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SIGNATURE W. J. McKenzie

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use*

*Orig in  
court*

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1854

10 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Affidavit of KASAGI, Ryomei, on the Manchurian "Self-Government Guiding Board".

Date: 10 June 46 Original  Copy ( ) Language: English

Has it been Translated? Yes ( ) No   
Has it been Photostated? Yes ( ) No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Mr. MacKenzie

PERSONS IMPLICATED: ITAGAKI, Seishiro; DOIHARA, Kenji; KASAGI, Ryomei; OKAWA, Shumei; KANOKOAI, Kazunobu; NAKANO, Koitsu; ISAIHARA, Kanji.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Economic and Military Aggression, Manchuria; GYOSHISHA, KYOKAKAI and YUHOKAI (organizations).

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS:

KASAGI outlines history of Self-Government Guiding Board, its control by Japanese, agitation against China for autonomous Manchuria, and machinations of civilians and military in Manchuria.

Analyst: W.H. Wagner

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1834

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 Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

*Doc Div*

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: *Mr. Mac Kenzie*

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

*ITAGAKI, Seishiro; DOIHARA, Kenji; KASAGI, Ryomei; OKAWA, Shumei;  
 KANOKOGI, Kazunobu; NAKANO, Koitsu; ISAHARA, Kanji.*

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

*Economic and Military Aggression, Man-  
 churia; GYOKUSHAN <sup>(KYOKAISEN)</sup> and YUITOKAI (organization).*

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

*KASAGI outlines history of Self-Government Guiding Board, its control by Japanese, agitation against China for autonomous Manchuria, and machinations of civilians and military in MANCHURIA.*

Analyst:

*W H Woquer*

Doc. No.



1854 (cover)

文書第一八五四號

第一頁

極東國際軍事裁判所

荒木貞夫等ニ對シテ

笠置良明口供書

アメリカ合衆國他

本附加文書第一八五四號ヲコレマデニ被告辯護  
人ニ送達セル同番號ノ文書ト取替ヘラレ度シ。

本代用文書ニ於ケル修正ハ或ル固有名ノ英文和  
譯ノ誤譯ニヨリ必要ヲ生ジタリ。

日本ノ東京ニテ一九四六年七月十六日



## 極東國際軍事裁判所

アメリカ合衆國以下各國 對 荒木貞夫其他ニ關ス  
ル宣審書

私、笠木良明ハ審ヒ左ノ如ク御話シ致シマス。

私ハ明治二十五年栃木縣足尾町ニ生レ、小學校、中  
學校ヲ終ヘテ帝國大學ニ入り、大正八年同校ヲ卒業  
致シマシタ。

卒業後同モナク滿洲製鐵所ニ入社シ丸ノ内ビルデ  
イ  
ング内ノ同社支店金融調査部ニ配屬サレマシタ。

大正八年ヨリ昭和四年ニ至ル間同部ニ勤務シテ居リ  
マシタガ、私ノ働イテ居タ部ノ上官ハ大川周明博士  
及長尾部長デアリマシタ。

大川博士ハ大正十二年頃「行地社」ヲ組織シソノ指  
導ニ當ツタガ私モ一員トナリマシタ。私ハソノ主義  
ノ或ル點デ意見ガ合ハズ昭和三年ニ辭メマシタガ、  
ソノ團體ハ私ガ昭和四年東京ヲ去ツタ時ニハ未ダ存  
續シテ居リマシタ。

「行地社」ハ國家主義的團體デ日本ト亞細亞ニ於ケ  
ル諸國間ノ友好關係ヲ改善スベク研究精神シ及日本  
政府ヲ改革シ、又日本ガ東亞ノ指導者タルベク運命  
ニアルト云フ觀念ヲ移植スル爲ニ組織セラレタノデ



アリ各員ハ日本ノ御後威ヲ輝ス爲ニ万全ヲ盡サネバナラント主張シタノデアリマス。

大川博士ハコノ團體ニ向ツテ上記ノ主義ヲ主張スル二、三ノ演説ヲシマシタ、ソシテ少ク共、一度ハ、日本ハ印度ノ獨立ヲ援助スベキデアル旨述ベマシタ。最モ有力ナ全員ノ一人ニ鹿子木貞信教授ガ居リマシタ。

私ガ昇級ヲ望ミ東京ヲ去ル事ヲ願ツタノデ南滿洲鐵道會社ニ働クベク滿洲國大連へ送ラレマシタ。滿鐵ハ滿洲製鐵所ノ主ナル株主ノ一ツデシタ。然シ乍ラ大連ニ於ケル私ノ仕事ハ主トシテ滿鐵ノ人事ニ關係シテ居マシタ即チ全滿鐵ノ雇傭、福利厚生恩給ニ關スル事務デアリマシタ。

昭和五年五月私ハ主トシテ滿鐵社員ニヨリ約三十名乃至四十名ノ日本人全員カラ成ル「雄峯會」ト云フ團體ヲ作りソノ會長トナリマシタ。タゞ一人ノ例外ハ當時大連及奉天ニ事務所ヲ持ツテキタ日本人法律家中野號逸氏デアリマシタ。

昭和六年九月十八日即チ滿鐵專使勃發後間モナク中野號逸ハ關東軍ノ政治部ニヨツテ、自治指導部ニ協力スル様指示サレマシタ。ソノ指導部ハ遼寧省ノ獨立ヲ説ク各種團體ノ活動ヲ啓蒙シ整令シ、指示シ、



且後ニ、滿洲及熱河ノ全省ガ支那カラ獨立ヲ宣言スル様九月下旬ニ組織セラレタモノデ、コノ團體ノ主タル目的ハカ、ル獨立運動ヲ發展サセ指示スル等ニ助力ヲ與ヘルニアツタ。團體ノ頭主ハ、支那人ノ干冲漢テ外ニ支那人ガ若干居リマシタガ、全員ノ九割及ビ最モ責任アル地位ノ人々ハ皆日本人デシタ。

十月中旬頃中野琥逸氏ハ大連ニ於テ私ヲ訪レ奉天へ行ツテ自治政府案内局テ彼ト一齋ニ働ク様勸メマシタ。

私ハ吾ガ團體ノ全員ニ誘シ、ソノ中約二十名ハコノ仕事ヲ助ケル爲ニ奉天へ行ツタノデシタ。私ガ奉天ニ着イタ時ハ既ニ完全ナ組織ガ出來上テ居リ、私ハ奉天ノ本部ニ於ケル連絡主任ニ任命サレマシタ。我々ハ最初、熱河或ハ奉天省ノ十三或ハ十四縣ヲ受ケ持ツテ居リマシタガ私ハソノ中八縣ニ責任ヲ有シテ居マシタ。我々ハ各縣ニ活動スル二人或ハ三人ノ代表者ヲ持テ其ノ大部分ハ日本人デシタ私ハ彼等トノ連絡ヲ保チソノ努力ヲ指導シマシタ。私ハ縣長及政府役人達ニ他縣ニ於ケル狀況ヲ概説シ又若シ彼等ガ人民ノ利益ヲ増進スル爲ニ活動スル安定シタ然モ組織的政府ヲ持ツトシタラ、如何ニソノ國ガ遙カニ良クナルカヲ示シ、ソシテ又之ヲ實施スル爲ニハ彼等ガ支那カラ獨立ヲ求メル事ガ必要デアル旨語リマシ



々。初メハコノ獨立ノ探ルベキ形体ニ關シ、一定シ  
タ計畫ハナカツタノデアルガ、後ニナツテ頭主ニ統  
治者若シクハ皇帝ヲ載ク各別箇ノ州ヲ形成スル事ニ  
決定シマシタ。

私ガ滿鐵ヲ辭メル時私ノ仕事ニ資本ガ要リマシタノ  
テ殊ニ自治指導部ニ働イテキタ人達ヲ任ハセル家ヲ  
貸リル爲ノ費用ガ要リマシタノテ當社ノ經營セル貸  
付協會カラ五百圓ヲ貸リマシタ。

昭和六年（一九三一年）ノ十一月ニ滿鐵カラ約二萬  
圓ヲ貸ヒマシタ。此ノ金ハ私ガ滿鐵ニ働イテキタ時  
ノ功勞ニ依ルモノデソノ中カラ私ハ借金ヲ返却致シ  
マシタ。

自治指導部ニハ次ノ如キ八ツノ主ナル課又ハ部ガア  
リマシタ。

- 一、顧問 日支兩國人顧問ヲ持ツ
- 二、總務 全々日本人ニ依ツテ統一サル
- 三、指導
- 四、監察
- 五、連絡
- 六、宣傳
- 七、訓練及教育
- 八、財政



委員ハ約百二十名デアリ、中約二十名ハ雄峯合カラ  
選リハ滿洲青年聯盟カラノ者デシタ。會員ノ中約十  
五名ガ支那人カ滿洲人デアリマシタ。

私ガ考ヘマスノニコノ團體ヲ動かス金ハ關東軍カラ  
來タト思ヒマス。ト言フノハ我々ハ關東軍ト密接ナ  
ル協力ヲ保チ我々ノ總ベテノ政治政策及活動ハ軍ノ  
承諾ヲ受ケネバナラナカツタノデアリマス。板垣征  
四郎大佐ハコノ部ヲ受持ツテキマシタ。石原完爾大  
佐ハ戰術及策略ヲ擔當シ、土肥原賢二大佐ハ奉天ニ  
於ケル特務機關ヲ擔當シテキマシタ。ドノ支那人ガ  
我々ノ計畫ヲ好意ヲ以テ迎ヘテクレルカト云フ情報  
ノ多クハ土肥原大佐ノ部カラ來タモノデアリマス。

昭和七年ハ一九三二年一月ノ初メ自治指導部ハ聲  
明ヲ發シ、北京諸省カ滿洲及蒙古ニ新獨立國家ヲ建  
テルベク大國民運動ヲ直チニ起ス必要ニ直面シテキ  
ル事ヲ明示シタノデアアル。

又、之等各省ノ人民ニ對シテ張學良元帥ヲ傾覆シ自  
治指導部ニ參加シ、以テ人民ノ生活狀態ヲ改善スル  
爲新政府ヲ設立スルノニ協力スルヤウ懇請シマシタ。

昭和七年ハ一九三二年二月十八日北京諸省、即チ  
奉天、黑龍江、吉林及承德ハ獨立宣言ヲ發表シ國民  
黨ト南京政府トノ關係ヲ絶チ新政府ヲ樹立スベキ旨



1854-6

布告シマシタ。

自治指導部ハ各省ニ於テ獨立運動ノ嚮成ニ重大ナル  
役割ヲナシ、ソノ結果トシテ滿洲國ト言フ新國家ガ  
樹立サレ、昭和七年（一九三二年）三月九日溥儀へ  
シリー氏が攝政トシテ立テラレタノデアリマス。

其ノ後間モナク自治指導部ハ廢セラレ私ハ資政局設  
立ヲ助力スル爲坂田修一ト共ニ長春ニ行キマシタ。  
資政局ハ新政府ノ一部デアリ國務總理ノ指導下ニ置  
カレ新政府ノ文化、宗教及ビ教育ノ發展ヲ擔當スル  
ノデアツタ。

三、四ヶ月ノ後、該局ハ廢サレ政府ハ協和會ヲ逼ジ  
テ働キ掛ケ、滿洲國民ノ間ニ國家主義的精神ヲ發展  
サセル役割ヲ成シテキタノデアリマス。

長春ヲ去ツタ後、私ハ大連ニ歸リソコニ殆ド一年居  
リマシタガ關東軍ガ私ノ行動ヲ好マヌ様ニナリマシ  
タノデ大連ヲ無理ニ去ラサレ、東京ニ參リマシタ。  
ソコデ私ハ印刷所ヲ建テ「大亞細亞」ト云フ雜誌ヲ  
發行シマシタ。私ハ昭和二十年（一九四五年）五月  
迄コノ仕事ヲ續ケテ參リマシタガ只今ハ無職デアリ  
マス。



1854-7

上記笠木良明ハ一九四六年（昭和廿一年）六月十日東京、陸軍省ビル内ニテ本官ノ面前ニテ宣誓ノ上本供述書ニ署名セリ。

アルヴアイカペンター

G O L D I O A O G O D

予、ジョン・A・カーティス、ハ茲ニ左ノ如ク證明ス。予ハ日英兩國語ニ通曉シ、且本日前記供述書ヲ上記笠木良明ニ日本語ニテ讀ミ聞カセタリ。之ヲ爲スニ當リ、予ハ前記供述書ノ内容ヲ英語ヨリ日本語ニ、忠實且正確ニ翻譯セリ。

右笠木良明ハ該供述書ノ内容ガ眞實ナル旨竝該供述書ニ宣誓ノ上快ク署名スル旨述べタリ。

右笠木良明ハ予ノ面前ニテ正式ニ宣誓シ且該供述書ニ予ノ面前ニテ宣誓ノ上署名セリ。該宣誓ヲ爲シ且該供述書ニ署名スルニ就イテノ凡テノ手續ハ日本語ヨリ英語ニ、又英語ヨリ日本語ニ忠實且正確ニ翻譯セラレ右供述書ニヨリ充分理解且了解セラレタリ。

一九四六年（昭和廿一年）六月十日

日本國、東京ニ於テ

ジョン・A・カーティス



## INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al )  
 )  
 - AGAINST - ) A F F I D A V I T  
 )  
 ARAKI, SADA0, et al )

I, KASAGI, Ryomei, make oath and say as follows:

I was born in 1892 in Tochigi-Ken Prefecture, Ashio. After attending elementary and middle schools, I entered the Imperial University, from which I graduated in 1919.

Shortly after graduating, I entered the employ of the Manchurian Iron Works, and was assigned to their branch in the Marunouchi Building in Tokyo in the Finance Investigation office. I was employed in this capacity from 1919 to 1929. My superior officers in charge of the department in which I worked were Dr. OKAWA, Shumei, and NAGAO, head of the office.

Dr. OKAWA organized the Gyo Chi Sha in about 1923, and was the leader of this organization of which I became a member. Because I disagreed with some of its principles, I resigned in 1928, but the organization was still in existence when I left Tokyo in 1929.

The Gyo Chi Sha was a nationalistic organization that was organized to study and try to improve the relationship between Japan and the other countries in Asia and to reform the government in Japan, also to promote the idea that Japan was destined to be the leader of East Asia, and that the members should do all that they could to foster and develop the advancement of Japan's prestige and influence.

Dr. OKAWA made some speeches before this organization advocating these principles, and on one occasion at least, stated that Japan should help India obtain its independence.

One of the most influential members of the organization was Professor KANOKOGI, Kazunobu.

Since I desired a promotion and wanted to leave Tokyo, I was sent to Darien, Manchuria, to work for the South Manchuria Railway Company, which was one of the principal owners of the Manchurian Iron Works. My work in Darien, however, was largely with the South Manchuria Railway where I was in charge of Personnel which dealt with the employment, welfare and pension provisions for the entire railway system.

In May 1930, I organized and was head of the Yu Ho Kai, which was an organization composed of about thirty to forty Japanese members, largely men who were employed by the South Manchuria Railway Company. One exception was NAKANO, Koitsu, a Japanese lawyer who then had offices in Darien and Mukden.

Immediately after September 18, 1931, when the Manchurian Incident began, NAKANO, Koitsu was directed by the political division of the Kwantung Army to join the Self-Government Guiding Board which was organized in the latter part of September to foster, coordinate and direct the activities of various groups urging the independence of Liaoning Province, and later on, all the provinces of Manchuria and Jehol, to declare their



independence from China. The principal object of this organization was to aid in developing and directing this Independence Movement. The head of the organization was Yu Chung-Han, a Chinese. There were several other Chinese in the organization, but 90 per cent of the members and all those in the most responsible positions were Japanese.

About the middle of October NAKANO, Koitsu called me at Dairien and asked me to come to Mukden and work with him in the Self-Government Guiding Board. I spoke to the members of our organization, and about twenty of them went to Mukden to assist in this work. When I arrived in Mukden I found the complete organization already set up, and I was appointed chief liaison man at the headquarters in Mukden. We were working in thirteen or fourteen prefectures of Liaoning or Fengtien Province at first, and I was responsible for eight of them. We had two or three representatives working in each prefecture, most of whom were Japanese, and I maintained contact with them and directed their efforts. I talked to the Prefectural Governors and government workers outlining to them the conditions in other prefectures and showing them how much better it would be for the country if they were to have a stable, organized government that would work to promote the interests of the people, and that in order to do this it was necessary for them to seek independence from China. There was no definite plan at first as to the form this independence should take, but later on, it was decided to form a separate state with a Regent or Emperor at the head.

At the time I left the South Manchuria Railway I borrowed five hundred yen from a loan association operated by the company to finance me in my work, particularly in renting a house in which to have the workers of the Self-Government Guiding Board live. In November of 1931 I received about twenty-thousand yen from the South Manchuria Railway, representing money coming to me based upon my years of service, and I then paid back the loan.

There were eight principal departments or divisions in the Self-Government Guiding Board as follows:

1. Advisory, having both Chinese and Japanese members.
2. General Affairs, controlled entirely by the Japanese.
3. Guidance.
4. Censorship.
5. Liaison.
6. Propaganda.
7. Training and Education.
8. Finance.

There were approximately one-hundred and twenty members on the committee, about twenty from the Yu Po Kai and the balance from the Manchu Seinen Remmei (Manchu Young Men's Association). Out of the members, approximately fifteen were Chinese or Manchurian.

I believe the money to support this organization came from the Kwantung Army, as we operated in close cooperation with it, and all of our policies and activities had to be approved by it. Colonel ITAGAKI, Seishiro was in charge of this division. Colonel ISHIHARA, Kanji, was in charge of Tactics and Strategy and Colonel DOIHARA, Kenji, was in charge of Special Services or Espionage Division in Mukden. Much of the information we received as to which Chinese would be friendly to our plans came from Colonel DOIHARA's Division.



Early in January, 1932, the Self-Government Guiding Board issued a proclamation stating that the North Eastern Provinces were faced with the need for developing at once a great popular movement for the establishment of a new independent state in Manchuria and Mongolia, and it appealed to the people of these provinces to overthrow Marshal Chang Hsei liang, to join the Self-Government Guiding Association and to cooperate in setting up a new administration to improve the living conditions of the people.

On February 18, 1932, a Declaration of Independence was published, declaring that the relations with the Kuomintang and the government at Nanking had been severed by the North Eastern Provinces, to wit: Fengtian, Heilungkiang, Kirin and Jchol; that a new state should be established. The Self-Government Guiding Board played an important part in organizing Independence Movements in various provinces, which resulted in the setting up of a new state which was called Manchukuo, and Henry Pu-Yi was installed as Regent on March 9, 1932.

Shortly after this action, the Self Government Guiding Board was abolished, and I went to Changchun with SAKATA, Shuichi to help establish the Shi Sei Kyoku, which was a branch of the new government under the direction of the Home Minister and had to do with the cultural, spiritual and educational development of the new government.

After three or four months this department was abolished, and the government worked through the Kyowa Kai, or Concordia Societies, which carried on the work of developing a nationalist spirit among the Manchurians.

After leaving Changchun I returned to Darien where I stayed for nearly a year, and the Kwantung Army became displeased with my activities and I was forced to leave Darien and come to Tokyo. Here I established a printing house and published a magazine known as Daiasia or Greater Asia. I continued in this work until May 1945 and am now unemployed.

/s/ KASAGI, Ryomei  
KASAGI, Ryomei

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned Officer by the above-named KASAGI, Ryomei, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 10th day of June, 1946.

/s/ Alva C. Carpenter  
Col. J.A.G.D.

#### C E R T I F I C A T E

I, CURTIS, John A., HEREBY CERTIFY That I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that I, this day, read the foregoing Affidavit to the above-named KASAGI, Ryomei in Japanese, and in so doing, truly and correctly translated the contents thereof from English into Japanese; and that said KASAGI, Ryomei stated to me that the contents of said Affidavit were the truth, and that he was willing to sign said Affidavit under oath; and that said KASAGI, Ryomei was duly sworn in my presence and signed said Affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said Affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1945, at Tokyo, Japan

/s/ John A. Curtis  
CURTIS, John A.