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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2203

Date: 24 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Copy of document re Chinese Provisional Government and Chinese Restoration Government, certified as true, 24 May 1946, by OANO, Katsuki, Chief of Gen. Affairs Sec; Gen. Affairs Bureau of Foreign Ministry.

Date: 24 May 46 Original () Copy (X) Language: Jap.

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CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Economic Aggression; China Military Aggression.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS: (with page references)

Document pertains to establishment of puppet governments in China, revealing workings of Japanese officials with reference to Chinese Provisional Government; new regime movements in central China; Chinese Restoration Gov't. etc. A list of Japanese officials and their activities is attached to this sheet.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Blunhagen

Doc. No. 2203

Establishment of Provisional Government at Paping
and Restoration Government at Nanking

(Certified as correct on 24 May 1946 by Katsumi ONO,
chief of the General Affairs Section, General Affairs
Bureau of the Foreign Ministry)

The Provisional Chinese Government at Peking.

In 1937, following the collapses of Teh-chow, Suiyuan, Changte, Taiyuan, etc. in North China, at the end of November the National Government had broken up and removed to Hankow, Chungking and Chonsha and finally Nanking collapsed on 13 December deciding the general trend of war situation. Thus the opportunity to establish a new regime which was pre-arranged among the important men in North China had matured.

The circumstances which Wang Ko-min consented to become the head of the North China regime are as follows: At the beginning of the Incident he was at Hongkong. The head of special service facilities in Peking, major general Kita eagerly made efforts through Eiji Yamamoto, who was in Shanghai, to persuade Wang to accept the invitation; meanwhile staff officers from Peking and Formosa were specially dispatched to Hongkong for the same purpose. As the result Wang came to Shanghai on 24 November and on 6 December made a flight to Fukuoka and went to North China with Yamamoto and Yu Chin.

It is said that when Wang entered Shanghai, he had not yet consented to become the head of the North China regime but on condition that he make an inspection trip he consented to the journey.

The North China army authorities had made great efforts under the plan to establish the North China regime as the central Government of China in the future and arranged to invite not only Wang but other influential men from South China through Yoshino and Imai (military officers) who were stationed in Shanghai. Toward this policy the central army and General Terauchi gave approval; however, a section of the military officers in Shanghai expressed opposition, especially Colonel Kusumoto was opposed to pulling out many influential men from Shanghai, on the ground that there is no necessity to determine North China as the political center from the beginning.

After the arrival in Peking, Wan Ko-min decided to accept the chairmanship of the North China regime and determined government organization and fundamental principles. On 14 December 1937, the Provisional Chinese Government was established in Peking.

The Government organization and the fundamental principles are as follows:

1. The Government shall be organized, under the head of the Government, with mutual legislative independence, the executive and the judicial and with the independent committee mentioned below.

(a) The committee of discussing policies. (To discuss important national policies and general political affairs).

The head of committee: Tan Erh-ho

The executive committee: Wang Ko-min, Chu Shen, Tung Kang,
Wang I-tang, Chi Hsieh-yuang

The committee: Chiang Chao-tsung, Kao Ling-wei

(b) The administrative committee. (Organ which undertakes general administration and is divided into five sections of secretariat, administration, public peace and order, education, legislation and relief.

The head of committee: Wang Ko-min

The head of "administrative section": Wang Ko-min

The head of "public peace order section": Chi Hsieh-yuang

The head of "education section": Tang Erh-ho

The head of "legislative section": Chu Shen

The head of "welfare section": Wang I-Tang

The head of Hopei Province and the special mayor of Tientsin: Kao Ling-wei

The special mayor of Peking: Chiang Chao-tsung

The head of judicial committee: Tung Kang

2. The national flag: 5 coloured flag

3. The gist of the declaration:

(a) We restore democracy and eliminate unclean party politics.

(b) We absolutely abolish communism

(c) We enhance the morality of the Far East and promote friendly relations between other nations.

(d) We exploit industries and improve national welfare

(e) We accept complete responsibilities for the duties declared by the previous Government.

As the result of the new establishment of the Provisional Government, the Committee of maintenance of peace in Peking district, the Committee of maintenance of peace in Tientsing and the Federation of maintenance of peace in Pingsien had joined and on 30 December, the Kitung regime combined with the new Provisional Government.

According to the "Fundamental principles to manage the Incident (A)" which was decided soon after the establishment of the Provisional Government at the Cabinet meeting, the Japanese Government will cooperate with the Nanking Government to save the situation if the Nanking Government reconsiders. However, if the Nanking Government does not reconsider and continues the so-called long-term resistance, Japan will not expect to negotiate, with the Nanking Government in the future, and furthermore to meet the necessity to manage the vast areas occupied by the Japanese forces, henceforth Japan will take separate measures.

In North China, the main policies are to promote public peace and welfare; politically, to establish a regime which has anti-Comintern aims, pro-Japanese and Manchoukuo policies; economically, to establish an indivisible relationship between Japan, Manchoukuo and China and gradually expand and strengthen this regime to make the central power of the regenerated China. However, if the negotiation between the old Nanking Government are brought about, this Government shall be adjusted in accordance with the conditions of peace.

Understandings Re Outline of Adjustment of Relations Between the North Chinese Regime and the Central Chinese Regime.

(21 March 1938)

1. The purport shown in the policy to the effect that the so-called Provisional Chinese Government shall be made the Central Government is only a stipulation on the principle for guiding the local regimes in China. It is not surmised in this stipulation that the Imperial Government will recognize this as the Central Government of China. The matter of the recognition shall be fixed from another viewpoint.

2. The choice of the Capital in case of amalgamation and unification under the Provisional Government of North China, as stipulated in the first part of the Cardinal Principles No. 2, shall be entrusted to the consideration of the Chinese side.

Memorandum (Draft)

1. The amalgamation and unification of the two regimes shall be realized in the shortest possible period with the Provisional Government of North China as its center. For this purpose, the structure and organization of the New Central Chinese Regime shall be made as small as possible within the scope of necessity, and also be simplified as much as possible.

2. The representatives of the two regimes shall be assembled in Peiping and their conference convened as soon as possible for the amalgamation of the two regimes.

The Japanese military authorities shall use good offices in the conference and shall expedite the realization of the amalgamation.

3. The change of the name and the organization of the New Chinese Government in Central China which is naturally expected to be effected after the amalgamation shall be left to the decision of the conference mentioned in the preceding item.

4. The various laws and regulations to be made before the amalgamation by the New Regime in Central China shall be patterned as much as possible after those decided by the Provisional Government. And if necessary, the New Regime shall have a parley with the Provisional Government before the former's issuance of laws so that the laws of the two regimes may not be repetitive or contradictory.

5. The affairs concerning the customs, salt taxation and general taxes (including important personnel matters) shall immediately be placed under the control of the Provisional Government prior to the amalgamation so as to achieve a unified standard in this connection.

6. In regard to the finances, the New Regime in Central China shall be so guided as to respect the claims of the Provisional Government of North China and realize them by degrees for the purpose of unifying the monetary system and establishing the national reserve.

7. As for the measures for the affairs of military, diplomacy, finance, banking, economics, transportation, communications, mail and thought, guidance shall be made to the Chinese side under a fixed policy upon the conference of the two armies or if necessary in accordance with the directions from the Japanese Government.

March, 1938

Chief of Special Service
Section of the TERAUCHI Force
Chief of Special Service
Section of the HATA Force

(b) Hsiung Pin's movement planned to establish Chiangsu Public Peace Maintenance Council.

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In Japan, draft for guiding the political affairs in Central China was decided on 27 January 1938, which shows Japan's fundamental line of policy regarding central China.

3. Chinese Restoration Government (p. 15). Lt. General Harada and Colonel Kusumoto helped Liang Hung-chieh, General Yuan-Tao and others in establishing the government. Various local public peace maintenance councils were dissolved and replaced by local governments under the Chinese Restoration Government.

(c) Legislative Council. Chairman of the Legislative Council (nomination has not yet been made).

2. National standard: 5-color standard has been adopted.

3. Gist of the platform:

(a) A constitutional form of government under tripartite coalition has been adopted, abolishing the single party absolutism.

(b) The government will carry out anti-Comintern measures as far as possible.

(c) As regards foreign relations, the government will endeavor to guarantee equality, preservation of sovereignty, neutrality and amity, peace in East Asia and friendly relations with all the foreign nations.

(d) The government will take steps for the relief of war sufferers, to provide aid to them for their return to normal business life, and for carrying out regional purges.

(e) The government will take measures for the exploitation of natural resources, promotion of agriculture and industry, introduction of foreign capital and economic collaboration with foreign countries which are on friendly terms.

(f) The government will endeavor to develop commerce, industry, and banking, thereby to increase the national wealth.

(g) The government will take steps to advance the scientific knowledge of the nation on the basis of its own peculiar culture, and to purge radical education.

(h) The government will rationalize its finance to make it more fit, and take steps to lessen the burden on the people.

(i) The government will open the door for men of ability, permit freedom of press, speech and criticism of politics.

(j) Abolition of irregular agents and measures to carry out a purge of government personnel.

As a result of the establishment of the aforementioned Restoration Government a number of local governments were then going to be created under its control because the public order maintenance associations in all different places were to be dissolved. Thus, the provincial governments in Kiangsu Province, Chekiang Province and Anhui Province, and the Governor's Municipal Public Administration Office of Nanking came into being on May 23rd, June 20th, July 23rd and April 24th respectively. While in Shanghai the Governor's Municipal Public Administration Office of Shanghai was established on April 28th, taking over the whole organization of the Tatao Government together with virtually a nominal change made in its formation. This Municipal Government discarded the name of "Tatao" and was specially put under direct control of the Administration Council.

Page 4
Information supplied by ONO, Katsuki, chief of the General Affairs Division of the General Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, dated May 24th, 1946 on the Interim Government of the Republic of China and the Restoration Government.

Further, based upon "the basic policy on the disposition of the China Incident decided by the Imperial Conference met on the 11th of January, 1938, our Government has set up its policy to the effect that as regards the Central Government, we reserve a right to negotiate with the old Nanking regime on the basis of the peace terms drawn up separately in case it makes reflection, changes its mind and approaches us with sincerity, seeking peace, that, if on the contrary it makes no peace offer to us, we drop our idea to seek a solution of the conflict through further negotiation with it; that we help create a new Chinese regime and cooperate with it to build up a new reborn China by making an arrangement with it to regulate the relations between the two countries; that we on the other hand endeavor either to crush the old Nanking regime or to get it merged into a new central regime.

With regard to the peace negotiation which we have so far been taking up through the intermediary of the German Government, the old Nanking Government has on January 14th advised us through the German Ambassador in Nanking that in order for it to arrive at a final decision, it desires to have further details of our demand on the ground that this demand is too extensive in scope. We have taken it for granted that the present answer from the Chinese contains no trace of a sincere wish for peace and is designed merely to delay the settlement, since they ought to have a full knowledge through Germany as to the basic peace terms set forth by the Japanese. Thus, our government on or about January 15th has ceased to entertain any hope for a peace out of our negotiations with the Nanking Government, and the Cabinet has decided its policy to start the second phase of our measure in line with the policy decided by the Imperial Conference of January 11th, i.e., to take steps to help create and develop

a new Chinese regime. In this connection our Government has on the 16th made public a statement domestically and abroad as to the foregoing, and at the same time notified the Chinese to terminate our peace negotiation between us.

2. Movement for establishment of a new government in Central China.

When the Japanese force crushed the Chinese army in Shanghai and its vicinity, and subsequently on December 13th, 1937 captured Nanking, movements for creating a new regime in the Central China were launched. First of all, the Shanghai Tatao Municipal Government was organized in Shanghai on December 5th. In various places other than Shanghai public order maintenance associations came into being. Among these, the major organs are the Nanking Public order maintenance association and the Hangchow Public order maintenance association established on January 1st, 1938. Nevertheless, in Shanghai area the influence of the Chiang regime and the Nationalist Party proved to remain strong, far more than what was anticipated, even after the fall of Nanking, so that it was impossible for the pro-Japanese elements to openly approach the Japanese even in the International Settlement. Thus, the matter of building up a substantial regime had long been difficult unlike the case in North China.

The movements for establishing new regimes started during the fall of Nanking up till the date when the Restoration Government came into being may be summarized as follows:

(1) Shanghai City Tatao Government (Tatao Municipal Government).

With regard to the above government, it is reported that Colonel Kusumoto of the office of Embassy military attache and Colonel Kagasa of the Headquarters of General Staff had consulted with each other and helped towards its formation. The naval authorities and the Foreign Ministry officials on the spot were entirely uninformed thereof until the moment when this government started to assume a concrete form. Thus, this government was at the time generally very unpopular (Mayor Su Hsi-wen is a Fukienese, a graduate of Waseda University, and was one time an official with duties in salt affairs).

This municipal government put under its jurisdiction the following districts: Pu Tung, Nanking, Hu Si, Chapei, Chi Ju, the Centre of the City, Wusung, Peh Kiao, Kiatung, Pacshan, Fengsien, Nanhui, Chuansha, and Tsunguing, and consists of the following: Secretariate office, Special District Administration Office, Social Affairs Section, Police Section, Finance Section, Education Section, Sanitation Section, Estate Section, Transport Section, Engineering Section, Legal Board, General Rural District Administration Office.

(2) Shanghai war-zone Relief and Rehabilitation Association.

The above association, mainly organized by a group of traders headed by Yu Ya-ching and some others, backed by the Tsingpan controlled by Chang Hsiao-ling attempts to undertake the duties pertaining to the maintenance

of public order and rehabilitation of commerce and industry, and all sorts of remedial jobs in the war-zone of Shanghai. Although it is termed as relief and rehabilitation association, it is rather a political body. A committee system is adopted by it, headed by a chairman nominated by the committee by vote, and it had attempted to take up a representative system. This movement was launched, sponsored by influential members of the inhabitants in Shanghai, but it had, after all, ceased to run without a chance to develop into a form of government.

(3) The movement sponsored by the Sishan faction to uphold Tang Shao-i.

In the early stage of the warfare in China, Commander Matsui caused Sugano, Nagatomo to come to Shanghai with him. Sugano, together with Yamada, Junzaburo and some others, then began to get in touch with Chen Chung-fu, and tried to have the Sishan Faction, including Tang Shao-i, Hsu Chung-chi, Chu Cheng and others, form a new regime. This effort, however, made no rapid progress. On the other hand, the Tang Shao-i group was sceptical and feared that the Japanese might come to a compromise with the Chiang regime in future or might attempt to create a purely puppet government. Thus, the attitude of this Chinese group was then rather passive. (Later Tang Shao-i and Wu Pei-fu started cooperation with each other, and their collaboration showed signs of assuming material development, but the Tang-Wu coalition, which was to come into power, was frustrated owing to the incident in which Tang fell a victim of assassins, which occurred in August 1938).

(4) The peace movement sponsored by the Kung Hsiang-hsi group.

Among the Kung Hsiang-hsi group, Kung Ling, son of Kung Hsiang-hsi (assisted by Fan Kuang) was secretly trying in Shanghai to fathom the attitude of the Japanese. After the departure to Hongkong of Kung, Jr., Chiao Fu-san, secretary of Kung, senior, Hsueh Hsueh-hai and some others attempted to maintain a liaison with the Japanese, but only in vain.

(5) The movement sponsored by financiers and industrialists in Shanghai.

Among the men in the banking and industrial circles in Shanghai, there were a number of persons who also launched a movement, these being Chou Tsuo-min, Hsu Hsin-lien, Ling Kang-hou, Li Ming and some others. These men are almost of the same origin as those who initiated the movement backed by the Tsing-pan, referred to in one of the preceding paragraphs. Chou Tsuo-min, in particular, went over to Hankow in December, and was reported to have had a conversation with Chiang Kei-shek who was then said to be staying in Hangshan, and thus tried to gather from Chiang his attitude upon Japan. Chou, presumably, was inclined to negotiate with the Japanese, should there be a possibility of peace. His attempt was also unsuccessful.

(6) The movement of the Hsiung Pin Group.

Hsiung Pin too was active in Shanghai, and was apparently trying to cooperate with HO Ying-chin with a view to rise when the time proved to be ripe enough some time later on; for which purpose he attempted to form a public order maintenance association in Kiangsu.

With regard to the movements (2) to (6), it was ascertained that the Army Special Service organ took the attitude of denunciation of any movement which aspired to come to power under the sponsorship of the old political groups. Thus, nothing else than the Tatas Municipal Government of Shanghai was able to develop into a tangible form of government.

With regard to the Wang Ching-wei group: At an earlier stage of development Cheng Po-fang, Chinese merchant-resident of Kobe, primarily, Li Sheng-wu, Wang Yen-sung and some others were trying in Shanghai to keep contact with the Japanese. (Further, there were a number of men who maintained the view that the Central regime in Central China should directly from the beginning be one which could deal with the North China regime in harmony. As a matter of fact, our central authorities once worked out a "Guiding Program on Administrative Affairs in Central China" (January 27th, 1938), which, I believe, might serve to give a hint as to our government's policy to help and control the new regime).

3. The Restoration Government of the Republic of China.

The movement for establishing a central regime in Central China has progressed to maturity when Liang Hung-chi, Jen Yuan-tao, Chen Chun and Wen Tsung-yao entered the political arena. It was rumored that Major General Harada, and Colonel Kusumoto of the Army Special Service organ and the Naval Special organ in Shanghai gave assistance to all of these different streams of men, in order to expedite collaboration between them. In connection with the establishment of the above government, however, the North China group soon began to create strong opposition.

The major factors in the structure of the Restoration Government and its platform at the time when it was formally established on March 28th may be summarized as follows:

1. This government was a tripartite coalition in the form of a democratic constitutional government with three councils and seven departments in its formation.

(a) Administration Council: Administration Council (acting)
Liang Hung-chih, Chairman.

Chief of the Foreign Dept. - Chen Lu
Chief of the Interior Dept. - Chen Chun
Chief of the Sui-ching Dept. - Jen Yuan-tao
Chief of the Finance Dept. - Chen Chin-tao
Chief of the Education Dept. - Chen Tse-min
Chief of the Transport Dept. (concurrently) - Liang Hung-chih

Chief of the Industry Dept. - Wang Tzu-hui
Secretary-General of the Administration Council - Wu Yung-wei

(b) Judicial Council: Chairman of the Judicial Council - Wen Tsung-yao

DOCUMENT 2201

Establishment of Provisional Government at Peking
and Restoration Government at Nanking

(Certified as correct on 24 May 1946 by Katsumi ONO,
chief of the General Affairs Section, General Affairs
Bureau of the Foreign Ministry)

The Provisional Chinese Government at Peking.

In 1937, following the collapses of Teh-chow, Suiyuan, Changte, Taiyuan, etc. in North China, at the end of November the National Government had broken up and removed to Hankow, Chungking and Chongsha and finally Nanking collapsed on 13 December deciding the general trend of war situation. Thus the opportunity to establish a new regime which was pre-arranged among the important men in North China had matured.

The circumstances which Wang Ko-min consented to become the head of the North China regime are as follows: At the beginning of the Incident he was at Hongkong. The head of special service facilities in Peking, major general Kita eagerly made efforts through Eiji Yamamoto, who was in Shanghai, to persuade Wang to accept the invitation; meanwhile staff officers from Peking and Formosa were specially dispatched to Hongkong for the same purpose. As the result Wang came to Shanghai on 24 November and on 6 December made a flight to Fukuoka and went to North China with Yamamoto and Yu Chin.

It is said that when Wang entered Shanghai, he had not yet consented to become the head of the North China regime but on condition that he make an inspection trip he consented to the journey.

The North China army authorities had made great efforts under the plan to establish the North China regime as the central Government of China in the future and arranged to invite not only Wang but other influential men from South China through Yoshino and Imai (military officers) who were stationed in Shanghai. Toward this policy the central army and General Terauchi gave approval; however, a section of the military officers in Shanghai expressed opposition, especially Colonel Kusumoto was opposed to pulling out many influential men from Shanghai, on the ground that there is no necessity to determine North China as the political center from the beginning.

After the arrival in Peking, Wan Ko-min decided to accept the chairmanship of the North China regime and determined government organization and fundamental principles. On 14 December 1937, the Provisional Chinese Government was established in Peking.

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In North China, the main policies are to promote public peace and welfare; politically, to establish a regime which has anti-Comintern aims, pro-Japanese and Manchoukuo policies; economically, to establish an indivisible relationship between Japan, Manchoukuo and China and gradually expand and strengthen this regime to make the central power of the regenerated China. However, if the negotiation between the old Nanking Government are brought about, this Government shall be adjusted in accordance with the conditions of peace.

Pages 1-3

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item # 2

Document regarding a Chinese Provisional Government
and the Chinese Restoration Government

Certified as true on 24 May 1946
by OHNO Katsuki, Chief of the General
Affairs Section, General Affairs Bureau of the
Foreign Ministry.

1. Chinese Provisional Government. (p. 1)

After the fall of Nanking in December 1937, movement to establish a new regime became gradually strong. Wang Komin, who had been in Hongkong since the outbreak of the incident, was requested by Japanese army men to come to North China and become the head of the new regime, which in those army men's mind, was to become the central government in future.

The Chinese Provisional Government was established on 14 Dec 1937 in Peking according to the "Principles for the Disposition of the Incident" which were decided at a cabinet meeting in December 1937, this government was to be dissolved if the Nanking government repented and came over to the Japanese side. Otherwise, this government was to become the central government of China with "Increase of Chinese welfare and happiness," "Establishment of anti-comintern, pro-Japan & Manchukuo regime" and "Establishment of inseparable economic relations between the three countries" as their mottoes.

And later, at the Privy Council in the Imperial

presence on 11 Jan 38, it was decided that more emphasis should be laid on the new regime, and announcement was made ^{to that effect} on 16 Jan, and the peace negotiation with Chiang through the German Ambassador was dropped.

2 (1) New Regime movements in central China 710

Two days after the fall of Nanking, Da Tao Municipal government was established in Shanghai, through the efforts of Col KUSUMOTO and Col. KAGESA. The mayor was a graduate of WASEDA University in Tokyo.

(2) Society for ^{taking} Remedial measures in the destructed area of Shanghai.

Did not develop into a regime. This was established by Chinese business men.

(3) Movement by the west-mountain group to support Tang Shao-i.

SOGANO Chochi, who was brought to Shanghai by Commander MATSUI, got contact with Ching Chu-wu, and tried to help the so-called west-mountain group establish a new regime, but it was not successful.

(4) Peace movement by Kung Hsiang-hsi and his group.

Kung's son and secretaries were getting contact with the Japanese side.

(5) Movement by Shanghai business men.

It was said that
Chou Tsuo-min met Chiang Kai-shek and intended to negotiate between Japan & Chiang.

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(b) Hsing Pin's movement
planned to establish Chiangren ^{public} Peace Maintenance
Council.

In Japan, Draft for guiding the political
affairs in Central China was decided on 27
January 1938, which shows Japan's fundamental
line of policy regarding central China.

3. Chinese Restoration Government P 15

Lt. general HARADA and Colonel KUSUMOTO
helped Liang Hungchih, Jen Yüan-Tao and others
in establishing the government. Various
local public peace maintenance council were
dissolved and replaced by local governments
under the Chinese Restoration Government.

Translated by Mrs. Goto, Y.

(1132)

KITA

Major general

Chief of the Special Service
in Peking

ardently supported Wang Kow-mun
and requested him to come up to
Peking from Hongkong.

YAMAMOTO Eiji

In Shanghai. By order of KITA
worked in bringing Wang Kow-mun
to North China.

The army headquarters in
North China

Intended to make the new regime in
North China the central Chinese
government in the future. Tried to
invite many influential men in
the South to North China. This
idea was approved by General
TERAUCHI (then in North China) and
the central army headquarters.

YOSHINO

military officer

IMAI

military officer

In Shanghai. active in trying
to send influential men to North
China.

KUSUMOTO
colonel

Army Special Service

In Shanghai. Was against the idea
of deciding the North China regime to
be the future central government.
Organized Ta-tao Municipal government.
Consulted only with Col. KAGESA. Moral and Foreign
office officials knew nothing about it & were displeased.

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Wang Ho-min
Chi Lan-yuan
Tang Er-ho
Chiu Hien
Wang I-Tang
Kao Liang-wuli
Chiang Chao-tsung
Tung Kang

Chinese Provisional Government
in Peking

Established on 14 Dec 1937 consisted
of three independent committees
Political Committee: chairman Tang Er-ho
Administrative: Wang Ho-min
Legal: Tung Kang
Annexed Peking Local Maintenance
Commission, Tientsin Public Peace Maintenance
Commission, Petchin Public Peace Maintenance
League and Kiating Government.

MATSU I
Commander

Took SUGANO Chochi to Shanghai, who
with YAMADA Junzaburo tried to
assist Tang in establishing a
government.

Liang Hung-chih
Chen Liu
Chen Chün-tai
Jen Yuan-tao
Wang Zui-hui
Wu Yung-wei
Wen Wan-jao

Chinese Restoration Government
in Central China

(1938?)
Established on 28 March. Absorbed
various local peace maintenance councils.
Democratic constitutional government with
mutual independence of the legislature,
the executive and the judiciary.

HARADA
Maj-general

Army Special Service

In Shanghai. Helped establish the
Chinese Restoration Government

Checked by H. Booster
IV

Proj. NO. 270

2203

{ Translated by
Naaji HARA }

Certified as correct on 24 May 1946
by Katsumi ŌNO, chief of the General Affairs
Section, General Affairs Bureau of the
Foreign Ministry.

The Provisional Chinese Government at

PEKING.

In 1937, following the collapses of TEH-CHOW,
SUIYUAN, CHANGTE, TAIYUAN, etc. in North China, at
the end of November, the National Government had
broken up and removed to HANKOW. CHUNGKING
and CHONSHA and finally NANKING collapsed on

(2)

13 December deciding the general trend of war situation. Thus the opportunity to establish a new regime which was pre-arranged among the important men in North China had matured.

The circumstances which WANG KO-MIN consented to become the head of the North China regime are as follows: At the beginning of the Incident he was at HONGKONG. The head of special service facilities in PEKING, major general KITA, eagerly made efforts through Eiji YAMAMOTO, who was in SHANGHAI, to persuade WANG to accept the invitation; meanwhile staff officers from PEKING and Formosa were specially

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dispatched to HONGKONG for the same purpose. As the result WANG came to SHANGHAI on 24 November, and on 6 December made a flight to FUKUOKA and went to North China with YAMAMOTO and YU CHIN.

It is ~~stated~~^{said} that when WANG ~~started~~^{entered} SHANGHAI, he ~~did~~^{had} not yet consented to become the head of the North China regime but on condition that ~~to~~^{he} make a inspection trip he consented ^{to} the journey.

The North China army authorities had made great efforts under the plan to establish the North China regime as the central Government of China in the future and arranged to invite not only

WANG but other influential men from South China through YOSHINO and IMAI (military officers) who ^{were} stationed in SHANGHAI. Toward this policy the central army and General TERAUCHI gave approval; however ~~on~~ a section ~~the part~~ of the military officers in SHANGHAI expressed opposition, especially Colonel KUSUMOTO ~~opposed~~ ^{was opposed} to ~~pulling~~ ^{pulling} out many influential men from SHANGHAI, on the ground that there is no necessity to ~~decide~~ ^{determine} North China as the political center from the beginning.

After the arrival ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ PEKING, WAN KO-MIN ~~determined~~ ^{decided} to accept the chairmanship of the North China regime and ~~decided~~ ^{determined} the Government organization

and ~~the~~ fundamental principles. On 14 December⁽¹⁾
1937, the Provisional Chinese Government was established
in PEKING.

The Government organization and the fundamental
principles are as follows:

(1) The Government shall be organized, under the head
of the Government, with ~~mutual independence of the~~^{legislative independence}
~~legislature~~, the executive and the ~~judicature~~^{judicial} and
with the independent committee mentioned below.

(A) The Committee of discussing policies. (to discuss
important national policies and general political
affairs).

The head of Committee: TAN ERH-HO. (6)

The executive Committee: WANG KO-MIN, CHU SHEN.

TUNG KANG WANG I-TANG, CHI HSIEH-YUANG.

The Committee: CHIANG CHAO-TSUNG, KAO LING-WEI.

(B) The administrative committee. (organ which undertakes ^{are} general administration and ^{is} divided into five sections of secretariat, administration, public peace and order, education, legislation, and relief).

The head of Committee: WANG KO-MIN.

The head of "administrative section": WANG KO-MIN.

The head of "public peace order section": CHI HSIEH-YUANG.

The head of "education section": TANG ERH-HO.

The head of "legislative section": CHU SHEN.

The head of "welfare section": WANG I-TANG.

The head of HOPEI province and the special mayor of

TIENTSIN: KAO LING-WEI.

The special mayor of PEKING: CHIANG CHAO-TSUNG.

The head of judicial Committee: TUNG KANG.

(2) The national flag: 5 coloured flag.

(3) The gist of ^{the} declaration.

(A) We restore ~~the~~ democracy and eliminate ~~the~~ ~~unclean~~ party politics, which are soiled.

(B) We absolutely abolish ~~the~~ communism.

(C) We enhance the morality of the Far East and ⁽¹⁾

promote ~~X~~ friendly relations between other nations.

(D) We exploit industries and improve national welfare.

(E) We ^{accept complete} ~~undertake whole~~ responsibilities for the duties declared by the previous Government.

As the result of the new establishment of the Provisional Government, the Committee of maintenance of Peace in PEKING district, The Committee of maintenance of Peace in TIEN TSING and the Federation of maintenance of Peace in PINGTSIEN had joined and on 30 December,

(9)

the KITUNG regime combined with the new Provisional Government.

According to the "Fundamental principles to manage the Incident (A)" which was decided soon after the establishment of the Provisional Government, at the Cabinet meeting, the Japanese Government will cooperate with the Nanking Government to save the situation if the NANKING Government reconsiders.

NANKING Government

However, if the \wedge does not reconsider and continues the so called long-term resistance, Japan will not expect to negotiate with the NANKING Government in the future, and furthermore to meet the

necessity to manage the vast areas occupied by the Japanese forces, henceforth Japan will take separate measures.

In North China, the main policies are to promote ~~the~~ public peace and welfare; ~~and in~~ politically, to establish a regime which ^{has} aims anti-Comintern^{and} and pro-Japanese and Manchukuo policies; ~~and in~~ economically, to establish an ^{relationships} indivisible ~~relations~~ between Japan, Manchukuo and China and gradually expand and strengthen this regime to make the central power of the regenerated China. However if the negotiation between the

old NANKING Government ^{or} brought about, this

Government shall be adjusted in accordance with

the conditions of peace.

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原 拜

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/AKITA/

Checked by Lt. Goldstein

IV

Information supplied by ONO Katsuki, chief of the General Affairs Division of the General Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, dated May 24th 1946 on the Interim Government of the Republic of China and the Restoration Government.

From the second paragraph of page 7 to page 18 of the original in Japanese translated into English by AKITA.

Further, based upon "the basic policy on the disposition of the China Incident decided by the Imperial Conference met on the 11th of January 1938 our Government has set up its policy to the effect that as regards the Central Government, we reserve a ~~power~~^{right} to negotiate with the old Nanking regime on the basis of the peace terms drawn up separately in case it makes reflection, changes its mind and approaches us with sincerity, seeking ~~the~~ peace; that, if on the contrary it makes ~~no~~ no peace offer ^{to us} we drop our idea to seek a solution of the conflict through ^{butler} negotiation with it; ~~and~~ ~~we~~ ~~are~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~opinion~~ ~~that~~ that we help create a new Chinese regime and cooperate

2

with it ~~for~~ ^{to} building up a new reborn China by making an arrangement with it to regulate the relations between the two countries; that we on the other hand endeavor either to crush the old Nanking regime or to get it merged into a new central regime.

With regard to the peace negotiation which we have so far been taking up through the intermediary of the German Government, the old Nanking Government has on January 14th advised us through the German Ambassador in Nanking that in order ~~that~~ ~~it can~~ ^{for it to} arrive at a final decision, it desires to have further details of our demand on the

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ground that this demand is too extensive in scope. We have taken it for granted that the present answer from the Chinese contains no trace of a sincere wish for peace and is designed merely to delay the settlement, since they ought to have a full knowledge through Germany as to the basic peace terms set forth by the Japanese. Thus our government on or ~~around~~ ^{about} January 15th has ceased to entertain any hope for a peace out of our negotiations with the Nanking Government, and the Cabinet has decided its policy to start the second phase of our measure in line with the policy decided by the Imperial Conference of January 11th, i. e. to

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take steps to help create and develop a new Chinese regime. In this connection our Government has on the 16th made public a statement ^{domestically} ~~in~~ and abroad as to the foregoing, and at the same time notified the Chinese to terminate our peace negotiation between us.

2. Movement for establishment of a new government in Central China.

When the Japanese force crushed the Chinese army in Shanghai and its vicinity, and subsequently on December 13th 1937 captured Nanking, movements for creating a new regime in the Central China were launched. First of all,

5

The Shanghai Tatas Municipal Government was ^{organized in Shanghai} on December 5th. ~~organized in Shanghai.~~ In various places other than Shanghai public order maintenance associations came into being. Among these, the major organs are the Nanking Public Order Maintenance Association and the Hangchow Public Order Maintenance Association established on January 1st 1938. Nevertheless, in Shanghai area the influence of the Chiang regime and the Nationalist Party proved to remain strong, far more than what was anticipated, even after the fall of Nanking, so that it was impossible for the pro-Japanese elements to openly approach the Japanese even in the International Settlement. Thus,

The matter of building up a substantial regime had long been difficult unlike ~~it was~~ the case in North China.

The movements for establishing new regimes started ~~around~~ ^{during} the fall of Nanking up till the date when the Restoration Government came into being may be summarized as follows:-

- (1) Shanghai City Tatas Government (Tatas Municipal Government).

With regard to the above government, it is reported that Colonel KUSUMOTO of the office of Embassy military attaché and Colonel KAGESA of the Headquarters of General Staff had consulted with each other and helped ~~it~~ towards its formation. The naval authorities

and the Foreign Ministry officials ~~in~~ on
the spot were entirely ~~at a~~
~~loss~~ ^{uninformed} of knowledge thereof until
the moment when this government
~~became~~ ^{started} to assume a concrete
form. Thus, this government was
at the time generally very unpopular.
(Mayor SU Hsi-wen is a Fukienese,
a graduate ~~from~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ Waseda University,
and was one time an official with ~~the~~
~~duties in~~ ^{duties in} salt affairs).

This municipal government put
under its jurisdiction the following districts:
Pai Tung, Nanking, Hu Si, Chapei,
Chi Ju, the Centre of the City, Musung,
Peh Kiao, Kiating, Paoshan,
Fengsien, Nankui, Chuansha, and
Tsungming, and consists of the following:
^{secretariate office,}
Special District Administration Office,
Social Affairs Section, Police Section,
Finance Section, Education Section,

Sanitation Section, Estate Section,
Transport Section, Engineering Section,
Legal Board, General rural district
administration office.

(2) Shanghai War-zone Relief
and Rehabilitation Association.

The above association, mainly organized
by a group of traders headed by
YU Ya-ching and some others;
backed by the Tsingpan
controlled by CHANG Hsiao-ling
attempts to undertake the ~~jobs~~ ^{duties}
pertaining to the maintenance of
public order and rehabilitation
of commerce and industry, and
all sorts of remedial jobs in
the war-zone of Shanghai. Although
it is termed as relief and re-
habilitation association, it is rather

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a political body. A committee-system is adopted by it, headed by a chairman nominated by the committee by vote, and it had attempted to take up a representative system. This movement was launched, sponsored by influential members of the inhabitants in Shanghai, but it had, after all, ceased to run without a chance to develop into a form of government.

(3) The movement sponsored by the Sishan faction to uphold TANG Shao-i.

In the early stage of the warfare in China, Commander MATSUI caused SUGANO Nagatomo to come to Shanghai ~~accompanied by~~ ^{with} him. SUGANO, together with YAMADA Junzaburo and some others, ~~then~~ began to get in touch with CHEN Chung-fu, and

tried to have the Sishan Faction, including TANG Shao-i, HSU Chung-chi, CHU Cheng and others, form a new regime. This effort, however, made no rapid progress. On the other hand, the TANG Shao-i group was sceptical and ~~afraid~~ ^{feared} that the Japanese might come to a ~~compromise~~ ^{concessions} with the Chiang regime in future or might attempt to create a purely puppet government. Thus, the attitude of this Chinese group was then rather passive. ~~yet~~. (Later TANG Shao-i and WU Pei-fu ~~came in~~ ^{started} ~~alignment~~ ^{cooperation} with ~~each other~~ ^{another}, and their collaboration showed ~~signs of~~ ^{signs of} ~~the~~ assuming ~~the~~ material development, but the Tang-Wu coalition, ~~which~~ ^{which was to} ~~to~~ come into power, was frustrated owing to the incident

in which TANG fell a victim of assassins, ~~that~~ ^{which} occurred in August 1938.)

(4) The peace movement sponsored by the KUNG Hsiang-hsi group.

Among the KUNG Hsiang-hsi group, KUNG Ling, son of KUNG Hsiang-hsi (assisted by FAN Kuang) was secretly trying in Shanghai to ~~plumb~~ ^{fathom} the attitude of the Japanese. After the departure to Hongkong of KUNG, Jr., CHIAO Fu-san, secretary of KUNG, senior, HSUEH Hsueh-hai and some others attempted to maintain a liaison with the Japanese, but only in vain.

(5) The movement sponsored by financiers and industrialists in Shanghai.

Among the men in the banking and industrial circles in Shanghai, there were a number of persons who also launched a movement, these being CHOU Tso-min, HSU Hsin-lien, LING Kang-hou, LI Ming and some others. These men are almost of the same origin as those who initiated the movement backed by the Tsingpan, referred to in one of the preceding paragraphs. CHOU Tso-min, in particular, ~~tripped~~^{went} over to Hankow in December, and was reported to have had a conversation with Chiang Kai-shek who was then said to be staying in Hengshan, and thus tried to gather from Chiang his attitude upon Japan. CHOU, presumably, was inclined to negotiate with the Japanese, should

there be a possibility of peace. His attempt was ~~after all~~ ^{also} unsuccessful.

(6) The movement of the HSIUNG Pin Group.

HSIUNG Pin too was active in Shanghai, and was apparently trying to cooperate with HO Ying-chin with a view to rise when the time ~~proves~~ ^{proved} to be ripe enough some ~~day~~ ^{time} later on; for which purpose he attempted to form a public order maintenance association in Kiangsu.

With regard to the movements (2) to (6), it was ~~learned~~ ^{ascertained} that the Army Special Service Organ took ~~such stand~~ ^{the attitude of denunciation of} ~~that it denounced~~ any movement which aspired to come to power under the sponsorship of

the old political groups. Thus, nothing else than the Tatas Municipal Government of Shanghai was able to develop into a tangible form of government.

With regard to the WANG Ching-wei group; at an earlier stage of development CHENG Po-fang, Chinese merchant-resident ~~in~~ of Kobe, ^{primarily} ~~first of all~~, LI Sheng-wu, WANG Yen-sung, and some others were trying in Shanghai to keep contact with the Japanese. (Further,

there were a number of men who maintained the view that the central regime in Central China should ~~directly~~ ^{directly} ~~right~~ from the beginning be one which could deal with the North China regime in harmony. As a matter of fact, our central

authorities once worked out a "Guiding Program on administrative affairs in Central China" (January 27th, 1938), which, I believe, might serve to give a hint as to our government's policy to help and control the new regime).

3. The Restoration Government of the Republic of China.

The movement for establishing a central regime in Central China has ~~advanced~~ ^{progressed} to maturity when LIANG Hung-chi, JEN Yuan-tao, CHEN Chun and WEN Tsung-yao ~~loomed~~ ^{entered} to ~~stage~~ on the political arena. It was rumoured that Major General HARADA and Colonel KUSUMOTO of the Army Special Service Organ and the Naval Special Organ in Shanghai gave assistance to all of these different streams of men

order to expedite
 in ~~their~~ collaboration between them,
 to expedite it. In connection
 with the establishment of the above
 government, however, the North
 China group soon began to ~~raise~~ ^{create}
 strong opposition.

The major factors in the structure
 of the Restoration Government and
 its platform at the time when
 it was formally established on
 March 28th may be summarized
 as follows:-

(1) This government was ^a tripartite
 coalition in the form of ^a democratic
 constitutional government with three
 councils and seven departments in
 its formation.

(A) Administration Council:
 Chairman of the
 Administration Council (acting) LIANG Hung-chih

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Chief of the Foreign Dept. CHEN Lu

Chief of the Interior Dept. CHEN Chun

Chief of the Sui-ching Dept. JEN Yuan-Tao

Chief of the Finance Dept. CHEN Chin-Tao

Chief of the Education Dept. CHEN Tse-min

Chief of the Transport Dept. LIANG Hung-chih
(concurrently)

Chief of the Industry Dept. WANG Tzu-hui

Secretary-General of
the Administration Council WU Yung-wei

(B) Judicial Council
Chairman of the Judicial Council
WEN Tsung-yao

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(C) Legislative Council

Chairman of the Legislative Council

(nomination has not ~~been~~ yet
been made, ~~yet~~)

(2) National Standard: 5-color standard
has been adopted.

(3) Gist of the platform:

(A) A constitutional form of government
under tripartite coalition has
been adopted, abolishing the
single party absolutism.

(B) The government will carry out
anti-Comintern measures as far
as possible.

(C) As regard foreign relations, the
government will endeavor to

^{guarantee}
~~accomplish~~ equality, preservation
of sovereignty, neutrality and
amity, peace in East Asia
and friendly relations with all the
foreign nations.

(D) The government will take steps
for ^{the} relief of ~~the~~ war sufferers, ~~for~~ to
provide ~~an~~ aid to them ^{for their} return
to ~~the~~ normal business life, and
for carrying out regional purges.

(E) The government will take measures
for ^{the} exploitation of natural resources,
promotion of agriculture and
industry, introduction of foreign
capital ~~and~~ economic collaboration
with foreign countries which are
^{on} ~~an~~ friendly terms.

- (F) The government will endeavor to develop ~~the~~ commerce, industry and banking, thereby to increase the national wealth.
- (G) The government will take steps to advance the scientific knowledge of the nation on the basis of its own peculiar culture, and to purge ~~the~~ radical education.
- (H) The government will rationalize its finance to make it more fit, and take steps to lessen the burden ~~of~~ on the people.
- (I) The government will open the door for ~~the~~ men of ability, permit ~~the~~ ^{freedom} liberty of ~~the~~ press, ~~and~~ speech and ~~the~~ ~~critic~~ ~~on~~ criticism of politics.

(J) Abolition of irregular agents and measures to carry out a purge of ~~the~~ government personnel.

As ~~the~~^a result of the establishment of the aforementioned Restoration Government a number of local governments were then going to be created under its control, ~~whereas~~^{because} the public order maintenance associations in all different places ~~became~~^{were to be dissolved.} ~~fated~~ to quit.

Thus, the provincial governments in Kiangsu Province, Chekiang Province and Anhui Province, and the Governor's Municipal Public Administration Office of Nanking came into being on May 23rd, June 20th, July 23rd and April 24th respectively. While in Shanghai the Governor's Municipal Public Administration Office of Shanghai ~~has been~~^{was} established on April 28th,

taking over the whole organization of the Tatas Government ~~together~~ with virtually a nominal change made in its formation. This Municipal Government discarded the name of "Tatas" and was specially put under direct control of the Administration Council.

C E R T I F I C A T E

TO: INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION
SECTION.

(DOCUMENT 2203)

consisting of pages 1129 to 1156

I hereby certify that the attached document entitled, "Part V - China Incident" is part of the files and records of the Foreign Office of Japan; that said document is a true and correct copy of the original records of the Japanese Government which were destroyed by bombing and cannot be produced. I also certify the authenticity of said document and that the same are true and correct copies of the original document and records.

Seal

(Name)

(Title)

Dated at Tokyo, Japan, this
____ day of August, 1946.

Hajime ITOH

pp. 1196-7

-1-

A1 top secret No. 211

Mar. 28th, 1938.

From Foreign Minister HIROTA, Kōki.

Addressed to Consul-General ^{in SHANGHAI,} HIDAKA, Shinrokuro.

Matter concerning the sending of the documents describing measures to be taken to adjust the relations between North China and Central China Regimes.

Concerning this matter, the gist was wired previously. You are referred to the investigation record A, sent under separate cover, for details.

It may be added that another copy, Document B, Measures for Adjusting the Relations between the North China and Central China Regimes, was submitted to the Cabinet Meeting by the War Minister on the 24th, inst, and that all present said that they had no objection to it. But no minister endorsed

his agreement by signing or sealing. So the agreement may not be considered to be the official decision, but simply an understanding, by the Cabinet Council.

But, according to the explanation by the War Minister at the Cabinet Council, the said measures are to be reported to the Throne after the establishment of the Central China Regime. Ministers present acknowledged the explanation.

Moreover, the circumstances and measures for adjustment wired previously need revision in some points as a result of reliable informations acquired later. Above all, measures for adjustment as understood by the Cabinet Meeting are as described in Document B, sent under separate cover. So you will kindly revise the previous telegram by the present message.

Doc 2203

-1-

Hajime ITOH
Room 365

PP. 1187-89

Program for the direction of Central China administration. (This program covers the period ~~started~~ little after the establishment of the New Regime)

(Provisionally decided on Jan. 27, 1938)

I. General principles

(1) They shall found a highly pro-Japanese regime, ~~to make them~~ gradually free themselves from dependence on Europe and America, and ~~to make them~~ establish the foundation of a district in China dependent on Japan.

(2) The direction of that regime shall be so exercised that the regime, in the course of its future development shall smoothly amalgamate with the North China Regime. The direction shall stop at ^{general} inner direct by Japanese advisors. Detailed direction and interference in administration by appointing Japanese officials be avoided.

(3) CHIANG Regime shall be annihilated. At the same time, elimination of Communists and destruction of the Nationalist Party in a short time within the area under Japanese occupation shall be realized. Afterwards similar operations shall ^{be} speedily extended to neighbouring areas.

II Program for Direction

(4) In directing administrative affairs, emphasis shall be placed on the highest political organization, above all, the Legislative Department, and the domestic administration (chiefly peace maintenance), financial, industrial, and educational sections of the Administrative Department, which is the executive organ. In and around SHANGHAI, special facilities shall be created, in order to establish the foundation for the economic development of Central China.

(5) In directing Provincial governments and lesser local governments, participation by Japanese advisors shall be avoided as much as possible, so that directions from upper

administrative organs shall be smoothly carried out.

In areas under Japanese occupation, especially in war areas, easing people's minds and giving them employment shall speedily be realized.

(6) The foundation of finance shall speedily be established, banking organs adjusted, and Japan-China economic collaboration in Central China realized. Measures for it are described in another program.

(7) As for armaments, minimum ^{army} military force shall be trained for maintainance of peace and order, and make efforts, under the guidance of the Japanese army, to restore public order. But the navy and air force shall be included in the defence plan of Japan.

(8) Throughout the whole area, peace maintainance corps ^{setup} belonging to administrative organs shall be strengthened. For this purpose, several Japanese police officers shall be appointed as instructors in order to establish police administration.

- (9) Establishment of special schools to train model officials and promote cultural activities, and the creation of a special lateral organ to promote political purge, shall be otherwise planned.
- (10) Local autonomous bodies shall be gradually abolished, as administrative organization is improved.
- (11) The first-stage administrative area shall be the district under Japanese occupation. The area shall be successively extended.

Program for the Establishment of Central China
New Regime (in accordance with the program for
the administrative direction)

(Tentatively decided on Jan. 27, 1938)

I General Principles

- (1) Name of the New Regime shall be as follows:-
Central China Provisional Government.
- (2) Site of the government shall be as follows:-
For the time being: SHANGHAI
In the future: NANKING
- (3) National Standard:
5 Colour flag.
- (4) Form of Government:
To be decided separately.
- (5) Declaration and Platform as described in a
separate copy.
- (6) Organization of the New Regime:
As shown in the diagram

(7) The New Regime shall be speedily set up, and, by nurturing it, antagonistic influences shall be destroyed with physical and moral pressure.

For this purpose, local autonomous bodies which are being set up successively in the areas under Japanese occupation, shall be strengthened, and public sentiments desiring the establishment of a New Regime backed by Japan shall be powerfully stimulated. Moreover, in and around SHANGHAI, economic rehabilitation shall be speedily realized, thereby to contribute to the establishment of the New Regime setup.

(8) Of the expenditures in the initial stage of the New Regime, considerable part shall be borne by Japan.

(9) For the relief of war-sufferers, and rehabilitation of industries, emergency measures shall be speedily taken. Especially, agricultural produce shall be smoothly supplied to the market; and farmers shall take to spring farming without uneasiness.

For this purpose, local maintainance of ^{local} peace shall be undertaken by the Japanese Army to the best of their ability until the establishment of new local government organs.

(10) Order of the establishment of the new administrative setup is as follows:—

- 1 Central government Setup,
especially legislative and executive departments.
- 2 SHANGHAI Special Municipality setup.
- 3 Provincial governments setup.
- 4 Organization of County autonomous bodies and downwards.

(11) In parallel with the execution of 1 and 2, the influence of TSINGPAN and CHIH PAN shall be turned pro-Japanese, and made to assist the New Regime directly and indirectly.

(12) In fixing new administrative districts, former ones shall generally be preserved.

- (13) In foreign settlements, with the strengthening of the New Regime, Japanese influence shall be gradually extended, and, after the establishment of the New Regime, the organs of the old regime under the controls of Japanese Army and Navy shall be taken over by the New Regime at proper opportunity, causing at the same ^{time} outstanding issues to be speedily settled.
- (14) TATAO Municipal government, Citizens' Association, and other newly-born organs shall be co-ordinated into the new SHANGHAI Municipal government setup.
- (15) Purely administrative organs of the Province and downwards shall be generally left as they are, but educational system and contents shall undergo wholesale revision, as separately planned.

General Principles

Plan: To make Chinese satellites highly pro Japanese Regime get rid of Western & American influence. and establish the foundation for an area of Chinese ~~dependence~~ dependent on Japan

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1149 to 1178 incl

~~1187 to 1189~~

~~1190 to~~ 1187 to 1193 incl

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1193	
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Part VI Circumstances leading to the ²
Establishment of Nationalist
Front

Part VII. ~~Japan~~ Conclusion of Japan-China
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to establish a body for Japanese Republic

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Part V. ~~Provisional Government~~
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from the

1149 51176
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Hajime ITOH

P. 1194-95

- 1 -

Feb. 22, 1938

Confidential telegram: Feb. 21, dispatched 7.00
received 7.52 P.M.

Addressed to the Vice-Chief
the Vice ministers

From Chief of the Special Duty Department
of A group.

Regarding the establishment of the Central China New Regime,
our side ^{has been} acting along the line of not hastening the matter.
On the other hand, Chinese side, as reported previously,
has recently shown considerable eagerness, and the subjects
discussed in a secret conference on the 19th of WEN
TSUNG-yao, LIANG Hung-chih, CHEN Chun, and others are
roughly as follows:—

(1) Name of the Regime. All those present desired it to
be CHINESE REPUBLIC NEW GOVERNMENT. The reason is that
the name makes it clear that the new government is
one in opposition to the CHIANG Regime, in sympathy
with the political situation in North China, at the
same time not causing misunderstanding that it is

opposed to the North China Regime.

12) National Flag. The 5-colour flag and the former naval flag of the Nationalist Government were both proposed, but the majority preferred the former. Considering the future relation with the North China Regime, we are leading them so that the 5-colour flag may be adopted.

13) As regards the form of government, constitutional democracy is expected.

14) Site of the government. NANKING shall be the choice. The administration office shall be located in SHANGHAI for the time being, and several conferences shall be held hereafter, concerning the organization, declaration and the policy of the government.

(the end)

2203

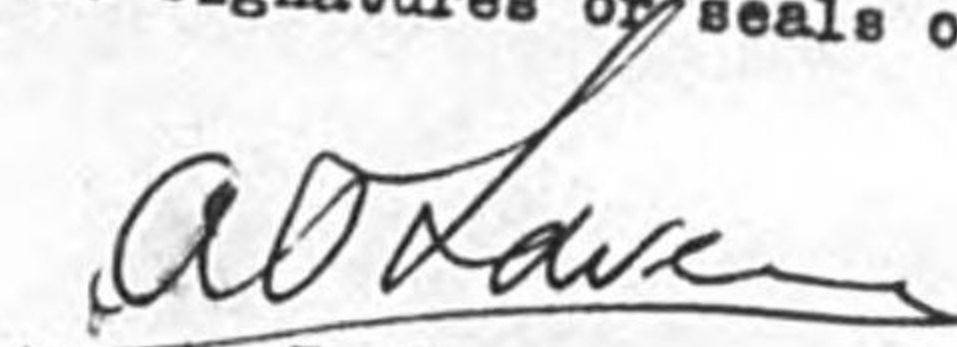
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION
NETHERLANDS DIVISION

22 September 1947

To : Mr. D. N. Sutton

From: A. T. Laverge

1. I attach two typed copies of IPS Document 2203B, on which full processing has now been requested by Mr. Smith Crowe.
2. This document is another excerpt from Exhibit 463 for identification. This exhibit is a printed book containing documents concerning the China Incident, which was acquired from the Foreign Ministry. Proper certificate is attached to the exhibit.
3. In view of the fact that the attached Document 2203B was taken from the above printed book there are no signatures or seals on the original.


A. T. Laverge

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION
NETHERLANDS DIVISION

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A. T. Laverge

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMAND ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Document No. _____ 28 May 1946

CERTIFICATE

I, James M. McEwen, hereby certify
th
that I am associated with the International Prosecution
Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Command Allied Powers,
and that the attached document, consisting of 18 pages
and described as follows: a certified statement
by the responsible officials of the Japanese
government concerning the establishment
of puppet governments in Central China
and dated 24 May 1946, was obtained by me on the
date above set forth in my above capacity and in the conduct
of my official business and in the following manner, to wit:
(place and from whom obtained, including specific Japanese
archives, records and files involved, if any)

Foreign Office Japanese Government

James M McEwen

NAME

1st Lt G A S D

RANK OR CAPACITY

0-2052720

ASN

Doc 2203

No 1

北京ニ於テ臨時政府及南京ニ於ケル
維新政府樹立ニ関スル事情

(一四九頁ヨリ
一七〇頁)

一、中華民國臨時政府

昭和十二年北支地帯ニテハ德州、海遠、彰德、大

原等ノ要地相次テ陥落シ又中支方面ニ於テハ

十一月下旬、國民政府ハ漢口、重慶、長沙各地ニ

令勸務轉ヲ行ヒ十二月十三日首都南京ニ至

ニ陥落スル等戰局ノ大變カ決スルニ至レリ

茲ニ於テ豫テ北支要人由ニ於テ考慮中ナリ

新政府樹立ノ氣運次第ニ就ケリ

北支政權ノ首領ニ王克敏ノ出馬シタル經緯ニ付テ

述レバ王ハ事變ノ當初香港ニ遁シ居タルガ北平

特派初機團長甚多少將ハ熱心ニ王ヲ北支ニ出馬セ

シメントシ上海ノ山本榮治ヲシテ專ラ右工作ヲ担當

セシメ北平ヨリ直接又ハ台湾軍ヨリ特ニ軍兵漢ヲ香港ニ派

シ勸誘ニ努メタル結果王ハ十一月二十四日上海着十二月

六日飛行機ニテ福岡ニ飛ビ出迎ノ山本、余晋銖ト共

ニ北支ニ向ヘリ王ハ上海出發ノ際ハ未知北支政權ノ主腦

者タルコトニ完全ニ同意シタルニ非ズ單ニ狀況觀察

ヲ條件トシテ承諾シタルモノト云ハル

北支軍當局ハ北支新政府ハ結局將來ノ支那中央

政權トシテ守リ立ツル方針ニシテ陣容ノ整備ニ意ヲ用ヒ

王ノミナラス南方有力者ヲ漸次北方ニ誘致セトシ且

及今井(當時武官)等上海ニ在リテ勤心ニ之ガ工作ヲ進メタリ

ROOM 361

COPY

NO. 4634

右北支中心主義ハ軍中兵部及北支予内大将等モ略賛成ナリシモ上海武官室側ニ於テハ反對ニシテ殊ニ榑本大佐ハ政權樹立工作上初メヨリ北支中心ト定ムテ榑ル必要ナク南北ノ肉ハズ善キ政權ガ出来タル所ヲ甲兵トテサバ可ナルベク此ノ意味ニテ上海ヨリ多數要人ヲ引抜クコトハ反對ナリトノ意向ヲ有シ居リタルモノノ如シ

王克敏北京到着後王ヲ中心ニ協議ノ結果王モ出馬ヲ決意スルニ至レリ斯クテ新政府ノ組織大綱宣言等ヲ決定シ昭和十二年十二月十四日北京ニ中華民國臨時政府ノ成立ヲ見ルコトナレリ

本政府ノ組織大綱及宣言要旨左ノ通り

(一) 政府ハ政府主席(當分空席)ノ下ニ三權分立トシ獨立セルカ記三委員會ヲ以テ組織ス

(二) 議政委員會(重要國策及其他政治一般ノ審議機關

委員長

湯爾和

常務委員

王克敏

朱深、董原

王揖唐、齊燮元

委員

江朝宗、高凌蔚

(三) 行政委員會(行政全般ノ實施機關ニシテ秘書局

及行政、治安、文教、法制、災已救済ノ五部ヲ置ク)

委員長

王克敏

行政部長

王克敏(兼任)

治安部長

齊燮元

文教部長	湯 蘭 和
法制部長	朱 深
災區救濟部長	王 揖 唐
河北省長兼天津特別市長	高 凌 蔚
北京特別市長	江 朝 宗
司法委員會	
委員長	董 康

(一) 國旗ハ五色旗トス
(二) 宣言要旨

- (一) 民主主義ヲ復活シ汚穢ナル黨治ヲ芟除ス
- (二) 共產主義ヲ絶對ニ排除ス
- (三) 東亞ノ道義ヲ發揚シ世界友邦トノ敦睦ヲ修メ
- (四) 産業ヲ開發シテ民主ヲ向上ス
- (五) 従前政府が公表セル對外義務ハ一切責ヲ負フ

臨時政府成立ノ結果北京地方維持會、天津治安維持會、平津治安維持聯合會ハ何レモ之ニ合流スルコトナリ又冀東政府モ十二月十四日池宗墨以下官民全体ノ名ヲ以テ新政府ニ對シ同政府ニ合流シ冀東政府ハ自然解消スベキ旨電報セルガ昭和十三年一月三十日臨時政府ニ合流セリ

臨時政府成立直後昭和十二年十二月閣議ヲ以テ決定セル「華北對處要綱(甲)」ニ依レバ南京政府が反省スルニ於テハ之ト時局ノ收拾ヲ圖ルベキモ同政府ニシテ長期抵抗ヲ標榜シ反省セザル場合ニ對處スル為ニ絶對帝國ノ占據區域広汎トナリ至急之ガ處理ヲ行フ事

アル為今後ハ必ズシモ南京政府トノ交渉成立ヲ期待セサル
 コトトシ別個ニ時局ノ收拾ヲ計ルコトトスル方針ヲ決定シ
 北支ニ於テハ支邦民衆ノ安寧福利ノ増進ヲ以テ政策ノ
 主眼トシ政治的ニハ防共親日滿政權ノ成立、経済的ニハ
 日滿支不可分關係ノ設定ヲ目標トシ漸次本政權ヲ拡大
 強化シ更生新支那ノ中心勢力ヲラシムル中央方針ヲ決
 定セリ尤モ舊南京政府トノ交渉成立ノ場合ハ本政權ハ
 和平條件ニ從ヒ調整セラルルコトトナリ居リタリ

更ニ昭和十三年一月十一日即前會議ニ於テ決定セラレタル
 「支那事變處理根本方針」ニ依レバ中央政府ニ對シテハ
 依然トシテ舊南京政府ガ反省誠意シ欲意和ヲ求メ来ル
 ニ於テハ別ニ決定ノ講和交渉條件ニ準據シ交渉スルノ方針
 ヲ留保スルト共ニ同政府ガ和ヲ求メ来ラザル場合ハ帝國ハ
 爾後之ヲ相手トスル事變解決ニ期待ヲ科ケズ新興支那
 政權ノ成立ヲ助長シ之ト兩國々交ノ調整ヲ協定シ更生
 新支那ノ建設ニ協力スルコトナリ舊南京政府ニ對シテハ
 帝國ハ之ガ潰滅ヲ圖リ又ハ新興中央政權ノ傘下ニ收容
 セラルル如ク施策スル方針ヲ決定セリ

而シテ獨逸政府ヲ件介トスル和平交渉ハ舊南京政府
 ヨリ帝國ノ要求條件ハ範圍広汎ニ過ケルヲ以テ支那側ニ
 於テ最後の決定ニ達センガ為更ニ詳細ナル内容ヲ承知シ
 タキ旨一月十四日在京獨逸大使ノ傳達アリ帝國ノ講和基礎
 條件ハ獨逸ヲ通ジ充分承知シ居ルモノト認めラルルヲ以テ

本支那側回答ハ講和ニ誠意ナクノ單ニ延延策ヲ講ゼンニ
趣旨ト認メラレタルヲ以テ帝國政府ハ一月十五日今後ハ國民政府
ヲ相手トスル事案解決ニ期待ヲ懸ケズ新興支那政府樹立
発展ヲ助長スル一月十一日即前會議決定方針ノ第一段ノ
措置ヲ執ルコトニ廟議決定シ十六日右趣旨ヲ中外ニ聲明
スルト共ニ強ヲ通シ日支和平交渉打切ヲ通告セリ

ニ 中支ニ於ケル政權樹立運動

日本軍上海附近ニ於テ支那軍ヲ撃破シ昭和十二年十二月
十三日南京ヲ攻略スルヤ中支ニ於ケル政權樹立運動開始セ
ラレ先ヅ上海ニ十二月五日上海市大道政府ノ成立ヲ見タリ
上海以外ニ於テハ治安維持會ノ成立ヲ見タルガ主タルモノハ
昭和十三年一月一日成立セル南京自治委員會及杭州治安
維持會ナリ然ルニ上海方面ニ於テハ蔣政權及國民黨ノ
勢力ハ南京陥落ノ頃ニ於テモ猶意外ニ強ク親日分子ニ
共同租界内ニ於テスラ公然トハ日本側ニ接近スルコト不可能
ノ状態ナリシモノニシテ北支ニ於ケル如ク有力ナル新政
權ノ樹立ハ永ク困難ノ事情ニ在リタリ

南京陥落ノ前後維新政府樹立迄ニ中支方面ニ於テ
起リタル政權樹立運動概畧左ノ如シ

(一) 上海市大道政府 (大道市政府)

本政府ハ陸軍武官宣稱本大佐ガ參謀本部影佐大佐ト協議シ成立ニ轉旋シタル由ニ傳ヘラレ現地海軍及外務官憲ニ於テハ成立迄之ヲ承知シ居ラカリシモノニシテ、當時一般ニ甚カク不評判ナリシモノナリ

(市長蘇錫丈ハ福建人、早大出身、天津ヲ職務ノ官吏タラシコレアリ)

本市政府ハ浦東、南京、滬西、南北、直茹、市中心、吳淞、北橋、嘉定、宝山、奉賢、南匯、川沙、崇明、各区ノ管轄区域ヲ有シ秘書處、特任辦事處、社會、警察、財政、教育、衛生、土地、交通、工務各局、肅檢處、北方政總署ノ組織ヲ以テ成立セリ

(二) 上海市戰區善後整理會

張嘯林ノ青幫ノ勢力ヲ背景トシ盧洽卿等ノ商人團體ガ主トナリ上海市ノ治安維持、商工業ノ復興及戰區一切ノ善後措置ヲ行ハントスルモノニシテ、名ハ整理會ト言フモ政治團體ナリ委員制ヲ採用シ委員長ヲ互選シ合議制ヲ行ハントセリ本運動ハ上海ニ於ケル實力者ノ企圖セルモノナルモ結局政權樹立迄ニ發展セズシテ止ミタリ

三 西山派ノ唐紹儀擁立運動

松井司令官ハ事変ノ当初菅野ノ長智ヲ上海ニ連行セルガ菅野ハ山田純三部等ト共ニ派中ヲト連絡シ唐紹儀・許宗智・居正等西山派ヲシテ新政權ヲ樹立セシメントシタルモ涉々シキ展開ヲ見ズ又一方唐紹儀一派モ日本側ガ將來蔣政權ト妥協スルガ如キコトヲキヤ又純然タル傀儡政府ヲ樹立セシメントスルニ非ズヤトノ危懼ノ念ヲ抱キ當時猶其ノ態度ハ消極的ナリシナリ(其後唐吳(佩孚)ノ連絡成リ相違ノ進展ヲ示シタルモ十三年八月唐ノ暗殺事件アリ唐吳聯立出馬ハ挫折セリ)

四 孔祥熙一派ノ和平運動

孔祥熙一派ノ内孔ノ息孔令侃(輔任役林火光)ハ上海ニ於テ密カニ日本側ノ態度ヲ打診ニ當リ居タルガ同人ガ香港ニ去リテヨリハ孔ノ秘書喬輔三及薛學海等ガ日本側ト連絡ニ當リツツアリタルモ遂ニ發展セズ

五 上海財界人ノ運動

2203

上海財界人、中國作民、徐新六、林康侯、李銘等モ
運動スル所アリタリ之等ハ前記青幫ノ運動ト略々
同一系統ナリ殊ニ周作民ハ十二月頃漢口ニ赴キ當時
衡山ニ在リト稱セラレタル蔣介石ニ面會シ其ノ對日態
度ヲ打診シタリトモ傳ヘラレ周トシテハ和平ノ望アレバ
日本側ト折衝スル心組ノ如クナリシモ遂ニ不成功終レリ

(六) 熊斌一派ノ運動

熊斌モ上海ニ在リテ種々運動シ居リタルガ彼ハ江蘇
治安維持會ナルモノヲ作り將來何應欽ト連絡
セントスル計畫ナリシモノノ如シ

以上(ニ)ヨリ(六)ニ至ル運動ニ對シテハ軍特務部トシテ
ハ既成勢力ノ政權獲得運動ニ類スルモノハ排撃スル
方針ナリシ由ニシテ結局上海市大道政府ノ外ハ政權ト
シテ成立ヲ見ルニ至ラザリシ事情ナリ

更ニ汪精衛系トシテハ神戸華僑陳伯藩初メ李聖王
王延松等ガ上海ニ於テ日本側ト連絡ヲ試ミツツアリシ
時期アリ(尚中文ニ於ケル中心政權ハ当初ヨリ北支政權
ト河滿相投合セシムルモノタルベシト考ヘ方アリ)

中央ニ於テ「中支政務指導方案」(昭和十三年一月
二十七日)ナルモノ一應確定ヲ見タル経緯アリ當時ノ我
方新政權指導方針ヲ知ルニ足ルベシ)

三、中華民國維新政府

中支ニ於ケル中心政權樹立運動ハ梁鴻志、任援道、陳鄒、温宗堯ノ出馬セントスルニ及ンテ漸ク熟セリ之等各派ノ連携運動ニ対シテハ現地ニ於テハ上海陸軍特務部原田少將、楠本大佐、上海海軍特務部之ヲ援助推進スル所アリタルモノナリト傳ヘラル然ルニ本政府成立ニ関聯シ北支側ニ重大異論生ジタリ

三月二十八日成立セル多時ノ維新政府組織大綱及

政綱要旨ハ左ノ通り

(一) 政府ハ三權鼎立ノ民主立憲政体トシ三院七部制ヲ採ル

(二) 行政院

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 行政院長(代理) | 梁鴻志 |
| 外交部長 | 陳錄 |
| 內政部長 | 陳群 |
| 綏靖部長 | 任援道 |
| 財政部長 | 陳錦濤 |
| 教育部長 | 陳則民 |
| 交通部長(兼) | 梁鴻志 |
| 實業部長 | 王子惠 |
| 行政院秘書長 | 吳用葳 |

(四) 法制院

法制院長

温宗堯

(一) 立法院

立法院長(未定)

(二) 國旗ハ五色旗トス

(三) 政綱要旨

(1) 三權鼎立憲政制トシ一党專制ヲ取消ス

(2) 極力防共ヲ旨トス

(3) 外交ハ平等、主權維持、中立敦睦、東亞和平、各國親睦ヲ圖ル

(4) 難民復業保安清鄉ヲ圖ル

(5) 資源開發農工振興、国外資本吸收、友邦トノ

經濟提携ヲ圖ル

(6) 商工金融ヲ發達セシメ國富ヲ増進ス

(7) 固有文化ヲ奉トシ科學知識ヲ吸收シ矯激ナル教育ヲ廓清ス

(8) 財政ノ適合ヲ圖リ人民ノ負擔ヲ輕減ス

(9) 人材登傭、言論公開ヲ行ヒ政治ヲ批判セシム

(10) 吏則穢濁撤廢、官吏肅正ヲ行フ

右維新政府成立ノ結果其ノ下ニ地方政府ヲ組織ス

ルコトナリ各地治安維持會ハ何レモ解消スルコトナリ
リ斯ヲテ五月二十三日江蘇省政府六月二十日浙江省
政府七月二十三日安徽省政府四月二十四日督辦南京
市政公署夫々成立セリ上海ニ於テハ上海市大道政府
ノ組織ヲ其ノ儘用ヒ特ニ行政院直轄ノ下ニ大道ノ二
字ヲ取消シ形式的ノ改組ヲ斷行シタル督辦上海市政
公署四月二十八日成立セリ

中支政務指導方針案

(本案ハ新政権樹立當初
若干期間ニ及ブ)

第一方針

(昭十三、一、二十七、一應ノ確定案)

- 一、高度ノ聯日政權ヲ樹立セシメ漸次欧米依存ヨリ脱却シ日本ニ親倚スル支那ノ一地域タル基礎ヲ確立セシム
- 二、右政權ノ指導ハ其發育ニ從ヒ將來北支政權ト内滿相投合シ得ル如クシ大綱ニ因スル邦人願向ノ内面指導ニ止メ日系官吏等ヲ配シ行政ノ細部ニ亘ル指導ヲ干渉ヲ行ハサルコトヲ方針トス
- 三、將政權ノ潰滅ヲ計ルト共ニ皇軍占領地帯ニ於テ至短期間ニ排共滅黨ノ實現ヲ期シ其ノ余勢力ヲ連ニ隣接地域ニ拡大ス

第二指導要領

- 四、政務ノ指導ハ最高政治機構就中ニ法部門並ニ實行機關タル行政部門内ノ内政(保安ヲ主トス)財政、海員業及文政ノ各部ニ重兵ヲ置ク上海周邊ニ特種施設ヲ行ヒ中支經濟發展ノ基礎ヲ確立ス

五、省政府以下ノ指導ハ出来る限リ邦人願向ニ依リ干與ヲ排シ上位政治機構ヨリスル指導ノ流通ヲ容易ナラシム

連カニ皇軍占領地域特ニ戰區ニ於ケル安民就業ノ實現ヲ圖ル

六、連カニ財政ノ基礎ヲ確立シ金融機關ヲ整備シ中支ニ於ケル日支經濟提携ヲ期ス其處理

要領別冊要綱、如シ

- 七、軍備ハ治安維持ノ爲メ最少ノ兵力ヲ整備シ日本軍ノ指導ノ下ニ連ニ治安回復ヲ圖ルヲ主トス
- 但シ海空軍ハ舉テ日本ノ國防計画内ニ包含セシム
- 八、全域ヲ通シ行政系統ニ屬スル保安隊ノ組織ヲ強化ス、爲之若干ノ日本人警務官ヲ入シ警察行政ヲ確立セシム
- 九、優良官吏、養成、文化工作促進ノ爲メニ各種學校、設立、政務ノ消化促進ヲ目的トスル特種側面機關、設立ハ別ニ計画ス
- 一〇、局地ニ於ケル自治會ハ行政組織ノ整備ニ伴ヒ逐次撤廢ス
- 二、当初ノ行政地域ハ差違リ皇軍ノ占領區域トシ逐次之ヲ擴大ス

中支新政推樹之方、安ホ (政務指導ニハ安ホニ據ル)

(昭十三、一、二十七、一應ノ確ニ安ホ)

第一、要綱

- 一、新政權ノ名稱左ノ如シ
華中臨時政府
- 二、政府所在地左ノ如シ
臨時 上海
將來 南京
- 三、國旗 五色旗
- 四、政体 共和ニ定ム

五、宣言並行政綱別冊、如シ

六、新政推組織機構、左ノ如シ（要圖）

七、新政推ハ速ニ之ヲ樹立シ、之レカ培養ニ依リ有
形無形ノ圧力ヲ以テ反抗勢力ノ破潰ヲ期ス

爲之皇軍、駐防地ニ逐次發生スル地方自治
會ヲ強化シ日本ヲ背負トスル新政權ノ確立
ヲ企圖スルノ空氣ヲ激生セシメ又上海ノ中心トスル
地域ニ經濟ノ更生ヲ速カニ實現シ以テ新行政機
構ノ確立ヲ期ス

八、新政推樹立當初ニ於ケル一般經費中相當額ハ
日本側ヨリ援助ス

九、難民ノ救済、産業復興ノ爲メ速カニ應答ノ対策
ヲ講シ特ニ農産増進リヲ内省ニスルト共ニ春耕
ノ着手ニ不安ナカラシム

爲之地方ノ治安維持ハ新政府機内ノ現地確立
迄日本軍ニヨリテ的定成ヲ期ス

十、新行政機構確立ノ順位左ノ如シ

1. 中央政府機構

特ニ立法並ニ行政部内

2. 上海特別市政府機構

3. 省政府機構

4. 縣以下自治機内ノ組織

十一、左 1. 2. ト併行シテ上海特有ノ青紅幫中
等ノ勢力回收ヲ企圖シ新政權ヲ直接、間接ニ
後援セシム

- 十三、地方行政區劃の概ね旧區劃ヲ尊重ス
- 十三、租界ニ於テハ新政推シ強任ニ順ヒ漸次、我
 ナリ、勢力カヲ扶植ス已ニ陸海軍ノ掌握下ニアル
 旧政府機關等ハ新政推樹ニ協通時、該政措ニ
 務答スルト共ニ未解決事項ヲ速カニ處理セシム
- 十四、大道市政府、市民協會等上海市新生機
 関ハ新上海市政府ノ機措内ニ統合ス
- 十五、省以下ノ純行政機措ハ概ね旧制ニ依ルモ
 其利蓋ニ教育ノ内容ニハ一大刷新ヲ加フル
 如ク別ニ計劃ス

證 明 書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號

國際 檢 察 部 第二二〇三號

典據及び公正ニ關スル證明

余、オダタキヲ（音譯）ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ日本外務省總務局總務部長トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノナルコト、並ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル、一一二九一一二五六頁ヨリ成ル、千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年一月附、下記題名、即チ「支那事變一巻五」及日本外務省總務局總務部記録ノ一部ノ文書ノ保管ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及び文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、並ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及び綴ノ一部ナルコト（若シアラバ綴番號又ハ引用、其他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ）並ニ上記文書ハ爆撃ニヨリ亡失セラレタル日本政府ノ原本ノ眞實且正確ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス。

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Omo-Katsumi _____ hereby certify

that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of The General Affairs Section, General Affairs Bureau, of the Foreign Ministry of Japan _____

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 18 pages, dated _____, 19____, and ^{prepared at the request of the I.P.S.}

When Prepared →

described as follows: Statement of the Japanese Government relating to the establishment of the Provisional Government at Peking, the Restoration Government at Nanking, the Interim Government of the Republic of China and the Restoration Government of China _____

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): General Affairs Section, the General Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry of Japan _____

Signed at _____ on this _____ day of _____, 1946.

Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: _____

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, _____, 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 _____ on this _____ day of _____, 1946

NAME

Witness: _____

Official Capacity

Acquisition of Documents

- Exhibit Alexander

- ① Ord 758 - 16 Dec 1938 - Regulation Army
organizer of China Affairs Board
- ② - Ord. 759 - Regulation Army organizer
of Korean Bureau China Affairs Board
- ③ - Report on creation of Manchukuo, Co
- ④ - articles on Army "Development of"
- ⑤ - Charter of Central Bank of Co
- ⑥ - articles on Army & China Development
- ⑦ - 64 articles of Program S.M.R

unbds

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.F.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Ono, Katsumi _____ hereby certify

that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief of the General Affairs Section, General Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry of Japan

and that as such official I ^{certify that} ~~have custody~~ of the document hereto attached consisting of 18 pages, dated _____, 1946, and described as follows: Statement from the Records of the Japanese Government relating to the formation of the Provisional Government at Peking, the Red Army Government at Nanjing, the interim Government of China, and the Restoration Government of China

Prepared from memo to him by the General Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry of Japan for its use

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): General Affairs Section, the General Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry of Japan

Signed at _____ on this _____ day of _____, 1946.

Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: _____

Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, _____, 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 _____ on this _____ day of _____, 1946

NAME

Witness: _____

Official Capacity

2203

証人 中島美子

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號
國際 檢 察 部 第 二 二 〇 三 號

典據反ビ公正ニ關スル證明

余、オダタキヲ^(音)ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ日本外務省
總務局總務部長トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ル
モノナルコト、竝ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラ
レタル、二五三^三頁ヨリ成ル、千九百四十六年ノ昭和
二十一年ノ一月 附、下記題名、即チ「支那事務」
卷五及日本外務省總務局總務部^(音)ノ文書ノ
保管ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナ
ルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類
及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラバ綴番號又
ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所在ノ公式名
稱ヲモ持記スベシ)並ニ上記文書ハ燬毀キヨリ亡失セラレタル
日本政府ノ原本ノヒ眞實且正確ニ寫レタルコトヲ證明ス。

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ八月二日

東京ニ於テ署名

オダタキヲ (署名)

總務局總務部長

A. A. ムセイ (署名)

當該官吏署名
右ノ者ノ公的資格

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、A. A. ムセイハ、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令
部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、竝ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ
余ガ公務上、日本政府ノ上記署名官吏ヨリ入手シタ
ルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ八月二日

東京ニ於テ署名

A. A. ムセイ (署名)

調査課調査官

氏 名
右ノ者ノ公的資格

ウイリアム・C・フラウト (署名)

Chd by H

Project # ~~200~~ 270

No. 8
22



I hereby certify that the following records on the Chinese Provisional Government and the Restoration Government are made faithfully to the documents compiled from the reports from the spot at the time and the documents related to the matter.
May 24, 1946.

Katsumi Ono

Chief of the General Affairs Section,
General Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

北支地方ニテ人徳州、綏遠、彰德、太原等ノ要
 地相次デ陥落シ又中支方面ニ於テハ十月下旬國
 民政府ハ漢口、重慶、長沙各地ニ分散務ヲ行ヒ
 十二月十三日首都南京モ遂ニ陥落スル等戰局ハ
 大勢決スルニ至エリ茲ニ於テ豫テ北支要人固ニ於
 テ考慮中ナリトシ新政權樹立ノ氣運次第ニ熟
 セリ

北支政權ハ首班ニ王克敏ノ出馬シタル経緯ニ付
 テ述ブレバ王ノ事変ノ当初香港ニ遁レ居タルガ
 北平特務機關長喜多ヲ熱心ニ王ヲ北支ニ
 出馬セシメントシ上海ノ山本榮治ヲシテ專ラ右工作
 ヲ担当セシメ北平ヨリ直接又ハ台湾軍ヨリ特ニ軍

外務省

220

Project # 270

No. 22

加

中華民國臨時政府及維新政府ニ關スル本記録ハ當時ノ現地報告及
國務文書ニ依據シテ正確ニ作成セララルモノトテ証明ス
昭和三年五月二十四日

外務省總務局總務課長 大野勝己

一 中華民國臨時政府

昭和三年

北支地方ニテハ德州、綏遠、彰德、太原等ノ要

地相次デ陷落シ又中支方面ニ於テハ十一月下旬國

民政府ハ漢口、重慶、長沙各地ニ分散務ヲ行ヒ

十二月十三日首都南京ニ遂ニ陷落スル等戰局ハ

大勢決スルニ至エリ茲ニ於テ豫テ北支要人間ニ於

テ考慮中ナリト新政權樹立ノ氣運次第ニ熟

セリ

北支政權ノ首班ニ王克敏ノ出馬シタル経緯ニ付

テ述ブレバ王ノ事変ノ当初香港ニ遁シ居タルガ

北平特務機關長喜多ヲ將ハ熱心ニ王ヲ北支ニ

出馬セシメントシ上海ノ山本榮治ヲシテ專ラ右工作

ヲ担当セシメ北平ヨリ直接又ハ台湾軍ヨリ特ニ軍

外務省