, and those spheres shall be made the basis for the defense of East Asia.

Basic Sphere -- It covers approximately the inner sphere and is the zone which requires absolute safety.

Defense Sphere -- Covering approximately the smaller co-prosperity sphere, it is the zone which must be perfectly defended against any invasion from Europe or America.

Sphere of Influence -- Generally corresponding to the size of the Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is this zone in which a superior position should be maintained against attacks from Europe or America.

For the present, the smaller co-prosperity sphere (the defense sphere) shall be the zone in which the construction of East Asia and the stabilization of national defense are to be aimed at. After their completion there shall be a gradual expansion toward the construction of the Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere (the sphere of influence).

(4) Outline of East Asiatic Administration.

It is intended that the unification of Japan, Manchukuo and China in neighbourly friendship be realized by the settlement of Sino-Japanese problems by the crushing of hostile influences in the Chinese interior, and by the bringing up of a new China in tune with the rapid construction of the Inner Sphere. Aggressive American and British influences in East Asia shall be driven out of the area of Indo-China and the South Seas, and this area shall be brought into our defense sphere. The war with Britain and America shall be prosecuted for that purpose.

The Russian aggressive influence in East Asia shall be driven out. Eastern Siberia shall be cut off from the Soviet regime and be included in our defense sphere. For this purpose, a war with the Soviets is expected. It is considered possible that this Northern problem may break out before the general settlement of the present Sino-Japanese and the Southern problems if the situation renders this unavoidable. Next the independence of Australia, India, etc. shall gradually be brought about. For this purpose, a recurrence of war with Britain and her allies is expected. The contraction of a Greater Mongolian State is expected during the above phase. The construction of the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere is expected to require at least 20 years from the present time.

(5) The Building of the National Strength.

Since the Imperial Country is the center and pioneer of Oriental moral and cultural reconstruction, the officials and people of this country must return to the spirit of the Orient and acquire a thorough understanding of the spirit of the national moral character.

In the economic construction of the country, Japanese and Manchurian national power shall first be consolidated; then the unification of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, shall be effected (and especially the forging of Japan, Manchoukuo and North China into a tight union). Thus a central industry will be constructed in East Asia; and the necessary relations established with the Southern Seas.

The standard for the construction of the national power and its military force, so as to meet various situations that might affect the stages of East Asiatic administration and the national defense sphere shall be so set as to be capable of driving off any British, American, Soviet or Chinese counter-influences in the future.

Part II

Aim of ConstructionChapter 1. Spirit of Construction.

The Emperor is augustly the center of the universe and the origin of morality. The Imperial Country is, therefore, the manifestation of morality and the criterion of the world. With these facts as their creed and spiritual rule, the subjects of the Imperial Country intend to fulfil the dynamic and historic mission of establishing a world moral order.

However, in recent years, the nations of Europe and America, taking advantage of their material civilization, have penetrated the East and prey upon it; and the moralistic East has consequently been changed into a "Europaeized Asia". And it is none other than Japan, the divine country, that has opposed and rejected that invasion.

Now things have come to such a pass that the extortions of America, Britain and other powers threaten the existence of the Imperial Country. This is intolerable to God and man alike. Now the Imperial Country has determined to consolidate the national foundation by crushing their influence with divine military power to save East Asia and cause it to return to its original nature, and to bring a renaissance upon East Asia by its unification under this grand and righteous ideal. By this means East Asia will be made a peaceful and secure place to live in in conformity with the will of Heaven. The gist of the aim is to build up the moral culture of the Orient. In other words, under the Greater East Asia Union, the construction of morality, the fostering of original abilities and the fusion of cultures shall be the common ideal; neighbourly friendship and cooperative peace, joint defense, and economic cooperation shall be the rule of inter-States relationships; and the revival of humanity shall be the spiritual principle of national life. The Imperial country is the source of all the above.

Once the moral order of East Asia is thus accomplished, it can be expected that the countries of Europe and America will be so influenced by it that they will look up to it as a fine example and, eventually cast off their selfish life view of materialism and establish a moral new order.

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Chapter 2 - Defense(1) The National Defense Sphere and the Defense of East Asia.

1. In order to ensure our national defense from European and American invasion, it is necessary to safeguard East Asia as a whole. And to safeguard East Asia that is, to perfect the defense of the Imperial Country, will eventually serve to fulfil the national policy.

(2) For the National Defense of the Imperial Country and the Defense of East Asia, the Greater Co-prosperity sphere shall generally be the sphere of defense, its circumference being the main defense line. A perfect defense shall be planned against the invasion from Europe and America, and the Inner Sphere shall be kept absolutely safe as the basic sphere of national defense, the two defensive parts being utilized as the double corridors of defense.

Furthermore the outer belt of the Greater Co-prosperity Sphere shall be made into a sphere of influence for the national defense of the Imperial Country and for the safeguarding of East Asia. In this way a superior position against European and American invasion will gradually be established.

(3) The following are the particularly important areas for the national defense of the Imperial Country and for the safeguarding of East Asia:

1. The Kanchatka Peninsula area.
2. The Eastern Siberia area and the Mongolian region.
3. The area west of the Central China region.
4. The Indo-China Peninsula area, especially the southern part of the Malay Peninsula and its nearby districts.
5. The Sunda Archipelago and the New Guinea area.
6. The eastern part of the Inner South Seas.

In addition to the above areas, a necessary area shall be chosen behind the first line key points mentioned above, and a consolidated defense in depth shall be established there.

- (4) The following are communication lines whose defense must be specially secured:
1. Land, sea and air routes in the Inner Sphere.
 2. Sea and air trunk routes from the Inner Sphere to the Dutch East Indies.
- (5) In the Sphere of Influence, a gradual expansion of bases shall be made to important strategic strongholds in that sphere.

Chapter 2. Defensive Power:

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Given below in the table is an estimate of the Powers' Capacity for future aggressive operations against East Asia 20 years hence:

Table Showing Estimate of Powers' Aggressive Capacity Against East Asia 20 years Hence

Classification	Front line Numerical Strength (Unit 1,000 men)	Front Line Air Strength (Unit 1,000 planes)	Naval Vessels (Unit 10,000 Tons)
China	4,000 6,000	Considerable number	some
Soviet	2,600 5,200	30 60	50
U. S.	1,300 2,600	50 100	350
Britain	800 1,600	30 60	130
Germany		30 60	80 (Italian units included)
Notes	<p>1. The front line numerical strength includes Army, Navy and Air Forces. The strength behind the front is estimated to be almost the same as the front line strength.</p> <p>2. Although the number of Naval vessels is figured as after 10 years, a considerable change is expected to occur during the progress of the present war.</p>		

The following are the numerical strengths of the Powers for military operations in East Asia. The military forces available to Britain, America and Soviet Russia for East Asiatic operations will vary about one third of their respective forces, in conformity with changes in the situation in Europe and America.

1. In the case of America and Britain combined:

Frontal strength	3 million men
First Line Air Forces	40 thousand 100 - odd thousand planes
Naval Vessels	More than 4,800,000 tons

2. Soviet Union:

Frontal strength	4 million men
First Line Air Forces	20,000 -- 50,000 planes
Naval Vessels	Over 500,000 tons

3. America, Britain and Soviet Combined:

Frontal strength	7 million men
First Line Air Forces	60,000 -- nearly 200,000 planes
Naval vessels	Over 5,300,000 tons

4. China

Frontal Strength	4,000,000 -- 6,000,000 men
First Line Air Forces	A considerable number
Naval vessels	Some

It is necessary for the defense of the Imperial Country for it to build up its wartime military power on the basis of destroying the afore-mentioned military forces of the powers. A mechanical calculation is based on the afore-mentioned figures will show that the Imperial Country needs the following enormous military strength.

Frontal Numerical Strength	10,000,000 men (20,000,000 when the forces behind front are included)
First Line Air Forces	60,000 to nearly 200,000 planes (when the forces behind the front are included, the number rises to 180,000 -- 600,000)
Naval Vessels	5,300,000 tons

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Chapter 3. Political Construction

(1) Basic Plan

The realization of the great ideal of constructing Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity requires not only the complete prosecution of the current Greater East Asia current war but also presupposes another great war in the future. Therefore, the following two points must be made the primary starting points for the political construction of East Asia during the course of the next twenty years.

1. Preparation for war with the other spheres of the world.
2. Unification and construction of the East Asia Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The following are the basic principles for the political construction of East Asia, when the above two points are taken into consideration:

- a. The politically dominant influence of European and American countries in the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be gradually driven out and the area shall enjoy its liberation from the shackles hitherto forced upon it.

b. The desires of the peoples in the sphere for their independence shall be respected and endeavors shall be made for their fulfilment, but proper and suitable forms of government shall be decided for them in consideration of military and economic requirements and of the historical, political and cultural elements particular to each area.

It must also be noted that the independence of various peoples of East Asia should be based upon the idea of constructing East Asia as "independent countries existing within the New Order of East Asia" and that this conception differs from an independence based on the idea of liberalism and national self-determination.

c. During the course of construction, military unification is deemed particularly important, and the military zones and key points necessary for defense shall be directly or indirectly under the control of our country.

d. The peoples of the sphere shall obtain their proper positions, the unity of the people's minds shall be effected and the unification of the sphere shall be realized with the Imperial country as its center.

e. The autonomous position of the sphere shall be strengthened by mutual supplying of needs. An outline of the distribution of the East Asiatic peoples and their character is given in the Table 6 /T.N. missing/.

(2) The political form of the East Asiatic areas after twenty years.

The ideal political forms 20 years hence for the areas of East Asia when organized upon the principle mentioned above may be given as follows: (They are the ultimate forms, and the time and means of their realization will vary according to the situation. Military affairs within the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be taken up by the Imperial Country in view of the necessity for defense. The details of this defense are, however, here excluded.)

1. Manchukuo

An increasingly steady growth of Manchukuo is aimed at along the lines of the ideals on which it was founded -- to effect Japanese-Manchukuoan unification. Also it shall be made a full-fledged base for military operations against the Soviets. Emigration plans shall be furthered in order to realize racial cooperation and peace.

2. China

In line with the already fixed plan, the unification of Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be realized as the basis for the establishment of East Asia, China being one of the units of East Asian unification.

3. Soviet Eastern Territory

a. Coastal areas shall be incorporated into our territory as soon as possible.

b. Areas other than above-mentioned places shall be made into special regions belonging to Japan or in some cases Manchukuo.

4. Mongolia

When the situation permits, Inner and Outer Mongolia shall be unified; their autonomy shall be recognized within the bounds of the capacity of the Mongolian race; and ultimately, if possible, a greater Mongolian State shall be established. This area is suitable for the formation of a racial country, both when viewed from the military and thought requirements, and from the standpoint of racial desire and historical considerations, but as far as present conditions go, the low capacity of the Mongolian race must be taken into consideration.

5. The Philippines

In line with the long cherished desire of the people of the islands, the country shall be granted the status of an independent country as soon as possible. The extent of the internal administration carried on by the Filipinos themselves shall also be increased. However, some places of military importance shall be made special defense areas. The ruling classes of this area have a comparatively high standard of living and the area is not too extensive. Therefore it is recognized that the people of the area will probably be able to stand on their own feet.

6. French Indo-China

When the proper time comes, autonomy centering around the Annamese and under the protection of our country shall be permitted. Later this status shall be changed to that of nationhood. However, some places of military importance shall be made special areas for joint defense.

The Annamese independence movement has a long history and has been carried on with considerable intensity.

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But, generally speaking, the level of the people is low as a race, and their political capability is so weak that they cannot be said to have the capacity for full-fledged self-government. Therefore, though they shall be independent from the standpoint of racial liberation, they may need our protection for many years.

7. Thailand

Thailand will satisfy her cherished desire to recover her lost lands and strengthen her cooperation with our country. She will also be recognized as an independent country forming one unit of the East Asiatic Union.

In view of her racial, historical and particularly positional importance, Thailand will establish a specially intimate cooperative relationship with Japan in the military, political, economic and cultural fields.

8. Burma

Burma will be accorded a high degree of autonomy as soon as possible, in accordance with the desires of the people. As soon as possible thereafter it will become an independent State.

This area is notable for its comparatively intense anti-British movement which has gone on for some time before and, it is also reasonable from the cultural and historical points of view to let Burma become an independent country. However, due to her people's generally low standard of living, her importance from the viewpoint of East Asiatic resources, and also because of her key position from the political standpoint (because of the presence of many influential Indians), in any schemes toward India, Burma will necessitate some protective interference.

9. British Malaya and North Borneo

a. Singapore and such of its nearby areas (including the Dutch East Indies) as are of military importance shall be made parts of our territory at an appropriate time.

b. In the other regions, sultans or local lords shall be allowed to exist, and, after their unification, they shall be our protectorate, their autonomy being allowed.

The people of this area are too low in living standards and political capacity to stage any racial movements. Therefore it is necessary to bring up the native races in conformity with the military and economic requirements.

10. The Dutch East Indies and nearby areas (excluding areas to be incorporated)

They shall have their independence, when a suitable time comes, under the organization of an "Indonesian Federation." They shall be placed under the protection of our country. This protection is necessitated by economic and military considerations.

In the area hitherto called the Dutch East Indies, the area centering around Java has, it is recognized, a comparatively high standard of culture, and also has carried on a rather intensive campaign for independence. Culturally and politically /Javanese/ independence is recognized to be appropriate. But the rest of the land despite a few installations and businesses is generally an area of primitive barbarity with a small number of native tribes. This is very marked in Guinea. In view of the above circumstances and from the military development of East Asiatic Sphere natural resources points of view, the area will, even after its independence, require considerable protection and interference.

11. Hawaii, Midway, the Australian mandates, New Guinea, the Eastern Archipelagos, New Caledonia and other South Pacific Islands

As these islands are of great military importance and have no notable races, they shall be made a part of our territory as necessary.

12. Australia and New Zealand.

They shall become our territory ultimately as the construction of East Asia progresses. The aim shall be to make them areas for the emigration of the Japanese race.

13. India

In accordance with the progress of East Asiatic construction, the aim will be to make India an independent country and a unit in the East Asiatic Union. The necessary relationship with our country will be maintained.

(3) The Cardinal Points of East Asiatic Unification

East Asia can be said to be a Co-Prosperity Sphere only when the peoples of the sphere have realized a firm and solid union into the same ideal of East Asiatic construction as our own. Especially in view of the probable strife against the other world spheres while

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the construction is carried on, the East Asiatic peoples' ties should be strong enough as to enable our country to rise in leadership of the countries of the Sphere.

That purpose primarily and essentially necessitates the perfection of the Imperial Country's high-degree defense structure and the strengthening of the national power spiritually and materially. Only on this foundation can the Union of East Asia be set up.

Since the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has the Imperial Country as its center and since the construction is furthered by the Imperial Country, the substance of the unification lies in the Imperial Country becoming actually the center and in the strengthening of the direct ties between our country and the countries and nations of the Sphere. The detailed methods of unification vary according to the differences in the people's conditions (in their politics, economics, histories and cultures), and vary also with varying degrees of military importance as seen from the standpoint of the defense of our country and of East Asia. Though the details depend on the country involved, some principles in this connection may be given as follows:

1. Cooperation among Japan, Manchukuo and China shall be strengthened.

2. Manchukuo in the north and the Malayan area in the south shall be the key points of East Asiatic construction. The relations of both areas with our country shall be unseverably strong.

Committees shall be formed for instance by the peoples of the sphere under Japanese guidance for mutual settlement of the peoples' various affairs and for mutual understanding and cooperation. The offices of the committees shall be, if necessary, located in Japan.

An absolutely uniform system of administration shall not be adopted for the unification of the peoples whose historical, cultural and particularly living conditions vary to a notable extent.

3. Military key points shall be secured.

4. Popular economic dependence upon our country shall be strengthened.

5. The common ideals of the establishment of the co-prosperity sphere shall be enforced for that construction.

6. Emigration of able-bodied Japanese overseas shall be encouraged.

7. The universal diffusion of the Japanese language and the inter-change of culture shall be carried out.

Chapter 4. Thought and Cultural Construction

Chapter 1. General Aim in Thought

The ultimate aim in thought construction in East Asia is to make East Asiatic peoples revere the Imperial influence by propagating the Imperial Way based on the spirit of construction, and to establish the belief that uniting solely under this influence is the one and only way to the eternal growth and development of East Asia.

And during the next 20 years (the period during which the above ideal is to be reached) it is necessary to make the nations and peoples of East Asia realize the world-historical significance of the establishment of the New Order in East Asia, and in the common consciousness of East Asiatic unity, to liberate East Asia from the shackles of Europe and America and to establish the common conviction of constructing a New Order based on East Asiatic morality.

Occidental individualism and materialism shall be rejected and a moral world view, the basic principle of whose morality shall be the Imperial Way, shall be established. The ultimate object to be achieved is not exploitation but co-prosperity and mutual help, not competitive conflict but mutual assistance and mild peace, not a formal view of equality but a view of order based on righteous classification, not an idea of rights but an idea of service, and not several world views but one unified world view.

Chapter 2. General Aim in Culture

The essence of the traditional culture of the Orient shall be developed and manifested. And, casting off the negative and conservative cultural characteristics of the continents (India and China) on one hand, and taking in the good points of Western culture on the other, an Oriental culture of morality, on a grand scale and subtly refined, shall be created.

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Part III. Plans for Construction

Chapter 1. Constructive Program

(1) Stages of construction

1. The administration of Greater East Asia must be primarily based upon the revival of the whole of China as well as on the exclusion of European and American influence from East Asia. Therefore, it is necessary for us to expect continuous war or a series of wars from now on, including the China Incident and the present war against Britain and America.

However, we must not jump to the conclusion that construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere can be attained simply by excluding aggressive influences by means of war. An enormous effort will be required for a long time for the construction itself, and in view of the fact that part of such construction is indispensable for the prosecution of the war, we will have to depend on continued efforts to fight and build at the same time.

2. Namely, from the viewpoint of war and construction, we contemplate some such stages as the three following, and we may be sure that each of them will cover a rather long period.

- a. Period of War (Period of Urgent Construction)
- b. Period of Post-war Management

(Period of Adjustment and Construction)

c. Period of Preparation for the Next War.

(Period of Expansion and Construction)

a. Period of War.

This is the period of the accomplishment of the current Greater East Asia War, and the winning of the war should be considered before anything else. Accordingly, the urgent part of the construction indispensable for the present should be resolutely carried out, and full-fledged construction should be carried out by means of power not needed for the prosecution of the war. This is the quickening period of East Asiatic administration.

b. Post-war Management Period.

While we are adjusting the fighting power of the Empire, taking advantage of any temporary stabilization of the international situation, we will require post-war management against hostile remaining influences. We shall carry out in a positive manner a policy excluding or assimilating such influences. And we must grasp and gather together various peoples and races within the area, thus gaining the result of economic co-prosperity, and gradually realizing the great step of constructing East Asia. This stage will not be shorter, in any event, than the period of war.

c. Period of Expansion.

First importance should be attached to the development and replenishment of Japan's national strength. The main point will be to establish the foundations of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere to the extent of a small self-supporting area. In the meantime, we will adopt policies which will lead to the emancipation or independence of Australia and India, while trying simultaneously to strengthen our preparations for total war in anticipation of a second war with Britain and her Allies.

At the end of this stage which may be tentatively set as some twenty years after the end of the present war, we shall have war with Britain (America).

(2) Cardinal Points of Construction.

1. The chief object of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere lies first in the stimulation of the completion of the defensive strength of East Asia. By the building of such a sphere, we will exclude European and American fetters from East Asia, and we must lead the various nations within this sphere to unite materially and spiritually with Japan as the center. For this purpose, we must carry out an epoch-making extension of Japan's national strength, especially of her war preparations, and fully achieve the economic construction. These should go along side by

side with political and ideological, as well as cultural, construction.

2. A military power so strong as to be capable of subduing and crushing various influences inside or outside of the Sphere shall be fostered and put in readiness. And in order to make this power serve as the pivot of East Asiatic unification, and to secure the key points and communication lines for the construction and defense of East Asia, the soonest possible grasp of important areas, and the establishment of military strongholds such as Army, Navy, and air bases, shall be effected.

3. Economic construction will increase defensive power, and at the same time serve as the basis for the unification of the peoples and nations of the Sphere. The Inner Sphere especially shall be the center of construction for heavy industry and chemical industry in East Asia, and shall thereby serve as the core for the economic unification of East Asia. An effort shall also be made, in the construction, to establish the necessary transport power, and particularly, to strengthen wartime transport, and also, to set up a sphere currency and a trade system which will center around Japan.

4. The primary significance of the political construction lies in educating China in the direction of her cooperation with Japan, ensuring the consolidation of the Inner Sphere countries, respecting the desires of the peoples and nations to the maximum extent, and in placing them all in such positions that they will be able to enjoy their respective national existences.

Proper guidance shall be furnished to every nation and people of East Asia according to its standard of living and capability. By this means the necessary strengthening of political power in its relation to our country and for the construction of East Asia will be carried out.

In thought and cultural construction, every nation and people shall be freed from its European and American colonial characteristics. The Imperial Country will, as the leader, take up their guidance, promote the original spirit of the East, and a thorough understanding of Oriental culture, take in the good points of Western culture and create the moral culture of East Asia.

The local traditions and cultures in East Asia shall be respected and maintained to the extent that they do not hinder the construction of the Co-Prosperty Sphere; they shall be encouraged to develop and improve, so that they may serve for the growth of the culture of East Asia.

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CHAPTER 2
Plan For War

(1) Guidance in War.

1. The current war shall be resolutely prosecuted, and the basis of the construction of the Inner Sphere and the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be established.

2. After the termination of the war, the construction of the Inner Sphere shall be perfected by other means than military power, and at the same time the construction of the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be expedited and supplemented. For this purpose a part of our military power may be employed to such an extent as not to lead to large-scale warfare.

3. Next, while recurrence of war with China is being avoided, the aggressive influence of the Soviets, Britain, and America against East Asia shall at the proper times (and gradually, if possible) be crushed. And together with the perfecting of the Smaller Co-Prosperity Sphere, the construction of the Greater Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be expedited. The advantages of our country shall be utilized for this purpose, and in particular cooperation with Germany and Italy shall be maintained so as to restrain hostile countries in Europe.

4. As for China, an effort shall be made to educate the new country toward cooperation with Japan as previously planned. Care shall be taken to avoid recurrence of war between Japan and China. And, if possible, Chinese active cooperation with Japan shall be expedited.

5. As for the Soviets, our general plan is to avoid war with them for the present. However, if and when a good opportunity arrives during the present war, or if signs of American-Soviet unification against Japan appear, steps may be taken within the Defense Sphere.

As long as a menace exists in Eastern Siberia, a war with the Soviets is inevitable. Therefore, if possible, a good opportunity shall be taken advantage of in the future for crushing this threat prior to the next war with America and Britain. From this point of view, Soviet approaches to America and Britain shall be closely watched.

6. As for Britain and America, although their alliance against Japan is in general to be expected, the alliance shall be blocked as much as possible, Britain being the principal target of the Japanese campaign for that purpose.

Recurrence of war with America and Britain is unavoidable for the completion of the construction of Greater East Asia. Care must, therefore, be taken to adjust the speed and order of our construction in such a way that the next war will not be caused prematurely. During such times, if the Soviets are firm and powerful, we must beware of an alliance between them and America and Britain.

7. The worst thing that might happen is that the Soviets, Britain, and America might form an alliance, China rise again against Japan, and Japan be forced to fight them all at once. Even in this case, an effort shall be made to crush them separately, even if only from the strategic point of view.

8. Our national strength and war strength shall be prepared and developed in an autonomous and methodical manner so that we may be able to meet the foregoing principles of war.

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(3) Cardinal Points of Total War.

As discussed in the preceding chapters, the present and future hostile countries possess their respective peculiarities in accordance with conditions there. Given below are the cardinal points to be taken into consideration in the Imperial Country's strategy towards the respective Powers:-

1. Toward America.

First its military power in the East Asia Sphere shall be destroyed. Then strategic bases and areas with important national resources which are absolutely essential to us shall be secured and maintained. Our national and military power shall be thus strengthened and, most important, our position shall become so strengthened that we will become indomitable.

- a. Care shall be taken to prevent an American alliance with Britain and the Soviets. Preparation of the necessary military strength shall be effected and also a strategically superior position shall be maintained. On the commencement of war, American influence in East Asia shall be expelled.
- b. By maneuvers in Central and South America, and in nations friendly toward America efforts shall be made to weaken the United States proper, and at the same time the sources of supply for her national defense from South America, and particularly, from East Asia shall be constricted and cut off.
- c. Efforts to take advantage of her racial and religious weak points should be attempted in order to make her fall into confusion. These may take the form of direct or indirect tactics. Efforts shall at the same time be made to make the Americans lose their fighting spirit.

2. Toward Britain.

Britain, due to its geographic divisions and the self-supplying characteristics of its national structure, is the weakest of the hostile countries. A decisive military operation in East Asia and the subjection of the India and Australia areas are aimed at.

- a. While remaining on guard against any /British/ alliance with the Soviets and America, our country will crush her (Britain's) power in East Asia at the commencement of war, and in particular, India and Australia shall be placed under our control and cut off from their contact with Britain.

b. Thus a position which will enable us to hold out for a long time will be established. In the attempt to destroy the British Empire, operations to destroy her trade lines shall be intensified. Also the supply routes for food from India and Australia shall be cut.

c. The constituent parts of the British Empire shall be separated psychologically by taking advantage of the differences of interests among them.

3. Toward the Soviets.

A decisive military operation is possible in East Asia. But for the collapse of the Soviet mainland, a cooperative operation will be necessary with countries friendly to us in Europe.

a. An alliance between the U.S.S.R. and America and Britain against Japan shall be closely guarded against, but as soon as war breaks out, her military power in East Asia must first of all be destroyed.

b. In cooperation with our comrade countries, her internal collapse shall be aimed at. Her weak points are her social frictions, and the differences of ideologies between the rulers and the ruled.

4. Toward China.

First of all hostile elements shall be destroyed by military power; once the key points are taken, the interior area shall be penetrated by our influence by either military power or economic means.

In short, the total war strength of the Imperial Country is chiefly composed of its military power; and the first requisite is to clear East Asia of the influence and aggressive power of hostile nations. For this purpose, the manifestation and promotion of the traditional spirit of militarism is necessary.

Next, to cope with a lengthy war, it is necessary to positively occupy important areas, to establish a position of self-supply, and to carry out economic warfare against Britain and America by placing the Southern areas under our control and possession. Furthermore, the internal collapse and particularly colonial collapse of hostile countries shall be aimed at, by our developing a warfare of propaganda. And for the purpose of gaining a favorable situation in general, diplomatic stratagems shall also be conducted to restrict the number of hostile countries and to secure allies.

All the plans mentioned above can hardly be achieved in a short period of time. Therefore, with far sight into the future and carefully-planned preparations, the foundations of the scheme must be laid down on a large scale beginning in peace-time.

The significance of total war originates from the ideal of our country's foundation and is based on the moral national plan. Our ultimate aim and object is none other than that. We must bear in mind, therefore, how different our aim is from that of European and American countries.

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Outline of the Economic Counter-Plans for the
Southern Area

Top Secret	12 Dec. 1941
22	
16. 12. 24	12 Dec. 1941 The Government and Supreme Command Liaison Committee Report.
Top (No. 219) Secret Chief Official Commerce and Industry Ministry	16 Dec. 1941 Cabinet Meeting Report

/TN: Stamp/

The Sixth Committee.

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Chapter I Policy

Chapter II The Essentials of the Counter-Plan for Area A.

The First Counter-Plan

The Second Counter-Plan.

Chapter III. The Essentials of the Counter-Plan for Area B.

Chapter I. Policy

I. The principal aim of the policy is to fill the demand for important natural resources and thereby contribute to the execution of the present warfare, and at the same time, to establish a system of autarchy for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and speedily find means of strengthening and repleting the Imperial economic strength.

II. The areas which become the object of this counter-plan shall be: the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya and Borneo, Philippines (the above shall be Area A); French Indo-China and Thailand (the above shall be Area B).

III. In regard to Area A, the measures shall be divided into two: the first counter-plan and the second counter-plan. Each shall be based on the following policy.

1. The First Counter-plan

- (a) The emphasis shall be laid on the acquisition of natural resources; and in the execution of these measures, the securing of necessary resources for carrying out the war shall be the main objective.
- (b) Every means shall be adopted to prevent outflow of special resources of the Southern areas to enemy countries.
- (c) In the acquisition of resources, emphasis shall be laid so that existing enterprises can be profitably led to cooperation and that efforts shall be made to lighten to the minimum the burdens on our Imperial economic strength.

2. The Second Counter-plan

The completion of an autarchy system in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere shall be the objective, and permanent arrangements for it shall be made.

IV. In regard to Area B, steps will be taken to produce promptly effective measures based upon our pre-arranged policy, and with the utilization of our prestige /TN: coercive power/, which shall be increased as a result of the development of situations in Area A, measures shall be adopted to realize our demands for important resources; especially in the securing of food resources, and others. Furthermore, should the situation change suddenly, another policy shall be decided.

Chapter II The Essentials of the Counter-Plan for Area A

The First Counter-plan.

I. General Rules.

1. All acquired or exploited materials shall be included in the material mobilization plan.

At the beginning of a military operation, all existent important materials shall be collected and secured in accordance with the decisions of our army and navy. In regard to the disposal of the aforementioned materials, it shall be in accordance with the preceding clause.

2. The order for exploiting materials shall be decided by the Central authorities after consideration is given to the changes in war situations and the degree of necessity for resources.

3. The standard for the acquisition of resources for the fiscal year of 1942, and the estimated acquisition for the fiscal year of 1944 are as indicated in attached sheet No. 1 and No. 2.

4. Personnel funds (paid out of the budget at present), materials, etc. necessary for the development of local petroleum and other mineral resources shall be allotted, for the time being, to the army and navy.

5. Deficient resources of each district shall be supplied as follows:

- a. Self-sufficiency shall be planned as much as possible for necessities of life.
- b. Mutual interchange of products between Southern areas shall be made as much as possible.
- c. Japan shall be relied upon only for such materials as cannot be found /TN: in this area/.

6. Mutual interchange of southern products based on the above clauses shall be made in accordance with negotiations carried on between the army and navy authorities in the area and at home, and that under government regulation.

II. Development.

1. Petroleum

(1) Development of resources shall be concentrated on petroleum. Priority for procurement of funds, materials, and all other measures which are necessary shall be provided.

(2) At the outset the petroleum industry shall be managed by the armed forces and as soon as conditions permit, it shall be speedily transferred to private enterprise.

(3) Considering the difficulties in acquisition and transportation, appropriate areas shall be developed, and efforts shall be directed especially toward the acquisition of suitable oil for aviation gasoline.

(4) In regard to local refining of oil, needed facilities shall be restored proportionate to the conditions of the existing facilities and upon reference to Japanese and Manchurian productive capacity.

2. Other Mineral Resources

(1) In the mining industry, the exploitative power shall be concentrated on key points, and the principal aim is to exploit

the maximum quantity of resources by minimum number of enterprises with excellent efficiency.

- (a) Facilities, as of current operating conditions, shall be restored as speedily as possible, and a step forward shall be taken to promote exploitative enterprises in new areas, for instance: nickel ore, copper ore, bauxite, chromium ore, manganese ore, mica, phosphate rock or other ores for special steel, and non-ferrous metal (tin excepted).
- (b) Those exploitative enterprises in new areas that are to be temporarily suspended shall be: Tin ore and Iron ore.

2. The selection of entrepreneurs to take charge of new exploitation of important mineral resources shall be, for the most part, in principle, in accordance with the purport of the following items.

- (a) that the exploitation of resources in one place shall be left as much as possible solely to one entrepreneur.
- (b) That the entrepreneur must possess excellent and sound experience in this type of industry in the area concerned or elsewhere.
- (c) That the entrepreneur must possess ability necessary in the exploitation of resources.
- (d) Throughout the Southern area, the same variety of resources shall be divided and shared by two or more entrepreneurs, so as to avoid the evil of having one firm monopolize one variety. Special resources, however, are not restricted to this rule.

3. Agriculture, forestry and marine products industry.

1. In agriculture, forestry and marine products enterprises, the advance of new Japanese entrepreneurs shall be checked for the present, except in some urgently necessary cases.

2. Each region should endeavor to attain self-sufficiency in most of its food resources.

4. Manufacturing Industry.

Manufacturing industries shall not be set up in the area as a rule, except special ones (e.g. shipbuilding, repair shops for equipment for natural resource development). This rule is not applicable to industry having equipment already in the area, and can contribute to reduction of the shipping load.

III. Currency

Although we should endeavor to make the best use of the local currency,

1. at first,
 - (a) we shall use military currency, which is to be expressed in the local currency of each area.
 - (b) Military currency shall circulate on a par with local currency. Compulsory measures shall be adopted for that purpose.
 - (c) Both at home and in the area a well organized structure should be considered for managing military currency.
 - (d) Any expenses required for acquiring and developing principal natural resources in the area shall be drawn from the war budget at present.
2. In accordance with the steps of controlling the occupied areas,
 - (a) We should endeavor to control its local system of currency issue as fast as possible, and to adjust its function with the military currency system in order to advance gradually towards a unification of both. In line with this, the already issued military currency should be withdrawn in exchange for the local currency.
 - (b) The liquidation as a result of the unification or withdrawal mentioned above shall be carried out as follows:
 1. To use means such as borrowing money from, and floating loans through, the note-issuing banks.
 2. To appropriate confiscated enemy property.
 3. To order local governments or public corporations to bear a share of the national defence expenditure.
 - (c) Measures to raise funds for acquiring and developing principal natural resources shall be decided later on.
3. Exchange control in the area should be completely organized to control movement of funds.

remarks.

- (a) In order to promote the circulation at present of military currency on a par with local currency, mentioned in clause (1) (b), appropriate measures should be taken for purchasing goods smoothly with military currency.
- (b) Although in the budget the ratio of military currency to Japanese yen should be 1 to 1, special consideration should be given to actual local prices in drawing up budgets and accounts. At the same time a program for each area should be formed in carrying out the budget to avoid miscarriages in executing various policies.
- (c) In order to reduce the issue of military currency as far as possible, besides the collection of goods in general, enemy property such as mines, farms, etc, should be confiscated and enemy property (except Chinese, under the reprisal system for each country) should be brought under control (or confiscated, if of enemy character). Thus, goods can be acquired.
- (d) In accordance with the currency policy, we should make efforts to control and lead local governments' financial policy.
- (e) Although the standard of sharing in the national defence expenditures should be fixed on the amount paid besides trade, such as the former national defence expenditure, officials' pensions, interest on capital invested, and other various charges hitherto paid to the home land, we should endeavor to make each area bear a greater share than that, if possible.

IV. Collection, Distribution and Exchange of Goods.

1. Collection of goods for supplying Japan should be made at governmental expense for the time being. The same rule shall be applied in case of exporting goods to the area /TN: Southern Area/. As a matter of principle a close connection shall be maintained between the control organizations of our country and this import and export.
2. In intermediate collection and distribution of important commodities in the area, the credit and trading systems of both Chinese and native merchants in the locality shall be utilized to the fullest extent, and the principle of free trade shall be adopted.
3. When Japanese nationals are permitted to work as intermediate collectors and distributors, they shall be placed systematically in accordance with the aforementioned principle, and their gradual expansion shall be fostered.

4. As to distribution of goods in the area, we should make the most of local intermediate structures, and should distribute those goods preferentially and systematically to the workers who engage in mines, farms or other work shops, where export goods for Japan are produced.
5. In exchanging goods between two occupied areas the above clauses shall be applied.

V. Transportation.

1. Freight space available for transportation to and from Southern areas shall be allotted each month to the army and navy.
2. Requisitioned space shall be used for transportation of natural resources.
3. Ships of more than 500 tons, seized in the area, shall be transferred to the central authorities for disposal, but ships under 500 tons shall be used in the area under the direction of the central authorities.
4. The order and quantity of shipping of southern area resources requiring shipping shall be decided according to their importance.

VI. Investigation and Research of Natural Resources.

1. Investigation and research of natural resources shall be carried out according to the decisions of both the army and navy.
2. Important natural resources to be investigated are as follows:
 - (1) Nickel, copper, cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium lead.
 - (2) Zinc, mercury, manganese, chromium, mica.
 - (3) Bauxite, iron ore containing nickel, petroleum.
 - (4) Tannic materials, cowhide.
3. Principal subjects of researches are as follows:

Cultivation of cotton (aim is an annual production of about 3 million piculs), jute and wattle, sheep raising.

VII. Economic pressure on the U. S. and Britain.

Natural resources, which are expected to be useful in economic warfare with America and Britain, are as follows:

Rubber, tin, petroleum, quinine, tungsten, Manila hemp, copra, palm oil.

VIII. Self-sufficiency of the Army and Navy in the area.

1. Local goods for self-sufficiency of the armed forces should be decided according to the needs of the military operations, and are expected to contain mainly the following items:
 - (1) Provisions and forage (this item should use collections of local goods as far as possible).
 - (2) Fuel.
 - (3) Some clothing and building material. Those important materials such as petroleum should be, of course, used most sparingly and within the limit allotted by the central military authorities according to the material mobilization plan.
2. In case manufacturing industry is needed for self-sufficiency of the armed forces in the area, it should be limited to the use of existing equipment under military management.

The Second Counter Plan

/These counter-plans/ should aim at the completion of a system of autarchy in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, aid the economic development of the Japanese people in the Southern area on a nationally-planned basis, and promote economic exchange between areas within the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The details /of this counter-plan/ will be decided upon at another time.

Chapter III

The Counter-plan for Area B.

/These counter-plans/ should be mainly based on the policies determined by the Fifth Committee. If the situation requires their revision, they will be decided upon at another time.

In regard to marine transportation, /regulations/ shall conform to /those of/ Area A.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1492Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Kakuichi Kiuchi, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Commerce and Ministry, General Affairs Bureau, General Affairs Section, Chief, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 14 pages and two attached charts dated 12 December 1941, and described as follows: "Outline of the Economic Counter-Plans for the Southern Area" by Sixth Committee.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Commerce and Industry Ministry

Signed at Tokyo on this
18th day of Nov, 1946.

s/ Kakuichi Kiuchi
Signature of Official

Witness: Einsaburo Suzuki /s/

Chief, General Affairs Section
Official Capacity SEAL

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Erich W. Fleisher, O-935000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
18th day of Nov. 1946.

/s/ Eric W. Fleischer, 2nd Lt.
Name AUS, MI

Witness: J. A. Curtis, 2nd Lt. /s/

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

Agricultural and Forestry Resources

Pepper	S B (170)															
Castor Beans	J (7)	C	5		10								5	10		
Cinchona	J 10.5 S 0.7	C	2	s.g.	5								2	s.g. 5		
Quinine	J 0.2	B	0.1	s.g.	0.2								0.1	" 0.2		
Industrial Salt	J (100)	D	10	"	100								10	" 100		
Corn	J 1900(59)	C	70	"	150											
	others unknown (36)	D	30	"	150								100	" 150		
Cotton	(unknown)	C	2	inc.	100								2	inc. 100		
South Sea Woods	(unknown)	D	20	Res.	50	(unknown)			(unknown)	B 150	Res. 200	170	Res. 250			
Tobacco	J 41 (34) S 14	D	10	s.g.	34				(35)	D 10	s.g. 35	20	s.g. 69			
Deris Roots						(unknown)		(0.1)	A 0.1	inc. 1			0.1	inc. 1		
Tea	J 63 (81) S 18			Res.	1									Res. 1		
Coffee	J 47 S 59 (66) Ba 6	D	0.5	"	10								0.5	" 10		
Cocoa	(unknown)	D	0.1	"	1								0.1	" 1		
Striped Ebony	(")				-									-		
Tamal Copal	(")	C	2	s.g.	3								2	s.g. 3		
Kapok	J (22)	C	5	"	20								5	" 20		
Kapok Seed	(11)				-									-		
Kapok Seed Cake	(21)				-									-		
Cassabalt	(unknown)	C	20	s.g.	30								20	s.g. 30		
Rattan	(")	C	1	"	2		(unknown)	C 1	s.g. 2				2	" 4		
Sugar	J 1400			Res.	300					940 (870)	D 20	Res. 200	20	Res. 500		
Honey Wax	(unknown)	B	1	s.g.	2.3								1	s.g. 2.3		
Beans	(")				-									-		
Shells	(")				-									-		
Devils tongue root	(")				-									-		
			905.8		2,479		202	515		796.4	3,234		910	2,315	2,814.2	8,543

Remark (I) Cargo Capacity of ships (Actual tonnage)

(1) for 1942

	Total				Total
	A	B	C	D	
Dutch East Indies	120	238.2	147	400.6	905.8
British Borneo	-	2	-	-	202
England (Iron Ore)	200	-	-	-	
Malaya	10.1	125.3	491	170	796.4
Philippines	240	180	300	190	910
Total	570.1	545.5	938	760.6	2814.2

Distribution of ships

	ships in general			special ships		
	for A	for B	Total	Remainder of B	C	D
	120	170	290	68.2	147	400.6
	200	-	200	2	-	-
	10.1	89.9	100	35.4	491	170
	240	130	370	50	300	190
	500.1	389.9	960	155.6	938	760.6

(II) Development goal indicates goal for end of 1944.

(2) For development goal.

Inc. increase production to the utmost
s.g. maintain production to the extent of status quo.
Res. restrain production

CHART II

PRODUCTS TO BE TRANSPORTED BY TANKERS
(INCLUDING DEEP TANKS)

Classification	PRODUCTS	DUTCH EAST INDIES			BRITISH BORNEO			PHILIPPINES			TOTAL	
		Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Present Production (export)	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal	Production Goal for 1942	Development Goal
Mineral	CRUDE OIL	J 850		inc.			inc.					inc.
		S 5,340										
		B 1,700	400 ~ 600	4,000 ~ 5,000	1,000	200 ~ 500	1,000 ~ 1,500				600 ~ 1,100	5,000 ~ 6,500
		M 110										
	Total	8,000										
Agricultural	COPRA OIL	(9)	-	-				(165)	50	165	50	s.g. 165
	PALM OIL	S (230)	40	sq 230							40	s.g. 230
	MOLASSES	J (220)	40	restrain due to relation with sugar 200				(unknown)	30	restrain due to relation with sugar 100	70	restrain due to relation with sugar 300
	TOTAL		480 ~ 680	4,430 ~ 5,430		200 ~ 500	1,000 ~ 1,500		80	265		5,595 ~ 7,095

REMARK :

The goal for development (and of 1944) is set by provisional presumption. Efforts will be made to increase the production goal by 5,000,000 to 6,500,000 kilo-liters, depending upon the degree of destruction of the equipment in the areas concerned.

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REPORT OF THE SOCIETY "KOKUSAKU
KINKYUKAI"

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CONTENTS

I. Gist of policy for management of the southern areas occupied as a result of the Greater East Asia war. (December 1941).

II. Plan for management of territories in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity sphere. (December 1941).

III. Report of the Committee for administrative measures. (October 1941). (Including the register of the Committeemen, the reference materials and the circumstances of the Committee meetings.)

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Plan for management of territories in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

/page 14-15/

Chap. 3. Future of Soviet territories.

Though this problem cannot be easily decided at present inasmuch as it is to be settled in accordance with the Japanese-German Pact, the Maritime Province shall be annexed to Japan, the district adjacent to the Manchurian Empire shall be put into the sphere of influence of that country, and the Trans-Siberian Railroad shall be placed under the complete control of Japan and Germany with Omsk as the point of demarcation.

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Chap. 5. Independent states in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and their defence.

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The problem as regards Siberia as a whole cannot be decided this instant; it will be influenced by the Japanese-German Pact as well as the extent to which the Soviets survive.

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(This plan was made by the military authorities and the Department of Oversea Affairs in December 1941.)

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Members of the Committee for Administrative Measures, in
the National Policy for the Investigation of the Society
(KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI):

Mr. Nobuyuki ABE
Mr. Shigeo ODATE
Mr. Shinsuke KISHI
Mr. Fumio GOTO
Mr. Hiroshi SHIMOMURA
Mr. Kensuke HORIUCHI
Mr. Rensuke ISOGAI
Mr. Kinmochi OKURA
Mr. Seizo KOBAYASHI
Mr. Hyogoro SAKURAI
Mr. Sankichi TAKAHASHI
Mr. Hatao YAMAKAWA

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Report of the Committee for Administrative Measures,
together with reference materials.

The Administrative Office of the National Policy
Investigation Society.

Chap. I. The purpose of establishing this Committee.

Assuming that Japan will inevitably expand in the near future either southwardly or northwardly, if our measures are taken without any preparations, it is probable that we shall simply repeat what we are experiencing in the administration of Manchuria and North China. To be unprepared is hazardous. Therefore, our Society is establishing this Committee for administrative measures with the purpose of studying and discussing without delay many sorts of problems forwarding the results to the Government and requesting the Government to make the necessary preparations.

Chap. II. The original plan with an epitome of each member's opinion.

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To what extent ought we to make use of the natives in the
matters of administration?

1. The original plan.

As to this point we must need pay different heed to different cases, that is, for permanent occupation (suppose the Soviet Maritime Province) and in the other events (suppose the Dutch East Indies). For example in the above two cases we are required to think how to make use of the Soviet people, the Indonesians and the Dutch according to the case. Is it good or bad to make use of the natives? If we do, what will be the highest position they can get? Is it proper or improper to place Japanese in the regional prefectural and village administrations. (Of course, in order to watch the others)?

How ought we manage the native officers who were popular or unpopular among the native people?

Is it good or bad to have the system of G.P.U. propped by the natives? Specifically in the case of the USSR., is it advisable to employ White-guard Russians, or not? Especially in Dutch East Indies, is it good to employ Indians, Burmans, Malaysians, Chinese, etc. or not?

2. Every member's opinion about the original plan.

Member A. "Needless to say natives should not be used in the Dutch East Indies. Inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies should not be employed either, except special persons. In the case of the USSR I think it would be good to make use of the White-guard Russian emigrants."

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(7) Is it advisable or not to send colonists to the actual places?

1. The original plan.

It may be considered as a good plan for expanding the influence of Japan and at the same time supplying the vegetables and other things that the army needs that we send the simple armed cultivators immediately after the first four months of occupation. This might be necessary in the Dutch East Indies, but in the case with the U.S.S.R., it may be worth even more serious consideration.

- END -

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Page 4

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel, G. I. TERANENKO,
a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby
certify that the document "The nature of the future measures
in various maritime areas occupied as the result of the war
in the "Greater East Asia", on 58 sheets was delivered to me
by the Red Army Chief Military Prosecution Department, Moscow.
on or about _____, 194____, and that the original
of the said document may be found in the record office of the
Red Army Chief Military Prosecution Department.

I do further certify that this document was found by the
Red Army forces in 1945 in South Sakhalin in the files of
Karafuto Co. Ltd.

Lt. Col /s/ Teranenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,

May 29, 1946.

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Nishi

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

United States of American, et al)		
)		
vs.)	SS	<u>AFFIDAVIT</u>
)		
ARAKI, Sadao, et al.)		

I, Kazuo YATSUGI, state as follows:-

I was born in NISHIKIE-MURA, SAGA Prefecture in 1899.

I held the office of the Chief of the Business Bureau of National Policy Investigation Association /KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI JIMUKYOKU cho / from February 1937 to June 1945. At the same time I was entrusted with the business of the Research Section of the War Ministry from December 1938 to the end of 1944.

During the above period I was made to know and did the following which I am going to testify to, according to my duties.

The National Policy Investigation Association was instituted by Baron KINMOCHI OKURA, a member of the House of Peers, myself and others in 1937 with the purpose to investigate the graver political problems of immediate attention to our country and to submit the resulting reports to the Japanese Government and to the public.

1. The number of individual members of this Association was approximately 2000 and the number of judicial persons about 150, all of them paying a subscription.

Among the members of this Association, there were included Japanese Statesmen, political leaders, high officials, retired officers who had formerly held positions of leadership, representatives of the learned class, some Japanese concerns, the representatives of industrial companies as well as banking facilities, etc.

A list of some judicial persons who were members to the Association is as follows:-

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | Prime Minister's Secretariat - yearly subscription | ¥3,000 |
| 2. | War Ministry | ¥3,000 |
| 3. | Naval Ministry | ¥3,000 |
| 4. | Home Ministry | ¥1,000 |

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-------|---------|
| 5. | Overseas Affairs Ministry - yearly subscription | ¥ | 500 |
| 6. | Foreign Ministry | " | " |
| | | | ¥1,000 |
| 7. | Communication Ministry | " | " |
| | | about | ¥1,000 |
| 8. | The Mitsubishi Concern | " | " |
| | | | ¥5,000 |
| 9. | The Aikawa Concern | " | " |
| | | | ¥5,000 |
| 10. | The Mitsui Concern | " | " |
| | | from | ¥3,000/ |
| | | to | ¥5,000 |
| 11. | The South Manchurian Railway Co. | " | " |
| | | | ¥1,000 |
| 12. | Other big companies and banking facilities also subsidized the Association. The annual fee of an individual member was from ¥50 to ¥200. | | |

The annual budget of this Association was ¥170,000/180,000 for the purpose of carrying out specially important investigations, it received extra contributions. For instance, we received ¥300,000 to cover the special expenses of planning a ten years' programme for the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including ¥100,000 which was received from the Governmental organizations (viz. ¥20,000 from the Cabinet Information Board which was under direct control of Hideki, TOJO, ¥20,000 from the War Ministry through Akira, MUTO, ¥20,000 from the Foreign Ministry through the Vice Minister, the then Minister being TOGO, ¥20,000 from the Naval Ministry, and ¥5,000 from the Greater East Asia Ministry, etc.

2. ¥100,000 was contributed by the big companies (including ¥20,000 from MITSUI, ¥10,000 from the SUMITOMO through Keijiro KITAZAWA, a director to the company, and large sums of about ¥10,000 to ¥20,000 each from some other companies,

The above stated ¥300,000 was received in response to a letter addressed to the above named Government office and the brains of the public concerns in which we explained the ways the money was going to be spent.

¥240,000 out of the above-mentioned sum was spent in making the plan for the ten years' programme. The document was issued by this Association in April 1943 and sent to the Greater East Asia and Foreign Ministries. I assure you that the document written in Japanese entitled "The Plan for the Measures for Constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" in four parts which you showed (and which had been seized when the residence of Baron OKURA was searched) is the very document for which compilation this Association received the above stated

subscription of ¥300,000.

The Board of Managing Directors which assumed leadership in the Association had ten members including:

1. Kinmochi OKURA (Member of the House of Peers)
2. Michio YUZAWA (Prior to his taking the portfolio of Home Minister)
3. Hiroshi SHIMOMURA (Later took the Office of Minister without Portfolio and in the SUZUKI Cabinet was appointed Chief of the Information Board).

I, as the Chief of the Business Bureau, which consisted of 30/40 clerks, was looking after the affairs of the Association.

The work of the Association was sometimes participated in by those who were qualified as not the members of the Association. (For instance, Lt. Gen. Akira MUTO who was in active service not only made speeches two or three times in the interest of the Association but gave financial support as stated above. Lt. Gen. Kenryo SATO also made speeches more than once. Besides the above, some influential Japanese statesmen who were not members participated in the important works of the Association).

The reports, documents and plans which were made by the Association on the most important problems were submitted to the Government. (The Premier's Secretariat) and the Ministers concerned on the instructions of the Board of Managing Directors.

The Governmental organizations furnished us with necessary materials and data (including those of top-secret character) for investigating important problems regarding national policies and presenting our opinions about them.

In October of the 16th year of Showa (1941) when it seemed definite that Japan should enter a war in the near future, the Board of Managing Directors of the National Policy Investigation Association instituted a Committee for Administrative Measures with the purpose of working out a plan to be submitted to the Government in preparation for wars in the North and in the South.

This Committee consisted of a fine set of men, such as former ministers and generals who were in close connection with the Government and military authorities, including the following principal figures:

Nobuyuki, ABE, Premier in Showa 14/15 /'39/'40.
President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Showa 17/'42/.

Fumie GOTO, a member of the House of Peers.
Acting Premier in Showa 11/1936/. Minister without Portfolio in TOJO Cabinet. President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Showa 18 /1943/.

Seizo KOBAYASHI, Admiral. Vice Minister of Navy.
Minister without Portfolio in Keise Cabinet.

Sankichi, TAKAHASHI, Admiral. A war councilor.

Shinsuke, KISHI. The Commerce and Industry Minister of TOJO
Cabinet. Since Showa 18/1943/, Minister without portfolio, Vice
Minister of Munitions, and others.

I affirm that the document you showed me entitled "The Report of the
Committee for Administrative Measures" is the very report that was made by
the above-mentioned committee and submitted to the Premier, Army, Navy, and
Foreign Ministers in October 1941.

During the war, three men of the Committee for Administrative
Measures were appointed by the Government to be administrative leaders in the
southern occupied areas, viz. Lt. Gen. Rensuke ISOGAI to be Gov. Gen. of
Hongkong; Shigeo OTATE to be Mayor of Singapore and Hyozoro SAKURAI to be
political adviser to Burma.

As stated before, I was on the non-official staff of the Research
Section of the War Ministry during the period of Showa 13-19/1938-1944/.
The Chief of the Research Section was Major Gen. Naofuku MIKUNI during
Showa 15-17 /1940-1943/.

Early in Showa 17 (1942), there arose a necessity to make clear the
official idea of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It was needed
for carrying out the function of this Association in investigating this same
problem. I requested the War Ministry to show me the documents wherein was
expressed the official opinion on this subject.

Early in Showa 17 (1942), in February or March, I borrowed two
documents, the titles thereof were - "The Gist of Policy for Management of
the Southern Areas Occupied as a Result of the Greater East Asia War" and
"The Plan for the Disposal of Land in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity
Sphere" from the research section of the War Ministry (although my memory
cannot identify the person).

I affirm that judging by the contents of the photostated copies of
the two Japanese documents shown to me are those of the above-mentioned
documents which I received from the War Ministry early in Showa 17 /1942/.

I made a report to Baron Kinmechi OKURA at that time concerning these
documents. By my autograph signature I certify that each of the 29
photostated pages, judging by the contents, is the same as that of the
document in question. The fact that the Overseas Affairs Ministry
participated in compiling these documents is clear as is written in them,
and the participation of the General Staff Headquarters and Naval General
Staff is also doubtless, considering that the disposition of the Army and

Navy forces in the Southern Areas is mentioned in these documents, such matters being under the exclusive charge of the General Staff Headquarters and Naval General Staff, even the Army and Navy Ministries claiming no function in them.

/signed/ Kazuo YATSUGI

30 August 1946

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. James MURAKAMI, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that this day, the said YATSUGI, Kazuo was duly sworn in my presence and signed said Affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said Affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this 30th day of August 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ James MURAKAMI, 2nd Lt. A.U.S.
Lt. James MURAKAMI

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named YATSUGI Kazuo, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 30th day of August 1946.

/s/ Arthur A. SANDUSKY
ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY
Capt., J.A.G.D.

PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

10 December 1941

1. Matter for the conclusion of the agreement between Japan, Germany, and Italy regarding the waging of a common war against U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, non-separate peace and collaboration for the establishment of the new order.

The meeting was opened at 5:35 P.M., December 10th, 1941 (16th year of SHOWA) (Wednesday) in the Imperial presence.

Members who were present:

HARA, the Chairman
SUZUKI, The Vice-Chairman

Ministers:

TOJO, Prime Minister, concurrently Home Minister and War Minister.	No. 5
HASHIDA, Education Minister	No. 6
INO, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, con- currently Overseas Minister	No. 7
KOIZUMI, Welfare Minister	No. 8
IWAMURA, Minister of Justice	No. 9
SHIMADA, Naval Minister	No. 10
TOGO, Foreign Minister	No. 11
TERASHIMA, Communication Minister	No. 12
KAYA, Finance Minister	No. 13
KISHI, Minister of Commerce and Industry	No. 14
HATTA, Transportation Minister	No. 15

Councillors:

ISHII	No. 18
ARIMA	No. 19
KUBOTA	No. 20
ISHIZUKA	No. 21
SHIMIZU	No. 22
MINAMI	No. 23
NARA	No. 24
ARAKI	No. 25
MATSUI	No. 26
SUGAWARA	No. 27

MATSUURA	No. 28
USHIO	No. 29
HAYASHI	No. 30
FUKAI	No. 31
FUTAKAMI	No. 32
OSHIMA	No. 34
OBATA	No. 35
TAKEGOSHI	No. 36
MITSUCHI	No. 37
IZAWA	No. 38
IKEDA	No. 39

Absentees:

The Imperial Princes:

YORIHITO, the Imperial Prince	No. 1
NOBUHITO, the Imperial Prince	No. 2
TAKAHITO, the Imperial Prince	No. 3
KOTOHITO, the Imperial Prince	No. 4

The Councillors:

KANEKO	No. 17
MANO	No. 33

Members of the Committee:

SUZUKI, the President of the Planning Board
 MORIYAMA, the President of the Legislative Bureau
 SAKAMOTO, the Director of the European and
 Asiatic Bureau in the Foreign Ministry
 MATSUMOTO, the Director of the Treaty Bureau in
 the Foreign Ministry

Reporter:

SUZUKI, the Chief of the Inquiry Committee

The Chief Secretary:

HORIE, the Chief Secretary

The Secretaries:

MOROHASHI, the Secretary
 TAKATSUJI, the Secretary

The Chairman (HARA):

The meeting will now be opened.

I will offer the subject for discussion "the matter for the conclusion of the agreement between Japan, Germany, and Italy pertaining to the waging of the common war against U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, non-separate peace and collaboration for the establishment of the new order." The first reading will be open, omitting the reading, and the Chief of the Inquiry Committee shall report immediately.

The Reporter (SUZUKI):

With regard to the matter for the conclusion of the agreement between Japan, Germany, and Italy pertaining to the waging of the common war against U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, non-separate peace and collaboration for the establishment of new order, which is submitted for discussion at this time, I and all the members present have been appointed members of the Inquiry Committee today. So we opened a meeting of the Committee immediately and listened to the explanation of the ministers and the authorities concerned to investigate the matter carefully. In addition, as the matter is of urgent need, and there was no time to issue the report of the investigation, I would like to request your full understanding.

According to the explanation of the ministers concerned, as soon as the difficult situation to conclude the negotiation between Japan and the United States was known, the Imperial Government fathomed the attitude of Germany and Italy and ascertained their intention beforehand, considering the occasion of emergency when there might be a conflict between Japan and the United States. And then when the situation between Japan and the United States became more and more threatening, the Imperial Government proposed to the German and the Italian Governments a draft of the agreement pertaining to non-separate peace between Japan, Germany, and Italy, and opened a negotiation to conclude this agreement. But, due to the declaration of war against the United States of America and the United Kingdom on the 8th of this month, the Imperial Government notified the German and the Italian Governments without delay, and proposed at

the same time that Japan would expect prompt participation in the war by both powers. Then, as both the governments replied to the proposal that they had no objection to participating in the war and concluding the agreement pertaining to non-separate peace, the Imperial Government repeated the negotiation on the basis of the draft proposed by the German Government, until the negotiation was settled to decide the definite plan.

Well, the outline of the draft of this agreement is as follows:

The draft states in the preamble that the three governments, Japanese, German, and Italian, would conclude the agreement with firm resolution not to lay down arms until the common war against the United States and the United Kingdom would have been achieved completely. Then it provides in the text that the Three Powers, Japan, Germany, and Italy, would wage war, forced by the United States of America and the United Kingdom, with all available measures until the war would have been achieved with complete victory, that the Three Powers, Japan, Germany, and Italy, without mutual complete understanding, would promise not to suspend hostilities or to make peace with either the United States of America or the United Kingdom, that the Three Powers, Japan, Germany, and Italy, would collaborate with the utmost intimacy after the war terminated in victory in order to establish a righteous new order in the significance of the Three-Powers-Pact which was concluded on September 27th in SHOWA 15 (1940), and that this agreement would be carried into effect soon after the signature, and be valid for the same period as the Three-Powers-Pact, and the powers concerned would arrive at an understanding concerning the forthcoming forms of collaboration at the proper time before the termination of the term of validity.

We consider that this matter aims at the conclusion of the agreement between Japan, Germany, and Italy pertaining to the waging of the common war against the United States of America and the United Kingdom, non-separate peace, and collaboration of the establishment of a new order after the war. It will be said to be a proper step due to the present situation of the Japanese Empire and we find no obstacle in any

article. We have all unanimously decided that this bill would be passed without modification.

The result of the investigation is the above-mentioned.

Chairman (HARA):

As there's no movement, I wish to omit the second reading and so forth, and take an immediate vote. Those who support this bill please rise.

(All the members stood up)

Chairman (HARA):

The bill has been decided unanimously.

We close today's meeting.

The Emperor retired.

(Closed at 5:42 P.M.)

Chairman	HARA, Yoshimichi
Chief Secretary	HORIE, Sueo
Secretary	MOROHASHI, Yuzuru
	TAKATSUJI, Masami

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN,
GERMANY AND ITALY

With firm resolution not to lay down arms until the common war against the United States of America and the United Kingdom will be brought to a glorious victory, the Japanese Government, the German Government and the Italian Government have concluded the following articles:

Article 1

Japan, Germany and Italy will wage common war compelled by the United States of America and the United Kingdom with all available measures, until the war will come to complete victory.

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Article 2

Japan, Germany and Italy will agree neither to suspend hostilities nor to make peace with either the United States of America or with the United Kingdom without complete mutual understanding.

Article 3

Japan, Germany and Italy will collaborate with utmost intimacy after the victorious termination of war for the purpose of establishing a righteous new order in the true significance of the Three-Powers-Pact concluded on September 27, 1940.

Article 4

This agreement will come into force soon after the signature and remain in force as long as the Three-Powers-Pact concluded on Sept. 27, 1940, is valid. The Three Powers that concluded this pact will attain, at proper time before the term of validity will elapse, mutual understanding over the forthcoming forms of collaboration which were foreseen in Article 3 of this agreement.

In evidence thereof, the undersigned invested from their Governments full powers have, added our signatures and seals to this agreement.

Three kinds of texts were made in Berlin in Japanese, German, and Italian on December of SHOWA 16 (1941), on December of the Fascist Calendar 20.

COPY

Lecture by KISHI, Shinsuke

(Vice-Head of the Industrial
Department of Manchukuo)

Delivered on 26 November 1938 at a meeting
held at Osaka of Japan, Manchuria and China
Economic Discussion Board.

As it is already well known, seven years have passed since the establishment of Manchukuo, and during this period the establishment of peaceful order that constitutes the first requisite for its construction and the sweeping away of numbers of old evils existing from the time of the former régime have almost been accomplished, and as the fundamental investigation necessary for the industrial development has also been so thoroughly achieved, we are now confronted with the problem of speedily exploiting its extremely rich resources in the most reasonable way. From this standpoint we instituted the so-called "5 year program of developing Manchurian industry" in the fall of the year before last. At the time, too, I took this proposition back to Japan and upon the consent of the authorities concerned asked their assistances necessary for its execution. Thus nearly two years have already passed since we started on the execution of the first year's part of the five year program. You have perhaps been acquainted with a general idea through newspapers and other information of what has actually been done during the first year,

but in the course of that year, when half a year had scarcely passed, the North China Incident broke out, causing present conditions as you see now. This is a condition we did not expect at all when we first instituted the 5 year program, and we, the officials engaged in the execution of the plan, had to face many unexpected difficulties. Fortunately however, thanks to the assistance and cooperation of various circles, we have been successful, as a whole, concerning the actual results of the first year in such economic fields as electricity, iron, coal mining and other industries which are especially the most important of the 5 year program. As to other items, we carried on our work under the plan of reducing the time allotted to them, in view of its future, and we managed to obtain results far better than expected at first. Again as you know, this 5 year program for industries was so difficult to carry out that a close examination of many branches of it shown that in many points we did not get what we had expected.

Especially in the field of agriculture, owing to climatic and other conditions of last year we managed to do our planting, sowing etc. almost as we planned, but the harvest was considerably below our expectation. In the lines of industry, the coal mining for instance, seems to have met with many difficulties in technique and expenditure. However, when we look back on the actual results of the past year and take into consideration what

has since been developed, the aim of this five year plan becomes too small to determine the future course of Manchurian industry, although the plan was thought by many to be considerably large at the time of its formation, and although the plan has been in execution for only one year.

From the present standpoint our aim must not be so low. Unless it is raised much higher, it will not meet with the demand of the new age. Such being the opinion of both the Japanese and Manchurians concerned, we formed the so-called "revised five year plan" early this year and are endeavouring to carry it out at present for fortunately the natural resources of Manchuria and the field for exploitation since then have showed that such a further extension was not impossible. I shall not go into the details of the plan here, but for the purpose of giving you a general idea of the program this much may be said that the scale at first determined upon in the line of capital was from ¥ 2,500,000,000 to ¥ 3,000,000,000 when all the items were considered, whereas in the revised on the sum total needed when the program is carried out as planned, will amount to 5 -- 6 billions, or about twice as much. Of course this amount is also considered to be due to the rise in the prices of raw materials and other commodities since the time of planning, but in brief, the enlarged scale is confined to field of industry, agricultural and animal products being excluded. Thus, in some cases expenditure has since been doubled while in

others such as coal and liquid fuel that require electricity for their motive power, in addition to the automobile and aeroplane industries necessary from the defense point of view the expenditure necessary for the plan has been raised to 5 -- 6 billions from 3 -- 3.5 billions of yen. Since then, we have been endeavouring to carry the five year program into effect. Often when we have met with difficult problems that have arisen in this connection since then in carrying out our special ideas in overcoming the difficulties originally expected at first, we used to inform to influential circles in Japan of our problems and seek their assistance. Fortunately, it is now possible to give figures for a part of the program from this year or it gives us great pleasure to report to you matters for the current year figures for which have already appeared.

CERTIFICATE CONCERNING · PREPARATION OF A DOCUMENT

I hereby certify that the book hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 406 pages, entitled "A Report of the Japan-Manchukuo-China Economic Consultation Society (TN: The Nichi-Man-Shi Keizai Kondankai)" is a book compiled and published by the above society and the Japan-Manchukuo Central Institution Corp. (TN: The Nichi-Man Chuo Kyokai) and also that a part of the book from 182-185 pages, entitled "Mr. KISHI, Shinsuke (Vice-Chief of the Department of Industry of Manchukuo)" is an exact copy of my lecture at the Japan-Manchukuo-China Economic Consultation of Osaka on November 26, 1938, when I held the post of Vice-Chief of the Department of Industry of Manchukuo.

Certified at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo.

On this 19th day of February, 1947.

KISHI, Shinsuke

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William E. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ William E. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan

Date 22 February, 1947

(Certificate Concerning Preparation of a Document--
"Mr KISHI, Shinsuke")

DEF DOC # 558

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William E. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ William E. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan

Date 31 Jan, 1947

Lecture by KISHI, Shinsuke.

*Kishi*IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Personnel who Attended the GOZENKAIGI.

C.L.O. No. 2781 (PP)

10 June 1946

1. Reference: Memorandum of Colonel C. S. Myers, dated 23 May 1946, subject as above.
2. Official records of the GOZENKAIGI consisted of the documents deciding to hold the Conference and bills to be put before the Conference. There were no records showing the details of the Conferences (the proceedings of the Conference, etc.)
3. The above-mentioned records of the GOZENKAIGI were held in custody of the Cabinet Secretariat, but they were destroyed by air-raid fire on the night of 25-26 May 1945.
4. Premier, Foreign Minister, War Minister, Navy Minister, Chief of Army General Staff and Chief of Naval General Staff were always included among those who attended the Conference. It was an established usage with President of the Privy Council to attend the Conference. In addition to the above, Finance Minister, President of the Planning Board and certain Ministers attended the Conference continuously during a specified period, and other Cabinet Ministers were asked, from time to time, to attend the Conferences in case their presence was felt necessary. As secretaries of the Conference, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director of Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry and Director of Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry attended the Conference for the purpose of giving explanations to the bills. In most cases Vice-Chief of Army General Staff and Vice-Chief of Naval General Staff were attendants of the Conference.
5. According to the investigation those persons whose names are listed in the enclosure attended the respective Conferences held on the following dates:

2 July 1941
6 Sep. 1941
5 Nov. 1941
1 Dec. 1941

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Page 2

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

/s/ S. Iguchi
S. IGUCHI
Director of General Affairs
Central Liaison Office

Enclosure: 3 copies of a report as indicated in Para. 5 above.

Attendants of the GOZENKAIGI

I 2 JULY 1941

KONOE	Prime Minister
MATSUOKA	Foreign Minister
TOJO	War Minister
OIKAWA	Navy Minister
KAWADA	Finance Minister
SUZUKI	President of Planning Board
HIRANUMA	Home Minister
SUGIYAMA	Chief of Army General Staff
NAGANO	Chief of Naval General Staff
TOMITA	Chief Secretary of the Cabinet
OKA	Director of Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry
TSUKADA	Vice-Chief of Army General Staff
KONDO	Vice-Chief of Naval General Staff
HARA	President of the Privy Council

COPY

II 6 SEPTEMBER 1941

KONOE	Prime Minister
TOYODA	Foreign Minister
TOJO	War Minister
OIKAWA	Navy Minister
OGURA	Finance Minister
SUZUKI	President of Planning Board
TANABE	Home Minister
SUGIYAMA	Chief of Army General Staff
NAGANO	Chief of Naval General Staff
TOMITA	Chief Secretary of the Cabinet
MUTO	Director of Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry
OKA	Director of Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry
TSUKADA	Vice Chief of Army General Staff
ITO	Vice-Chief of Naval General Staff
HARA	President of the Privy Council

III 5 NOVEMBER 1941

TOJO	Prime Minister and War Minister Concurrently
TOGO	Foreign Minister
SHIMADA	Navy Minister
KAYA	Finance Minister
SUZUKI	President of Planning Board
SUGIYAMA	Chief of Army General Staff
NAGANO	Chief of Naval General Staff

HOSHINO	Chief Secretary of the Cabinet
MUTO	Director of Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry
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IFO	Vice-Chief of Naval General Staff
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TOJO	Prime Minister and War Minister Concurrently
TOGO	Foreign Minister
SHIMADA	Navy Minister
KAYA	Finance Minister
SUZUKI	President of Planning Board
IWAMURA	Justice Minister
HASHIDA	Education Minister
INO	Agriculture Minister
KISHI	Commerce Minister
TERASHIMA	Communication Minister
KOIZUMI	Welfare Minister
SUGIYAMA	Chief of Army General Staff
NAGANO	Chief of Naval General Staff
HOSHINO	Chief Secretary of the Cabinet
MUTO	Director of Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry

OKA	Director of Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry
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KOIZUMI	Welfare Minister
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Page 5

OKA	Director of Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry
TANABE	Vice-Chief of Army General Staff
ITO	Vice-Chief of Naval General Staff
HARA	President of Privy Council

COPY

PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

10 December 1941

1. Matter for the conclusion of the agreement between Japan, Germany, and Italy regarding the waging of a common war against U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, non-separate peace and collaboration for the establishment of the new order.

The meeting was opened at 5:35 P.M., December 10th, 1941 (16th year of SHOWA) (Wednesday) in the Imperial presence.

Members who were present:

HARA, the Chairman
SUZUKI, The Vice-Chairman

Ministers:

TOJO, Prime Minister, concurrently Home Minister and War Minister.	No. 5
HASHIDA, Education Minister	No. 6
INO, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, con- currently Overseas Minister	No. 7
KOIZUMI, Welfare Minister	No. 8
IWAMURA, Minister of Justice	No. 9
SHIMADA, Naval Minister	No. 10
TOGO, Foreign Minister	No. 11
TERASHIMA, Communication Minister	No. 12
KAYA, Finance Minister	No. 13
KISHI, Minister of Commerce and Industry	No. 14
HATTA, Transportation Minister	No. 15

Councillors:

ISHII	No. 18
ARIMA	No. 19
KUBOTA	No. 20
ISHIZUKA	No. 21
SHIMIZU	No. 22
MINAMI	No. 23
NARA	No. 24
ARAKI	No. 25
MATSUI	No. 26
SUGAWARA	No. 27