

HATA, Shunroku

The following is a list of references made to the defendant HATA in the Narrative Summary of the Record:

<u>Page</u>	<u>Reference</u>
	18 September 1931 HATA was Lt. General; Inspector of Artillery.
	In 1934, HATA commanded the 14th Division.
	In 1935 HATA was Chief Army Air Force Headquarters.
	26 July 1937, HATA became ^{Inspector} Director General of Military Education.
122	Cross examination of UGAKI revealed that his impression of HATA was favorable and that he did not meddle in politics, nor was he a member of the factions.
202	During cross examination, TANAKA stated that HATA was opposed to military control over civilians. When HATA was approached by TANAKA concerning rumor of his becoming Premier and putting military administration into force, he stated he did not wish to become Premier, and if approached would decline.
204	TANAKA stated in cross examination that HATA headed a Staff Officers' tour to Manchuria of which the witness was a member.
451	Exh. 256: Interrogation of HATA, Shunroku in which he stated he relieved MATSUI as Commander for all forces in China on 17 February 1938 and on his arrival the Army was approximately 80,000 strong. He commanded Army during capture of Hangchow. He was aware of 9-Power Treaty wherein Japan had promised not to invade China or wage war, but it seemed to him that armed force was the only way out.
3	Biography of HATA states that he was Commander of Expeditionary Force to China and assumed command on 14 February 1938.
857	In connection with the Anti-Comintern Pact, HATA was Inspector General Military Education and concurrently Military Councillor, the latter a Cabinet position - from 26 Aug 1937 to 14 Feb 1938; Military Councillor- 15 December 1938--25 May 1939.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Reference</u>
900	Exh. 514: Telegram from Ott, <u>23 March 1940</u> referring to statement of the War Minister HATA and Navy Minister that Japan's progress could not be stopped by obsolete Nine-Power Treaty.
907	Exh. 527: Conference of War, Navy, and Foreign Ministry concerning the Japan-German Coalition and plan to join hands with Germany to full extent, but within scope of not being driven into war. HATA was War Minister at time of this conference, but did not actually attend it.
915	Exh. 532: Excerpts from KIDO's Diary relating to the events leading up to the resignation of the YONAI Cabinet. Difference in opinion between policy of YONAI and HATA resulting in resignation of HATA.
920	Exh. 539: Excerpt from KIDO's Diary states that War Minister HATA secretly recommended TOJO to the Emperor for the new War Minister.
920	With the advent of the 2nd KONOYE Cabinet, HATA became Military Councillor.
1265	Although authorization to expend money from Extraordinary War Expenditures Accounts was done through Imperial sanction, in actuality it was done by Ministers of War, Navy and Finance. HATA, when Minister of War, authorized expenditures for these accounts - LIEBERT Direct.
	27 September 1940 - HATA was General in command Expeditionary Force Central China.
	1 March 1941 - HATA was appointed Commander-in-Chief China Expeditionary Army - held position until 22 Nov 1944.
	22 Nov 1944 - 17 Apr 1945 Commander 2nd Army Corps.
	30 Aug 1939 - 22 July 1940 - Vice President of China Affairs Board.

HATA

The following is a further list of references in
the Narrative Summary to the Record of the Defendant

HATA:

Page

1751

Exhibit 1281: KIDO stated in his diary of 4 April 1945 that HATA had been decided upon to go out as Commander-in-Chief to OKINAWA (with SUGUYAMA) to strengthen the defense structure there.

HATA

The following is a further list of references in the Narrative Summary of the Record to the Defendant HATA:

Page

1819

Exhibit 1307: Official announcement of the Japanese Foreign Ministry on 31 Oct 1935, stated that the Japanese-Netherlands Treaty of 1933 had been ratified and a Permanent Conciliation Commission composed of five members was set up under Article 12 of the Treaty. This Commission was to be a permanent organization, binding until 12 Aug 1940 and for a further remaining five years if not denounced six months prior to that date. Japan informed the Netherlands of the abrogation of the Treaty on 12 Jan 1940.

HATA was War Minister at the time of the abrogation of the Treaty.

Nota -

Motion - L Desmies - 16,317 - 16,329

Reply - 16,826 - 16,832

Mr Satter

HATA

Further references to Defendant HATA in the Narrative Summary

PAGE

3456

Exhibit 2621. Affidavit of Witness Hashimoto who stated in Direct examination that the steps taken by the Imperial Headquarters for the settlement of the Nomonhan dispute were taken in complete agreement with the War Ministry.

Reference: HATA was War Minister at that time.

The following is a list of additional reference in the Narrative Summary to the Defendant HATA;

PAGE

REFERENCE

2298

Witness Ogiya, Yorio stated that he had heard the approval for the death penalty had to be requested from HATA and the War Minister in Tokyo.

2299

Ogiya stated in Cross examination that he had not seen any papers signed by HATA with respect to the trial and his only connection was that of approving the request for the death sentence. He was not asked to approve the execution.

2300

Witness Wakamatsu, after his inspection of the Burma Siam Railway recommended to Vice C/S General HATA that the time limit for finishing the railway be extended two months. The limit was subsequently changed to August 1943.

2304

Exh. 1991: The regulations for punishment of enemy air crews, military ordinance No. 4, Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, 13 August, 1942, signed by HATA. These regulations concerned the punishment of enemy air crews, providing for death penalty.

see document

HATA

371
Mr. Sutton.

The following are additional references to the Defendant HATA in the Narrative Summary.

- PAGE
- 3268 Exhibit 2550. Witness Yoshikawa, Genro stated in his affidavit that the attack on Hankow began on 20 October 1938 and HATA issued a strict order on military discipline.
- 3275 Exhibit 2555. Witness Ikeda stated in his affidavit that on the orders of HATA, who was commander of the Japanese Army in Central China he proceeded to Chungking where he received instructions for the protective measures to be taken for the lives and properties of foreigners and Chinese during the attack on Hankow.
- 3277 Exhibit 2556. Witness Miyasaki stated in his affidavit that he was staff officer of the 11th Army under HATA. Commander HATA ordered that buildings outside the category of military objectives in Hankow should not be damaged or destroyed. HATA also issued instructions regarding the protective measures to be taken during the capture of Wuhan.
- 3280 Exhibit 2558. Witness Masuda stated in his affidavit that HATA had issued strict orders on military discipline before the capture of Hoailin.
- 3282 Exhibit 2559. Witness Akagi stated in his Affidavit that they strictly observed the orders of HATA for military discipline when foreigners came to meet them when they entered a suburb of Hankow and that they did not go through the British Concession.
- 3284 Exhibit 2560. Witness Oyama stated in his affidavit that HATA paid close attention to discipline and made reports thereon to Central Headquarters.
- 3285 Witness Oyama stated in cross-examination that HATA's reports on military discipline were sent to the War Ministry. Witness Oyama, on being asked whether he knew about the order to burn documents on various matters (Exhibit 2001) said that since he had retired he did not know whether such an order was issued.
- 3291 Exhibit 2479A. Affidavit of witness Kawabe in which it states that HATA was Commander of the China Expeditionary Forces from August 1942 to summer of 1943 and HATA succeeded MATSUI but his duties ~~concerning~~ ~~sikitsugyoquandkumax~~ were negative. He did not take over duties concerning military operations from MATSUI, but he carried out the Hsuehchow campaign.
- 3294 Witness Kawabe gave February 1938 as the date when HATA became Commander of the Central China Forces.

HATA

The following are additional references to the Defendant HATA in the Narrative Summary.

PAGE

3297

Witness Kawabe under cross-examination said he had no recollection of the amount of secret funds sent to HATA from February to December 1938 or from Aug 1942 to the summer of 1943.

3302

Exhibit 2565. Witness Amano in direct examination said that this exhibit was a document issued in the name of the Commander of the China Expeditionary Forces with instructions to its soldiers regarding civilian population. This was dated 20 June 1943 but the original was burnt and its contents published by the Asahi shinbun 6 July 1944. Reference: HATA was Commander of the China Expeditionary Forces from Aug. 1942 to the summer of 1943.

3306

Exhibit 2567. Witness Sano in Direct Examination mentions instructions by HATA as being of special importance concerning arrangements between the Army and Navy regarding preparations for the occupation of Hankow.

3311

Exhibit 2572. Affidavit of Yokoyama, Isami, in which the witness stated that in the occupation of Changsha he carried out HATA's order of "Love the people".

3315

Witness Aruga mentions meeting HATA at Hankow when he told the witness to "Love the Chinese".

Gen Defense Com

~ Hata

Defense ev

Kanaka. Torashiro

testified

Hata in June 1931 carried out
maneuvers planned by the Gen Staff
to study realistically a way of defense to
stop the U.S. troops from invading Formosa &
Hakkaido -

Hata chief of the 1st section was

Comd in chief -

R 19,407

Hata in Feb 1931 was chief of the
1st Division in Gen Staff Hdq.

R 19,426

(H A T A)

27 Feb 1947

REFERENCES IN THE RECORD

Lazarus stated that his client HATA would rely on all basic documents which he (Lazarus) was introducing.

(Record, p. 17,193.)

(HATA)

27 Feb 1947

REFERENCES IN THE RECORD

Lazarus stated that his client HATA would rely on all basic documents which he (Lazarus) was introducing.

(Record, p. 17,193.)

Dr. Kanazaki

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

29 September 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : The Hon. Sir William F. Webb,
President, IMTFE

FROM : D. H. Sutton,
Assistant Counsel, IPS

SUBJECT: Correction of Record
26 September 1947, Page 29,403

It is respectfully requested that the language of lines 14 and 15, page 29,403 of the Transcript of Proceedings (Friday, 26 September 1947) be corrected by eliminating therefrom the three words, "demanding the resignation", being the last word on line 14 and the first two words on line 15 of page 29,403.

The reasons upon which this request is based are as follows: these three words were not read by Mr. Lazarus in presenting to the Tribunal the affidavit of Dr. Kanazaki, Masayoshi. When this affidavit was tendered, Mr. Lazarus stated - at top of page 29,403 - "By agreement with Mr. Sutton, in the second line the three words following the word 'letter' will be omitted from the reading." The Court had consistently refused to admit the contents of the alleged letter of July 1940 from Prince KANIN to War Minister HATA. The final ruling of the Tribunal on this subject appears at page 29,405 as follows:

"By a majority the Court sustains the objection. You may not read the contents of the alleged letter from Prince KANIN to the accused HATA."

D. H. Sutton,
Assistant Counsel, IPS

CC: Clerk of the Tribunal
Mr. Tavenner
Arbitration Board
Mr. Lazarus
Chief Reporter
Defense Section
Language Section

SUTTON

SAWADA--No. 2--Objections to Letter

We respectfully submit that the evidence falls far short of proving that the alleged letter from Prince KANIN to HATA is lost or destroyed and cannot now be produced.

The affidavit of MIYAMA, Yojo states only that the alleged letter could not be found in the files of the 1st Demobilization Bureau.

The affidavit of Dr. KANZAKI states that he asked the 1st Demobilization Bureau to search for the letter and that he has caused a search to be made at HATA's home and he (Dr. KANZAKI) could not discover it.

The primary source of information is the person who is alleged to have received the letter.

Nothing has been presented from him.

There is no word or report from him as to what was done with the alleged letter or where it is at present.

So far as this evidence discloses the letter may be in existence and the defendant HATA have full knowledge of that fact.

We respectfully submit that nothing has been presented which would justify the Tribunal in changing its decision heretofore given to reject evidence as to the contents of the alleged letter.

REMAINING ORDER OF PROOF

For Friday morning, September 26, 1947

HATA

25 September 1947

Exhibit 3202 -- NODA - as revised by Major Moore

Def. Doc. 2616 - Certificate for Exhibit 3205

" 2614 - KANZAKI - for Exhibit 3205

Exhibit 3205 - SAWADA

* Def. Doc. 2637 - TANAKA (revised)

DEFENSE WITNESSES - HATA

DOC. NO.	NAME OF WITNESS	ATTORNEY	REPORT RECD.	EXAM. ATTORNEY
2212	UGAKI, KAZUSHIGE ①	Testified 19 Sept. (1 sentence)		
²¹⁹⁷ 2565	MIYANO, MASATOSHI ②	Testified 19 Sept.		
2008	NODA, RENGU			
1988	INUMA, MANORU			
2204	SAWADA, SHIGERU			
2049	ARITA, HACHIRO			
2044	YONAI, MITSUASA	Beyond questioning 19 Sept		
2206	TANAKA, RYUKIHI			
2566	" "			
2637 2605	OKAWA Koshiro			
2614	KANZAKI Masayoshi			

Def. Doc. No. 2614

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL

vs.

ARAKI, SADAO, ET AL

Sworn Statement of

KANZAKI, Masayoshi



Ever since Hata, Shunroku was arraigned, I have been his Chief Counsel.

In order to obtain the letter ~~demanding the resignation~~ which was sent from the Chief of General Staff, Prince Kanin, to War Minister Hata, Shunroku, in July 1940, I, since spring 1946, have requested the First Demobilization Bureau to take all measures possible to search for the letter but it could not be discovered. Further, with the assistance of Mrs. Hata and her son Shunpachi, I have searched Hata, Shunroku's house with the utmost of my power several times, but I could not discover it.

OATH

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

KANZAKI, Masayoshi (Seal)

On this 22nd day of September, 1947, at Tokyo

Deponent: KANZAKI, Masayoshi (Seal)

I, KOKUBU, Tomoharu, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn to by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date,
at Tokyo

Witness: KOKUBU, Tomoharu (Seal)

Def. Doc. 2616

4 32 P 5 A

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL

vs.

ARAKI, Sadao, ET AL



Certificate of
FIRST DEMOBILIZATION BUREAU

I am the Section Chief of Documents in the First Demobilization Bureau and hereby certify that after searching for the letter which was sent in July 1940 from Chief of General Staff Prince Kanin to War Minister Hata, Shunroku, it could not be found in the files of the First Demobilization Bureau

Date 23 September 1947
at Tokyo

/s/ MIYAMA, Yozo (Seal)
Section Chief of Documents
First Demobilization Bureau

I hereby certify that this was signed and sealed before me.

23 September 1947
at Tokyo

Witness: IMAMARI, Taitaro (Seal)

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL

vs.

ARAKI, SADA-O, ET AL



Sworn Statement of
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KANZAKI, Masayoshi (Seal)

On this 22nd day of September, 1947, at Tokyo

Deponent: KANZAKI, Masayoshi (Seal)

I, KOKUBU, Tomoharu, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn to by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date,
at Tokyo

Witness: KOKUBU, Tomoharu (Seal)

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF THE FAR EAST

1 P.S.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER OF PROOF No. 2

H.A. Shunroku - Individual Phase

Dr. Kanzaki, Masayoshi - Aristides G. Lazarus

Dof. Doc. 2614 ✓ Kanzaki

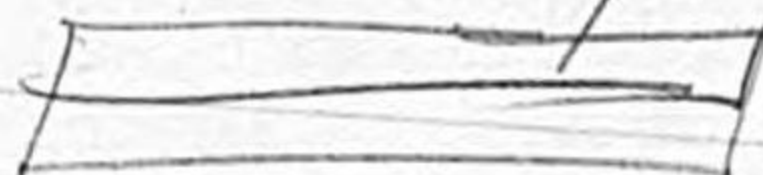
2616 ✓ 1st Demobilization Bureau



no numbers from Japanese

QIKAWA

Many miles in 2nd,
3rd Konoze



Sept 1941

Hata sent emissary to
China + him + told him we +
Japs ready to a clash

Amu objecting to our troops
in China

I believe we should withdraw
them + avoid a clash

[Russians have the Emissary]

Def. Doc. No. 2605

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER OF PROOF

HATA, Shunroku - Individual Phase

Dr. Kanzaki, Masayoshi - Aristides G. Lazarus

Document No. 2605 Oikawa

Mr. Sutton:

This new Order of Proof on HATA
and the one affidavit it covers were just
served.

gtd

Def. Doc. No. 2605

Exhibit No. _____

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL

vs.

ARAKI, S/D/O, ET AL



Affidavit of

OIKAWA, Koshiro

I was the Navy Minister for the Second and Third Konoe Cabinets.

In or about September 1941, Lt. General Ushirogu, Chief of Staff of the China Expeditionary Forces, called upon me at the Navy Minister's Office as a messenger dispatched from General Hata, Shunroku, the Commander in Chief of the China Expeditionary Forces, with the following message from General Hata:

Recently, relations between America and Japan have been deteriorating. America is opposed to Japan's stationing her troops in China. I believe that in order to avoid a clash with America, we must withdraw all our troops from China. I heartily request you to do your utmost as Navy Minister to prevent a conflict between America and Japan.

OATH

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

OIKAWA, Koshiro (Seal)

On the 19th day of September, 1947, at Tokyo

Deponent: OIKAWA, Koshiro (Seal)

I, KANZAKI, Masayoshi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn to by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date,
at Tokyo

Witness: KANZAKI, Masayoshi (Seal)

the

OPENING STATEMENT

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL

The defense of the accused Hata, Shunroku, will, like the evidence which the prosecution contends points the finger of guilt at the accused, be very brief.

At no time has the prosecution introduced any evidence quoting any speeches, pamphlets, books, etc., of the accused, nor has it contended Hata joined or was associated with any brotherhood, clique, Race Association, or other jingoistic society, which might need explaining before the Tribunal. Therefore, we will offer no documents. All our evidence will be by witnesses appearing in court.

The defense evidence is based almost entirely on Page 16,826 of the record where, in answer to our motion for dismissal, Mr. Comyns-Carr states that the prosecution contends the accused Hata "participated in Japan's overall aggression in three different ways: (1) He carried out aggressive warfare in China at two different periods as commander of various armies in China. (2) As Minister of War from 30 August 1939 to 22 July 1940, he helped determine the national policy and worked on plans and preparation for aggressive war during that period; and (3) He was one of the prime movers in the overthrow of the Yonai Cabinet, thus giving new direction and expansion to the entire conspiracy", and the recently raised issue of General Hata's alleged implication in the Doolittle trial.

argument The first point - aggression in China as commander of armies in China we deem unworthy of answer and leave entirely to the Tribunal to determine whether the profession of arms in the service of one's country is an act of aggression merely because after the outbreak of war the career soldier is high enough in rank to act "as commander of various armies". We will direct our evidence to points 2 and 3.

We will through the chiefs of the Personnel Section of the War Ministry show that appointment of General Muto to his position and recommendation of General Tojo as succeeding War Minister were made in accordance with immemorial custom in the Japanese Army's system for promotions and appointments, after the

decisions for the above actions were made by the proper authorities and forwarded to the War Minister for his appropriate and perfunctory action.

With reference to the trial of the Doolittle fliers, we will trace the whole chain of events from their capture in China to their delivery in Tokyo for trial, to their return to Shanghai for trial by the 13th Army Headquarters there, not Hata's Expeditionary Army Headquarters, to the schism in Tokyo between the General Staff and the War Ministry, with the former insisting on death for all fliers, to the promulgation in Tokyo of a new military law for trial of fliers who raided the Japanese homeland or Japanese controlled areas in China and the decision to apply the new law to the Doolittle fliers although the raid had taken place before the promulgation of the new law, to the decision of the General Staff in Tokyo that it alone would review the decision of the Doolittle fliers' trial, pass final judgments, make all announcements as to trial, sentence, execution of sentence, and finally, to the arrival in China of a special emissary direct from Tokyo to make sure the trial was held, after Hata's announcement that he would treat the fliers as P.O.W.'s instead of subjecting them to trial by military court. This series of events will be traced by two witnesses, one from China, one from Tokyo, both of whom took part in the drama, to show Hata never was involved in the trial as a protagonist and the lengths to which he went to fight the holding of the trial.

With reference to the second point made by the prosecution, the evidence to be produced will show that far from working on plans and preparations for aggressive war, General Hata consistently fought against that very thing.

1. General Ugaki will testify that he gives full credit to General Hata, then a colonel, for the success of his readjustment of the numerical strength of the Japanese Army when he, Ugaki, was the War Minister.
2. Became War Minister in the Abe Cabinet by special circumstances after the Three Chiefs' Council had selected another man of their own choosing.
3. On becoming War Minister in the Abe Cabinet, issued an order forbidding participation of army officers in politics and ordering them to stick to soldiering.
4. Ordered the Kempeitai to cease all participation in politics.

5. When his order of "no politics" was disobeyed by a colonel who attacked the United States and England in a speech, crying "Down with those countries", Hata ordered his return to Tokyo, reprimanded him severely, then transferred him to an outlying post.

6. This Tribunal and history will learn for the first time that in 1939 Hata, as War Minister, began secret (because the terms he wanted to give China were opposed by everyone around him) negotiations for a Sino-Japanese ^{Treaty (?)} with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. Because of the opposition to the terms he wanted to give to the Chinese, the negotiations had to be carried out undercover and the preliminary steps were made by signal codes. Hata's part of the bargain was to be "the evacuation of all Japanese troops from China". During the negotiations, to show his good faith to the negotiators on the Chinese side, who at first couldn't believe a sincere attempt was being made to bring about peace, Hata, still as War Minister, reduced the number of Japanese troops in China from 900,000 to 500,000 when he made up his 1940 budget. However, the reduction was bitterly opposed by the General Staff and the final figure of Japanese troops was reduced to between 600,000 and 650,000.

7. It will be testified that "If General Hata had remained in office as War Minister, I do not have any doubt that a successful peace treaty would have been concluded. However, not long after General Hata had suddenly resigned his office, the negotiations came to an end". 1910

8. In 1940, when Hata was War Minister, the question arose of use of Chinese prisoners in the coal mines in Japan. Because of Hata's opposition, the plan fell through.

9. In 1942, when Hata was Commander in China, the plan to use Chinese prisoners in Japan's coal mines again came up, and again, because of Hata's opposition, the plan fell through.

10. It will be testified that in 1941, while Commander in China, Hata sent his Chief of Staff, General Ushirogu, to Tokyo as his personal emissary to express Hata's views on his, Hata's, "opposition to any road or action which might lead to trouble with America or the British Empire".

11. In 1944, when General Ugaki went to China to try to seek a Sino-Japanese peace, General Hata encouraged and supported him. The same Ugaki, who

has been a prosecution witness, will testify that when in 1937 he tried to form a cabinet but was thwarted by those who opposed him because he, with the help of Hata, had reduced the numerical strength of the Japanese army, Hata was one of his choices for War Minister had he been able to form a cabinet in that crucial time.

With respect to the third point of the prosecution, that the accused Hata "was one of the prime movers in the overthrow of the Yonai Cabinet, thus giving new direction and expansion to the entire conspiracy", the prosecution relies on the undisputed fact that the Yonai Cabinet was a conservative, anti-war anti-Tripartite Pact Cabinet, that Hata suddenly resigned as War Minister, as result of which resignation the Yonai Cabinet fell. From his resignation, although no statements of the accused Hata are introduced, because in fact he made none, the prosecution deduces that the accused Hata was in favor of the Tri-Partite Pact and was opposed to the Yonai Cabinet and its policies. But where is the Foreign Minister who could tell this Tribunal whether or not his policies were opposed by Hata? Where is the Prime Minister himself who could inform the Tribunal whether or not Hata opposed or supported his Cabinet and its policies? They both live in Tokyo but neither one was called by the prosecution. We will remedy this grievous oversight on the part of the prosecution and we will produce both Premier Yonai and Foreign Minister Arita and the Tribunal will hear the full story of Hata's position in the Cabinet.

This Tribunal and history will learn for the first time the amazing inside story of the smashing of the Yonai Cabinet and the downfall of General Hata who never again held high government office, who was definitely not one of the seven who were decorated by Germany for their part in sponsoring the Tri-Partite Pact, and finally who was exiled to China for almost four years, so that he could not again stand in the way of those who broke him as War Minister.

The following facts will be proven:

1. That Hata consistently opposed and had made known to the Foreign Minister his unalterable opposition to the Tri-Partite Pact or any tie with the Germans as early as the days of the Hiranuma Cabinet, both on personal grounds and the grounds that the Pact would antagonize the Anglo-Saxon countries.

2. That it was well known in army circles that Hata was opposed to the Tri-Partite Pact.

3. That at the time of his fall as War Minister in the Yonai Cabinet "Hata was War Minister in name only because his successor had already been decided upon in army circles" and "so strongly was he opposed by those around him that his orders were not being obeyed".

4. That Hata was in full accord with the Yonai Cabinet's policies and supported it completely.

5. That both Premier Yonai and Foreign Minister Arita, though they did not know what had caused Hata's sudden resignation, believed his resignation to have been forced upon him and beyond his control.

6. That those who favored the Tri-Partite Pact planned to kill and succeeded in killing two birds with one stone - getting Hata out of the government and smashing the Yonai Cabinet because both stood in the way of the signing of the Pact.

7. Because of Hata's support of the Yonai Cabinet and its Anti-Tri-Partite Pact stand and his plan as shown by his 1940 War Ministry budget to reduce radically and finally to withdraw Japanese troops altogether out of China and bring about peace with China in that manner, rather than use German pressure on China to force China to sign a peace treaty, it was decided to force Hata to resign as War Minister by express demands of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff himself, H.I.H. Prince Kanin.

8. It will be shown that after a series of conferences between members of the General Staff and the Vice-Minister of War, General Amami, it was decided that "there was no alternative but to change the present Cabinet".

9. It will be shown that this decision was stated to be "not the opinion of General Hata, but it was the opinion of the Vice-Minister and the men below him in the War Ministry".

10. When the decision had been made to overthrow the Yonai Cabinet by the method of removing its War Minister, Hata, from office, Prince Kanin stated "that he was truly sorry for the War Minister that such an extreme measure had to be taken, but one must bear this for the good of the country in such a vital national affair".

11. Prince Kanin ordered the Vice-Chief of Staff to write the letter to Hata, the Prince signed it, ordered the Vice-Chief of the General Staff himself to deliver the letter to Hata.

12. The letter was delivered to Hata by the Vice-Chief of the General Staff and bowing to the inevitable after the orders from the Imperial Prince, Hata resigned as War Minister, the Yonai Cabinet fell, the second Konoye Cabinet came in with no place in it for Hata and in two months the Tri-Partite Pact was signed.

←

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF THE FAR EAST

ORDER OF PROOF

HATA, Shunroku - Individual Phase

Dr. Kanzaki, Masayoshi - Aristides G. Lazarus

Document No.	2581	Opening Statoment
	2212	Ugaki
	2565	Miyano
	2008	Noda
	1988	Inuma
	2204	Sawada
	2049	Arita
	2044	Yonai
	2566	Tanaka
	2206	Tanaka
	2559	Hata

Very Good

30 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton
FROM : Mr. S. N. Crowe
SUBJECT : Defense Witness - HARADA, Kumakichi

1. Please find attached hereto report on the above witness who has been called for the China Phase.

SMITH N. CROWE

1 Incl
Reprt. HARADA, Kumakichi

Put in Hata file

30 April 1947

MEMORANDUM RE: HARADA, Kumakichi

I. Subpoena subject of testimony - The application for production of witnesses show that:

1. The facts to be proved by these witnesses are the policies, utterances and actions of the accused HATA during the time in which he is charged by the indictment.

2. The relevance of the testimony of these witnesses, all of whom were associated with the accused HATA in various capacities at time charged in the indictment, is in its tendency to establish that the accused HATA took no part in any of the conspiracies charged to him, and was not in any wise connected with the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression.

II. Information from the Investigative Division - The Curriculum Vitae on this witness shows the following:

- 12 Apr 1928 - Relieved of Principal Office and assigned to Military Technical Central Depot; concurrently appointed member of a Section, Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry.
- 1 Aug 1928 - Promoted to lieutenant Colonel; assigned to Military General Staff Office; appointed staff-officer of Kwantung Army; promoted to colonel; appointed commander of 4th Infantry Regiment of Imperial Guard; relieved from office of staff officer of Kwantung Army.
- 2 Aug 1936 - Promoted to major general and assigned to Military General Staff Office.
- 13 Aug 1936 - Appointed Military attache to Japanese Embassy in China.
- 14 Aug 1936 - Relieved of assignment to Military General Staff Office; ordered to supervise military personnel in China; concurrently assigned to Headquarters of Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai.
- 1 Mar 1937 - Relieved of principal office.
- 30 Apr 1937 - Appointed member of preparatory committee for establishment of North China Development and Central China Promotion companies.
- 8 Nov 1937 - Relieved of above membership.
- 2 Oct 1938 - Promoted to Lieutenant General.

Incl # 1

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

15 Nov 1938 - Appointed concurrently Research Secretary of Asiatic Development Board, and assigned to Middle China Liaison Office of the above board.

10 Apr 1939 - Relieved of concurrent office.

25 May 1939 - Appointed Commander of 35th Division.

3 Mar 1941 - Appointed Commander of 22nd Division.

9 Nov 1941 - Appointed Commander of 16th Army.

7 Apr 1944 - Appointed Commander of 55th Army.

16 Jun 1944 - Concurrently appointed to Commander of Military Sector of Shikoku.

1. In 1932 the witness was the first military delegate of the Joint Commission which was formed to implement the Sino-Japanese Peace Agreement of 1932 according to information contained in the OSS Card File. In Hallett Abends book, "My Life in China" 1943, the witness, who was military attache in Shanghai, China, in 1937, is described as a friend and associate of Colonel Kingoro HASHIMOTO and a heavy drinker who had well-known connections with vice and drug rings in Shanghai. According to MIS information July 1, 1945, the witness has been involved in Chinese political matters throughout most of his career. He took a large part in the Suiyuan Incident of 1935, which created the first Japanese-inspected autonomous regime within China and headed the Special Service Agencies in Central China while he served in Nanking. In 1939 he was High Supervisor to the Nanking Reformed Government and head of the Japanese Army Special Service Section. The New York Times, November 24, 1939, stated that, following exposure by Japanese Naval Intelligence of his plot to assassinate Wang Ching Wei, HARADA was to be replaced shortly as Supervisor to the Nanking Government. However, according to the Japanese Personal Intelligence, Office of War Information of July 10, 1945, the witness in 1940 was still head of the Special Military Mission in Central China and Supreme Supervisor to the government in Nanking. He was also principal of Wihsin School (file information tends to establish that this school was a famous school for the training of Japanese in the management of the opium trade in China). In 1944, on the occasion of having entered the fifth year since the capitol was returned to the Nanking National Government of China, it was announced April 15 that the government would honor Japanese generals and admirals who had worked for the development of New China. The witness received the Tung-Kuang Medal, First Class.

2. In 1943 HARADA had left China and was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java and was governor of the same. In this same year, on the

Memo re: HARADA, Kunakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

second anniversary of the war with America, the witness, as Commander-in-Chief in Java, said: "The 50,000,000 Javanese are closely cooperating with the Japanese Forces for an increase of their fighting power and also for the advancement of their own culture."

III. Examination of case file -

1. In Case File No. 329 appear the following documents concerning China at the time this witness was the Chief Supervisor of the Nanking puppet government:

a. Document No. 969 - Diaries of persons in China in or about the year 1939 (File 329-4). One of these relates to Japanese policies in Central China brought out at a meeting of the chiefs of the Japanese Forces in China. It states the Commander of the Central China Expeditionary Forces must supervise administration within the occupied regions and that the affairs connected with public peace in these regions are left in charge of the Koa-in, the latter being the highest supervisor to the Nanking Government. The witness HARADA at that time was Chief of the Koa-in. This diary states: "Japan's policy of guiding New China's political, economical, and cultural matters aim at the cooperation of the two countries and at the persuasion of New China to take her policy so as to make Japan's national defense all the stronger, with the progress of good relations between Japan and MANCHUKUO. In order to attain that object, we must be sympathetic to China and be careful not to assume an attitude of predomination." All of these diaries were filed by the Japanese War Ministry. I have requested that the Investigative Division ascertain exactly who wrote this diary in question and will forward this information immediately upon receipt thereof. This document is not in evidence.

b. Document No. 1748 - Foreign Ministry files relating to the establishment of the New Central Government in China (329-5).

(1) It was decided at a "Five Ministers Conference" on July 6, 1939, at which the defendants HIRANUMA and ITAGAKI were present, that Japan's guiding principles for the formation of the New Chinese Central Government should be that the chief organizing elements shall be Wang Chiao-Ming, Wupei-Fu, existing local governments and shifters from the Chanking Government. (Wang Chin-Wei was also a leading principal), that the Central Government shall formally regulate Sino-Japanese relations according to previous principles set up, that the administration of China shall be conducted in North China from a national defense and economic point of view, in Mongolia and Hsinking with an anti-communist autonomic zone in view, that in other parts of China there should be special cooperation zones, and certain special designated islands near the South China coast shall become a special interest area. The Kuomintang will be admitted in this Central Government if they reject their pro-communistic anti-Japanese principles and become pro-Japanese and anti-communistic.

MEMO re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

(2) The East Asia Bureau, on July 3, 1939, stated its view that hasty measures should be taken to establish the New Central Government in China, and its organization should be completed by the 10th of Oct. 1939.

(3) Generals KAGESA, KITA and HARADA were the "Big Three" Supervisors to the Central Government. They drafted a rough plan for the operation of the Central Government. This included the approval of provisional measures for the central conference and the plan for the New Central Government, to get the approval of promises to be made to Japan by the Central Government (all these things were to be discussed with the Chinese at a New Central Government conference). The rough plan also included the reorganization of the Koin in accordance with the establishment of the New Central Government. The commanding officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China wants to have the additional posts of ambassador and president of the Liaison Bureau.

c. The above documents are not in evidence.

2. The following document relates the witness to other phases of the case. A summary of a conversation between the witness and the defendant, then Ambassador HIROTA, regarding Russia, will be discussed under Roman numeral VI below.

IV. Cross-reference file on case file -

1. An examination of the cross-reference card index reveals the following pertinent information on this witness which is related to the China Phase of the case:

a. File 350-5 - 1st Lt. James W. McEwen stated in a memorandum to Mr. H. A. Hauxhurst that he had talked with one TAJIRI, Akiyoshi, and had learned that General HARADA, Kumakichi, was primarily responsible for setting up the provisional Nanking Government.

b. File 234-21-9 - In the interrogation of TANAKA, Ryukichi, on February 25, 1946, the following appears:

(1) "Q. Next is Mr. HARADA who was the highest Japanese advisor of the puppet Ministry of Interior (East China Autonomous Government or possibly Central China Autonomous Government, at Shanghai). This organization was also called the Reformed Government. Do you know him?"

"A. This man may be a soldier but I don't know him well. I believe this man was one of those who sponsored Central China Puppet Government, later became Lt. Gen. and now resides in Kagawa Prefecture in Shikoku Island. First name is Kumakichi HARADA."

Incl #1, 3

MEMO re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

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also re: HARADA, Kimakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

"Q. Gen. HATA, who replaced Gen. MATSUI as Commander in Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Shanghai area, I suppose that would mean the Central China area, in March 1938. I have a lengthy report here, which is Tab 5 a in the Narcotic Brief, dated March 21, 1938, which describes Gen. HATA's connection with the opium traffic. Can you give me any information about his activities in that field?

"A. I don't believe Gen. HATA had anything to do with any of the opium traffic, but no doubt his subordinates had parts in same. This man's full name is Gen. Shunroku HATA. He is now in Sugamo Prison.

"Q. The report from the Treasury Attache bases Gen. HATA's part in the opium traffic plan for the Shanghai area on deduction from reliable information obtained and is not positive proof of his own participation, but the facts seem to point toward his having a hand in it.

"A. If Gen. HATA is at all alleged to have had any connection with opium traffic, I am sure it must be done by Kimakichi HARADA who was advisor to his command. If you investigate HARADA the situation surrounding it would be made clear.

"Q. Would HARADA dare to go ahead with a program of that kind without the knowledge and consent of Gen. HATA under the normal Japanese arrangements for such an area?

"A. Of course, naturally he must have consulted with Gen. HATA. I think that is a fair view I can take of the matter."

(2) The above has not been introduced in evidence.

c. File 115-397-4 - In the interrogations of HARADA, Hisao by USSBS on November 21, 1945 the following appears relative to the Tokumu Kikan, the Nanking Branch of which General HARADA was Chief:

(1) "Q.16. What, exactly, were the duties of your government Section?

"A. The function was to provide advice to the Nanking Government to see that the activities followed Japanese policy as to:

"(1) Improvement of living conditions of the Chinese.

"(2) Education and indoctrination: Purely military matters did not concern the TOKUMU KIKAN and apprehension of spies was purely the responsibility of the Chinese."

In my opinion, this man is the same as the witness.

Encl #14

Memo re: HARADA, Kikumichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

d. File 426-2 - In the interrogation of SATOMI, Hagime, on March 6, 1946 by Lt. Col. Wm. T. Hornaday the following appears:

(1) Page 1 and 2 -

(a) "Q. Yesterday morning we ended with your telling about becoming General Director of the Hung Chi Shan Tang which, to the best of your recollection, took place in 1940 or 1941. Will you continue from there with your different assignments and work up to the end of the war?

"A. Yesterday I overlooked mentioning that in Tokyo there was a governmental agency known as Ko-A-In (Asiatic Development Institute) which was sponsored by the Foreign Ministry, War Ministry, Navy Ministry, and Finance Ministry; and perhaps some other departmental government had something to do with it too, but I do not know who they are now. This Ko-A-In maintained a branch office in Shanghai which handled narcotic traffic all through China. This Ko-A-In, according to my memory, was in existence at the time when the Ishin (restoration) government of China was established.

"Q. That was about in 1939 then?

"A. Somewhere around 1939 and 1940. That record you should be able to verify somewhere."

(2) Page 11, 12 and 13 -

(a) "Q. To get back where we ended this morning, you described the five hundred packages of opium on hand in Shanghai when you were first named to the Opium Monopoly Administration; and you said that another shipment arrived from Persia shortly afterward. About how soon after you were named to your opium position, and in what quantity was that second shipment received?

"A. I am unable to give the exact quantity of opium which arrived the first time after I became the Director General, but I am certain that it was over 300 packages.

"Q. Do you know about how soon after you took on that job -- was it a matter of weeks, three or four weeks?

"A. I can not tell you as to the month, but I am wondering if it was not in the fall of that year. I have no record indicating the exact date.

"Q. Do you remember how many shipments arrived from Persia altogether during the year 1938?

"A. My recollection is that two shipments arrived from Persia altogether.

Memo re: HARADA, Kumeichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

"Q. That is the one before you were named to the job and the one after, is that all?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Both of these shipments were purchased initially by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and transported in their ships to Shanghai from Persia by arrangement with the Army?

"A. The purchase was made by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Persia and I think the shipment was made on their boat. When the opium arrived in Shanghai unloading and storing was done under control of the Army into Warehouses.

"Q. I believe you told me Friday that those shipments of opium could not have been loaded on the Mitsui ships in the port in Persia without the Foreign Ministry at Tokyo first having granted a permit for the purpose. Isn't that correct?

"A. I believe that is true. That was further confirmed in Shanghai.

"Q. By the Foreign Ministry you mean?

"A. I believe I got that information from an official of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

"Q. And I believe you also said that because the Army was in control of everything in occupied areas of China that opium could not be unloaded from the Mitsui ships without a permit from the War Ministry in Tokyo. Is that correct?

"A. If I said the landing was effected by first securing a permit from the War Ministry, I wish it changed. What I meant to say was 'under Army control'. Tokumu Bu maintained a special office to guard the wharf or the landing at Shanghai and to supervise shipments of opium in question."

(3) Page 22 -

(a) "Q. Our records reflect that General HATA (and I think that is the one whose first name is Shunroku) did become the Commanding General of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Shanghai area just a few weeks before you became connected with the opium traffic. Last Friday I called to your attention one of our Treasury Department reports dated March 21, 1938, and it is tab 5A in the narcotics brief, which stated that as soon as General HATA took command he issued orders that the opium traffic was to be better organized. This same Japanese General, who is now my informant, tells me that under the chain of command from General HATA to the Tokumu Bu you could

Same re: HARADA, Kuniakihi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

"not possibly have been selected for the new job you took in March 1938 without approval from General HATA to the Tokumu Bu, and he must have known all about it. Do you have anything to say regarding that?"

"A. I think that is a true construction of the Japanese chain of command."

e. The above interrogation has not, so far as I have been able to determine, been introduced in evidence.

2. The files reveal the following in connection with the witness's activity in the Netherlands East Indies:

a. In the interrogation of OKAZAKI, Seisaburo, File 378-266, of October 22, 1946, OKAZAKI stated that he was Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army in the Netherlands East Indies, and then appears the following, on pages 4 and 5:

(1) "Q. Who was the head of the Military Government in the NEI and from where did it get its orders?"

"A. As Chief of Staff I was the head of the Military Government but in practice General HARADA, one of my staff officers, held this position. The Military Government received its orders from Marshal TERAUCHI's staff at Saigon and, on important matters, directly from the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry or from Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo.

"Q. I take it that there were conferences held in Tokyo to discuss the policy of the Military Government before orders were issued by the Military Affairs Bureau or the Imperial Headquarters. Can you tell me where these conferences were held, how often they were held and who they were attended by?"

"A. Yes, I know that such conferences were held, but I do not know how often they were held as I was not in Japan at the time. I do know that a big conference was held in October 1942 at the War Ministry. The purpose of the conference was to get the opinions of the commanders of the Military Government throughout the Japanese occupied territory. Representatives of these commanders were present and the Section Chiefs of the War Ministry and General Staff also attended.

"Q. Of the defendants now on trial here, name those that attended and also tell me briefly what the results of the conference were?"

"A. Of the defendants now on trial, I know TOJO and SATO, Kenryo were present. As for the outcome of the conference, I do not know. I believe its purpose was to get a first-hand report from the representatives of the commanders in the field for the purpose of future policy making."

Memo re: HARADA, Kuniaki, dtd 30 Apr 47. (Cont'd.)

(2) So far as I am able to determine this interrogation has not been placed in evidence.

V. Evidentiary document card file in Document Division - This source of information has not been examined.

VI. Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony -

1. Reference in evidence to the witness:

a. Record page 7,447-7,453, Exhibit 692 - This is a separate document dated 1931, containing the summary of a talk between the then Ambassador HIROTA and the witness HARADA which pertained to the national policy of Japan vis a vis Russia. It stated in part as follows:

(1) Page 7,452 -

(a) "Aside from whether Japan will wage a war against Soviet Russia, it is necessary for Japan to have strong policies against Soviet Russia being ready for war at any time. Its principal purpose is not defense against Communism but rather the conquest of Eastern Siberia...."

2. Reference in evidence to subject matter of testimony - Although the court papers do not show very clearly what the witness will testify to, nevertheless, an effort has been made to determine possible subjects of testimony, taking into consideration the dates and places of the activities of the witness and of the accused HATA. Also, some attention has been given to the subjects upon which the witness might testify if introduced in one of the general phases of the case. The following appear to be pertinent:

a. Record page 3,445-3,448, Exhibit 256, - The interrogation of General Shunroku HATA of January 14, 1946, showed that he succeeded General MATSUI as Commander-in-Chief of all the Expeditionary Armies in Central China on 17 February 1938 and that he executed the Hangehow (Hankow) Campaign.

b. Record page 3,451 - In this same interrogation General HATA stated that he knew of the Nine Power Treaty but not the terms thereof and "There seems to be no other way out but to resort to armed force when other means fail."

c. Record page 3,563-3,568, Exhibit 268 - is a statement of the Japanese Government of January 16, 1938, stating that Japan would no longer deal with the existing government of China but would seek the establishment of a New Chinese Government. At this time the defendant HATA was Inspector General of Military Education and was Military Counsel.

d. Record 3,610-3,627, Exhibit 270 - is the gist of a talk by Colonel SATO, Kenryo, Chief of the Press Section of the War Ministry of

Memo re: HARADA, Kunakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

August 25, 1938, at the Extraordinary Conference of Chief of Police of the Home Ministry, in which the intention was expressed to crush the anti-Japanese Government in China. On Record page 3,615 SATO stated: "The above statement may be called a declaration of war". He goes on to mention steps which had been taken to foster the formation of a pro-Japanese Government in China and states that Japan will not deal with the Chiang Regime in a general truce negotiation and that Japan should give all-out support to the establishment of a new government in China. The defendant HATA was at this time Commander-in-Chief of the Central China Armies.

e. Record 3,390-3,396 - A. A. Dorrance testified that he was Manager of the Standard Oil Company in Hankow, China, in October 1938 and that he saw Japanese soldiers push Chinese people into the waters of the Yangtse River at Hankow and shoot them in the head when their heads appeared above the water and that he saw bodies of Chinese with their hands wired behind them. At this time HATA was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Armies at Hankow.

f. Record 4,881-4,885 - SATOMI, Hagime, the interrogation of whom is referred to above in this report, was called as a witness and testified regarding the opium trade in China in 1938. The following appears in the record:

(1) Page 4,882 and 4,883 -

(a) "A. Since 1937 I have been engaged in work connected with opium in Shanghai. May I correct myself: 1938 -- since 1938.

"Q. Who engaged you in this business?

"A. At that time I was engaged by the Special Service Department under the China Expeditionary Army in Shanghai. I was told that since opium -- a shipment of opium was shortly coming in, I was entrusted or asked to handle the sale thereof.

"Q. For how long a period did you sell this opium for the Special Service Organization?

"A. If my recollection is correct, the Special Service Department in Shanghai did not handle opium very long. I should say somewhere around six to eight months. After that the China Affairs Board, the Ko-A-In, was created and began to handle this article.

"Q. Did you handle the opium for the China Affairs Board?

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

"A. If I am permitted to give you a rough outline, I should say that the Special Service Department in Shanghai first handled opium, and at that time I was asked to handle the sale of this article. I do not think the Special Service Organ handled this article for more than six or eight months. Thereafter, after the establishment of the Ko-A-In or China Affairs Board, the work relative to opium was at the time the Renovation Government was created in Nanking, and I was engaged by the Hun-Chi-Shantang?"

(2) Page 4,885 -

(a) "Q. Was there any profit made from the selling of this opium and, if so, how much?"

"A. As to the method of estimating profit, I must say that since -- I must say that because of the inflationary condition in Shanghai and prices were high, I would not be able to give you a very accurate figure. However, I should say that in the first period, or at first, one thousand chests would be -- was about twenty million dollars.

"Q. What did you do with this twenty million dollars?"

"A. The one thousand chests which I just mentioned was directly handled by the Special Service Organ and by the Ko-A-In, and profits therefrom went to these two sources."

(b) The reference to the Koain ties in this testimony with the witness HARADA, who was chief of this department at the time that HATA was Commander in Chief of the Central China Expeditionary Forces.

g. Record 4,894-4,898, Exhibit Numbers 426 and 427, are reports of the United States Treasury at Shanghai, stating that they received information that the Japanese authorities had decided to grant a monopoly for the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs for medicinal and scientific purposes in their occupied areas, that steamers were arriving with Persian opium, that Japanese authorities dispatched two destroyers to bring a ship to Shanghai and that the preparations for the proposed New Central Government by Wang Ching-Wei was suddenly stopped because of difference of opinion between Wang and the Japanese over the turning over of full control of the opium business by the Japanese to the Wang Government, which the Japanese eventually agreed to.

VII. - Summary of testimony given - This witness has not yet testified.

VIII. - Decorations - The memorandum of March 11, 1947 shows the witness receiving the following decorations:

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr 1934	Military Order of the Golden Kite 4th Class	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr 1934	Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
9 May 1934	Manchurian Decoration of CHINGYUN-CHANG, 3rd Class	JAPANESE-MANCHURIAN Amity	Foreign Ministry
1 Dec 1937	Manchurian Decoration of CHUKUO-CHANG, 2nd Class	JAPANESE-MANCHURIAN Amity	Foreign Ministry
29 Apr 1940	Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	China Incident	War Ministry

IX. - Non-listed investigation - None.

*on file in
punishment of enemy fliers*

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

14 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sutton
FROM : Mr. Crowe
SUBJECT : All HATA Witnesses

*Punishment Enemy
fliers*

I herewith forward the record pages of the orders for the punishment of enemy fliers for inclusion in the files of all HATA witnesses.

1. Record Page 14,662 - An order of August 13, 1942, from the defendant HATA ordering the punishment of enemy fliers who have raided Japanese territory and who come within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. The military punishment is death.
2. Record Page 14,666 - An order from Vice War Minister KIMURA, Heitaro, of July 28, 1942, to each Chief of Staff stationed in Japan and outside of Japan relating to the treatment of enemy air crew members. The order stated that enemy crews entering the jurisdiction of Japan with the object of raiding Japanese territory shall be courtmartialled according to the army court-martial law. The defendant TOJO was at that time Premier and War Minister.
3. Record Page 14,670 - An order of July 28, 1942, from TANABE, Seimu, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, to ATOMIYA, Jun, Chief of Staff of the China Expeditionary Force. The order stated that directions with regard to the treatment of crew members of raiding enemy planes had already been given, but with regard to the proclamation and publication of the articles of war and the date of execution of the punishment against the crew members of the "recent raiding American planes" (the Doolittle fliers), it was desired that they be deferred. The order requested that the decision reached as to the date of execution be reported to the Chief of the General Staff so that announcement might be made by Imperial Headquarters.

SMITH N. CROWE

*Part this will
be used for Yonai Cabinet*

ARITA's Speech on 29 June 1940 -- Army Opposition to YONAI Cabinet
(See Steiner's report, 11 April 1947)

After an advance announcement of the speech and purported draft had been published 27 June 1940 in Osaka "Asahi" which contained a reference to close collaboration between Japan, Germany and Italy. The military objected and a conference was held between officials of the Army, Navy and Foreign Ministry. Those in Attendance were:

For the Army	:	Chief Military Affairs Bureau MUTO Chief Military Affairs Section KAWAMURA Lt. Col. TAKAYAMA
For the Navy	:	Chief Naval Affairs Bureau ABE
For the Foreign Ministry	:	Vice-Minister TANI Chief Information Department SUMA Chief Treaty Bureau MITANI Chief Western Europe and Asia Bureau

As a result of this conference the form of the speech was changed and it was decided that ARITA would make a radio address on 29 June (Asahi, 29 June 1940).

On 1 July 1940 War Minister HATA conferred with Premier YONAI (Asahi 4 July 1940)

A joint announcement of the Army and Foreign Ministry in which it was denied that the broadcast of the Foreign Ministry was weakened upon the demand of the Army, repeating that the matter was finally settled after a visit by ARITA to HATA on 3 July (Osaka Asahi 4 July 1940).

While seeking to make it appear that the Army's objection was to leakage of information and false reports, its real objection was to the substance less the existing Cabinet incur favor by instituting a rapprochement policy toward Germany and Italy. In an article entitled "Liquidation of the YONAI-ARITA Diplomacy" giving the reasons for the fall of the YONAI Cabinet which resigned on 16 July 1940 appearing in the Asahi newspaper of 17 July 1940 it is stated:

"The trouble between the Army and the Foreign Ministry regarding the radio speech arose because of a false report emanating from the Foreign Ministry to the effect that the broadcast was weakened and the question of a strengthening of the relationship between Japan, Germany, and Italy was eliminated because the Army was not in favor of an alliance between Japan, Germany, and Italy. In spite of the interview between the Foreign Minister and the War Minister, the real substance of this problem had never been settled and finally, due to the demand for a drastic change in the foreign policy from the Army (including War Minister HATA), the Cabinet had to resign."

~~What Kawabe is this?~~
Torashiro
KAWABE testified that General HATA carried out plans to defend against the United States' attack on Formosa and on Hokkaido in May 1930 and June 1931. (R. 19407)

KAWABE testified that HATA was Chief of the First Division of the General Staff in March 1931. (R. 19426)

Hata, Plans for + Staff

Iwata, Shunichi

Chief 1st Dept (Operations) Gen Staff

12 Oct 1940 - 7 Dec 1942

R. 23,302

Plans for operations in China 1941

R. 23,337

after July 1941 the Japanese army
operations in China planned:

(1) Changsha operations to be executed
about Sept - Oct - 41.

(2) operations for restoration of peace & order
in the triangular zone Hankow, Hengshui,
Kangchow.

(3) operations for an aerial
advance into the interior of China.

List of Witnesses for DEFENDANT - HATA, Shunroku

EGLEY (FNU)

HARADA, Kumahichi

HATA, ^KHikosaburo

JAQUINOT (FNU)

KATO, Michio

KAWABE, Masakazu, Lt. Gen.
Shozo

KAWAMURA, Saburo

MATSUI, Takuro

OKAMURA, Neiji

SAWADA, Shigeru

*all data in file
~ witness + crown
4/11/47*

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION
DOCUMENT DIVISION

INDEX OF DOCUMENTS

(By Defendants)

Documents 1 - 2969 and 4000 - 4095

This index lists documents involving the individual defendants now before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. It includes two previous indices, one prepared last summer by the Document Division, covering Documents 1 - 2414, and an earlier list compiled by Mr. Comyns-Carr. To avoid confusion, it is suggested the earlier indices be destroyed and replaced in your files by this index.

A complementary index to IPS Documents will be found in the "INDEX OF DOCUMENTS (By Phase or Subject)" to be issued shortly.

It should also be noted that this list covers only those documents, mostly Japanese and German originals, analyzed by the Screening Unit, which reserved Nos. 1 to 3999 (and used up through 2969) for documents other than originals in German, and Nos. 4000 to 4100 for the German group. Various groups and individual attorneys were allotted blocks of numbers for assignment to certain documents secured by them and used in their phase alone. However this does not mean that all of the numbers within a block were used. Since such documents were not of general interest, it was not deemed necessary to analyze them or to include them in any index.

Following are the blocks of numbers and subjects or attorneys to which allotted:

4101 - 4500	IPS Interrogations of War Crimes Suspects
5001 - 5500	Prisoner of War Affidavits and Summaries (British)
5501 - 6000	Prisoner of War Affidavits and Summaries (Netherlands)
6250 - 6500	Preparations for War, Naval
6900 - --	Opening Statements
7000 - 7100	Japanese Propaganda and Censorship
7501 - --	Personnel Records
8001 - 8500	Prisoner of War Affidavits (U.S.)
9001 - --	Preparations for War, Economic
9501 - --	Opium and Narcotics
11,500-11,600	Preparing Japanese Public Opinion for War
11,601-11,900	Recordings of Speeches by Tojo and Other Defendants

15 March 1947

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1-2969;

4000-4095

15 March 1947

ARAKI, Sadao (Baron)

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	911	918	924	925	947	950	953
	957	1034	1071	1074	1079	1087	1090
	1093	1094	1097	1107	1118	1202	1214
	1227	1446	1467	1480	1518	1632	1640
	1644	1661	1676	1695	1718	1721	1722
	1723	1724	1725	1728	1729	1730	1731
	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738
	1739	1740	1741	1742	1768	1822	1922
	2124	2155	2194	2248	2249	2250	2251
	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2341
	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348
	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2363	2364
	2365	2366	2367	2368	2406	2415	2527
	2586	2627	2633	2782	2783	2784	2914
	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921
	2932						

DOIHARA, Kenji (General)

Doc.	14	465	765	25	845	900	911
	1025	1517	1519	1632	1721	1723	1725
	1742	1750	1763	1767	1768	1790	1822
	1835	1854	1868	1922	2194	2263	2340
	2341	2414	2446	2482	2553	2570	2571
	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578
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HASHIMOTO, Kingoro (Colonel)

Doc.	8	13	469	487	488	489	490
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	815	822	845	905	911	924	1107
	1402	1550	1574	1598	1632	1682	1695
	1718	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1728
	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735
	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742
	1750	1768	1822	1875	1892	1907	1908
	1922	1949	1989	2124	2126	2164	2171
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	1742	1768	1831	1922	2263	2275	2323
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HIRANUMA, Kiichiro (Baron)

Doc.	491	506	508	575	780	808	809
	832	855	870	875	879	948	949
	951	952	956	957	1019	1077	1082
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	1259	1394	1440	1505	1512	1525	1557
	1599	1632	1661	1678	1685	1695	1699
	1718	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1728
	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735
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	1747	1748	1768	1855	1922	2178	2529
	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536
	2537	2538	2539	2540	2903	2932	2960
	4040	4043	4044	4059	4060	4074	

HIROTA, Foki

Doc.	441	491	492	506	794	808	809
	816	819	821	822	832	850	852
	853	859	870	875	879	905	915
	921	943	945	946	949	952	954
	963	1000	1002	1026	1028	1044	1049
	1063	1100	1105	1108	1137	1144	1155
	1249	1270	1271	1273	1274	1276	1361
	1363	1503	1504	1531	1542	1556	1561
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	1685	1695	1718	1721	1722	1723	1724
	1725	1726	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732
	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739
	1740	1741	1742	1745	1758	1768	1769
	1841	1857	1880	1911	1922	1939	1990
	2122	2161	2166	2178	2215	2216	2246
	2313	2337	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373
	2380	2446	2449	2465	2629	2657	2658
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	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2403	2408
	2420	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534
	2536	2537	2538	2539	2542	2551	2608
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ITAGAKI, Seishiro (General)

Doc.	625	780	815	850	1005	1090	1093
	1096	1099	1466	1550	1632	1644	1685
	1695	1718	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725
	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734
	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741
	1742	1748	1767	1768	1822	1831	1854
	1868	1908	1922	1924	1992	1993	1994
	1995	1996	1997	2178	2263	2324	2325
	2326	2327	2328	2329	2546	2553	2616
	2636	2752	2773	2785	2786	2788	2789
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	2913	2932	2943	2951	2951	2952	2953
	2957	2958	2959	2965	4039	4043	4047
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KAYA, Okinori

Doc.	1152	1197	1228	1307	1449	1503	1504
	1555	1585	1632	1634	1644	1683	1685
	1695	1718	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725
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	1742	1747	1761	1768	1855	1922	2262
	2331	2362	2447	2529	2530	2531	2532
	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539
	2551	2603	2608	2932	4039	4066	

KIDO, Koichi (Marquis)

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	2940	2949	2965	4056			

KIMURA, Heitaro (Lt. General)

Doc.	16	650	654	905	1001	1346	1498
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	1742	1768	1793	1810	1867	1922	2389
	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535
	2536	2537	2538	2539	2908	2932	2944
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KOISO, Koniaki (General)

Doc.	464	517	564	574	575	590	612
	621	624	646	765	989	1016	1107
	1243	1302	1375	1402	1467	1513	1632
	1645	1661	1694	1721	1742	1753	1768
	1867	1874	1908	1922	2000	2363	2364
	2365	2477	2607	2614	2663	2664	2754
	2758	2759	2900	2907	2922	2932	2944
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MATSUI, Iwane (General)

Doc.	517	574	835	850	890	899	905
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	1724	1725	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732
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	1740	1741	1742	1743	1768	1862	1922
	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081
	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088
	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095
	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102
	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109
	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2119
	2126	2171	2203	2227	2246	2274	2340
	2341	2391	2396	2397	2482	2638	2639
	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646
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	905	951	1019	1031	1034	1077	1093
	1096	1099	1118	1122	1160	1165	1168
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	1394	1426	1467	1483	1534	1567	1603
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	1822	1860	1861	1869	1903	1922	2135
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MUTO, Akira (Major General)

Doc.	497	574	612	780	835	905	913
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	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736
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	1855	1922	2000	2174	2271	2272	2273
	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535
	2536	2537	2538	2539	2890	2891	2892
	2893	2894	2897	2898	2925	2932	2944
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NAGANO, Osami (Admiral)

Doc.	441	905	1044	1632	1721	1742	1768
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OKA, Takasumi (Admiral)

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	1855	1922	2779	2890	2932	2944	

OKAWA, Shumei

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	695	696	697	698	765	845	924
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	1908	1912	1918	1919	1922	2124	2164
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	1375	1378	1379	1382	1383	1395	1396
	1398	1418	1460	1467	1532	1557	1592
	1632	1721	1742	1760	1767	1768	1916
	1922	2074	2156	2157	2174	2184	2187
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	2377	2593	2932	4001	4002	4004	4005
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	4027	4028	4029	4032	4033	4034	4035
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SATO, Kenryo (Maj. General)

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	1841	1868	1913	1922	2202	2774	2775
	2908	2932	2944	4039	4076		

SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru

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	1590	1591	1592	1593	1596	1632	1635
	1639	1671	1721	1742	1766	1768	1810
	1867	1897	1922	1928	1929	1930	2160
	2161	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234
	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241
	2242	2243	2244	2245	2382	2383	2523
	2528	2590	2609	2663	2664	2740	2741
	2751	2765	2767	2853	2932	2944	2965
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SHIMADA, Shigetaro (Admiral)

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	2362	2498	2771	2898	2944	4066	

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	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2711
	2712	2932	4028	4029	4032	4033	4034
	4035	4040	4041	4042	4045	4046	4047
	4048	4060	4061	4062	4064	4076	4095

SUZUKI, Teiichi (Lt. General)

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	1020	1021	1022	1034	1061	1077	1078
	1079	1085	1086	1087	1093	1096	1110
	1104	1113	1115	1116	1118	1122	1152
	1158	1160	1161	1163	1165	1168	1170
	1171	1202	1212	1215	1226	1259	1394
	1414	1433	1440	1449	1461	1467	1470
	1496	1580	1581	1585	1588	1614	1632
	1682	1695	1717	1718	1721	1722	1723
	1724	1725	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732
	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739
	1740	1741	1742	1765	1768	1802	1810
	1841	1855	1867	1872	1913	1922	2179
	2204	2263	2331	2362	2393	2394	2395
	2396	2397	2421	2422	2423	2424	2482
	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535
	2536	2537	2538	2539	2685	2853	2932
	4066	4076					

TOGO, Shigenori

Doc.	518	523	524	730	876	905	926
	1004	1021	1022	1023	1028	1038	1067
	1072	1078	1087	1095	1104	1116	1170
	1187	1201	1269	1274	1328	1333	1336
	1358	1359	1374	1391	1394	1398	1532
	1553	1554	1555	1559	1584	1585	1590
	1632	1635	1721	1742	1751	1761	1768
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	2853	2891	2892	2893	2894	2932	2944
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TOJO, Hideki (General)

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	750	753	757	780	784	814	835
	846	847	850	876	902	985	990
	991	1002	1016	1021	1022	1031	1034
	1038	1067	1068	1072	1077	1078	1079
	1086	1087	1104	1115	1116	1118	1120
	1122	1128	1134	1152	1161	1163	1165
	1170	1171	1185	1187	1196	1197	1201
	1202	1204	1210	1214	1215	1217	1228
	1230	1244	1250	1259	1285	1286	1299
	1306	1336	1346	1369	1374	1416	1440
	1441	1442	1449	1460	1461	1465	1467
	1468	1476	1484	1493	1497	1509	1532
	1547	1550	1554	1555	1556	1571	1584
	1585	1595	1602	1603	1609	1630	1632
	1656	1671	1678	1699	1714	1721	1723
	1725	1742	1747	1751	1761	1768	1788
	1795	1803	1817	1820	1822	1855	1867
	1868	1874	1916	1922	1924	1975	2117
	2172	2174	2245	2262	2276	2277	2323
	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2331
	2362	2382	2389	2461	2462	2499	2500
	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507
	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514
	2515	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534
	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2542
	2546	2551	2560	2600	2604	2605	2609
	2614	2615	2616	2638	2639	2640	2641
	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2731	2760
	2765	2853	2897	2898	2902	2932	2945
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	1768	1770	1822	1922	1939	2385	2447
	2482	2896	2932	2944	2951	2952	2953
	4039	4061					

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

14 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sutton
FROM : Mr. Crowe
SUBJECT : All HATA Witnesses

I herewith forward you the following information relating to all HATA witnesses:

Record Page 5183, Exhibit No. 455, is an ordinance of December 16, 1938, containing the regulations governing the organization of the China Affairs Board. Article VII of this regulation on Record Page 5185 provides that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of War, and the Minister of the Navy, shall be appointed Vice Presidents of the Board and shall assist the President (Prime Minister). This regulation was passed before General HATA became Minister of War, but under it he held a responsible administrative position in the China Affairs Board, when he later became War Minister.

SMITH N. CROWE

Report By: Lt. J. Curtis

11 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David N. SUTTON, Associate Prosecutor

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

The French Division has been asked to furnish all information available on Father JAQUINOT, A French witness, requested by HATA pursuant to a request by The Investigation Division. This information will be furnished by The Investigation Division as soon as available.

aw
DOUGLAS L. WALDORF
Chief, Investigation Division
IPS

Horta

7 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Tavenner, Acting Chief of Counsel
FROM : Edward P. Monaghan, Asst. Chief, Inv. Div., IPS.
RE : Claims witnesses' testimony before Tribunal not authentic.

Transmitted herewith for your information is copy of CCD Intercept
"JP/TOK/46151", prepared 26 Feb. 47.

E. P. Monaghan
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN,
Asst. Chief, Inv. Div., IPS.

1 Attachment
(Described above)

CONFIDENTIAL

JP/TOK/46151

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT**CIS — MIS — GHQ — SCAP**

APO 500

1014

FROM KAWAMURA Keizo 1585, Yotsugaido, Chiyoda-machi, Imba-gun, Chiba-ken, (Japan)		LIST:	TO KIYOSE Ichiro Attorney at law in International Tribunal Court, Ichigaya, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo, (Japan)	LIST:	
DISTRIBUTION: CIS/OP LS IPS 8th A G2		STA LOCAL:	Date of Commun: 31 Jan 47	Dispos of Commun: Passed TOS/MG/1536- 1543	Eval-Alloc: 202-2-28
			Type of Commun: Reg. Letter: Yotsugaido: # 345	Language: Japanese	Prev. Records: None relevant
			Prep. date: 26 Feb 47	Comment by: W/L J-2342	

COMMENT

WITNESSES: CLAIMS THAT GENERAL OKADA'S AND GENERAL TANAKA'S TESTIMONIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL NOT AUTHENTIC

Writer, who became acquainted with addressee in the boat returning from Manchuria, points out the misinterpretations of the witnesses, during the testimony at the Military Tribunal, states:

"Field Marshal HATA was Lieutenant General at the time of the Manchurian incident, and was also the Inspector-General of the Artillery Inspection Bureau of the Military Training Department and has no connection whatsoever with the said incident. Even Mukden fortification was unknown to him until I made a speech regarding it at the Artillery Inspection Bureau in December 1931, furthermore, I swear that he took no part in planning or commanding the said incident.

"General OKADA Keisuke's errors made on the witness stand are as follows:

a. At the time CHANG Tso-Lin was killed by a bomb the commander in chief of the KANTO Army was Lt. General MURAOKA Chotaro and it was not HONJO, because General HONJO arrived in August 1931 to the said post.

- 1 - (Continued)

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CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential

JP/TOK/46151

b. OKADA said 'We are waiting to invade Manchuria with force, etc.'

The above mentioned statement made by the General was vice versa, because just before CHANG was killed, I met Lt. General MURAOKA at the General's private room in the SHINYOKAN, Mukden. The General said that TANAKA had abandoned his further plan, due to the protest made by the United States, and missed the great opportunity. However, he was endeavoring to readjust the tension into normal condition.

"TANAKA's errors made during his testimony are as follows:

The general staff was Lt. General SAITO Tsune at the time CHANG Tso-Lin was killed and it was not SAITO Yasita; the latter was only a Lt. Colonel attached to general staff headquarter. With such state of TANAKA's memory, the witness value of his statements are unreliable and suspicious.

The counter evidence to PUYI Ex-Emperor of Manchuria, the puppet government is as follows:

1. I heard this from the manager of YUTO hot spring hotel, which was operated by the Manchurian Railroad Company, that on the night of 27 September 1931, the day I arrived, PUYI was also in the hotel with his wife. In order to confirm my statement, you may refer to the hotel registration book or see the manager.

2. According to the Dairen newspaper, they had spent the summer of 1931 at HOSHIGAOKA hotel.

3. The establishing of KENKOKU SHIRINE (Shrine Commemorating the founding of the Empire and to worship AMATERASU OMIKAMI (Sun Goddess) was not given the slightest consideration by the chief vassals as the Chinese were worshippers of Heaven. The establishment of the above shrine was suggested by the Emperor who was inspired by its' dignity at the time he visited the ISE Shrine. (Japan).

The above information was given to me directly from Lt. General ISHIMARU Shizumaro, born on 24 August 1888, military aide-camp to his Majesty, and retired Major General of Japan."

Inclosures: 2

1 note, relative to obsolete weapons used during the Manchuria incident, disproving the authenticity of TANAKA's statement which was made on the witness stand.

1 return receipt (self-addressed postcard)

Confidential

6 March 1947

Mr. Henry Chiu
133 Yuan Ming Yuan Road
Shanghai, China

Dear Henry:

I am wondering if you will do a little investigation for me and for our section. I have, among other things, been assigned the defendant HATA as my particular responsibility. Among the witnesses for whom summons has been requested on behalf of HATA are two whom the request for the summons states are in China.

One is a French Catholic priest, Father Jaquinot. Dr. Nyl tells me that he is a very old man, head of a charity organization and well known in Shanghai. I understand that he has lost one arm. You doubtless know him, or know of him.

The other is "Egley." The request for the issuance of summons states that his Christian name is unknown; Nationality, Swiss; and that he was believed to be with the Swiss Legation or Consulate at Shanghai; a member of the International Red Cross.

If it would not be too much trouble I would certainly appreciate it if you would get in touch with these two men and ascertain if you can the nature of the testimony which they might give on behalf of HATA, and then find out and let me know particularly what pertinent facts favorable to the Prosecution we could get from them on cross examination. I do not want you to put yourself to any great amount of trouble but shall appreciate anything you can do and any information you may be able to get back to me as promptly as you can. I of course do not yet know that either of these men will be actually brought here to testify. However, I should like to have this background material in the event they do testify, or in the event an affidavit from either of them is offered. In the latter event we might want to get a counter affidavit.

Carlisle Higgins has returned to the States and Frank Tavenner is in charge of the case. The Court on yesterday disbarred the Defense attorney, David F. Smith, for an offensive remark which he made to the Court and which he refused to retract. The remark was: "I want to take an exception to the undue interference of the Tribunal with the ordinary examination of the witness." The Court objected to the term "undue interference of the Tribunal," and when Smith refused either to withdraw it or to apologize he was disbarred from further practice

before the Tribunal.

It has been quite a privilege to meet and know Dr. Nyi and Dr. Ao. They are both doing fine work, and I am sure will be exceedingly helpful when we get into the China phase of the case.

Give my kindest regards to your wife and remember me to my friends in Shanghai. Don't work too hard, and take good care of yourself.

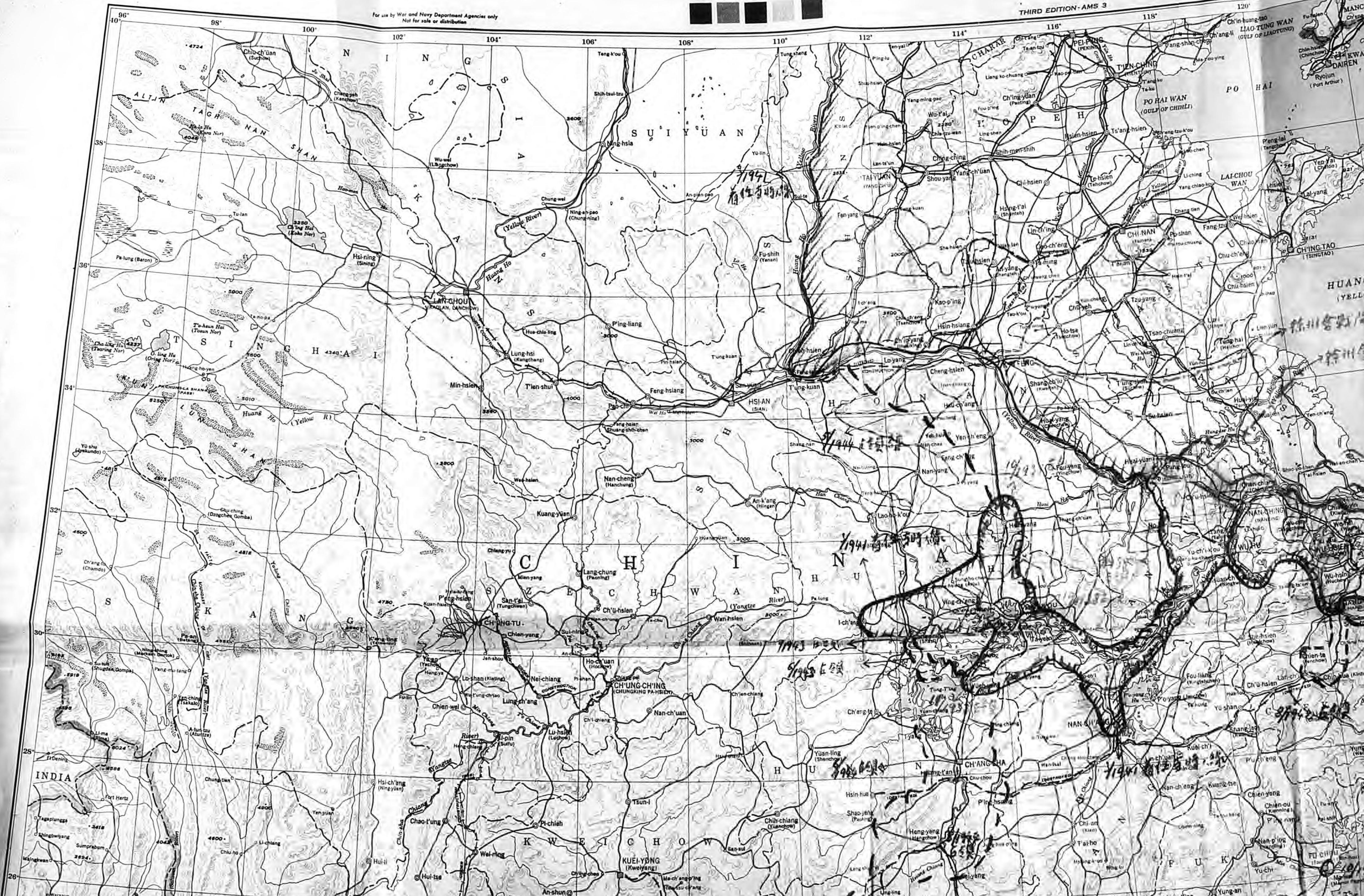
Sincerely,

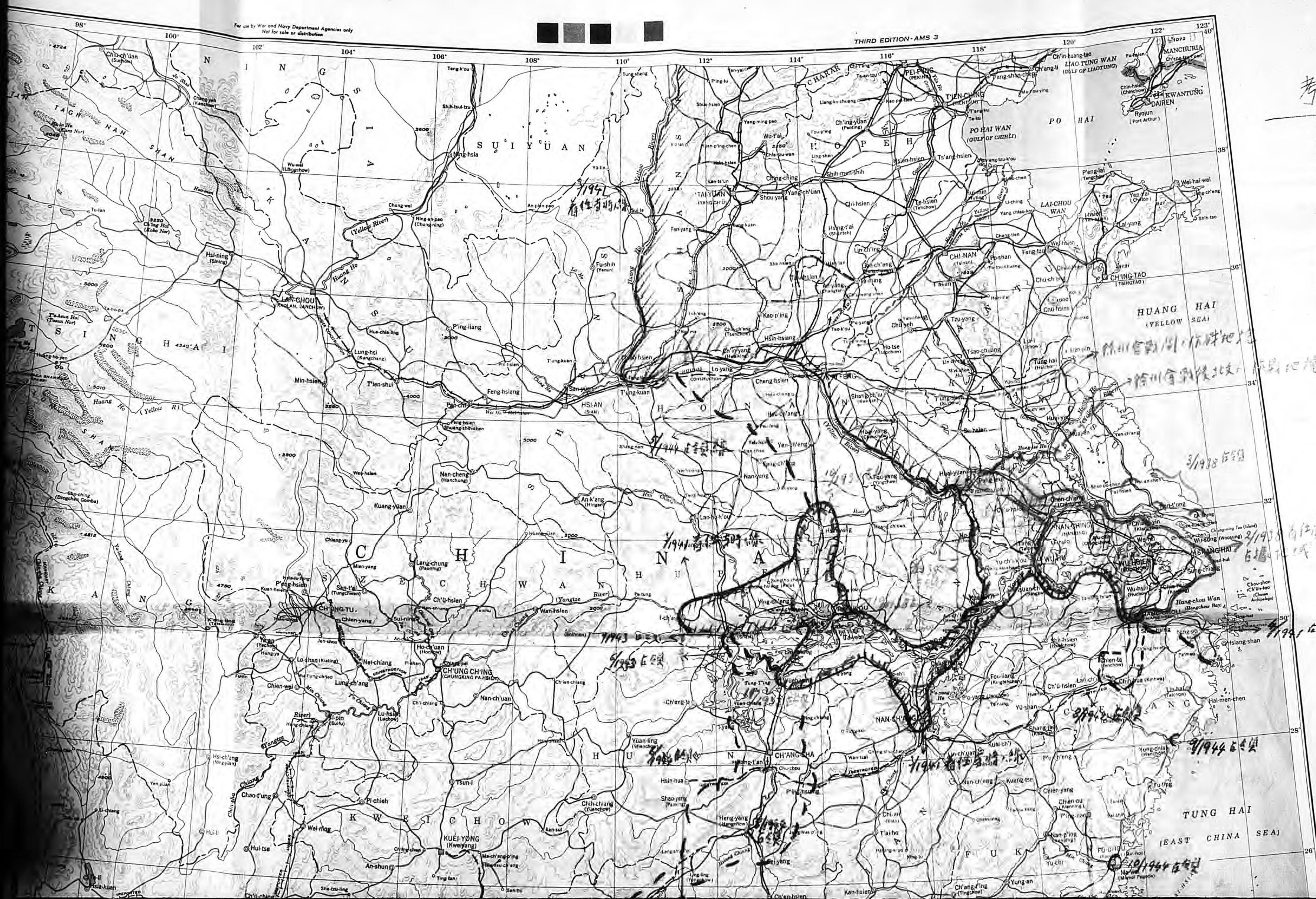
Hata

- 1 E G L E Y
- * 2 H A R A D A, Kumakichi
- 3 J A Q U I N O T, (Falter)
- 4 K A T O, Michio
- 5 K A W A B E, Shozo
- 6 K A W A M U R A, Saburo
- 7 M A T S U T, J. Kuro
- 8 O K A M U A A, ~~Shozo~~ Noyi
- 9 S A W A D A, Shigera

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THIRD EDITION - AMS 3





考 備

一、烟大特、中、平、部派進軍司令部當時、作戰地域、赤色、藍色、黃色、
 二、同大特、土、部派進軍司令部當時、作戰地域、赤色、藍色、黃色、
 三、津浦、八、省、鐵路、沿線、地、域、之、吳、淞、在、任、間、插、張、占、據、地、域、之、示、示、
 插、張、時、期、本、圖、中、之、註、記、也、

徐州會戰前、作戰地域

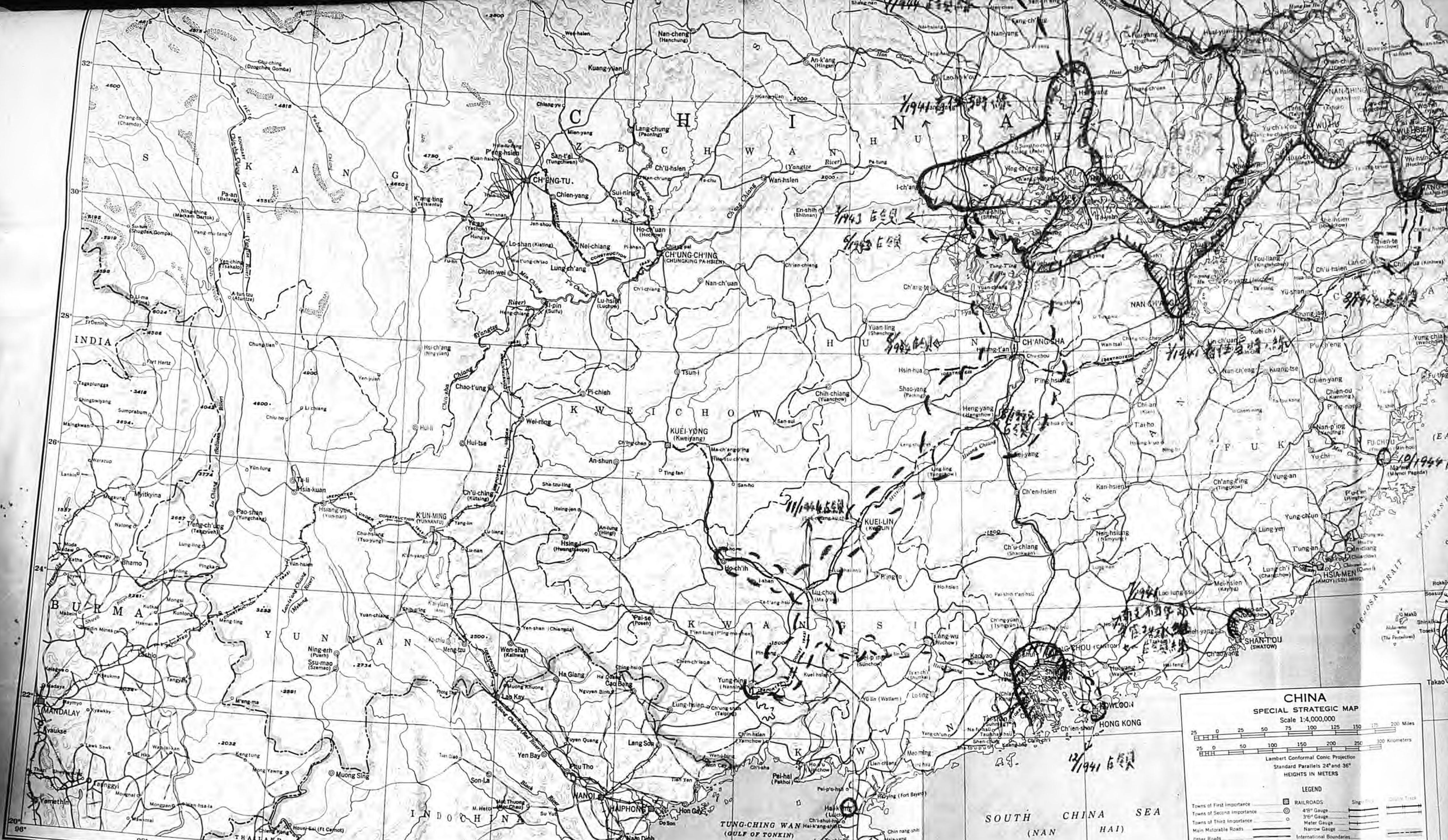
3/1938 55日

2/1938 6日

1/1941 5日

9/1944 5日

10/1944 5日



CHINA
SPECIAL STRATEGIC MAP
 Scale 1:4,000,000

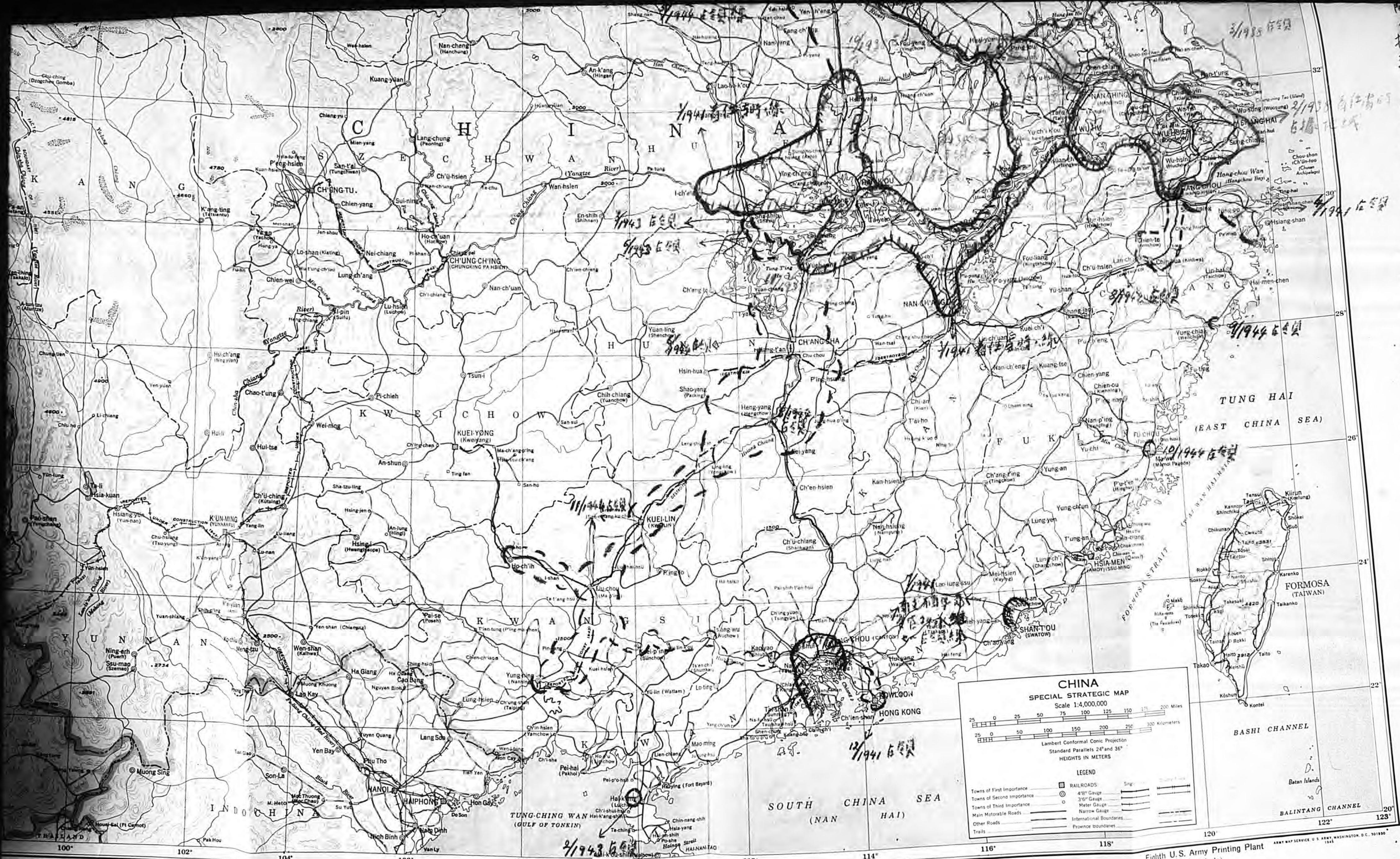
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 Miles
 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Kilometers

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
 Standard Parallels 24° and 36°
 HEIGHTS IN METERS

LEGEND

Towns of First Importance	RAILROADS	Singapore	Quinn's Track
Towns of Second Importance	4'8" Gauge		
Towns of Third Importance	3'6" Gauge		
Main Motorable Roads	1'6" Gauge		
Other Roads	Narrow Gauge		
Trails	International Boundaries		
	Province boundaries		

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers by the Army Map Service (AMS), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Mandalay (Sheet NE 47) 1942; Tai (Sheet NG 47) 1942; Southern Asia 1: 2,000,000, GSGS 4340, 1926-1941; Highways of China 1: 4,000,000, GSGS 4340, 1926-1941; Highways of China 1943, Asia Transportation Map 1: 2,000,000, A.M.S., 1943; Asia, 1: 4,000,000, GSGS 2957, China (Sheet 34) and Japan (Sheet 35), 1939; India Railway Map, 1: 4,250,000, Surveyor General of India, 1944 and intelligence data 1944. A.M.S. 5207
 First Edition (AMS 1), 1943.
 Third Edition (AMS 3), 1945.



CHINA
SPECIAL STRATEGIC MAP
Scale 1:4,000,000

0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 Miles
0 25 50 100 150 200 250 300 Kilometers

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
Standard Parallels 24° and 36°
HEIGHTS IN METERS

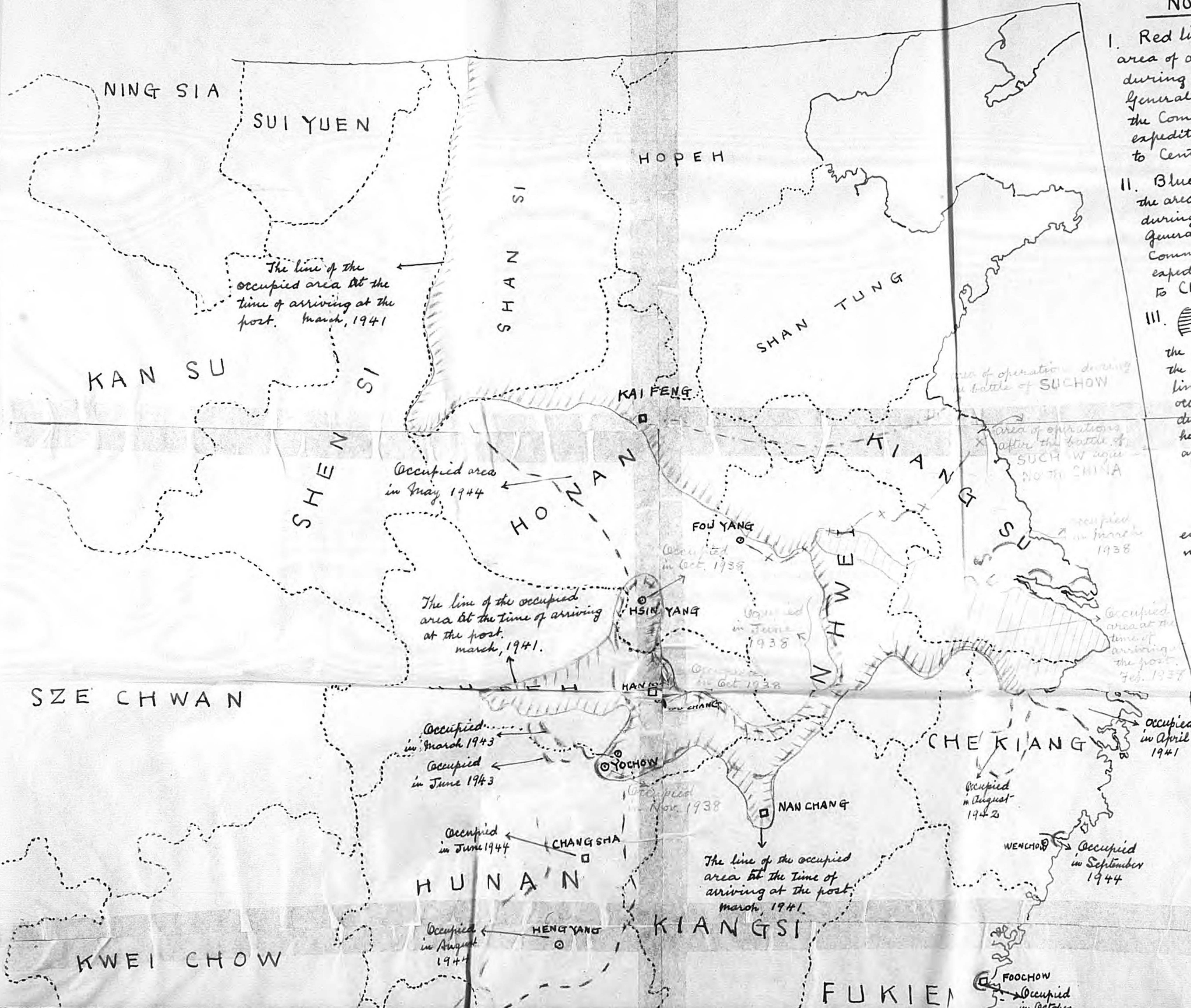
LEGEND

Towns of First Importance	RAILROADS	Single Track
Towns of Second Importance	4'6" Gauge	Double Track
Towns of Third Importance	3'6" Gauge	
Main Motorable Roads	Meter Gauge	
Other Roads	Narrow Gauge	
Trails	International Boundaries	
	Province boundaries	


Eighth U.S. Army Printing Plant
(Boonjudo)

ARMY MAP SERVICE U.S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 30190
1945

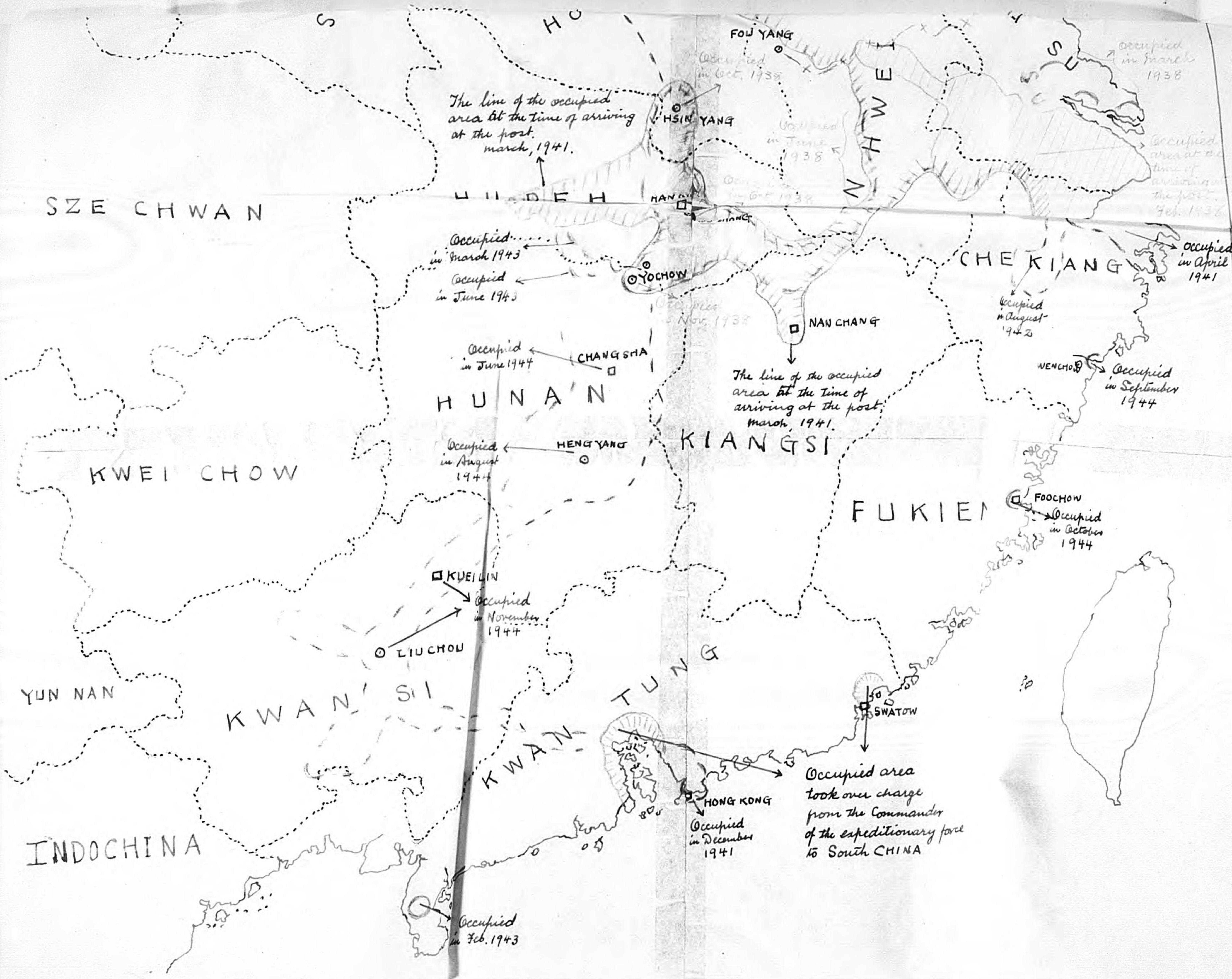
此域の赤色は...
 同ノ捕獲占據地域ノ示スルノ
 括弧時期ハ本圖中ニ註記セリ



NOTE

- I. Red line shows the area of operations during the period General HATA was the Commander of the expeditionary force to Central CHINA.
- II. Blue line shows the area of operations during the period General HATA was the Commander of the expeditionary force to CHINA.
- III.  shows occupied area prior to the appointment to the post, and dotted line shows enlarged occupied area during the period he was holding the appointment.

The time of enlargement is noted in the map.



The time of enlargement is noted in the map.

The line of the occupied area at the time of arriving at the post, march, 1941.

The line of the occupied area at the time of arriving at the post, march, 1941.

Occupied area took over charge from the Commander of the expeditionary force to South CHINA

Occupied in Feb. 1943

Occupied in December 1941

Occupied in November 1944

Occupied in October 1944

Occupied in September 1944

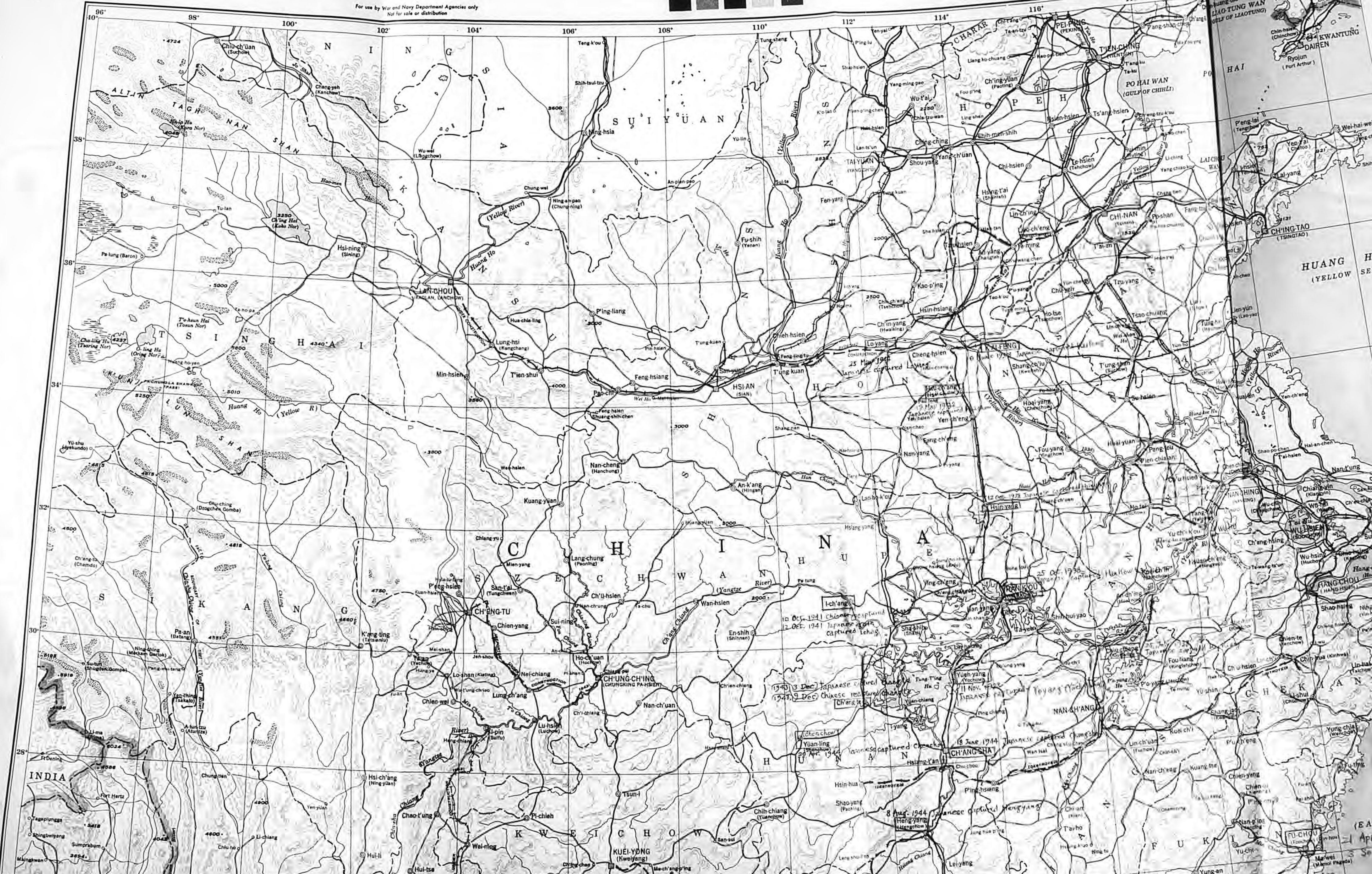
Occupied in April 1941

Occupied area at the time of arriving at the post, Feb. 1938

Occupied in March 1938

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THIRD EDITION - AMS 3

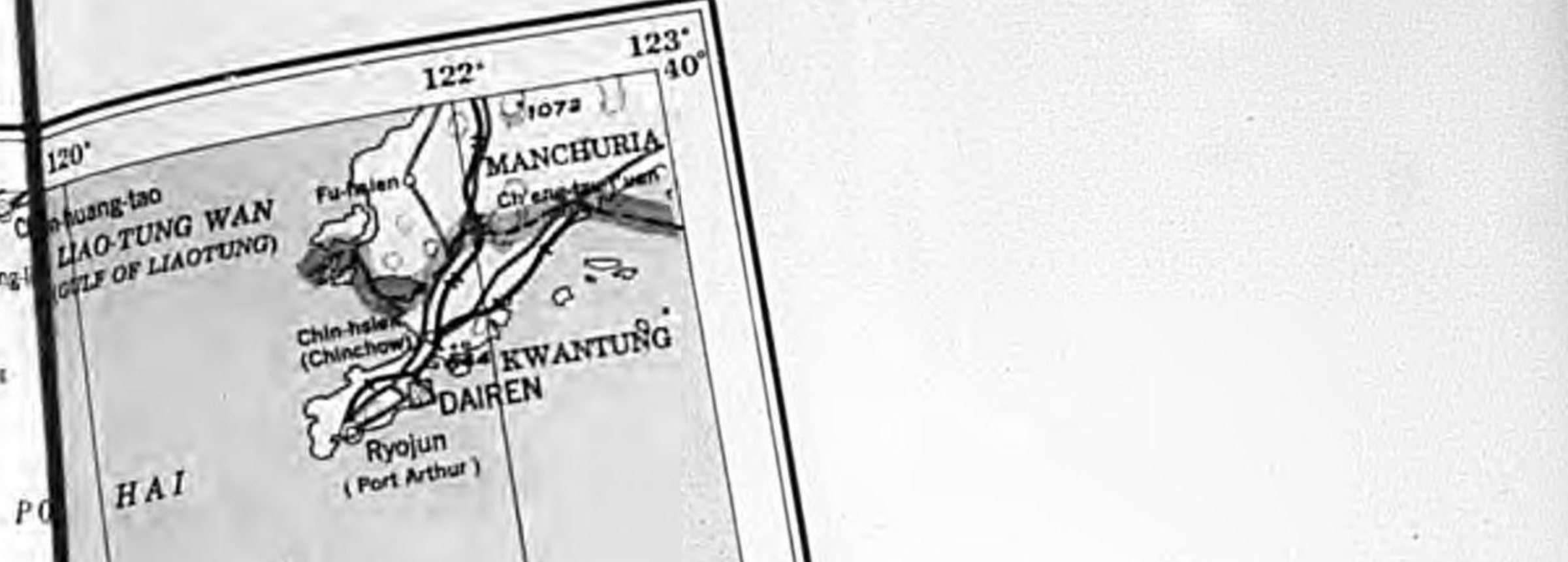
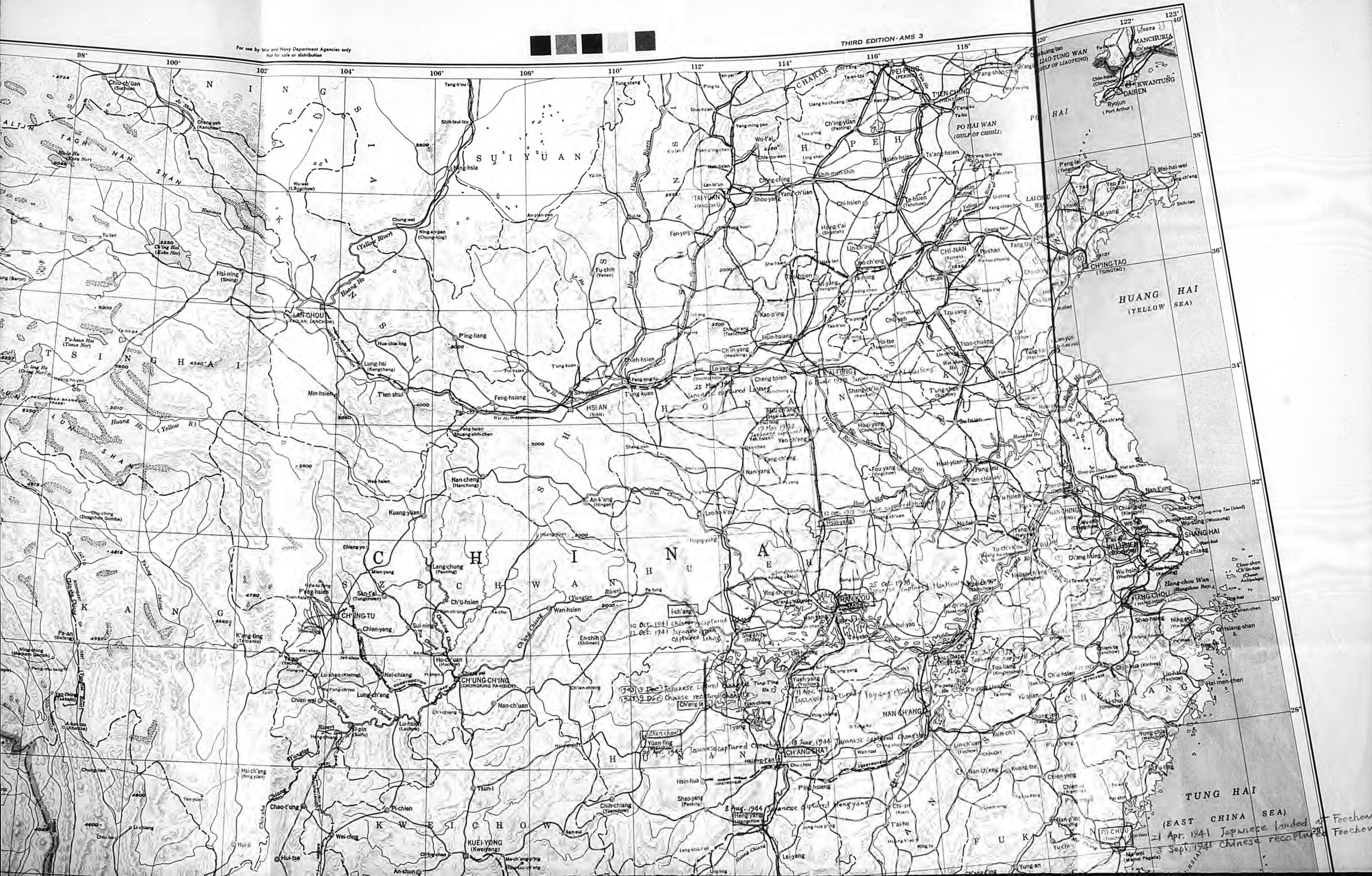


HUANG HAI
(YELLOW SEA)

(EAST)
1 Apr. 1944
3 Sept. 1944

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THIRD EDITION - AMS 3



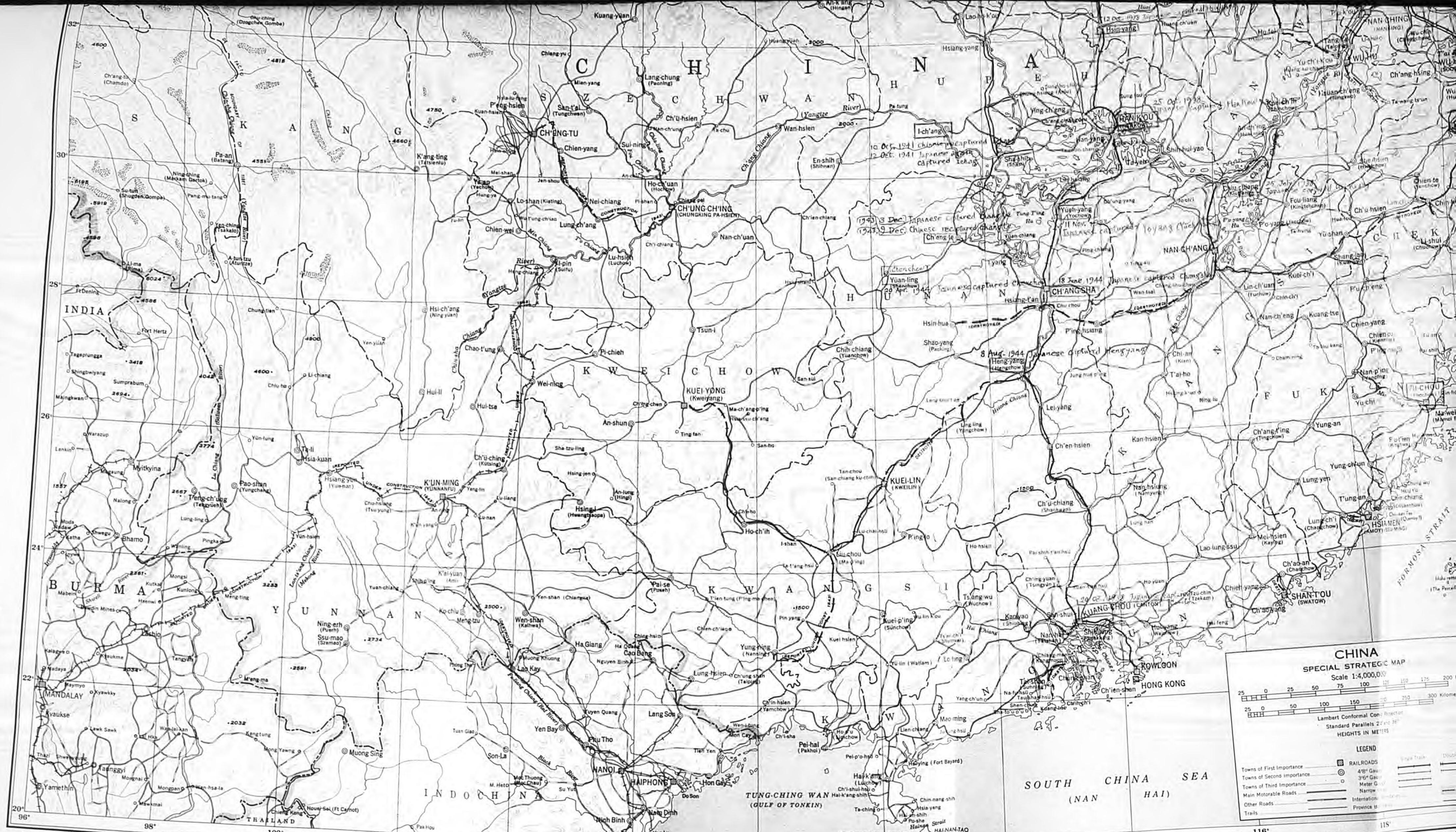
HUANG HAI
(YELLOW SEA)

TUNG HAI
(EAST CHINA SEA)

10 Oct. 1941 Chinese captured Ichang
12 Oct. 1941 Japanese captured Ichang
1903 Dec. Japanese captured Changsha
1945 Dec. Chinese recaptured Changsha

18 June 1944 Japanese captured Changsha
11 Nov. 1944 Japanese captured Hengyang
8 Aug. 1944 Japanese captured Hengyang

21 Apr. 1941 Japanese landed at Fochow
3 Sept. 1941 Chinese recaptured Fochow



CHINA
SPECIAL STRATEGIC MAP
 Scale 1:4,000,000

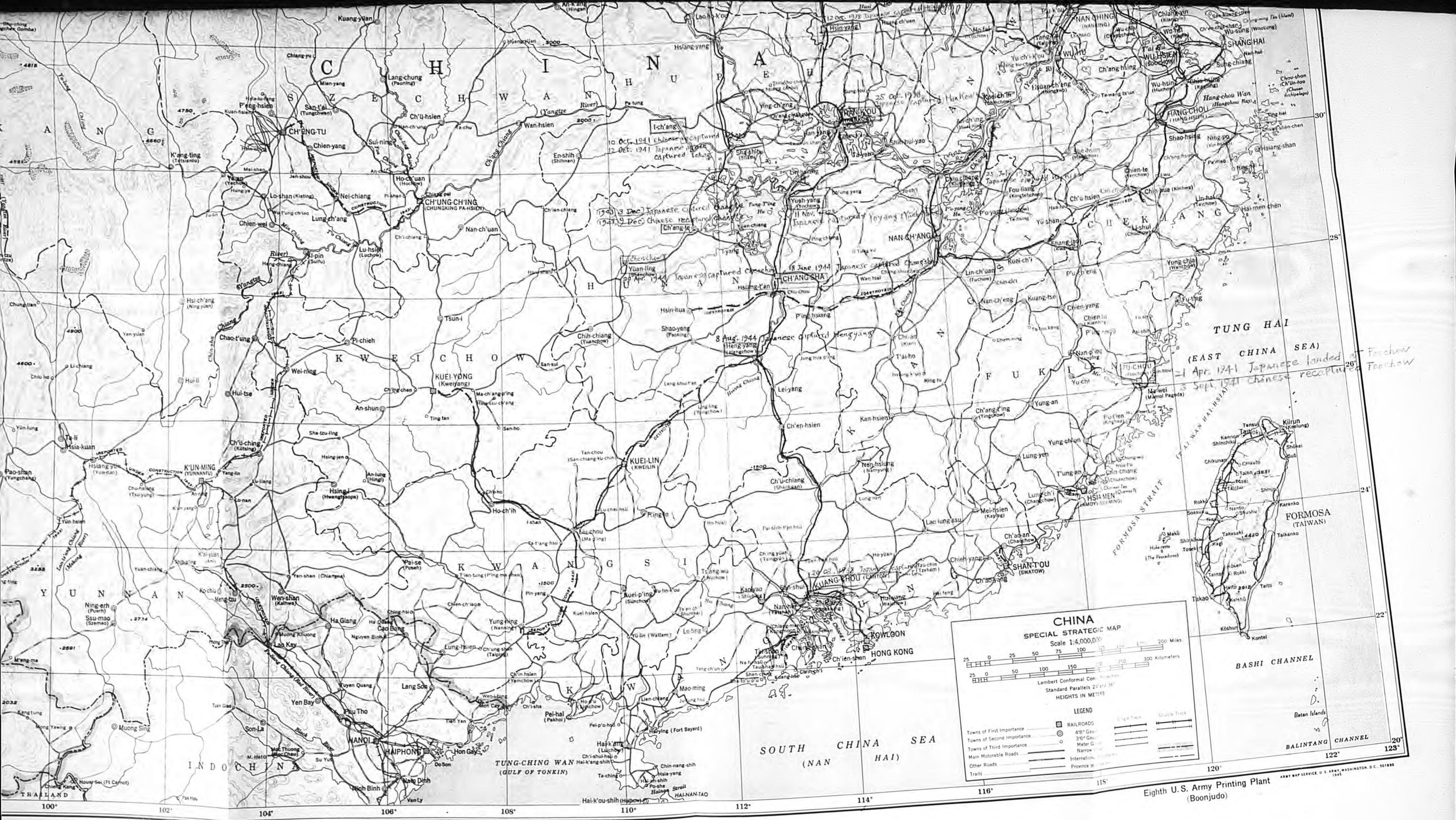
0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200
 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 Kilometers

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
 Standard Parallels 27° and 36°
 HEIGHTS IN METERS

LEGEND

Towns of First Importance	RAILROADS	Single Track
Towns of Second Importance	4'8" Gauge	Double Track
Towns of Third Importance	3'6" Gauge	
Main Motorable Roads	Meter Gauge	
Other Roads	Narrow Gauge	
Trails	International Boundaries	
	Province Boundaries	

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers by the Army Map Service (AMS), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Compiled in 1945 from Asia 1:1,000,000, GSGS 2555, Mandalay (Sheet NE 47) 1942; Tali (Sheet NE 47) 1942; Southern Asia 1:2,000,000, GSGS 4340, 1926-1941; Highways of China 1:4,000,000, Ministry of Communications Public Works, 1943; Asia Transportation Map, 1:2,000,000, A.M.S., 1943; Asia, 1:4,000,000, GSGS 2957, China (Sheet 34) and Surveyor General of India, 1944 and intelligence data 1944. A.M.S. 5207
 First Edition (AMS 5), 1943.
 Third Edition (AMS 3), 1945.



10 Oct. 1941 Japanese recaptured Ich'ang
 12 Dec. 1941 Japanese captured Tch'ang
 1943 3 Dec Japanese captured Changsha
 1943 9 Dec Chinese recaptured Changsha
 18 June 1944 Japanese captured Changsha
 8 Aug. 1944 Japanese captured Hengyang
 20 Oct. 1943 Japanese captured Kuan-chow
 11 Nov. 1943 Japanese captured Yoyang (Yochow)

1 Apr. 1941 Japanese landed at Foochow
 5 Sept. 1941 Chinese recaptured Foochow

CHINA
SPECIAL STRATEGIC MAP
 Scale 1:4,000,000

25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 175 200 Miles
 25 0 25 50 100 150 200 250 300 Kilometers

Lambert Conformal Con. Projection
 Standard Parallels 27° and 36°
 HEIGHTS IN METERS

LEGEND

- Towns of First Importance
- Towns of Second Importance
- Towns of Third Importance
- Main Motorable Roads
- Other Roads
- Trails
- RAILROADS
- 4'8" Gauge
- 3'6" Gauge
- Meter Gauge
- Narrow Gauge
- International Standard
- Province Boundaries
- Double Track

Eighth U.S. Army Printing Plant
 (Boonjudo)

ARMY MAP SERVICE U.S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 301930
 1944

Note.

The dates and remarks on this map were taken from IPS Document 1948 (Exhibit 254)

The figures in red cover the period when Hatai was Central China Commander, those in blue when he was China Commander.

The place names in Exhibit 254 following the dates of 27 June 1938 and 5-10 May 1942 cannot be located on this map.

Summary of Evidence

DNS.

HATA, Shunroku

Statement of Prosecution's Evidence
(Arranged chronologically)

I. Prior to 2 August 1937 - Educational Background and
Military Posts.

Ex. 106
R. 701

- 26 July 1879 Date of birth.
- 21 Nov. 1900 Graduated from military academy and appointed probationary officer. "
 - Rose through successive ranks in the Army. Made an official trip to China in 1911; to Europe in 1918; again to China in 1920. Decorated for his services in the war of 1915-20. Served as instructor in military colleges and from 1923-1926 as staff of the Naval General Staff; member of the Research Department of the military school of communication.
- 2 Mar. 1926 Appointed Major General. "
- 1 Aug. 1931 Appointed Lt. General and Inspector of Artillery, continuing in this office until August 1933. "
- 1 Aug. 1933 Appointed Commander of the 14th Division. "
- 29 Apr. 1934 Decorated in recognition of services rendered in the Incident of 1931-34. "
- 2 Dec. 1935 to Aug. 1936 Chief of Army Air Force Headquarters. "
- 1 Aug. 1936 to Aug. 1937 Commander of the Formosan Army. "

II. 2 August 1937 to 14 February 1938 - Military Councillor and Inspector General of Military Education.

- Aug. 1937 Appointed Military Councillor, serving until 14 February 1938. Ex. 106
R. 702

- 26 Aug. 1937 Appointed Inspector General of Military Education and concurrently Military Councillor (Cabinet) serving until 14 February 1938. Ex. 106
R. 702
- 1 Nov. 1937 Appointed full General.
- 13 Dec. 1937 Appointed Councillor (Gitei-Kan) (Cabinet)
- 16 Jan. 1938 Official statement issued by Japanese Government that it would deal no longer with the existing government in China, but would seek the establishment of a new government in China. It states in part: Ex. 268
R. 3563

"The Imperial Government has been patient enough, after the occupation of Nanking, to give the last opportunity to the Chinese national government for reconsidering the situation. But they do not understand our real intention, attempt foolishly to counter-attack, disregard the greatest distress of the people at home and do not mind the peace of the entire East Asia. Thereupon, the Imperial Government will not care for the National Government hereafter, and expect the establishment and development of a new government of China that will really be worthy coalition with our Empire. * * *"

III. 14 February 1938 to 15 December 1938 - Commander, Central China Expeditionary Forces.

- 14 Feb. 1938 Appointed Commander of the Expeditionary Forces to Central China. Ex. 106
- 17 Feb. 1938 Replaced General Matsui and became Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces in Central China. Ex. 256
R. 3445
- 1938 Conducted the campaign which resulted in the capture of Hankow. Ex. 256
R. 3447-50

Hata stated that, according to his memory, the troops reinforced to him from the North prior to the Hankow campaign were, "About 300,000 or 400,000;" that the Hankow campaign consumed five months.

Oct. 1938

Dorrance, Manager of the Standard Oil Company at Hankow, testified that after the occupation of that city by the Japanese he saw Japanese soldiers kicking captured Chinese soldiers into the water of the Yangtze River and shooting those who came to the surface. When the Japanese troops noticed that their actions were being observed by American citizens, they put the Chinese soldiers in a steam launch, took them out in the middle of the Yangtze River, threw them overboard and shot those who came up. He also testified that he saw in the streets of Hankow "Chinese men dressed in Chinese gowns with their hands wired behind them and they had been shot . . ."

R. 3392-6

"American mission property at the following named places is occupied at the present time by Japanese troops: Changchun, Changchow, Chinkiang, Lichow, Hankow, Kowloon, Kaitian, Shanghai, Soochow, Sunghow, Kiangchow, and Yenchow in the Province of Kiangsu, and Suifu and Kiating in Szechwan Province."

19 May 1938

Hankow captured.

R. 3392-7
R. 3392-8

20 May 1938

Protest by American Embassy to Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the damage by bombing to the American mission property at Hankow on 17 August 1937. It recalls that Japanese planes dropped bombs on the hospital and other mission buildings causing extensive damage.

R. 3392-9
R. 3392-10

21 May 1938

Protest by American Embassy to Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the looting of American mission property, hospital and school at Hankow on 20 and 21 May 1938. Despite the fact that American flags were prominently displayed on each building.

R. 3392-11
R. 3392-12

2 June 1938

Japanese captured Taihang, capital of Honan Province.

R. 3392-13
R. 3392-14

1938

General TADA, Hayao, Vice Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Army testified that in June or July 1938 plans were made for the capture of Hankow.

Ex. 251
R. 3377

26 Mar. 1938

Aide-Memoire, American Ambassador to Japanese Foreign Minister, protesting the continued occupation by Japanese forces of certain American mission property in Shanghai (this had been called to Japan's attention in the note of 12 March 1938), and further, that American property was being occupied by Japanese military forces extensively in areas in Central China and the buildings were being looted, damaged, and in some cases burned. It stated:

Ex. 971
R. 9503

"American mission property at the following named places is occupied at the present time by Japanese troops: Changshu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Liuho, Nanking, Nansiang, Quinsan, Shanghai, Soochow, Sungkiang, Yangchow, and Wusih in the Province of Kiangsu, and Huchow and Kashing in Chekiang Province."

19 May 1938

Hsuchow captured.

Ex. 254
R. 3430

30 May 1938

Protest by American Embassy to Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the damage by bombing to the American mission property at Nantungchow on 17 August 1937. It recites that Japanese planes dropped bombs on the hospital and other mission buildings causing extensive damage.

Ex. 974
R. 9536

31 May 1938

Protests by American Embassy to Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the bombing of American mission property, hospital and school at Haichow on 24 and 28 May 1938, despite the fact that American flags were prominently displayed on each building.

Ex. 975
R. 9538

6 June 1938

Japanese captured Kaifeng, capital of Honan Province.

Ex. 254
R. 3430

10 June 1938	Protest by American Embassy to the Japanese Foreign Office against the bombing by Japanese planes of the Soochow Hospital and American mission property in that vicinity on 30 May 1938.	Ex. 976 R. 9540
27 June 1938	Matang captured.	Ex. 254 R. 3430
28 June 1938	Protest by Grew to Japanese Foreign Minister against the unwarranted attack on 15 June 1938 by Japanese airplanes upon the American Southern Baptist Mission at Pingtu, Shantung.	Ex. 980 R. 9594
25 July 1938	Kiukiang captured.	Ex. 254 R. 3430
16 Aug. 1938	Strong representations made by Ambassador Grew to Japanese Foreign Minister against the continued attacks on American mission properties at Wuchang, stating that these properties had been bombed no less than seven times since 6 July, notwithstanding the fact that these properties had been marked on maps delivered by the American Consul General at Shanghai to the Japanese authorities.	Ex. 981 R. 9555
Aug. 1938	The defendant Saito, Chief of the Press Section of the War Ministry, referring to the statements of the Government issued on 15 August regarding its intention to crush the Anti-Japanese Government in China and to create a friendly coalition among the three nations, Japan, China and Manchukuo said that, "the above statement may be called a declaration of war." Saito further stated, "Japan will not deal with the Chiang Kai-shek regime in a general truce negotiation."	Ex. 270 R. 3615 R. 3627
3 Oct. 1938	Statement by Ambassador Grew to Prince Konoye (Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs) protesting against the continued violation of American rights and interests by the Japanese in China, including the violation of the principle of the open door.	Ex. 973 R. 9534

12 Oct. 1938	Sinyang captured.	Ex. 254 R. 3430
25 Oct. 1938	A. A. Dorrance, Manager of the Standard Oil Company at Hankow testified that in October 1938 Japanese soldiers kicked captured Chinese soldiers into the Yangtze River and shot those who came to the surface.	R. 3392-3
	He further testified that he saw on the streets of Hankow "Chinese men dressed in Chinese gowns with their hands wired behind them, and they had been shot. *** "	R. 3396
25 Oct. 1938	Hankow fell.	Ex. 256 R. 3450
31 Oct. 1938	Protest by Ambassador Grew to Japanese Foreign Minister against the bombing of American mission property at Tungpeh, Honan Province on 24 October 1938, resulting in the death and wounding of American nationals and the destruction of property.	Ex. 983 R. 9557
11 Nov. 1938	Yoyang captured.	Ex. 254 R. 3431
21 Nov. 1938	Statement by Ambassador Grew to Japanese Foreign Minister that to prevent the further deterioration of Japanese-American relations, it was of prime importance that the Japanese authorities forthwith cease the bombing of, and other interference with, American mission and other property in areas far removed from military or naval operations. Ambassador Grew stated:	Ex. 986 R. 9562
	"Such unwarrantable acts are taking place constantly, the reports of which are daily pouring into our Embassy. The plea that these outrages are accidental is obviously untenable in view of the volume and constancy of these depredations which recently have involved not only the loss of American property but the loss of American life, and the desecration of our flag."	

3 Nov. 1938

Statement issued by the Japanese Government recited that the Japanese Army and Navy had captured Kwantung, Hankow, and Uchang and overcome the important districts of China and reduced the national government of China to a local regime. That operations would continue until the local government of China was "completely annihilated." The statement continues:

Ex. 268
R. 3564

"It is the establishment of a new order that will enable us to maintain permanent peace of East Asia, that the Empire seeks. This is really the ultimate object of the present expedition. To realize this new order, it is extremely essential to bring Japan, Manchoukuo and China into fraternal linked relation in the fields of politics, economics, culture and so forth, * * *. What the Empire demands China is to take her own share in the task of establishing a new order in the East Asia. * * *"

29 Nov. 1938

Report of Foreign Minister Arita to the Privy Council meeting with regard to the foreign policy of Japan toward China. It stated that:

Ex. 269
R. 3590-95

- (a) The government will not make peace with the Chiang Kai-shek government.
- (b) Japan will foster the establishment of a new central government in China on the basis of the pro-Japanese regimes already established and others to be established in Hankow and Canton.
- (c) China shall recognize Manchoukuo.
- (d) The Japanese Army shall be stationed in North China and Menchiang.
- (e) China will give financial aid to the stationing of Japanese troops therein.
- (f) Japan will exercise supervisory rights over Chinese railways, aviation, communication and principal harbors and waterways.

(g) That the principle of the "open door" would be recognized to the extent that it was not incompatible with the establishment of a Japan, Manchoukuo, China economic bloc.

1938 HATA stated that the Chinese Incident was a war. "Although it actually was a war, all they ever considered it was a 'China Incident'. Actually it was a war." Ex. 256
R. 3451

In his interrogation, HATA stated that he knew of the Nine-Power Treaty and in reply to a question as to whether or not Japan was breaking this treaty by the operations in China, said: "There seems to be no other way out but to resort to armed force when other means fail." "

1938 SATOMI, Hajime testified that in 1938 he was engaged by the Special Service Department under the China Expeditionary Army in Shanghai to handle the sale of opium; that opium was handled by the Special Service organization for from six to eight months and thereafter by the China Affairs Board (Ko-A-In) R. 4882-3

He further testified that the profit from the opium handled by the Special Service organization and by the Ko-A-In amounted to \$20,000,000. R. 4885

IV. 15 December 1938 to 30 August 1939 - Military Councillor and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.

15 Dec. 1938 Released from the position as Commander of the Central China Expeditionary Forces and appointed Military Councillor. Ex. 106
R. 702

22 Dec. 1938 Statement of Premier Konoye reaffirmed that the purpose of the Japanese government was the complete destruction by force of the anti-Japanese national government in China, and at the same time the establishment of a new order in East Asia. He said: "Nothing is more necessary for China than to discard her old prejudices and to abandon her foolish resistance against Japan and her attitude in hanging on to Manchoukuo." Ex. 268
R. 3566-7

26 Mar. 1939	Japanese captured Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province.	Ex. 254 R. 3431
25 May 1939	Released from the post of Military Councillor and appointed chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, continuing in this position until he was appointed Minister of War on 30 August 1939.	Ex. 106 R. 703
V. 30 August 1939 to 22 July 1940 - Minister of War (Abe and Yonai Cabinets)		
30 Aug. 1939	Appointed War Minister and concurrently President of the Manchurian Affairs Board.	Ex. 106 R. 703
	Became concurrently Vice-President of the China Affairs Board.	Ex. 102 R. 685 (p. 14)
	Note: The Imperial Ordinance promulgated 16 December 1938 set up the regulations governing the organization of the China Affairs Board, providing that it should be established under the supervision of the Prime Minister and that the Minister of War should be a Vice-President.	Ex. 455 R. 5183
1 Sept. 1939	Germany invaded Poland.	R. 6148
6 Sept. 1939	Telegram from Ambassador Ott in Tokyo to the German High Command recites:	Ex. 2198 R. 15744

"The speeches on the Japanese side exchanged at yesterday's reception of German Military and Air Attaches by former Japanese War Minister, General ITAGAKI, and successor, General HATA, were of a definitely hearty character. ITAGAKI pointed out his most sincere efforts, on behalf of a close German-Japanese connection, which had failed as a consequence of European developments. Emphasized that his successor shared his views completely. HATA referred to the Japanese Government's non-intervention declaration, but emphasized that he himself as a soldier had full understanding of the German action."

- 1 Sept. 1939 Germany invaded Poland. R. 6148
- 5 Sept. 1939 Proclamation of the Commanding General of the Sixth Army recites that the Army had been fighting in the irregular war on the frontier between Manchuria and Mongolia; that chaos in the course of battles was diminished and that the Army was now preparing in the Dzindzin Sume area for a new offensive. Ex. 766
R. 7858-9
- 8 Sept. 1939 Telegram from Ambassador Ott to the German Secretary of State recites that he had urged Foreign Minister Abe to continue the labors of Ambassador Oshima to foster German-Japanese friendship. It further stated: "The Army * * * and leading quarters of the Foreign Ministry indicated that Oshima's position was secure for the present." Ex. 498
R. 6082
- 20 Sept. 1939 An ordinance was adopted providing that certain commodities, including drugs, paper, glass, toys and similar items, were not to be exported to yen-bloc areas without approval of the export associations, - an indication of increasing economic control by the Government. Ex. 840
R. 8512
(Liebert)
- 23 Sept. 1939 A regulation was adopted providing that persons planning to establish, plan or alter cast iron manufacturing facilities must first obtain permission from the Minister of Commerce and Industry. Another step at Cabinet level toward economic control for war-time purposes. Ex. 840
R. 8327
- 30 Sept. 1939 The defendant MUTO was appointed Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry. This must have been with the approval of the War Minister. Ex. 118
R. 7444
- 1 Oct. 1939 Trade agreement between Japan and Germany, effective from 1 October 1939 until 30 September 1941, providing for the importation by each country of the products of the other at prices to be agreed upon by competent authorities and also provision for "special transactions" in addition to the "ordinary transactions." Ex. 39
R. 6625-7

- 9 Nov. 1939 Opium Management Board passed a resolution approving an additional 12, 250 acres increase in poppy cultivation in Chosen in 1940. Ex. 382
R. 4711
- 11 Nov. 1939 Imperial Military ordinance for the organization of the Imperial Headquarters. Imperial General Headquarters were set up which had not previously been established except in case of war. Ex. 80
R. 684
- 5 Dec. 1939 Ambassador Grew protested further bombing of American property in Chunking by the Japanese forces, causing the death of a United States citizen. Ex. 1000
R. 9612
- 15 Dec. 1939 Reports, U. S. Treasury agents at Shanghai, that the Japanese authorities had decided to grant a monopoly for the manufacture and distribution of opium and narcotics in their occupied areas. That steamers were arriving with Persian opium and the proposed establishment of the Wang-Chiang-Wei government was held up because of differences of opinion between Wang and the Japanese as to who should have full control of the opium business. Ex. 424-26
R. 4894-8
- 23 Dec. 1939 Japanese forces landed at Lungchow. Ex. 426-7
R. 4894-8
- 23 Dec. 1939 Japanese forces landed at Lungchow. Ex. 254
R. 3431
- 24 Dec. 1939 Japanese captured Nanning, capital of Kwangsi Province. Ex. 254
R. 3431
- 28 Dec. 1939 "Use and Expropriation Ordinances of Factory and Work Shops" was adopted. This ordinance authorized the War and Navy Ministry to take over and operate selected plants and facilities. Ex. 840
R. 8403
- 12 Jan. 1940 Japanese Government notified the Netherlands Government of the abrogation of the treaty of judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation made between them on 12 August 1935. This would have continued in force unless denounced on six months' notice. R. 11770
- Note: The Court stated in paper No. 387 that it had taken judicial notice of this fact.

- The treaty (Ex. 1307-A) set up a permanent organization charged with the duty of settling by conciliation all disputes between Japan and the Netherlands which could not be settled by diplomatic means. Ex.1307-A
R.11768-70
- 16 Jan. 1940 The Yonai Cabinet succeeded the Abe Cabinet. HATA continued as War Minister in the new cabinet.
- 5 Feb. 1940 The French Ambassador protested the second bombing of the Yunan Railway. Ex. 618-A
R. 6857
- 6 Feb. 1940 Ambassador Grew protested to Foreign Minister Arita against the collection of taxes on imports and exports and collection of taxes on local products by a Japanese sponsor tax bureau of the Rehabilitation Commission at Swatow, China. Ex. 1001
R. 9614
- 16 Feb. 1940 A plan was adopted by the conference of the chiefs of the Japanese Army organs in Northern Manchuria meeting at Harbin to render more effective the anti-Soviet sabotage activities, especially by the White Russians, and suggested the establishment of a Far Eastern Anti-Comintern self government simultaneous with the commencement of hostilities (obviously against Russia). Ex. 736
R. 7662
- Feb. 1940 HASHIMOTO wrote: "The China Incident may well be called the opening battle for the construction of a new World Order. * * * The moment we establish a policy to drive out all Anglo-Americans from China, China will begin to move to a new Order. The European situation will also change immediately when we make up our minds to form a joint front with Germany and Italy. * * * Only when we rid ourselves of the idea that we have to depend on Britain and America, and establish the plan to construct a self-supporting economy in the Japan-Manchuria-China bloc, can we materialize an expansion plan of our armament, production power, independent of Britain and America. * * * We'll lose Great Britain and the United States, but Manchuria, China and the South Seas will become ours. * * *"
- 23 Feb. 1940 Telegram from Ott and Stahmer to the German Secretary of State recites the friendly attitude Ex. 511
R. 6141

30 Mar. 1940

of OSHIMA, SHIRATORI and others and states that the influence of the Army is growing again and further increase may be counted upon.

Ex. 2000
R. 1000

Apr. 1940

bombard Yunnan Railway in French Indo-

Ex. 6000

Mar. 1940

TOMINAGA, Keoji testified that as Chief of the First Department of General Staff, Headquarters he prepared an aggression plan against the U.S.S.R. in 1940, which plan was approved by the Emperor in March 1940. It was then sent to the Kwantung Army to put into effect.

Ex. 705
R. 7526

5 Apr. 1940

by the War Ministry revising

Ex. 8000
R. 1000

12 Apr. 1940

3 Mar. 1940

A top secret statement of the economic policy to be taken by Japan in connection with diplomacy toward the U.S.A. Japan will do its utmost to eliminate reliance upon the U.S.A. as soon as possible for such basic materials as scrap iron, petroleum, electrolytic copper, machine tools and other critical articles. It provided for the temporary use of military funds for this purpose. "Real expansion of production is the mother of consolidation of military equipments." The motive of enterprise must be turned from pursuit of profit to the welfare of the Nation. Japan must consolidate more intimate relationship with Manchoukuo and China and perfect measures to bring the southern countries into Japan's economic sphere.

Ex. 1007
R. 9635

4 Mar. 1940

Japanese troops occupy Haichow in Shantung Province.

Ex. 276-A
R. 3700

21 Mar. 1940

MUTO, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, gave the Army's opinion as favoring the dissolution of political parties. This was in reply to interpellations to War Minister HATA.

Ex. 2243-A
R. 16150

23 Mar. 1940

Telegram from Ott to the German Foreign Office noted a stiffening of the Japanese attitude toward England and America, and continued: "Noteworthy is the report of strong words by the spokesmen of the Army in the Diet and statements by the War and Navy Ministers that Japan's progress in China cannot be stopped by the obsolete Nine-Power Treaty. This attitude has obviously been influenced by the opposition of the Anglo-Saxon powers to the new Chinese Central Government."

Ex. 514
R. 6148-50

3 June 1940

Ex. 390
R. 4779

30 Mar. 1940	The Central Government of the Chinese Republic (puppet) established under Wang-Ching-Wei.	Ex. 276-A R. 3701
Apr. 1940	Japan bombed Yunan Railway in French Indo-China.	Ex. 618-A (p. 3) R. 6822
6 Apr. 1940	Coal distribution control law enacted, setting up a Government monopoly on the distribution of coal.	Ex. 840 R. 8299
12 Apr. 1940	Ordinance issued by the War Ministry revising the regulation regarding the inspection of military training courses in the youth schools.	Ex. 137 R. 1019
28 Apr. 1940	Protest filed by American Embassy concerning the Japanese military action at Tientsin.	Ex. 1002 R. 9614
24 Apr. 1940	Japanese recapture Kaifeng.	Ex. 254 R. 3431
29 Apr. 1940	HATA decorated with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite in recognition of his meritorious services rendered in the China Affair.	Ex. 106 R. 703
9 May 1940	Germany invaded Belgium, Luxenbourg and the Netherlands.	R. 6148
10 May 1940	Telegram from Ott to the German Foreign Minister stated that the Yonai-Arita Government was striving for reproachment with England and America but the realization was unlikely "in view of America's stubborn attitude and the markedly stronger anti-British opinions in the Army. * * *"	Ex. 515 R. 6150
20 May 1940	Strong demands made on the Netherlands for materials to be exported from the N.E.I.	Ex. 1309-A (p. 8) R. 11783
3 June 1940	Report of U. S. attaches concerning the increase of poppy growing in Chahar and Suiyuan Provinces in the Spring of 1940. All persons, including Catholics, were required to cultivate poppy on at least eight now out of every 100 mow of their land.	Ex. 390 R. 4779

- 10 June 1940 Italy declared war on Britain and France. R. 6148
- 12 June 1940 Japanese captured Nichang. Ex. 254
R. 3431
- 13 June 1940 U. S. Secretary of State announced that reports were received of extensive and indiscriminate bombing of Chungking on and before 12 June by more than 100 Japanese planes, killing hundreds of civilians and damaging American property. Ex. 1010
R. 9658
- 17 June 1940 France surrendered. R. 6148
- 19 June 1940 Entry in KIDO's diary concerning a talk with the Foreign Minister, discussing the two plans debated at the previous day's meeting of the Four Ministers' Conference (including the War Minister) regarding the French Indo-China situation. Two plans were discussed: (1) That a request be submitted regarding the pro-Chiang acts and if refused by the French, that force be employed and, (2) that force be immediately employed without negotiation. The military ministers wanted to negotiate first and after a reply to decide whether or not to resort to force. This policy was decided; that Italy and Germany had been informed "that our country is gravely concerned with the French Indo-China question, both from the political and economic standpoints. England and America are to be dealt with after receiving the replies from Germany and Italy."
- 19 June 1940 Strong representations made to France by Japan to prohibit materials for the Chungking Regime passing through Indo-China. Ex. 615-A
R. 6796
- 19 June 1940 Telegram from Ott to the German Foreign Office stating that Japan had authorized its Ambassador in Berlin to congratulate Germany on its recent successes and to point out the special interest of Japan in the fate of Indo-China and the suggestion that a German declaration be issued that Japan would receive a free hand in Indo-China. That he had been told confidentially by Army circles that they were propagating the idea of occupying the strategically important Yunan Railway. Ex. 520
R. 6162-4

20 June 1940 French Ambassador notified the Japanese Vice Foreign Minister that due to the repeated representations of the Japanese Government, France had decided to prohibit the transportation of a wide range of materials and goods through French Indo-China into China. Official report adds: "That is one of the important routes over which war materials were supplied to Chungking and it has been entirely severed."

Ex. 615-A
R. 6797

22 June 1940 Japan proposed to France:

Ex. 618-A
R. 6851-2

- (1) That military experts and Foreign Office officials be sent from Japan to French Indo-China to make an inspection concerning the suspension of the transportation of supplies;
- (2) That an advance party of Japanese Army and Navy officers should be sent from China to French Indo-China; and
- (3) That pending the determination by Japan of the materials which it will request the French Indo-China authorities to prohibit transportation to China, the latter should continue a complete blockade of the frontier between French Indo-China and China.

France accepted these requests.

24 June 1940 Telegram from Ott to the German Foreign Office reporting that KOISO had inquired what would be Germany's attitude toward Japanese military moves in Indo-China and in part of the N.E.I. Further stating that MUTO had declared that Japan was very much interested in Indo-China.

Ex. 523
R. 6174

29 June 1940 Foreign Minister ARITA, in a radio address, stated that Japan was now engaged in establishing a New Order in East Asia and was, "determined to leave no stone unturned

Ex. 1008
R. 6233-7

in order to eradicate all activities for assisting Chiang-Kai-shek." That the countries of East Asia and the regions of the South Seas were very closely related and the uniting of all these regions under a single sphere was a natural conclusion. That Japan does not expect the Western Powers to exert any undesirable influence upon the stability of East Asia.

- 29 June 1940 Japanese observation party headed by Major General NISHIHARA, and consisting of 40 officials of the Army, Navy and Foreign Ministry arrived at Hanoi. Ex. 618-A
R. 6853
- 1 July 1940 Telegram from Ott to the German Foreign Office reported that the Foreign Minister had originally intended to announce a more active foreign policy in order to strengthen the Cabinet's position, but this had been wrecked by protests from the opposition led by the Army. "The growing influence of the Army also results from the stronger military attitude toward Honkong and Indo-China." Ex. 530
R. 6238
- 3 July 1940 Telegram from Ott to the German Foreign Office reporting an article in Asahi that the Foreign Minister had intended to state in his radio address that the present Government has never deviated from the Axis policy and that the Government was determined to consolidate the Axis friendship. The Army had protested on the ground that the present Government was seeking by a sudden stress of Axis friendship to save its own existence. Ex. 531
R. 6239-40
- 12 July 1940 Minutes of a joint conference of war, navy and foreign ministries on the strengthening of harmony between Japan, Germany and Italy. (Lt. Col. Takayama represented the War Ministry.) This shows the existence of a strong Japanese demand for the conclusion of a military alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy as a means of realizing Japan's plan for expansion in East Asia and the South Seas. Germany was to recognize Japan's position in French Indo-China and in the N.E.I., support Japan in China, and give favorable Ex. 527
R. 6191-6211

consideration to Japanese economic relations, while Japan would in turn support Germany's European policy, check Britain in the Far East, and supply essential materials.

- 14 July 1940 Entry in KIDO's diary that he had at the Emperor's request investigated to see whether preparations for heavy artillery mobilization for the South China campaign, of which the Emperor had learned secretly from the Chief of the General Staff, had been cleared with the Government. That the Chief Aide-de-Camp told KIDO he had heard from the War Minister (HATA) that since preparations would in any case require a month and a half, the four ministers' conference of 12 July had agreed to push preparations. There would be a future cabinet decision as to whether actual operations would be undertaken. Ex. 534
R. 6259
- 15 July 1940 American Embassy again called the attention of the Japanese Foreign Ministry to the fact that the U.S. was receiving discriminatory treatment in respect to trade rights in North China, and that the Japanese control authorities had established full exchange over imports as well as exports in North China. Ex. 1005
R. 9627
- 16 July 1940 Another joint conference of the Army, Navy, and Foreign Office authorities was held on the subject of intensification of coalition among Japan, Germany and Italy. The Army (represented by Lt. Col. TAKAYAMA) agreed with the plan as a whole. Ex. 528
R. 6212-32
- 16 July 1940 Excerpt from KIDO's diary relating circumstances preceding and causing the fall of the Yonai Cabinet. The military had taken the position that the Yonai Cabinet was not at all suitable for making negotiations with Germany and Italy. Vice War Minister ANAMI had told KIDO on 8 July that the Army would unanimously support Prince KONOYE's candidacy and that upon meeting Prince Konoeye after his return to Tokyo, the War Minister would take the opportunity to submit an important proposal to Premier YONAI. Ex. 532
R. 6240-57
- The Premier did not agree to the position taken by the Army and the War Minister resigned.

The Chief Aide-de-Camp reported that the Vice War Minister ANAMI said that the Premier summoned the War Minister and told him that the Army's idea was different from that of the present Cabinet and asked the War Minister to resign in case of inconvenience. HATA thereupon resigned. The Premier asked him to recommend a successor, but the Army found it difficult to make any recommendation and the Premier thereupon called together the members of the Cabinet and decided to resign in bloc. That HIRANUMA stated at a meeting held on 17 July, "It is a bad example that the Cabinet should fall on account of the War Minister's resignation, and it is regrettable that we have often had such examples." Obviously, the resignation of HATA was for the purpose of and did force the resignation of the Cabinet.

17 July 1940 Telegram from Ott to the German General Staff recites:

Ex. 533
R. 6257-8

"In accordance with the Cabinet change, forced by the Army, a speedy Japanese transition to a more active anti-English policy is to be expected. I have strictly confidential information from Japanese General Staff that siege batteries have been already mobilized for attack on Honkong in the case that it might be necessary. * * *"

18 July 1940 Entry in KIDO's diary as follows:

Ex. 539
R. 6266-7

"I was again received in audience this afternoon from 2:25 to 2:50. The Emperor stated that the War Minister had just secretly recommended TOJO for War Minister and Tomoyuki YAMASHITA for Inspector-General of the Air Force, but that he thought the procedure was wrong, for Prince KONOYE was still in the midst of forming a cabinet and had not yet accepted TOJO for the post, and, as he thought that the action was rather overhasty, he had asked the War Minister whether he did not think the action as being out of order."

July 1940

TANAKA, Ryukichi testified on cross-examination that War Minister HATA resigned from the Yonai Cabinet because the Army's views on the Tri-Partite Alliance was not accepted by the Cabinet, and that General HATA stated to him in 1940, at a dinner in Tsukiji, Tokyo in reply to a question as to why he took such an attitude, which was really against his ideas and his nature, that he was obliged to do so by the influence of MUTO (Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau). General TANAKA was using this as an illustration of the great influence and power held by the Military Affairs Bureau.

R. 15901

VI. 22 July 1940 to 1 March 1941 - Military Councillor.

- 22 July 1940 HATA released from duty as War Minister and other posts and appointed Military Councillor in the new KONOYE Cabinet. Ex. 106
R. 703
R. 6268
- 22 July 1940 KONOYE became Prime Minister in the Second KONOYE Cabinet and TOJO (upon the recommendation of HATA) became Secretary of War.
- 22 July 1940 Councillor of the Japanese Embassy told Woermann that before the new Cabinet was completed, four of its members, Foreign Minister KONOYE, Foreign Minister MATSUOKA, War Minister TOJO and Navy Minister YOSHITA met and drew up a foreign policy program for the new Cabinet containing reproachment with the Axis powers. Ex. 537
R. 6262
- 31 July 1940 Telegram from OTT to German Foreign Office reports that the new War Minister TOJO is pursuing two aims: "1. Acute aggravation of Anglo-Japanese relations to drive them as much as possible to a breaking point and to hasten the action against British possessions in East Asia desired by the Army. 2. A blow against the influential pro-British groups - viz. court and economic circles - which, impressed by the energetic action, will be dissuaded from further pro-British activity." Ex. 546
R. 6293-4
- 27 Sept 1940 Tri-Partite Pact signed and secret letters exchanged. Ex. 43

- VII. 1 March 1941 to 22 November 1944 - Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces in China.
- 1 Mar 1941 HATA appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces in China. Ex. 106
R. 703
- Note: This included the North Central and South China Armies but not the Kwantung Army (Beebe's Interrogation of 11 April 1946, Page 2).
- 21 Apr 1941 Japanese landed at Foochow, capital of Fukien Province. Ex. 254
R. 3431
- 16 June 1941 Ambassador Grew complained of the heavy bombing of Chungking and damage to United States property. Ex. 1088
R. 9996
- 22 June 1941 Germany invaded USSR. R. 7958
- 12 Oct 1941 Japanese recaptured Nichang. Ex. 254
R. 3431
- 5-10 May 1942 Japanese captured Lungling, Tungchung. Ex. 254
R. 3431
- 13 Aug. 1942 Order issued by HATA, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in China, providing for the punishment of enemy flyers who have raided Japanese territory and come within the jurisdiction of the Japanese expeditionary forces in China, which provided that they might be sentenced to either death or heavy punishment as important war criminals. Ex. 1991
R. 14662
- 3 Dec. 1943 Japanese captured Changteh. Ex. 254
R. 3431
- 20 Apr 1944 Japanese captured Chenchow. Ex. 254
R. 3432
- 25 May 1944 Japanese captured Loyang. "
- 2 June 1944 HATA appointed member of the Board of Field Marshals and Admirals and awarded especially the title of Field Marshal Ex. 106
R. 703
- 18 June 1944 Japanese captured Changsha, capital of Hunan Province. Ex. 254
R. 3432
- 8 Aug. 1944 Japanese captured Hengyang. "

10 Nov 1944 Japanese captured Kweilin.

Ex. 254
R. 3432

11 Nov. 1944 Japanese captured Liuchow.

"

22 Nov. 1944 Japanese captured Nanning.

"

A. Atrocities Committed by Troops
under Hata's Command, 1941-44:

(1) Hupeh Province. Ten separate statements were introduced of witnesses giving specific instances of wanton destruction of property by the 65th Regiment, 104th Brigade, 13th Division of the Japanese Army in Hupeh Province in 1943.

Ex. 331-
340
R. 4609

(2) Hunan Province. (In which are situated Changsha, Count 48 of Indictment, and Hanyang, Count 49 of Indictment) Sept. 1941. TAMURA, Nobusaba, Lance Corporal of the Japanese Army, stated that during the second Changsha Campaign the 3rd Company of the 2nd Battalion of the Second Independent Mountain Artillery Regiment of the 6th Division of the Japanese Army forced more than 200 Chinese prisoners of war in Chentung-Shih, Changsha, Hunan, to plunder large quantities of rice, wheat and other commodities and then massacred them.

Ex. 341
R. 4611-
12

June 1944, Shieh-Chin-Hua stated that after the Japanese forces had occupied Changsha they indulged in murder, rape and incendiarism throughout the district and on 17 June 1944 more than 100 Japanese soldiers went to To-shih, Shishan, machine-gunned all houses in the village, and burned more than 100 houses, including stocks of goods.

Ex. 342
R. 4612-
13