

Doc. 3230 Evid

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(25)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc #  
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Doc. No. 3230

(Date) 29 October 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: *Excerpts from "Shorthand Record of Proceedings of the Committee of the House of Peers, 73rd Diet Session"*

Date: *16 and 17 February 1938* Original  Copy  Language: *Japanese*

Has it been translated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

*Document Division*

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: *Diet*

PERSONS IMPLICATED: *KIDO, Koichi; SUGIYAMA, Gen; HIROTA, Koki; OKURA, Kimmochi*

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

*Rape of NANKING; Military Training in School; China Aggression*

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

*Excerpts from "Shorthand Record No. 4 of the Budget Committee, 16 February 1938"*

*Baron OKURA, Kimmochi asked about the reports in the foreign newspapers <sup>regarding</sup> to the disgusting behavior of Japanese soldiers in <sup>the</sup> SHANGHAI and NANKING areas. He said that he could not believe that <sup>he believed</sup> they were practically all true and ~~expressed belief~~ that they were fabrications. However, he brought to attention the fact that there were*

Analyst:

Doc. No.

In another part, Baron OKURA wants to know why the government announced in January that Japan would henceforth terminate all relations and dealings with the CHIANG Kai-shek government when previously it announced that negotiations were going on with the CHIANG Regime through German mediation. (pp 2-3)

Foreign Minister HIROTA, Koki, answered:

Regarding the true facts about the temporary decision of the above-mentioned direct negotiation with CHIANG Kai-shek Regime,.....Japan endeavored to wage a war of punishment as well as to continue negotiations through the channels of many countries for the purpose of making CHIANG Kai-shek and the National Government reflect on and correct their false thoughts.....Now, it has been decided that it is impossible to deal with the CHIANG Regime so that is why we have made such an announcement. (pp 3-4)

Excerpts from "Shorthand Record No. 5 of Budget Committee"

Member OTSUKA, Isei said: The Army, Navy and Air Forces at the front achieved brilliant success and reduced the city of Nanking under the "august virtue of His Majesty's I believe it was the result of the Bu-de /Soldier's Way/ spirit, fostered since the foundation of the Japanese Empire. The conduct of our unequalled loyal soldiers in the battlefields were these which would excite heaven and earth. Such Bu-de spirit should have great importance to the future national defense of Japan.....(p 9)

War Minister SUGIYAMA, Gen, answered:

The army thought it very important to display such Bu-de spirit by training in military tactics on the one hand and by fostering Bu-de on the other. The army is endeavoring to teach this spirit.....and the army is carrying out the promotion of Bu-de or the training of it with the utmost endeavor.

Education Minister KIDO, Keichi, answered:

I agree with Otsuka as to the necessity of displaying the Bu-de spirit of ancient Japan and of promoting Bu-de education. The Boys' Middle Schools include Bu-de in their regular courses, and the Higher Normal School, KOKUSHIKAN, and the BUTOKUKAI, were training leaders for it. However, I do not suppose that these provisions are sufficient, and I can understand the necessity of attending to the training of leaders, the establishment of a policy of Bu-de education, the improvement in the treatment of Bu-de teachers, the establishment of a Bu-de hall in the garden of Meiji Shrine, the setting up of a special bureau for that task, and the organization of a Bu-de committee to study these questions. I shall study and endeavor to realize these policies and plans after consultation with the welfare and education ministries.

Analyst: Lt Fred Suzukawa

numerous cases <sup>overseas</sup> where the Japanese ~~cases~~ have  
<sup>taken</sup> been taking an attitude of superiority. He asked  
 of the Minister of Education if these reports <sup>were</sup> the  
 results of the <sup>weakness</sup> fault in the state education. (pp 1)

(See attached clats. portion in <sup>brackets</sup> ~~brackets~~)

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SHINJIJI JONG		55524
	(concluded)	55523
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	(continued)	55532
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Begin

Education Minister KIDO:

Now, I will answer ~~to~~ <sup>of</sup> your question. I have heard something ~~about~~ the newspaper reports regarding the mentioned scandal involving ~~of~~ Japanese Soldiers in <sup>Shanghai</sup> SHANGHAI. As Baron OKURA ~~RA~~ said, I can not believe ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>at all</sup> these ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> all true. But ~~in fact,~~ <sup>in fact,</sup> I have received from other sources many of these ~~sorts~~ <sup>kinds</sup> of reports. ~~As you said,~~ I have ~~also~~ often heard about the mis-conducts of former ~~oversea~~ Japanese in China and Manchuria caused by their sense of superiority. This would be, as you ~~said,~~ <sup>said,</sup> the results of the fault of education to some extent. --- (pp. 1)

ANALYSIS DIRECTOR SLIP

Doc. No. 1191  
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Remainder of original should be analyzed completely, with particular reference to any material which contradicts or is in conflict with the excerpt processed.

Suggestions for procedure:

SCANNING NUMBER CONTROL

*BS*

In another part, Baron OKURA <sup>wants to know why the</sup> ~~Government announced in January that Japan would henceforth~~  
~~of education~~  
~~terminate all relations and dealings with the CHIANG KAI-SHEK~~  
~~Government <sup>was</sup> previously, it announced that negotiations <sup>were</sup> going~~

Baron OKURA ~~said that~~ ~~it was well known~~  
~~on ~~that~~ with the CHIANG Regime through German mediation. (pp 2-3)~~

The peace negotiation between Japan and SHANG

KAI-SHEK regime was held by the good offices of

German Ambassador, <sup>but</sup> with no result, and  
 then <sup>announced</sup> ~~the~~ statement Japan would <sup>that</sup> not <sup>hereafter</sup> con-  
 cern with SHANG KAI-SHEK -----

he could not understand the true inten-  
 tion of the Government regarding the sudden  
 announcement of compromising negotiation  
 with SHANG KAI-SHEK by the proposal of German  
 Ambassador and the announced statement  
 in January that Japan would not henceforth  
 cooperate <sup>and concern</sup> with SHANG KAI-SHEK regime ----.

Foreign Minister HIROTA, Koki answered: ~~that~~

Regarding the true facts about the temporary  
 decision of the above-mentioned direct negoti-  
 ation with SHANG KAI-SHEK regime, -----

Japan endeavored to wage war of punish-  
 ment as well as to continue negotiations <sup>through the channels of many countries</sup>  
 for the purpose of making CHIANG KAI-SHEK and



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Suggestions for procedure:

*Practically Complete Statement*

SCANNING NUMBER CONTROL

*BS*

the National Government, <sup>reflect<sup>m</sup> and</sup> correct their false thoughts, and under the difficult situation caused by the resolution to aid China in the meeting of the League of Nations and the general atmosphere to settle Chinese incident, if the Meeting of the Nine Power Treaty Conference would be held, with the attitude supporting China, Japan had informed to foreign Powers, esp. Germany and Italy, the policy having no intention to <sup>tolerate</sup> the interference from foreign Powers and the preparedness to open <sup>direct</sup> peace negotiation on the basis of the reflexion of China on the Incident.

Now it has been decided that it is impossible to deal with the CHIANG Regime so that is why we have made such an announcement. (pp 3-4)

<sup>Excerpts</sup>  
 Itak. 2. From Short-hand Record No. 5 of Budget Committee "in the House of Peers during the 73rd Session of the Imperial Diet. (pp. 9<sup>and</sup> 11.)

Member OTSUKA, Isei said: ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Army, Navy, and Air Forces at the front achieved brilliant success and, <sup>esp.</sup> reduced <sup>the City of</sup> NANKING under the

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Suggestions for procedure:

*Practically Complete.*

SCANNING NUMBER CONTROL

*MS*

" august virtue of His Majesty's <sup>I believe</sup> ~~he thought~~ <sup>Soldiers' Way</sup> ~~It~~  
 was the results of the BU-DŌ spirit fostered  
 since the foundation of Japanese <sup>the</sup> ~~Empire~~ <sup>and</sup> the  
 conduct of our <sup>unparalleled</sup> loyal soldiers in the battle  
 fields were those <sup>which would</sup> excited heaven and earth;  
~~he thought~~ such BU-DŌ spirit <sup>should</sup> ~~would~~ <sup>have great</sup> concern  
<sup>importance to</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>future</sup> national defense of Japan ~~with~~ <sup>great</sup> ~~importance~~ --- (pp 9).

War Minister SUGIYAMA, Gen answered: ~~that~~  
 The Army thought it <sup>very</sup> important to display such BU-DŌ  
 spirit ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~on one hand~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~to~~ training military tac-  
 tics <sup>on one hand and</sup> ~~on the other~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~to~~ mastering BU-DŌ, <sup>on the other</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~spirit~~ of sol-  
 diers, ~~and~~ <sup>the</sup> Army is <sup>endeavoring</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>train</sup> this spirit. ---  
 and <sup>the</sup> Army is carrying out the  
 promotion of BU-DŌ or <sup>the</sup> training of it with <sup>the</sup> ~~most~~ <sup>most</sup>  
 most endeavor.

Education Minister KIDO, Koichi answered:  
 That he <sup>I agree</sup> ~~agreed~~ with OTSUKA <sup>as to</sup> ~~about~~ the necessity  
~~of~~ <sup>the</sup> displaying BU-DŌ spirit from ancient Japan

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Suggestions for procedure:

*Practically Complete*

SCANNING NUMBER CONTROL

*BS*

and promoting ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> BUDO education, <sup>5.</sup> Boys' Middle Schools <sup>included</sup> adopted BUDO <sup>in</sup> their regular courses, and <sup>the</sup> Higher Normal School, KOKUSHIKAN, and the BUTOKUKAI were training leaders ~~for~~ <sup>of</sup> it. ~~But~~ However, I do <sup>not</sup> suppose <sup>that</sup> these <sup>provisions</sup> <sup>are</sup> sufficient, and ~~he~~ <sup>I</sup> <sup>can</sup> understand the necessity <sup>of</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>attending</sup> ~~to~~ the training of leaders, ~~to~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~settle~~ <sup>establishment</sup> the leading policy of BUDO education, ~~to~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~improve~~ <sup>improvement</sup> the treatment of BUDO teachers, ~~to~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~establish~~ <sup>a</sup> BUDO Hall in <sup>the garden of</sup> MEIJI Shrine, ~~to~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~set~~ <sup>up</sup> a special Bureau for that task, and ~~to~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~organize~~ <sup>a</sup> BUDO Committee to study ~~these~~ <sup>these</sup> questions, ~~and~~ <sup>I</sup> ~~will~~ <sup>shall</sup> study and endeavor to realize ~~these~~ <sup>these</sup> policies and ~~plans~~ <sup>plans</sup> after consultation with <sup>the</sup> Welfare and Education Ministries.

Analyst: Lt Col F. ...

Doc. NO 32 30

O.K. etc

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Suggestions for procedure:

SCANNING NUMBER CONTROL.

*BS*

「オセロ」  
帝國議會  
貴族院

豫算委員會議事速記録オ四号

より  
抜萃

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

○男爵大藏公望君 總理大臣カラ伺ヒタイノデアリマスル

ガ、丁度本会議ノオニ御出席デアリマス、又後テ御見エニナル  
 サラデアリマスノデ、御出席ノ文部大臣ニ先ツ伺ヒタイノデアリマス  
 私ノ意向ハ全体トシテ十二程アリマスガ何レモ 閣下ニ居リマ  
 セヌデ、一向毎ニ御返事ヲ願ヒタイト思ヒマス、又文部大臣  
 ニ御伺ヒタイト存ジマスルノハドウモ最近外國ノ新聞ヲ  
 見マスルト云フト、南京上海方面ニ於テ日本軍ノ行動ニ付テ  
 色々心ハミイコトヲ書イテ居リマス、私ハソレガ殆ド全部眞實トハ  
 思ヒマセヌ、有リ得ベカラザルコトヲ外國ノ新聞ガ特ニ日本ヲ誹  
 謗セムガ爲ニア、云フコトヲ書イテ居ルコトトハ存ジマスルガ、併シナガ  
 ラ日本國民トシマレテ、斯カル誹謗ヲ受ケルト云フコトハ非常ニ  
 恥辱デアルト思フデアリマス、假ニ我が忠勇ナル兵士ノ中ニ一人デ  
 モ二人デモ 間違ッタ行動ガアルトシマスナラバ、ソレハ實ニ遺憾チオ  
 ト思フデアリマス、大伴私共長ク外國ニ居リマレテ経験スル所  
 デハ、日本ノナリノ多クノ人ヒガ、海外ヘ去マシタ時ニ自分ヨリ劣  
 等ナル民族ト申シマセウカ、國民ト申シマセウカ、其ノ人々ニ對シ  
 テ、日本側ガカガ強イ時分ニ手ヘル所ノ態度ト云フモハ、實ニ  
 驕蹇セザルヲ得ナイヤウナコトガ屢々アルデアリマス、謂ハバ誤  
 ッタ日本人ノ優越感ト云フモノガ、是迄ドレ程滿洲ニ於キマシテモ



日本ノ正シイ主張、正シイ態度ト云フモノヲ在界ヲシテ誤解セシメ  
 タクカラナイト感ズルベアリマス。今日ノ外字新聞ノ記事ノ如  
 キモ、矢張り長年ノ是等ノ日本人ノ行動カラシテ色々ト想  
 像ヲシテ書イタモノト思ヒマスガ、是ハ單ニ軍隊ノ一部デアットカ  
 若シテハ從東海外ニ參リマシタ日本人ノ少数ノ者が責ヲ負フ  
 ベキモノニ非ズシテ、日本国民全体ガ是ハ惡イダ、国民ノ根本考  
 ガ間違ッテ居ルノ故ト私ハ感ズルベアリマス。

之ヲ直シマス為ニドウシテモ根本的ニ教育ノ是カラ始メナケレバナラ  
 ス。日本ガ今ヤ大陸政策ヲ是カラ樹テ、大ニ大陸ニ進出シ、  
 「アジア」民族ノ指導者ニナラウト云フ風ヲ抱負ヲ持ッテ居リマス  
 折ニ於テ、從來ノヤウナ誤ッテ優越感ヲ以テ他ノ民族ニ接シ  
 マスルナラバ、忽ニシテ日本人ハ世界ノ總テノ民族カラ嫌ハルコトハ  
 明カデアリマス。此ノ實ニ於キマシテ私ハ從來教育ガ何等此ノ實  
 ニ思フ致サナクタイト云フコトヲ非常ニ遺憾トスルベアリマシ  
 テ、今後ハドウシテモ教育全般ニ……小学教育ノ間カラレ  
 テ、弱イ民族ニ對シマシテハ之ヲ徹底的ニ愛撫セヨ、強イ非道ナ  
 民族ニ對シマシテハ徹底的ニ之ニ反抗セヨト云フ風ヲ、謂ハバ大  
 和魂ニ即シタヤウナ教育ヲナサシム必要ガアルベナリカ、今日迄  
 ソレガ全然缺ケテ居ルト思ヒマスノデ、之ニ對シ文部大臣ハ如何  
 ナル御抱負ガアリマセウカ、今後如何ナル御方針ヲ御執リニ  
 ナリマセウカト云フコトヲ御伺シタイト思ヒマス。

國務大臣(侯爵木下幸一君)

御答ヲ致シマス。只今御話ノ上海

ニ於ケル日本軍ノ行動ニ對シマスル報道ハ、私モ耳ニ致シテ居ルノデア  
 リニス。大藏男爵ノ御話ノ通り私ハ全然是ハ全部ガ真相トハ  
 思ヒマセヌ。併シ又一面他ノ方面カラモ可ナリ斯ウ云ツタヤウノ報道  
 ヲ受ケテ居リマス事實ハアルノデアリマス。御話ノ通り兎角從來我ガ  
 國ノ海外ニ出テ居リマス連中アタリガ、支那、滿洲邊リニ於テ  
 非常ニ優越感ニ依ッテ誤レル行動ノアリマスコトモ屢々聞イ  
 テ居リマス。是ハ御話ノ通り若干教育ニ付キマシテモ缺陷ガ  
 アルノデアラウト存ジマス。將來大陸ニ發展致シマス躍進日本ト致シマ  
 シテハ、持ニ此ノ点ニ付テハ關心ヲ持チ、反省ヲニサケレハナラヌト  
 考ヘテ居リマス。大國民タル所ノ襟度ヲ持モシムルヤウナラヌト  
 雄渾ナ教育ヲ小學校ノ時代カラ與ヘテケレバナラヌト云フ  
 コトニ付テハ、私共モ痛感シテ居ル次第デアリマス。今日迄ニ  
 於テ、既ニ昨年改正致シマシタ教授要目等ニ付テハ、右テ其ノ方  
 面ニ對シマシテハ留意ヲ致シマシテ、予ヲ著ケテ居リマスガ、  
 將來ハ此ノ点ニ付テハ十分研究致シマシテ、善處シクタイト存  
 ジテ居リマス。

男爵大藏公望君

次ニ外務大臣ニ伺ヒタイ。外交ノ一般方針

ニ關シマシテハ後刻總理大臣ニ御伺スル積リデアリマスガ、外務  
 大臣ニ御伺シクタイトハ次ノ三点デアリマス。是亦問題毎ニ其ノ度  
 ニ御答辯ヲ得クタイト存ジマス。第一ニ伺ヒクタイト存ジマスルハ、

P. 3

先般「ドイツ」大使ノ斡旋ニ依リマシテ、日本ト蔣介石  
 政府トノ間ニ和議ガ相談サレタ。結局其ノ和議成立セズ

シテ日本カラハ今後蔣介石政府ヲ相手ニセストノ聲明  
 ガ発セラレタコトハ周知ノコトデアリマスルガ私共從來ノ政府ノ  
 侍態度國民ニ対ス指導ノナサレ方又其ノ当時ニ於キマ  
 シテ南京既ニ陥落シタト云フ其ノ事實ニ顧ミシテ、  
 何故ニマダア、当時蔣介石政府ヲアノ聲明以前ニ対  
 シテサツタカト云フ其ノ侍心持ガ分ラナイデアリマス、  
 私共ノ覺悟ニ於キマシテハ、長年支那四億ノ民衆ヲ  
 率キテ無理アリニ排日ノ教育ヲサセ、戦後ハ共産党ト  
 キヲ組ンデモ日本ニ対抗シヨウトシタ其ノ蔣介石ヲ一月ノ十  
 四日以前ニ於キマシテハ、矢張り日本政府ハ場合ニ依ッ  
 テハ是ト妥協シテキヲ組ンデモ宜イノダト云フ侍心持ガア  
 ヲタムデアリマセウカ、サモナクレバ外國使臣ノ語ニ応ジテ日本  
 ガキヲ握ル密ハナイト斯ウ考ヘテ居ツタデアリマス、實  
 ニ其ノ邊ガ私共ニハ了解出来ナイ、蔣介石政府ト云フモノハ  
 私ハ昨年ノ九月カ、十月カ知リマセヌガ、共産党トキヲ  
 握ツタト云フ時カラ既ニ絶対ニ排斥シテクレバナラヌモノデア  
 リト云フコトヲ考ヘテ居ツタデアリマス。

或人が斯ウ云フコトヲ言ウテ居リマス、蔣介石ハ猫ダ、他、  
 支那ノ要人ハ悉ク鼠ダ、猫ガ國內、家ノ中ニ居ル間ハ鼠  
 ハ此ルモノデアナイ、一たび猫ガ鳴ケバ鼠ガ縮ツテシマフ、蔣介石  
 石ガ何時出ルカ分ラヌト云フ風ナ状態ニハ到底他ノ支那  
 ノ要人ト云フモノハ本當ニ日本ト組ンデ東洋ノ平和ヲ確立  
 スルヤウナ気分ニナリハセヌト云フコトヲ屢々聞カサレテ居

リマス。私共ハ全ク其ノ通りダト考ヘテ居ッタレテアリマス。從ツテ私共ハ昨年ノ秋アタリニ於キマシテハ、モウ既に共產黨トキヲ握ツク以上、蔣介石ト云フモノハ絶対ニ之ヲ絶滅シナケレバナラナイダト考ヘテ居リマシタノニ、又政府モサウ云フ風ナ御考ヲ持ツテマツテイラツシマリ、國民ニ対シテモ其ノ考ヲ以テ指導シテイラツシマルノガト考ヘテ居リマシタノニ、突然トシテドイツ大使ノ申込ニ対シテ蔣介石トキヲ協セムトシタノガト云フコトノ御発表ガアリ、一月ニナリマシテ、初メテ今後ハ蔣介石政府ト提携シナイノダ、対キニシナイノダ、斯ク云フ風ナ御発表ガアリマシタコトハ甚ダ其ノ意ヲ得ナイト考ヘルノデアリマシテ、如何ナル心持ヲ以テアノ協案ニ御應ジニテリマシタカ、場合ニ依リマシテハ今後蔣介石トキヲ握ツテモ宜イノガト云フ御考デアリマウカ、其ノ時分ニ共產黨トノ關係ハドウナルノカ、他ノ將領トノ關係ハドウナルノカ、蔣介石ガ何十年モアアマツテ教育ヲマリマシタノガ、是ガ急ニ戦争ニ負ケテ、日本トキヲ取ツタカラト云フテ、其ノ本心ガ本當ニキヲ握ラウト云フコトノタイコトガ明カデアリマスノニ、何故ニアノ交渉ニ御應ジニテリマシタカ、其ノ御心持ヲ伺ヒタクムデアリマス、此ノ御答辯ハ必要ニ依リマシテハ、速記ヲ止ムルナリ、若シクハ秘密會ニナサツテモ差支ヘアリマヌ、ドウカ明確ナル御答辯ヲ得タイト思ヒマス

○國務大臣(廣田弘毅君) 只今日本ガドイツノ橋渡しニ依ツテ支那ノ國民政府ト直接交渉ヲ開クコトガ一時決定シタ事情ニ付テ真相ヲ語レト云フコトデスが、大體議

会が始マリマシテ以来、本會議ニ於ケル演説及ヒ衆議院ノ  
算委員會ニ於テモハツキリ私ハ申述ビテ置イタルアリマス

抑、此ノ事件ノ起リマシテ以来、現地解決、事件不擴大、方  
針ヲ執ツテ居リマスガ、当時ハ無論、モト、現地ニ即ニテ解決  
スル方針ニ於テ支那側ト絶エズ交渉ヲシテ居ツタリマス、  
其ノ後支那側ノ態度ガ決然トシテ、豫ナク、態度ヲ日本トシテハ  
サウ云フ現地解決不擴大、方針ヲ進ヘ、譯ニ行  
カナイ、非常ト頑強ト排日思想ヲ持ツテ日本ニ當ツテ居リマ  
スカラ、是ハドウシテモ脅懲セナケレバナラヌト云フ方針ヲ  
決メマシタ、併シテガ其ノ後ニ於テモ武カラ以テ脅懲ヲ加ヘ  
ルト同時ニ若シ反省スルモノナラバ出ルガケ反省ヲサセヨ  
非常ニ誤レル藉介及ヒ其ノ他國民政府ノ一般ノ考方ヲ訂正ス  
若シシテ出ル得ルモノナラバシタイト云フテ絶エズ交渉ヲ續ケテ  
居ツタリデアリマス、此ノ交渉ノ方法ハ色ミノ國ト連絡ヲ取ツテ  
交渉ヲ致シテ居ツタリデアリマス、殊ニ國際聯盟會議ニ於  
テ對支援助ノ決議ヲシ、九箇國條約會議ヲ開クマシ  
テ當時ニハ列國ガ一緒ニナツテ、此ノ事件ヲ纏ム、支那側ニ  
同情的態、度ヲ以テ纏ムルト云フ方向ニ動キ始メテ居ツタリ  
デアリマス、サウ云フ際ニ於テモ、日本ハサウ云フ列國ノ外カラ干  
渉ガマシキコトハ斷ジテ受ハレル譯ニ行カナイ、併シナガラ日本  
トシテハ若シ支那ガ反省ヲシテ、日本ト直接交渉ヲシテ和  
ヲ求ル場合ニハ、日本ハ之ニ應ズル準備ガアルト云フコトヲ  
各國ニ通ジ、殊ニ獨、伊等ニハソレソレ通ジテ置イタルデアリ  
マス、色々ノ國ガ支那側ノ態度ニ付テ日本ニ報道シ、且  
レタ國ガアルデアリマスガ、支那側ノ態度ハ依然トシテ強硬

テアル、九箇國條約會議中ハ無論、決シテ日本ト單  
獨ノ話合ニ依ツテ此ノ事件ヲ纏メルヤウニシナイト云フコト  
ヲ強ク言ツテ居ツタノデアリマス、

其ノ後ニナツテ独逸側ノ方カラ、支那ノ方テモ相當日本ト  
直接交渉ヲスル意嚮ヲ持ツテ居ルヤウデアアルカラ、日本側  
モサウ云フ場合ハサウレテ宜イト云フ話ヲシテ居ラレタカ  
ガ一体ドウ云フ態度ヲ以テ支那側ガ出テ来タラ宜イ  
モノカ、日本側ノ意嚮ヲ南カレテ貫ヒタイト云フコトヲ申  
シテ考ソタテアリマス、ソレテ十分ニ議合テ發表致シマ  
シタヤウニ根本ノ條件ヲ決メテ、此ノ四ツノ條件ノ外ニ蔣  
介石ガ共產黨ト組ンテ居ルト云フ事態ヲ事實ノ上ニ  
解消シテ来ナケレバナラス、共產黨トノ關係、所謂防  
黨ニ接近シテ居ル者ヲ付ケテ共產黨トノ關係、所謂防  
共ノ精神ニ則ツテ或ル実ヲ示シテ来ル日本ハ此ノ四ツノ條件  
ヲ基礎トシテ話ヲスルコトニ同意シテモ宜イト云フコトヲ言フアヤ  
ツタテアリマス、

只今ノ御質問ノ中ニ日本ガ蔣介石ト妥協シヨウトシタト云  
フヤウナ御言葉ガアツタヤウデアリマスガ、サウ云フコトハ斷ジテ  
ナイ、蔣介石ガ日本ノ求ムル條件ヲ容レテ和ヲ求メ来  
ル場合ハ直接交渉ナラバシテヤルト云フ態度ヲ取ツテ居  
ソタノデアリマス、然ルニ蔣介石ノ方ハ日本ノ示シタ條件ニ付  
テ色々曖昧ノ返答ヲシテ最后ニ至ル迄誠意ノ認ムベキモ

證明書

「ワシントン」文書局 第 號  
國際檢察部 第三二三〇號

證據及ビ公正ニ関スル證明

J. KOBAYASHI

余、小林次郎ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ參議員事務總長トシテ、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ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル、壹冊ヨリ成ル、千九百三十八年ノ昭和十三年ノ附、下記題名、即チ第七十二回議會貴族院委員會速記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ビ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ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。  
〔若シアラハ綴番號又ハ引用、其他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於テ該文書成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲ特記スベシ〕 參議員事務局  
千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十二年ノ十一月二十四日

東京ニ於テ署名

J. KOBAYASHI

小林次郎

署名ノ

當該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

證人

參議員事務總長

Y. NAKAYAMA

署名ノ

公式入手ニ関スル證明

JOHNSON F. MUNROE

余、ジョンソンエフ・マンローハ、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アル者ナルコト、並ニ上記證明ハ余ガ公務上、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。

千九百四十七年ノ昭和二十二年ノ十一月二十四日

東京ニ於テ署名

JOHNSON F. MUNROE

署名ノ

氏名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

證人

國際檢察部調査官

EDWARD P. MONA GHAN

署名ノ

EDWARD P. MONA GHAN

證 明 書  
「フシントン」文書局 第 號  
國際檢察部 第三三三號

典據及口公之關スル證明

余、小林次郎、余カ下記資格ニ於テ、即チ參議員事務局長トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルニナルコト、茲ニ該官吏トシテ、余カ茲ニ添附セラレタル四頁ヨリ成ル千九百二十八年、昭和十三年、二月十六日附下記題名、即チ第七十三回議會貴族院委員會速記録中、昭和十三年二月十六日豫算委員會議事録、按テ、文書日ノ保管ニ在リ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及口文書、カ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、茲ニ右カ下記名稱ノ者、又ハ部局ノ公式書類及口綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス、(若シテハ綴番號又ハ引用、其他ノ公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ハ成規所在ノ公式名稱ヲ特記スヘシ)

參議院事務局  
千九百四十七年、昭和二十二年、十一月二十四日

東京ニ於テ署名者  
當該官吏署名欄 小林次郎 / KOBAYASHI / 署名者

右ノ者ノ公的資格 參議院事務局長  
證 人 中山甚 / NAKAYAMA / 署名者

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、ジョン・エフ・マンロー、ハ余カ聯合國最高指揮官總司令、部ニ關係アルモノナルコト、茲ニ上記證明ハ余カ公務上、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、昭和二十二年、十一月二十四日

東京ニ於テ署名者  
氏 名 欄 ジョン・エフ・マンロー / Johnson, F. MuNROE

右ノ者ノ公的資格 國際檢察部調査官 署名者  
證 人 P. MonAGHA

署名者  
署名者



Proceedings of Budget Committee  
Meeting of February 16, 1938

Excerpts from Shorthand Records of Committee Meetings of the House of Peers - 73rd Diet.

Baron OKURA Kinmochi: I should like to ask the Premier, but he is now attending the plenary session and is to be back later, so I should like first to ask the Education Minister who is now attending. I have about twelve questions in general, but since all of them do not have connections with each other, I should like to have a reply after each question. What I wish to ask the Education Minister is this. Recently, in foreign newspapers, I find various distasteful things written about the actions of the Japanese forces in the Nanking and Shanghai areas. I don't think that it is all true. I do think that foreign newspapers write such impossible things for the purpose of defaming Japan. However, I believe that receiving such defamation is extremely disgraceful to the Japanese people. Even if one or two persons among our loyal soldiers should commit wrongful acts, it is extremely regrettable. According to the general experience of those of us who have been abroad for a long time, we often had to frown upon the attitudes of a large number of Japanese people overseas shown towards the races or peoples inferior to them when Japan is powerful. In short, I do not know to what extent the mistaken sense of superiority of the Japanese people has so far caused the world to misunderstand the righteous Japanese assertions and attitudes both in Manchuria and in China. As for the articles in foreign newspapers, I guess they are written with various imaginations based on the long standing actions of those Japanese people. However, I feel that it is not only a small portion of the Japanese forces, or of the Japanese people who went overseas which should be held responsible, but rather that it is the entire Japanese people who are guilty, and that the fundamental idea of the Japanese people is wrong.

In order to correct this, we must start fundamentally from the point of education. If at a time such as now, when Japan is about to establish a continental policy, aspiring to advance to the continent to become the leader of the Asiatic races, Japan comes into contact with the other races with this false sense of superiority as she has in the past, it is clear that the Japanese will soon be disliked by all the people of the world. I regret very much that the education in the past did not consider this point at all. In the future, I feel that the entire education, from the time of elementary education, must be based somewhat along the lines of the YAMATO Spirit /TN: Japanese spirit/ which contends that weak people must be thoroughly loved and protected and strong villainous people must be opposed completely. I feel that this has been altogether lacking so far. Therefore, I would like to inquire of the Education Minister as to what aspirations he has about this matter, and as to what kind of policy he will take in the future.

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Minister of State (Marquis KIDO, Koichi):

I shall answer. I have also heard about the reports concerning the actions of Japanese troops in Shanghai which was referred to, and just as Baron OKURA said, I too do not think that they are all absolutely true. However, on the other hand, it is a fact that there are quite a number of such reports from other sources. And as stated in the Baron's talk, I have also often heard about the wrongful actions of our nationals abroad caused by extreme senses of superiority in and around China and Manchuria. As stated, I too believe this is caused by some shortcomings in education. I believe that it is especially necessary for a progressing Japan which will expand to the continent in the future to be concerned with this point and make reflections.

We have been aware of the fact that it is necessary to give a more grand and virile education from elementary school days in order to maintain the broadmindedness of a great nation. Up to this date, we have paid some attention and started working in that direction in the summarized programme of instruction which was revised last year. In the future, we want to make full studies and carry out remedial measures.....

Baron OKURA, Kimmochi: Next, I wish to ask the Foreign Minister some questions. I expect to ask the Premier later about the general foreign policy, but I now wish to ask the Foreign Minister about the following three points. I should like to have these also answered after each question. Here is the first question.

Some time ago, through the good offices of the German Ambassador, a negotiation for peace was conducted between Japan and the Chiang Kai-shek government. But it ended unsuccessfully, and a Japanese declaration was issued as you know to the effect that we will, from now on, ignore the Chiang Kai-shek government. However, in view of the government's former attitude, its way of guiding the people, and the fact that, at that time, Nanking had already been captured, we cannot understand the intention of the government in still dealing with the Chiang Kai-shek government before the declaration. Was the Japanese government thinking until just before the 14th of January that it might, depending upon the occasion, cooperate hand in hand with Chiang Kai-shek, who had for many years led the 400,000,000 Chinese people and forcibly instructed them to be anti-Japanese, and who had tried to resist us after the war began, even by cooperating with the Communist Party? Otherwise, we are sure that the Japanese government would never have come to terms with them through a foreign envoy's mediation. This is truly the point that we can not understand. I was of the opinion that we should have absolutely opposed the Chiang Kai-shek government since the time they became friendly with the Communist Party in either September or October of last year, although I am not sure of the exact date. Certain people are saying this; and I have heard it often: that Chiang Kai-shek is a cat and other notable persons of China are all mice; that as long as the cat is in the country or in the house, the mice will never come out; at a single cry of the cat, the mice will be frightened; and that, in a situation

whereby it is not known when Chiang Kai-shek will show up, the other notables of China will never really feel like establishing the peace of the Orient in cooperation with the Japanese.

And we too thought that they were absolutely right. We, therefore, thought around last fall that we must absolutely destroy Chiang Kai-shek now that he was in league with the Communist Party; and also that the government was of the same opinion; and that it was guiding the people with that view; but suddenly it announced that it had tried to compromise with Chiang Kai-shek at the suggestion of the German Ambassador. In January, for the first time it was announced that the government will neither cooperate nor have any dealing with the Chiang Kai-shek government any more. This was extremely incomprehensible to us. What was the idea in responding to the plan? Was it the idea that depending upon circumstances it would be all right to cooperate with Chiang Kai-shek in the future? What will be the relations with the Communist Party then, and with the other leaders? Why did the government consent to the negotiation when it is clear that Chiang Kai-shek who had carried out such education for scores of years, does not truly intend to cooperate with Japan in earnest just because he became friendly suddenly after being defeated in war? I should like to hear what the intention of the government was in the matter. This may be answered either off the record or in a secret session if necessary. I would like to have a clear answer if you please.

Minister of State (Mr. HIROTA Koki):

I have just been asked to state the true circumstances leading to the decision, at one time, to commence direct negotiations with the Chinese National Government through the intermediation of Germany. I have generally explained clearly on this problem since the opening of this Diet session in my speeches at the plenary meeting, and at the budget committee meetings of the House of Representatives.

Since the very beginning of this Incident, we have adopted the policy of local settlement and non-aggravation. It goes without saying, however, that in those days we had been negotiating constantly with the Chinese in compliance with the policy of local settlement. But it became impossible for Japan to continue that policy of local settlement and non-aggravation because of the subsequent condition of the Chinese attitude which you well know. Since they were facing Japan with a very strong anti-Japanese feeling, we decided on a policy whereby we had to necessarily chastise them. Even after that, however, parallel with chastisement by force of arms, we were constantly continuing negotiations with the hope of making them reflect over themselves as much as possible, if they are to make reflections at all, and to make them correct the extremely wrong ideas of Chiang Kai-shek and of all others in the National Government, if it was at all possible. These negotiations were carried out by means of contacting various nations. Especially in those days, when the resolution of aiding China was passed in the meeting of the League of Nations and when conference of the Nine Power Treaty was to be held, there was a tendency of the Powers to jointly settle this incident

with their sympathy directed toward the Chinese. Even then, it was impossible for Japan to accept the mediatory acts of the Powers, although Japan notified those Powers, especially Germany and Italy respectively, of Japan's preparedness for negotiating with China if China made reflections and requested a direct negotiation for peace with Japan.

Various nations informed Japan of China's attitude, but it was as strong as ever. China had been strongly stating that she would never independently negotiate with Japan for the purpose of settling this Incident. Naturally she stated this in the conference of the Nine Power Treaty.

Then later, the Germans made a proposal to us to the effect that the Chinese intention of entering into direct negotiations with Japan seemed fairly intense, and that the Chinese had heard that Japan would accept it in that case, but wished to obtain Japan's view as to the attitude which the Chinese must have. So we decided upon the four basic conditions as I have fully announced in the Diet. Then we answered the Germans that besides these four conditions Chiang Kai-shek would have to put an actual end to the situation of being cooperative with the Communist Party, and that Japan might agree to open negotiations on the basis of these four conditions, provided that Chiang would show certain evidence of complying to the spirit of the so-called anti-comintern by severing relations with the Communist Party or ousting those who were in intimate relations with it.

It seems in the last interpellation there were words to the effect that Japan tried to compromise with Chiang Kai-shek. There is absolutely no truth in it. We took the attitude that we would accept a direct negotiation if Chiang Kai-shek would accept the terms demanded by Japan and would ask for peace. However, they gave various noncommittal answers to the terms that Japan had presented and no sincerity was perceived on their part to the last.

As the result of our reaching the decision that we can no longer take the attitude of trying to settle the situation by dealing with Chiang Kai-shek, we came to issue such a declaration. Such being the case, Japan has been endeavouring to make the Chinese Nationalist Government make reflections, if possible, while chastising their mistaken ideas by armed force.....

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_

I.P.S. No. 3230

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, J. KOBAYASHI hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary-General of the House of Councillors and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of one book, dated -----, 19 38, and described as follows: Stenographic Records of Committee Meetings of the House of Peers, 73rd 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): Secretariat, House of Councillors.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
24th day of November, 1947

/s/ J. Kobayashi  
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ J. Nakayama

Secretary-General  
House of Councillors  
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Johnson F. Munroe, 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  
24th day of November, 1947.

/s/ Johnson F. Munroe  
NAME

Witness: /s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

C E R T I F I C A T E

N.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 3230

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, J. KOBAYASHI hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary-General of the House of Councillors and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 4 pages, dated Feb. 16, 1938, and described as follows: Excerpt from Proceedings of Budget Committee Meeting of February 16, 1938, as appears in volume entitled "Stenographic Records of Committee Meetings of the House of Peers, 73rd 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): Secretariat, House of Peers

Signed at Tokyo on this 24th day of November, 1947

/s/ J. Kobayashi  
Signature of Official  
SEAL  
Secretary-General  
House of Councillors  
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ J. Nakayama

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NAME

Witness: /s/ Edward P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity

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DATE

31 OCT

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3230

TRIAL BRIEF \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PRESSTRANS \_\_\_\_\_

U. S. S. B. S. \_\_\_\_\_

DEFENSE DOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature

Comyns Carr

Room#

310