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**INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION**

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Date 27 October 1947

**ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

**DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT**

Title and Nature: Bound Newspaper File, JAPAN TIMES and MAIL, January - February 1938

Date: 16 February 1938 Original ( ) Copy ( ) Language: English

Has it been translated: Yes ( ) (No (X))

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

**IPS DOCUMENT DIVISION**

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: JAPAN TIMES and MAIL

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Baron KIMMOCHI OKURA; KIDO, Koichi; HIROTA, Koki.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: China Incident; China Policy.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Document includes two excerpts from 16 February issue of JAPAN TIMES and MAIL, articles on the DIET Proceedings of the House of Peers' General Meeting of the Budget Committee.

Baron OKURA inquired about educational policy for NIPPON Spirit as a result of discussion of CHINA Incident and reference was made to Government's decision to ignore CHIANG KAI SHEK regime.

Foreign Minister HIROTA, in answering OKURA, is reported as reviewing the Government's objectives in CHINA and its willingness to cooperate with CHIANG regime if the latter "would reconsider its attitude." JAPAN's position toward the CHIANG regime from the point of view of the Tripartite Pact was also outlined briefly by HIROTA.

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*Japan Times* - Jan. - Feb. 1938

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EXCERPT FROM

THE JAPAN TIMES & MAIL

Friday, February 18, 1938

DIET PROCEEDINGS

February 16

UPPER HOUSE:

The House of Peers held a general meeting of its Budget Committee beginning at 10:17 a.m. Interpellation was started by Baron Kimmochi Okura, Koseikai, who urged that the Nippon spirit of protecting the weak from the strong should be further promoted. The Baron pointed out that in the foreign press of late were published such articles as caluminated the Japanese military in the Shanghai-Nanking region and observed that the sense of superiority of the Japanese people has been impressing foreigners none too favourably. In order to rectify the situation the Baron urged that the educational policy of the Government should be reformed so as to enhance the Nippon spirit in education from elementary schools to higher institutions.

Education Minister KIDO replied that there may be some Japanese nationals who show a mistaken sense of superiority to the Chinese. Such mistake must be corrected and as education is also to account for such mistake, a reform of the educational system is necessary, the Education Minister added.. . . . .

EXCERPT FROM  
THE JAPAN TIMES AND MAIL  
Friday, February 18, 1938

DIET PROCEEDINGS

FEBRUARY 16

UPPER HOUSE

Baron Okura then referred to the statement of the Government that it will ignore the CHIANG KAI SHEK regime in the future. Observing that the statement was issued after the Government had communicated with the CHIANG regime through the good offices of the German Ambassador, Baron Okura asked why the Government failed to recognize the fact that the CHIANG regime could not be dealt with diplomatically because it had joined hands with the Communists to put up an opposition against Japan before the issuance of the statement.

This question was answered by Foreign Minister HIROTA who made the following remarks:

"During the early stage of the incident, the Imperial Government followed a policy of endeavouring to settle the affair locally and preventing the incident from being amplified. As negotiations could not be carried on smoothly, it was decided to dispatch a punitive expedition. Nevertheless, efforts were continued to make the Chinese reconsider its attitude. Particularly at the time of the Nine-Power conference when there were signs of the Powers intending to intervene out of their sympathy with China, the Imperial Government notified the CHIANG regime that it was willing to cooperate if the latter would reconsider its attitude.

APPROACHED BY GERMANY

"Later, Germany sought information as to what attitude Japan would like to have the CHIANG regime take. Accordingly, the Imperial Government notified to the effect that the Chinese side would only need to act sincerely in conformity with the spirit of the anti-Comintern agreement as concluded among Japan, Germany and Italy. However, the Imperial Government never meant to effect a compromise with the CHIANG regime. What it meant was that it would be willing to conduct peace negotiations if the CHIANG regime proposed to do so".