

Personal History of Takeyo NAKATANI

8th Court Rank of <sup>the</sup> Senior Grade

Takeyo NAKATANI

Born on July 1, 1898

1923, Mar. Graduated from the Political Science Course  
of the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial  
University.

From 1925, Apr. Entered the Graduate School of the Law College  
till 1928, Mar. of the Tokyo Imperial University, where  
he specialized <sup>in</sup> Political Science under  
Doctor ONOZUKA's direction.

1923, Dec. Attached to the 61st Infantry Regiment as a  
one-year volunteer soldier.

1925, Mar. Discharged from the said regiment.



<p>八、一二北陸電化青梅工場ニ於テ 中後方ヨリ進行シ來レル原石積込 一追突右膝打撲裂傷其後病狀悪化大 部三分ノ一ヲ殘シ切斷ス</p>	<p>東京</p>	<p>大腿部三分ノ一ヲ殘 シ切斷</p>	<p>三五〇圓ヲ以テ義足ヲ作製給與セ ル外 傷害扶助料九五六圓支給</p>
<p>一九、一〇米俵房一ハ原石山ニ於テ 業中高度十米ノ斜面ヨリ約一咫ノ原 下之ヲ後頭部ニ受ケ死亡ス</p>	<p>〃</p>	<p>死亡 コーヘン・エドワ 右 下 腿 部 切 斷</p>	<p>遺族扶助料一〇〇〇圓支給 爾後ノ危害豫防ノタメ落石看護員 ヲ増加セシム 扶助料九五六圓 爾後原石山ノ作業ヲ中止シ半島勞 務者ト交代セシム</p>
<p>一九、一一原石山ニ於テ就勞中ノ俵 一ハ右下腿部複雑骨折其後切斷ス</p>	<p>〃</p>	<p>左脛骨複雑 骨折</p>	<p>扶助料七五〇圓 右</p>
<p>昭一九、三巻俵房一ハ新潟山ノ下製鋼 工場ニテ作業中右足頸ニ受傷シ治療ノ 結果快方ニ向ヒタルモ破傷風ヲ併發膝 ヨリ切斷ス</p>	<p>〃</p>	<p>膝ヨリ 切 斷</p>	<p>直ニ入院セシメ白井博士執刀ノ下 ニ切斷シ一時ハ生命危フマレシモ 醫師及係員ノ努力ニ依リ快復公務 者トシ見舞金三〇〇〇ヲ支給尙義足 ヲ支給シ就勞者ト同様ノ賃金ヲ支給アリ</p>
<p>昭二〇、三「カーバイト」製造電爐作 業中熔解セル「カーバイト」ヲ充滿セ ル鍋ヲ運搬中鍋底部落下シ流出セル 「カーバイト」附近ノ水溜ト接觸爆發 シ作業中ノ俵房四名ノ被服ニ引火三名 重傷一名輕傷ノ火傷ヲ負ヒ重傷三名ハ 之レカ爲其後何レモ死亡セリ</p>	<p>〃</p>	<p>三名 死亡 バツカン・ジョン・ノボ フオスター・ジョン クラウテル・オリヴァ</p>	<p>重傷ノ三名ハ直ニ會和院病院ニ 入院セシメ醫師看護婦俵房衛生員 ニテ手厚キ看護ノ下ニ治療セシメ タルモ越ニ死亡セリ 依テ盛大ナル葬式ヲ行ヒタルト共 ニ各四〇〇圓ノ慰勞料ヲ贈呈ス</p>



1927. Mar Appointed First Lieutenant, Infantry

Invested with 8th Coast Rank, Senior

Grade.

1925 Apr.

Had a position in the Oriental

Research Bureau of the ~~Great East~~ Cultural  
Institute of The Great East  
~~University~~, a juridical person

1927 Oct.

resigned, at the closing of the said  
research bureau.

1927 Apr.

Appointed lecturer on ~~Political~~ Diplomatic  
Political History at the special courses  
department of the HOSEI University.

1932

Appointed professor at the said university  
and remained ~~with~~ <sup>in</sup> the post up to the present.

1931

Appointed a part-time instructor at <sup>the</sup> Army



Ref Doc 1433

停廢ニ對シ屋々私的檢査ヲ加ヘ タリ	停廢ノ取扱其ノ他ニ私的檢査ヲ加 ヘタルコト多シ故ニ未嘗 ノ探リタルモ其ノ後ノ行動ニ改 ノ情ヲ認メス	停廢ノ取扱ニ奇蹟ナラズ 救恤品ノ食料等ノ取扱ニ不正アリ シモノノ如シ目下取扱中	山根派道所ニ於テ停廢ヲ持間シ タルニシテ本所動發中モ屋々 奇蹟ニシテ本所動發中モ屋々 救ヲ與ヘタリ	停廢ノ取扱ニ其ノ處罰奇蹟ニ シテ嚴冬ノ營倉處分ニ於テ 器具ヲ全然支給セサル等 リ手違ハ法會議ヨリモ營倉處 分ヲ違ニ恣レシモノノ如シ	非信ニ違目ナル任責ニシテ停 廢ノ小病突セリ 將校ト衝突セリ
"	"	"	"	"	"
"	軍 局	主計 通譯兵長	軍 官長	分 所長	軍 局
宗 谷 源 一	佐 間 茂	渡 邊 主計 岡田兵長	官 路 官 長	村 上 大 尉	橋 本 重 義
同	停 廢 局	調 査 中	嚴 重 ナル 訓 戒	所 長 ヨリ 訓 戒	屋 々 所 員 ヨリ 訓 戒 ヲ 受 ク



Intendance School and <sup>up to Oct. 1934</sup> gave a course  
Lectured on the constitution to <sup>the</sup> KOSHU Trainees <sup>T.K. Ko or "A" Classification</sup> till

~~Oct. 1934~~

1933, Mar. took part in the establishment of the Greater  
Asia Association, <sup>Dai Ajia Kyokai</sup> and ~~helped~~ served as  
head of the Research Investigation Section  
of the said society, ~~till~~ <sup>up to the present.</sup>

1939 Apr. 11 Appointed a non-regular member of the Asia  
Development Bureau

Ordered to serve with the 3rd Section, Political  
Affairs Department

1939 July 5 Appointed secretary of the Asia Development  
Committee (Cabinet)

1942 Apr. 30 Elected to the Diet



Ref Doc 1433

<p>非信ニ置目ナル性質ニシテ 馬後ト突セリ</p>	<p>分ヲ進ニ急レシモノノ如シ 分所長</p>	<p>山根派進所ニ於テ停房ヲ務 奇語ニシテ本所勤務中モ 液ヲ與ヘタリ</p>	<p>停房ノ取扱等ノ取扱ニ不正アリ シモノノ如シ目下取扱中</p>	<p>探リタルコト多シ後ノ行動ニ ノ情ヲ認メス</p>	<p>停房ニ對シ私的偵察ヲ加ヘ タリ</p>
<p>"</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p>
<p>軍房</p>	<p>分所長</p>	<p>軍房長</p>	<p>注 記 近衛兵長</p>	<p>軍房</p>	<p>"</p>
<p>本重義</p>	<p>村上大尉</p>	<p>官房長</p>	<p>渡邊主計軍房長 岡田兵長</p>	<p>佐間茂</p>	<p>宗谷源一</p>
<p>ヨリ所員ヲ受ク</p>	<p>所長ヨリ</p>	<p>嚴重ナル</p>	<p>調査中</p>	<p>軍房</p>	<p>同</p>



1942 June 10 Appointed Cabinet Commissioner  
(Cabinet)

Ordered to serve with the Asia  
Development Bureau. (Cabinet)

1942 Nov. 1 Relieved from Cabinet Commissioner Post  
Appointed ~~member~~<sup>Commissioner</sup> of the Greater East Asia  
Ministry.

1943 July 1 Appointed ~~member~~<sup>Commissioner</sup> of the Commerce and  
Industrial Ministry. (Cabinet)

1943 June 30 Relieved as ~~member~~<sup>Commissioner</sup> of the Greater East  
Asia Ministry. (Cabinet)

1943 Nov. 4 Appointed ~~member~~<sup>Commissioner</sup> of the Munitions Ministry  
(Cabinet)

1944 July 1 By ~~the~~ Imperial Ordinance No 430, ~~Commissioner~~  
of the Munitions Ministry was abolished.



答 其次ノ者ハ其カノ責任者ハ參謀長デアリマス

問 其次ハ誰デスカ?

答 其次ノ責任者ハ第十四方面軍ノ指揮官デアリマス

問 其指揮官ノ名ハ?

答 山下大將デアリマス

問 証人ガ名前ヲ擧ゲテ居ルスベテノ者ノ中デ誰ガ俘虜及一般留者ノ

事ニツイテ責任ガアリマスカ、其ノ中ノドノ者ガ彼等ノナシタ事ニ

就イテ東京ニ對シテ責任ヲ負フノデスカ?

答 第十四方面軍司令官デアルト私ハ信ジマス

レイノルズ少將 証人ハ何故ソウ信ゼネバナラヌノデスカ、証人ハソレ

ヲ知ラナイノデスカ?

証人 俘虜收容所ハ軍司令官ノ指揮下ニ在リマスカラ、ソウシテ大低ノ

是項事項ハ軍司令官ヲ通ジテ行ハレマスカラ私ハ軍司令官ノ責任

デアルト信ジマス

レイノルズ少將 何カ他ニ質問ハアリマセンカ?

リール大尉 私ニ質問ガアリマス

問 續行再直接訊問

リール大尉

08 007 J6



NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

7 November 1947

MATSUI

NAKATANI - Direct

Page 5250

Page

32704

\* DIRECT EXAMINATION OF NAKATANI, Takeyo  
BY MR. ITO

The witness identified and verified Exhibit 3404 as his affidavit.

32705

\* The affidavit stated that he was a trustee of the Great Asiatic Society from March 1933 to June 1941 and was nominal editor and publisher of "Pan-Asianism", the organ magazine of the society. The annual bulletin of the Society published on April 25, 1940 was edited and published in the witness' name with materials collected by the society's business section. An article entitled "Prospectus for Foundation of the Great Asiatic Society" appearing in the bulletin was originally drafted by the Foundation Committee and published on 1 March 1933. The article entitled "Rules of the Great Asiatic Society" appearing in this bulletin was decided by the Foundation Committee in February 1933.

32706

\* The article "General View of the Enterprises of the Greater Asiatic Society in China" appearing in this bulletin was the record made when MATSUI and the witness, during their North China trip, heard of Sung Cheh-yuan and Chin Te-chen's intention of founding the Greater Asiatic Society in China, and conferred with them on liaisoning with the one in Japan.

"The Proclamation of the Great Asiatic Society in China", part of this article, was originally written and published by the Chinese, was delivered to the Society in Japan and printed in the organ and annual bulletin of Pan-Asianism.

32707

\* Asked what the attitude of MATSUI in the Society was toward the Three Peoples Principle, the witness replied that during the course of the China Incident, there was strong opposition to the principle in the government and among the people. Even in the Society, there were two opposing thoughts. The witness and a few other Society members, however, believed that the principle as advocated by Sun Yat-sen created a sort of thought system, and that unless the Society approved of the Three Peoples Principle, \* they would be inconsistent with advocating the Greater Asia Principle. If they were to approve it and make the Greater Asia Principle the basis of the Society, it followed they must also approve the Three Peoples Principle. This contention was supported by MATSUI.

32708

32709

\* With the establishment of the Nanking Regime under Wang Ching-wei about Feb. 1940, the Three Peoples Principle again arose as a question. At that time there was in the government in connection \* with the settlement of the China Incident an advisory body

32710



7 November 1947

MATSUI

NAKATANI - Direct and Cross

Page called the East Asia Mission, of which MATSUI and the witness were members representing the civilian population or non-governmental groups. In connection with an inquiry addressed by the government to the Commission, pertaining to the ideological basis for settling the Incident, the Commission recommended the acknowledgment of the Three Peoples Principle. Within the government there was some opposition and Director-General of the China Affairs Board YANAGAWA was strongly opposed. The accused SUZUKI, Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the China Affairs Board, strongly prevailed upon his superior, YANAGAWA, to accept the recommendation of the Commission and the recommendation of the Commission was adopted.

32711 \* CROSS-EXAMINATION BY BRIGADIER NOLAN

The witness stated that he was a trustee of the Greater Asiatic Society from 1933 to 1941, and MATSUI was one of the founders. He recalled that MATSUI during 1933 to 1936 was one of a number of advisory councillors of the organization, and after that MATSUI became president. MATSUI resigned from the Society when it merged into the East Asia League, which was an auxiliary organization of the IRAA about August 1941. \*

32712

The witness was only nominally, and not actually, editor of the Society's publication "Pan Asianism." Actual publication was by staff members, but he was responsible from 1933 to 1936. After this, he did not participate in the publication. \* From time to time the witness contributed treatises or essays, but also wrote signed editorials which did not necessarily reflect the views of the association. There were cases in which only his personal views were expressed and other cases, the views of many members. Frequently the views published were contrary to those entertained by a majority of the members and were printed as personal views. In some cases articles were contributed by non-members.

32713

32714 \* When shown a document, the witness identified it as the  
32715 Oct. 1940 issue of the magazine. \* He acknowledged that the first editorial in the issue was written by him, himself. Exhibit 3405-A, the editorial from the magazine taken from the Oct. issue of Pan-Asianism stated that Imperial troops had advanced into FIC and Japanese residents in Shanghai where international tensions were complex were naturally more deeply impressed by this good news than those in the homeland. Both Chinese and Occidentals in the concession must have been shocked as they never before were \*  
32716 since the landing of military Japanese troops in Hang Chow Bay, when they saw the balloon stating that the troops had advanced into FIC. The advance not only opened a new phase in the Sino-Japanese Incident, but also marked a turning point in the situation



7 November 1947

MATSUI

NAKATANI - Cross

Page of the whole of East Asia. It might be true that this was planned and executed to dispose of the China Incident but there was no knowing how great the significance and consequences of the advance into FIC might be. Four years had passed since the China Incident started but this was the first time that the Army had ever taken action outside China and had been able to hoist the glorious colors in a European colony. They could not but be extremely satisfied that the Sino-Japanese conflict as a war to emancipate Asia had now at last taken up the real issue.

32717

There was no need to comment on how the French governed in FIC and in what circumstances the poor Annamese were. They could not but be impressed by the greatness of Divine Might when they imagined the joy of the FIC natives, that they had been favored with the Emperor's virtues. The feeling of the FIC people immediately reflected that of the Burmese people. FIC and Burma were within hailing distance. Some day in October, the term of prohibiting aid to Chiang Kai-shek through Burma would expire. Rather than use the more prosaic term it was more elegant and truthful to say that within 50 or 60 days the Burma people would have the opportunity of basking in the august virtue of the Emperor. They felt pity when they considered the motive which drove England and America into trying all possible means to obstruct the advance into FIC. When they realized that the advance was executed in spite of the intrigue, hindrance and intimidation of Britain and America, the historical significance and political merits of the advance became doubly great.

32718

Britain displayed an attitude to threaten the southward advance by \* lending the Singapore Naval Base to America and forming a united military front including America, England and Australia. The fact that the Army triumphantly carried out the stationing of troops in FIC in spite of this had a tremendous psychological effect on the Chinese.

32719

The impression that although Japan could assert authority over China, she could not compete with Britain and especially America, had immeasurably fostered among the Chinese contempt for the Japanese, thus creating an obstacle in establishing the New Order. The Chinese interpreted the numerous disgraceful local events brought about in order not to arouse American nervousness as proof of Japan's inability to stand up against America. It could not be denied that the advance in the face of the objections and threats from America had contributed to straightening out the thinking of the Chinese and to some extent of the Japanese. To Chungking, this shock must have been greater \* than the loss suffered from the intercepting of transportation of materials. There were indirect influences caused by Imperial troops in FIC upon the movements into FIC, Burma and other countries. The advance meant a few steps more toward the war to liberate Asia.



Ex 3405A

Oct 40

AMS

1. Significance of Advancing Troops into French Indo-China

Taken from the October issue of the "Dai-Asia-Shugi"

The Imperial troops have advanced into French Indo-China. We, the Japanese residents in Shanghai, where international tensions are more complex, are naturally more deeply impressed by this good news than those who live in the homeland. Both the Chinese and the Occidentals living in the concession must have been shocked as they have never been, since the landing of a million Japanese troops in Hang Chow Bay, when they looked up at the ad balloon fluttering high in the autumn sky on the bank of the Huangpu /Whangpoo/ River stating "Japanese troops have advanced into French Indo-China". Truly, the advance of the Imperial troops in French Indo-China not only opens a new phase in the situation of the Sino-Japanese Incident, but also marks off a turning point in the situation of the whole of East Asia. It may be true, indeed, that this was planned and executed as a way to dispose of the China Incident. However, there is no knowing how great and extensive the significance and the consequences of the Imperial troops' advance into French Indo-China may be. Four years have passed since the Sino-Japanese Incident started, but this is the first time that the Imperial Army has ever taken action in territory outside that of China. This really is the first time since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities that the Imperial Army has been able to hoist the glorious colors in a colony which Europeans rule and in territory which European forces defend. We cannot but be extremely satisfied with the fact that the Sino-Japanese conflict, as a war to emancipate Asia, has now at last taken up the real issue.

There is no need to comment on how the French governed in French Indo-China, and in what circumstances the poor Annamese were. We can not help being impressed by the greatness of the Divine Might when we imagine the natives of French Indo-China overjoyed by the fact that their place too has been favored with the august virtue of His Majesty and preparing foods and drinks to welcome the Imperial troops. And the feeling of the people in French Indo-China immediately reflects that of the people of Burma. French Indo-China and Burma are within hailing distance of each other. Some day in October, the term of prohibiting aid to Chiang Kai-shek through Burma will expire. However, rather than use the above prosaic term it is more elegant and historically truthful to say that within fifty or sixty days the people of Burma will have the opportunity of basking in the august virtue of His Majesty. We feel pity when we consider the motive which drove England and America into trying all possible means to obstruct the advance of the Imperial troops into French Indo-China. When we realize that the advance of troops into French Indo-China was executed in spite of the intrigue, hindrance and intimidation of Britain and America, the historical



significance and political merits of advancing into French Indo-China becomes doubly great. Britain was displaying an attitude to threaten the Japanese advance southward by lending the Singapore Naval Base to America and by forming a united military front including America, England, and Australia. The fact that the Imperial Army triumphantly carried out the stationing of troops in French Indo-China in spite of this has a tremendous psychological effect on the Chinese. The impression that although Japan can assert authority over China, she cannot compete with Britain and America, especially with America recently, has immeasurably fostered among the Chinese people the feeling of contempt for the Japanese, thus creating a spiritual obstacle in establishing the New Order in East Asia. The Chinese interpret the numerous disgraceful local events brought about in order not to arouse American nervousness as proof of Japan's inability to stand up against America. It cannot be denied that the Japanese troops' daring advance into French Indo-China in the face of the objections and threats from America has contributed tremendously to straightening out the thinking of these Chinese, and to some extent of the Japanese, too. To Chungking, this psychological shock must have been greater than the loss suffered from the intercepting of transportation of materials. There is no need to mention the indirect influences, caused by the advance of the Imperial troops into French Indo-China, upon the trend of ethnic movements in French Indo-China, Siam, Burma and other countries. Thus, the advance of the Imperial troops into French Indo-China, as far as its historical significance goes, means a few steps advance toward the war to liberate Asia. This may not be the actual intention of our authorities. However, this is the way history is always made.

(NAKATANI)



Translation of Defense Document

# 2236

Sandusky

Title

Affidavit of NAKATANI, Takeyo

October 30th, 1947

From Section

IV

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
2	2	decisively published	decided upon and published
	8	great asiatic society	great asiatic society in China
	19	and the annual bulletin of Pan-Asianism.	"Pan-Asianism" and the annual bulletin.
	20	May	March



31 Oct. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Brig. Nolan  
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,  
Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

MATSUI

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

NAKATANI, Takeyo

Curriculum Vitae

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl  
(Described above)

*EP M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Takeyo NAKATANI 8th Court Rank of the Senior Grade.  
Born: July 1, 1898

\* \* \* \* \*

- 1923 Mar Graduated from the Political Science Course of the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University.
- from 1925 Apr  
till 1928 Mar Entered the Graduate School of the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University, where he specialized in Political Science under Doctor ONOZUKA's direction.
- 1923 Dec Attached to the 61st Infantry Regiment as a one-year volunteer soldier.
- 1925 Mar Discharged from the said regiment.
- 1927 Mar Appointed 1st Lieutenant, Infantry.  
Invested with 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1925 Apr Had a position in the Oriental Research Bureau of the Cultural Institute of the Great East a juridical person.
- 1927 Oct Resigned at the closing of the said research bureau.
- 1927 Apr Appointed lecturer on Diplomatic Political History at the special courses department of the HOSEI University.
- 1932 Appointed professor at the said university and remained with post up to the present.
- 1931 Appointed a part-time instructor at the Army Intendance School and up to Oct. 1934 Lectured on the constitution to the KOSHU /T.N. "Ko" or "A" classification/ Trainees.
- 1933 Mar Took part in the establishment of the Greater Asia Association /Dai Ajia Kyokai/ served as head of the Research Investigation Section of the said society up to the present.
- 1939 Apr 11 Appointed a non-regular member of the Asia Development Bureau.  
Ordered to serve with the 3rd Section, Political Affairs Department.
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(Cabinet)



- 1942 Apr 30 Elected to the Diet.
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- 1942 Nov 1 Relieved from Cabinet Commissioner Post.  
Appointed commissioner of the Greater East Asia Ministry
- 1943 July 1 Appointed commissioner of the Commerce and Industrial  
Ministry. (Cabinet)
- 1943 June 30 Relieved as commissioner of the Greater East Asia Ministry.  
(Cabinet)
- 1943 Nov 4 Appointed commissioner of the Munitions Ministry.  
(Cabinet)
- 1944 July 1 By Imperial Ordinance No.430 Commissioners of the  
Munitions Ministry was abolished.



Feb 1948 ~~These Peoples Principle~~

~~Wotikara~~ East Asia Commission

~~Yanaqawa~~

1. Nationalism
2. Democracy
3. Livelihood

} Somewhat like  
"Govt of the people,

by the people and for  
the people.

as is possible that all that society of



Judge K W F I

11/7/47

What are the

Three Peoples Principles?

People's livelihood

People's political right

People's racial integrity

Something like

Principles advocated by

Dr. Sun Yat-sen



43404

*Nakatani*

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al



SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: NAKATANI, Takeyo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. My present address is 783, Daita 1-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
2. I had been a standing trustee of the Great Asiatic Society from March, 1933 to June, 1941, and had also been the nominal editor and publisher of the "Pan-Asianism", organ magazine published by that society.
3. I hereby affirm that the annual bulletin of the Great Asiatic Society published on April 25th, 1940 was edited and published in my name, with the materials collected by the Business Section of the Society.
4. I hereby affirm that an article with the title of "Prospectus for Foundation of the Great Asiatic Society", which appeared in the above "annual bulletin", from p.5 to p.8, was



Def. Doc. # 2236

originally drafted by its Foundation Committee and was decisively published on March 1st, 1933.

5. I hereby affirm that an article with the title of "Rules of the Great Asiatic Society" which appeared in the above "annual bulletin, from p.9 to p.12, was decided by the Foundation Committee in February, 1933.

6. I hereby affirm that an article with the title of "General View of the Enterprises of the Great Asiatic Society" which appeared in the above annual bulletin, from p. 81 to p. 82, was the record made when General Matsui and I, during our North China trip, heard of the intention of Sung Cheh-yuan and Chin Te-chun, of founding the Great Asiatic Society in China, and conferred with them on liaisoning with that in Japan.

I also hereby affirm that "the Proclamation of the Great Asiatic Society in China", part of the above article, was originally written and published by the Chinese, was delivered to the Great Asiatic Society in Japan, and was printed in the organ and the annual bulletin of Pan-Asianism.

On this 7 day of May, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT /s/ NAKATANI, Takeyo (seal)



Def. Doc. # 2236

I, ITO, Kiyoshi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date,  
at the same place.

Witness: /s/ ITO, Kiyoshi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ NAKATANI, Takeyo (seal)