

Doc. 2954 Evid.

Folder 25

(37)

This copy is a redo of the English and supersedes any previously distributed of Document 2954.

"EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES (SHORTHAND) OF SECOND JOINT CONFERENCE OF SECTIONS I, II, III AND IV of the COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

75th SESSION of the IMPERIAL DIET on MARCH 17th, 1940

(taken from: MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 75th IMPERIAL DIET SESSION, ACCOUNTS, PETITIONS, PROPOSALS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER, NAGATA-CHO, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO CITY.)

COMMITTEE-MAN FUKUDA: - /T.N. in part/

(p. 12) "As for instance, as regards DAVAO in the PHILIPPINES, the population has not decreased so much although approximately over thirty-five years have elapsed till the present day. Moreover, business is reported as flourishing, and those engaged this day in the cultivation of hemp are said as not having used fertilizers even once during thirty years' time. For instance, in the LAKE TONDANO /phonetic/ region in CELEBES, in the experience of more than ten years in cultivating rice, they have had three crops annually, without using any fertilizer at all, which, if used ever for once, would spoil everything. There are such places as these which are indeed inconceivable from the agricultural viewpoint of the Japanese. How about then going ahead and seizing those places. Of course, we cannot do so; nevertheless, the development of the SOUTHERN REGIONS would not necessarily be an impossibility, if we should be prepared to suffer such hardships as in dealing with MANCHURIA or RUSSIA, or if we possess an equal amount of determination, effort and financial power as required in overcoming the difficulties of the NORTH CHINA Incident. Such being the case, we believe that JAPAN will be confronted with considerable difficulties unless the MINISTER OF STATE /T.N. KOISO/ would carry out a drastic reform in the national policy in such a way as to make some two-fold policy--one phase being for defence, and the other for advance. Now, as for TAIWAN /T.N. FORMOSA/ or the SOUTH SEA

ISLANDS GOVERNMENT OFFICE /T.N. "NANYŌ-CHŌ"/ they were able to become independent either shortly after its occupation or its inauguration of government. As regards CHOSEN AND MANCHURIA -- though MANCHURIA is an independent nation, JAPAN is at present obliged to defray enormous sums of money in accordance with armament and other agreements. This may possibly last for scores of years to come. In the case of CHOSEN, which was the first to be annexed to JAPAN, not only has she as yet been unable to become independent, but enormous subsidies have to be granted to her. Such are the conditions even in so nice a place like CHOSEN. I wish to state that it is all the more unnatural to send farmers-- constituting Japan's higher-class labour--to NORTH MANCHURIA where even coolies and KOREANS are unable to go. The policy that they must be sent over is all very fine, but, as that kind of unnaturalness is very hard to overcome, I wish you to kindly give your consideration to this point, and our national policies in the future should be such that whatever difficulties may crop up,---we are the people that could endure many years of difficulties and hardships as we have been since we started the so-called Sino-Japanese Incident of today--if we have the determination to go through hardships, we shall find the true treasure house on the Southern Pacific, where probably 200 times as much coal, gold, silver, iron and petroleum as found in the whole of CHINA. If JAPAN should have such resources, she would no longer have to suffer from her present plight of being unable to wage a war as she would like just because of the scarcity of resources. Such being the case, we must, for the sake of establishing the national policy of the State, have a fundamental change made at this juncture in the traditional national policy of the past. We are extremely pleased at the fact that MINISTER OF STATE KOISO has, at Cabinet conferences and the like, expressed his opinion several times fairly strongly in that line or dwelling upon the policy in that line. So, although things may not go so easily as I say--although it would be splendid if they did--and things may be difficult, nevertheless even if we are to sacrifice a great deal of our national

power, what is to follow could not be compared with the results of the efforts in MANCHURIA or CHINA. We have been thinking this way. If peace is restored now, it is needless to say that JAPAN will suffer from over-population. As you have just mentioned, most of our farmers hold only five tans. (T.N. approximately 1.2 acres). As they own only that much of land, although we talk about family system in agricultural villages, children born in those villages must necessarily go out--if there are five children, four of them, either male or female, must go out and get a job. The eldest son will be left behind and the rest must be abandoned as unnecessary if we wish to enable the Japanese nation to keep on living--such is the actual condition in Japan's agricultural district today. This fact alone will make you realize that we shall suffer from over-population when peace is restored. What should we do about it? It is quite clear that we shall feed on each other and fall together if we stick to the five-tan-farming. We must establish a great national policy right now. Here lies the basis for our discussion. However, in regard to sending people over to Manchuria--we have heard about your ideals of sending 200,000 or 1,000,000 families over there--it can not be carried out very easily. Much money is spent with no results. Moreover, people are not interested in going in spite of our encouragement to go. I would like to tell you that unless you take into consideration, when establishing national policy, some place where people would by all means go even if they are told not to go rather than the place where people would go and come back, the great task of reviving Japan, of constructing Japan will never be accomplished. In regard to matters in this direction, the military so far have been concentrating too much upon the North. I wonder if this is not mistaken a little bit. I say, mistaken as Japan's national policy. I do not know what you would say from the viewpoint of national defence, but this is, I think, a little mistaken when we consider the great task of reviving Japan, of constructing Japan. Therefore, we must replace this with what we call /the principle of/ having both South and North as our objectives, and

make utmost exertion toward the South. We must establish policies which will enable us to overcome the difficulties involved in the task."

CHAIRMAN AOKI: "Mr. FUKUDA, please state the gist of your opinion, as we have no more time."

COMMITTEE-MAN FUKUDA: "I hope the State Minister will study further in that direction--we have become members of the committee for accounts and have studied the enormous budget for the coming year of the Ministry for Overseas Affairs. Even if you will make extreme exertions, it will be impossible to achieve hoped-for effect since it will be very difficult to have any results at all, we had better take the neutral point, and in the execution of this budget also we wish you to direct your efforts to attaining the true object. As the Ministry for Overseas Affairs has profound understanding as to the South regarding the matters of that kind, and as we require great efforts of both FORMOSA and the SOUTH SEA Government today, and as we expect you to make development in the field of economics and others, we would like to know what your opinions along that line are. We should be much obliged if the Minister for Overseas Affairs would inform us with his opinions regarding those national policies."

MINISTER OF STATE KOISO: (p. 13) "I fully endorse Mr. FUKUDA's remarks regarding having both North and South as our objectives. The Ministry of Overseas Affairs is also advocating the idea of having both North and South as our objective. There is, however, a slight difference in views in regard to the path to be followed and its substance. In a nutshell, according to the opinion of the Overseas Affairs Ministry who are to carry out the idea of having both North and South as our objectives, special emphasis is to be laid on the following points: As towards the Continent, movement of population, which must naturally be accompanied by economic development, and as towards the South, economic expansion, which must by all means be accompanied by movement of population,

as this is our way of thinking. Therefore, as regards Continental Expansion, we consider movement of population as of primary importance, and economic expansion of secondary importance; whereas as for Southern Expansion, we consider economic expansion as of primary importance and movement of population of secondary importance. This is the idea on which we /T.N. the Overseas Affairs Ministry/ are proceeding along. Please note, nevertheless, that as regards the idea of having both North and South as our objectives, I am in full accord with Mr. FUKUDA's opinion."

C e r t i f i c a t e

W.D.C. No. _____
 I.P.S. No. 2954*

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SATO, Tomo, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary of the Cabinet and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of _____ pages, dated _____, 19____, and described as follows: Minutes of the Accounts Committee of the House of Representatives, 75th Diet. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Cabinet Secretariat

Signed at Tokyo on this
3rd day of Jan., 1947

/s/ T. Satow
 Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ J. A. Curtis
 2nd Lt. M.I.

Secretary of the Cabinet
 Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, J. A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
3rd day of Jan., 1947

/s/ J. A. Curtis, 2nd Lt. MI

Witness: _____

Investigator, IPS
 Official Capacity

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES (SHORTHAND OF SECOND JOINT
CONFERENCE OF SECTIONS I, II, III and IV of the
COMMISSION OF ACCOUNTS of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
75th SESSION of the IMPERIAL DIET on MARCH 17th 1940.

(taken from
MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, 75th IMPERIAL DIET SESSION,
ACCOUNTS, PETITIONS, PROPOSALS
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER,
NAGATA-CHO, KOJINACHI-KU, TOKYO CITY.)

COMMITTEE-MAN FUKUDA:--/T.N. in part/

For instance, as regards DAVAO in the PHILIPPINES, the population has not decreased so much although approximately over 35 years have elapsed till the present day. Business is reported as flourishing, and the people here are presently engaged in the cultivation of hemp. Moreover it is said that fertilizer has never been used for the past thirty years. For instance, in the LAKE TONDANO /PHONETIC/ region in CEBUES, where rice has been harvested three times annually for more than ten years, it is said that fertilizer, if used even for once, would spoil everything. There are such places as these which are indeed inconceivable from the agricultural viewpoint of the Japanese. Then, how about going ahead and seizing these places? Of course, we cannot do so; nevertheless, the development of the SOUTHERN REGIONS will not necessarily be an impossibility, if we shall be prepared to suffer such hardships as in dealing with MANCHURIA or RUSSIA, or if we possess an equal amount of determination, effort and financial power as required in overcoming the difficulties of the NORTH CHINA Incident. Such being the case, we believe that JAPAN will be confronted with considerable difficulties unless the MINISTER OF STATE /T.N. KOISO/ will carry out a drastic reform in our future national policy in such a way as to make some two-fold policy, --one phase being for defence, and the other for advance. Now, as for TAIWAN /T.N. FORMOSA/ or the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS GOVERNMENT OFFICE, /T.N. "MANYU-CHO"/ they were able to become independent shortly after its occupation or its inauguration of government. As regards CHOSŌN and MANCHURIA -- though MANCHURIA is an independent nation, JAPAN is at present obliged to defray enormous sum of money in accordance with armament and other agreements. This may possibly last for scores of years to come. CHOSŌN, was the first to be annexed to JAPAN, but she is still unable to become independent, and enormous subsidies have to be granted to her. Such are the conditions even in so nice a place like CHOSŌN. I wish to state that it is all the more unnatural to send farmers -- constituting JAPAN's higher-class labours -- to NORTH MANCHURIA where even coolies and KOREANS are unable to go. The policy that they must

be sent over is all very fine, but, as this unnaturalness is very hard to overcome, I wish you will kindly give your consideration to this point. Our future national policy should be such that we shall have to endure perseverance no matter what difficulties it may lead us to, just as we have in continuing many years of devotion after having initiated the so-called Sino-Japanese Incident of today. Therefore, if we have that determination to go through hardships, we shall find a real treasure chest in the Southern Pacific, where deposits of coal, gold, silver, iron and petroleum will probably amount to 200 times more than those found in the 400 or so provinces in China. If JAPAN will be in possession of such resources, she shall no longer have to suffer from her present plight of being unable to wage a war as she would like just because of the scarcity of resources. Therefore, we must, for the sake of establishing the national policy of the State, have a change made, at this juncture, in the principles of the traditional national policy of the past. We are extremely pleased at the fact that Minister of State KOISO has, at Cabinet meetings and the like, expressed his opinion several times fairly strongly in that line, or dwelled upon the policy in that line. So, although things may not go so easily as I say -- although it would be splendid if they did -- things will be difficult. Nevertheless, even if we are to sacrifice a great deal of our national power, what will follow shall not be comparable to the results of the efforts in MANCHURIA or CHINA."

This is what we have been thinking about. If peace is restored now, it is needless to say that Japan will suffer from over-population. As you have just mentioned, most of our farmers have only five tans of land /T.N. approximately 1.2 acres/. As they own only that much of land, -- let us say five children are born to a farmer, -- four of them, either male or female, must leave the family to get jobs outside, according to the family system among the farming class. The eldest son is left to take over while the rest must be abandoned as unnecessary. The Japanese nation is unable to make a living. This is the phenomenon among the farming class of present day Japan. This fact alone, I believe, will make you realize that we shall suffer from over-population when peace is restored. What should we do about it? It is quite clear that we shall feed on each other and fall together if we stick to the five Tan farming. We must establish a great national policy right now. Herein, lies the basis for our discussion. Therefore, we have been trying to send people over to Manchuria -- we have heard about your ideals of sending 200,000 or 1,000,000 families over there -- but its realization has been very difficult. Much money is spent with no results. Moreover, people are not interested in going inspite of our encouragement to go. I would like to inform you that unless you take into consideration, when establishing our national policy, some places where people will by all means go even if they are told not to go, rather than places where people will go and return, the great task of reviving Japan, of constructing

Japan will never be accomplished. In this respect, the military, so far, has been concentrating too much upon the North. I wonder if this is not slightly mistaken? When I say mistaken, I mean mistaken as Japan's national policy. I do not know what you would say from the viewpoint of national defence, but this is, I think, a little mistaken when we consider the great task of truly reviving Japan, of constructing Japan. Therefore, our policy must be to advance both to the North and to the South, putting great efforts in our Southern advance. We must establish policies which will enable us to overcome the difficulties involved in this task -----.

Chairman AOKI: "Mr. FUKUDA, please state the gist of your opinion as we have no more time."

Committeeman FUKUDA: "I hope the State Minister will study further into that direction --"

We have become members of the Accounts Committee, and have studied the Ministry for Overseas Affairs' enormous budget for the coming year. As it will be difficult to get any results if you put your efforts to things that will not possibly have any effect, we shall have to take a neutral stand on this point; and I believe I shall have to ask you to put your efforts on the true attainment of an object, even in the execution of this budget. As regards such matters, however, I believe the Ministry for Overseas Affairs has great understanding as to the South; and great efforts have been afforded both the Formosan and the South Seas Governments from which we expect developments in economics and various other fields. Have you any opinion in this line?

We shall be most obliged if the Minister for Overseas Affairs would inform us with his opinions regarding these national policies.

Minister of State KOISO:-

"I fully agree with Mr. FUKUDA's remarks regarding the construction of both the NORTH and the SOUTH. The OVERSEA AFFAIRS Ministry is also advocating the idea of constructing both the NORTH and the SOUTH. There is, however, a slight difference in views in regard to the path to be followed and its substance. I shall give you very roughly the important points of the opinions of the OVERSEA AFFAIRS Ministry which will carry out the idea of constructing both the NORTH and the SOUTH. As towards the CONTINENT, we must enforce the movement of population, which must naturally be accompanied by economic development, and as towards the SOUTH, we must enforce economic

expansion, which must by all means be accompanied by the movement of population. This is our way of thinking. Therefore, as regards CONTINENTAL Expansion, we consider movement of population as of primary importance, and economic expansion of secondary importance; whereas, as for SOUTHERN Expansion, we consider economic expansion as of primary importance and the movement of population of secondary importance. This is the idea on which we are proceeding along. Please note, therefore, that as regards the idea of constructing both the NORTH and the SOUTH, we are entirely of the same opinion with Mr. FUKUDA."

Doc. No. 2954

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 2954

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SATO, Tomō, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary of the Cabinet

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of _____ pages, dated _____, 19____, and described as follows: Minutes of the Accounts Committee of the House of Representatives. 75th Diet

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government; and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Cabinet Secretariat

Signed at Tokyo on this
3rd day of Jan., 1947

/s/ T. Satō
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ J. A. Curtis
2nd Lt. M.I.

SEAL
Secretary of the Cabinet
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, J. A. Curtis, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
3rd day of Jan., 1947

/s/ J. A. Curtis 2nd. Lt. MI

Witness: _____

Investigator IPS
Official Capacity

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2954

16 Jan 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Extracts from Minutes, ~~(Shorthand~~ of Second Joint Conference of Sections I, II, III, and IV of the Committee of Accounts of the House of Representatives, 75th Session of the Imperial Diet on 17 March 1940

Date: 17 March 1940 Original Copy Language:

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

Japanese

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Imperial Diet

PERSONS IMPLICATED: KOISO, Kuniaki

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Expansion to South;
Conspiracy for Aggression

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

KOISO states his policy is to encourage population movement on the Continent to aid Japan's advance there, and in the South (Philippines, etc) economic expansion.

Notes taken from minutes of committee meetings of the House of Representatives, 75th Imperial Diet Session, Accounts, Petitions, Proposals, Official Residence of the Prime Minister, Nagata-Cho, Kohimachi-Ku, Tokyo City

Analyst: W.H. WAGNER

Doc. No. 2954

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2954

Date 18 Jan 47

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Extracts from Minutes, etc.
(Annex: See attached Doc. Marked "A")

Date: 17 March 40 Original (X) Copy () Language:

Has it been translated? Yes (X) No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

Japanese

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Doc. Dir

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Imperial Dir.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

Koiso, Kuniaki

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Expansion to South; Conspiracy to Aggression

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Koiso states his policy is to encourage population movement on the Continent to aid Japan's advance there, and in the South (Philippines, etc.), economic expansion.

(Notes taken from Annex: here insert "B")
on attached doc.

Analyst: W. Wagner

Doc. No. 2954

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES (SHORTHAND OF SECOND JOINT
CONFERENCE OF SECTIONS I, II, III and IV of the
COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
75th SESSION of the IMPERIAL DIET on MARCH 17th 1940.

(taken from
MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, 75th IMPERIAL DIET SESSION,
ACCOUNTS, PETITIONS, PROPOSALS
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER,
NAGATA-CHO, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO CITY.)

COMMITTEE-MAN FUKUDA:--/T.N. in part/

For instance, as regards DAVAO in the PHILIPPINES, the population has not decreased so much although approximately over 35 years have elapsed till the present day. Business is reported as flourishing, and the people here are presently engaged in the cultivation of hemp. Moreover it is said that fertilizer has never been used for the past thirty years. For instance, in the LAKE TONDANG /PHONETIC/ region in CEBU, where rice has been harvested three times annually for more than ten years, it is said that fertilizer, if used even for once, would spoil everything. There are such places as these which are indeed inconceivable from the agricultural viewpoint of the Japanese. Then, how about going ahead and seizing these places? Of course, we cannot do so; nevertheless, the development of the SOUTHERN REGIONS will not necessarily be an impossibility, if we shall be prepared to suffer such hardships as in dealing with MANCHURIA or RUSSIA, or if we possess an equal amount of determination, effort and financial power as required in overcoming the difficulties of the NORTH CHINA Incident. Such being the case, we believe that JAPAN will be confronted with considerable difficulties unless the MINISTER OF STATE /T.N. KOISO/ will carry out a drastic reform in our future national policy in such a way as to make some two-fold policy, --one phase being for defence, and the other for advance. Now, as for TAIWAN /T.N. FORMOSA/ or the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS GOVERNMENT OFFICE, /T.N. "MANYU-CHO"/ they were able to become independent shortly after its occupation or its inauguration of government. As regards CHOSON and MANCHURIA -- though MANCHURIA is an independent nation, JAPAN is at present obliged to defray enormous sum of money in accordance with armament and other agreements. This may possibly last for scores of years to come. CHOSON, was the first to be annexed to JAPAN, but she is still unable to become independent, and enormous subsidies have to be granted to her. Such are the conditions even in so nice a place like CHOSON. I wish to state that it is all the more unnatural to send farmers -- constituting JAPAN's higher-class labours -- to NORTH MANCHURIA where even coolies and KOREANS are unable to go. The policy that they must

be sent over is all very fine, but, as this unnaturalness is very hard to overcome, I wish you will kindly give your consideration to this point. Our future national policy should be such that we shall have to endure perseverance no matter what difficulties it may lead us to, just as we have in continuing many years of devotion after having initiated the so-called Sino-Japanese Incident of today. Therefore, if we have that determination to go through hardships, we shall find a real treasure chest in the Southern Pacific, where deposits of coal, gold, silver, iron and petroleum will probably amount to 200 times more than those found in the 400 or so provinces in China. If JAPAN will be in possession of such resources, she shall no longer have to suffer from her present plight of being unable to wage a war as she would like just because of the scarcity of resources. Therefore, we must, for the sake of establishing the national policy of the State, have a change made, at this juncture, in the principles of the traditional national policy of the past. We are extremely pleased at the fact that Minister of State KOISO has, at Cabinet meetings and the like, expressed his opinion several times fairly strongly in that line, or dwelled upon the policy in that line. So, although things may not go so easily as I say -- although it would be splendid if they did -- things will be difficult. Nevertheless, even if we are to sacrifice a great deal of our national power, what will follow shall not be comparable to the results of the efforts in MANCHURIA or CHINA."

This is what we have been thinking about. If peace is restored now, it is needless to say that Japan will suffer from over-population. As you have just mentioned, most of our farmers have only five tans of land /T.N. approximately 1.2 acres/. As they own only that much of land, -- let us say five children are born to a farmer, -- four of them, either male or female, must leave the family to get jobs outside, according to the family system among the farming class. The eldest son is left to take over while the rest must be abandoned as unnecessary. The Japanese nation is unable to make a living. This is the phenomenon among the farming class of present day Japan. This fact alone, I believe, will make you realize that we shall suffer from over-population when peace is restored. What should we do about it? It is quite clear that we shall feed on each other and fall together if we stick to the five Tan farming. We must establish a great national policy right now. Herein, lies the basis for our discussion. Therefore, we have been trying to send people over to Manchuria -- we have heard about your ideals of sending 200,000 or 1,000,000 families over there -- but its realization has been very difficult. Much money is spent with no results. Moreover, people are not interested in going in spite of our encouragement to go. I would like to inform you that unless you take into consideration, when establishing our national policy, some places where people will by all means go even if they are told not to go, rather than places where people will go and return, the great task of reviving Japan, of constructing

Japan will never be accomplished. In this respect, the military, so far, has been concentrating too much upon the North. I wonder if this is not slightly mistaken? When I say mistaken, I mean mistaken as Japan's rational policy. I do not know what you would say from the viewpoint of national defence, but this is, I think, a little mistaken when we consider the great task of truly reviving Japan, of constructing Japan. Therefore, our policy must be to advance both to the North and to the South, putting great efforts in our Southern advance. We must establish policies which will enable us to overcome the difficulties involved in this task -----.

Chairman AOKI: "Mr. FUKUDA, please state the gist of your opinion as we have no more time."

Committeeman FUKUDA: "I hope the State Minister will study further into that direction --

We have become members of the Accounts Committee, and have studied the Ministry for Overseas Affairs' enormous budget for the coming year. As it will be difficult to get any result if you put your efforts to things that will not possibly have any effect, we shall have to take a neutral stand on this point; and I believe I shall have to ask you to put your efforts on the true attainment of an object, even in the execution of this budget. As regards such matters, however, I believe the Ministry for Overseas Affairs has great understanding as to the South; and great efforts have been afforded both the Formosan and the South Seas Governments from which we expect developments in economics and various other fields. Have you any opinion in this line?

We shall be most obliged if the Minister for Overseas Affairs would inform us with his opinions regarding these national policies.

Minister of State KOISO:-

"I fully agree with Mr. FUKUDA's remarks regarding the construction of both the NORTH and the SOUTH. The OVERSEA AFFAIRS Ministry is also advocating the idea of constructing both the NORTH and the SOUTH. There is, however, a slight difference in views in regard to the path to be followed and its substance. I shall give you very roughly the important points of the opinions of the OVERSEA AFFAIRS Ministry which will carry out the idea of constructing both the NORTH and the SOUTH. As towards the CONTINENT, we must enforce the movement of population, which must naturally be accompanied by economic development, and as towards the SOUTH, we must enforce economic

expansion, which must by all means be accompanied by the movement of population. This is our way of thinking. Therefore, as regards CONTINENTAL Expansion, we consider movement of population as of primary importance, and economic expansion of secondary importance; whereas, as for SOUTHERN Expansion, we consider economic expansion as of primary importance and the movement of population of secondary importance. This is the idea on which we are proceeding along. Please note, therefore, that as regards the idea of constructing both the NORTH and the SOUTH, we are entirely of the same opinion with Mr. FUKUDA."

No. 1

Evidentiary Document # 2954

EXHIBIT NO. 2215A

第七十五回帝國議會
衆議院

決算委員會第一第二第三及第四分科聯合會々議錄(速記)
第二回 三月十七日

一九四〇年/昭和十五年/三月十七日

(第七十五回
帝國議會)

衆議院委員會議錄

決算、請願、建議

東京市麹町區永田町

內閣總理大臣官舎

ヨリ

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc. 2954

例ハ比探賈を容ル「ズオ」ハ、台約三十五年餘ニ亘リマケレトモ人口左程減ツテ居ラヌ、サウシテ陸ミタル盛業ヲ傳ヘ、今日麻ノ栽培ニ從事致シテ居リマシテ、而モ三十年間ニ一度モ肥料ヲヤルコトガナト言フ、例ハ「セベス」於ケル「トダ」湖ノ方面、是亦十何年間米ヲ作ルニ年ニ三度出来ルニ肥料ヲ一遍デモヤラウ取目ダ、斯ウ言フ、實ニ日本人ノ農業學ガ見テモ想像ノ及ハヌヤラウ所ガアルトス、ソレケレ今行ツテ取ラウ宜イ、ソレハウハ出来マモスヨ、出来マモスガ、滿洲ヤ露西亞ト言フモ、相手ニシテ困難ヲスルト云フコト、或ハ北支事變ノ困難ニ打免ツト云フ決心ト、努力ト射カトラ、費スダケモノカアルラバ、南方ノ用卷ト云フコトハ必ズシモ不可能デハナイ、ソレデアリマスカラ、國務大臣トサレマシテハ國策ヲ二途ニ出テ、一方ハ守テ、一方ハ進ムト云フコトニ、今後國策ト云モノノ大變革ヲ漸行シテ貴方ニアラバ、日本ハ中々困難ニ遭遇スルト私共ハ見ルデアリマス、ソレデ臺灣デアリマストカ、或ハ南洋羣ノ如キハ、領土以來、或ハ統治ヲ致シテカラ、用モヤク獨立スルコトガ出来タ、朝鮮ヤ滿洲ノ如キハ、一滿洲ハ獨立國デアリマスガ、日本ハ今日軍備其ノ他ノ協定ニ依リ、非常ニ費用ヲ使ケケレバ、又、今後幾十年餘クカ、朝鮮ノ如キハ一番早ク日本ト併合致シシタガ、未カニ獨立スル能ハス、莫大ナル補助金ヲ出サケレバ、此ノ朝鮮ノヤウナ良イ所ヲハモテ然リテアリマス、況ヤ苦カモ朝鮮人モ行ク下能ハサル此滿ニ付シテ、日本ノ高貴労働ナル農民ヲヤルト云フコトハ、不自然ナルト私ハ申セケルノデアリマス、ヤラケレバ、又ト言フ政策ハ結構デアリス、其ノ不自然ト言フコトハ、中々征服ハ出来ルモノデハナイ、ソレデアリマスカラ、其ノ點ヲ一ツ御考慮下ス、今後國策ハ如何ナル難事

2

No.

が招来致シマシテモ、今日ノヤウナ所謂日支事變ト云フモノヲ起シテ、之ヲ
 幾年ヲモ精進ヲ續ケテ行クト言フ困難ニ打克ツテ、臥薪嘗膽ニ耐
 ヘルコトアリマスカラ、其ノ頑ヘル決心ガアルナラバ、眞實寶庫ガ南方ノ太平
 洋上ニ存在シテ居リス。石炭、金、銀、鐵、石油、是等ハ支那四百餘
 州ノ二百倍ヲ包藏シテ居ルデセウ。サウゴトモガアルナラバ、何ゾ日本ガ今日
 資源ニ苦シム為ニ思フヤウナ戰爭モ出来ヌト言フヤウナコトニナリハニイ、
 ソレテアリマスカラ、私共ハ國家永ノ國家樹立ヲ為ス。此処デ今チノ傳統
 的國家政策ノ根本ヲ轉向シテ、實ハサケレバニヌ、之ヲ周旋シテ
 小政國務大臣ハ相並具、方面ニ時々衝意見ノ御發表ガアリマ
 シタリ、或ハ政界ヲサウゴト方面ニ觸レシキコトアルト云フコトナリ、私共非
 常ニ死シテ居ル、テアリマスカラ、私共ハヨウニ八行キマセヌ、言フヤウニ行
 クナラ結構デアリマスガ、ソレハ困難ナル、併シテ國家ノ非常ナリカ
 穢挫ト致シマシテモ、後ニ輩ル所ニモ、ハ、滿洲ヤ支那ニ努力カミタ
 コトモトデハナク、斯ウホコトヲ私共ハ考ヘテ、日本ハ今チ和克服
 ヲ致シマスレバ、過剩人口ニ困リマスコトハ言フ候テマセヌ、今仰セ、ヤ
 ウニ五反百姓デス、五反百姓デス、農村ノ家數削減ト云ヒ
 マシテモ、農村ニ生シタ子弟ト言フモノハ、五人生シタモノハ、四人ガケハ
 女デモ男デモ皆出サケレバニヌ、又、兄貴ガケテ人殺ツテ居ル、アトハ、
 捨山ニ捨テナケレバ、日本國民ハ生活ガ出来ヌト云フガ、今日ノ農村ノ實
 體デアリス、是等ヲ考ヘテ、平和克服ニシテ、人口ガ餘リ過リテ困
 ルト思ヒマスレトモ、其ノモノヲドウスルカ、五反百姓ニクハ付イタ所デ
 共食ニ共倒レシムコトハ分ツテ居ラスカラ、此処デ一大國家ノ樹立
 ヲシケレバニヌ、是ガ和共ノ議論ノ起ル所ニルデアリス、所ガ滿

No. 3

Doc. 2954

洲ニヤロウトシニテモ此ノ間カラモ二十万戸百万戸ト言フ御理想ガアリ
リマスガ中々實現ガ出来ナイ。金ハ使フカ實現ハ出来ナイ、ソレヨリモ行
ケヨクト言フモ行カナイ、行フテ歸ルト言フ所ヨリモ、行クチト言フ
行ク所ヲ一ツ御考慮ニス。國策ニ織込マケル日本ノ更生、日本建
設ノ大業ノ完成ハ出来ヌト、斯ウ申セラルルナラマス、斯ウ言フ方面ニ對
シニテ、一體今日迄ノ軍部ガ餘リ北方中心デアラウ、是ハ少シ間違
ワテ居リハシイカ、日本ノ國策トシテハ防上カラハ知リマセヌガ、眞
ニ日本更生、日本建設ノ大業カラ言フニハ是ハ少シ間違ワテ居ル、斯ウ
思フ、ソレデアルモスカラ、之ヲ所謂南北兩建ニシテ、南方ニ打タル所、非常
ナ努力ヲスル、其ノ困難ニ打克フト言フニテ、政策ヲ確立シナケルナラ
ス、

○青木委員長 福田君 議論ノ要旨ヲ御述ベ下サシ、時
間ガアリマセヌカラ、

○福田委員

サウ言フ方面ヲ少シク國務大臣トサレマシテ私
共ハ決算ノ委員トナリ、今年ノ龐大ナル拓務省ノ豫算ヲ拜見
シニテソレガ效果ガエルコトノ不能ナコトニ御努力ヲ下サルト云フコトハ
中々結果カ得ラレヌノデアリマスルカラ、其ノ點中和ヲ得テ、此ノ
豫算ノ執行ノ上ニ於キマシテモ、本當ニ目的ヲ達スルト云フコトニ
御努力ヲ願ハナケレバナラヌト思フノデアリマスガ、サウ云フヤウナコ
トニ付テ、拓務省ハ南方ノ才ニ非常ナ御理解カアルノデコサイマシテ
今日ハ、台湾或ハ南洋廳等ノ御努力、又是カラ、經濟或
ハ色々ナ方面ニ發展ヲ願ハナケレバナラヌコトデアリマスガ、サウノ
云フ方面ニ對シテモ、御考テゴサイマセウカ、何カ拓務大臣トシ
テソレ等ノ國策ニ付テ御考カ伺ヘマスレバ、大変幸ヒト思ッテ居リマス、

No. 5

Doc. 2954

○小磯國務大臣 福田君ノ仰セニナリマシク南北兩建ハ全然賛成
デシサイマス。拓務省ト致シマシテモ、南北兩建論ナリデアリマス。唯少シ行通
内容ノ考ヘ方カ違フデアリマシテ、南北兩建論ヲヤツテ行キマスル拓務省
トシテノ考ヘト致シマシテハ、極ク簡單ニ其ノ重點ヲ申シ上げマスルナラバ、
大陸方面ニ向ツテハ人的移動ニハ自然の經濟的開發
カ附隨セネバナラス。南ノ方ニ向ツテハ經濟的開發、經濟的開發ニハ
必ず人的移動カ附隨セネバナラス。斯ウ云フ風ニ考ヘテ居ルデアリマス。
デアリマスルカラ、大陸發展ハ人的移動カ主体デアツテ、經濟的發
展カ從トナリ、南方發展ハ經濟的開發カ主体トナツテ人的移動
カ從トナル。斯ウ云フ考ヘテ進ニテ居リマス。デアリマスルガ、南
北兩建ト云フ點ニ付テハ、全然福田君ト同意見ナンデアリ
マスカラ、左様御諒承ヲ願ヒマス。

證明書

ワシントン文書局第 号
国際検察部第二九五号

典據及び公正ニ関スル證明

2954 cert.

余、佐藤朝生ハ余が下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ内閣事務官トシテ日本
政府ト公的関係ニ在ルモノナルコト、並ニ該官吏トシテ余が茲ニ添附セラレ
タル、頁ヨリ成ル、千九百 年昭和 年附下記題名即チ
第七十五回帝國議會衆議院會計委員會議事録ノ文書ノ保管
ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及び文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、並ニ右ガ下
記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及び綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス(若シ
アラバ綴番号又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所
在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ) 内閣書記官々房

千九百四十七年一月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

当該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

證人

佐藤 テイ T. SATOW

内閣事務官 署名

陸軍情報部

セイ、エイ、カアチス、陸軍少尉 署名
H.A. CURTIS

公式入手ニ関スル證明

余、セイ、エイ、カアチス、ハ余が聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ関
係アルモノナルコト、並ニ上記題名ノ文書ハ余が公務上、日本政府ノ上記署
名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十七年一月三日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名欄

陸軍情報部 陸軍少尉

ZND Lt. M.I.

セイ、エイ、カアチス J.M. CURTIS

右ノ者ノ公的資格 國際検察部調査官 署名

證人

INVESTIGATOR I.P.S.

no. 6

2954

Translator
HATATE, Kihei
第一分館
山田

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號
國際 檢 察 部 第二九五四號

佐藤朝生 典據及ビ公正ニ關スル證明

余、サトウトモオハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ

SATO, Tomo 内閣書記官 トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ル

モノナルコト、竝ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル、 頁ヨリ成ル、千九百 年ノ昭和

年ノ 附、下記題名、即チ

第七十五回帝國議會衆議院會計委員會 ノ文書ノ
保管ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラバ綴番號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

内閣書記官マカ
千九百四十年ノ昭和二十二年ノ 一月 三日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄 サトウ トモ T. SATO W

右ノ者ノ公的資格 内閣書記官 署名

證 人 陸軍情報部 署名

公式入手ニ關スル證明 T.A. CURTIS 署名

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

千九百四十年ノ昭和二十二年ノ 一月 三日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏 名 陸軍情報部 陸軍少尉

右ノ者ノ公的資格 陸軍情報部 陸軍少尉 T.A. CURTIS

證 人 國際檢査部 調査官 INVESTIGATOR. I.P.S