

Doc. 2588 Evid.

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2588

13 August 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Document concerning Censorship of Published Articles Demanding Drastic Change of Japanese Administrative Organization in MANCHUKUO, by Chief of Police Board, Home Ministry

Date: 15 Oct 34 Original  Copy  Language: Japanese

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Document Division

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PERSONS IMPLICATED: GOTO, Fumio (As Home Minister)

CRIES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Control of Press; Aggression MANCHUKUO; Preparing Public Opinion for War

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Contents

1. Requests cooperation of heads of all prefectures and governments in censorship and prohibition of articles re administrative organizational change in MANCHUKUO.
2. Lists newspapers put under ban re change of administration in MANCHUKUO and reason.
3. Examples of published articles banned.
4. Lists newspapers who received cautionary messages re published articles.

Analyst: 2d Lt Blumhagen

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#2588

No. 1.

Documents concerning censorship of published articles demanding drastic change of Japanese administrative organization in Manchukuo

15th, October of (Showa 9th) 1934

The Chief of the Police Board of Home Ministry.

Governors of all governments and prefectures.

Matters on censorship of published articles in newspapers. The statement made by the representatives of the policemen of the Kwantung Government [translator's note: the Kwantung Government is the administrative government of Japan in Manchukuo] concerning the change of the administrative organization in Manchukuo may disclose the secret between Japan and Manchukuo or occur disgraceful affairs.

As the articles in newspapers concerning such as this



statement may become an obstacle to the policies for Manchukuo or to the preservation of order at home, we want you to take notice of it on censoring and to prohibit it to be published in newspapers.

Newspapers put under the ban concerning the change of the administrative organization of Japan in Manchukuo.

Name	Day of publication Number	Day under the ban	Location publication	Article
Nippon Gōdo Jūshūin	27th. Sept. No. 2627	27th. Sept.	Tokyo	Rumour of four police-men going to Tokyo for the purpose of assassinating four high officials.
Fukushima Shimbun	28th. Sept. No. 77,617	Same above mentioned	Fukushima	Four policemen's direct actions to assassinate four high officials with the principle of <sup>men for men</sup> <del>one man - one</del> assassinations in opposition to <sup>the</sup> gendarmerie police
Shikata Shimbun	28th. Sept. No. 9215	Same above men- tioned.	Niigata	Rumour of four policemen of the Kwantō Government coming to Tokyo to assassinating the prime minister and other ministers.



Name	Day of publication • Number	Day under the ban	Location publication	Article
Ube Nippō	29th Sept. No. 2,084.	29th Sept.	Yamaguchi	The Metropolitan Police Board became serious suddenly at the rumour that 4 policemen of the Kanto Gov. coming to Tokyo for the purpose to kill 4 high officials.
Bocho Mainichi Shimbun	29th Sept. No. 1927	Same above mentioned	Yamaguchi	Same above mentioned
Sado Times	29th Sept. No. 2629	Same above mentioned	Niigata	4 policemen of the Kanto Government coming to Tokyo for the purpose to kill 4 high officials
Busō Shimbun	29th Sept. No. 7521	Same above mentioned	Kanagawa	The Metropolitan Police Board became serious at the rumour that 4 policemen coming to Tokyo for the purpose to assassinate 4 high officials.
Tokachi Mainichi Shimbun	1st Oct. No. 4483	3rd Oct	Hokkaido	Plot to kill the prime minister. Plan of <sup>man for man</sup> one man-one assassination. 4 policemen of the Kanto Gov. coming to Tokyo secretly.
Hachinoe Mainichi Shimbun	28th Sept. No. 3,757	3rd Oct.	Aomori	Policemen of the Kanto Gov. plot to assassinate the prime minister. A rumour that 4 policemen of the Kanto Gov. coming to Tokyo secretly with weapons.



Name	Day of publication Number	Day under the ban	Location of publication	Article
Asahikawa Mainichi Shimbun	28th Sept. No. 3757	3rd Oct.	Hokkaido	True or not. There is a rumour that policemen of the Kwanto Gov. coming to Tokyo secretly with the plot to kill the prime-minister and <sup>men for men</sup> one man - one assassinating plan.
Abashiri Mainichi Shimbun	5th Oct. No. 640.	Same above mentioned	Hokkaido	Same <sup>as</sup> above mentioned.
Sorachi Mainichi Shimbun	11th Oct. No. 1077	Same above mentioned	Hokkaido	Same <sup>as</sup> above mentioned.
Banchohō	12th Oct. No. 14,904	12th Oct.	Tokyo	Address to our dear people at home.
Tsukan Teikoku	14th Oct. No. 10546	13th Oct.	Tokyo	Rash action of the officials of the Kwant. Government who turned into communistic bandits.
Niigata Mainichi Shimbun	14th Oct. No. 2805	14th Oct.	Niigata	The representatives of all the police- men in Manchukuo coming to Tokyo began moving operations, saying that they <sup>shall</sup> never have go a back to their duty until their purpose would be completed.
Giji Shimpō	Evening post dated 16th Oct.	15th Oct.	Tokyo	The representatives of the policemen said they cannot understand the adoption of the military dictatorship plan.



Name	Day of publication Number	Day under the ban	Location publication	Article
Tokyo Yukan Shimpo	15th Oct. No. 7547.	15th Oct.	Tokyo	Chief Sasaki expresses his determination that he will not go back, if he cannot accomplish his will.
Yomiuri Shimbun	Local edition dated 16th Oct. No. 20,718	15th Oct.	Tokyo	Representative Sasaki made a fervent speech with tears and explained the real state of Manchuria.
Hoshi Shimbun	Evening post dated 16th, Oct. No. 20,757.	16th Oct.	Tokyo	Representatives of police-men express their determination that they will fight to complete their purpose.
Tokyo Giji	18th Oct. No. 11,113	18th Oct.	Tokyo	The agency of the Kwanto Gov. in Tokyo made a statement that officials of the Kwanto Gov. would be pressed severely.
Hakodate Shimbun	19th Oct. No. 14,073	19th Oct.	Hokkaido	The attitude of the army has stiffened suddenly against the change of the administrative organization in Manchuria, and handled the communicational institutes, and issued to press the movement against the army.







Noticable papers concerning the change of the administrative organization of Japan in Manchukuo.

Name	Date of publication Number	Day of disposal	Location of publication	Article
Yomiuri Shimbun	8th Oct. No. 20,710	8th Oct.	Tokyo	The Ministry of Oversea Affairs, the opinion point of the movement of the actual place against the army concerning the organization in Manchukuo stated its opinion to the prime minister. That they would demand the withdrawal of the policy of the army being superior to the civil that was liable of occurring bloodshed affairs.
Yamato Shimbun	9th Oct. No. 16,498	Same as above <del>mentioned</del>	Same as above <del>mentioned</del>	"The disposal of the government may occur serious affairs," said both chiefs to the prime minister.
Shakai Undo Janshin	9th Oct. No. 1473	11th Oct.	Same as above <del>mentioned</del>	Report to the prime minister concerning the change of the organization in Manchukuo.
Chugai Shogyo Shimpo	12th Oct. No. 17,499	12th Oct.	Same as above <del>mentioned</del>	Fight to the death!
Hochi Shimbun	12th Oct. No. 20,753	Same as above <del>mentioned</del>	Same as above <del>mentioned</del>	Shortage of understanding of the government. Fight with power.



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No. 8.

Name	Date of publication Number	Day of disposal	Location publication	Article
Shimbu Kenkyū Shohō	12th Oct. No. 3893.	13th Oct.	Tokyo	Useless stimulous report provokes uneasiness of the people.
Rengo Jōhō	11th Oct. No. 7604	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	The army keeps a firm attitude that they will make some pro- clamation there, when the move- ment will become unlawful.
Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbu	14th Oct. No. 20903	14th Oct.	Same above mentioned	Discontent to the governor in the Kwantō Gov. increases more and more.
Miyako Shimbu	14th Oct. No. 16851	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	Bandits will laugh at <sup>this</sup> quarrels in the so-called paradise of Manchukuo.
Niroku Shimpō	Evening post dated 16th Oct. No. 7193	15th Oct.	Same above mentioned	If the army will not defer, un- graceful affairs may occur.
Tokyo Taisei Shimbu	16th Oct. No. 6954.	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned.
Chūgai Shōgyō Shimbu	16th Oct. No. 17503	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	The statement says that the dictatorship must be rejected.
Yamizai Shimbu	16th Oct. No. 2071.	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	The officials become very angry at the report of softening of the Ministry of Oversea Affairs.



Name	Date of publication Number	Day of disposal	Location publication	Article
Teikoku Shimpō	16th Oct. No. 6719	15th Oct.	Tokyo	Parthian shots to excited Tanaka parliamentary vice-minister, and Okada, the prime minister.
Giji Shimpō	The local addi- tion dated 16th, Oct. No. 18,455	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	Blame the leading members of the Ministry of Oversea Affairs with harsh words
Shimbun Rengō	15th Oct. No. 43 (Politics)	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	An appeal of the representatives of police-men became to no purpose after they met the leading members of the Ministry of Oversea Affairs.
Shimbun Rengo	15th Oct. No. 50 (Politics)	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	"Both Manchurian and Japanese in Manchukuo stand against the army," the representatives of <sup>the</sup> police- men appealed to the prime minister.
Yūkan Teikoku	17th Oct. No. 14,548	16th Oct.	Same above mentioned.	Wipe away the officials who are agitated off their duty.
Hokubu Mainichi Shimbun	17th Oct. No. 2536	16th Oct.	Hokkaido	Stratagem? Manchurians already feel ill of the Japanese government.



Name	Date of publication Number	Day of disposal	Location publication	Article
Yūkan Teikoku	18th Oct. No. 6721.	17th Oct.	Tokyo	Rash actions of the officials of the Kwanto Gov. 'means ruin of bureaucracy. Oppress their anti-national actions over their position in order to recover the bureaucracy.
Tokoku Shimpo	18th Oct. No. 6721.	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	The representatives of <sup>the</sup> policemen of the Kwanto Gov. showed increasing hint.
Ringō Jōhō	16th Oct. No. 768	18th Oct	Same above mentioned	Some of the representatives became stronger. They expressed that they were to do something at the risk of their life.
Nippon Godo Jūshūin	16th Oct. No. 2643	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	The representatives of <sup>the</sup> police men of the Kwanto Gov. begin their strenuous action.
Tokyo Mainjin Shimbun.	19th Oct. No. 12051	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	The army prepares for the outbreak of disorder, massing a brigade there.
Tokyo Jiji	18th Oct. No. 11,113	Same above mentioned	Same above mentioned	The government takes an optimistic view of the outbreak of disorder because that the army massed a brigade in Dairen.



Name	Date of publication Number	Day of disposal	Location of publications	
Weekly Jikyoku Shinbun	15th Oct. No. 76	19th Oct	Tokyo	A crisis in the cabinet concerning the change of the organization in Manchukuo.
Yomiuri Shinbun	Local edition dated 22th Oct. No. 20724.	21st Oct.	Same above	Monday's review on economics: mentioned Demand for the investigation of the army's plan one more time.
Toho Tsushin	19th Oct. No. 2593	22nd Oct.	Same above	mentioned Policemen in Manchukuo began the last fight resolutely.
Bōshō Mainichi Shinbun	19th Oct. No. 1938	22nd Oct.	Yamaguchi	Chief Sasaki says, "We are to act fairly."
Ube Nippo	19th Oct. No. 4101.	22nd Oct.	Same above	mentioned Same above mentioned.
Tohō Tsūshin	23rd Oct. No. 2596.	23rd Oct.	Tokyo	Officials of the Kwanto Gov. defeated by the oppression of the Kwanto Army. Some victims will be offered.



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No. 12

Some examples of published articles put under the ban concerning the change of the administrative organization of Japan in Manchukuo.

Nippon Gōdō Tsūshin dated 27th Sept of Showa 9th

No. 2627.

Put under the ban <sup>(the reason of)</sup> for keeping public order.

A rumour of four police men of the Kanto Gov. coming to Tokyo for the purpose of assassinating four high officials. The Metropolitan Police Board was strained all of sudden! The situation becomes serious.

In the change of the administrative organizations in Manchukuo which was decided few days ago, so-called gendarmic police that the commander of the gendarmic holds the post of the chief of the police board in addition to his own, has been opposed <sup>severely</sup> by the policemen of the Kanto Gov.

And they presented their strong opposite opinions to the prime minister on 21st and demanded the government's reconsideration.

They were discontent with a random answer and began to



to complete their purpose, even if <sup>they may do</sup> by extreme measures in the end. And finally four young policemen of the Kwanto Gov. disappeared as expected. The Police Board of the Kwanto Gov. was much astonished at it and found that they seemed to have been on the way to visit Japan in disguise, after the Board had searched for them with all might.

According to strict inquiry, there was a rumour that the four men left for Tokyo for the purpose to assassinate prime minister Genda, chief secretary Kawata, director of the Bureau of Legislation Kanamori and vice-minister, Tsubogami with the intension of each man killing each one man <sup>of the Ministry of Oversea Affairs</sup>.

The Kwanto Gov. became very anxious about it suddenly and reported <sup>it</sup> in a haste to the government at home.

The Metropolitan Police Board of Tokyo were strained <sup>by it</sup> unordinarily and began to escort the four high official strictly and then searched for the four policemen, but seemed not to be able to find out them yet.

There is a fear that the second "Ketsumeidan" affairs may occur, if the rumour is true.



## Address to our dear people at-home.

We hear that the change of the administrative organization in Manchukuo has been <sup>much</sup> discussed at home. But we are very sorry that we cannot know any of the truth because of the army's strong oppression of <sup>the</sup> communicative facilities.

Now we hope our dear people at home to consider our brief and clear explanation of the situation and truth in Manchukuo.

The change of the administrative organization in Manchukuo comes from the unexpected combination of a desire and an attempt. The desire is that radical members of the army who boast that the victory of Manchurian Emergency depends upon their own efforts, thinking <sup>no</sup> efforts of the people at home and help of about 30,000 people in Manchuria, try to change the combination of three departments of the present administrative organization, and grasp in their hand all the facilities of administration, economics, industry and commerce, communication and transportation, and settle a strong military government, so called Fascio, and then fascionize the home land, if it succeeds. And the attempt is that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs tries to conceal the disgraceful diplomacy for many years in Manchuria.



One of the most remarkable examples of it is the army's plan of taking over the institutions of telegraph and telephone, and of unification of the electrical industry. And moreover the army has been trying to manage the Kwantō Gov., to employ the gendarmerie system and direct the South Manchurian Railway Company. It seems to us as if they were trying to settle a military government (Fascio) under which everything is at the mercy of the army.

After the military government, (Fascio) breaks out a revol or revolution without fail. Eloquently speaks of it to us the history of Russia and Spain. Now Germany is at the crisis of it.

If the military government should be settled, the politics against the Covenant of the Emperor Meiji that all state affairs must be referred to public opinion will be taken.

And such disgraceful affairs as May 15th Affairs in which many men were killed as in Germany may occur.

Supposing that Japan would fall, it will not be done by communists nor anarchists, but <sup>by</sup> the military government.

It is our duty as Japanese that we must make away with it and set our state safe. This is the reason why we began to act.



It is a clear thing that the army will cover whole of Japan with militarism, if they settle the military government in Manchukuo. At that time, bullets which were made by the efforts of the people will be fired <sup>towards</sup> our country-fellows. Disgraceful affairs must break out.

It is awful fact! It is the time when our unspoiled Empire falls out. We wonder the people will overlook at it and will not rouse. No! In our body, "Yamatodamashi," the spirit of loyalty and patriotism swells.

Now our country-fellows of 300,000 in Manchukuo demand to settle the administration by civilian and make away with the military government, but the army prohibits meetings, presses public opinion and organs of expression, and do not permit to write even an article that may <sup>become</sup> disadvantage to the army and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the help of the gendarmerie and consuls.

It will not be imagined at home that organs of expression are pressed, but the fact is more eloquent than many words. And the army threatens people with weapons and power by the means of driving tanks and armed cars in the city of Ryojun and around the building of the Kwanto Gov.



They are declaring that it is very easy to smash the Kwantō Gov.

How is the <sup>real</sup> situation of Manchurian people? They are <sup>more</sup> now embarrassed by discontent and poverty than <sup>at</sup> the time of former militarists. What does it mean that <sup>even</sup> Manchurian

people who had been oppressed with tyranny and exploitation for many years rose in <sup>such a</sup> riot as the case of Dongyusan?

We are sure that this is because of wrong policies of Japan.

But we will not oppose <sup>the</sup> true policies for Manchukuo. We are ready to help and co-ordinate with these true policies willingly and <sup>to</sup> do our best to complete them. Therefore we are now opposing resolutely the wrong desires in disguise of the national policies and the impure policies that injure the true policies.

We have a conviction that we, policemen of the Kwantō Gov. do know best of the true situation of the Manchurian people, as we live with them all the time. We have been helping the army and making efforts <sup>for the country-fellows in Manchukuo</sup> at the sacrifice of our lives for the past thirty years.

The result of administration, and peaceful expedition of <sup>true</sup> consulation between Japan and Manchukuo speaks to you eloquently how the administration



of the Kwanto Gov. (industry, economics, transportation, communication and etc.) <sup>is suitable to</sup> the actual place and the condition of the people.

<sup>for the future of the Empire and settlement of civilianism</sup>  
Now we must make away with the desire of some members of the army to settle the military government in the name of national policies and participate with the administration, being contrary to the Imperial rescript of the Meiji's Emperor. And we must ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~back~~ <sup>bring</sup> down the attempt of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to return <sup>the attached zone</sup> that was won by blood of our men in both Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars in the name of diplomacy.

We will tender our resignation and rouse ourselves to action for the defence of constitutionalism.

And we, <sup>5000 police-men</sup> swear that we must fight resolutely for the future of the Empire and justice.

At the end of this address, we speak to you that we never act for ourselves or the Kwanto Gov, but we do our best to do our duty which the Imperial rescript of the Emperor Meiji shows to us.

We are very glad if some of the people understand our resolution to defence our Empire at the



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sacrifice of our lives and homes.

October of Showa 9th

Society of Policemen in Manchukuo.



Yūkan Teikoku

24th Nov.

No. 10546.

No. 20

Rash actions of the officials of the Kwanto Gov. who have turned into communistic bandits.

Look at the address of opposing the change of the administrative organization in Manchukuo!

The relaxation of discipline reaches <sup>to</sup> the extreme!

Concerning the change of the administrative organization in Manchukuo which was already decided in the cabinet conference, an ambiguous attitude of prime minister Okada is going to cause internal troubles in the political situation.

The movement of the officials of the Kwanto Gov. is beyond their post as official and now they have turned into communistic bandits. The government must punish them

absolutely. It is clear to read their address which was issued by the Society of Policemen in Manchukuo on 12th how they speak ill of the imperial army.

They have uttered wild words as follows: "the change of the administrative organization in Manchukuo comes from a desire which some radical members of the army who boast that the victory of Manchuria's Emergency depends upon their own efforts, thinking no efforts of the people at



home and help <sup>about</sup> of 30,000 people in Manchuria, try to change the combination of three departments of the present administrative organization, and grasp in their hand all the facilities of administration, economics, industry and commerce, communication and transportation, and settle a strong military government, so-called Fascio, and then fashionize the home land, if it succeeds."

And they say further, <sup>recklessly</sup> "After the military government, breaks out a novel or revolution without fail. Eloquently speaks of it to us the history of Russia and Spain. If the military government should be settled, .....

'And more terrible affairs than May 15th Affair may occur. At that time many men may be shot with pistols in the daytime as well as in Germany.

Supposing that Japan would fall, it will <sup>not</sup> be done by communists nor anarchists, but <sup>by</sup> the military government." And what is worse, they speak such rash words as follows, "It is a clear thing that the army will cover whole of Japan with militarism, if they succeed to settle the military government in Manchukuo. At that time, bullets which were made by the efforts of 9,000,000 country-fellow



at home will be fired towards them. It is the time when our unspoiled Empire falls out!" They have uttered violent words about the honour of our unspoiled Empire like this. And they continued words, "When we see the real situation of Manchurian people, we come to know that they are more embarrassed by discontent and poverty than at the time of former militarists. What does it mean that even Manchurian people who had been oppressed with tyranny and exploitation for many years rose in such a riot as the case of Doryuzan? All the officials of the Kwanto Gov. have roused themselves to action for this reason. We have begun our movement as the advanced guard upon our lives." The fact that these rash words were expressed in the heart of the capital shows the relaxation of discipline of Okada cabinet.

It is said that the War Minister Hayashi will issue the absolute statement about it this day. It is a suitable measure. And if political parties which handles them secretly should <sup>not</sup> be bombed to the bottom, the political situation will fall into confusion more and more.



Fiji

16th Oct.

No. 18455

No. 23

"Plan of the military dictatorship which is difficult to understand," says the representatives of the policemen.

74 representatives of 25 offices in the whole of Manchukuo issued the following statement at the beginning of their actions in the capital, and prior to this, <sup>the</sup> master of the representatives, Mr. Shōjirō Sasaki of the police office in Mukden spoke to pressmen as follows: "all Japanese in Manchukuo can scarcely understand for what purpose the army intends to settle the dictatorship in Manchukuo. The army says that Manchukuo is the life-line of politics and economics of Japan all the time, but this plan concerning the change is utterly contrary to the opinion of the army.

To tell the truth, the majority of all Manchurians do not feel well of the army's policies in Manchukuo. They had expected that they should have <sup>lived</sup> in the Manchurian paradise after a few years, so they have born under this disagreeable policies.

We think that the enforcement of this change of the administrative organization comes from the fact that the government decide the army's plan for some reasons. (Some next paragraphs are omitted).



The real situation of the actual place is not permitted to report to the capital. If the meeting of civilians should be held, the promoters of it would be appressed.

Why would be the promoters appressed like this? That is because of the impurity of this plan of the change.

We are to oppose the enforcement of this plan to the last.



Tokyo Tribune Shimpō. 15th Oct. No. 7549

No. 25

"We do never return to our post until we can achieve our object" Chief Sasaki speaks of his resolutions.

Chief Sasaki of the police office in Mukden, the eldest man of the representatives says "We came to Tokyo as the representatives of 5,000 policemen of the Kwantō Gov. on leave and at our own expense. If our real intention should not be understood, all of us, 5,000 policemen will resign our post. We hear that our actions has caused various rumours and the army has told that our movement against the army is supported by some one or instigated by some political parties. But these kinds of rumours are all false. In making this petition, we will never visit any political parties. However the army may oppress us, we want to keep distinction between civil and military service. Concerning this matter, we have a resolution to stay in Tokyo and ~~not to~~<sup>not</sup> return to our post, until the effect of this movement will be realized. The dictatorship of the army in Manchukuo has not been felt well by <sup>the</sup> all people, such as high officials, farmers and etc.



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The oppression upon the organs of expression in Munkeden is beyond your imagination. Special Service Board has pressed <sup>all</sup> organs of expression, threatening that they <sup>would be</sup> much punished, if they would report something disadvantageous to the army.

At the end of this speech, I add that we respect our duty as official and the police facilities has been doing duty completely.



Yomiuri Shimbun 16th Oct of Showa 9th No. 20718 [No. 27]

Put under the ban for the reason of keeping public order.

Mr. Sasaki, a member of the representatives, made a fervent speech with tears and explained the real state of Manchukuo in the Ministry of Oversea Affairs.

On the representatives of the policemen of the Kwantu Gov. coming to Tokyo, the Ministry of Oversea Affairs became serious suddenly and called all of the staffs to the official residence of the minister of Oversea Affairs <sup>in Kamigasaki</sup> at 3 p. m. of 15th and heard the voice of the actual place concerning the change of <sup>the</sup> administrative organization and actions of the gendarmerie in Manchukuo. Vice-minister Isubogami, parliamentary vice-minister Tanaka, adviser Teyogi, the director of Industry board Kitajima, chief of the Secretary Section Sugita, chief of the Correspondence Section Munai, chief of the Accounts Section Tawara and other 120 men were present in this meeting.

At first, vice-minister Isubogami stood and said, "Concerning the change of the administrative organization



in Manchukuo, we are very sorry that the plan of the Ministry of Oversea Affairs was not adopted, but the plan of the army was enforced. We made efforts to the utmost to fulfil our plan and we are striving to complete our object now.

We think it is suitable to this that the representatives of the policemen in Manchukuo have taken trouble to go to Tokyo opposing the army's plan. We should like to hear the true opinion of you on work in the actual place."

After this speech, Mr. Shōjirō Sasaki, chief of the police board in Mukden, stood up and said, "We are entirely against this plan of the change. What on earth have vice-minister Tsubogami and other leaders done?"

Vice minister has <sup>now</sup> spoken that he has made efforts to enforce the plan of Ministry of Oversea Affairs to the utmost, but it is only courteous words.

The leaders of the Ministry do not know in what condition the army in Manchukuo is and how the policemen of the Kwanto Gov appressed is, concerning the enforcement of the plan of <sup>the</sup> change. Briefly speaking, the vice-minister is a man of no ability.



If important policies would be decided <sup>and enforced,</sup> by private opinions, we would <sup>not</sup> like to work under these leaders and resign at once. The violence of the gendarmerie and the guard corps in Manchukuo is beyond your imagination.

All Manchurians and Japanese in Manchukuo are indignant at this; especially Manchurians are afraid that Japan is a military state and that how they will be treated in future. When Manchukuo is governed by the army like this, how will be its future? We are <sup>heartily</sup> striving to make a distinction between civilian and military services and to support the sound development of Manchukuo, because we are afraid of its future."

He expressed his strong opinion like this and explained some examples. And next other members of the petition party cried severe opinions against the army's plan, so the conference came into excitement.

Vice-minister and other men heard of these speeches tragically.

At last, Tanaka, political vice-minister replied them, "I have understand you entirely. Leaders of the Ministry are never negligent of duty."



We will endeavour with you and I hope you will act carefully, realizing your important missions in the future." Thus the conference was over at 4:30 p.m.

And next 14 men, the party, called on Prime minister Okada at his official residence and made the same petition to him.

The party stayed at Hansaikan in Hirakawacho, Kojimachiku and were to call to make a petition on each minister next day.



Evening post Hōchi Shimbun

No. 31.

16th Oct of Showa 9th No. 20757.

Put under the ban for the reason of keeping public order.

"We will fight to complete our purpose stately," express the representatives of the policemen their determination.

One of the representatives of the policemen in Manchukuo, Mr. Sasaki, as a spokesman of the party, says with fervent tone. "We hear various romances of our movement, but we do not adopt them. We express our opinion to you stately and will fight fairly. We do not make <sup>such</sup> a movement as that some party did unlike Japanese. We will complete our movement as a child of the Emperor and the defender of the constitutional administration. In Manchukuo, the army intends to settle <sup>the</sup> dictatorship, but it will be harmful to our Empire's future and disturb peace and order in the interior. Manchurians never welcome the present policies of the army.

For example, the army burnt out all houses of villages, eight ri between Sanjochin and Tsuka,



because of appearance of bandits. Do you think this mean is suitable to the goodness between Japan and Manchukuo?

If the army has a conviction that the change of the administrative organization is really suitable, why do they oppress the organs of expression in the actual place? This does not mean their fairness.

It is reported that the cabinet adopted this plan for some reasons. We are ready to complete our purpose of some kinds to upset this plan at the cost of our lives. Live or Death! We choose one way to complete our object.



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Tokyo Jiji 18th Oct. of Showa 9th No. 11,113 (No. 33)

Put under the ban for the reason of keeping public order.

Things are in trim for the oppression of the officials of the Kwantō Gov. : the statement of the agency of the Kwantō Gov. in Tokyo.

The agency of the Kwantō Gov. in Tokyo expressed <sup>following</sup> the telegram of report which came from the Gov. in Dairen at 2:30 p.m. on 18th: the Army came to Dairen in haste and settled a special service board and has been controlling all the organs of expression, facilities of the organs of expressions, telegraph, telephone, radio and other communication, and other societies.

The army <sup>has</sup> gathered some regiments to the attached zone and let them wait for some purpose and has been about to blockade all things and oppress the opposite movement before the opening of the secession. Therefore we must take notice of reporting hereafter. The arrangement of the oppression will be over in a few days and then the highest commander of the army will call for three directors of the Kwantō Gov. in Hsinking and issue the



recommendation to stop the movement against the army immediately. The army make it the declaration of fight and will blockade at once. Three directors, Miami and Honda will come to Hsinking by train "Hate". It is said that the army will take all means that is necessary to the oppression and the government at home will support this unconditionally.



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(None) (Part) of this document had been extracted for court use.

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Files Unit  
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