

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1574

9 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: File: "SHANGHAI Information"
(Correspondence, news clippings, reports)

Date: 2 May - Original Copy Language: Japanese
30 June 1939

Has it been translated? Yes No
Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Foreign Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED: HASHIMOTO, Kingoro; SATO, Moriyoshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Aggressive warfare
(China)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

HASHIMOTO, Kingoro's reshuffling of the "Great Japan South Party" branch in SHANGHAI in a report from SHANGHAI to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on 12 May 1939.

The arrest of SATO, Moriyoshi for being in league with the SHIN PEITAI (a right wing party) and stealing 10,000 yuan from the industrial guild office in SHANGHAI.

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Goldstein

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PERSONS IMPLICATED: HASHIMOTO, KINGORO SATO, MORIYOSHI

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:
aggravated warfare (China)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

~~(Important Chapters are indicated by "*" and arabic numerals)~~
#44 HASHIMOTO, KINGORO's reshuffling of the "Great South Party" in SHANGHAI in a report from SHANGHAI to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on 12 May 1939

#49 The arrest of SATO, MORIYOSHI for being in league with the SHIN PEITAI (militarist party) and stealing 10,000 Chinese yuan from the industrial guild office in SHANGHAI

Analyst H. Goldstein
WJW

Doc. No.

M. YANAI

Document Title

Information about SHANGHAI

Date

from 2 May 1939 to 30 Jun 1939.

1574

TABLE CONTENTS.

1. Inspection to the present relation between Chinese National Party and Communist. 2 May '39.

2. Report of Robert P. Martin, United Press's agent, note original one is added. 2 May '39.

3. About the situation of U.S.S.R.'s organs concerning May Day celebration. 2 May '39.

4. Russo-Philippines alliance foreseen after islands get total independence in 1946.

Washington Military experts speculate on possibility of common camp between Manila and Moscow forces.

Japan, by 1946 may be a nation exhausted by the military and economic problem of pacifying China while Russia, unless involved in a European war.

is thought to be steadily increasing its wealth.

For this reason Philippines could look to Russia

to checkmate Japan in its southward expansion.

3 May '39

5. Names of various anti-Japanese pamphlet in China. only name. 4 May '39.

6. About the newly-formed HUA H-SING Commercial Bank, a puppet financial institution launched in HONGKONG.

7. View of Japanese central circle to USSR's
diplomatic policy. Report of a Russian spy.
Russo-Japanese fishing problem would not be a
fuse of war. 17 May '39

8. Central China Railway Co. is inaugurated.
Company organized under special charter of the
reformed government to operate railways in
YANGTZE and Su routes.

1 May 1939

9. About the great league of Chinese people's revival
(1) A Chinese secret group seems to have committed
many anti-Japanese terrorism in SHANGHAI.

(2) Terms of their agreement.

a. Our purpose is to defeat Japan and establish
a new China by the effort of Chinese youth.

b. We must cooperate in every field, that is
political manner, economy, training and
propaganda. 6 May 1939

10. Investigation list of anti-Japanese assassination
cases during ^{last} 2 months.

18 pro-Japanese Chinese were killed.

7 May 1939

11. Recent general situation at CHINKIANG

(1) Affairs before the war.

(a) population --- 170,000

(b) trade import 450,000 YUAN in 1934

import goods:----- cotton clothes sugar oil

paper, machine

export goods ----- 4,000,000 YUAN

wheat crops wheat powder silk

fish

(c) situation of demand and supply.

goods demanded :- oil sugar cotton cloth

(from SHANGHAI) tobacco can goods

goods supplied : wheat crops wheat powder eggs

(2) situation of currency and finance

(3) " of taxation

(4) " of Japanese there

(5) " of Chinese obtaining their occupations

(6) " " establishment of public welfare

(7) " " communication

12 Anti-British move: Mr FU SIAO-EN denied

6 May 1939

1574

By K. ASA I.

(14)

About the movements of the Great Japan
Youth Party in Shanghai and the
arrest of its chief leaders.

From the report of the Acting Consul
general in Shanghai to the Minister
of Foreign Affairs. May 12, 1939.

Attitude of
not clearly
indicated

About the agitations and internal troubles
of the Great Youth Party's head-quarters and
staff office in Shanghai I have reported
more than once. Colonel and the party's
president Mr. Kingoro Hashimoto, who had
been discharged from his levy after his
return to mother country, came back
to the head-quarters on the 15th last month

and in order to calm the troubles ordered
at the beginning of this month the follow-
ing offices to be dissolved, for the offices
had hands in the troubles:

Tokyo-fu	Associated	Office
Osaka-fu	"	"
Aichi-ken	"	"
Tokyo-fyoto	League	"
Nagoya-south	Branch	"
Atsuta	Branch	"

and also dismissed (it seems) the
following responsible persons from
the membership of the party:

(The head-quarters) Mr. Shigehiro Matsunobu.

(Tokyo Associated) Mr. Takeo Takahata.

(Nagoya Branch) Mr. Nagamatsu Ito.

(Former chief of propaganda section
and Tokyo associated affairs)

Mr. Katsuo Kizaki.

(Former Shanghai staff; chief member)

Mr. Masaharu Kirita.

(Mr. Kizaki boasted to Mr. Tatekawa, the
acting executive, that he will have nothing
to do with the party any more.)

The members of the party in Shanghai,
who were informed of ~~the above~~ measures taken by HASHIMOTO
learning these ~~executions~~ being done, soon

broke up the so called Shanghai staff

office of their own accord (The head-

quarters denied ^{the existence} it since last February)

this year, yet on the part of the members in Shanghai — they say themselves to be the followers of Mr. Hashimoto — thought this owes to the deeds above their given powers of Mr. Tatekawa and his followers and refuses to obey the orders of execution. Moreover they, in league with the organs in Tokyo, Aichi and etc., kept on the anti-Tatekawa movements as I reported before.) and it is said that they, in order to organize a pre-

paratory committee for establishing a branch office in Shanghai, are going to apply for the licence of the headquarters. Since the middle of April they also used the new name of "Hashimoto-ism Laboratory" alongside with the "Shanghai Staff Office" in their propaganda to the public, and were thus preparing for the dislocation of the office. They, calling "Kōka", their official organ paper, which we permitted to publish, "Hashimoto-ism Laboratory" now totally abolished the staff office both in nominally and virtually. *

The above procedures are the results due to the purifying reform of the party's head quarters and, on the other hand, it is said that the procedures means the fading away of the influence of Mr. Masatoshi Ohoba and Mr. Masaharu Kirita who both worked as chief members of the staff office. Mr. Ohoba, for the acquisition

1574

*
They used "The Research Institute for HASHIMOTO's Theory" as their official name of the organization even on their organ paper called "KOKA", and the head quarters in Shanghai was abolished nominally and virtually.

*
The above procedures were the due results of the purifying reform of the party. OBA, Masatoshi and KIRITA, Masaharu lost their influential power by this reform. Besides, both of them were arrested by the military police by the reason of their illegitimate actions — OBA lent the bus to the others which had been granted to the headquarters and KIRITA sold the cartridges to the outsiders which should have been delivered to the army.

of official funds lent the admmission ticket to others, which was given him from the army for his bussiness of gathering cartridges, and Mr. Kirita, too, during Mr. Ohob's absence, who had been away to mother country, acting as his agency sold the cartridges he had gathered to some Japanese instead of the army and making unrightously a great sum of money, supplied it for the funds of the office. These deeds were disclosed afterwards and the two men were taken to the head-quarters of military police and now being examined.

Accordingly the staff office in Shanghai is now stressed in funds and without the leading members to rely on is in great confusion. The headquarters itself is said that they have not decided yet whether they chose as their leaders their former ones (Mr. Sosen Ikeda and others in Shanghai, whom I

reported before) or appointing to these
posts ^{some} the young men among the main
body and re-establish the staff of the
office. The attitude of the office here
will be decided, it is said, whether or
no according to the decision of the
head-quarters. Though now temporary
(Former staff of the office)

Mr. Takayuki Suzuki
is managing its affairs. But he is
still young and without ^{much} knowledge and
abilities is not very promising though
he is working tolerably hard and in
earnest and also is trying to cleanse
the interior of the office. ^{the consul general is} So we are
rather expecting good effects from him
than having men with various criticism
as the office leaders and are watching
them carefully.

By the way, both Mr. Kizaki and Mr.
Ikeda seem to have nothing to do
with the party members just now,

although Mr. Ikeda may come to the post again. We are also attentive to their movements.

13. Movement of Chinese youth, and policies of both National party and Communist party. no detail.

(14) Movement of Japanese youth party: in SHANGHAI Japanese youth party which was headed by KINGORO-HASHIMOTO is going to collapse because that party was divided into two that is pro-TATEKAWA school and anti TATEKAWA school. 12 May 1939.

15. Chinese anti-Japanese pamphlets for Chinese children.

These pamphlets contain much anti-Japanese pictures and sentences. 15 May 1939

16 Broadcast concerning the contribution of Wataru KAJI to Chinese government.

which

a group of Japanese who traited Japan and is in China have broadcasted about their contribution to Chinese government.

16 May 1939.

17 'New Chinese Daily', Chinese communist organ, inserts an article calling for Japanese communist

That newspaper reported that many Japanese ~~are~~ ^{were} going to hate war recently and that ~~it~~ ^{was} a result of communists' efforts. Furthermore it was pointed out that Japanese communist must revolutionize the Japanese militaristic regime.

16 May 1939.

18. About the planner of Asia youth League association name Tōru AKAMATSU.

17 May 1939.

19. About the organization and movement of National spiritual mobilization association of every circle in SHANGHAI. 17 May 1939.

According to CHIANG KAI SEK's directive, SHANGHAI branch of National party have organized 'national spiritual mobilization association of every circle'. And they, thereby, intend to recover from decline.

20. Telegram which was given by Chinese Communist party to CHIANG KAI SEK and to the 5th ^{Chinese} central whole conference.

17 May 1939.

21. List of stratagems which were committed in SHANGHAI.

25 cases most of them were concerning fire
22 Chinese anti-Japanese newspaper which was
confiscated by Japanese letter examiner
only the names of newspapers.

19 May 1939

23. Chinese anti-Japanese pamphlets

only the names of them 19 May 1939

24. Japanese communists in SHANGHAI

Japanese general-council is watching for
their action. 22 May 1939

25. Recent general situation at HANG-CHOU.

(1) situation of before war

(2) demand and supply of goods.

(3) currency and financial situation

(4) taxation.

26. Investigation list of strikes in SHANGHAI
from Jan 1939 - to May

15 cases most of them were cotton spinning
industry firms.

27. Information about USSR and Comintern

19 May 1939. - by Jap. gen. consulate

Contents

Territory

(1) general situation in Far Eastern Russian

(2) Movement of Comintern in Japan

Detail.

(1) General situation in Far Eastern Russian territory.

Far Eastern Russian territory is seemed to be settled after General 'Bruchel' has lost his political influence, but trouble does not cease as before among the upper class of communist party.

Red Army and industrialists are hostile to each other. Representatives of Red Army

demand much food and industrial goods supply under pretence of national defend.

On the other hand industrialists stood against Red Army for the sake of lifehood of ordinary civilian.

(2) Expanding work of fortification in Vladivostok

gave jobs to several thousand labours.

but it is going to be difficult problem

to supply necessities of life ~~smoothly~~ to those labours.

(3) Members of 'Bruchel' party are being discharged

under pretence of misunderstanding of strategic

in Far East

(4) Skepticism against Communism and aspiration for Russian empire before the revolution is growing among youth and they are all longing for freedom.

(5) Many labourers and farmers in Japan do not want the war against China, and they are going to try to improve their livelihood situation.

Under these conditions communists in Japan

are trying to combine them in order to organize communist popular front in Japan against fascism.

28 a monthly periodical of USSR.

25 May 1939

Contents

(1) USSR ambassador in China return to his post.

(2) USSR's embassy in HANKOW.. closed.

(3) View of USSR's government concerning British "policy to Japan

(4) USSR's help to China
etc.

29. Communist celebration in SHANGHAI

If Chinese national party and communist party cooperated, China would not be defeated by Japanese army. said a member of communist. 25 May 1939.

39. Investigation on the movement of Japanese Communists in middle China.

Most of them were jobless and they have much discontents. List of 80 members.

25 May 1939

40 About insertion of lese majesty articles of Manchurian Emperor in 'Evening Post' in SHANGHAI

We are going to enter a protest against British general consulate.

(41) The attitude of the Japanese Government in

The original of respect of the International Settlement in this report (written in English) is attached to the outgoing Consul General's report. SHANGHAI was stated by Mr. Tatsuo KAWAI, spokesman of the Foreign Office in an exclusive interview with the 'North China'.

By K. Asai, Daily News' correspondent

27 May 1939.

WU-I-MING

42. Propaganda pamphlet of CHANG KAI-SHENG protested against KONOE's announcement.

These pamphlet were confiscated by Japanese postcard examiner.

31 May 1939.

43. WU-I-MING, informationer of Chinese central government's military committee, was arrested.

He is a complete anti-Japanese element,

2 Jun 1939.

44. Molotov's address concerning the agreement between Britain, France and Russia.

In his address, he stressed that Russia should be given equal position as Britain and France in European continent.

But if Britain agree to Russia's proposal, she must be included in European war in order to secure the safety of East European countries. For that reason British government

hesitate to agree. 3 Jun 1939.

45. About 'Japan & SHANG-HAI' written by HSU-SHU-HSI.

(1) This book was published under the aid of KING
'The Council of International Affairs in CHUNGKING'

(b) He accused Japan of the illegality of neglecting the sovereignty of common settlement in SHANGHAI. 6 Jun 1939

46 Many anti-Japanese Chinese element were arrested.

(1) They were manoeuvring to labours in Japanese and Chinese industrial firms in western SHANGHAI in order to make confusion in rear part of Japanese army. 7 Jun 1939

47. The duty of 'Great League of Chinese nation revived'

(1) to destroy the ambitions of Japanese capitalism

(2) to protect our sovereignty and release our nation.

(3) to establish the strong organization

(4) to make propaganda positive.

9 Jun 1939

48. U.S.S.R's monthly periodical 3 Jun 1939

(1) film propaganda of U.S.S.R.

This film intend to stimulat strikes among labours by informing the indolence of capitalist.

[49]

By K. ASAI.

The arrest of a member of "SHINPEITAI"
(a right wing party)

Permanent domicile. 943 Nishigahara Takinogawa-ku in Tokyo.

Temporal residence 12 of No 10 Kongan Kaen on the route
of Kongan international settlement
in Shanghai.

Business Worker at an industrial guild under
Shanghai special service facilities.

The accused on account of having hand in
Shinpei-tai affairs.

Moriyoshi Sato.

Born 20th Feb. 1911

Above Sato, working at the industrial guild,
taking stealthily the official money, 10,000 yuans,
with him fled to Tokyo by an airplane. And
about this case we reported to you on the 15th
Nov. last year with the ^{top secret} letter no. 3646. (We also
requested to all offices concerned to catch him
at that time). The report we received of
late from the head-quarters of military police
in Tokyo tells us that he had been arrested
on 25th, Apr. this year by the Akasaka-gendar-

music in Tokyo. And the case seems to be
examined in Tokyo, and ^{is} also understood that
he has no ~~person~~ ^{special person} to encourage him from
behind, though there ~~are~~ ^{being} some acquaintances
of him in this place. We are ^{secretly} watching their
activities now.

We report this for your information.

(2) Exchange of courtesy between America and Russia.

(3) NOMON HAN: Trouble between Japan and Russia

There are no detail explanation.

(49) members of right wing concerning 'SHINPEITAI' case were arrested.

Moriyoshi SATO. 10 Jan 1939

50. Wataru KAZI, traitor, his recent actions.

Recently he wrote 'peaceful village' and devoted himself to the propaganda maneuvers against Japan. 13 Jan 1939

51. Tendency of magazine circle in SHANGHAI.

(1) Controlling against anti-Japanese pamphlets by SHANGHAI municipal office

This controlling is becoming severe but the representatives of magazine publishers don't want it. They agreed to oppose the controlling. 12 Jan 1939

52. memorial service of WANG-TE-LING.

(1) He was a great general and he stood against Japanese invasion to China

53. 'TASU' ^{name of a communication Co.} communicator of CHIANG-KING government was sentenced to death by shooting.

54. A Japanese communist whom Japanese police is watching, went to HANG-KOW

(1) Ryoichi KOBAYASHI, who was a leader of strikes of labours and was arrested many times by police authorities, went to HANG-KOW in order to engage in propaganda manoeuvres of Chinese government. 13 Jun 1939

55. Chinese celebration day concerning independence of China. 2 Jun 1939

56. About the newspapers and magazines of WANG's party. 16 Jun 1939

(1) 'International evening post' ^{is going to} ~~was published~~ under the name of D. W. S. Kelambi English Jew

(2) There are several magazines of WANG's party. But they are all not so good in demand.

57. Proposition of French consul-general against abusive wording in 'SIN-SHUM-PAO' Chinese newspaper. Consul-general of Japan sent a letter of apology to him.

58. Anti-Japanese magazine of China

Japanese police authority can get anti-Japanese magazines of China through the hands of spies. Only the names of them are inserted. 19 Jun 1939.

(59) The organization and the list of names of important members in the police station of municipal section in SHANGHAI common settlement. 20 Jun 1939.

60. About the strike in Chinese cotton spinning Co. managed by English people. Chinese employees get angry against the bad treating of English people. 3 Jun 1939.

61. List of public institutions in Middle China. 21 Jun 1939.

hospital, orphanage, old-folks-home etc.

62. Investigation about the strategic anti-Japanese areas in SHANGHAI.

warehouse, wharf, firm and ship should be watched carefully.

22 Jun 1939

63. Anti-Japanese propaganda issued by Chinese local army.

(anti-japanese element)
(1) We must organize the people as a strong self-defense army.

(2) we must establish autarky etc

22 Jan 1939.

64. Chinese communist in central China announced opposition against prescribed propaganda which was issued under the name of Communist.

22 Jan 1939

In the prescribed propaganda we found such sentences as there were two friends for China. The one ~~was~~ ^{was} Russia and the other ~~is~~ ^{is} was America and England and France were not friends for China because they were deceiving China. But these sentences are quite nonsense. Our main aim is to drive away the Japanese influence from China by the cooperation of National government and communist. Mr. Yoshitaki Minoura, who? (name)

65. About Japanese consul-general's explanation to foreign journalist concerning the present problem of Chinese situation.

Journalist: 'How do Japanese government think about Japanese infringement of rights and interests of England in north China'

Japanese official: 'Japan does not have any intention of infringing other countries' rights and interests but if they check the movement of Japanese military, we can not but bring oppression upon them'

66. Chinese pamphlet regarding the affairs in NAN-CHING.

no detail.

27 Jul 1939

67. Arrest of a spy who was a Chinese communicator of SHANGHAI municipal government.

27 Jun 1939

68. List of the names of chief members of Chinese communist.

27 Jun 19

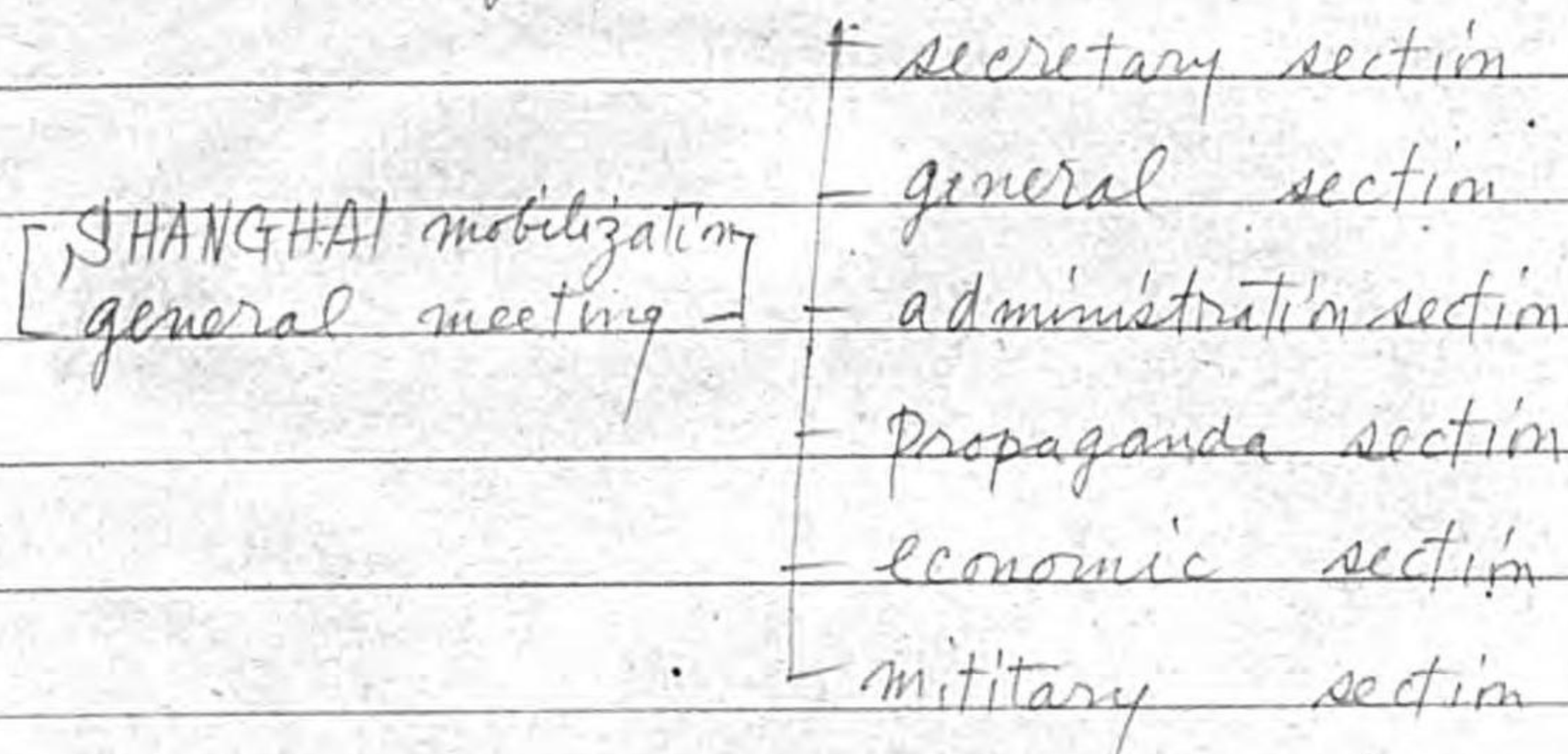
only the names of them.

69. Investigation report regarding mobilization mass meeting in SHANGHAI.

28 Jun 1939

Chinese communist and popular front party have organized SHANGHAI mobilization general meeting.

Organization system



We Chinese must fight with Japan

to the last man for the sake of our
independence, equality and happiness'

70. Russian's information about NOMONHAN trouble.

According to Japanese newspaper it was
reported that Japanese army had won
in this battle to considerable extent,

but Russian newspaper denied utterly

On the contrary they reported that Russian
army had a great victory in this battle.

29. Jun 1939.

71. An article, titled 'Japanese friend in China'
which was inserted in 'Asia' which was
published in New York

30. Jun 1939

(1) Several Japanese communists are seemed to be engaged in Chinese government for political maneuver against Japan.

(2) Mr KAZI and Mrs KAZI are most notable among them.

These Japanese communists are engaging to re-educate Japanese captives.

(3) They hope that they, communist, gain a leading power over China and Japan in near future.

(4) W. KAZI and his wife have got in danger many times but they escaped by a hair's breadth.

59

By K. ASAI.

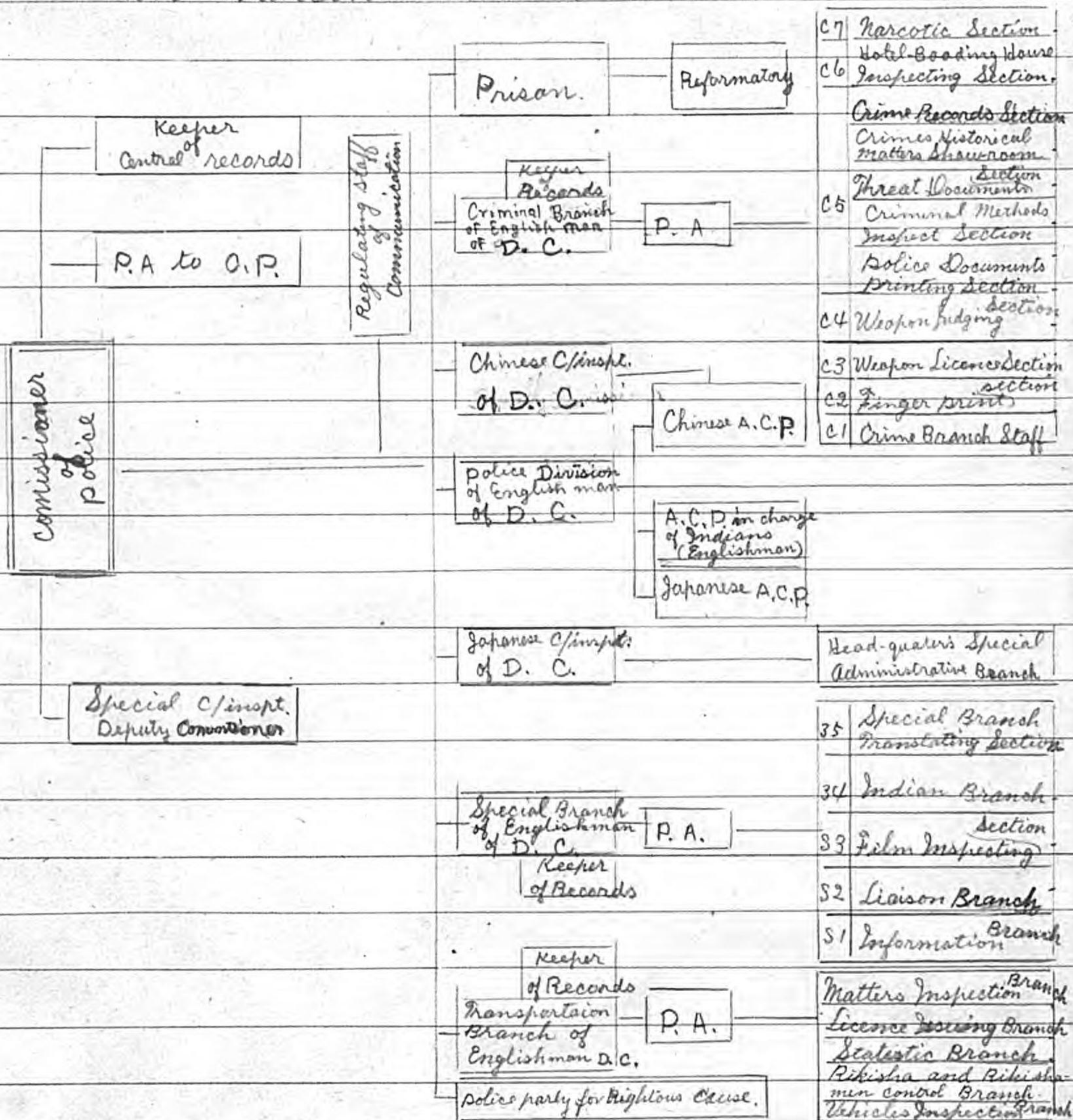
The organization and the important members' list of police department of municipal head-quarters in Shan-hai's international settlement.

From the report of the Japanese consul general at Shan-hai to the Japanese foreign minister
June 20th 1939.

We will send to you here enclosed the above mentioned table of organization and list which were made in our police bureau, for your information.

1574

Police-departments Organization of Municipal Head-quarters in Shanghai's international settlement.



Commissioner
of
Police

Police Division
of
England
D.C.

Chief of "D" division
Foreigner and
A. C. P.
Director
of
Division office

Chief of "C" division
Foreigner and
A. C. P.
Director
of
Division office

Chief of "B" division
Foreigner and
A. C. P.
Director
of
Division office

Chief of "A" division
Foreigner and
A. C. P.
Director
of
Division office

^{Police}
Yangtszepoo Station
Yulin Road police Station
Wayside police Station

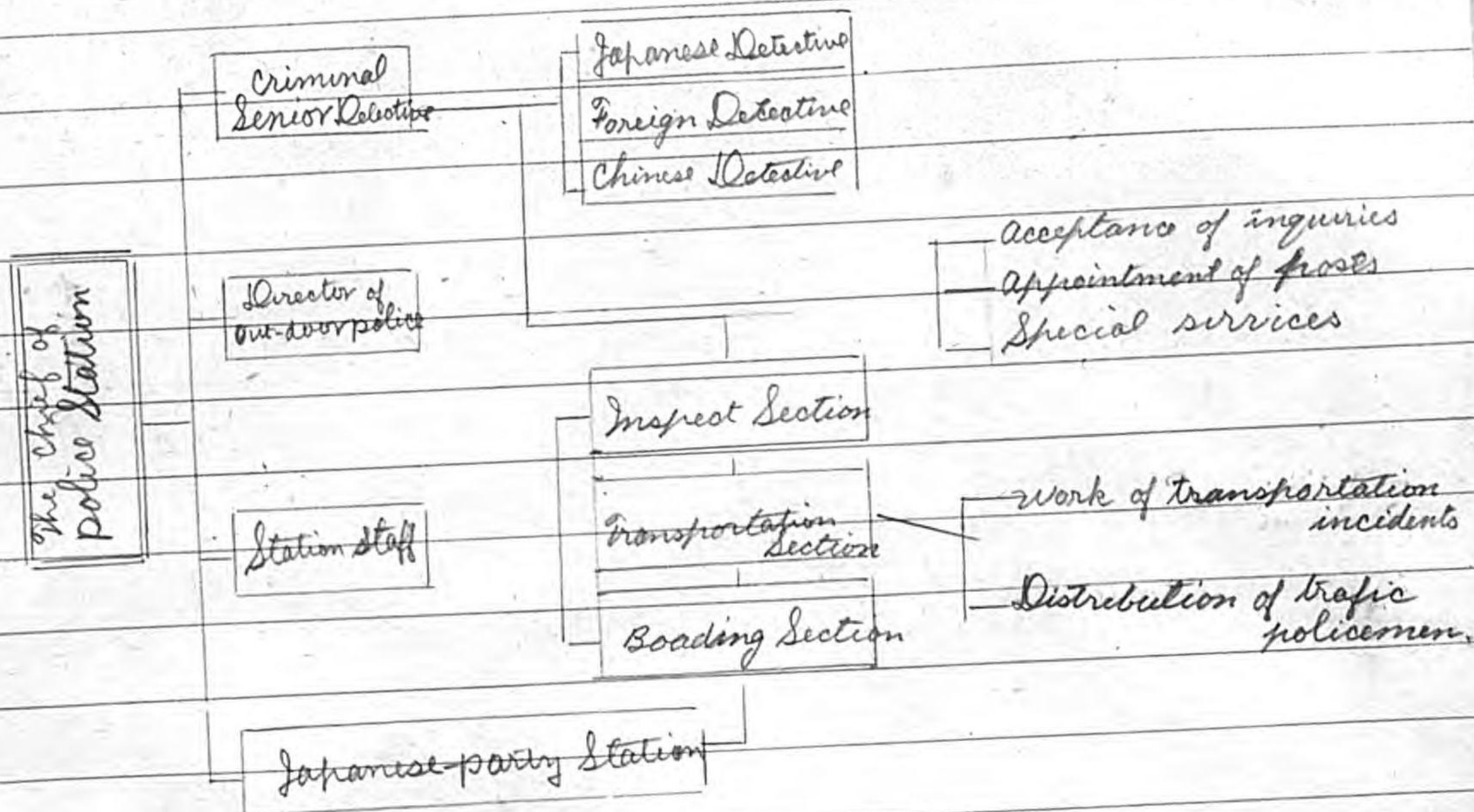
Kashing Road police Station
Dirwell Road police Station
West Hongkew police Station
Hongkew police Station

pooteo Road police Station
Gordon Road police Station
Bubbling well police Station
Singa? police Station

Louza police Station
Chengta Road police Station
Central police Station

Arms, Training, Reserves
Police-training Station
Weapon Section
Taboco Taxes Collecting
Section
Supplies Section

Organization of police Station



Remarks:

But for the important members' list of police department, it is written both in Japanese and in English and is attached to the original report. So I omitted to translate it.

1574

上海情報(第三部)

Report from Shanghai
1939

Taken from
microfilm
May 5
CWS