

GRISWOLD, A.W. (American)

Request by: KOISO, Kuniaki

Address: Believed to be New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A., c/o Yale University

He is an assistant Professor of Political Science at Yale University and author of the book "The Far Eastern Policy of the United States".

Documents to be lodged with Registry of the Tribunal:

A copy of the above entitled book.

Will give testimony on the Policy and Actions of Japan in China.

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REPORT BY: H. Shimojima

11 Feb 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: GRISWOLD, A. W.

Address: c/o Yale University  
New Haven, Conn.

A check of IPS case files reveals nothing on subject.

COPIES: 3 File  
1 Mr. Newbill

Report By: Lt. J. Curtis

11 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Floyd Cunningham, Associate Prosecutor  
Judge Judson T. Y. Nye, Senior Ass't & Counsellor  
Mr. Daniel S. Ao, Special Ass't & Counsellor

SUBJECT: Defense Witness

No further information has been located on GRISWOLD, A. W., an American witness, requested by KOISO. This witness does not appear in "Who's Who in America" 1936-1937 or 1944-1945.

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF  
Chief, Investigation Division  
IPS

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- I. Witness, A. Whitney Griswold
- II. In behalf of KOISO, Kuniaki
- V. Personal Data

None available except as shown on title page of his book "The Far Eastern Policy of the United States" published in 1938, in which it appears that he was then Assistant Professor of Government and International Relations, Yale University.

- VI. Summary of Prosecution's Evidence Relating to Accused

None.

- VII. Other Available Facts

Since the defense has subpoenaed Mr. Griswold and has also demanded that a copy of his book, "The Far Eastern Policy of the United States," be lodged with the Registry of the Court, it may be assumed that if Mr. Griswold is produced, he will be used as an expert on the Far Eastern Policy of the United States, to further elaborate what already appears in the book in question.

- a. The Significance of Mr. Griswold's Book

Based upon excerpts cited in the book, from official documents, agreements, correspondence of public officials, studies by experts, and substantial conclusions of the author, the book demonstrates that for many years preceding 1938, the date of its publication, the larger nations, such as Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States, as well as Japan, had considered their several interests, commercially as well as politically, affected by occurrences in China. Each of the foreign powers had national or territorial interests either adjacent to or in close contiguity to Chinese territory. From the standpoint of defense against foreign aggression, efforts were made from time to time to create buffer territory, as was the case of Great Britain in connection with Tibet, or to secure substantial rights in Chinese territory which could in some instances be useful commercially or as military bases of operation in case of hostility, as where in 1898 Russia secured a lease on Kwantung territory for the ostensible purpose of constructing a railroad, but which also authorized her to station military forces in such territory.

Japan felt, that by reason of her commercial relationship and close geographical proximity to China, she had more of a community of interest with China than other nations, and from time to time by display of power, or diplomatic arrangements, she prevailed upon China, Great Britain, the United States and other powers to recognize her "special interests" in China.

The policy of the United States throughout had been to establish and maintain an "open door" policy in China, for commerce and industry, and she consistently disavowed the seeking of special rights or privileges in China which would abridge the rights of the citizens or

subjects of other friendly states (P 215). This policy was announced by Sec. Lansing (214); was reiterated in the Four Power Treaty in which it was agreed that the sovereignty, independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China would be observed (323); was reaffirmed in the Nine-Power Treaty of February 6, 1922, in which Japan as a Contracting Party agreed not to seek or support any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of their interests any general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region of China, or any monopoly or preference that would deprive any other power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China (325); and was again announced by Sec. Stimson after the Mukden affair (410-419), in his note of January 7, 1932, in which he stated, that the United States could not admit the legality of any situation de facto ..... which may impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in China, including those which relate to the sovereignty, the independence, or the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China, or to the international policy relative to China, commonly known as the open-door policy (424); and was again affirmed by Sec. Hull in a note to the Emperor of Japan on April 29, 1934, in which he said that "the United States has with regard to China certain rights and certain obligations," and that "it is associated with China or with Japan or with both, together with certain other countries, in multilateral treaties relating to rights and obligations in the Far East, and in one great multilateral treaty to which practically all the countries of the world are parties," and in respect thereto, "no nation can, without the assent of the other nations concerned, rightfully endeavor to make conclusive its will in situations where there are involved the rights, the obligations, and the legitimate interests of other sovereign states" (444).

In stating Japan's position vis-a-vis the foregoing, Mr. Griswold quotes a statement by Ishii in 1923, made by him after Sec. Hughes brought about the termination of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. In this statement Ishii said that Japan's "special interests" were "realities deriving from nature and geography and not benefits conferred on Japan by the United States," (401). Furthermore he said, that "The Lansing-Ishii Agreement may have been cancelled, but Japan's special interests in China continue to live in all their vigor ..... they are not something which can be abolished" (402).

Subsequent events show that Japan persisted in assuming that it had special rights in China and that such rights could be secured by military force if necessary, even under unpalatable pretexts of self defense. Illustrative thereof, Mr. Griswold says that Japan accomplished the military occupation of all Manchuria pursuant to a carefully matured plan. (P. 71 and all of Chapt. IV)

He also said as to this incident: "Whether the troops acted on their own initiative or under orders from Tokyo, they received full approval from the military branch of the government, now rapidly eclipsing the other branches in power and authority. Apparently the group that had dominated Japan's politics at every similar crisis in Japan's modern history had once more determined to force the issue with China." (P 410)

b. Relation of the Book to the Defense

1. To show that there was Russian aggression in Manchuria and a reaching by Russia for Korea.
2. To show attempts by the Consortium to exclude Japan from participation in the commercial development of China.
3. To show an immigration policy in the United States which compelled Japan to colonize her surplus population in Manchuria, China, or the South Sea Islands.
4. To show that Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and the United States had at various times secured special interests in or from China, and that the extent and nature of these interests varied from time to time.
5. To show that Russia's interest at one time was territorial aggrandizement, which if permitted to fructify, would have brought her geographically opposite Japan in the Korean Peninsula.

VIII. Suggested Subjects for Cross Examination

1. In your studies of the Far East situation did you form an opinion whether or not Japan could have maintained her claim of special interests in China without resort to the use of military operations.

2. If she was obliged to use military forces in this connection could she, in your opinion, have maintained her claim to special interests in China without infringement of Chinese sovereignty.

*RVT* 3. In your opinion was the ~~annexation of Korea in 1910 and the~~ occupation of the whole of Manchuria and the province of Jehol in 1932 consistent with Japan's obligations under the Nine Power Treaty and the Washington Conference Treaties. *RVT*

PROGRESS REPORT

April 1, 1947

Name of Witness: A. WHITNEY GRISWOLD

Completed items: 1 to 8

Report attached.

*Col. Fixel*  
Col. Fixel

REPORT ON WITNESS

A. WHITNEY GRISWOLD

Who Will Testify

In Behalf Of

KOISO, Kuniaki

Relative to the policy and actions of  
Japan in China

Prepared by Col. Rowland W. Fixel