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EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOK, ²³

" G R E A T . M A N C H U R I A N E M P I R E " ⁺⁷

PUBLISHED ON ACCOUNT ²⁰
OF THE TEN-YEAR JUBILEE ²³

BY THE STATE ORGANIZATION KYO-WA-KAI
AND THE CHIEF BUREAU OF THE RUSSIAN
EMIGRANTS AFFAIRS ^{of the Manchurian Empire.}

IN KHARBIN

1 9 4 2

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PROBLEM OF RACIAL HARMONY
AND SPIRITUAL UNITY OF THE PEOPLES
OF EAST ASIA ,

The Manchurian Empire has spiriticial bonds of durable relations with the Nippon Empire. It is the Sacred Duty of the Yamato Nation to render the law of the durability of ^{the} relations between the two states inviolable, and to devote maximum energy to the creation of the New Order in East Asia.

What measures should be taken to fulfil and realize the ideas of Wan-Dao so that a powerful spiritual unity of peoples and racial harmony of co-existence may be created?

To achieve that end, the transmigration of the Yamato Nation to the continent becomes the most important factor. The transmigration must be encouraged and increased, and the Nippon immigrants should follow sound ideas and be healthy and strong, which will serve as a model of life and support for the Manchurian population.

(pg. 51)

Having united the lofty Nippon culture with that of Manchurian into an entirety, its creators laid the foundation of a new great continental culture based on completely modern principles.

To achieve that great historical mission, it is a matter of urgent necessity for the Yamato Nation to transmigrate to Manchuria for ever.

And, whenever the Yamato Nation finds herself, she will always be the leader of all the Asiatic peoples.

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SPIRIT OF STATE FOUNDATION

(pg. 57)

NIPPON AND MANCHOUKUO - AN ENTIRETY

The creation of Manchoukuo has successfully ^{been} completed due to the sacrificial assistance rendered by Nippon. From times immemorial Nippon enjoyed close bonds with Manchoukuo. These bonds have grown durable since the creation of the new state.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPIRITUAL PEACE IN THE WORLD

~~(pg. 61)~~

~~At present there is no doubt whatsoever that neither Manchoukuo could secure her existence and progress without Nippon, nor is it easy for the Nippon Empire to be and prosper without Manchoukuo.~~

(pg. 59)

At present the great ideal of the foundation of Manchoukuo spreads all over East Asia and even has its reflection in Europe. The political system of our Ally Germany is undoubtedly influenced by the ideas of the East.

Our ideal was a reality but not a phantasy, and when there is an ideal, when there is confidence and integrity, there shall be victory. One can say that the creation of Manchoukuo, as it were, brought about spiritual renovation to mankind.

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MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

The period following the outbreak of the Manchurian incident and the foundation of the Manchoukuo, when the South Manchurian railroad started an intensive railroad construction.

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The construction of the following railroad lines was financed by Nippon:

The Chanchun - Dunkhua	- 347 KM.
The Taoan Line	- 434 KM., and
The Shitao Line	- 224 KM.

The total length of the said railroad lines is 5865 KM.

By the end of July 1940 (Khan-De 7th Year) the network of railroad lines in Manchuria amounted to 11,000 KM.

(pg. 90-91)

AUTOMOBILE ROADS

The Department of State Railroads in Mukden runs all Manchoukuo automobile roads.

In 1933 (Da-Tun 2nd Year) the total length of the automobile roads was 45 KM., whereas now it is 20,000 KM.

HIGHWAYS

Taking into consideration the great importance of highways, the Government carries out large scale construction of the roads of this category.

By the end of 1940 (Khan-De 8th Year) the length of the highways amounted to 13,000 KM.

At present large scale highway construction is carried on between Kharbin and Dairen. This highway will be the longest in Manchoukuo.

(pg. 91)

Following the foundation of Manchoukuo the South-Manchurian Railroad Company took upon itself the construction and exploitation of new railroads and to accomplish this, it constructed about 4,000 KM of new lines.

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The total length of the railroad lines run by the Department of State Railroads by the end of March, 1939 amounted to 10,262.6KM. Out of this the South Manchurian Railroad Company possessed 1,129.1KM of railroad lines; 8,781 KM of lines belonged to the State of Manchoukuo and the length of lines of the North Korean Railroad amounted to 352.4 KM.

(Pg. 92)

The South Manchurian Railroad Company pursued the aim of the liberation of the countries of East Asia from the foreign yoke and economic subjugation. At the same time the company strived to secure the development of an independent and self-sufficient economy in the East Asiatic Sphere.

That is why the company would not remain passive when the Manchurian incident took place and had a hand in the foundation in East Asia of the State based on new principles.

By the time of the creation of Manchoukuo the South Manchurian Railroad Company was a powerful organization of a semistate type. It controlled a number of branch establishments, which allowed the company to achieve success in the solution of the tasks it pursued.

The company accumulated vast experience which was utilized for the creation of the new State Manchoukuo.

As has already been stated the South Manchurian Railroad Company was founded with the capital investments of 200,000,000 yen, which in 1920 was increased to 440,000,000 yen. Then after the foundation of Manchoukuo the company was given the task by the Government of the new state to set the country's Railroad transport going.

Running the state railroads, construction of new lines as well as new ports, developing the industry necessary for the railroad transport and important from the military point of view - these were the big tasks that faced the South Manchurian Railroad Company in the general plan of building up the young

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state. It became necessary to draw new investments in connection with this, and in March 1933 (Dha-Tun 2nd year) the fixed capital was increased to 800 million yen. Total 1,825,350,000 yen.

In addition to running the railroads and ports the Government of the new state set the S.M.R.R. Company the task of running all the interior waterways. On March 1, 1933 (Dha-Tun 2nd year) simultaneously with the organization of the Department of State Railroads, regular navigation along the most important waterways: the Sungari, Amur, Nonni and Ussuri rivers was initiated, and was founded the Department of North Manchurian River Transport subordinated to the Department of State Railroads.

Thus was the exploitation of the railroads and waterways incorporated.

Besides, the S.M.R.R. Company was given over the automobile transport as an accessory branch establishment and on the strength of that, automobile roads, supplementary to railroads, separate automobile roads, not related to railroads, and auto-lines connecting new industrial regions with the centers of the country were ceded to S.M.R.R. Company for exploitation.

(pg. 92-93)

The economic bloc: Nippon-Manchoukuo has successfully been effected partly due to the uninterrupted work of the railroads controlled by S.M.R.R. Company. That this bloc is necessary is clear to everybody since it guarantees the prosperity and progress of the young Empire.

To completely understand the beneficent role played by the S.M.R.R. Company in the life of Manchoukuo and the peoples of East Asia in general, suffice it to make a cursory survey of the many-sided activities of the Company.

Over 1,000,000,000 yen has been invested by the company into the Manchourian railroads, along the tracks of which (the total length -over 10,000 KM) 40,000,000 passengers and 49,000,000 tons of freight are transported yearly.

(pg. 93)

The S.M.R.R. Company possessed a number of branch establishments in addition to the running of the railroads and interior waterways. Its funds are invested in many industrial Companies, which arose before the foundation of Manchoukuo and during the process of building up the state. We find among these enterprises coal mines, ports, metallurgical plants power-stations, health resorts, agricultural institutions, springs, etc.

The never-freezing Dairen port occupies the most important place among the branch establishments of the railroad. It has a number of piers, equipped with derricks, elevators, stores, warehouses etc.

The Dairen port occupies the first place among all the Manchurian ports. Over 80 per cent of the Manchoukuo exports and imports have gone through Dairen. Besides the Dairen ports, the S.M.R.R. Company has equipped the ports Rhiodzun, Inkow and Andhun. Compared with Dairen these ports are unimportant, which may be illustrated by the following data: 10,000,000 tons go through Dairen; 200,000 -through Rhiodzun; 100,000-through Inkou and 150,000-through Andjun.

Freezing in winter is the drawback of the Inkou and Andhun harbors.

Besides these there is the Khuludao port with an auxilliary harbour of Hopey. In view of commercial relations with China the importance of this port is ever growing. The S.M.R.R. Company possesses three ports in Korea: Rasin, Seissin and Yukhi.

Then, the S.M.R.R. Company has a number of piers in Shanghai, in town of Kawasaki, in the prefecture of Kanaghava and in the town of Osaka.

All these ports and harbors are included into the General scheme of the means of communication, run by the S.M.R.R. Company, which renders the whole transport system harmonized and operates smoothly functioning, and it is this transport system which constitutes the corner-stone, for the cause of the establishment of the New Order on the continent of East Asia.

The S.M.R.R. Company pays its utmost attention to scientific research problems. The Investigation Section of the Department of State Railroads supervises the many-sided scientific research activities of the S.M.R.R. Company; the activities of the Section are directed along three main lines, i.e.:

1. All-round investigation and study of the political, economic, judicial-administrative, cultural and natural conditions, necessary for the building up of East Asia.
2. Investigation and Study of the prerequisites for the developments of the means of communication in East Asia, as well as the enterprises of the S.M.R.R. Company.
3. Collection of materials, which prove useful for maintaining energetic activities at this period of reconstruction that East Asia is going through.

(pg. 94)

TRANSMIGRATION

The Nippon transmigration to Manchuria began as far back as 1914 (Taisho 3d Year) but it was not either a mass, or an organized movement before the foundation of Manchoukuo. Only after Manchoukuo was created in 1932 (Dha-Tun 1st Year) was made the first attempt to transmigrate Nippon peasants. No adequate preparations were made, nor organized supervision was effected at that time, and that brought about tremendous hardships for the first immigrants in North Manchuria. Those hardships, however, were overcome by them.

In August 1936 (Khan-Dhe 3d year) the question of transmigration was subject to thorough discussion and as a result of it a 20 year plan of the immigration in Manchoukuo of one million Nippon families was elaborated. To realize this plan 6,750,000,000 yen was assigned, and out of this sum:

by the Nippon Government-750,000,000 yen, by the Government of Manchoukuo -4,000,000,000 yen and by the Manchurian Joint-Stock Company of Transmigration -2,000,000,000, yen were to be granted. The volume of the assignments proves convincingly the importance of the Nippon immigration into Manchoukuo.

(pg. 133)

At present in connection with this significant period, the problem of transmigration has become one of special importance. As strengthening the war potential of the Northern districts of the state and the increase of production of agricultural products are considered the main task, of Manchoukuo in the matter of establishing the New Order, the Nippon, immigrants are called to fulfill just these main tasks.

(pg. 134.)

A multitudinous and imposing mobilization rally of the Kyo-Va youth took place in Shinjin from May 19 to May 22, 65,000, coming from all corners of the Empire, participated in the mobilization rally of the youth.

The big parade of the participants of the rally took place on May 21 in His Majesty's presence. During the rally to the capital was decorated with Manchoukuo and Nippon flags, slogans, artistically arranged arches and set-outs. Youth detachments of Nippon, China, Thailand, the Mongolian Federation and the French Indo-China took part in the rally. 1,200 bandsmen of various nationalities walked in a bands parade, 100 representatives of the Russian emigrant organizations also participated in the rally.

DIRECTIVE
OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF
THE IMPERIAL KWANTUNG ARMY

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The Kyo-Wa-Kai brought into world at the time of the foundation of Manchoukuo is established as a State Society, which immutably preserves the Spirit of the Foundation of the State, it educates the people and is the only ideological, cultural and political organization whose task it is to bring to life the Spirit and ideas of State.

The Kyo-Wa-Kai's actions are impartial, and it unites regardless of private interests.

(pg. 167)

The Kyo-Wa-Kai was founded simultaneously with Manchoukuo and was approved of then and there as an organ of building up the state. This society is the only ideological, cultural, political and practical organization, which preserves the spirit and ideals of building up state and educates the people to embody the state idea of Manchoukuo.

Carrying out in practical life the true essence of building up state constitutes the only and central aim and task of the Kyo-Wa-Kai.

(pg. 167)

The Kyo-Wa-Kai carries out, and the scope of its duties includes spiritual, ideological, cultural and political practical activities and organization. The Kyo-Wa-Kai is not an organization subordinated to the Government and its agencies, neither is it an organization antipodal to the Government.

The Kyo-Wa-Kai is a spiritual foundation of the Government.

~~The Government is an organ of State, based on the foundation of the State Spirit and in the Spirit of Kyo-Wa-Kai.
September 18, Shiowa 11th Year.~~

(pg. 167)

EXTRACTS FROM HISTORICAL SURVEY

~~The Kyo-Wa-Kai movements constitutes the basis of the ideology of the New Order: and at the same time it is the movement for the creation of the Sphere of General prosperity of the peoples of East Asia.~~

(pg. 170)

In April, 1932 (Dha-Tun 1st Year) in Mukden a special committee for the foundation of the Kyo-Wa-Kai was formed. The Committee was composed of Colonel Itagaki, Captain Katakura and Mr Sheh, later first Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo. Mr. Yui, Mr Wen, also Messrs Wada, Koyama and Yamaguti.

The committee fulfilled their responsible mission with exceptional zeal and successfully accomplished it by elaborating the basic instrument of the Kyo-Wa-Kai and the plan of its activities.

(pg. 170)

The supreme Ruler, His Majesty Emperor, now prosperously reigning, accepted the post of Supreme President of the Society, and the post of Supreme Adviser was accepted by General Honjo, Commanding General of the Kwantung Army.

(pg 171)

In 1933 (Dha-Tun 2nd Year) the basic principles of the Kyo-Wa-Kai were promulgated.

THE STATE MISSION OF KYO-WA-KAI

According to these basic principles, the main tasks of the Kyo-Wa-Kai's activities are as follows:

The ultimate purpose of Manchoukuo being a State, in the existing international situation, is the creation of a foundation so as to successfully subserve the allied and friendly Nippon in her struggle against the Anglo-Saxon world, as well as against the Comintern aggression.

In this holy struggle all the peoples of East Asia must join to form the united front of the common fight with the oppressors.

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Thus the Kyo-Wa-Kai, as is clear from the above stated, has a special mission of great importance to spread the spirit and the ideology of the State not only among the entire population of Manchoukuo but throughout the world. For the purpose of attaining this great aim the Kyo-Wa-Kai must carry on a permanent ideological struggle for the embodiment of its ideal both inside and outside the state. The Kyo-Wa-Kai is the ideological Centre of the struggle....."

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1936 (KHAN-DHE 3D YEAR)

~~By the end of 1936 (Khan-Dhe 3d Year) The Kyo-Wa-Kai network included 1,558 branches with 371, 629 members.~~

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To establish and consolidate closer bonds with the Nippon state, the Kyo-Wa-Kai Bureau started functioning in Tokyo.

It is necessary to say, that in certain circles of the population there existed the opinion that the Kyo-Wa-Kai was by nature a temporary organization. To dispel this wrong opinion General Minami, General Nishio and a number of other representatives of higher authorities issued special directives concerning the intrinsic nature of the Kyo-Wa-Kai.

(pg. 176)

1937 (KHAN-DHE 4th YEAR)

The work done by the Kyo-Wa-Kai was really tremendous, ever assuming greater dimensions.

By the end of the Year the Society numbered over 2,700 branches with 300,000 members, which was indicative of the Kyo-Wa-Kai's intensification of its organizational work. However, great work of State importance was in store for the future.

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1938 (KHAN-DHE 5th YEAR)

By the end of August of Khan-Dhe 5th year there were 123 district and urban headquarters of the Kyo-Wa-Kai, 3,000 branches with one million active members.

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1939 (KHAN-KHE 6th YEAR)

Now the Kyo-Wa-Kai's activities in the ideological sphere were concentrated upon the educational work among the population

of the empire. This work included the explanation of the significance of the current events. It elucidated the population as to the tasks and the role of Manchoukuo in view of the new stage of the military activities in East Asia. Its purpose was to mobilize the popular spirit along the General line for an active participation in building up the New Bright Order in East Asia.

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In the middle of Khan-Dhe 6th Year the Kyo-Wa-Kai had 18 provincial Headquarters; 13 town, 83 districts, 1 Mongolian district and 34 subdistrict headquarters with 3,000 branched and 1, 205, 987 active members.

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KYO-WA-KAI AND THE NOMONGHAN INCIDENT

It is necessary to specially touch upon the very important and responsible work of the Kyo-Wa-Kai during the development of the events, named "the Nomonghan Incident" after the place where the events occurred.

Nippon and Manchoukuo on the strength of the friendship treaty jointly took on the defense of the State frontier.

In Khan-Dhe 7th year the total number of the Kyo-Wa-Kai branches reached 3,500 with 700,000 members. There were 1,600 school-boys' organizations in Manchoukuo with 290,000 boys participating in them. The number of youth organizations was 2,000 with 376,000 student-members, as we know, in addition to the youth organizations there are special courses for youth. An additional number of such courses were opened in 29 points in Khan-Dhe 7th year and their total number reached 162 with 17,000 students.

There were 63 consolidated Voluntary Detachments, 348 district detachments and 1958 local detachments with 220,000 officers and soldiers.

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1941 (KHAN-DHE 8TH YEAR)

There were 1,800 Voluntary Social Detachments, 257,000 strong, 2,491 men graduated ~~x~~ ^t The Central Special Educational Institution of the Kyo-Wa-Kai in Shinjin.

The increased Kyo-Wa-Kai body now consisted of 3,569 branches with 2,050,000 members.

(pg. 181)

1942 (KHAN-DHE 9th YEAR)

On the promulgation of the Sovereign Manifesto on the collaboration with the allied Nippon Empire in the Great East Asiatic War on February 8, an extraordinary All-Manchurian Congress of the Kyo-Wa-Kai was called in Shinjin to demonstrate the readiness of the 43 million population of Manchoukuo to do their sacred duty with zeal unbound.

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It was decided at the Congress that answering the purpose of the present moment, it was the duty of the entire 43 Million population of Manchoukuo to increase the production of material resources indispensable for military needs, to ensure the inviolability of the Northern frontiers, to fight against alien ideologies and to further consolidate the spirit of the foundation of the state.

During Khan-Dhe 9th year the body of the Kyo-Wa-Kai has been reinforced by government officials transferred to the society. Besides, since this year, for the first time, delegates of the transmigration and scientific organizations participated in the All-Manchurian Congress, which contributed to the growth of the state importance of the Kyo-Wa-Kai. (pg. 182)

~~Association for Assisting the Throne~~
Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Nippon, the Renovation of Asia Union, the Committee of Mobilization of Spirit in Korea, the Society of Mobilization of Spirit on Formosa, the Renovation of Asia Association in the Kwantung Region, Association for Assisting the Throne on the South Islands, the Orthodox Kuo-Ming-Dan in the Renovated China, Shin-Ming-Khoi, the East Asia people's Union, the Kyo-Wa-Kai of the Manchourian Empire--These constitute the powerful ideological front, which wins illustrious victories on boundless land and sea stretches. It must be said that the Kyo-Wa-Kai is righteously a pioneer of the ideological front of the creation of the New Order and the Renovation of the Great East Asia.

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ALL-MANCHURIAN CONGRESS^{es} OF
THE KYO-WA-KAI

(pg. 197)

III-ALL-MANCHURIAN CONGRESS OF
KYO-WA-KAI

(pg. 201)

1936 (KHAN-DEH 3d YEAR)

The Kyo-Wa-Kai parade was reviewed by General Ueda, Commanding General of the Kwantung Army, General Itagaki, Chief of the Army Headquarters, Admiral Khamada, Prime-Minister Marshal Chiang Dzin-Kui, and Mr Matsuoka, President of the S.M.R.F.

The Sovereign Ordinance to Kyo-Wa-Kai and the Directive of the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army were read at the parade.

So the 3d All-Manchurian Congress of the Kyo-Wa-Kai was taking place in the atmosphere of utmost solemnity.

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5TH ALL-MANCHURIAN CONGRESS OF
KYO-WA-KAI

(Pg. 202)

1938 (KHAN-DEH 5th YEAR)

The 5th All-Manchurian Congress of the Kyo-Wa-Kai was solemnly opened in the Kyo-Wa-Kai Conference hall and continued 10 days from September 26 to October 5.

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His Majesty, the Emperor in His Sovereign Ordinance pointed out to the ever aggravating international situation and called upon the Kyo-Wa-Kai and those present at the Congress, first and

~~foremost to intensify the state policy. To do this it is necessary that the entire population of the Empire should strive and sacrificially serve the cause of the promoting the New Order in East Asia.~~

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7th ALL-MANCHURIAN CONGRESS OF THE
KYO-WA-KAI

(pg. 204)

1940 (KHAN-DHE 7th YEAR)

His Majesty and the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army honored with their presence the ceremony of the opening session of the 7th Congress.

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8th ALL-MANCHURIAN CONGRESS OF THE
KYO-WA-KAI

1941 (KHAN-DHE 8th YEAR)

The 8th All-Manchurian Congress of the Kyo-Wa-Kai held its session in the Central Headquarters Building in Shinjin from October 10 to October 17.

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His Majesty, the Emperor accompanied by the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army honored the opening ceremony with His presence

(pg. 205)

④ Delegates of the Russian emigration participated in the 8th Congress for the first time. The twofold reasons for their having been absent at the previous Congresses are as follows:

Firstly--one of a technical nature--language difficulties, secondly--at some places there were no special Russian Sections

of the Kyo-Wa-Kai. In the course of time these obstacles had been removed and several Russian delegates specially invited for the occasion were able to take an active part in the proceedings of the 8th Congress.

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ALL-MANCHURIAN EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS OF
THE KYO-WA-KAI

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14
26

On February 8, 1942, an All Manchurian Extraordinary Congress of the Kyo-Wa-Kai was called by the Central Headquarters of the Kyo-Wa-Kai. The session was opened in the premises of the Kyo-Wa-Kaiken in Shinjin. The Congress was called in connection with the promulgation of His Majesty, the Emperor's Manifesto on the collaboration with the allied Nippon Empire in her Holy-War for the Great East Asia. The session was held two days.

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Ensuing His Majesty, the Emperor's departure General Umedzu, the Nippon Imperial Envoy and Commanding General of the Kwantung Army, addressed the delegates of the Congress with a directive which contained among other things the following:

"His Majesty Tenno Granted his Manifesto on the Declaration of War, on the same day His Majesty, the Emperor's manifesto was promulgated. All this filled our hearts with a special happy feeling".

"The aim of the Great East Asiatic War is to liberate East Asia from the baneful influence of England and the U.S.A. and by joint efforts of the East Asiatic nations to establish the New Order and provide the possibilities for the states of East Asia to bring into life the "Khakko Itiu" idea and their General prosperity".

"By this day the Nippon Imperial Army and Navy have won a series of brilliant victories in the Pacific Ocean and in compliance with His Majesty Tennoo's Gracious Decree, annihilated a number of military bases of the enemy in East Asia, thus making a gigantic stride towards the organization of the New Order.

A "However, to ensure the complete realization of the purposes of the war and to secure the prosperity of East Asia, we must go a long way. At such an extraordinary historical moment the present Congress is extremely opportune. The delegates to the Congress must first of all pay their attention to the general situation all over the world, and perceiving the grave significance of the international situation and tasks facing Manchoukuo they must take the lead in the movement of raising the spirit of the foundation of the state, for **P**romotion in every way the idea of sacrifice, for elucidating the masses as to the great cause of the Holy War, for raising the spirit of the masses, in this way helping increase the national production and raise the might of the state".

"On the other hand, basing themselves on the principles of their common struggle and durable relations between Manchoukuo and Nippon the delegates must contribute to the cause of national defense so that Nippon might be sure so far as the rear is concerned."

a "Thus you must fulfil what you are assigned and at the same time you will enjoy His Majesty, the Emperor's great benevolence."

(pg. 206)

The following principles of work of the Central Headquarters of the Kyo-Wa-Kai, for the present time were given in the speech of

General Miake, Chief of the Central Headquarters:

a) To popularize among the masses the significance of the war for the Great East Asia.

b) To act with confidence in the coming victory bearing in mind that wherever there is justice there is victory;

c) The population of Manchoukuo must feel grateful to the life of today;

d) Each and everyone should live inspired by the sentiment of the foundation of the New Order in East Asia.

Takebe, the Chief of General Affairs Department, advised the Congress about the principles on which rest the Government activities which as a whole are directed towards the compliance by the population with the Sovereign's Will, expressed in the Imperial Manifests.

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HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH
MOVEMENT IN MANCHOUKUO

(pg. 208)

CONDITION
OF THE KYO-WA-KAI YOUTH ORGANIZATION

A year and a half has passed since the reorganization of the youth movement. A series of events having historical significance have taken place in the world and the East of Asia since that time. Among them especially significant have been the German-Soviet war which broke out in June 1941 (Khan-Dhe 8th Year) and the war

for the Establishment of the Sphere of Common prosperity, which was declared on December 9, 1941 (Khen-Dhe 8th Year).

(pg. 212)

Great work of the construction of new highways and railroads and consolidation ^{of} our war efforts was done with the help of the members of this organization. No less important was their participation in the work of increasing the production of mining industry and agriculture. Their part in the sacrificial work numbers some 13,000,000 man-days.

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THE KYO-TA RUSSIAN EMIGRATION
YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

(pg. 213)

Cavalry General V.A. Kislitsin, Head of the Chief Emigrant Bureau was appointed Assistant Chief Inspector of the Kharbin Department of the Board of Inspectors. The direct supervision of the Russian organization of Seishinendan was concentrated in the IVth Section, specially formed for this purpose within the Kharbin

Department Chief of the training section of the Kharbin City Department F.I. Gribanovski was appointed its Chief and R. Kato, Chief of the Special Service Department of the Kyo-Wa-Kai Headquarters, was appointed Deputy Chief.

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Taking into consideration the great educational significance of military training, the Kharbin Board of the Kyo-Wa-youth in cooperation with various state agencies included military training in the program of the organization's activities.

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PUBLIC VOLUNTARY DETACHMENTS
OF THE KYO-WA

(pg. 215)

On April 23, 1938 in Shinjin, the capital of Empire was called a conference of the representatives of the military command, the Government and the Kyo-Wa-Kai on the subject of setting up organizations of the population with the purpose of planning their mobilization, both young and grown-up people.

In a series of sittings a complete plan of the creation of the state -- mass military organization under the name of "Public Voluntary Detachments (Kyo-Wa-Gyukhookhotai) was worked out. On July 14, 1938 was issued the order of the State Chamber on the formation of Voluntary Detachments, according to which these detachments were to be closely connected with youth movement of the Kyo-Wa and included in the general plan of the training of the population.

Later on, on December 26, 1940 at the conference of the

Government and the leaders of the Kyo-Wa-Kai it was resolved that the preparatory period of organization should be considered completed, and on the strength of it the Voluntary Detachments should be considered capable of becoming the backbone of the country's defense by the populations.

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SPECIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE
KYO-WA-KAI BINCHAN HEADQUARTERS

(pg. 221)

By Khan Dhe 2nd year the central leading body of the Society found it possible to spread the Kyo-Wa movement far and wide among all the peoples, inhabiting the Manchurian Empire. From that time on the Kyo-Wa-Kai has paid its attention to the Russian emigration as well.

To supervise the practical work in this direction the Special Service Department was formed under the Kyo-Wa-Kai Binchan Headquarters where Russian functionaries were employed.

(pg. 221)

On the 1st of June, General V.A. Kislitsin, Chief of the Emigrant Bureau, and his 3d assistant M.M. Gordyeev received an order of their being appointed members of the Deliberative committee under the Kharbin region Kyo-Wa-Kai. The high appointment was issued directly from the Center, by General Hashimoto, Chief of the Central Headquarters of the Kyo-Wa-Kai. To develop the activities of the Kyo-Wa-Kai among the Russian emigration youth, on June 26, at 3.39 a Special meeting was held in the Chief Emigrant Bureau.

The meeting including the leaders of the Bureau, representatives of the Nippon Military Mission, the Kyo-Wa-Kai, the emigrant organizations and schools was devoted to the question of opening of the Higher Training School of Kyo-Wa-Kai for young emigrants.

(pg. 226)

On December 27 the first graduates of the Kharbin Higher Courses were solemnly hailed.

"The State and the people now face important problems of the organization of the "people's System". This problem is the Kyo-Wa-Kai's most important task, which should be realized in the coming year", said General Myake on the eve of 1941, and carrying into effect this work among the Russian emigration constituted the task of the Special Service Department of the Kyo-Wa-Kai.

(Pg. 226)

The Special Service Department never ceased publishing symposiums and pamphlets in the Russian language during the past period of its activities, in 1941 the scope of this work being increased.

A closer contact has been established with the emigrant press so that through the medium of newspapers and magazines the Kyo-Wa-Kai ideology and tactics might be fully and completely elucidated to the Russian emigration.

(pg. 226)

GREAT EAST-ASIATIC WAR
AND MANCHOUKUO

(pg. 231)

Successes achieved by the Manchoukuo Empire for the last decade served as a basis for Nippon to confidently start on the foundation of the Great Asiatic Sphere of common prosperity and felicity after the negotiations with the reactionary democracies failed to give any results.

On December 8, 1941, at 6 a.m. the Supreme Commander-In-Chief's General Headquarters declared of the Nippon Army and Navy having engaged the U.S.A. and Britain forces in the Western part of the Pacific

At 11.40 the Sovereign **Manifesto** on the declaration of war was promulgated.

The Great Nippon believed it to be her sacred duty to make her appearance on the historic arena as the protector of the rights of the East Asiatic people and as the leader of the East Asiatic Sphere.

(pg. 232)

The enemy having been mopped up, the population of the countries of the Great East Asiatic Sphere reached the number of 500 million.

Nippon	-	100,000,000
Manchoukuo	-	43,000,000
Renovated China	-	200,000,000
French Indo-China	-	23,000,000
Siam	-	15,000,000
Philippines	-	16,000,000
Malay	-	5,500,000
East Indies	-	67,000,000
Burma	-	15,000,000
	-	<hr/>
		484,800,000

(pg. 233)

At present Manchoukuo stands a solid lofty barrier in the North of East Asia, making it possible for the Nippon Imperial forces to confidently develop their offensive in the South.

(pg. 233)

Under the present conditions, the tasks of the Kyo-Wa-Kai have grown more important.

The Kyo-Wa-Kai is the leader in the ideological struggle against the anti-state propoganda spread by the agents of third nations. The forces of the Russian emigration are included in the General plan of these specific activities of the Kyo-Wa-Kai.

(pg. 234)

Beyond all question, Manchoukuo has become a real force promoting a new life, new harmony in East Asia and all over the world.

We, Russian emigrants, do not separate ourselves from the peoples of the Manchurian Empire, and with all our modest efforts are striving to promote the cause of the establishment of the New Order in East Asia as soon as possible. We expressly realize that this establishment is to save for us our most precious treasure, our Fatherland, for it is in the defeat of the evil forces that have prepared the peril of Russia lies the restoration and salvation of the world.

(pg. 234)

RUSSIAN EMIGRATION IN THE
MANCHURIAN EMPIRE

(pg. 234/a).

Extract from the congratulation of G.M. Semyonov on account of the ten-year jubilee of the Manchurian Empire.

"I congratulate the Government of the Great Manchurian Empire and her population upon her ten-year jubilee, which is a great date in the history of East Asia.

The foundation of Manchoukuo was the first stage of the tremendous reconstruction of the world based on new just principles, which is being carried out now by the Great Nippon Empire in collaboration with her allies. I have no doubt that victory will crown the righteous cause of the Yamato nation bringing salvation to all peoples and our Fatherland.

Lt-General G. M. Semyonov, Field Ataman of the Cossack Troops of the Urals Siberia and the Russian East Asiatic Borderland."

(pg. 234/b)

PARTICIPATION OF THE RUSSIANS
IN THE BUILDING UP OF
THE YOUNG EMPIRE

(pg. 293)

CREATION OF THE EMIGRANT BUREAU

Beginning from 1934 in all Russian settlements and in Harbin in particular, numerous organizations of Russian emigrants began to spring up.

(pg. 293)

By the Decree of the Manchoukuo Government of December 1934 (Khan-Dze 1st Year) a new organ was created having some administrative functions as regards Russian emigrants. This organ was given the name of the "Russian Emigrant Bureau in Manchuria". The Bureau was given by the Government the following tasks:

1. To contribute to the consolidation of the material and

- legal condition of the emigrants living in Manchoukyo.
2. To communicate with the Imperial authorities on all questions relating to emigrants.
 3. To render assistance to the Government agencies concerned with emigrant affairs on all questions relating to emigrants.

(pg. 293)

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BUREAU

THE CHIEF EMIGRATION BUREAU

The head of the Bureau is appointed by the Government, he supervises all the activities of the Bureau and is responsible in his work to the concerned authorities.

THE SECTIONS OF THE BUREAU

The head of the Chief Bureau communicates with all officers, gives orders to the Chiefs of the sections and other officers subordinated to him as well as to his employees through his General Affairs Section.

The 1st Section deals with the question of land allotments for Russian emigrants; ~~The 2nd Section~~

The 2nd Section deals with problems of education and culture and is divided into subsections dealing specifically with school, sports and hunting and fishing. There is a high school for boys under the school subsection of the Chief Bureau.

The 2nd Section is mainly concerned with encouraging and supporting sundry **cultural** and educational activities of the Russian emigration. It carries out various ideological campaigns and observes the significant historical dates in the life of the former

Russian, and Manchoukuo and her powerful ally Nippon.

The 2nd Section together with the Japanese Military Mission organizes ~~and~~ conducts literary and musical contests and besides it encourages the activities of such important enterprises as literary and dramatic circles and the dramatic ensemble of honored artist V. I. Tomski.

And lastly the 2nd Section does the important work of directing the sporting life.

The 3d Section is concerned with the registration of Russian emigrants and finding employment for them. Statistical data as to the Russian emigrants in the Manchurian Empire are concentrated here. The 3rd section of the Bureau carries out the legalization of the official emigrant status for Soviet citizens and the citizens and subjects of other countries.

The Section has the following sub-sections: General affairs, Registration labor exchange, statistic, railroad, legal, legal consultation and court of arbitration.

(pgs. 294-295)

The importance of the organs, representing the local interests of the emigration has specifically grown, now that in connections with the great historical events, going on all over the world ~~in~~ ^{and} East Asia in particular, where due to the heroic efforts of the Yamato nation and her gallant army, the Sphere of Common Prosperity of Peoples of East Asia is being created.

(pg. 299)

THE BUREAU AND THE
KYO-WA-KAI

Representing the interests of the Russian emigration, the Chief Russian Emigrant Bureau contributes to the building up of the young Empire and embodies the idea of collaboration of all peoples, inhabiting the country. This state and political trend of the emigration finds its outward expression in the close ties between the Bureau and the All-Manchurian organization Kyo-Wa-Kai, viz. R. Kato, Chief of the Special Service Department of the Binchan Headquarters of the Kyo-Wa-Kai, concurrently acts as an adviser to the Bureau. General Kislitsin, Head of the Chief Bureau, is Director of the higher courses of the Kyo-Wa-Kai. And generally, the Chief Bureau works on a series of problems in a close contact with the Kyo-Wa-Kai.

(pg. 300)

THE 1939 SLOGANS ON THE "ANTI-KOMINTERN DAY"

- "Communism is the Worst Enemy of Humanity."
"If you Want to Regain Russia Join the Ranks of Antikomintern".
"Communism Shall Die, Russia Shall Live".
"Moscow Brings Destruction--Tokyo Brings Renovation".
"Long Live Antikomintern".

(Back of book) Gratis

(pg. 302)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, V.A. Kaplan, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated excerpts of the above Document.

Signature: _____

V.A. Kaplan
(V.A. Kaplan)

V.A. Kaplan

9.219 2329

*Присланы на
размотрение.*

Seizure of Documents.

The Town of Kharbin.
September 10, 1945.

I, Lieutenant-Colonel Danshin, Victor Vasilievich, the military prosecutor of the army unit N-35289, went on this day to building N-16 on Tsitsikarskaya Street, which had previously belonged to the Intelligence Department of the Kwantung Army, for examination and seizure of literature which might be used as evidence against the war criminals in Japan. On arriving there I examined the library which had belonged to the Intelligence Department of the Kwantung Army.

During the examination I discovered a book published in the Russian language in Kharbin, in 1942, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Manchoukuo. The title of this book was as follows: " The Great Manchurian Empire. " The book contained 416 pages of various articles and photos showing the activities of the Russian Emigrants' Bureau, the Command of the Kwantung Army, the political organization " Kyo-Wa-Kai " and of number of other public and political societies in Manchuria which had been organized by the Japanese.

Taking into consideration the fact that this book might be used as evidence revealing that the Japanese Government had been preparing the Manchurian military base for a war against the USSR, the United States and

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Great Britain, and the fact that this book might be needed as evidence by the International Military Tribunal, I, under authority, of art. 175 and 183 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the R.S.F.S.R.

RULED:

To seize the above-mentioned book for forwarding it as evidence to the International Military Tribunal.

Military Prosecutor of the Army Unit N-35289.

Lieutenant-Colonel Danshin.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, M. Gildenblat, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages: and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

Signature: M. Gildenblat

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

E. A.

16 Sept, 1946

TO: DUPLICATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 2329 for *Yamanaka*

Arrange for reproduction of 135 copies in English and
105 copies in Japanese as follows:

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processed Doc. No. _____.

Return original document and original translation to _____
_____.

77034

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 2324 to 2329 inclusive

1 July 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Collection of excerpts from reports, magazine articles and other data regarding aggression against USSR, plans for such aggression, and instances to show violations of existing treaties.

Date: See below Original: () Copy (x) Language: Russian and English

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

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Russian Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: ITAGAKI; NIMAMI; MATSUOKA; TOJO;
KWANTUNG Army

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Aggression against Russia, Violations of existing treaties

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. No. 2324

Excerpts from report on provocative actions of Japanese in Lake KHANKA Area during Oct and Nov 1936.

Doc. No. 2325

Report on detention of ship "DVINA" of Far Eastern Shipping Agency by Japanese authorities on 20 July 1943. Ship was detained without justifiable reason for 35 days and Soviet crew subjected to indignities.

Doc. Nos. 2324 to 2329 incl - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

Doc. No. 2326

Excerpts from notes regarding discussion between FUEHRER and Japanese Foreign Minister MATSUOKA in presence of Reich Foreign Minister and of Minister of State MEISSNER in Berlin, 4 Apr 41.

Doc. No. 2327

Extracts from article of General Major TOJO, Hideki, in magazine "GAIKO DZIHU" of 15 Dec 33 entitled "On the New Situation in the Far East". (Japanese)

Doc. No. 2328

Extracts from KURODA, Reizi's article in journal "DAIDMONDA" of 1 Dec 36 on "Brilliant Reality and Failure of the Theory of Cooperation Between Japan and England". (Japanese)

Doc. No. 2329

Extracts from book "Great MANCHURIAN Empire", published on account of the Ten-Year Jubilee by State Organization KYO-WA-KAI, and Chief Bureau of Russian Emigrant's Affairs in KHARBIN, 1942. States that KYO WA KAI has a special mission to spread the spirit and ideology of the State not only among entire population of MANCHUKUO, but throughout the world. Extracts reveal General ITAGAKI, Capt. KATAKURA, as members of special committee which met in Apr 32 in MUKDEN for forming foundation of KYO WA KAI and General MINAMI, General NISHIO and others as issuing special directives concerning intrinsic nature of KYO WA KAI.

Analyst: 2d Lt Blumhagen

Doc. Nos. 2324 to 2329 incl
Page 2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

12 Sept, 1946

~~SECRET~~
S II

TO: TRANSLATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 2329 for Saravenko

Arrange for translation as follows:

Translate cover & illegible
writing on the back

This so we can't

W. H. W.

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

*Major
C. S. ...*

IV

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

11 Sept. ,1946

TO : TRANSLATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 2329 for Taranenko

Arrange for translation as follows:

1. Eng. to Jap. of attached cert. of authenticity to be attached to Doc. 2329.
2. Russian to Jap. and Russian to Eng. of title of attached magazine.
(Copies are to be attached to present Eng. and Jap. texts of Doc. 2329).

hnb

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

2399

證明書

「ワシントン」文書局 第
國際檢察部 第

號 號

典據及び公正ニ關スル證明

余、比木田小三郎ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ内務省
圖書館主任内務
省調査向ニ級事務官
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、一〇九九頁ヨリ成ル、千九百四十三年ノ昭和
十八年ノ昭和十九年附、下記題名、即チ日本
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鑑

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ルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及
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)

内務省

千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ 八月二十一日

日本東京 二於テ署名

當該官吏署名 柴田小三郎

右ノ者ノ公的資格 内務省調査向ニ級事務官

證人 ウィリアム・シー・プラウト

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、ウィリアム・シー・プラウトハ、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
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千九百四十六年ノ昭和二十一年ノ 八月二十一日

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氏名 ウィリアム・シー・プラウト

右ノ者ノ公的資格 國際檢察部調査官

證人 ROBERT F. MAHON
ロバート・エフ・マーホン

Chd
by

Ex 3853

Extracts from the Book

"GREAT MANCHURIAN EMPIRE"

Published on account of the ten year jubilee
by the State Organization Kyo-Wa-Kai
and the Chief Bureau of the Russian Emigrants Affairs
of the Manchurian Empire
In Kharbin 1942

p. 51

The problem of racial harmony and spiritual
unity of East Asiatic Nations

The Manchurian Empire is bound to the Japanese Empire with spiritual bonds of uninterrupted relationship. The sacred duty of the Yamato race is to preserve the inviolable law of the uninterrupted relations of both countries and to do their best to create New Order in East Asia.

What measures should be taken to put into practice the idea of Van-Dao to create the powerful spiritual unity of nations and the racial harmony of co-existence.

The most important factor for the realization of this idea is an emigration of the Yamato race to the continent. That emigration should be encouraged and increased.

The Nipponese emigrants should be guided by sound ideas and have strong health which will serve as a support and a pattern of life for the Manchurian population.

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..... uniting the high culture of Nippon with the culture of Manchukuo into a single unit its initiators created the new great continental culture on a completely modern foundation.

To complete this great historic mission it is urgently necessary for the Yamato race to emigrate to Manchuria and settle down there permanently.

Wherever the Yamato race is it will always be the main leader of all Asiatic nations.

p. 57

The spirit of the foundation of state

..... if Manchurian events assisted the birth of the new state its appearance on the map of East Asia was an impetus to the renovation of Inner

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Mongolia and to the establishment of the Autonomous Mongolian Federation. The liberation of Northern China and, finally the establishment of the new power in renovated China took place later on. Those are the stages of the renovation of greater East Asia.

The holy war between Nippon on the one hand and England, USA and their allies on the other is being waged nowadays.

The aims and purposes of greater East Asia war are first of all to cast off the anglo-saxon yoke and free from it the subjugated east asiatic nations in order to establish for them the great sphere of mutual prosperity and welfare and bring new culture and civilization into the world. The solution of this problem of great importance commenced ten years ago in the days of Manchurian events. From that point of view Manchurian events are of profound historic importance.

p. 76

General Affairs Board of the State Chamber

General Affairs Board implements state acts which are under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

In accordance with the law about the State Chamber the Board has seven Departments.

Director of the General Affairs Board is an assistant of the Prime Minister and is called chief of the General Affairs Board. He has three assistants. One of them is a senior assistant holding the post of an executive.

At present this post is held by Mr. TAKEBE who is Vice Prime Minister ex officio. He has three assistants: Messrs. MATSUKI, Wang and FURUMI.

At the General Affairs Board of the State Chamber there is an administrative office which has three sections and several councillors. The General Affairs Board comprises the following Departments:

- 1). Originating Department
- 2). Legislation Department
- 3). Personnel Department
- 4). Finance Department
- 5). Statistics Department
- 6). Local Administration Department

All the above-mentioned Departments have councillors among their personnel.

Besides there is 7) Information Department, Chief of which is Mr. MUTO.

The General Affairs Board plays a very important role in the life of the State.

The Chief of the Board chooses members of the Conference of the State Chamber for the purpose of the orderly carrying out of the work. The conference is held once a week on Tuesdays for a preliminary discussion of matters pertaining to the activities and functions of the State Chamber. The members of the Conference are: Assistants of the Chief of the General Affairs Board, assistants of the heads of the Ministries and chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Society.

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Record of the Jubilee Celebrations
(1942)

This year a number of jubilee celebrations were held all over the Empire. The Central Jubilee Committee was set up in the capital for the purpose of organization, carrying out and supervision of the celebrations.

The Prime Minister, Marshal Chang-Ching-hui is President of the Committee; Director of the General Affairs of the State Chamber TAKEBE and Chief of the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Society General MIYAKE are its Vice Presidents.

p. 142

From May 19 through May 20 a grandiose youth mobilization rally was held in Hsinking. 65,000 members who came from all parts of the Empire participated in the youth mobilization rally.

On May 21 a grandiose review of the participants of the rally was held in the Imperial presence.

During the rally the capital was decorated with the flags of Manchoukuo and Nippon, with slogans and artistically made arches and show-windows. Youth units of Nippon, China, Tai, the Mongolian Federation and French Indo-China took part in the rally. 1,200 musicians of various nationalities marched in the musical review. 100 representatives of the Russian emigrant organizations also took part in the rally.

p. 143

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu-no-mia arrived at the Manchoukuo capital on a special train on May 28 at 5.45 hours. The high guest was met at the Tokyo station by His Majesty, the Emperor, who friendly shook hands with his Imperial Highness, by the Commander of the Kwantung Army General Umezu, by members of the Government, representatives of the friendly foreign powers and highest state dignitaries.

..... On May 30 His Imperial Highness visited the Commander of the Kwantung Army General Umezu, the Imperial Nipponese Embassy and the diplomatic representatives of the friendly powers.

On the same day a solemn youth rally in which 30,000 representatives of the Empire's Youth took part, was held at the Nanking Stadium in honour of His Imperial Highness, Prince Takamatsu-no-mia's visit in the presence of the High Guest, members of his suite, Government of Manchoukuo, highest state officials and dignitaries.

On the next day, May 31, the review of special troops was held. It was received by His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu-no-mia.

..... On July 22 the East Asiatic teachers' conference was opened. Its sessions lasted for three days. More than 500 representatives of the nations of East Asia attended the conference.

p. 144

On August 5, the Jubilee Congress of newspapermen of the Greater East Asia opened in Hsinking. It lasted for four days.

The sessions of the Congress were opened with an address delivered by the Information Bureau Chief T. MUTO; then the floor was taken by Prime Minister Chang-Ching-hui, by the Director of the State Chamber and by the Kwantung Army Chief of Staff M. MIYAKE, Chief of the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Society read the greeting received by telegraph from General TOJO, Head of the Government of Nippon; Wang Ching-wei, Head of the Government of China, Prince De Wan, Head of the Autonomous Government of the Mongolian Federation, and M. TANI, Director of the Information Bureau of the Nipponese Government.

The Congress adopted a declaration concerning the current historic events of the Greater East Asiatic War. In this declaration the delegates of the newspapermen's Congress pledged to assist in every possible way to victoriously finish the fight for the Greater East Asia.

p. 177

In connection with the commencement of Chinese events of July 7 (the 4 year of Kan-De) the Central Headquarters of the Kyo-Wa-Kai for the purpose of national mobilization of spirit sent to all provincial and district headquarters instructions as to the rousing of national spirit in masses of the population, propagation of economy, unselfish service, renovation of life, etc. Those instructions were strictly carried out in conformity with local conditions and that contributed to quietening the population and to conducting general state mobilization of spirit for the period in what the events would take place. One of such measures was having on first day of each month a day of service devoted to the Greater Asia for which purpose all members of local branches of the Concordia society assemble in shrines. Furthermore all provincial and district headquarters of the Concordia society conducted organizational meetings at which were explained the reasons for the outbreak of the Chinese incident.

5th year of Kangte (1938)

In connection with the commencement of Chinese events the Concordia Society headed the movement for collecting donations in the country for building aircraft for military purposes.

p. 177

In connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations with friendly European countries, Manchu-Di-Go on the initiative of the Concordia Society sent to those countries its official mission for strengthening friendship and economic relations with them as well as for establishing a common powerful anti-communist bloc. To the end of August of the 5th year of Kande there were 123 district and town Headquarters of the Concordia Society, 3000 branches with 1000000 active members.

p. 179

The Concordia Society in Nomonghan events

We must separately deal with an important and responsible work of the Concordia Society in the period of "Nomonghan events" called so after the name of the area in which they took place.

Japan and Manchukuo in conformity with their treaty of friendship joined forces and came forward to protect the frontiers of the state. The Concordia Society from the very commencement of the events took an active part in the defense of the state and established close relations with the Government and its local organs.

First of all the Concordia Society took measures to maintain peace within the country, to fight and prevent provocations and sabotage, and was especially active in the field of mobilization of the spirit of the population of the country and mainly in the Hailar district close to the scene of events.

A special committee was formed by the Hailar authorities for this purpose. The Concordia Society undertook also propaganda and information activities.

Volunteer detachments were organized under the direction of the Concordia Society; they rendered great help in the defense of the city, in the consolidation of the rear and in assisting the fighting army.

p. 180

The 8th year of Kangte (1941)

p. 181

Volunteers' public units consisted of 1800 detachments with 257,000 men. 2,491 persons graduated from the Central Courses of the Concordia Society in Hsinking.

The enlarged net of the Concordia Society consisted of 3,569 branches with 2,050,000 members in the whole country.

On December 8, 1941, the Holy War for the Greater East Asia broke out. Following the Rescript of His Majesty Tenno declaring war on the USA and Britain, His Majesty, the Emperor, graciously promulgated a Rescript about the support of the righteous cause of the kindred Nipponese Empire.

On the same day Director of the State Chamber TAKEBE promulgated a declaration in the name of the Government in which it was stated that the people of the Empire must render every possible spiritual and physical help to Nippon which consisted of:

- 1). Strengthening of Spirit
- 2). Inseparable ties between Manchoukuo and Nippon

p. 182

- 3). Strengthening of the joint defense of Nippon and Manchoukuo.
- 4). Helping with resources, personnel man power, materials and products.
- 5). A Unified effort of sacrificial work of all groups of the population.
- 6). Keeping secrecy, suppressing rumours and provocations.
- 7). Economizing staple products and controlling of supply.

The statement containing full support of the basic policies of the Government was promulgated by the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Society on the same day.

The 9th year of Kangte (1942)

The carrying out of defensive maneuvers and the strengthening of the personnel for defense were the principal items of the Concordia Society activities.

p. 183

Work done by the Concordia Society of the Manchurian Empire embrace the whole life of our country, and because of this the structure of the Concordia Society is such that at present there is no place in the whole vast area of our Empire where there are no members of the society who guide the life of the people of that place. Thus, the objectives of the Concordia Society in the sphere of purely internal policies were the strengthening of defense demanding the mobilization of all resources and the strength of the people; the strengthening of close ties between the Imperial Government and Concordia Society and especially the strengthening of the Kyo-Wa-Kai movement among the

young people of different races and the bringing of the nation to the state of full mobilization preparedness for various emergency cases.

The state taking paternal care of our welfare at the same time makes it our duty to accomplish in complete unity the great objective - the establishment of the New Illuminous Order in East Asia.

Manchoukuo inseparably connected with the Great Imperial Nippon by the ties of the Holy Alliance is the vanguard of the movement for the establishment of the New Order and of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

At the present time the whole world is enveloped in the flames of the cruel war between the forces of the old obsolete order on the one hand and the forces of the New Order aiming at the liberation of the subjugated nations and at the establishment of justice for mankind.

At such a juncture, when the complexity of the world's international situation demands the straining of all spiritual and material resources of the country, we must have full confidence in the power of Nippon and Manchoukuo which revealing the great spirit of the foundation of the State are striving to accomplish the lofty and pure ideals of the creation of moral peace and eternal prosperity in East Asia.

The whole spiritual strength of our state is united under the general guidance of the Concordia Society in such organizations as, for instance, the 'volunteers' public units, youth and young men's organization, the State Defense Assistance Women's Society, the Neighbour Mutual Assistance Union, etc.

The Volunteers' Public Units of the Concordia Society have a great importance for the state defense and for the establishment of order in the country.

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The Business Structure of the Concordia Society

Original Structure of the Concordia Society

In the first period of the existence of the Concordia Society the supervision of it was exercised by the Board Committee of the Concordia Society. Executive functions were concentrated in the Central Bureau of the Concordia Society in Hsinking. The executive organs in the provinces were the District Bureaus, and in the districts and the towns branch bureaus.

The post of the president of the Concordia Society was held by the Prime Minister. The High Executive accepted the post of the Honorary President. The Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army was an Honorary Councillor.

The Concordia Society Board consisted of: The President of the Board, members of the Board and members of the Board Committee. Members of the Board were elected by the All-State Congress of the Concordia Society delegates, and the members of the Board Committee were appointed by the president of the Board.

The Conference of the members of the Board consisting of the members of the Board and of the members of the Board Committee was the highest directing organ. The Conference was convened twice a year and settled all important matters concerning the Concordia Society activities.

The Central Bureau consisted of several members of the Committee, Chief of the Central Bureau, his Deputy and Sections Chiefs. At first there were four sections in the Central Bureau: General Affairs Section, Organization Section, Propaganda Section and Inspection Section. Each section had divisions and subdivisions.

Investigation Committee working directly under the President of the Board was in charge of investigation and study mainly of political and economic matters. This Committee consisted of several members appointed by the President of the Board.

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Reforms of the 3d year of Kangte (1936)

In the 3d year of Kangte (1936) the external and internal conditions of Manchukuo, because of the existing grave situation, urgently demanded more intensive activities on the part of the Concordia Society. In order to intensify the Concordia Society activities reforms of historic importance were carried out in that year, being necessitated mainly by drastic changes in the conditions of the state construction and life. Stable order was established almost everywhere on the vast territory of the State. The State started reconstruction of the economic life in accordance with the five-year-plan of the development of the Manchurian industry. The external position of Manchukuo became more stable after the first visit of His Majesty, the Emperor of Nippon. The Royal visit of the Emperor of Nippon completely established the spiritual substance of the New State based on the inseparable ties with Nippon.

Touching upon the amendments of the Regulations it is necessary to point out the most substantial matters. In virtue of the amendments of the Regulations the right to become members of the Concordia Society was given to all those who though not residing in Manchukuo adhere to the ideals of the Concordia Society. Thus the international importance of the Concordia Society was augmented.

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The business structure was also greatly changed as a result of the reforms.

On July 25 the Concordia Society received the name of the "Manchurian Imperial Kyo-Na-Kai" (The Concordia Society), and that was an act of great importance.

The Central Bureau was given a new name and was called the Concordia Society Central Headquarters.

Chief of the Central Bureau, Welfare Minister Lin was replaced by Lt. General INOUE. Deputy Chief of the Central Bureau HIRAJIMA was relieved from this post and appointed Chief of the General Affairs Section. The conference of the Members of the Board was abolished. The Conference of the Concordia Society Central Headquarters Committee members became the highest directing organ of the Concordia Society. Chief of the Concordia Society Central Headquarters became President of the Committee members Conference.

Members of the Conference were appointed by the Concordia Society President on recommendation of the Chief of the Concordia Society Central Headquarters.

Beside this Conference there were Advisory Committees consisting of representatives of various circles established at the Concordia Society Central Headquarters. Members of the Advisory Committees were appointed by the Concordia Society President or by the Chief of the Concordia Society Central Headquarters.

With the reconstruction of the business structure of the Concordia Society the names of the executive organs were also changed.

Thus the Provincial Bureaus were called the Provincial Headquarters, Branch Bureaus became the District Headquarters in the districts and Town Headquarters in towns. The Metropolis Headquarters was established in Hsinking.

After the reforms had been carried out the Concordia Society Central Headquarters was divided into four sections: the General Affairs Section, the Guidance Section, the Originating Section and the Inspection Section.

By the time of the completion of the said reforms the Concordia Society activities began to envelope Russian emigrants. The Special Department was set up in Harbin for the supervision of the Concordia Society activities.

Reforms of the 5th year of Kangte (1938)

In the 5th year of Kangte (1938) the reform of the business structure of the Concordia Society Central Headquarters was carried out. It was implemented by the Chief of the Concordia Society Central Headquarters General HASHIMOTO, his Deputy, Mr. Sun and the Chief of the General Affairs Section AKAHAKASU. Presiding Council of the Section Chiefs of the Central Headquarters and Board of the Members of Inspection Committee were set up at the Central Headquarters.

The Concordia Society Headquarters consisted of the General Affairs Section, the Originating Section, the Education Section and the Effectuation Section.

The General Affairs Section consisted of the following divisions: the General Affairs Division, the Finance Division, the Personnel Division and the Information Division.

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The Education Section consisted of the following divisions: the Education Division in charge of the activities pertaining to the education of youth; the Mobilization Division - in charge of the Volunteers' Public Units', the Welfare Division - in charge of the State Defense Assistance Women's Society, religious societies and public societies.

The Effectuation Section consisted of the following Divisions: the Effectuation Division, the Organization Division, the Congresses' Division, and the Division of Education and Training of the Concordia Society employees.

In the 7th year of Kangte (1940) the Effectuation Section was reorganized and called the Directing Section. The Division of Education and Training of the Concordia Society employees was abolished.

Special courses for the education and training of the Concordia Society employees were established in its place.

Reforms of the 8th year of Kangte (1941)

In the 8th year of Kangte was a considerable sharpening of international relations. The second European war threatened to become the second world war and that forced Manchukuo to concentrate its efforts on the strengthening of state defence as a guarantee in case of any emergency.

In order that Manchukuo could properly meet the difficulties that might arise the further strengthening of relations between the government and the Concordia Society was necessary.

For that purpose considerable reforms were carried out and a great number of the Concordia Society employees were transferred to the administrative bodies where their mission was by taking part in their work to promote closer cooperation between the administration and the Concordia Society.

As a result of the reforms the number of the Concordia Society permanent employees were considerably reduced. Instead of them responsible administrative employees were drawn into the work and as members of the Concordia Society began to take a more active part in it.

To strengthen the ties between the administration and the Concordia Society the governors were appointed to the posts of Chiefs of provincial headquarters of the Concordia Society. Their deputies - vice governors - were appointed deputy chiefs of the headquarters. Similar measures were carried out with regard to district and town headquarters of the Concordia Society. In virtue of this reform in the hands of those who headed the administrative set-up was concentrated the direction of the work of local branches of the Concordia Society. The part played by the chiefs of administrative bodies became more important. Along with that increased their responsibility for the work of the Concordia Society as its development fully depended on their attitude to their new duties.

First of all it was necessary for them to do their work actively and to be actively guided by the spirit of the Concordia Society.

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Only under such conditions could they justify the hopes of the Concordia Society and the government. If those new chiefs had discharged their duties in the Concordia Society only formally it would have been a great mistake resulting in enormous consequences.

In order to prevent the occurrence of such an event Mr. MIYAKE, Chief of the central headquarters of the Concordia Society and commanding general of the Kwantung Army repeatedly instructed new governors of provincial, district and town headquarters of the Kyo-Wa-Kai and pointed out that such errors should never happen.

As to the reform of the structure of the central headquarters of the Concordia Society it must be said that as a result of new changes the headquarters was divided into four sections: General Affairs Section, Directing Section, Educational Section and Inspection Section.

The General Affairs Section comprised three sub-sections: General Affairs sub-section, Finance sub-section and Information and Propaganda sub-section.

The Directing Section comprised four sub-sections: Organization of Congresses Sub-section, Town Sub-section, Rural Sub-section and Special Sub-section.

The Educational Section comprised three sub-sections: Sub-section of Public Volunteer Detachments and Mobilization Sub-section.

The inspection section comprised four former sub-sections.

The Revision Board underwent no changes.

There were great changes in the status of the conference of members of the Concordia Society Central Headquarters Committee.

The importance of the Conference greatly increased after it became the supreme directing body of the Concordia Society. Because of this some of its members were appointed permanent members of the committee to strengthen the work of the Conference.

All permanent members of the committee formed the presidium of the committee which was convened twice a month.

At those meetings were preliminarily worked out the subjects which would later on be discussed by the conference of the committee members holding its sessions also twice a month.

After the reforms a great number of good and active employees of the Concordia Society went to work in administrative bodies. That gave good results in strengthening the ties between the Government and the Concordia Society.

However, appraising the activity of the Concordia Society during the last year when it became especially important due to the outbreak of the Great East Asia War and the war between the U.S.S.R. and Germany, we must say that as far as practical work is concerned the Concordia Society has a number of difficulties to overcome which is very difficult taking into consideration its present personnel.

It is seen from the foregoing that the reforms of the 8th year of Kangte (1941) gave beneficial results as well as some negative ones.

At present this is taken into consideration by the leading organs and it is proposed to strengthen the Concordia Society movement by increasing the number of the permanent Kyo-Wa-Kai employees. The realization of proposed reforms will undoubtedly enable the Concordia Society to develop more successfully its many-sided activity.

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The Concordia Society membership regulations
adopted when the state was founded

When the Concordia Society was founded according to item 5 of its membership regulations every citizen of Manchukuo had the right of entering the Concordia Society provided the order set forth in the regulations be observed.

In item 6 of the same regulations the members of the Concordia Society were divided into three categories: regular members, candidates and sympathizers. The regulations provided that all those who were in agreement with the theses and objectives of the Concordia Society could apply for admission on the recommendation of not less than three regular members of the Concordia Society.

After the appropriate resolution of the Chairman of the Board of the Concordia Society such a person could consider himself accepted as a sympathizer. In order to be transferred to the second category of the members of the Concordia Society it was necessary to have a year's training and education after which one could become a regular member.

One may conclude from the foregoing order of admission of members that at that time the Concordia Society paid more attention not to their number, but to their quality trying to draw into its ranks the best and active elements.

The Concordia Society membership regulations
adopted in the 4th year of Kangte (1937)

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According to item 1 of the amended regulations all those who reached the age of 20, are able-bodied and ready to serve the cause of the Concordia Society may become its members. Furthermore according to this item all those

who are in agreement with the ideas of the Concordia Society may become its members even if they do not live in Manchukuo and do not belong to its population.

The order of admission of the members of the Concordia Society was changed in item 2 of the amended regulations, namely, those who want to become members of the Concordia Society should apply for admission to the local headquarters through the chief of the Concordia Society branch and secure the permission of the chief of the headquarters.

Item 3 sets forth that all members of the Concordia Society should pay membership dues.

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It is pointed out in the directive of general YEDA, commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army that the Concordia Society sets itself the task of being a leading organ in carrying out state policy amidst the population. Besides, the Concordia Society considers it its duty to maintain order in the country while it carries out the state policy.

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The 3d All-Manchurian Congress of the
Concordia Society (1936)

On the same July 25 (1936) in Hsinking, in the "Da-Tung" Square a review and a ceremony were held on the occasion of the opening of a new branch at the Centre and the creation of the Central Headquarters of the Concordia Society.

Members of all branches of the Concordia Society attending the all-Manchurian Congress in Hsinking, representatives of the Army and of 39 Government Departments, in total more than 30,000 people, participated therein.

General UEDA, Commander of the Kwantung Army, general ITAGAKI, the Kwantung Army Chief of Staff, Admiral HAMADA, the Prime Minister, Marshal Chang-King-hui and MATSUOKA, President of the South Manchurian Railroad, took the review.

His Majesty's rescript addressed to the Concordia Society and directives of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army were read at the review.

Thus, the 3d All-Manchurian Congress of the Concordia Society was held in a highly solemn atmosphere.

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The 4th All-Manchurian Congress of the
Concordia Society in the 4th year of
Kangte (1937)

The All-Manchurian Congress of the Concordia Society of the 4th year of Kangte was opened on September 11, i.e., with a slight delay in comparison with the previous Congresses in the capital of the Empire, in the State Chamber Building. It continued five days, from September 11 to September 15.

The chairman was Mr. Chang, the vice chairman - Messrs. WATANABE and Shi, both from the number of 170 delegates attending this congress.

On the first day of the Congress proceedings which were honoured by the presence of his Majesty, the Emperor, all the delegates and members of the Concordia Society Central Headquarters received the high honour of being granted high audience by His Majesty.

Then General UEDA and the Prime Minister Marshal Chang King-hui gave a banquet party to the delegates.

The 8th All-Manchurian Congress of the
Concordia Society in the 8th year
of Kangte (1941)

..... The special character of the congress influenced also the subjects on the agenda which were exceptionally important and constructive and closely connected with great political events of that time. Such subjects were: the solution of the problem of supplies, labour problem, the Concordia Society, its role and status in the state constitution.

Prime Minister and President of the Concordia Society Chang Ching-hui in his speech made at the opening of the congress pointed out exactly that the most important mission of Manchoukuo at the given historical moment was to create and strengthen by all means and quickly the defensive capacity of the state.

In his speech IKEBE, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the State Chamber, in his turn called upon the members of the Concordia Society to do their best to assist the country and its government.

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Mr. TANABE offered to the congress detailed explanations of plans of different Government measures, such as, the five-year plan of industrial development, a plan of adjustment of supplies in the country, the increase of taxes, the collection of agricultural products, the solution of the labor problem, the defense of the country.

The extraordinary congress of the
Concordia Society (1942)

..... TANABE, Chief of the General Affairs Department, pointed out to the congress the principles of the activity of the government which as a whole aimed at the effectuation of the august will be expressed in the Imperial Rescript. A number of delegates of the population made speeches at the congress expressing the determination of the people to do their duty to the end.

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The congress carried a resolution about the current period of time in which was expressed the determination of the 43 million population of the country to give all their strength to the great cause of building the New Order, to effectuate the principle of peaceful cooperation and strengthen their firm, unshakable belief in the victory of that righteous cause for the sake of which the great Japanese Empire had to draw her sword.

Among others at the All-Manchurian congress of the Concordia Society a long speech was made by M. A. Matkovsky, delegate of the Russian Emigrants....

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The central youth affairs inspection department
of the Concordia Society

The official establishment of the central youth affairs inspection department of the Concordia Society took place on April 1 of the 8th year of Kangte (1941) in Hsinking.

The chief of that department concurrently with the tenure of their other offices were appointed: General MIYAKE, chief inspector of the central inspection department concurrently chief of the central headquarters of the Concordia Society, his assistants Mr. Gu Tsu-siang, concurrently minister of education and Mr. IWAMATSU concurrently chief of the department of education at the Japanese embassy in Manchukuo.

Mr. Iwamatsu's appointment to the post of the assistant inspector was especially significant. It indicates the strengthening of the activity of the Concordia Society with regard to the spreading of the principles of brotherly cooperation of nations amongst the Japanese youth residing in the Manchurian Empire.

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In order to guarantee the success of new youth-guiding organs the central headquarters of the Concordia Society announced on April 1 of the 8th year of Kangte (1941) the transference of 600 employees of the Concordia Society headquarters to the newly established organs of the inspection of youth organizations of the Concordia Society (Seisienendan).

In order to successfully conduct the reorganization in the capital a special conference of chiefs of central institutions of the country was held on April 13 at which was formed a uniform view as to the importance of the reform which was being conducted and the future work connected with the development of the youth movement. Following that conference during two days was held a congress from all provinces of the country. The issues connected with the reorganization as well as the basic plan of work for the 8th year of Kangte were discussed at the sessions of the congress.

The plan adopted by the congress of inspectors in substance amounted to the necessity of strengthening the guidance of inspection departments and the establishment of the still greater connection and cooperation with government

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offices with regard to the issues bound up with the work of the youth. Prior to the formation of the Central Inspection Department Seionendan and Seinendan were main youth organizations at educational institutions. A decision was taken at the congress of inspectors to adopt a system of district organizations drawing in unschooled young people in order to extend the work of youth organizations to all strata of youth thereby still more developing the activity of these organizations.

A decision was taken to increase the number of Seisionendan detachments up to 5,720 (with 858,000 members) as compared to 3,730 detachments (with 667,000 members) as of March 1 of the 8th year of Kangte (1941)

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The real state of the youth movement with all its successes, drawbacks and objectives attracts serious attention of the central headquarters of the Concordia Society and the central youth affairs inspection department of the Concordia Society. In the 5th year of Kangte in order to eliminate the drawbacks and develop the youth movement the Concordia Society and Tokanbu worked out the basic plan the realization of which aimed at bringing youth organizations up to the mark and making them the basic factor of the state.

This plan provides above all the necessity of educating young people in conformity with the spirit of the present time. It is necessary that young people should fully realize the importance and aims of the war of liberation that is being carried on and be ready at any time to sacrifice their strength in order to overcome all the obstacles on their way.

Russian emigrant youth organizations of the Concordia Society

On March 2 of the 6th year of Kangte (1939) along with the organization of state youth organizations all over the country similar organizations were created at primary and high schools of Russian emigrants.

The city of Kharbin and the districts of Sahinganya were the main points of the concentration of work of state organizations among young Russian emigrants.

The guidance of Russian organizations has also undergone changes in connection with state reforms of the youth affairs department of the Concordia Society which resulted in the creation of the Main Youth Affairs Inspection Department.

Chief of the main emigrant bureau cavalry general B. I. Kislitsin assumed the post of assistant chief inspector of the Kharbin branch of the inspection department.

The direct guidance of the activity of Russian organization Seisionendan was concentrated in the 4th section of the Kharbin branch of the inspection department which was specially organized for that purpose. P. I. Gribanovsky,

chief of the education department of the Kharbin municipality, was appointed chief of that section.

P. KATA, chief of the special department of the Concordia Society headquarters, was appointed Gribanovsky's assistant.

As a result of the participation of Chiefs of the Emigrant Bureau of the Concordia Society headquarters and of the education department there was achieved full harmony between the organizations directly connected with youth education.....

Taking into consideration great educational importance of military preparation, the Kharbin youth affairs department of the Concordia Society, acting in contact with various government bodies, included military lessons into the program of activity of the organizations.

The educational work of the Concordia Society amidst Russian emigrant youth was not confined to students, school-boys and school-girls only. It included also young people who were not learning. The work with that category of Russian youth was carried on at the Concordia Society courses for the education of Russian emigrant youths.

For the first time the Concordia Society courses for Russian emigrant youths were established in Trehrech in the 5th year of Kangte (1938).

In the 7th year of Kangte (1940) similar courses were established in Harbin and Hailar and in the 8th year (1941) in Mutankiang.

The Concordia Society courses aim by means of proper education and training of cadets to strengthen the spirit of the state idea, the spirit of the union with Japan as a leader of East Asiatic nations and the spirit of self-sacrifice for the idea of peaceful cooperation.

These courses aim at educating young people in such a way as to give them sufficient training for practical public work, at developing high moral and physical qualities necessary for the members of the Concordia Society. Taking into consideration the peculiar features of Russian nationalism and the tasks confronting the emigrants as a body the courses aim at strengthening these best characteristics and educating such reliable personnel who could actively participate in general emigrant activities.

The youth movement and the emergency period

During four years of activity of youth organizations the youth movement has greatly developed all over the country and become an important factor of public life.

Youth organizations have over one million members. Due to this the creative force of youth organizations has increased and this enabled them since last year to take an active part in practical work of improving public life and building the state.

The emergency period our country is living through sets responsible practical tasks before youth organizations. They amount to this: at present our youth along with the grown-up population must persistently move forward and overcome all the obstacles confronting our nation as well as East Asiatic nations. Bringing the holy East Asiatic war with the Anglo-Saxons to a victorious end and the creation of mutual co-prosperity of East Asiatic nations require that all strength be concentrated on that sacred cause.

The government taking into consideration the importance of present tasks of Manchukuo conducts a policy aimed at solving these vital problems. It is trying to increase the amount of agricultural products and the extraction of natural resources by means of developing local branches of industry and to strengthen the defense of northern frontiers of the country.

To the successful conduct of its policy the government took a decision to introduce general labor conscription in Manchukuo throughout the emergency period.

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TANABE, chief of the State Chamber, in his report on the general course of the government policy made at the All-Manchurian congress of the Concordia Society pointed out as regards three foregoing tasks that in the opinion of the Government their successful solution must be based on the sacrificial work for the state of all young people required to work in accordance with the labour conscription.

Passing over to the success of their work Mr. TANABE pointed out that it entirely depended upon personnel that is to say upon the skilful guidance of those who were called upon to practically take care of the tasks connected with the activity of labour detachments and on those who were rank and file members of the detachments.

If all the chiefs and rank and file members of the detachments are aware of the importance of their service for the state it is natural that youth labor detachments can make a valuable contribution to the creation of the state helping it to successfully overcome all the obstacles existing in the present emergency period.

Public Volunteer detachments of the Concordia Society

A conference of representatives of military command, government and the Concordia Society was called in Hsinking on April 23, 1938 on the question of the establishment of mobilization organizations of the population which were to include youth as well as grown-up population.

At subsequent meetings was fully worked out a plan of the creation of the government-public defensive organization Public Volunteer Detachments (The Concordia Society Giuhookotai). On July 14, 1938 the State Chamber issued an order about the formation of Volunteer detachment in accordance with which

they became closely connected with the youth movement of the Concordia Society and included into the general plan of education of the population.

Later on at the conference of government representatives and chiefs of the Concordia Society held on December 26, 1940, a decision was taken that the preparatory period of organization was over and in virtue of that Volunteer Detachments of the Concordia Society could become a basic organization of the defense of the country by the population.

The best age for the rank and file members of Volunteer Detachments is considered to be between 20 and 40.

Volunteer Detachments complete the plan of the general mobilization of the population.

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The formation of the emigrant bureau

Since 1932 numerous organizations of Russian emigrants cropped up everywhere where existed the Russian population, especially in Kharbin.

The government of Manchukuo issued a decree dated December 28 of the 1st year of Kangte (1934) in accordance with which was created a special organ vested with regard to Russian emigrants with certain administrative functions.

That organ was called "Russian emigrant bureau in the Manchurian Empire", and before it the government set the following tasks:

1. To contribute to the strengthening of the material and legal status of Russian emigrants living in Manchukuo;
2. Relations with the authorities of the Empire with regard to questions concerning the emigrants;
3. Rendering assistance to competent authorities with regard to questions concerning the emigrants.

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When the Bureau was formed the post of its president was assumed by V. V. Richkov, lieutenant-general of the General Staff. The Bureau comprised four sections:

1. The first section dealing with the agricultural settlement of the emigrants and settling them on the land allotted by the government. This section was headed by lieutenant-general A. P. Baksheev concurrently vice president of the Bureau;

2. The second section dealing with information matters. The section was headed by K. V. Rodzaevsky;
3. The third section dealing with administrative matters. The section was headed by N. P. Grasse;
4. The fourth section dealing with economic and finance matters. The section was headed by M. N. Gordeev.

Besides at the Bureau was J. J. Smirnov, chief of clerical office and secretary engineer M. A. Matkovsky.

As an advisory organ attached to the president was established a council the members of which became popular emigrants.

Already after six months since the activity of the Bureau began its president general Richkov in his statement to the press pointed out that the Bureau had achieved much with regard to strengthening the legal and economic status of the emigrants. In this work the bureau was assisted by Manchurian and Japanese authorities and public circles. During that short period considerable work was done in some sections of the Bureau.

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The Bureau and the Concordia Society

Representing the interests of Russian emigrants the Chief Russian Emigrant Bureau contributes thereby to the cause of building the young empire and realizes the idea of the cooperation of all nations inhabiting the country. The outward expression of this government-political aims of the emigrants is a close connection between the Bureau and the All-Manchurian organization of the Concordia Society.

P. KATO, Chief of the special department of the Hsinking headquarters of the Concordia Society is concurrently advisor of the chief bureau.

General Kislitsin, president of the chief bureau, is a director of high courses of the Concordia Society.

Generally speaking on a number of matters the chief bureau works in close contact with the Concordia Society.

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The attitude of general YANAGITA, chief of the Japanese Imperial Military mission in Kharbin, is especially valuable for the bureau and for all the emigrants as in all matters he has shown himself a real friend and patron of Russian emigrants.

Ex 731A

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOK
"G R E A T M A N C H U R I A N E M P I R E"
PUBLISHED ON ACCOUNT
OF THE TEN-YEAR JUBILEE

BY THE STATE ORGANIZATION KYO-WA-KAI
AND THE CHIEF BUREAU OF THE RUSSIAN
EMIGRANTS AFFAIRS OF THE MANCHURIAN EMPIRE

IN KHARBIN

1 9 4 2

At present the great ideal of the foundation of Manchoukuo spreads all over East Asia and even has its reflection in Europe. The political system of our Ally Germany is undoubtedly influenced by the ideas of the East.

Our ideal was a reality but not a phantasy, and when there is an ideal, when there is confidence and integrity, there shall be victory. One can say that the creation of Manchoukuo, as it were, brought about spiritual renovation to mankind. (pg. 61)

In April, 1932 (Dha-Tun 1st Year) in Mukden a special committee for the foundation of the Kyo-Wa-Kai was formed. The Committee was composed of: Colonel Itagaki, Captain Katakura and Mr. Sheh, later first Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo, Mr. Yui, Mr. Wen, also Messrs. Wada, Koyama and Yamaguti.

The committee fulfilled their responsible mission with exceptional zeal and successfully accomplished it by elaborating the basic instrument of the Kyo-Wa-Kai and the plan of its activities. (pg. 170)

The supreme Ruler, His Majesty Emperor, now prosperously reigning, accepted the post of Supreme President of the Society and the post of Supreme Adviser was accepted by General Fonjo, Commanding General of the Kwantung Army. (pg. 171)

In 1933 (Dha-Tun 2nd Year) the basic principles of the Kyo-Wa-Kai were promulgated.

THE STATE MISSION KYO-WA-KAI

According to these basic principles, the main tasks of the Kyo-Wa-Kai's activities are as follows:

The ultimate purpose of Manchoukuo being a State, in the existing international situation, is the creation of a foundation so as to successfully subserve the allied and friendly Nippon in her struggle against the Anglo-Saxon world, as well as against the Comintern aggression.

In this holy struggle all the peoples of East Asia must join to form the united front of the common fight with the oppressors. (pg. 172).

Thus the Kyo-Wa-Kai, as is clear from the above stated, has a special mission of great importance to spread the spirit and the ideology of the State not only among the entire population of Manchoukuo but throughout the world. For the purpose of attaining this great aim the Kyo-Wa-Kai must carry on a permanent ideological struggle for the embodiment of its ideal both inside and outside the state. The Kyo-Wa-Kai is the ideological Centre of this struggle....." (pg. 172)

To establish and consolidate closer bonds with the Nippon state, the Kyo-Wa-Kai Bureau started functioning in Tokyo.

It is necessary to say, that in certain circles of the population there existed the opinion that the Kyo-Wa-Kai was by nature a temporary organization. To dispel this wrong opinion General Minami, General Nishio and a number of other representatives of higher authorities issued special directives concerning the intrinsic nature of the Kyo-Wa-Kai. (pg. 176)

Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Nippon, the Renovation of Asia Union, the Committee of Mobilization of Spirit in Korea, the Society of Mobilization of Spirit on Formosa, the Renovation of Asia Association in the Kwantung Region, Association for Assisting the Throne on the South Islands, the Orthodox Kuo-Ming-Dan in the Renovated China, Shin-Ming-Khoi, the East Asia people's Union, the Kyo-Wa-Kai of the Manchurian Empire--These constitute the powerful ideological front, which wins illustrious victories on boundless land and sea stretches. It must be said that the Kyo-Wa-Kai is righteously a pioneer of the ideological front of the creation of the New Order and the Renovation of the Great East Asia. (pg. 182-183)

7th ALL-MANCFURIAN CONGRESS OF THE
KYO-WA-KAI

(pg. 204)

1940 (KHAN-DHE 7th YEAR)

His Majesty and the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army honored with their presence the ceremony of the opening session of the 7th Congress. (pg. 204)

8th ALL-MANCFURIAN CONGRESS OF THE
KYO-WA-KAI

1941 (KHAN-DHE 8th YEAR)

The 8th All-Manchurian Congress of the Kyo-Wa-Kai held its session in the Central Headquarters Building in Shinjin from October 10 to October 17. (pg. 205)

His Majesty, the Emperor accompanied by the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army honored the opening ceremony with His presence. (pg. 205)

Four delegates of the Russian emigration participated in the 8th Congress for the first time. The twofold reasons for their having been absent at the previous Congresses are as follows:

Firstly, one of a technical nature--language difficulties.

Secondly, at some places there were no special Russian Sections of the Kyo-Wa-Kai. In the course of time these obstacles had been removed and several Russian delegates specially invited for the occasion were able to take an active part in the proceedings of the 8th Congress. (pg. 205)

ALL-MANCFURIAN EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS OF
THE KYO-WA-KAI

On February 8, 1942, an All Manchurian Extraordinary Congress of the Kyo-Wa-Kai was called by the Central Headquarters of the Kyo-Wa-Kai. The session was opened in the premises of the Kyo-Wa-Kaikan in Shinjin. The Congress was called in connection with the promulgation of His Majesty, the Emperor's mani-

festos on the collaboration with the allied Nippon Empire in her Holy-War for the Great East Asia. The session was held two days. (pg. 206)

Ensuing His Majesty, the Emperor's departure General Umedzu, the Nippon Imperial Envoy and Commanding General of the Kwantung Army, addressed the delegates of the Congress with a directive which contained among other things the following:

"His Majesty Tenno Granted his Manifesto on the Declaration of War, on the same day His Majesty, the Emperor's manifesto was promulgated. All this filled our hearts with a special happy feeling.

"The aim of the Great East Asiatic War is to liberate East Asia from the harmful influence of England and the U.S.A. and by joint efforts of the East Asiatic nations to establish the New Order and provide the possibilities for the states of East Asia to bring into life the "Khakko Itiu" idea and their General prosperity.

"By this day the Nippon Imperial Army and Navy have won a series of brilliant victories in the Pacific Ocean and in compliance with His Majesty Tenno's Gracious Decree, annihilated a number of military bases of the enemy in East Asia, thus making a gigantic stride towards the organization of the New Order.

"However, to ensure the complete realization of the purposes of the war and to secure the prosperity of East Asia, we must go a long way. At such an extraordinary historical moment the present Congress is extremely opportune. The delegates to the Congress must first of all pay their attention to the general situation all over the world, and perceiving the grave significance of the international situation and tasks facing Manchoukuo they must take the lead in the movement of raising the spirit of the foundation of the state, for promotion in every way the idea of sacrifice, for elucidating the masses as to the great cause of the Holy War, for raising the spirit of the masses, in this way helping increase the national production and raise the might of the state.

"On the other hand, basing themselves on the principles of their common struggle and durable relations between Manchoukuo and Nippon the delegates must contribute to the cause of national defense so that Nippon might be sure so far as the rear is concerned.

"Thus you must fulfill what you are assigned and at the

same time you will enjoy His Majesty, the Emperor's great benevolence." (pg. 206)

The following principles of work of the Central Headquarters of the Kyo-Wa-Kai for the present time were given in the speech of General Miake, Chief of the Central Headquarters:

(a) To popularize among the masses the significance of the war for the Great East Asia.

(b) To act with confidence in the coming victory bearing in mind that wherever there is justice there is victory.

(c) The population of Manchoukuo must feel grateful to the life of today.

(d) Each and everyone should live inspired by the sentiment of the foundation of the New Order in East Asia.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF EXCERPTS OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT.

I, V. A. Kaplan, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated excerpts of the above Document.

Signature: /s/ V. A. Kaplan

Seizure of Documents.

The Town of Kharbin.
September 10, 1945.

I, Lieutenant-Colonel Danshin, Victor Vasilievich, the military prosecutor of the army unit N-35289, went on this day to building N-16 on Tsitsikarskaya Street, which had previously belonged to the Intelligence Department of the Kwantung Army, for examination and seizure of literature which might be used as evidence against the war criminals in Japan. On arriving there I examined the library which had belonged to the Intelligence Department of the Kwantung Army.

During the examination I discovered a book published in the Russian language in Kharbin, in 1942, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Manchoukuo. The title of this book was as follows: "The Great Manchurian Empire." The book contained 416 pages of various articles and photos showing the activities of the Russian Emigrants' Bureau, the Command of the Kwantung Army, the political organization "Kyo-ta-tai" and of number of other public and political societies in Manchuria which had been organized by the Japanese.

Taking into consideration the fact that this book might be used as evidence revealing that the Japanese Government had been preparing the Manchurian military base for a war against the USSR, the United States and Great Britain, and the fact that this book might be needed as evidence by the International Military Tribunal, I, under authority, of art. 175 and 183 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the R.S.F.S.R.

RULED:

To seize the above-mentioned book for forwarding it as evidence to the International Military Tribunal.

Military Prosecutor of the Army Unit N-35289.

Lieutenant-Colonel Danshin.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I M. Gildenblat, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages: and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

Signature: /s/ M. Gildenblat

CAPTIONS

FROM THE BOOK,

"GREAT MANCHURIAN EMPIRE"

- P. 28 4. General LINAMI.
6. General UMEZU.
- P. 38 General ITAGAKI, former Chief of the Kwantung Army Headquarters.
- P. 39 General DOIHARA.
- P. 86 General TOJO, Prime Minister of Japan and Marshal Tsan-Tsin-Kui, Prime Minister of Manchukuo.
- P. 140 General UMEZU, Commanding General of the Kwantung Army and Special Envoy of Japan reads his address before His Majesty the Emperor, on the account of the 10th Jubilee of Manchukuo.
- P. 142 Parade of 65,000 members of mobilization rally of the Kiowa-Kai youth in Shintsin.
- P. 168 His Majesty the Emperor and General UMEZU at the opening ceremony of the All-Manchurian Kiowa-Kai congress.
- P. 203 (left) General UMEZU, Special Envoy of Nippon and Commanding General of the Kwantung Army makes a directing speech to the participants of the Congress.
- P. 203 (right) L. NEIRONE, Italian Envoy greets the delegates of the Congress.
- P. 204 The address of welcome of Dr. W. WAGNER, German Envoy.
- P. 214 The Harbin High Courses of the Kiowa-Kai for Russian emigrant youth at the parade.
- P. 215 The Parade of Public Voluntary Detachments of the Kiowa and the High courses of the Kiowa-Kai for Russian emigrant youth.
- P. 217 (left) Cavalry General V. A. KISLITSIN, Chief of Staff of the Main Detachment of Public Voluntary groups of the Kiowa passes by the ranks.
- P. 217 (right) General YANAGITA, Chief of the Japanese Military Mission inspects the training groups, of Public Voluntary Detachments of the Kiowa.

P. 225 Ataman I.U. SEMENOV visits a camp of Russian
"Seinendanovites" in Kakagashi. Right -- R. KATO --
Left -- P. I. GRIBANOVSKY.

P. 302 The 1939 Slogans of the "Anti-Cominter Day."
"Moscow Brings Destruction -- Tokyo brings Renovation"
"Communism is the Worst Enemy of Humanity"
"If you Want to Regain Russia Join the Ranks of Anti-
Comintern".
"Communism Shall Die, Russia Shall Live."
"Long Live the Anti-Comintern".

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel TARANENKO G.I.,
a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do
hereby certify that Book "Greater Manchurian Empire",
published by the "Kio-Wa-Kai" and Chief Bureau of
Russian Emigrants in Manchuria in 1942
was delivered to me by the Military Prosecutor of the
Zabaikalyo-Amur Military district
on or about May 13, 1946, and that the original of
the said document may be found in the document is
attached herewith.

I do further certify _____

/s/ Lt. Col. Taranenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,

June 28, 1946.

Doc. 2329 *

Ep 731A

大
滿
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十
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「大滿洲帝國」ヨリ拔萃

現在ニ於テハ滿洲國建國ノ大理想ハ東亞全域ニ普及シ「ヨーロッパ」ニ於テスラソノ反映ヲ見テキル。即チ盟邦「ドイツ」ノ政治制度ハ疑モナク東方理念ノ影響ヲ受ケテキル。(六一頁)

吾等ノ理想ハ幻想デハナク現實デアアル。而シテ理想ガ存在スルトコロ、信念、道義ノ存スル所ニハ常ニ勝利ガアルデアラウ。滿洲國ノ建國ハ益人類ニ精神的復興ヲ齎シタト致テ云ヒ得ルノデアアル。

。。。。。。。。。。

大同元年(一九三二年)四月奉天ニ於テ協和會創立ニ關スル特別委員會ガ構成セラレタ。委員會ニハ板垣大佐、片倉大尉、及後ノ滿洲國初代外交部長謝氏、「ユイ」氏「グエン」氏、亦和田、小山、山口ノ諸氏ガ入會シタ。(姓名ハ音譯)

委員會ハ驚クベキ熱心ヲ以テ協和會ノ規定及ビソノ事業計畫ヲ作成シテソノ重長使命ヲ果シ成功裡ニ之ヲ完了シタ。(一七〇頁)

同會ノ最高總裁ノ地位ニハ現在恙ナク君臨セラレアル最高統治者タル皇帝陛下ガ就カレ、高級顧問ノ地位ニハ關東軍司令官本庄大將ガ就イタ。

(一七一頁)

大同二年(一九三三年)協和會設立ノ基本方針ガ公表セラレタ。(一七二頁)

爲ニ南將軍、西尾將軍其他多勢ノ最高權威ノ代表者道ガ協和會ノ本質ニ就イテノ特別訓示ヲ發シタ
(一七六頁)

。。。。。。。。
日本大政翼贊會、與亞同盟、朝鮮精神動員委員
會、臺灣精神動員協會、關東州與亞聯盟、南方諸
島大政翼贊會、新生中國正統國民黨、新民會、東
亞民族同盟、滿洲帝國協和會一是コソ今ヤ無限ノ
陸海城ニ亘ツテ燦タル勝利ヲ博シツ、アル強力ナ
「イデオロギー」戰線デアル。協和會コソ新秩序
建設及ビ大東亞復興ノ爲ノ「イデオロギー」戰線
ノ先驅者デアルト云ハルベキデアル。(一八二頁)

第七回 全滿洲協和會大會

。。。。。。。。康徳七年(一九四〇年)

第七回大會ノ開會式ハ皇帝陛下及ビ關東軍司令
官臨席ノ光榮ヲ賜ハツタ。(二〇四頁)

第八回 全滿洲協和會大會

康徳八年(一九四一年)

第八回全滿洲協和會大會ハ新京中央本部ノ建物
内ニ開カレ十月十日カラ同月十七日マデ續イタ。

。。。。。。。。(二〇五頁)

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大會行事ノ嚴肅ナル後會式ハ關東軍司令官ヲ帶
同セル皇帝陛下ノ御台臨ヲ恭ケナウシタ。
（二〇五頁）

第八回大會ニハ始メテ白系露人國ノ代表委員ガ
參加シタ。以前ノ大會ニ彼等ガ參加シナカツタ理
由ハ二ツアツタ。第一ハ言語ガ判ラナイト云フ技
術的性質ノモノデアリ、第二ハ地方ニヨリ協和會
ニ等ニ露人部ガ設ケラレテキナイ所ガアツタカラ
デアル。時ノ経過ト共ニ之等ノ障碍ハ除カレ、第
八回大會ノ議事ニハ此ノタメ特別招待セラレタ若
干名ノ露人委員ガ積極的ニ參加スル機會ヲ持ツタ。
（二〇三頁）

臨時全滿洲協和會大會

一九四二年二月八日協和會中央本部ニヨリ臨時
全滿洲大會ガ召集サレ、新京協和會館ニ於テ開催
セラレタ。大會ハ大東亞協和會ニ於ケル盟邦日本帝
國支援ニ關スル皇帝陛下ノ勅諭發布ニ關聯シテ召
集セラレ二日間續イタ。（二〇六頁）

。。。。。。。。

2329-5*

皇帝陛下ノ退出後、日本帝國特命全權大使兼關東軍司令官ダル梅澤大將ハ大會ノ参加者ニ訓示ヲ行ツタガ其ノ中テ次ノ如ク述べタ。即チ「天皇陛下ガ宣戰ノ詔勅ヲ賜ハツタ其ノ旨ジ日ニ皇帝陛下ハ此ノ詔勅ヲ發布セラレタ。大ニコノコトハ吾等ノ心ヲ特殊ノ幸福感テ一杯ニシタモノデアール。」

「大東亞戰爭ノ目的ハ東亞ヲ英國及ビ「アメリカ」合衆國ノ有害ナル勢力ヨリ解放シ、東亞諸民族ノ共同勞力ニヨリ新秩序ヲ建設シ、東亞諸國ニ共榮實現ノ可能性ヲ與ヘ、而シテ「八紘一字」ノ理念ヲ實現スルコトニアール。」

「現在迄ニ日本帝國陸海軍ハ大平洋ニ於テ幾多輝カシイ勝利ヲ收メ、天皇陛下ノ優渥ナル勅命ニ應ヘ奉リ、東亞ニ於ケル幾多ノ敵根據地ヲ覆滅シ、新秩序ノ建設ニ巨歩ヲ印シタノデアール。」

「併シ戰爭目的ノ完全達成及ビ東亞繁榮ノ確保ニハ未ダ遠イノデアール。コレヲ願フスレバ、吾ガ前途ニ阻礙シ得ベキ凡ユル困難克服ノタメニ堅イ決心ヲ持ツ必要ガアルノデアール。斯クノ如キ非常、歴史的ナル時ニ於テ本協和會大會ノ召集ハ益ク時ヲ得タモノデアール。大會代表委員ハ何ヨリモ先ヅ一般世界情勢ニ注意ヲ拂

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又國際情勢ト滿洲國ノ任務ノ重且大ナルヲ自覺シ、建國精神ノ昂揚、凡ユル手段ニヨル犧牲的精神ノ大衆ニ對スル偉大ナル聖戰目的ノ周知、大衆ノ士氣昂揚等ノ運動ノ先鋒トナリ、國家ノ生産並ニ國力ノ増大ヲ助長セネバナラヌ。」

「他面、共同闘争ノ原則ニ據リ又日滿間ノ不離ノ關係ニ基キ日本ガ後方ニ不安ヲ感ズルコトノナイ様ニ國防ニ協力セネバナラヌ。」

「斯クノ如ク諸君ハ謀セラレタ任務ヲ遂行セネバナラヌ。斯クテ諸君ハ皇帝陛下ノ大イナル御仁慈ニ浴スルデアラウ。」(二〇六頁)

〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇〇

中央本部長三宅將軍ニヨリ以下ノ如キ總和會中央本部現下ノ活動諸原則ガ大會ニ報告セラレタ。即チ

(イ) 大東亞戰爭ノ意義ヲ大衆ニ普及スルコト。

(ロ) 正義在ル處必ず勝利在リト云フコトヲ堅ク念頭ニ置キ、必勝ノ信念ヲ以テ行動スルコト。

(ハ) 滿洲帝國住民ハ今日ノ生活ニ感謝ノ念ヲ懷カネバナラヌ

(ニ) 凡テノ人々ハ東亞新秩序建設ノ精神ニ即リ生活セネバナラヌ。(二〇六頁) (獻 本)

書類第二三二九號

2329-7*

證

余中山登ハ宗ガ日本語及ビ露西亞語ニ
精熟セル者ナルコト竝ニ露西亞語原文及
ビ日本語原文ヲ對照ノ上右ハ本書類ヲ眞
實ニ且正確ニ翻譯セルモノナルヲ確證セ
ルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

昭和二十一年九月一三日

中山登

沒收ニ關スル調書

ハルビン市

一九四五年九月十日

23,29-8 *

第三五二八九部隊附軍事檢察官陸軍中佐「ダンシン」ビクトル・ワシーリエヴツチ」ハ本日、日本戦争犯罪人告訴ニ關スル證據物件トシテ役立ち得ル文書ノ檢査及沒收ノ目的ニテ「チ、ハル」街ノ元關東軍牒報部所屬ノ十六號家屋ヘ赴ケリ。現場ニ到リ本官ハ關東軍牒報部ノ藏書ヲ檢査セリ。檢査ニ當リ一九四二年（昭和十七年）滿洲國十周年紀念ニ哈爾濱市ニテ出版サレタル露西亞語ノ一書ガ發見サレタリ。同書ハ「大滿洲帝國」ト稱スルモノニシテ四一六頁ニ亘リ白系露人事務局、關東軍司令部、政治機關「協和會」及ビ其他滿洲ニ於テ日本人ニ依リ組織サレタ多數ノ公共乃至政治的諸機關ノ事業ヲ特色附ケル種々ノ記事ト挿畫ヲ内容トセルモノナリ。

本書ガ日本政府ノ對「ソヴィエト」社會主義共和國聯邦、「アメリカ」合衆國並ニ大英帝國ノ戦争ニ對スル滿洲軍事基地準備ヲ實證スル證據物件トシテ役立ち得ルコトニ思ヒヲ致シ且又、本書ガ證據ノ一ツトシテ國際軍事裁判所ニトリ必要ト

2329-9 *

セラレ得ベシト考慮シ、
「ロシヤ」社会主義聯邦
「ソヴェエト」共和國刑事訴訟法第一七五條及
ビ第一八三條ニ據リ次ノ如ク裁決セリ。
後ニ之ヲ證據物件トシテ國際軍事裁判所ニ傳送ス
ベク前記書物ヲ没收ス。

第三五二八九部隊附軍事檢察官

陸軍中佐

ヴェー。ダンシン

2329-11 *

- P215 協和公共義勇軍部隊並ニ協和會白系ロシヤ青年高等學校生徒ノ分列行進
- P217 協和公共義勇軍本隊參謀長騎兵大將「ヴー・アー・キスリツツイン」隊列ヲ巡視ス（左）
- P217 日本軍事使節團長柳田將軍（右）協和公共義勇軍ノ訓練部隊ヲ檢閲ス
- P225 「アイ・ユイ・セミヨノフ」隊長「ロシヤ青年團員」ノ「キャンプ」ヲ訪問ス。右、アール・加藤左、ピー・エル・グリヴァノーフスキ
- P302 「反共デー」ノ一九三九年（昭和十四年）スロガン
- 「モスコイハ破壊ヲ齎シ……東京ハ革新ヲ齎ス」
- 「共產主義ハ人類最悪ノ敵ナリ」
- 「露西亞再興ヲ希フナラバ反共軍ニ參加セヨ」
- 「共產主義ヲ亡シ露西亞ヲ生カセ」
- 「反共萬歳」

證 明 書

予、陸軍中佐「タラネンコ。ゲー・イー」ハ「ソ
ヴェト」社會主義共和國聯邦軍部ノ一員ニシテ茲ニ
左ノ如ク證明ス。

一九四二年「協和會」竝ニ滿洲白系露人事務總局
ニ依リ出版サレタル書籍「大滿洲帝國」ハ一九四六
年五月十三日「ザバイカリエ。アムール」軍管區ノ
軍事檢察官ニ依リ予ニ手交サレタルモノナリ。

而シテ前記書類ノ原本ハ附屬書類中ニ存在スベシ。

陸軍中佐 「タラネンコ」

署名竝ニ階級

日本國東京ニ於テ

一九四六年六月二十八日

2329-12[↑]

Ex. 3853

Acc 2329-13

「大滿洲帝國」

十周年紀念ニ際シテ

國家機關協和會及

滿洲帝國白系諸人義務總局刊行

ハルピン一九四二年（昭和十七年）

第五十一頁

東亞ノ人種的相合及民族ノ精神的自結ノ問題

滿洲帝國ハ日本帝國ト不可分ノ關係ニ在ル精神的結合ヲ以テ結バレテ居ル、大和民族ノ神聖ナル使命ハ兩國關係不離ノ範圍タル法則ヲ保存シ且東亞ニ於テ新秩序ヲ樹立センガタメ極力努力スルニ在ル、共存上民族ノ鞏固ナル精神的自結及人種的相合ヲ圖ルヤウ、王道思想ヲ遂行シ且之ヲ實生活ニ適應セシムルニハ如何ナル措置ヲ為スベキデアルカ、コノ思想遂行ノメニ何等モ重要ナルハ大和民族ノ大衆移住デアル、右移住ハ之ヲ擬シ且増大スベキデアル、尙日本移民ハ健全ナル思想ヲ以テ指導セラレソシテ精神ナル健康ヲ持ヌベナラヌ、コレハ滿洲住民ニトリ生活ノ支柱トナリ模範トナルデアロウ。

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

第五十二頁

・日本ノ高度ナル文化ヲ滿洲帝國ノ文化ト統
 一シテ一丸トナシタル文化ノ創造者ハ全ク近代的建國ヲ以テ新
 ナル偉大ナル大東文化ヲ造ツルモノデアリ。
 大和民族トシテハコノ歴史的大使命ヲ完遂スル目
 的ヲ以テ永任ノタメ滿洲ニ移住スルコト焦眉ノ急
 務デアリ、ソシテ大和民族ハ何所ニ在リトモ常に
 線テノ亞細亞民族ノ主ナル指導者デアロウ。

五十七頁

建國ノ精神

滿洲專横ガ新國家ノ發生ニ寄與シ得タトスレバ、
 ソレハ東亞ノ地圖上ニ滿洲國ガ現ハレヌコトガ内
 蒙ノ再建……

自治蒙古聯盟ノ樹立ニ對シテ刺戟トナツタトユウ
 コトデアリ、更ニ北支ノ解放ガ行ハレソシテ以後
 ニ新興支那ニ於ケル新政權ノ樹立ガアツタ、以上
 ガ大東亞興生ノ途上ニ在ル段階デアリ。
 今ヤ一方ヲ日本トシ他方ヲ英、米放ソノ同盟國ト
 スル國ノ間ニ聖戰ガ行ハレツツアル、大東亞戰爭
 ノ目的ト使命ハ先ツ以テ英、米ノ羈絆ヲ破壊シ、
 ソレヨリ彼壓迫東亞民族ヲ解放スルニ在ル、以テ

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東亞民族ノ其下種社ノ廣域ヲ設ケテ世界ニ新文化ト新
文明ヲ與ヘントスルニ在ル、コノ意義重大ナル問題ノ保
決ハ十年前滿洲事變ノ時ニ於テ着手サレタノデアアル、コ
ノ事意ヨリシテ滿洲事變ハ深キ歴史的意義ヲ有スルモノ
デアアル。

第七十八頁

國務院總務廳

總務廳ハ總理大臣ノ權限ニ屬スル國務ノ實施ニ伴フ事
務ヲ行フ。本廳ハ國務院ニ屬スル法令ニ依リテ七局ヲ有
スル。

總務廳事務ノ長官ハ總理大臣ノ補佐デアリ、總務廳長
ト稱セラレル。廳長ノ下ニ次長三名アリ、内一名ハ古參
者ニシテ官房長ノ職ニ在ル。現在右ノ職ニ在ルハ武部氏
ニシテ、氏ハソノ地位上副總理デアアル。氏ハ松本氏、王
氏及古海氏ノ三次長ヲ有スル。

國務院總務廳ニハ官房ガアツテ三部ト數名ノ顧問ヲ有
スル。總務廳ニ左ノ各局ガアル。

- 一、企畫局
- 二、立法局

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三人事務局

四財務局

五統計局

六地方管理局

前記各局ハ全部ソノ中ニ以同ヲ有スル。右ノ外第

七情報局アリテ武部氏之ニ長トナツテキル。國務院總務部ハ國務上ニシテ重要ナル役務ヲ演

ジテ居ル。

最高長官ハ事務ノ計費的遂行ノタメ委員ヲ選ビ

之ヲ以テ國務院會議ヲ組織スル。國務院ノ活動及

職務ト關連ノアル間トシテ以テ檢討スルタメ前記會

議員ノ會議ヲ普通火曜日ニ開行スル。國務院會議

ハ總務局長、各省次長及協和會中央本部總務部

長ヲ以テ構成セラレル。

第四百十頁

紀念大祭雜報 (一九四二年)

本年ハ全帝國ニ亘リ一連ノ紀念大祭が行ハレタ。

コレガ組織、實施及指導ノタメ首途ニ於テ紀念大

祭中央委員會ガ設ケラレタ。

委員長ハ總理大臣張元帥、副委員長ハ[]

院長武部氏及協和會中央本部長三宅將也アル。

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第百四十二頁

五月十九日ヨリ五月二十二日ニ亙リ新京ニ於テ

皇朝青年ノ大衆ヲ集ムルニ召集ガ行ハレ

タ。右青年ノ員石集ニハ六千五百名ガ帝

ノ有スル土地ヨリ集メ加シタ。

五月二十一日附下級ノ下ニ召集ニ

加シタル者ニシテスル大ナル兵式ガア

ツタ。

石召集ニ際シ首相ハ海軍省及日本ノ

國旗、造幣並ニ美術品ニ送ラレタル「アーチ」及

店員隊列ヲ以テ歓迎サレテキタ。右召集ニハ日本、

支那、「タイ」、蒙古、暹羅及佛印支那ノ青年

部員ガ参加シテ居ツタ。集メノ兵ノ隊ニハ各

民族ノ音楽者一千二百名ガ行進シタ。コノ召集ニ

ハロシア連邦民主体ノ代表者百名モ参加シタ。

第百四十二頁

第四百十三頁

五月二十日五時四十五分高松宮殿下ガ特別列車ヲ滿洲帝國ノ首都ニ到着セラレタ。

賓客ハ首都ノ埠頭ニ於テ親シク皇帝陛下ノ出迎ヘヲ受ケ、陛下ハ殿下、關東軍司令官梅津將軍、政府閣員、親交外國各代表者及高官ト親善的ノ握手ヲ交換セラレタ。五月三十日殿下ハ關東軍司令官梅津將軍ヲ日本大使館ニ訪問セラレ又親交各國ノ外交代表者ヲ訪問セラレタ。

同日「ナンリン」ノ競技場ニ於テ實演、隨員滿洲帝國政府、高級國務員及高官臨席ノ下ニ高松宮殿下御滞在ヲ機トシテ青年ノ盛大ナル召集カ行ハレ之ニハ帝國ノ青年代表三万ガ參加シタ。翌日、五月三十一日、特務軍隊ノ閱兵式行ハレ高松宮殿下之ヲ閱兵セラレタ。

七月二十二日新京ニ於テ東亞教育家會議開催セラレ同會議ハ三日間續行サレタ。會議出席者ハ東亞各國ノ代表者五百名余デアツタ。

第四百十四頁

八月五日新京ニ於テ大東亞記者記念大會開催セラレ同會議ハ四日間續行サレタ。大會ノ會議ハ武藤情報局長ノ歡迎ノ辭ヲ以テ始マリ、次デ張景惠總理大臣

1800-2329-13

國務院長官及山東軍參謀長ノ演說カ行ハレ
 タ三宅協和會中央本部長ハ日本政府首班東
 條將軍、支那政府首班王精衛、蒙古聯盟自
 治政府首班德王及谷日本政府情報部長ノ採
 抄電報ヲ讀上ゲタ、
 大會ハ目下行ハレツ、アル歴史的出來事タ
 ル大東亞戰爭ニツイテノ宣言ヲ採決シタ、
 該宣言ニ於テ記者大會參加者ハ有ユル努力ヲ
 ヲ以テ大東亞諸國爭ノ勝利的完遂ニ協力
 スベキ旨ノ約言ヲ與ヘタ、

第七百七十七頁

康德四年（一九二七年）七月七日ノ支那事
 變發生以來協和會中央本部ハ全國民的精神
 動員ノ目的ヲ以テ總テノ縣本部及郡本部ニ
 對シ國民大眾ノ中ニ民族精神ノ振興、節約
 汲私奉公、生活改善等ニ關スル訓令ヲ配布
 シタ、此等訓令ハ現地ノ專員ニ即應シテ嚴
 重ニ遂行セラレ、右ハ支那專員ノ全期間ヲ
 道ジテ民心ノ安定及一般國家的精神動員ノ
 實加上著スル所ガアツタ、前記措辭ノ一ト
 シテ、毎月一日ヲ大東亞奉公日ト定メソ
 ノタメ協和會支部員全部方寺院ニ集合スル
 マトトシタ

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コノ外協和官省本部及那本部全部ニヨリテ組織的
集會開催セラレ届上又那集會發生ノ原因ノ説明カ
行ハレタ。

昭和五年（一九三八年）

支那集會發生ニ伴ヒ協和會ハ該會ノ必要ニ應ジテ
飛行機建造ニ要スル補助金ヲ國內ニ於テ募集スベ
キ愛國的運動ヲ主筆シタ。
滿洲帝國ハ歐州ノ親交國トノ外交關係樹立ニ關係
シテ協和會ノ提倡ニ從ヒ前記各國トノ友交及經濟
關係ヲ鞏固ナラシムルタメ亟ニ統一セル有刀ナル
反共產主義協會ヲ設クルタメ此等各國ニ對シテ公
式代表機關ヲ派遣シタ。昭和五年八月末現在國內
ニハ協和會郡本部及市本部日二十三、支部三千、
正會員一百万ト算ヘラレテ居タ。

第百七十九号

ノモンハン

別ニ發生スルノ上ノモンハンニ付テハ
タルニ於ケルニ於テハ、責任ヲ活動ニツイ
テモ一言スルノ必要ガアル

日本トシテハ、及チ條約ニ基キ兵力ヲ以テ

國境附近ニ從ヒシタ

國境附近ニ從ヒシタ

ソノ流地ニトモナリシテ、ソシテ

先ツ以テ、ソシテ、ソシテ

メ、及チ行爲及有等行爲ヲ防止シソノ

ルタメ手段ヲ用ジタ、ソシテ

ニ近接シテ、ソシテ

難美スル方面ニ於テ、ソシテ

河江ニ於テ、ソシテ

會ガ組織サレタ、ソシテ

國境附近ノ下ニ、ソシテ

ノ防衛、彼方地帯ノ防衛

等ノ工作ニ於テ、ソシテ

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第百八十頁

天保八年（一九四一年）

第百八十一頁

義勇隊公隊ハ一千八百隊、二十五萬七千名ニ達シタ、在新京協和會中央講習所ヲ卒業シタル者二千四百九十一名デアツタ、

協和會ノ後ハ擴張セラレテ全國ニ亘リ支部三千五百六十九ヶ所、會員二百五萬名ヲ有シテ居タ、一九四一年十二月八日大東亞聖戰ガ開始セラレタ、天皇陛下ノ對米英宣戰ニ副スル詔勅ニ應ヒテ皇帝陛下ハ親族關係ニアル日本帝國ノ正當ナル事業ヲ支持スベキ旨ノ詔勅ヲ布告セラレタ、

同日武部國務院總務局長ハ政府ノ名ニ於テ宣言的聲明ヲ公布シタガ、右ニ於テハ帝國ノ人民ハ日本ニ對シテ左記ノ如キ有ラユル精神的及物質的援助ヲ實現セネバナラヌト述べテアツタ、

- 一、精神ヲ鞏固ナラシムルコトニ於テ
- 二、滿洲帝國及日本間ノ關係ヲ不可離ナラシムルコトニ於テ

第百八十二頁

- 三、日本、滿洲帝國共同防衛ヲ實現ナラシムル
コトニ於テ
 - 四、資源、人材、勞働力、資材、生産物ヲ以テ
援助スルコトニ於テ
 - 五、人民ノ總テノ階級層ノ地位的作業ヲ統一的
ニ物與メシムルコトニ於テ
 - 六、治安ノ保持ニ於テ、奸宄ナル等及挑発ノ阻
止ニ於テ
 - 七、糧食食料品ノ節制ニ於テ、又供給ニ對スル
統制ニ於テ
- 同日滿洲會中央本部ハ政府專断ノ基本主義ヲ完全ニ
支持スル旨ノ聲明ヲ發表シタ、

昭和九年（一九三二年）

防衛振興ノ實施及防衛用人材ノ養成カ關和會ノ事業
ノ中心テアツタ

第百八十三頁

協和會ガ滿洲國ニナシタル事業ハ我國ノ生活ノ有
 ヲル内容ニ亘リテ及ンデ居ル、故ニ協和會ノ機關
 其モノモ現時帝國ノ廣大ナル範圍ニ亘リ關係地方
 民ノ生活ヲ指導シテ居ル會員ノ居ラナイ場所ハ一
 ケ所モナイトイウ様ニ組織立テラレテ居ル、斯ク
 テ純國內政策ノ部門ニ於テ協和會ノ使命ハ國防力
 ヲ強固ニスルトイウコトデアツタ、ソレハ總テオ
 國民ノ力及資源ヲ動員スルコト、帝國政府及協和
 會間ノ密接ナル精神的連絡ノ強化、特ニ各種ノ人
 種ヨリ成ル青年ノ間ニ協和ノ運動ヲ確立スルコト
 及全國ヲシテ万一ノ場合ニ備ヘテ完全ナル動員準
 備態勢ニアラシムルコトヲ必要トシタ、國家ハ慈
 愛ヲ以テ我々ノ福祉ヲ考ヘ、同時ニ吾等總テニ對
 シ偉大ナル目的即チ東亞ニ光明アル新秩序ノ建設
 ヲ實現スルタメ完全ニ團結スルノ義務ヲ負ハシメテ
 テ居ル

新秩序ノ創造及東亞共榮圈ノ設定ノ運動ノ先鋒ハ
 大日本帝國ト神聖同盟ニ依リテ不可分ニ結ハレテ
 居ル滿洲帝國ニアル現在全世界ハ一方ニ於テ壽命
 ヲ終ヘタ舊秩序ノカト他方ニ於テ被壓迫民族ノ解
 放及一般人類ノ正義ノ樹立ニ向ツテ居ル新秩序ノ
 カトノ即チカトカノ劇烈ナル衝突ニ包塔ル者也

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テアル、新クノ如ク世界ノ國際狀態ノ適應性ガ國ノ
 有ユル精神的及物質的資源ノ緊張ヲ必要トスル時ニ
 當リテ吾々ハ絶對ニ日本及滿洲帝國ノ能力ニ信賴シナケ
 ナケレバナライ、日滿兩國ハ建國ノ大神ヲ現ハ
 シツ、東亞ニ於テ這志ノ世界及永遠ノ安寧ヲ造ルベ
 キ崇高ニシテ、明瞭ナル理想ノ寶珠ニ志シテ居ルノデ
 アル
 我國ノ總テノ精神カハ協和會ノ一燈指導ノ下ニ存ス
 ル所ノ例ヘハ義勇奉公隊、青年及少年團體、女子國
 防援助會、師組相互援助會等ニ統合セラレテ居ル、
 協和義勇奉公隊ハ國防力及國內秩序維持ノ問題ニ於
 テ極テ重要ナル意義ヲ有シテ居ル、

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協和會、師組、青年、少年、女子、國防、援助、會、等、ニ、統合、セラレ、テ、居ル、

協和會ノ事務的組織

第百八十九頁

協和會ノ初期組織

協和會設立後、最初ノ間、指導機關ハ協和會事務局本部
 部委員會デアツタ、執行權ハ新京ニアル協和會中央事
 務局ノ手ニ集中セラレテ居タ、省ニ於ケル執行機關ハ
 區事務局、郡及市ニ於テハ事務局支部デアツタ
 協和會總裁ノ地位ハ總理大臣コレヲ占メテ居タ
 皇帝ハ名譽總裁デアリ關東軍司令官ハ名譽顧問デアツ
 タ

協和會本部員ハ本部長、本部員及本部委員會員デアツ
 タ、本部員ハ協和會代表全國大會ニ於テ選舉セラレ又
 本部委員會員ハ本部長之ヲ任命シタ最高指導機關ハ本
 部員及本部委員會員ヨリ成ル本部員會議デアツタ、事
 務ノタメ會議ハ年二回集會シシテ協和會ノ活動ニ關
 聯アル總テノ重要問題ヲ解決シタ

中央事務局ハ委員會員職名、中央事務局長、同次長及
 部長ヨリ成ツテキタ、最初中央事務局ハ其ノ内ニ總務
 部、組織部、宣傳部及検査部、四部ヲ有シテ居タ、各
 部ハ課及班ニ分ケラレテ居タ、本部長附トシテ本部長
 直屬ノ調査委員會ガアツタ主トシテ政治及經濟問題ヲ

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調査及研究スルノ事務ヲ行ツテ居タ、本委員會ニハ一
部長任命ニ係ル委員數名ガ參加シテ居タ

康徳三年ノ改革 (一九三六年)

第百九十頁

康徳三年(一九三六年)中、滿洲帝國ノ對外關係並ニ
國內ノ學識モ當時發生シタル重大事情ニ關聯シテ協和
會ノ一層ノ積極的的活動ヲ益々必要トスルニ至ツタ、
協和會ノ活動ヲ旺盛ナラシムルタメ此ノ年歴史的改革
ヲ實行シタ、ソノ必要ハ主トシテ國家ノ建設及生活ノ
條件ノ改變ヨリ生ジタモノデアツタ、殆ド全國ノ廣大
ナル地域ニ亘リテ鞏固ナル秩序ヲ確立シタ、國家ハ國
内産業發展五ヶ年計畫ノ計畫ニ基ヒテ經濟生活ノ改維
ニ着手シタ、滿洲國ノ對外關係ハ皇帝陛下ノ日本帝國
ヘノ第一回訪問後更ニ鞏固トナツタ、陛下ノ日本帝國
訪問ハ日本トノ不可分ノ關係ヲ基礎トスル新國家ノ精
神の本質ヲ決定的ニ定メタモノデアツタ、實則ノ變更
ニ關シテ最モ本質的ノモノヲ示ス必理ガアル、實則ニ
對シテ行ハレタ修正ニ從ヒ滿洲國內ニ居住セザル者モ
協和會ノ思想ニ贊同ノ者ハ總テ協和會員トシテ入會
スルノ權利ヲ附與セラレタ、右ニ依リテ協和會ノ實際
的意義ハ向上シタ