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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1957

13 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Photostat "The Principle of
Japanese Propaganda Campaign for Outer Mongolia"
Marked "Top Secret"

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Language: Japanese

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Aggressive War Plans against Russia by Japan

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

"Principle of Japanese Propaganda Campaigns for
Outer Mongolia" Distribution Document 8, Separate
Paper 3, related to the 2nd Conference of the KWANTUNG
Army Intelligence Section on 16 June 1943

Contents:

1. Preface
2. Propaganda measures towards Outer Mongolia
3. Chief item of propaganda
4. Explanation of chief propaganda items and
methods of execution

Analyst: Lt. Goldstein

Doc. No. 1957

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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Date 6/13/46

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WAW

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel TARANENKO G.I., a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby certify that the "2nd Meeting of the Kwantung Army Information Section." -- "The Principles of Japanese Propaganda campaigns in relation to Outer Mongolia" was delivered to me by the Red Army Chief Prosecution Department, Moscow on or about March 21, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in the archives of the said department in Moscow.

I do further certify _____

Lt. Col. Taranenko (signed)
(Signature and rank)

Tokyo, Japan,

17 May 1946.

CHARGE OUT SLIP.

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in connection with
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The principles of the Japanese propaganda Campaign against Outer Mongolia

Seperate paper No. 3 of distribution document No. 8 related to the second conference of Intelligence Section in 1943.

Published ^{by} the Intelligence Section of Kwantung Army
June 16th. 1943.

Contents

- I. Preface
- II. ~~Attitude (an accompanying)~~ Propaganda Measures ^{against} towards Outer Mongolia
- III. Chief items of propaganda
- IV. ~~Outline of explaining the~~ ~~Explanation~~ of Chief Propaganda Items ^{and general methods of execution.}
- IV. ~~Explanation of Chief Propaganda Items and an Outline of~~ ^{their} Execution.

I. Preface

1. In accordance with the point of view of treating the Soviet Russia and Mongolia

as one unit, Propaganda in Outer Mongolia should in its fundamental idea conform with the propaganda principles against the Soviet Union; but in actual propaganda the special characteristics of Outer Mongolia must be taken into consideration. This principle will guide, ^{takes up} point out only these special points and give necessary explanation thereof. Propaganda towards Outer Mongolia, therefore, ~~shall~~ ^{will} in ^{principle} general rules follow the propaganda principles towards the Soviet Union, and ~~will follow its principles~~ ^{in its expression follow this guide} ~~in expression~~ ^{follow this guide}.

2. In executing propaganda according to this guide, ^{principle, it is necessary that the} contents and methods of propaganda shall be ^{carefully} judiciously selected and ^{considered} adjusted within the prescribed limits, according to the existing circumstances.

attitude in carrying out

II Propaganda Measures against Outer Mongolia

The same ^{attitude} measures shall be taken as ^{that} towards the Soviet Union, ^{with the} exception of the following unique points:

1. The ultimate objective of propaganda in Outer Mongolia is ^{positively} to induce the Outer Mongolians to become ^{actively} anti-Soviet; that is, to ^{have them} cooperate with Japan, ~~and~~ in attaining ^{the} this final objective ^{mentioned above} the propaganda ^{transition} work shall go through ^{be as follows} something like the following steps:

Propaganda Stages	Object	Probable Phenomena	
1st. Stage	Frustration of public confidence in the present government	1. Whole-sale ^{resulting in} cleaning up slaughtering of livestock 2. Cattle slaughter by the people (delivery ^{Tax} evasion)	Out-break of a Russo-
2nd. Stage	Opposition of the military and the populace against the present government	1. Out-break of riots and revolts 2. Oppression by the Red Army	Japanese war at a certain time.
3rd. Stage	Estrangement from and resistance against the Soviet Union; ^{to wit, the} the cooperation with Japan.	1. Numerous ^{outbreaks of} riots and revolts 2. Birth of an autonomous government under the leadership of the Japanese Army. 3. War against Russia	

Accordingly, ⁴
~~Consequently~~, in view of the ultimate objective,
In each stage of the propaganda work,
effort will be exerted, ^{as far from the immediate}
~~attempts shall be made, with a view to~~
~~the ultimate, as well as the immediate,~~
~~objective, at the attraction of the Outer~~
Mongolians, especially soldiers, towards our
camps; ^{in other words} that is to say, ^{the acquisition} ~~at the attraction~~
of ^{elements that are cooperative to Japan.} ~~pro-Japanese and cooperative elements.~~

2 ~~Not only do the~~
The Outer Mongolians, possess peculiar
manners and customs, ^{but} ~~while~~ the standard
of their ^{wealth and culture} ~~civilization~~ is generally low, being
exceedingly inferior to the Soviet Russians.
~~However, they are~~ ^{though} slightly more advanced than the
Inner Mongolians. In our propaganda
work, therefore, we must ^{not only utilize} ~~have recourse~~
~~not only to such expressions and instances~~
~~as approximate to the actual~~ ^{appropriate} ~~prevailing situation~~ ^{circumstances}
but also ^{use} ~~to~~ novel expressions in order
to arouse their curiosity.

3. Since Outer Mongolia is a country of ^a
~~small and weak~~ ^{single, rare,} ~~race,~~ situated in addition,
between two great powers, Japan and

Russia; the ^{people} inhabitants have a tendency to ~~worship~~ ^{worship} of ~~worshipping~~ the powerful. ^{Further, in} ~~With~~ view of also to their uncivilized conditions, we should, as occasions call, ^(make discretionary efforts) ~~attempt~~ to show off ^(expressly) ~~or~~ ^{implicitly} plainly display ~~or~~ suggest our might, in connection with our propaganda work.

~~4. Much shall be given to the fact that although there is not much difference between the Inner and the Outer Mongolia so far as written language is concerned, there is a great deal of difference in the matter of spoken language.~~

4. For the sake of propaganda ~~effects~~, the racial similarity between the Japanese and the Mongolians ^{will} shall be utilized in ^{order} to direct the Mongolians to harbor racial hatred and hostility against the Russians.

5. The ^{Chinese} Mongolian race has ^{been, emotionally, old} ~~for all ages~~ ^{enemies of the Mongolian race,} been emotionally hostile to the Chinese race. Therefore, in our propaganda work, no ^{reference} ~~mention~~ ^{will} shall be made ~~as~~ to the

relations between these two ^{racel}~~countries~~

6. Heed shall be given to the fact that although there is not much difference between the Inner and the Outer Mongolia as ~~far~~ ^{the} far as written language is concerned, there is a great deal of difference in the ~~matter~~ of spoken language.

~~the racial similarity between Japanese and Mongolians.~~

5. ~~The Chinese race is emotionally hostile against the Mongolian race. Therefore, in propaganda against the Mongolians, the ^{mutual} relation between these two races should not be mentioned.~~

6. ~~The language of Outer Mongolia is not much different from Inner Mongolia in written language type. but ^{quite} ~~much~~ different in spoken type, and a note has to be taken on this point.~~

^{III} ^{Item 7}
No. 3. Chief Propaganda Matters

1. The public revolution of Outer Mongolian people and the adherence to party government should be smashed.

2. The obedience to Soviet Russia will foster an idea of Outer Mongolia's downfall and anti-Soviet Russia feeling among the Outer Mongolian public should be created.

3. An opportunity for anti-Choibassian among the Outer Mongolian public should be created.

4. The opposition and friction between

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4. The opposition and friction between

people's revolutionary party on the one hand, and the military, the government quarters, and the general public on the other shall be intensified; in particular, an armed revolt by the Outer Mongolian Army shall be instigated.

5. The racial consciousness shall be excited and made to be directed against the Soviet Union.

6. We should ^{demonstrate} ~~exaggerate~~ the prosperity of the Mongolian race ^{living} ~~both~~ in Inner Mongolia, which is under Japan's protection, and ^{of those} in Manchuria, and, in particular, the anti-Comintern policy, protection of religions, and Japan's influence and popularity in those areas, ~~such as~~ ^{by} hinting an eventual complete independence of Outer Mongolia, thereby ~~plotting~~ ^{plotting} an estrangement between Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union.

the people's revolutionary party and the military, politics and the general public should be intensified, and especially armaments and revolt of the Outer Mongolian army should be incited.

5. The public opinion should be excited and directed to anti-Soviet Russia,

6. The prosperity of the Mongolian race in Inner Mongolia, which is under Japan's protection, and in Manchuria especially anti-comintern policy, protection of religion and Japan's power should be exaggerated, and Mongolian separation from Soviet Russia

7. ~~By propagandizing~~ ^{Propagandize} the ^{weak points} ~~febleness~~ of the Soviet Union, ~~thereby~~ ^{we should} encouraging the anti-Soviet feeling among the Outer Mongolians.

IV. Explanation of Chief Propaganda ^{an Outline of their} ~~Items and General Methods of Execution.~~

1. The Outer Mongolians' deep attachment to the government of the people's revolutionary ^{and the} party ^{government} shall be frustrated. (Corresponding to No. 1 of the Chief ^{the essentials of} ~~Items of Propaganda~~) in the Propaganda Principles ^{on} for the Soviet Union)

(a) Explanation

is to be planned while giving a hint to the complete independence of Outer Mongolia for the future.

7. While propagating feableness of Soviet Russia Outer Mongolians' anti-Soviet Russia feeling has to be encouraged.

IV No. 4. Explanation of Chief Propaganda Matters and ~~Goal~~ of Execution.

1. The Outer Mongolians' idea of adherence to the people's revolutionary party is to be broken up. (corresponding to the first item of No. 3. Chief propaganda matters)

(a) Explanation

~~By the term of~~ The government

and the

The Government of the people's revolutionary party ^{government} ~~is~~ ^{merely} ~~the~~ ^{here} ~~general~~ ^{that covers} terms, comprising the party government, communism, in Outer Mongolia and the socialistic system in ~~the~~ Outer Mongolia.

The communism in Outer Mongolia has been imported in its entirety, direct from the Soviet Union, and with no great thought foundation. It is nothing more than an incidental ~~by~~ product of the people's sympathy for the overthrow of the old feudalistic system.

Consequently, ^{to} there is no zealous devotees of the thought itself, ^{and it could be observed that} while the majority of the people ~~show~~ ^{do} not understand, ~~no~~ interests and are indifferent to the thought.

The Government

of the people's revolutionary party is a general term for party government, communism in Outer Mongolia and socialism ^{system} organs.

The communism in Outer Mongolia is totally imported from Soviet Russia, and it has no great foundation, in thought and ^{it is} simply nothing more than a product of support, in random, of overthrowing the feudalism of the old days.

Therefore, there is no ^{any} believers in the idea itself, and it is recognized that the majority of ^{the} people ^{are} no interested. ^{neither} the people can understand it ^{are} not, concerned to it. The socialism system is not

Further

Again, the socialistic system is not necessarily very attractive to the general public. Only, the younger generation knows no other system. As for ~~those~~ ^{the} middle-aged or aged, the attraction of the system does not go beyond the realization that it is slightly better than feudalism; ^{but in fact,} or rather, it may be admitted that they are ^{inwardly} internally annoyed at the rapid strides of science ever since the socialistic revolution.

On the other hand, the so-called leaders of the "Choibarsun" ^{Proletarian} Party, which is now in power, ~~are~~ not only ^{have any attachment} exceedingly anxious to ^{to} keep up their enormous might and

much appealing to the general public either.

Young men don't know any other system than

this while the middle and old aged people

are in simply such an stage that they are feeling

that it may be slightly better than the fenda-

lism. It ^{can be} admitted that they may ^{rather} be

internally perplexed of being driven around

by quick scientific changes after social

revolution.

^{so-called}
The ^{so-called} leaders of Choibarsun party,

which is a party government, however, are not

only greatly attached to their enormous

influence, but also ^{they} are well aware that once they lose ^{their} power they will be immediately and inevitably massacred.

Submitting tamely to the command of the Soviet Union, therefore, they are continuing ^{with} their desperate efforts, ^{with all} by ^{possible} ^{means} or ^{fool}, for the maintenance of their power; in the past they ^{have} completely subdued all the uprisings that broke out in several occasions and now they have installed their ^{henchmen} followers in all the important positions. ^{consequently,} So, their party is most anxious to maintain the status quo, while at present there is scarcely any other power to offer resistance.

power, but also they fully know that their fate will be definite murder as soon as they lose their power. Consequently, they have been continuing with desperate efforts for maintaining political power while being content with the command of Soviet Russia. They have subdued all revolutions happened in several occasions in the past and have now placed their subordinates in all important positions. Therefore, their party's attachment to the present condition is strongest and there is hardly any power which will be able to oppose it.

But since the post-revolution history of Outer Mongolia testifies ^{to the fact} that racial opposition would inevitably arise from within the party or the army, the foremost emphasis of propaganda should be laid on the ~~propaganda~~ ^{directed against} among party members and army personnel.

Outline

(b) General Methods of Execution

Almost identical with the corresponding item in the principles of propaganda ^{against} towards the Soviet Union.

2. The conception that obedience to the Soviet Union spells a sure downfall of the Outer Mongolia shall be inculcated upon the Outer Mongolians in order to create among them an anti-

In view of the history after the Outer Mongolian revolution, however, ^{since} social opposition will surely occur within the party and the military a stress should be laid on ^{the} propaganda for party members and military people.

(b) The Grit for Execution.

It is almost same as the corresponding matter of the propaganda principle for Soviet Russia.

2. The obedience to Soviet Russia will foster an idea of Outer Mongolia's downfall and an opportunity for anti-Soviet Russia.

Soviet atmosphere. (Corresponding to No. 2 of the ^{Essentials of} Chief Items of Propaganda) in the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union)

(a) Explanation

Strong in ^{race} racial consciousness and ^{being} exclusive, the Outer Mongolians ^{do not} have never like ^{the} submission to the Soviet Union; but as a result of their habits ^{for} of several hundred years, they are prepossessed by the idea of absolute obedience to the powerful (to the feudal lords, ^{in the} olden days). ^{and} If we ^{while} should enlightening these people in this respect, ^{and} while at the same time carrying out Nos. 5 and 7 of the Items of Propaganda, we should surely succeed in fostering an anti-Soviet tendency.

among the Outer Mongolian public should be created (corresponding to item 2 of Chief propaganda matters)

(a) Explanation

Since the Outer Mongolians are strong in racial consciousness and hateful of others they will never favor submission to Soviet Russia. But they have, from their habits, for several hundred years, preconceived opinion for complete obedience to the strong (the feudal lords in the olden days). It would be quite possible to

(b) General ^{Outline} ~~Methods~~ of Execution

^{Citing} Giving familiar examples such as shortages of commodities, ~~conscription~~ ^{requisition} of men and live stock, and increase in ^{taxation} ~~imposition~~, and ~~soon~~, we should make the following points:

Outer Mongolians realize ^{the following points:} firstly that all these were the result of their cooperation with the Soviet Union; Secondly,

^{that} Unlimited mobilization of men and materials from the unproductive Outer Mongolian land, ^{for} not only ~~for~~ domestic use, but even for the defense and existence of ~~the~~ enormous Soviet Russia or even

for sending ^{them} far west to bear the brunt of the German attack would eventually ^{ruin} ~~perish~~ Outer Mongolia altogether;

~~an
foster, anti-Soviet idea if the items 5 and 7
of the Propaganda Matters shall be parallelly
adopted.~~

(b) Gist of Execution.

~~It is necessary to let the Mongo-
lians know that the present shortage of com-
modities, enlisting people and cattle and
increased levy are all the result of the
action assisting Soviet. If men and commo-
dities were mobilized without limit out of
the barren land of Outer Mongolia not ^{only} for
her own self but also for the defense and~~

Thirdly, the United States and Great Britain are at present allied with the Soviet Union solely for the purpose of defeating Germany. ~~and~~ Once Germany collapses they would be sure to ~~collide~~ ^{clash} with the Soviet Union; in other words, ^{as long as} Outer Mongolia ~~so long as she~~ remains submissive to the Soviet Union, ^{she} will be subjected to Soviet exploitations. These foregoing ideas shall be propagated.

existence of broad Russia or they were ^{sent} to west
to meet the very front line against German
army, the Outer Mongolia will perish. The United
States and England are at present allies ^{with Soviet} but
it is simply for the purpose of defeating
Germany, and once Germany is defeated
England and America will surely fight ^{with} each
other again. In other words, as long as the Outer
Mongolia remains subdued by Soviet Russia
the former will be exploited by the latter.

These foregoing ideas are to be propagated.

The party members and young men

As for ^{propaganda directed towards} party members and ^{the} younger generation, ~~our~~ ^{it will} ~~propaganda work~~ shall dwell persistently and with novel wordings on the ^{question} ~~proposition~~ of whether it was the objective of the Outer Mongolian Revolution to cause the ruin of Outer Mongolia through cooperation with the Soviet Union.

3. An anti-"Choibarsun"^{/phonetic/} atmosphere shall be created among the Outer Mongolians. (Corresponding to No. 3 of the ^{Essentials of} Chief Items of Propaganda) ~~in the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union~~
Explanation and General ^{Outline} Methods of Execution

This part ^{should be} ~~should read~~ exactly the same as the corresponding ^{items} ~~part~~ of the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union. ~~In particular, among the~~ ^{Since the "intelligentsia"} ~~groups among the~~ ^{particularly} intelligent Outer Mongolians, including those who have studied in the Soviet Union, ~~there~~ appear

should, on one hand, be educated ~~to the effect~~
persistently and with novel wordings as if the
object of Outer Mongolian revolution will
perish here in order to help Soviet Russia.

3. It is necessary to create feeling
of anti-Choibarsun among the Outer Mongolian
public. (Corresponds to item 3 of Chief Pro-
paganda Matter.)

• Explanation and Gist of Execution

These are exactly same as the
corresponding items of the outline. Since it
is believed that the intelligent class Dush

have ^{being highly conscious} to be a tendency of ~~thinking~~ ^{thinking} highly of Stalin and comparatively ignoring "Choibarsun", ^{phonetic} it is necessary for us to take advantage of this trend.

4. The hatred and friction between the people's revolutionary party on the one hand, and the military, government quarters, and the general public on the other shall be intensified; in particular, an armed revolt by the Outer Mongolian Army shall be instigated. (Corresponding to No. 4 of the Chief Items of Propaganda, in the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union)

a. Explanation

people specially those Mongolians studying in Soviet Russia are in tendency of comparatively neglecting Choibassan, it is necessary to take advantage of it.

4. The opposition and friction between the people's revolutionary party and the political, military and civilians should be intensified and specially armed opposition of the Outer Mongolian army should be incited (corresponds to the item 4 of the outline of Chief Propagand Matters.)

1. Explanation

The party government in Outer Mongolia, it is observed, is an exact copy of that of the Soviet Union. ^{In other words,} ~~that is,~~ the actual power is in the hands of the party itself although the outward execution is committed to government organs and the like.

In the Mongolian society, however, the power of ostensible organs such as the government, the military, and so on has been so overwhelmingly strong since ^{earlier} olden days that every momentous question has had to be decided in the form of a joint conference of the responsible representatives of such organs.

Also in the Mongolian society there has been traditional ^{identity} oneness of military ~~and~~ administration affairs and

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In the party government in Outer Mongolia, which is supposed to be entirely a copy of Soviet Russia, actual power is in hands of the party while ~~surface~~ ^{superficial} execution is carried out by the governmental organs.

In Mongolian society however since olden days, the power of superficial organs of the officials and military is out and out strong and important questions had to pass through joint conferences of these responsible men. Since the Mongolian society has also a tradition ~~for~~ ^{that} military and government were

ordinarily military leaders possess great ^{voice} voting right,
As a proof of this, we have the cases of military leaders
playing an active part in the frequent civil wars of
Outer Mongolia. Furthermore, the manpower mobilization
in Outer Mongolia is growing more and more extensive
so that there remain at present only a very small number
of men that are purely civilians. Therefore, in order to
bring about internal disturbances we must ~~needs~~
approach the army and ~~instigate~~ ^{induce} them to armed
revolt. (~~to~~ semi-bandit activities, to begin with).

united into one, it was customary for the military leaders have ^{great} voting right. As a proof of it we find facts that the military leaders had active actions in several civil wars in Outer Mongolia. Moreover, man-power mobilization in Outer Mongolia at present is getting tense and it is thought that there is a very small number of men as pure civilians. Therefore it is necessary to move the military for making disturbances in the country and to incite them to arm themselves and revolt. (Half bandit action in the first stage)

b. General ^{Outline} ~~Methods~~ of Execution

As long as the party government continues to exist, bloody clean-ups will never come to an end and it would be impossible to shake off the Soviet fetters. With this theory, ~~side by side~~ ^{together with} ~~the~~ ^{stimulation} ~~with excitement~~ of racial consciousness (Item No. 5), we should ^{mainly} instigate ~~chiefly military commanders~~ ~~to~~ armed revolts by military commanders.

5. The racial consciousness shall be excited and be directed against the Soviet Union. (Corresponding to No. 6 of the Chief Items of Propaganda, in the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union)

Items concerning the
Explanation and ~~General Methods~~ of Execution

(b) Gist of Execution.

As long as ^a party government exists
 bloody clean-ups will never come to ^{an} end and it
 is impossible to get rid of Soviet's oppression.

At the same time, the military leaders should ~~to~~
 chiefly be to be armed for revolt,
 agitated, while inciting racial consciousness

(Item 5).

5. The racial consciousness has to be
 intensified and this is to be directed to
 anti-Soviet Russia. (Corresponds to No. 6
 of the outline of Chief Propaganda Matters.)

Explanation and Gist of Execution.

Under this item no special explanation is necessary, but among the items of plotting and propoganda for Outer Mongolia, the one that has the largest scope of application is the excitement of ^{race} racial consciousness. ^{In} view especially of the extreme stubbornness of the Mongolians' ^{race} racial consciousness, we should tactfully weave this subject into all the other items of propoganda, for that would invariably ~~strike~~ ^{awake} a responsive ~~cord~~ ^{chord} in the hearts of the Outer Mongolians.

^{them} In this connection, however, care should be taken to have direct their racial strife only ^{against} towards the Russians, ^{and} and under no circumstances whatsoever ^{against} ~~should they be~~ towards the Japanese, ~~the Chinese, and so on.~~ must never let them direct it against ~~the~~ such people as the Japanese and the Chinese.

Although special explanation is not necessary the scope of activity for plotting propaganda against Outer Mongolia is to intensify racial consciousness. Especially the Outer Mongolians' racial consciousness is quite stubborn. It is therefore always important to consider this question tactfully in the propaganda matters.

It is, however, necessary ~~to~~ at this point, to direct them in finding their opponents only in Soviet Russians and not to become hostile against Japanese and Chinese.

In ~~the case of~~ this item, it is also of great advantage to make use of religion, for in the monotonous life of the Mongolians, religion is ^{about} all ~~but~~ the only things that could offer spiritual comfort.

6. We should ^{demonstrate} exaggerate the prosperity of the Mongolian race ^{living} both in Inner Mongolia, which is under Japan's protection, and ^{of those} in Manchuria, and, in particular, the anti-Comintern policy, protection of religions, and Japan's influence and popularity in those areas, in such a way hinting an eventual complete independence of Outer Mongolia, thereby ^{plotting} to ~~plot~~ an estrangement between Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union.

It is also advantageous to utilize the religion in this item, because their spiritual comfort can hardly be found outside of the religion in the Mongolians' simple life.

6. By ^{the} prosperity of the Mongolian

race in Inner Mongolia and Manchuria under

Japan's protection, specially anti-comintern policy and religious protection, and also by

exaggerating Japan's power the complete independence of Outer Mongolia has to be hinted and

the Outer Mongolian separation from Soviet Russia

should be planned.

Note: This item hardly requires a special explanation.

7. By ^{Propagandizing} ~~propagandizing~~ the ^{weak points} feebleness of the Soviet Union, ~~we should~~ ^{they} encourage the anti-Soviet feelings among the Outer Mongolians.

Explanation

Utter failure of several rebellions in the past and hesitation thereafter to plot another in spite of the general public's unwillingness to remain submissive to the Soviet Union and to the party now in power, have been due solely to the belief that the Soviet Union is great and invincible.

Note: This matter hardly requires a special explanation.

7. Outer Mongolia's ~~feeling for~~ anti-Soviet feeling should be encouraged by propagating Russia's weakness.

Explanation.

Despite of the fact that all civil wars in several cases in Outer Mongolia had failed and also the general public since then ^{is} does not content with Soviet Russia and the present government, the people hesitate making revolts. The reason for that is ~~that~~ ^{due to}

(with the help of examples)

Consequently,

So, once we ~~have~~ succeeded in convincing the Mongolians of the vulnerability of the Soviet Union ^{with actual examples,} rebellions ~~or~~ after ^{another} rebellions would inevitably occur in utter turmoil, and herein lies the necessity of this stem.

It can be estimated that ~~because of~~ ^{the fact,} it is apparent, that both traffic and communications between the Soviet proper and Outer Mongolia is extremely difficult, ^{it is very} ~~inconvenient~~ ^{suitable} ~~for our purpose~~ ^{beautifully,} for our purposes.

their belief for the greatness of Russia. Therefore,
if we could make them believe ^{showing} by various
instances that Russia is not strong revolutions
will surely occur as if hornets' nests were
struck. Here we find the importance of this
item.

It is felt ^{to be} quite ~~convenient~~ favorable of the
fact that the traffic and communications
are inconvenient.

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證明書

ソビエト社會主義共和國聯邦軍、部員タル余陸軍中佐
タラネニコ / Taranenko / 中佐、關東軍情報部、第百會議ノ、對外
蒙宣傳指針^シガ余ニ對シテ一九四六年（昭和二十年）三月二十日又ハ其ノ前
後ニ於テ、モスコ^ーニ於ケル赤軍軍事檢察本部ヨリ、交附セラレタル
モノナルト、並ニ上記文書ノ原本ハ、モスコ^ーニ於ケル上記檢察本部ノ書
類中ニ所在スト看ラレルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

署名及階級

タラネニコ Taranenko 中佐

署名

日本、東京 一九四六年 / 昭和二十一年 / 五月十七日

1957

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 シ之ニ所要ノ説明ヲ加ヘタルモノナリ依テ对外蒙宣傳
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 捨較量ヲ必要トス

No. 2

第二 对外蒙宣傳態心

No. 1

WX 740

1957

極秘

昭和十八年五月二日
情報部會議

配布書類第八號別冊第三

④ 下山
對外蒙宣傳指針

④ 中井

昭和十八年六月十六日
関東軍情報部

指針

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1957

現況ニ適應セシムルト共ニ時ニ移リテ其ノ表現ヲ用ヒテ
其ノ好奇心ヲ刺戟ス

三、外蒙ハ弱小民族ノ国家ニシテ且日ソノ兩強大國中同
ニアルヲ以テ人民ニハ多分ノ事大的思想アリ、依テ其ノ
非文明ト相俟テ之カ宣傳ニ際シテハ適宜威力ノ誇
示(明示若クハ暗示)利用ニ努ム

四、宣傳上日本人ト蒙古人トノ人種的近似性ヲ利用シ
外蒙人ヲシテ民族的反感敵視ヲ以テ聯人ニ指向セシム
五、漢民族ハ蒙古民族ノ感情的宿敵ナリ。依テ對外蒙
宣傳ニカキテハ蒙漢兩民族ノ相互關係ニ就テハ言
及スヘカラス

六、外蒙ノ言語ハ文語体ニ於テハ内蒙ト大差ナリ口語
体ニ於テハ内蒙ト異ル所多キニ着目ス

第三、重要宣傳事項

一、外蒙民衆ノ人民革命ノ黨治政ニ對スル執着ノ念心ヲ
斷碎ス

二、對ソノ服従ハ外蒙中滅ナル理念ヲ浸透セシメ外蒙
民衆ノ反ソノ事進ヲ醸成ス

No. 4

1957

大略対ソ宣傳能心交ト同一ナルモ尤記、如キ特異ト云テ
加味ス

一対外蒙宣傳終局、目的ハ外蒙人ヲシテ積極的ニ対
ソ反抗即チ対日協力ニ誘導スルニ在リ、而シテ右終
局、目的達成ニ至ルニ宣傳、推移概テ在、如シ

宣傳段階	目的	生起スヘキ現象
第一段階	現政権ニ対スル信頼 感破碎	一大量軍備正 二人民ノ不畜屠殺 (納入己心避)
第二	現政権ニ対スル軍民 ノ反抗	一暴動背叛勃發 二ソ軍ノ強圧
第三	ソ聯離脱対ソ反 抗即チ対日協力	一暴動背叛族者 二日本軍ノ領導下 ニ自治政権誕生 三対ソ抗戰
戰用ソ日期時其		

依テ各段階、宣傳向章ニ終局、目的ニ鑑ミ高田面、
目的以外ニ一部ニ於テ外蒙人特ニ軍士兵ハ我陣營
ニ対スル吸引即チ対日協力分子、獲得ニ努ム
ニ外蒙人ハ風俗習慣等ニ特異性ヲ有スルノミナラス民
衆一般ニ低クソ聯人ニ甚シク劣リ内蒙人ヨリ稍々進
化シアル程ナルヲ以テ宣傳上、表現引例等ヲシテ

No. 3

1957

モノニハ大ナル信奉者ナリ且民衆ノ大半ハモ理解且
無関心ナリト觀察セラル。又社會主義体制モ大衆ニ
トリテハ必スシモ大ナル執着ナク、只青年ハ之以外ノ制ニ
ヲ知ラス中老年モ封建制ニヨリ稍々勝レリトスル程ニ
ノ魅力ヲ有スルニ過キス寧テ口社會主義革命始ノ急
速ナル科名化ニ追ヒ廻ハサレテ内心迷惑ニ感シワツアルモ
ノト判断セラル

然ルニ党政權タル「チヨイバルザン」一派ノ所謂主權者ハ自
己ノ強大ナル権力ニ多大ノ執着ヲ有スルノミナラス。一
政權ヲ拋棄センカ一朝ニシテ虐殺ノ逢命ニ至ナルコト
ヲ十分承知シアルヲ以テソノ野ノ頭使ニ甘シワツ政權維
持ニハ手取ヲ懸バサル必死ノ奴カカヲ継続シアリ、過去
數次ノ内紛ヲモ遂ニ悉ク屈服シテ今や腹心ノ部下ヲ
全局ニ配置シアリ。從テ彼等一党ノ現状ニ對スル執着
ハ且取モ強ク且目下之ニ反抗シ得ルカハ殆ンド無キニ
近シ然ルニ外蒙革命始ノ歴史ニ徴スルモ亦ス党内
軍内ヨリ民族的反抗生起シ得ルモノト判断セラル、ヲ
以テ先ツ黨員軍人ニ對スル宣傳ヲ重視セサルヘカラス

1957

三、外蒙民衆ノ反ソノヨリハルサンチン等運ヲ醸成ス

四、人民革命党ト軍政民間ノ反目軋轉ヲ激化シ特ニ

外蒙軍ノ武装背叛ヲ使喚ス

五、民族意識ヲ激成シ之ヲ反ソニ誘導ス

六、日本ノ保護下ニアル内蒙及滿洲ニ於ケル蒙古民族ノ

繁栄ヲ特ニ反共政策ト宗教擁護並日本ノ威望ヲ誇

示シ以テ將來ノ外蒙完全独立ヲ暗示シテ外蒙ノソソ

離脱ヲ策ス

七、ソソノ弱体性ヲ宣傳シ以テ外蒙ノ反ソヲ促進ス

第四、主要宣傳事項ノ説明並實施要項

一、外蒙民衆ノ人民革命党治政ニ対スル執着ノ念ヲ斷

碎ス(要義主要宣傳事項ノ一ニ該セス)

1. 説明

茲ニ云フ人民革命党治政トハ党政權外蒙ニ於ケル

共ソソ産主義思想、社會主義体制ノ總稱ナリ

外蒙ニ於ケル共ソソ産主義思想ハ總テソソノ直轄

入ニシテ思想的ニ大ナル根據ナク單ニ旧時代ノ封建制

打倒ニ偶然共鳴セル產物ニ過キス從テ民心ソソノ

No. 5

又實施要領

1957

対ソ宣傳要義、該當事項ニ略同シ

ニ対ソ服従ハ外蒙中滅ナル理念ヲ浸透セシメ外蒙

民衆ノ反ソノ事達ヲ醸成ス(要義主要宣傳事項、

二三該多ス)

1. 説明

外蒙人ハ民族意識強ク排他的ナルヲ以テ決シテソ聯

服従ヲ好マス。然レトモ數百年來ノ習性トシテ強者

(昔ナラハ封建王侯)ニ対スル絶対服従ノ先入觀ヲ

有ス。此点大ノ蒙ヲ啓キ五及七項ノ宣傳事項ト併用

スルトキハ必スヤ反ソノ素地ヲ培養スルコトヲ得ヘシ

又實施要領

最近ナル物資ノ缺乏ノ人畜ノ徵用賦課増大等ヲ挙げテ之

ハ總テ援ソ行軍ノ齎ラセルモノナルコトヲ知ラシメ又外蒙ノ瘠地

ヨリ外蒙自身ノタメニミナラズハ尠大ナルソ聯ノ防禦生存ノタメ

7 無制限ニ人ト物トヲ動員シ或ハ之ヲ西送シテ獨軍ノ銳鋒ニ

對抗セシメテハ外蒙ハ枯死スルコト及目下米英兩國ハ獨乙ヲ

敵死サシカ冥ニソ聯ト同盟シアルニ過キズ

一度独乙ヲ打倒センカ米英ハ復タソ聯ト衝突スルヤ必セリ
 即チ外蒙ハソ聯ニ服従スル限リ永久ニソ聯ノ搾取ヲ
 蒙ル理令心ヲ宣傳ス、又党員若青年層ニ好ニテハ外蒙
 革命ノ目的ハ援ソノタメ外蒙ヲ枯死セシムルタメナリヤナル
 命題ニ就キ執拗且新奇ナル言辭ヲ用ヒテ宣傳ス
 三、外蒙民衆ノ反ソヨバルサンニ氣運ヲ醸成ス(要義主要宣傳
 事項ノ三ニ該當ス)

説明及實施要領

要義該當項目ニ全然同一ナリ特ニ外蒙人ノソ聯ニの田舎
 セル者若「ソソテリ」層ハ「スターリン」ヲ強ク認識シ「ソヨバルサン」
 ヲ比較的輕視スル傾向アリト判断セラルルヲ以テ之ヲ逆用スル着意
 又必要ナリ、

四、人民革命党ト軍、政、民、由ノ反目軋轢ヲ激化シ特ニ外蒙
 軍ノ武裝皆叛ヲ使喚ス(要義主要宣傳事項ノ四ニ該當ス)

1. 説明

外蒙ニ於ケル党治政ハ總テソ聯ノ模倣ト觀察セラル、即チ
 實権ハ党ニアリテ表面ノ施行ハ政府等ノ借用ヲシ、實施セ
 シムルモノナリ、

然ルニ蒙古社會ハ昔ヨリ官、軍、等ノ表面借用ノ権力壓倒
 的ニ強ク重大問題ハ之等責任者ノ合同會議ノ形式ヲ採
 リ来タレリ、又一面蒙古社會ハ軍政一致ノ傳統アルヲ以テ
 軍權把持者ハ大ナル發言權ヲ有スルヲ通帯トス之ガ証據ト
 シテ數次ノ外蒙内紛ニ於テモ軍首腦者カ活潑ニ行動セル事
 實ヲ窺見シ得、ソ、他現在ノ外蒙ハ人的動員逐次激化シ、
 タメニ男子ニシテ純粹ノ民間人タルモノハ極メテ少數ナルヤ

ニ觀察セラル、ヲ以テ内部攪乱ノタメ軍隊ニ働キ懸ケルヲ
必須トシ且之ヲ武装背叛(初期ハ半匪賊行爲)ニ誘導ス
サルヘカラス

ニ実施要領

党政権存続スル限り血醒キ肅清ハ絶ユルコトナク又ソ聯ノ
桎梏ヨリ脱スルコト不能ナル點ニ民族意識ノ激成(五項)ト
相俟テモトシテ軍隊指揮官ヲ煽動シ之ヲ以テ武装背叛セム

五 民族意識ヲ激成シ之ヲ反ソニ誘導ス(要義主要宣傳事
項ハハニ該ス)

説明並實施要項

持ニ説明スル要ナキモ外蒙ニ対スル謀略宣傳ノ活用範圍最
モ広キハ民族意識ノ激成ナリトス持ニ蒙古人ノ民族意識
ハ極メテ頑固ナリ、依テ凡ソル宣傳事項ニ本件ヲ巧ニ織リ
込ムコトハ高シク外蒙人ノ琴線ニ觸ル、モノナリ

但シ此ノ際、民族闘争ノ對手ヲソ聯人ニシテ指向セシメ日
平人及漢民族等ニ鋒ヲ輕ゼシメヤル如ク注意ヲ要ス

又宗教ヲ利用スルコトハ本項ニ於テ大ナル利點ナリ、即チ軍調
ナル蒙古人ノ生活ニ於テハ精神的慰安ハ宗教以外ニ知ラズ
無キニ近キヲ以テナリ

六 日本保護下ニナル内蒙及滿洲ニ於ケル蒙古民族ノ敏系榮
特ニ其政策ト宗教擁護並ニ日本ノ威嚇ヲ誇示シ以テ
播来ノ外蒙完全独立ヲ暗示シテ外蒙ノソ聯離脱ヲ策ス
註・本件ハ特ニ説明ノ余地ナシ

ニソ聯ノ弱体性ヲ宣傳シ以テ外蒙ノ反ソヲ促進ス

ニ説明 外蒙ニ於ケル終次ノ背叛カ悉ク失敗シヌルノ後

No 10

Doc 1957

民衆ハソレ聯及現政確一治下ヲ喜ハサルニ拘ラハ皆叛ヲ躊躇
シアルハソレ聯ハ強大扱クモラズト信ガマルヲ以テナリ、依テ各種ノ
実例ヲ以テソレ聯強カラズト信セシメテハ恰モ蜂ノ巢ヲ突クカ如ク
皆叛ヲ發スルコト必至ナリ、茲ニ本項ノ必要性ヲ見ル
ハ本國トノ交通通信極メテ不便ナル點モ亦之カタク頗ル好都合
ナリト判断セラル

EXHIBIT NO. 740

Document No. 1957

Page 1.

The Principles of the Japanese Propaganda Campaign against Outer Mongolia

Separate paper No. 3 of distribution document No. 8 related to the second conference of Intelligence Section in 1943.

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Contents.

- I. Preface
- II. Propaganda Measures Towards Outer Mongolia
- III. Chief Items of Propaganda
- IV. Explanation of Chief Propaganda items and general methods of execution.

I. Preface

1. In accordance with the point of view of treating the Soviet Russia and Mongolia as one unit, Propaganda in Outer Mongolia should in its fundamental idea conform with the propaganda principles against the Soviet Union; but in actual propaganda the special characteristics of Outer Mongolia must be taken into consideration. This guide will point out only these special points and give necessary explanation thereof. Propaganda towards Outer Mongolia, therefore, shall in general rules follow the propaganda principle towards the Soviet Union and in its expression follow this guide.

2. In executing propaganda according to this guide, contents and methods of propaganda shall be judiciously selected and adjusted within the prescribed limits, according to the existing circumstances.

II. Propaganda Measures Against Outer Mongolia

The same measures shall be taken as towards the Soviet Union except the following unique points.

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1. The ultimate objective of propaganda in Outer Mongolia is positively to induce the Outer Mongolians to become anti-Soviet, that is, to cooperate with Japan, and in attaining this final objective the propaganda work shall go through something like the following steps:

Stages	Object	Probable Phenomena	
1st Stage	Frustration of public confidence in the present government	1. Wholesale clean-up 2. Cattle slaughter by the people (Delivery evasion)	Out-break of a Russo-Japanese war at a certain time.
2nd Stage	Opposition of the military and the populace against the present government.	1. Out-break of riots and revolts. 2. Oppression by the Red Army	
3rd Stage	Estrangement from and resistance against the Soviet Union, i.e. cooperation with Japan.	1. Numerous riots & revolts. 2. Birth of an autonomous government under the leadership of the Japanese Army. 3. War against Russia	

In each stage of the propaganda work, attempts shall be made, with a view to the ultimate, as well as the immediate objective, at the attraction of the Outer Mongolians, especially soldiers, towards our camps, that is to say, at the obtention of pro-Japanese and cooperative elements.

2. The Outer Mongolians possess peculiar manners and customs, while the standard of their civilization is generally low, being exceedingly inferior to the Soviet Russians though slightly more advanced than the Inner Mongolians. In our propaganda work, therefore, we must have recourse not only to such expressions and instances as approximate to the actual circumstances but also to novel expressions in order to arouse their curiosity.

3. Since Outer Mongolia is a country of a small and weak race, situated in addition between two great powers, Japan and Russia, the inhabitants have a tendency of worshipping the powerful. With view also to their uncivilized conditions, we should as occasion calls, attempt to show off (plainly display or suggest) our might in connection with our propaganda work.

4. For the sake of propaganda effects, the racial similarity between the Japanese and the Mongolians shall be utilized to direct the Mongolians to harbor racial hatred and hostility against the Russians.

5. The Mongolian race has for all ages been emotionally hostile to the Chinese race. Therefore, in our propaganda work no mention shall be made as to the relations between these two countries.

6. Heed shall be given to the fact that although there is not much difference between the Inner and the Outer Mongolia so far as written language is concerned, there is a great deal of difference in the matter of spoken language.

III. Chief Items of Propaganda

1. The Outer Mongolians' deep attachment to the government of the people's revolutionary party shall be frustrated.

2. The conception that obedience to the Soviet Union spells a sure downfall of the Outer Mongolia shall be inculcated upon the Outer Mongolians in order to create among them an anti-Soviet atmosphere.

3. An anti-Choibarsun atmosphere shall be created among the Outer Mongolians.

4. The hatred and friction between the people's revolutionary party on the one hand and the military, the government quarters, and the general public on the other shall be intensified; in particular, an armed revolt by the Outer Mongolian Army shall be instigated.

5. The racial consciousness shall be excited and directed against the Soviet Union.

6. We should exaggerate the prosperity of the Mongolian race both in Inner Mongolia, which is under Japan's protection, and in Manchuria, and, in particular, the anti-Comintern policy,

protection of religions, and Japan's influence and popularity in those areas, in such a way hinting an eventual complete independence of Outer Mongolia, thereby to plot an estrangement between Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union.

7. By propagandizing the feebleness of the Soviet Union, we should encourage the anti-Soviet feelings among the Outer Mongolians.

IV. Explanation of Chief Propaganda
Items and General Methods of
Execution.

1. The Outer Mongolians' deep attachment to the government of the people's revolutionary party shall be frustrated.
(Corresponding to No. 1 of the Chief Items of Propaganda, in the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union.)

(a) Explanation. The Government of the people's revolutionary party is a general term comprising the party government, communism in Outer Mongolia and the socialistic system.

The communism in Outer Mongolia has been imported in its entirety direct from the Soviet Union, and with no great thought foundation, it is nothing more than an incidental by-product of the people's sympathy with the overthrow of the old feudalism. So, there is no zealous devotees of the thought itself, while the majority of the people show no understanding, no interests.

Again, the socialistic system is not necessarily very attractive to the general public. Only the younger generation knows no other system. As for those middle-aged or aged, the attraction of the system does not go beyond the realization that it is slightly better than feudalism; or rather, it may be admitted that they are internally annoyed at the rapid strides of science ever since the socialistic revolution.

On the other hand, the so-called leaders of the "Choi-barsun" Party, which is now in power, are not only exceedingly anxious to keep up their enormous might and influence, but also are well aware that once they lose power they will be immediately and inevitably massacred. Submitting tamely to the command of the Soviet Union, therefore, they are continuing with their desperate efforts,

by fair means or foul, for the maintenance of their power; in the past they completely subdued all the uprisings that broke out in several occasions and now they have installed their followers in all the important positions. So, their party is most anxious to maintain the status quo, while at present there is scarcely any other power to offer resistance.

But since the post-revolution history of Outer Mongolia testifies that racial opposition would inevitably arise within the party or the army, the foremost emphasis should be laid on the propaganda among party members and army personnel.

(b) General Methods of Execution. Almost identical with the corresponding item in the principles of propaganda towards the Soviet Union.

2. The conception that obedience to the Soviet Union spells a sure downfall of the Outer Mongolia shall be inculcated upon the Outer Mongolians in order to create among them an anti-Soviet atmosphere. (Corresponding to No. 2 of the Chief Items of Propaganda, in the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union.)

(a) Explanation. Strong in racial consciousness and exclusive, the Outer Mongolians have never liked submission to the Soviet Union; but as a result of their habits for several hundred years, they are prepossessed by the idea of absolute obedience to the powerful (or to the feudal lords, in olden days). If we should enlighten these people in this respect, while at the same time carrying out Nos. 5 and 7 of the Items of Propaganda, we should surely succeed in fostering an anti-Soviet tendency.

(b) General Methods of Execution. Giving familiar examples such as shortage of commodities, conscription of men and live stock, increase in imposition, and so on, we should make the Outer Mongolians realize firstly that all these were the result of their cooperation with the Soviet Union. Secondly, unlimited mobilization of men and materials from the unproductive Outer Mongolian land not only for domestic use but even for the defense and existence of the enormous Soviet Russia or even for sending far west to bear the brunt of the German attack would eventually perish Outer Mongolia altogether.

Thirdly, the United States and Great Britain are at present allied with the Soviet Union solely for the purpose of defeating Germany, and once Germany collapses they would be sure to collide with the Soviet Union. In other words, Outer Mongolia, so long as she remains submissive to the Soviet Union, will be subject to Soviet exploitation. These foregoing ideas shall be propagated.

As for party members and younger generation, our propaganda work shall dwell persistently and with novel wordings on the proposition of whether it was the objective of the Outer Mongolian Revolution to cause the ruin of Outer Mongolia through cooperation with the Soviet Union.

3. An anti-Choibarsun atmosphere shall be created among the Outer Mongolians. (Corresponding to No. 3 of the Chief Items of Propaganda, in the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union.)

Explanation and General Methods of Execution. This part should read exactly the same as the corresponding part of the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union. In particular, among the intelligent Outer Mongolians including those who have studied in the Soviet Union, there appears to be a tendency of thinking highly of Stalin and comparatively ignoring Choibarsun. It is necessary for us to take advantage of this trend.

4. The hatred and friction between the people's revolutionary party on the one hand, and the military, government quarters, and the general public on the other shall be intensified; in particular an armed revolt by the Outer Mongolian Army shall be instigated. (Corresponding to No. 4 of the Chief Items of Propaganda, in the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union.)

(a) Explanation. The party government in Outer Mongolia, it is observed, is an exact copy of that in the Soviet Union, that is, the actual power is in the hands of the party itself although the outward execution is committed to government organs and the like.

In the Mongolian society, however, the power of ostensible organs such as the government, the military, and so on has been so overwhelmingly strong since olden days that every momentous question has had to be decided in the form of a joint conference of responsible representatives of such organs.

Also in the Mongolian society there has been traditional oneness of military and administrative affairs and ordinarily military leaders possess great voting right. As a proof of this, we have the cases of military leaders playing an active part in the frequent civil wars of Outer Mongolia. Furthermore, the manpower mobilization in Outer Mongolia is growing more and more extensive so that there remain at present only a very small number of men that are purely civilians. Therefore, in order to bring about internal disturbances we must needs approach the army and instigate them to armed revolt (or to semi-bandit activities, to begin with).

(b) General Methods of Execution. As long as the party government continues to exist, bloody clean-ups will never come to an end and it would be impossible to shake off the Soviet fetters. With this theory, side by side with excitement of racial consciousness (Item No. 5), we should instigate chiefly military commanders to armed revolt.

5. The racial consciousness shall be excited and directed against the Soviet Union. (Corresponding to No. 6 of the Chief Items of Propaganda, in the Propaganda Principles for the Soviet Union.)

Explanation and General Methods of Execution. Under this item no special explanation is necessary. Among the items of plotting and propaganda for Outer Mongolia, the one that has the largest scope of application is the excitement of racial consciousness. With view especially to the extreme stubbornness of the Mongolians' racial consciousness, we should tactfully weave this subject into all the other items of propaganda, for that would invariably awake a responsive cord in the hearts of the Outer Mongolians.

In this connection, however, care should be taken to direct their racial strife only against the Russians, and under no circumstances whatsoever against the Japanese, the Chinese, and so on.

In the case of this item, it is also a great advantage to make use of religion, for in the monotonous life of the Mongolians religion is all but the only thing that could offer spiritual comfort.

6. We should exaggerate the prosperity of the Mongolian race both in Inner Mongolia, which is under Japan's protection, and in Manchuria, and, in particular, the anti-Comintern policy, protection of religions, and Japan's influence and popularity in those areas in such a way hinting an eventual complete independence of Outer Mongolia, thereby to plot an estrangement between Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union.

Note: This item hardly requires a special explanation.

7. By propagandizing the feebleness of the Soviet Union, we should encourage the anti-Soviet feelings among the Outer Mongolians.

Explanation. Utter failure of several rebellions in the past and hesitation thereafter to plot another in spite of the general public's unwillingness to remain submissive to the Soviet Union and to the party now in power, have been due solely to the belief that the Soviet Union is great and invincible.

So, once we have succeeded, with the help of examples, in convincing the Mongolians of the vulnerability of the Soviet Union, rebellions after rebellions would inevitably occur in utter turmoil, and herein lies the necessity of the item.

The fact, it is apparent, that both traffic and communications between the Soviet proper and Outer Mongolia is extremely difficult suits our purpose beautifully.