

4 September 1947

1922 Dec. 27 Received the 6th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry).
Personal History of SATO, Takegorō

1924 Oct. 1 Appointed clerk, **Fukushima Prefecture**
Received the 6th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry)

Date of Birth: 30 September 1902 in Amakusa (Foreign Ministry)

Domicile: No. 66, AZANA, HATOMAKI, NAKANO, OAZA, HOGIZAWA-MURA,
ISHIKAWA-GUN
FUKUSHIMA Prefecture in the Foreign Ministry.

1920 March Graduated from the ISHIKAWA Middle School.
1920 Aug. 31 Ordered to serve with the Archives Section, Minister's

1921 Sept. 17 Ordered as clerk of the Savings Bureau, the Department
of Communications. (Savings Bureau)

1922 Mar. 6 Concurrently ordered to serve with the Accounts Section.

1923 Apr. 30 Relieved from duty as clerk of the Savings Bureau at
his own request. (Savings Bureau)

June 18 Ordered to serve in the Foreign Ministry.
Received monthly salary, ¥ 36. (Foreign Ministry)

Ordered to serve with the Archive Section, the
Minister's Secretariat. (Foreign Ministry)

1924 Mar. 16 Ordered to serve in New Orleans (Foreign Ministry).

Dec. 27 Received monthly salary, ¥ 39 (Foreign Ministry).

1924 June 30 Received monthly salary ¥ 41 (Foreign Ministry).
Appointed a secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

Dec. 26 Received monthly salary ¥ 43 (Foreign Ministry).

1925 June 30 Received monthly salary ¥ 45 (Foreign Ministry).

Dec. 26 Received monthly salary ¥ 48 (Foreign Ministry).

1926 June 30 Received Monthly salary ¥ 50 (Foreign Ministry).

1927 June 30 Received Monthly salary ¥ 53 (Foreign Ministry).

1928 March 30 Graduated Law course, School of Law and Literature,
Japan University.

June 30 Received Monthly salary ¥ 56 (Foreign Ministry).

1929 Mar. 31 Appointed to a position in the Foreign Ministry.
Received the 8th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry).

1929 March 31 Ordered to serve with the Archive Section, Minister's
Secretariat. (Foreign Ministry)

1930 June 30 Received the 7th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry).

1932 Dec. 27 Received the 6th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry).

1934 Oct. 1 Appointed clerk, Foreign Affairs Section.
Received the 6th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry)
Ordered to serve in Manchukuo (Foreign Ministry)

1936 Dec. 26 Received the 5th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry)

1938 Aug. 31 Appointed to a position in the Foreign Ministry.
Received the 5th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry).

1938 Aug. 31 Ordered to serve with the Archive Section, Minister's
Secretariate. (Foreign Ministry)

1939 Mar 6 Concurrently ordered to serve with the Accounts Section,
Minister's Secretariate. (Foreign Ministry)

June 13 Appointed clerk for Foreign Affairs.
Received the 5th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry).
Ordered to serve in Germany (Foreign Ministry).

1940 Mar. 16 Ordered to serve in New Orleans (Foreign Ministry).

1942 Sept. 30 Received the 3rd Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry).

1943 June 19 Appointed a secretary of the Foreign Ministry.
Received the 7th Grade, Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)
Received the 8th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry)
Ordered to serve with the Archives Section, Minister's
Secretariat (Foreign Ministry).

1943 July 1 Awarded with 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

1946 Jan. 18 Received the 6th Rank, Higher Civil Service (Cabinet).

1946 Feb. 15 Awarded with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

Chieka Iwanoaga

Personal History of SATO, Takegorō
Fukushima Prefecture

Date of Birth Sep, 30 1902

Domicile No. 66, AZANA, HATOMAKI, NAKANO,
ŌAZA, NOGIZAWA-MURA, ISHIKAWA-GUN
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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SATO, TAKEGORO.

26893 The witness stated he lived in Tokyo, and was secretary to
the Archives Section, Secretariat of the Foreign Ministry. He identified
exhibit No. 3019 as his affidavit and verified it. The affidavit stated
26894 * that on October 2, 1946, the witness issued a certificate concerning
the authenticity and source of the document entitled "Outline of the
Foreign Policies of the Japanese Empire" dated September 28, 1940, being
exhibit No. 837-A. This document is in a file with three other documents
under a cover entitled "Foreign Policies of the Japanese Empire. His
certificate does not cover the other three documents.

One of the three documents entitled "Tentative Draft of
Japan's policies toward the southern regions", dated October 4, 1940, has
no name of its compiler and bears no seal or signatures of the persons
concerned or who examined the documents. It is not clear whether the
original was prepared by the Foreign Ministry.

26896 * The witness stated that the original exhibit which he had
examined contained four separate documents. The certificate he made on
October 2 covers the document entitled "Outline of Foreign policies of
26897 the Japanese Empire". * The document mentioned in his affidavit is the
one called "Tentative Draft of Japanese Policies Toward the Southern
Regions", October 4, 1940. He did not think there was any difference
between documents No. 1 and 2.

26898 * In the Foreign Office, official documents are documents filed
in the Foreign Office, and any documents whose contents have something to
do with the activities of the Foreign Office as a government organ are
called official. Document No. 1 bears the seal "Very Secret" but has no
signatures, although there are interlineations. Document No. 2 has no
signatures or marking, and has only the seal "Secret".

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. TAVENNER.

26901- * The witness stated that he had shown beforehand the three
certificates introduced into evidence the day before. They were signed
26902 by his superior, HAYASHI, whom he assisted. * He thought them accurate.
All four documents are documents of the Foreign Office. The other three
documents also bear the seal "Very Secret". Each page of the document
is on Foreign Office stationery, and each page contains the Japanese
equivalent of the words "Foreign Office". There is an index which
contains the topic and refers to the documents by numbers. The documents
26903 themselves do not bear numbers, but each separating sheet contains the
number of the respective documents.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

Page 4122

August 27, 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

Naval Relations

SATO - Cross

Page

- 26904 On document No. 2 there is a piece of paper affixed bearing blue pencil writing. * This paper states that if the moves against Chiang Kai-shek could be carried out without using his army, this would be the best way. He had investigated about these notes on the documents, but was unable to find out who put them on. On document No. 3, outside the border of it, there is a signature YAMAMOTO, and there is a mark signifying that it is finished. The same seal and name
- 26905 YAMAMOTO appears on the fourth document. * It appears that he was Chief of the East Asia Bureau.

His affidavits related only to documents 1 and 2, and not to 3 and 4. It also appears that a name like KITA is on the document, and he could not recall the name, and the seal is somewhat smeared. He believed that the YAMAMOTO referred to is YAMAMOTO, Kumaichi, who testified a few days before.

- 26907 The attention of the Tribunal was called to exhibit No. * 2344, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2830, and 651.

4 September 1947

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1946 Feb. 15 Awarded with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Frank S. Tavenner
FROM: Lt. K. Steiner
SUBJECT: Affidavit of SATO, Takegoro,
Def. Doc. 2082

KS/rs
26 August 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Frank S. Tavenner
FROM: Lt. K. Steiner
SUBJECT: Affidavit of SATO, Takegoro, Defense Document 2082

1. This affidavit deals with the certification of Exh. 628, which is IPS Document 837-A. IPS Document 837-A is entitled "Japanese Foreign Policy" and consists of four parts. SATO states in his affidavit that his certificate dated 2 October 1946 covers only the first part of the document which is entitled "Outline of Foreign Policies of the Japanese Empire" (dated 28 September 1940), but not the remaining three parts which were contained in the same folder. Of these, the second part entitled "Draft of Japan's Policies Towards the Southern Regions" (dated 4 October 1940) is of particular importance.

The following is a recapitulation of the facts concerning the introduction of Prosecution Exh. 628:

2. The document was first introduced during the French phase (p. 6976) on 3 October. On that day, the Tribunal had ruled -- contrary to our previous understanding of its rulings -- that documents have to show a certificate of origin even if they appear on the face to be official government documents if an objection is raised (p. 6901). Documents which were lacking such a certificate of origin were then admitted conditionally if objection was raised.

3. Objection was raised against admission of Exh. 628 and the document was admitted conditionally. Thereupon excerpts from the various parts included in Exh. 628 were read into the Record.

R 11396
4. On 27 November 1946, a certificate signed by SATO was lodged with the Clerk of Court, who thereupon noted on the document that the previous condition of its admission was cured. SATO certified to the origin of "Japanese Foreign Policy" which is the title of the entire document and not as he states in par. 3 of his affidavit only to "Outline of Foreign Policies of the Japanese Empire" which is the title of the first part of the document. SATO added however in his certificate that the document consists of seven pages which corresponds to number of pages of the first part only.

Mr. Larsh who secured the certificate in question states that he has absolutely no recollection that SATO at the time took exception to certifying to the origin of the second to fourth part of the document.



Memo to: Mr. F.S. Tavenner
From : Lt. K. Steiner
Subject: Affidavit of SATO, Takegoro,
Def. Doc. 2082

5. On 3 December 1946, Mrs. Stroker read during the Netherlands phase additional parts of Exh. 628 into the Record (p. 11718) including excerpts from the second part. No objection was raised at the time.

6. SATO's affidavit is an attempt either to reopen the question of admissibility of the second to fourth part of Exh. 628 or to impair the probative value thereof. He concentrates ~~in part~~ on the second part of the document since the first part is unequivocally certified, the third part bears a pencil notation "Completed, YAMAMOTO", and the fourth part bears a red seal "YAMAMOTO" on p. 1 and the marginal note:

"Chief, East Asia Bureau /stamped in red ink/
YAMAMOTO /written in blue pencil/
Chief of the First Section /stamped in red ink/
KITA /?/ /stamped in red ink/"

(See last paragraph of Mr. Maxon's memorandum of 25 August 1947, which is attached.)

7. Reference is made to the facts stated in par. 4 of Mr. Maxon's memorandum which could be brought to the Tribunal's attention by a few questions to the witness and which would show that all four documents have the same origin.

8. The last part of SATO's affidavit does not raise the question of origin and therefore properly goes only to the weight of the evidence in the second part of the document. It may be advisable to obtain a statement regarding the origin of the entire folder including part 2 which alone is necessary for the admissibility of a document (R. p. 6901).

K. STEINER
1st Lt., Inf.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Document Division

Subj: Exh 628

Route Slip

ASHTON	335
BORGERHOFF-MULDER	319
BROWN	308
CARR	341
COLE	370
COMYNS-CARR	310
CROWE	380
CUNNINGHAM	379
DELANEY	384
DEPO	323
DUNIGAN	375
EDWARDS	375
ENGLISH	303
FIXEL	374
GOULSBY	346-A
HORWITZ	338
HSIUNG	328
KEENAN	336
KOONTZ	341
LAVERGE	324
LOPEZ	330
MAHONEY	334
MAXON	367
MONAHAN	300
MORNANE	314-A
NOLAN	306
NYI	327
ONETO	321
PETROV	353
QUILLIAM	307
ROBINSON	372
EANDUSKY	369
STEINER	373
SUTTON	371
TAVENNER	373
WILEY	332
WILLIAMS	340
WOOLWORTH	378
VASILYEV	358
VOTE	338

Portions of this document
read in evidence
by Mr Oneto produced
in blue.

Other portions should
probably be read.

78

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY

CONTENTS

- (1) Outline of Japanese Foreign Policy 28 Sept. 1940
- (2) Tentative Plan for Policy towards Southern Regions 4 Oct. 1940
- (3) Concerning Recognition of the New National Government and Conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance.
- (4) Instructions from the Foreign Minister to the Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, HONDA (a draft).

VERY SECRET

Outline of Japanese Foreign Policy

(28 Sept. 1940)

A. Policy.

We must promptly strengthen the coalition between Japan and the German-Italian Axis based on the world policy, and make, furthermore, a rapid improvement in and adjustment of the Japanese-Soviet diplomatic-relations. At the same time we must make effort to realize the general peace between Japan and China by making use of the pressure of Germany and the Soviet Union, and, thereby, prompt the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Giving pressure, in this way, to the Anglo-American Axis, accompanying the intensification of Japan's diplomatic machinery, we should offer our good offices at a proper time to Britain in order that she may make peace with Germany, and, moreover, we should carry out an epoch-making adjustment of Japanese-American diplomatic relations. Thus we expect to establish a peaceful system among Japan, Germany, Italy, the Soviet Union, America and Britain for the reconstruction of world peace.

B. Outline of the Plan

I. Strengthening of coalition between Japan and the German-Italian Axis.

Should be carried out according to the decision made by the council in the Imperial presence on Sept. 18, and the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy on Sept. 27.

II. Adjustment of Soviet-Japanese Diplomatic Relations.

Should be carried out according to "Draft Plan for Adjustment of Soviet-Japanese Diplomatic Relations" in the accompanying paper.

III. Establishment of general Peace between Japan and China.

Should be carried out according to "the Policy of Rapid Disposition of the China Incident" in the accompanying paper.

IV. Establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(1) In the regions including French Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, Strait Settlement, British Malaya, Thailand, the Philippine Islands, British Borneo and Burma, with Japan, Manchukuo and China as centre, we should construct a sphere in which politics, economy and culture of those countries and regions are combined.

(a) ~~French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies.~~
We must, in the first place, endeavor to conclude a comprehensive economic agreement (including distribution of resources, trade adjustment in and out of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, currency and exchange agreement, etc.), while planning such political coalitions as the recognition of independence, conclusion of mutual assistance pact, etc.

(b) Thailand. We should strive to strengthen the mutual assistance and coalition in political, economic, and military affairs.

(2) Towards the countries outside the Co-Prosperity Sphere, we must take every measure so that those countries will admit the establishment of our "Co-Prosperity Sphere" and co-operate with it.

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V. Mediation of Peace between Britain and Germany.

(1) By making most of the pressure brought about by the coalition among Japan, Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia, we should, at an appropriate time, mediate so that Britain will make peace with Germany.

(2) If Britain recognizes the establishment of our "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" and co-operates with it, we should consider the adjustment of Anglo-Japanese diplomatic relations according to the following plan.

(a) We promise the preservation of the British Empire, including Australia and New Zealand.

(b) We promise to co-operate in general economic matters.

VI. Adjustment of Japanese-American Diplomatic Relations.

(1) Maintaining a firm attitude toward the United States, and taking advantage of the coalition among Japan, Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia, we should, in accordance with the attitude of America, open negotiations from our side concerning the adjustment of Japanese-American diplomatic relations.

(2) Policy for adjusting diplomatic relations is generally as follows:

(a) Assuming that both countries will recognize the division of the Pacific Ocean into the eastern and western spheres of influence, we should conclude a mutual non-aggression pact. (It includes also the non-aggression of Philippine territory and respect for Philippine independence.)

(b) We should conclude an agreement pertaining to economic coalition, development of trade, and the adjustment of the problem of entry into the countries.

VII. Establishment of World Peace.

Peace treaty which includes the following provisions should be concluded among the six countries of Japan, Germany, Italy, the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

- (a) Respect of each country's co-prosperity sphere.
- (b) Respect and non-aggression of territorial rights.
- (c) Development of trade and economic co-operation.
- (d) Reduction of armaments.
- (e) Racial equality.

Very Secret

Tentative Plan for Policy towards the Southern
Regions

October 4, 1940.

Although the objective of Japan's penetration into the Southern regions cover, in its first stage, the whole area to the west of Hawaii excluding for the time being the Philippines and Guam; French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, British Burma and the Strait Settlements are the areas where we should first control. Then, we should gradually advance into the other areas. However, depending upon the attitude of the United States Government, the Philippines and Guam will be included.

(1) French Indo-China.

- (a) We should maneuver an uprising of an independence movement, and should cause France to renounce its sovereign right. Should we manage to reach an understanding with CHIANG Kai-shek, the TONGKING area will be managed by his troops, if military power is needed. However, Japanese military advisers should be appointed to the positions which cannot be ignored by the operations section. According to circumstances, we should let the army of Thailand manage the area of CAMBODIA.
- (b) The foregoing measures must be executed immediately after a truce has been concluded with CHIANG Kai-shek. If we do not succeed in our move with CHIANG Kai-shek, these measures should be

carried out upon the accomplishment of the adjustment of the battle line in China. However, in case the German military operations to land on the British mainland, which is to be mentioned later, takes place, it may be necessary to carry out our move towards French Indo-China and Thailand regardless of our plans for CHIANG Kai-shek. (This is to be decided according to the liaison with Germany.)

(c) If military and economic alliances are concluded between Japan and China, and Japan and Thailand; the TONGKING area shall be subjected to China, the CAMBODIA area shall be subjected to China, these areas shall be independent. Between Japan and these areas, a protective treaty under the title of military and economic alliance shall be concluded so that we can hold the real power. However, steps shall be devised to enable Japan to hold strategic points in every area.

(d) In the new independent States, the right of enterprise for the nationals of the third countries with which we are at peace will be recognized. But, they will have to follow the Government's instructions in developing important resources, and in disposing of the products.

(2) British Burma.

(a) In case our plans in regard to CHIANG Kai-shek are achieved, we should immediately cause an independence movement to rise. And under the pretext of supporting the movement, we should make CHIANG's army march into the said area under the secret assistance of the Japanese army, and make Burma detach from British sovereignty.

(b) In case our move in regard to CHIANG Kai-shek fails, we should make an independence movement start after we establish real Japanese power in the Singapore area, and thus make Burma detach from British sovereignty.

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by.

(c) In case we make use of CHIANG's army, we should transfer the specific areas in upper Burma to China and make the rest independent. In case we do not use CHIANG's army, we should make the whole area an independent country and conclude with it an economic and military alliance.

(3) British Malaya and the Strait Settlements.

(a) To avoid the danger that the natural resources in the Dutch East Indies may be destroyed, within the possible limits of war strategy, we should use military power in these areas prior to using it in the Dutch East Indies. (There is a necessity that we investigate the strength of Singapore, and also in case we lay our hands on one of the British territories, whether or not we are strategically forced to extend to the other British territories immediately after.)

(b) We should conclude a military alliance with Thailand, and use Thailand as a rear base. However, in order to delay her in making preparations, it is well to pretend that the diplomatic relations between Japan and Thailand are not secure until we start military action. (In case we consider that the military alliance cannot be kept in strict secrecy because of the internal affairs of Thailand, there is room for consideration that we should set up a secret committee based on the non-aggression treaty between Japan and Thailand to enable us to enter into a military alliance as soon as we start military action.)

(c) Military operations shall be started simultaneously with German military operations to land on the British mainland or after the lapse of a proper period. However, we must maintain close contact with Germany, keeping her to act in concert with us.

In case Germany gives up her intention to land on the British mainland, we, maintaining liaison with Germany, should start our military operations at the time when Germany carries out her most severe battle, or when an appropriate period

has passed after that. In case Britain should yield to Germany prior to the common cement of our military action, even though the internal situation is not favorable to Japan, we must at least by diplomatic means, on the occasion of peace between Britain and Germany, make Britain remove the defense installations on Singapore and make her conclude an economic treaty with Japan which will be advantageous to Japan.

- (d) In case we are forced to act without relation with our plans in regard to CHIANG Kai-shek, by using the pretext that Britain is aiding CHIANG Kai-shek by the Burma route, and in case the plans have proved to be a success, by using the pretext that we cannot stand the Oriental peace being threatened by the British military force based in Singapore, we should request Britain to return Hong Kong, British Malaya, and the Strait Settlements (including British Borneo depending upon the circumstances) to the races in East Asia and upon her refusal, start war. (The above pretexts hamper in some ways our relations with the United States, but it is likely that something which we can use as a direct reason, will rise by that time.)
- (e) Following the case of French Indo-China, the former territory of Thailand shall be returned to Thailand and the other regions shall be made protectorates. But the Strait Settlements must be placed under the direct rule of Japan.
- (f) In the newly established independent countries the enterprise rights of the nationals of the third countries with which we are at peace shall follow the case in French Indo-China.

(4) Dutch East Indies.

- (a) While the attack on Singapore is going on, or immediately after it, by showing at the proper time our state for attacking the Dutch East Indies, we should present the following requests, and if they are not admitted, we should use military power.

- (i) As the Dutch Government in England, which the Dutch East Indies considers to be its suzerain, does not exist according to international law, the Dutch East Indies shall at once declare its independence for the peace of Greater East Asia, and announce an appropriate name for itself.
- (ii) The sovereign and the constitution shall be decided by a committee consisting of several Japanese, Dutch people born there, natives, and Chinese. (It must be so arranged that the total number of the Japanese and natives number more than half of the committee.) Until the sovereign and the constitution are decided, this committee shall carry out the administration.
- (iii) The Governor-General and all other Dutch officials of the highest rank shall be forced to resign. But their official titles, honors and pay should be left as they are. The position of the Dutch people other than the aforementioned will be recognized as they are.
- (iv) If any of the important natural resources should be destroyed, all the persons connected with the raw material, ten government officials concerned, shall be severely punished as being the responsible persons. (This matter should be announced widely beforehand by radio and other means.)

We should, if possible, at a proper time before presenting the aforementioned requests, cause an independence movement to stir up among the natives.

- (b) If it is considered a better plan from the viewpoint of strategy that we act first with the Dutch East Indies, the time to start the activity against this area would be at the same time as the opening of Germany's military operation to land on the British mainland, or after the lapse of a proper period.

In case that Germany gives up her intention to land on the British mainland, we should start action, choosing an appropriate time before Britain and Germany cease hostilities.

- (c) After the Dutch East Indies become independent, we must conclude a protective treaty under the name of military alliance, and make her appoint Japanese military and economic advisers who will be in powerful positions. We must lease the places which are important from the military point of view.
 - (d) The enterprise rights of the nationals of the third countries with which we are at peace shall follow the case in French Indo-China.
- (5) British Borneo and Others.
- (a) After we have grasped real power in the Dutch East Indies and Singapore, we must take proper measures to get hold of real power in other British territories.
 - (b) Hongkong is to be returned to China. (However, if it is important strategically, it shall be reconsidered.)
 - (c) Following what has been stated about French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, etc., we shall consider locally the administrative system in each place.
- (6) Australian Territories.
- To be considered separately.

Very Secret

Re: The Recognition of the New National Government
and the Conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance
(Oct. 25, 1940 - Asia No. 1)

Introduction.

It is the fixed policy of the Imperial Government to recognize the New National Government led by WANG Ching-Wei by

bringing it up and strengthening it and by concluding with the said Government a treaty for the adjustment of new diplomatic relations. The Imperial Government has firmly maintained a stand that it will negotiate peace with the CHUNGKING Government only when it accepts the policy of our Empire regarding the establishment of the said new Central Government, and when it advances through the WANG Ching-Wei regime to negotiate with the Imperial Government.

The above is the policy of our Empire. And at present, as long as there are no changes, it is possible to say that the development of the international situation caused by the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance should be of practical use for splitting Chungking through the strengthening of the WANG Ching-Wei regime. "The policy towards Germany and Soviet Russia" is considered, for the time being, to be as follows:

- I (1) Giving instructions by cable to the Ambassador in Germany, we shall make the Foreign Minister RIBBENTROP propose to CHEN Chieh the following points.

As is obviously shown by the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, both the German and the Italian Governments will support the policy of the Japanese Government in regard to China, the policy of which is to support and strengthen WANG's regime to the last and to split the Chungking regime. The Japanese Government is now endeavoring for the recognition of the New National Government according to its fixed policy, and upon the recognition of the WANG Ching Wei regime by the Japanese Government, not only Germany and Italy, but also Spain, Rumania, Hungary, France and others will recognize it. And thus, the foundation of the new government will be made more and more solid. Under such international circumstances if the Chung King Government will not discontinue the useless war against Japan as soon as possible, and amalgamate with the WANG Ching Wei regime, it is inevitable that it will be left behind in the advance of the new world situation.

- (2) Furthermore, depending upon the circumstances, it is another idea to ask Foreign Minister Ribbentrop to add the following when he makes the above-mentioned proposal.

"However, if owing to past circumstances, it is most difficult for the Chungking side to amalgamate suddenly at this date with the WANG Ching Wei regime, depending upon the sincerity on the part of Chungking, it is likely that there is a way by which Chungking can, without going through the WANG Ching Wei regime, negotiate directly with Japan. If the Chungking side so desires, I am ready to act as an intermediary."

- II. The greatest obstacle to the rise of the influence of the advocate of peace in CHIANG Kai Shek's camp is the existence of the Chinese Communist Party. To remove the aforementioned interference by the Chinese Communist Party, using our past studies as the basis, it is of the utmost importance that we start adjusting the diplomatic relations between Japan and Soviet Russia. For this purpose, we must begin our activities immediately to act through Germany.
- III. We must promptly appoint and despatch an Ambassador to France and let him act so as to make the Vichy Government keep pace with the policy of our Empire in regard to China formed after the conclusion of the above-mentioned Tripartite Alliance.

Instructions to be given to Envoy
Extraordinary and Ambassador Pleni-
potentiary, HONDA, by the Foreign
Minister (draft)

In carrying out your duty as Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary in China, I should like to ask you to pay special attention to the following points:

- I. The Imperial Government has now recognized the New National Government and has entered into formal diplomatic relations with it. However, in view of the fact that not only is the Incident still going on but also that we have decided, at last, to adopt the state for a long term warfare, I hope that in carrying out your duty, you will, noting this point, exert yourself for the attainment of the purpose of the Incident, and that you will follow the established policy of the Empire, especially the "Outline for the Management of the China Incident" which was decided at the council in the presence of the Emperor on November 13, 1940.

- II. You should, needless to say, co-operate positively with the military operations, and in regard to public peace follow the directions of the commanders-in-chief of the army and the navy in the area. As to the management of important policies, you should always negotiate with them frankly, and I hope that you will pay utmost consideration not to allow any gap whatsoever to exist in respect to the co-operation between the political and the military strategies.
- III. In order to adjust and organize the various organs dealing with China and synthetically unify the policies towards China, we have now reached such decisions as are given in the plan of the annexed paper, and I hope that you will exert for the systematic management of the departments under your control, while attaining a still closer contact with the organs concerned in accordance with these decisions.
- IV. As to instructions concerning the management of various departments of politics, economy and culture relating to the management of the Incident, you are requested to refer to "Collection of the Important Decisions" given in the separate volume. I hereby give you the above instructions.

Very Secret

Instructions to be given to Envoy Extraordinary
and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, HONDA, by the
Foreign Minister (draft)

(December 11, 1940, Asia No. 1)

In negotiating with the National Government as Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary in China, I should like to ask you to pay special attention to the following points:

- I. The Imperial Government has now recognized the National Government and has entered into formal diplomatic relations with it. However, in view of the situation that not only is the Incident still going on, but also that we are, at last, going to adapt the state for a long term warfare, you should try to rapidly bring up and strengthen the National Government, in accordance with the established policy of the Empire and the provisions of the New China-Japanese Treaty. At the same time, leading the third

powers, you should exert yourself to save the current situation as a whole, in accordance with the changes of the world situation. Regarding the matters mentioned above, you should follow the decisions made in the past, especially "The Outline for the Management of the China Incident" which was decided at the council in the presence of the Emperor on November 13, 1940.

- II. In order to adjust and organize various organs dealing with China and attain the unified management of our policies towards China, we have now reached such decisions as are given in the outline of the annexed paper, and I hope that you will exert yourself for the systematic management of the departments under your control, while attaining a still closer contact with the organs concerned in accordance with these decisions.
- III. The co-operation between political and military strategies being particularly important, I hope that you will maintain close contact with the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy in China, and frankly negotiate with them in regard to the matters concerning the management of the important policies and the public peace.
- IV. As to instructions concerning the management of the various departments of politics, economy and culture related to the conduct of the Incident, you are requested to refer to "The Collection of the Important Decisions" given in the separate volume. I hereby give you the above instructions.

YM:REM

25 August 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Frank S. Tavenner
FROM: Mr. Yale Maxon
SUBJECT: Defense Document 2082

~~See~~ See
ex 628

1. In Defense Document 2082, Mr. SATO, Takegoro admits that on 2 October 1946, he signed a certificate regarding the source and authenticity of IPS Document 837-A (exh 628) entitled "Outline of foreign policies of the Japanese Empire".
2. He goes on to state this certificate does not cover the other three documents contained in the folder comprising exh 628.
3. Technically, it is true that the certificate as drafted refers only to the first of the four documents bound together in the folder.
4. However, it is crystal clear that the four documents have a common origin. In the first place, all are on foreign office official stationery. In the second place the exhibit contains a table of contents which includes by titles, the three documents which he does not admit, together with the one which he does admit as having come from the Foreign Office Archives. In the third place, the four documents are separated by intervening sheets approximately 1/2" wider than the typed pages of the documents themselves, this 1/2" projecting width being bright scarlet in color which, no doubt, indicated the high secrecy classification of the documents themselves. These sheets are stamped 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively. In the fourth place, all four of the documents are stamped with the identical characters and in the identical manner in red ink--"Gokuhi" [very secret].
5. In addition to these parts of exh 628 previously translated, the following marginal notes and seals may be of interest:

Marginal note in blue pencil on page 1 of second document: "As to the utilization of CHIANG's army in disposing of Indo-China and other territories, I think the best thing would be of course, to achieve a plan vis a vis CHIANG which would not involve such utilization of his army".

~~On~~ On third document--pencil notation, "Completed, YAMAMOTO".
On fourth document, a red seal "YAMAMOTO", on page 1. On page 3, margin -

Chief, East Asia Bureau /stamped in red ink/
YAMAMOTO /written in blue pencil/
Chief of the First Section /stamped in red ink/
KITA /?/ /stamped in red ink/

Yale Maxon
YALE MAXON
Chief, Document Division.

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao et al



Raises question as to the authenticity of P.S. Doc. 837A.

Sworn Deposition

Deponent :- SATO, Takegoro

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

Just doesn't know if prepared by the Japan Gov. etc.

I, SATO, Takegoro, now reside at No. 346, SHIMURA-HASUNE-CHO, ITABASHIKU, TOKYO. At present, I am a secretary of the Archives Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On October 2, 1946, a certificate was issued by me, on behalf of the Chief of the Archives Section, concerning the source and authenticity of the document entitled the "Outline of Foreign Policies of the Japanese Empire (dated September 28, 1940) which was No. 837-4 of International Prosecution Section.

The aforesaid "Outline of Foreign Policies of the Japanese Empire" (dated September 28, 1940) is in file together with three other documents under the cover bearing the title of "Foreign Policies of the

Japanese Empire." ^{My} certificate referred to above, however, does not cover any of these three documents.

One of the three documents entitled the "Draft of the Japan's Policies toward the Southern Regions" (dated October 4, 1940) and typed on Japanese paper, 9 pages in all, bears no name of the compiler, nor are there any seal or signatures affixed thereto of the persons concerned with the matter or those who examined the document. Consequently, it is not clear whether or not the original of this document was prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On this 14 day of August, 1947.
at Tokyo.

Deponent /S/ SATO, Takegoro (seal)

I, SUZUKI, Hitoshi hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date at Tokyo.

Witness : /S/ SUZUKI, Hitoshi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ SATO, Takegoro (seal)