

- Q. When was the first time that you learned anything about Japan's proposal to attack Pearl Harbor?
- A. After the Pearl Harbor attack.
- Q. You knew nothing about it prior to that time?
- A. Of course I knew nothing.
- Q. Are you personally acquainted with Admiral Shigetaro SHIMADA?
- A. I know him very well.
- Q. OIKAWA was the Navy Minister in the third Konoye Cabinet, wasn't he?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And Admiral SHIMADA became Minister of the Navy in the Tojo Cabinet?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What is your opinion about why Admiral Shimada was selected as Navy Minister by TOJO?
- A. I don't know.
- Q. Were there any differences of opinion between you and Admiral SHIMADA as to the public policies of Japan?
- A. I made no talking about this program because I was retired, and he was Minister. We never talked about that. I knew him previously. Although we were friendly he never spoke about these official points to retired officers. That is different from the United States, I think....about the secret policies of the government."

Interrogation of TAKAHASHI, Sankichi, continued 12 Feb 1946, as follows:

- Q. Will you state your full name for the record?
- A. My family name is TAKAHASHI, and my name is SANKICHI.
- Q. Do you speak English?
- A. Yes, but very poor English, but I can't hear very well.
- Q. When there is any misunderstanding or inability on your part to understand the interpreter will help you with it. Where were you born and how old are you?
- A. I was born in Tokyo; I am now 65 years old in Japanese age. I was born August 24, 1882.
- Q. Did your father or any other members of your family have navy careers or any other public service careers?
- A. My wife's father was also a naval officer. He is already dead several years ago.
- Q. What particular office did he hold?
- A. No particular office; he was only a naval officer.
- Q. What was his rank?
- A. He was a Captain.
- Q. And he was the only member of your family on either side who ever had a navy career?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Will you relate in chronological order from beginning to end the history of your public service, naming offices which you have held, and the tenure of each?

A. I was born August 24, 1882. I entered the Japanese Naval Academy in 1898. In Russo-Japan War, I fought in front. During the first World War(1914-1918) I was sent to the United States, England, France, etc. After I returned home I was appointed to the Senior Staff Officer of the 1st Special Squadron, which staying in Singapore as the center, cruised round Indian Ocean, Sulu Sea, Celebes Sea and Western Pacific Ocean, co-operating with British and United States Navies.

I was promoted to Rear Admiral at the end of 1925. After one year's service in Staff Headquarters, at the end of 1926 I was appointed to the Chief-of-Staff of Admiral H. KATO(died in 1940) Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet for one year. During 1928 and 1929 I was commander of the first flying squadron, which was the first such squadron in our Navy.

I was the President of the Naval Academy in Tokyo during 1930 and 1936, while at the end of 1929 was promoted to the Vice Admiral. About the beginning of February 1932 I was appointed to the Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff's headquarters, having stayed there until the end of 1933. I was appointed to the Commander-in-Chief of the then 2nd Fleet; at the end of 1934 to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and on April 1936 was promoted to Admiral. After three years' service on the sea, at the end of 1936 was appointed member of the Naval Councilors. In June 1937 I visited Central China, and in autumn 1938 Manchuria. In April 1939 I retired from active service.

Q. Was your retirement voluntary in 1939?

A. No, I was ordered to retire by an Imperial order. I was healthy and not so old at that time, and did not plan to retire.

Q. What was the occasion for the order that you be retired?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was it a disciplinary action?

A. There was no reason, except the number of admirals was too much, and the older ones in long service had to be retired.

Q. When your retirement was not predicated upon any disapproval of anything you had said or done in your official capacity?

A. No.

Q. And at the time of your retirement you were in good standing with your government and with the Navy?

A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Now, will you start with the date of your retirement and outline to us what your activities were between that date and the date you were apprehended?

A. When I retired from active service in April 1939 the Japan-China conflict was extending all over China and South China, and anti-Japanese feeling between the United States of America and England became stronger than ever. It was impossible for me to keep quiet at this grave time of the country, enjoying an easy life at home. So I started to make speeches among people for the purpose of encouraging their spirit. Especially since the Great Eastern War happened I continued to make our national spirit put together at highest level to bring an honorable victory in obedience to the Imperial Rescript of the 8th of December 1941.

Q. In that period from 1939 to 1941 when you were making speeches such as you indicated, in what capacity were you acting?

- A. There was no special reason. I went all over the country; sometimes to Kyushu, Hokkaido, and other places of Japan which had requested me. I was requested by associations.
- Q. You referred to associations in your last answer. What associations do you have in mind?
- A. I cannot name them all; there were hundreds of them.
- Q. During this period in which you were making speeches, were you serving in the capacity as an advisor to the Greater East Asia Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association?
- A. I was advisor to the Koadomei which had connection with the IRAA.
- Q. Then explain what relation what association had to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
- A. In order to raise the East Asia, a new office called Koain was established in Konoe Cabinet at the end of 1938. I was appointed one of the members of the Advisory committee of the office. This office was closed afterward and the Great Asia Department was established at the end of 1942.

On the other hand, in the "Taiseiyokokansankwai" (T.Y.K) there was a bureau called "Koakikyoku", of which Mr. Rentaro NAGAI was the head. There were over 60 associations in Japan existed aiming to promote mutual friendship among Japan, China, and Manchuria, on education, on politics, on economy, on physics, etc. Mr. NAGAI thought it was better to unite them to one civilian association under the control of T.Y.K. and in spring of 1941 the "Koadomei" was established under the government's backing. Under Premier Konoe as the President, late retired General Senjuro HAYASHI appointed to the Chief of General Committee.

I was one of the members of General Committee in this associations. Since the Great Eastern War the associations of same kind concerning Siam, Burma, Philippines, India, etc., joined into this association naturally. The reorganization of the association was made later, and General HAYASHI became the president instead of the Premier, and Mr. Rentaro, Mizuno, retired General Iwane, Matui and myself, all three men became vice-presidents.

The actual business of this association was carried on by the Chief of Business Bureau, Mr. Manosuke, Amaoka. The necessary expense was paid by the government through the T.Y.K, but the posts of the President and Vice-President being honorable ones were not paid. Although this big association established and done practically nothing, having been very busy regarding only internal problems, such as reformation, personal.

A few branches in Kinchi, Hokkaido, were consisted afterwards, but those branches also done nothing actually, so that most people did not pay any attention to the existence of the association. In Autumn 1942 President HAYASHI died and Mr. R. MIZUNO was appointed as the new one to take his place. In Spring 1945 the Association was reformed against as "Koasonbu" in T.Y.K. Mr. R. Mizuno was appointed as the new president and all the former vice-presidents became advisers. The actual business Eastern Dept. At the same time the East-Asia Bureau in T.Y.K. was dissolved. Thus, although in appearance the "Koasonbu" became a bureau in T.Y.K., it was actually quite independent, except the expense was paid through T.Y.K.

When the Abe Koiso Cabinet was born, General I. MATSUI was appointed to the presidency and Mr. R. MIZUNO became adviser, and Mr. Rikuro TAKAYI became the Chief of the Business Bureau. As soon as the war

ended the organization was dissolved.

The principal purpose of the Koadomei or Koasohonbu generally speaking was release of East Asia, mutual existence and mutual prosperity, such as declaration issued in the Great Eastern Conference in Autumn 1943 in Tokyo. The works done by the Association, however were very few except as follows: In Autumn 1942 the first meeting of Japanese, Chinese and Manchurians. Several Associations of the same kind was held by "Koadomei" and had spent several days for conference and entertainment to get mutual understanding and friendships. In summer 1943 the second meeting was held in "Shinkyō, Manchuria". At the end of 1943, I was sent to the North China, Mr. Shumei Okawa to Central China, and Mr. Takuo Godo to Manchuria in 1944 from the association to a good-will mission. From China and Manchuria also had been sent the similar missions to Japan. The "Koasohonbu" did nothing when the Great Eastern conference was held in Tokyo 1945. Everything was planned and carried out by the government. Only at the big assembly held at Hibiya Park, the President Mizuno attended. This shows how powerless this association was.

- Q. Now, in August 1943 you were appointed chief Japanese Delegate to the Second East Asia Conference in Hainking in Manchuria, weren't you?
- A. Yes, I was sent by the association and spent several days there.
- Q. What was the subject matter of the discussion at that conference?
- A. To "raise East Asia, mutual prosperity, good-will, etc." between Japan China and Manchuria.
- Q. In other words, the New Order in East Asia program and the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere program was in vogue in Japan during those days weren't they?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And those programs represented the foreign policy of Japan during those days, didn't they?
- A. I think so.
- Q. How, the manner in which to put these programs into effect became the subject matter of discussion at these conferences which you attended as chief Japanese Delegate in Hainking didn't it?
- A. No. Only the name of the meeting was very splendid, and we spent two or three days at the conference only to get mutual understanding and mutual prosperity, good-will, etc. We did nothing. If we had discussed how to get mutual prosperity, good-will, etc. the meeting would have been of very high making, but I am very sorry we did nothing but to entertain friends. The people did not care about that association.
- Q. We will talk about the subject matter of these meetings and the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity program later. I want to develop in an orderly fashion your public career. Later on in that year, December 1943, you were sent as an envoy of the East Asia Headquarters to Mongolia?
- A. To Peking in North China, yes.
- Q. And on that trip you visited North and South Central China?
- A. My first trip was to Tientsin, Chokako, Peking and Daido.
- Q. Who were you representing as an envoy on that trip?
- A. I was on a good-will mission from the association.
- Q. Which association?
- A. Koadomei.
- Q. What subjects did you discuss on that mission?

- A. No discussion. I only made speeches to the people, the same as I did in Japan.
- Q. What was the nature of your speeches?
- A. About the Greater East Asia War - the Great Eastern War with the United States and England - that we must get victory.
- Q. We'll talk about that later on. Now, in 1944 you became councilor to the New East Asia Movement of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association?
- A. That was a mistake; I did not do that.
- Q. Did you become councilor for any movements or for any association in 1944?
- A. No.
- Q. In what capacity did you serve in 1944?
- A. I had no post; there must be some mistake.
- Q. When you concluded your mission as envoy to Mongolia you returned to Tokyo, didn't you?
- A. yes.
- Q. What did you do in Tokyo in 1944?
- A. I did about nothing; only sometimes I would travel some place in Japan upon request to make a speech only as a private.
- Q. As a private citizen you were requested to make speeches?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What was the nature of those speeches?
- A. To encourage the national spirit.
- Q. We'll talk about that some more later. What happened to you in 1945?
- A. I did the same thing until the war ended. But in 1945 I only traveled once or twice. I stayed at my home most of the time.
- Q. Were you named permanent advisor to the Central Association of Overseas Japanese in 1945?
- A. Yes, I have been advisor of that association. The aim of that association was to keep the happiness of the people in the other countries. However, that association was dissolved after the war and the government is doing the work now.
- Q. When were you apprehended?
- A. In the beginning of December last year, 1945.
- Q. At that time were you here in Tokyo?
- A. Yes.
- Q. In 1929 you stated that you were Vice-Admiral and President of the Naval College?
- A. Yes.
- Q. That was about the time the situation in Manchuria was beginning to grow tense, wasn't it?
- A. Yes. I will give you my views on the Manchurian Affairs. At the time of the Manchurian Affair, which had broken out on September, 18, 1931, I was the President of the Naval Academy and knew nothing about the cause of the affair, especially the secret plan of the so-called militarist in the army.
- Near the end of January 1932 the Shanghai conflict happened and not so long after that I was appointed to the Vice-Chief of Naval Staffs Headquarters of Navy, under Prince FUSHIMI. After some time the

Shanghai Affair was finished, I made all my efforts to limit the Manchurian Affair so as not to extend over the long Wall to the North China. I had urged therefore several times with the Military Central Staff authorities, especially with General Mazaki, the Vice-Chief under Prince Kanin then, and was very glad that the affair actually did not extend as far as to Peking, Tensin District in North China.

Q. Now, I want you to read a statement by General ARAKI, former War Minister, and ask you whether or not you consider that this statement correctly states Japan's policy at the time of the Manchurian Incident?

A. "To fulfill the vision 'to conquer the world and embrace the universe as our state' so as to pacify Emperor Jimmu's desire 'greatly to nourish and increase' our ambition has been our traditional policy. If the actions of any of the powers are not conducive to our imperialism, our blows shall descent on that power. Our imperial morality, which is the embodiment of the combination of the true spirit of the Japanese state with the great ideals of the Japanese people, must be preached and spread over the whole world. All obstacles standing in the party of this must be absolutely removed, even if it is necessary to apply real force."

Q. No, I don't know I must say. At that time I had been President of the Naval Academy. It is very necessary to explain why I did not favor such a policy. The army officers were very likely to dream. The naval officers never touched such a policy. When the Manchurian Affair broke out I knew nothing about the cause of the affair, especially the secret plan of the so-called militarists in the army.

Q. You would like to say you did not agree with such a policy, and would like to give some of your opinions?

A. Yes.

"Encouraging National Spirit. When I retired from active list in April 1939 the Japan-China conflict was extending further over middle China and Southern China, and anti-Japanese feeling in the United States and England became stronger than ever. It was unable for me to keep quiet at this grave time of the country, enjoying an easy life at home. So I started to make speeches among people for the purpose of encouraging their spirit. Especially since the Great Eastern War happened I continued to make our national spirit put together at highest level to bring an honorable victory in obedience to the Imperial Rescript of the 8th of December, 1941. There is, however, one important point I must say. Our Naval Central authorities never let retired officers know any actual story regarding the war results more than official reports. During the war we, retired admirals, in Tokyo, were invited at the official residence of Minister of Navy several times and informed about the operations in Pacific waters. But these reports never had been beyond the official reports in general. As a matter of fact we did not know really stories of the battle of Midway, Marianas, East of the Philippines Islands, etc. It was the first time that we knew the true results of them when Premier Prince Higashikuni made the official report in the Diet in October 1945. Until then I never thought that our combined fleet was so miserable defeated. I believe such "secret policy" of the government and military and naval central authorities was the main cause of misleading the nations. Not only war reports but all other government's reports were the likewise.

"The Great Eastern War. As regards to the Great Eastern War I knew nothing about the scheme made by the government and the military and naval authorities as I was retired already twenty months before.

The cause of the war was described in the Emperor's War Declaration. The loyal Japanese people only had to obey his order. If he says "fight", we fight. If he said "stop", we will stop at once. We should never criticize our Emperor's words. If there were any person who did not serve for the war, that person would not have been loyal Japanese people. I, myself, made some efforts to encourage the spirit of our nation.

"China-Japan Conflict. In June 1937, when I travelled around the Central China, Shanghai, Nanking, Hangkiao, Changaha, etc., I met for the first time with General Kaokin. At that occasion he told me that 'it is his opinion that China and Japan should never fight each other, keeping always a good friendship. At present, however, the sovereignty of the North China is violated by Japanese Army, where the order of the Chinese Government neglected, Japanese goods are violated Chinese custom-house, Japanese airplanes are flying over North China freely. To secure a real friendship between the two powers, each must respect other's sovereignty. He earnestly hoped Japan would change her policy in North China immediately. In case unfortunately any conflict took place between Japan and Chinese Armies in China, China should fight with her full power as long as she gets final victory. If Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking were occupied she would retreat to Hangkiao. If Hangkiao were occupied she should go up to the mountain district in Shisen, and so on. Such case, however, must be avoided by all means as it is most important for the both of us, and he asked me to convey his opinion to Japanese Cabinet and Army when I got back. After I returned to Tokyo I told the above to the Naval Minister, Admiral M. YONAI and asked him to tell the Cabinet members and army authorities. It was only two weeks after, the North China Affair unfortunately and suddenly broke out at Rokewkio. Although Premier KONOE declared that the affair should be solved in that limited district, China did not believe this as General KAOIKIN said to me. The conflict went on and stretched over to whole China from North to South, which after all extended to the Great Eastern War in December 1941. If there were not the China-Japan conflict I believe that no war between Japan and the United States and England would have happened.

"The Fighting Men and Politics. The principle that the fighting men should never touch politics was ordered to our navy and army by the Meiji Emperor about 65 years ago. But since about 20 years ago, owing to corruption of politicians made, naturally the fighting man wanted to embark in politics. Of course, retired men of army and navy were entitled to become politicians but the officers in the active list were not. There occurred several undesirable events such as 5/15, 2/26, etc. In our Navy, however, they were very busy for drilling, especially after "Washington Agreements", and so except only a few cases, Naval officers did not take part in these undesirable political events. It was always my firm opinion, when talking to many army and navy officers, that "the fighting men must come back to their own proper duty". I joined the "Kodadomei" after retiring from active list, because it was not a political association. My name was in the list of ordinary members in "Yokusan Ieijikai" but I did nothing in that party. I requested often to be excluded from, but it was not accepted. So-called militarists were fighting men who embark in political affairs and sad to say they at last misled the nation and brought to Japan such a miserable condition.

Past Expansion of Japan. The increase of our population has been so rapid and in numbers one million yearly. All the doors had been closed from United States, Australia, East Indies, Malay, Indo-China, etc., so that Japan had been compelled to be packed in one small island.

Under this circumstance, it was natural to find a way toward Manchuria, North China, etc., since the Russo-Japanese War "Northgoing", or "continental" expansion of Japan was eagerly led by the Army. On the other hand, Navy rather desired "South-going", or "sea-going" expansion. However, what we call "South-going" meant only economic policy. It was most desirable for us if we were allowed to make some settlements in southern tropical land or somewhere for trading in the Pacific. Or we should have been contended, even if free trading was allowed to us with other countries, especially with the Southern Pacific countries, because our industrial capacity was far beyond the need of our own people. Thus we thought it was easy to bring the welfare of East-Asia people together with the United States, England, etc. At the end of 1935 in my speech made in Osaka Economic Association I expressed the above idea. Unfortunately this was misreported to the U.S.A. as if I said "Our navy had to go to these waters of U.S.A.'s Eastern policy were not changed." After all, our so-called "South-going" meant only peaceful proceeding to the South, which must be in harmony with U.S.A.'s policy and welfare of the world.

Biographical history of Sankichi TAKAHASHI.

- 1882 Born, Tokyo.
- 1901 Graduated Naval Academy, Appointed Cadet. Assigned to Battleship HIEI.
- 1902 Transferred to Minelayer TOKIWA. Transferred to MATSUSHIMA.
- 1903 Appointed Ensign aboard MATSUSHIMA. Raised to 8th Senior Court Rank. Assigned to Destroyer MURAKUMO.
- 1904 July promoted to Lt. J.G. Raised to 7th Junior Court Rank.
- 1905 Relieved of duty aboard MATSUSHIMA. Appointed Division officer of Training Ship SHIKISHIMA. Promoted to Lt. Appointed Judge, Combined Fleet Court Martial. Raised to 7th Senior Court Rank. Relieved of principal post. Student, Naval Gunnery Training School.
- 1906 Conferred 5th Class order of Military Merit and decorated Order of Golden Kite and 5th Class Order of Rising Sun. Appointed Division Officer of Training Ship ASAHI.
- 1907 Appointed Auditor, Naval Academy. Appointed Division Officer of Minelayer ITSUKUSHIMA.
- 1908 Relieved of above post. Appointed Staff officer, and currently adjutant, KURE Naval Station. Relieved of principal and concurrent post. Student, Naval College (Junior Course).
- 1909 Graduated Naval College. Student, Naval Gunnery School. Graduated Naval Gunnery School. Appointed Staff Officer and concurrent Adjutant KURE Naval Station.
- 1910 Raised to 6th Junior Court Rank. Relieved of principal and concurrent post. Student Naval College.
- 1911 Promoted to Lt. Commander.
- 1912 Relieved of Studentship, Naval College. Appointed Division Officer of IKOMA. Relieved of above post. Appointed Division officer of IKOMA. Relieved of above post. Appointed Division Officer of KAWACHI. Assigned to Personnel Bureau, Navy Ministry.
- 1913 Decorated, 4th Class Order of Sacred Treasure.
- 1914 Appointed Assistant to Special Inspector. Appointed member, Investigation Committee. Military Merit of the Navy.
- 1915 Relieved of principal post. Assigned to Navy Ministry. Toured European countries. Decorated, Minor Cordon of Order of Rising Sun. Raised to 6th Senior Court Rank.
- 1916 Relieved of principal post. Appointed Staff-Officer, 4th Flotilla. Promoted to Commander. Relieved of principal post. Appointed Sub-Commanding Officer of HIZEN

1917 Relieved of above post. Appointed Staff-Officer, 1st Special Service Flotilla. Relieved of above post. Appointed Staff-Officer, and concurrently Supervisor of Watch Tower, Yokusuka Naval Station; and Staff-Officer, Tokyo Bay Fortress.

1918 Conferred 3rd Class Order of Merit. Decorated Order of Sacred Treasure.

1919 Awarded, 3rd Class Order of St. Michael and St. George of Great Britain. Relieved of principal and concurrent posts. Appointed Staff-Officer, 2nd Fleet.

1920 Decorated, Medium Cordon of Order of Rising Sun. Appointed Instructor, Naval College. Promoted to Captain. Raised to 5th Junior Court Rank.

1922 Relieved of principal post. Appointed Staff Officer, Naval General Staff, Concurrently, Member, Technical Conference of Naval Construction.

1923 Relieved of principal post. Appointed Assistant to Special Naval Inspector. Relieved of above post. Appointed Captain of ASO. Appointed Captain of Battleship FUSO.

1925 Promoted to Rear Admiral. Appointed Staff-officer, Naval General Staff. Concurrently, Member Technical Conference of Naval Construction. Appointed Judge, Higher Court Martial.

1926 Raised to 5th Junior Court Rank. Appointed Assistant to Special Naval Inspector. Relieved of concurrent post. Appointed Chief of staff, 1st Fleet and Combined Fleet. Relieved of Judgeship, Higher Court Martial.

1927 Assigned to Naval General Staff.

1928 Appointed commander, 1st Air Force and President Naval College. Promoted to Vice Admiral. Raised to 4th Junior Court Rank.

1932 Appointed Vice Chief, Naval General Staff. Appointed Member, Resources Deliberation Committee. Appointed Secretary, Imperial Household Ministry.

1933 Relieved of principal post. Appointed Commander-in-Chief, 2nd Fleet. Relieved of Membership, Resources Deliberation Committee. Relieved of Secretaryship, Imperial Household Ministry.

1934 Toured Manchukuo. Relieved of principal and concurrent post. Appointed Commander-in-chief of Combined Fleet and 1st Fleet.

1936 Conferred 1st Class Order of Merit and decorated Grand Cordon of Order of Rising Sun. Promoted to Admiral. Raised to 3rd Junior Court Rank. Relieved of principal and concurrent post. Appointed Military Affairs Councillor (Supreme War Council).

1937 Appointed Special Naval Inspector.

1939 Placed on Waiting List and placed on Reserve List. Raised to 3rd Senior Court Rank. Appointed Member, Asia Promoting Committee.

1940 Advisor HAKKO KAI (Eight Rays Society).

1941 Envoy to North China and Mangchiang. Director, TAIHEIYO KYOKAI (Pacific Ocean Society) DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI (Great Japan Rise Asia League) Director 1941. Vice President 1942-1943 May.

1942. Appointed Member, Deliberation Committee of Greater East Asia's Establishment. YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society) Member 1942. Preparatory Committees - YOKUSAN SEIJI TAISEI KYOGI KAI, SUISEN KOHOSHA SENKO TOKUBETSU IIN KAI 1942 February and YOKUSAN SEIJI RYOKU KESSEU KUNBI KAI 1942 May.

1943: Advisor, KOA SCHOMBU (Rise Asia Headquarters)

1943 Chief Director and Office Manager, NIHON SEINEN KYOKAI (Japan Youth Association)

- 1945 Advisor, KAIGAI DOBO CHUO KAI (Central Association of Overseas Japanese). Member NIHON GAIKO KYOKAI (The Institute for Foreign Affairs of Japan).
- 1945 Interned in Sugamo Prison as a war crimes suspect.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The Tokyo Office - At Tokyo - Will follow and report the disposition of Subject.

P E N D I N G

88
TAKAHASHI

see Exhibit 678

Takahashi

Exh. No. 1334

DOC. 1987-B

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE REMEDIAL MEASURES
FOR SOUTHERN REGIONS TO BE OCCUPIED AS A RESULT OF THE
GREAT EAST ASIA WAR.

Pages 3-6.

No. 1 POLICY.

When Japan completely occupies the southern regions belonging to the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands as a result of the present Great East Asia War, Japan will be in a position to decide all matters concerning the type of sovereignty, policies, culture, and economy for these regions according to her own desire. However, as it is seen in the Imperial Proclamation of the Declaration of War, the aspirations of the present war are to expel the Anglo-American domination in the Orient in order to ensure Japan's existence, and also to establish the Greater Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere in order to secure the stability of East Asia so that it may contribute to the peace of the world. Therefore, the remedial measures touching these regions should be conducted entirely in accordance with the purport of the Rescript.

No. 2. THE MAIN POINTS.

1. When we occupy the southern regions belonging to the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, the influence of these countries shall be expelled.
2. There shall be established in these occupied regions special agents to be in charge of matters concerning policies, culture, and economy so that we may set up an all-round plan as soon as possible in order to establish the Greater Asiatic Co-prosperity Sphere which is the aim of the present holy war.
3. In order to ensure the existence of the Japanese Empire and that a national defence state of high degree be built up, the development of the available natural resources of those various regions by their inhabitants under our leadership is a thing to be obtained. The bringing about of the development of such natural resources mentioned above is also of vital necessity for promotion of the well-being of these peoples within the regions, but, taking into consideration the relation of demand and supply of the resources of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, plans must quickly be made both for an industrial reorganization of the whole Co-Prosperity Sphere, and also in particular, a counter-plan is necessary for a cut in production of such natural resources as are considered to be over-production to the demand of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, (rubber, tin, sugar, etc.) taking into consideration the living conditions of the inhabitants and the industrial economy of the given areas.

4. After peace and order becomes secured, all occupied regions, with exception of those sections spotted to be military operational bases specially under our direct control in the future, shall be so liberated as to have the natives restore their independence with some properly divided area as a unit in accordance with the ability of the natives residing in each area, provided that the independent unit does not necessarily have to be on "one race for one nation" basis.
5. The areas to be independent shall be monarchies according to various situations; and in case of necessity these monarchies shall be organized as coalition monarchies.
6. Although self-government for internal affairs will be gradually granted to each country which has achieved its independence, Japan shall exercise control, through some special organization so far as defense and foreign affairs are concerned so as to secure the stability of East Asia.

(December 1941)

PLAN FOR LAND DISPOSAL WITHIN
THE GREATER ASIATIC CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE

(pp.7-14)

No.1. Regions coming under Japanese rule where a
Government-General will be established.

1. The regions to be added to the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Formosa which is to be enlarged.

Hongkong and neighboring British leased territories, and Dutch Macao (will be purchased in future).

The entire Philippine Islands.

Pratas (Tung-sha-Tao), Paracel (Hsi-sha-Ch'un-Tao)

Hainan (will be purchased from China).
2. Regions to be added under the jurisdiction of the South Seas Government Office.

Guam, Nauru, Ocean Island, Gilbert Islands, Wake.
3. Regions to be under jurisdiction of the Melanesia Regional Government-General (provisional naming) or the South Pacific Government-General (provisional naming).

New Guinea (east of long. 141 deg. E., British and Australian mandated), Admiralty Archipelago, New Britain, New Ireland and island groups in its vicinity.

Solomon Archipelago, Santa Cruz Archipelago, Ellice Archipelago, Fiji Archipelago, New Hebrides Archipelago, New Caledonia, and other islands, Loyalty Archipelago, Chesterfield Archipelago.

Taking approximately 180 deg. E as the eastern boundary and north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

4. The regions to be under the jurisdiction of the East Pacific Government-General.

Hawaiian Island, Palmira Island, Rowland, Baker and other islands, Phoenix Is., Niue Is., Rain Is., Marquesas Is., Tuamotu Is., Society Is., Cook and Austral Is., Samoa Is., Tonga Is., (these small islands and lagoon islands lying between Tonga and Fiji belonging to region 3 (above) and not to this Government-General.

These islands are bounded approximately by 180 deg. E and are north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

5. The region to be under the jurisdiction of the Australia Government-General (provisional naming).

The whole of Australia and Tasmania, Rodeho (TN Sic) Is.

6. The regions to be under the jurisdiction of the New Zealand Government-General (provisional naming).

North and South Island of New Zealand, Macquarie Island.

The entire sea up to the South Pole region, south of the Tropic of Capricorn and East of Long. 160 Deg. E (except east of Long. 120 Deg. W).

7. The region to be under the jurisdiction of Ceylon Government-General.

A demarkation line starting from the east boundary north of Portuguese Goa on the west coast of India passing through the north of the southeast Londa divide and north of Dharwal, north of Bellary and north of the Guntakal divide, and then turning a little to the southeast passing along the north side of a railroad a short distance (10 or 20 kilometers) holding the right side of Penner river, after joining the river about the point of Lat. 15 deg. N., and then reach the coast at Nelleri--the section south of the above region, that is, Ceylon Is., Laccadive Is., Maldive Is., Chagos Is., Seychelles Is., and islands belonging to this group of islands, and the Mauritius Is., and islands belonging to this group.

8. The regions to be under the jurisdiction of the Alaska Government-General.

The whole of Alaska, the Yukon district of British Canada (from the middle course of the Mackenzie River across Great Bear Lake and then up the Great Slave Lake to the border line of the province of Alberta), the province of Alberta, the province of British Columbia, and the state of Washington of the United States.

9. GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CENTRAL AMERICA (To be newly established).

Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Columbia, of Venezuela, the region northwest of the Oblique Line running in a southwesterly direction from the Point Lat. 10 deg. 30' N. and long. 68 deg. W to Lat. 6 deg. 50' N. and Long. 72 deg. W. (this territory embraces the large Maracaibo oil-fields), Ecuador, the British Island of Jamaica, Cuba, British Bahama Isles, Haiti, San Domingo, Puerto Rica (the British and French Possessions in the Leeward Islands as well as Trinidad shall be decided by agreement between Japan and Germany as a result of the Peace Conference. This applies also to British and Dutch Guiana).

10. In the event of the Mexican Government declaring war on our Empire and resorting to obstructive measures, it shall, as punishment, be made to cede the territory roughly east of 95 deg. 30' Long., including the Tehuantepec Isthmus Railway west of the said Isthmus. Should the Peruvian Government likely commit unlawful acts towards the Empire by joining the war on the American and British side, it shall, as punishment, be made to cede the territory north of roughly southern latitude 10 deg., and if it should be the same case with the Chilean Government, it shall be made to cede the Nitre Zone north of 24 deg. south latitude, as well as the Saraigomec (phonetics) Island and Wile (phonetics) Island (also known as East Island.)

II. REGIONS TO BE MADE INTO INDEPENDENT STATES

1. EAST INDIA KINGDOM.

All Dutch Possessions.

British Borneo, Labuan Island, Sarawak,
Brunei Cecos Island, Christmas Island,
Andaman Islands, Micober Islands, Portugese Timor
(To be bought up in the future).

2. KINGDOM OF BURMA.

The whole of British Burma, Assam Province (India), the portion of Bengal Province from the left bank of the River Ganges

to the eastern part of the Shabappur Canal from the Confluence of the River Brahmaputra, with Thailand the boundaries shall be established separately.

The boundaries of the Republic of China shall be left as they are at present, and shall be suitably determined later on when peace becomes established.

3. KINGDOM OF MALAY.

Federal States of British Malay and Territory under British Control.

With Thailand the boundaries shall be established separately.

4. KINGDOM OF THAI

The kingdom shall be separately demarcated.

5. KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

The present territory of Cambodia and French Cochin-China.

6. KINGDOM OF ANNAM

The present territory of Annam and the region of the Laos Kingdom as well as French Fengking Region.

Items Nos. 5 and 6 shall be determined after seeing the future of the Vichy Government.

1/1 Loaned

684

Takahashi
Kobayashi

Doc. No. 1987

Page 1

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY "KOKUSAKU
KINKYUKAI"

/page 2/

CONTENTS

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

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

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

/page 7/

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

/page 14-15/

Chap. 3. Future of Soviet territories.

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

/page 19/

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

/page 21/

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

/page 29/

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

/page 38/

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

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

/page 39/

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

The Administrative Office of the National Policy Investigation Society.

Chap. I. The purpose of establishing this Committee.

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

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

/page 43/

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

1. The original plan.

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

prefectural and village administrations. (of course, in order to watch the others)?

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

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

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

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

/page 54/

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

1. The original plan.

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

- END -

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel G. I. TARANENKO, a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby certify that the document "List of Policy for Management of the Southern Areas Occupied as a Result of the "Greater East Asia War," on 58 sheets, was delivered to me by the Red Army Chief Military Prosecution Department, Moscow on or about March 22, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in the record office of the Red Army Chief Military Prosecution Department.

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

Lt. Col TARANENKO
(signature and rank)

Tokyo, Japan,

May 29; 1946.

Ep 2220

Excerpts from ARAKI, Sadao Interrogation, 12 March 1945

- Q. Who was present at the special Cabinet meeting of March 17, 1933 at which it was finally agreed in the Cabinet that Japan should withdraw from the League?
- A. The Prime Minister (Saito); War Minister (Araki); Navy Minister (Osumi); Finance Minister (Takahashi); Foreign Minister (Uchida); Home Minister (Yamamoto); and Education Minister (Koyama).
- Q. All Ministers were present?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And all agreed that Japan should withdraw from the League of Nations?
- A. Yes.
- Q. The Foreign Minister went to the Emperor to call the Privy Council for advice as to Japan's withdrawal, is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. A special committee appeared from the Cabinet before the Privy Council?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Who were they?
- A. SAITO (Prime Minister); OSUMI (Navy Minister); ARAKI (War Minister); UCHIDA (Foreign Minister). I think there was a full Cabinet Conference later.

*Not Saitoichi
M.D.*

Zakabashi

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Page 1

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY "KOKUSAKU KINKYUKAI"

/page 2/

CONTENTS

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the National Policy for the Investigation of the Society
(KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI):

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 Mr. Shigeo ODATE
 Mr. Shinsuke KISHI
 Mr. Fumio GOTO
 Mr. Hiroshi SHIMOMURA
 Mr. Kensuke HORIUCHI
 Mr. Rensuke ISOGAI
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 Mr. Seizo KOBAYASHI
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/page 39/

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Page 2

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- END -

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Page 4

C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

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

Tokyo, Japan,

May 29, 1946.

COPY

- A list of some judicial persons who were members of the Association is as follows:
1. Prime Minister's secretariat - partly subscription, 10,000
 2. War Ministry 20,000
 3. Naval Ministry 10,000
 4. Home Ministry 20,000

Takahashi

Exh. #678

Document No. 2233

Page 1.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

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

I. Kasuo YATSUGI, state as follows:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¥240,000 out of the above-mentioned sum was spent in making the plan for the ten years' programme. The document was issued by this Association in April 1943 and sent to the Greater East Asia and Foreign Ministeries. I assure you that the document written in Japanese entitled "The Plan for the Measures for Constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" in four parts which you showed (and which had been seized when the residence of Baron OKURA was searched) is the very document for which compilation this Association received the above stated subscription of ¥300,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sankichi, TAKAHASHI, Admiral. A war councilor.

Shinsuke, KISHI. The Commerce and Industry Minister of TOJO
Cabinet. Since Showa 16/1943/, Minister without portfolio, Vice
Minister of Munitions, and others.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Document No. 2233

Page 5

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

/signed/ Kazuo YATSUGI

30 August 1946

C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

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

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

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

(Wagon 22年6月11日 出)

①

1. 同 昭和十六年(1941)二月七日及二十年(1945)九月二日二回二回
如何+職務=携乃乃力
若豫備役(1941)又退役(1945)海軍大將ト子野=ア
何等、職務=携乃乃居又

2. 同 氏名
若高橋三吉 TAKAHASHI SANKICHI

3. 同 本名以外使用地又、有名+氏名
若+✓

4. 同 生年月日
若明治十五年(1882)八月二十四日

5. 同 出生地
若東京市赤坂区青山^{北野}一丁目一番地

6. 同 身長
若 64.5 寸 (±尺四寸 ±分位)

7. 同 体重
若 129 磅 (±女 磅)

8. 同 創痕 目標 不具 有無

答 + ✓

9. 同 現任 地

答 巢甲島 聯合軍 拘置所

10. 同 住居 地

答 東京 都 港区 芝白 舍 今 里 町 八 三
シホ 山 崎 和 外 923

11. 同 身 份 証 明 樣 式 書 籍

答 + ✓

12. 同 當 時 捕 獲 之 時 之 中 否 十 之 理 由 犯 罪 之 犯 罪 之 時 之 中

答 + ✓

13. 同 現 在 迄 最 高 階 級

答 海 軍 大 將

14. 同業協會年報記錄(1931一月一日到現在迄)

1931 六月一日當時、海軍大學校長(海軍中將)

1932 二月均 海軍軍令部次長、轉補

1933 十二月 第一艦隊司令長官、轉補

1934 十二月 聯合艦隊司令長官、轉補

1936 四月 海軍大將(少將)

1936 十二月 軍事轉補委員會、轉補

1939 四月 豫備役トナル後官途トカス

15. 同 大政翼賛會、公會及地方層、縣支部層及警政政治
會、大日本政治會、會費及創立者組織者、行功
其他各團體支部、總會及特別事務、編輯、地中

層、女子又又トガリ翼賛政治會、創立者、一頁ニ
加、リ、ル、モ、殆、ク、有、名、無、實、ニ、シ、テ、名、ヲ、列、ス、ル、ニ、
其、後、大、日、本、政、治、會、ト、改、メ、シ、テ、後、略、ス、ル、也、

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

16. 同 党 組 合 4 品 會 冠 身 高 會 會 子 會 政 治 学 會 軍 学 會
愛 國 学 會 博 士 学 會 教 養 学 會 名 譽 学 會 運 動 学 會
著 錄 行 ア フ 力。 前 記 以 下 各 條 記 入 也。

答(1) 1941 年 (2) 興 亞 同 盟 (總 裁 近 衛 廣 遠 林 銑 部
(近 衛 陸 軍 大 將) } 副 裁 水 野 錬 吉 部 松 中 根 部 共 二
副 總 裁 十 二 1942 年 副 總 裁 制 3 條 以 下 為 願 同
十 二 (水 野 錬 吉 部 松 中 根 部 共 二) 其 後 興 亞 同 盟
大 政 翼 贊 會 入 興 亞 總 本 部 改 行 以 下 其 願 同
十 二。

(2) 1940 年 興 亞 陸 軍 大 將 部 一 部 中 十 二 日 本 青 年
會 會 (日 本 青 年 團 以 外 物 十 二) 願 同 十 二
本 會 會 十 二 農 村 青 年 教 養 十 二 教 化 團 體 十 二

(3) 其 他 海 外 同 胞 中 央 會 願 同 (1945 年) 以 下
中 央 義 士 會 (赤 德 義 士 禮 讚 會) 願 同
車 師 會 (東 亞 元 帥 禮 讚 會) 願 同
水 交 社 (海 軍 士 官 社 交 團 體) 日 本 外 交 會 會 國 防 義 會
大 平 洋 會 會 經 濟 クラブ (東 亞 報 新 報 社 內)
昭 和 クラブ (社 交 團 體) 十 二

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

(5)

17 同 家族が前記以へ及之に國聯の職務を擔つた又ソ地位及
否否 直接權利者か何れ其自に現任所勤務先續指役柄

18 同 會費外寄附(土地金銭)の自費の二カ又 内証=
各國係組合に渡り力言入也
此外國民力カ上長カ自費の二又強制的二寄附
也カ力

否否

19 同 前記國係組合カ階級位勳勳章証状又
勳章勳章カ力及カカ勳章勳章カ力理由年月

否+

20 同 4, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 該各階級以外 = 昭和6年(1931)一月
日カ軍國係警察(巡査)法公安刑事會 = 國係カ力
前記年月日國係會、如國係中最高階級カ理由
年月。

否否

21. 同、昭和十一年(1931)一月一日より編輯(題名編輯者名)
漢語(聴衆人等)国保會より紹介して漢語編輯に
よるものも漢語編輯の場合にその旨を記す。

吾等、1939(昭和十四年)四月迄、現役軍人として、海外一般に
對講演を行つた。但し軍部内にも、艦隊司令部に於て余の行動が
時々中央及び地方新聞又雑誌に載せられたり記憶す。
1939年以後余、親役を去り國家大事の外、は餘歡を忍び
諸方の依頼に應じて講演を行つた。其詳細記録は中より
記す。外能のザンに余の概観を述べ、概要は右に

(一)著述

- (200字程度)
- 1 南方共榮圈の意義 (本書「大平洋各地」通俗的説明の(講談社發行)
 - 2 海軍 (小冊子) (本書「海上生活」思ひ去言台の(旺文社發行)
 - 3 興亜同盟 大平洋協會外交協會水交社、中央義士會、海防義會
経営クラブ等諸團體より著、扶國雑誌、その外は余、
講演の速記を以てして(一々其に居らず)。

(二)講演

(1) 主題、主として海軍、訓練及び日本國民に比較的弱く
海事思想海上国防、海軍平戦時、任務等國の地位、
又太平洋戦争終結以後、以上、外殊に國民の士氣昂揚
に必要なる事項を述べた。

(2) 聴衆

一般に、国保會、工場、学生、勤勞者等個人を一堂に

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

(3) 講演、傳報、團體等 (内地講演)

- 一般 (一) 諸新聞社 (東京其他諸報)
- 一般 (二) 大政翼賛會地方支部 地方翼賛青年團
- 一般 (三) 海外同胞中央會 中央義士會等
- 工場 (一) 工場、工業團體、船舶保業部、經濟團體
- 工場 (二) 日本青年協會、昭和三十七、經濟クラブ、太平洋俱樂部等
- 工場 (三) 地方寺院、教會院
- 工場 (四) 小學校 (大學、中學校、女子校、國民學校)

(4) 北支、朝鮮、滿洲、台灣等の講演

- (一) 北支 (北京、天津、張家口等) (1943年) 北支新民黨 (主催)
- (二) 朝鮮 (釜山、大邱、京城、平壤) (1942年) 國民總力朝鮮聯盟 (主催)
- (三) 滿洲 (新京) (1943年) 滿洲青年會 (主催)
- (四) 台灣 (台北、台中、台南、高雄等) (1942年) 台灣總督府 (主催)

2.2. 時 21項外、昭和三十七年(1931)一月一日ヨリ職務トシテソカ日本國內又ハ
国外ヲ團結管理者及支隊人進出品役目及年月日

茲 東京水上消防署 設立物積倉庫ニ付テ

本倉、東京水上消防カ增加セシカ爲消防船造リ之ニシテ國家ニ
奉納セルハ報償アリ (1942年春迄倉庫ニシテ完ニ)

(注意) 本答案、凡ソ記憶ニヨリ記入セルニ付
經テ具體的、数字、年月等、正確ニ記載ス