

The Investigation of the Special Contribution of Dr. Shumei, OKAWA, the Former Chief Director of the East Asia Economic Research Institute to the Manchurian Incident.

EW 2178-B

1. The Contribution that he separated the East Asia Economic Research Institute from the South Manchurian Railway Company.

1. The efforts that he exerted for the Reform of the Institute after the Separation.

1. The Works of Investigation.

1. The Establishment of the Policy towards Manchuria and the Awakenings of the National Opinions, and the Control of guidance.

1. Activities after the Settlement of the Manchurian Incident.

1. Contribution to the Establishment of Manchukuo.

With his pure and simple nature, Shumei OKAWA, the former chief director, took the lead of the great number of his staff, and also he had a power to make his staff attend to their duties with diligence and enthusiasm.

The works of the Research Institute were nothing but the works of Mr. OKAWA both nominally and virtually. I believe that it is hardly imagined that but for Mr. OKAWA the following things would not have been done, that is, the reform of the various systems after the separation and independence of the Research Institute, the works of the investigation, the establishment of the Japanese policy towards Manchuria and the awakenings of the national opinions, the contribution to the leadership and the Manchurian Incident which had followed, and the activities before and after the establishment of Manchukuo.

1. The Contribution to the Separation of the East Asia Economic Research Institute.

Hitherto, the Research Institute showed a change on its course of the investigation whenever the authorities of the South Manchuria Railway Company were changed, and worse than all it was not only twice or thrice that even its abolition was brought up in the discussion as an object. But Mr. OKAWA made the relation between Japan and Manchuria and Mongolia closer and tighter, and at the same time,

reading that in order to plan how to expand the Japanese economical activities, we had to rely upon the activities of such an organization as this Research Institute, Mr. OKAWA persuaded Jotaro YAMAMOTO who was at that time the president of the South Manchuria Railway Company to separate this Research Institute from the South Manchuria Railway Company and also to make it an independent foundation in July of the fourth year of Showa (1929).

Then he made it possible for the institute to demonstrate its activities, making the funds rich and enlarging its substance.

1. The Efforts to the Reform of the Substance of the Institute after the Separation.

As soon as the institute was separated, Dr. OKAWA began to reform and reorganize its substance. At first, he made the regulations regarding the joining business including the new business system. Then he divided the institute to the section of general affairs, the section of investigation, the section of materials, and the editorial section, and reformed the formation of the institute, distributing the staff to each section. At the same time he made the foundation of the institute, making a system for the office-workers, the regulations for payment, the regulations for travel expenses, and other private rules, while he began to arrange the materials which was his long pending question, especially he put the stress on the classification of the foreign books according to their contents, and he completed to make the thousands of the cards in accordance with the classification of the foreign books. At the same time he made the special efforts such as to correct the classification of the Japanese books and amend the classification lists fundamentally. As soon as he completed these works, a reading room was established and the treasured materials which were collected and arrayed for a long time were opened public. Thus he made a great contribution to the society.

1. The Works of Investigation

After the separation of the institute, Dr. OKAWA placed the purpose of investigation on the relation between Japan and China, especially the relation towards Manchuria and Mongolia. He planned to contribute to the Japanese development to Manchuria by investigating the economy and also the political condition of each part of the East Asia and also of the world, making this a keynote, and from the view point of the above-mentioned, he made various kinds of investigations, and even those which were distributed among various parts of both the government and the people in the form of published books counts over fifty kinds.

1. The Establishment of the Policy towards Manchuria and the Awakening the National Opinions and the Control of Leadership.

In May in the fourth year of Showa (1929), as soon as the separation of the Research Institute was decided first of all in order to establish the foundation of the Japanese policy towards Manchuria, the chief director OKAWA began to make the investigation researches in detail in co-operation with the general staff headquarters, ordering all the personnel. While as to the nations, in order to prepare them for the occasions by making them recognize the Manchurian problems well, Dr. OKAWA gave the lectures in various parts in the whole Japan on "the situations of Manchuria, Mongolia and China, and he gathered the authorities versed in this problem, and he sent them to various parts to propagandize to people to deepen their recognition on the problems regarding Manchuria.

Its plans and the outline of the progress were as the following:

The purpose of this propaganda, was to divide people into three parts into the armed forces in various parts, the local leading class, and the general populace, and to lead the forces, mainly the group of the officers, and the local leading class or the intellectual class of the citizens and the educated with the lectures and pamphlets and also to lead the general populace with the lectures and movies about the situations of Manchuria, while using the pamphlets which were explained plainly, and he tried his best to carry out this purpose. Thus by August of the sixth year of Showa from the fourth year of Showa, they made their rounds of the whole land. To explain this in detail, in the fourth year of Showa, they went their rounds the nine provinces in the North East District, and the places where they held the lectures counted forty. In the fifth year, they made their rounds of one district and ten provinces or twenty-seven places, by August of the sixth year of Showa, they went rounds of twelve provinces and the places where they held the meetings were eighteen. After the incident happened, in the co-operation with the general staff headquarters, and the South Manchurian Railway Company, again they had the lectures at fifty places in the whole nation for two months. During this period, the chief director Dr. OKAWA made lectures fifty-two times voluntarily and if we added the times of his lectures made, being asked by others, they count even one hundred and twenty.

Thus he held lecture meetings in one hundred and thirty-five different places, and the number of audiences were over a hundred thousand. Once Chief Director Okawa mounted the lecture platform, the whole audience would always show their enthusiasm to brave fire and water for their

motherland aroused by the fulmination of Okawa. Thus, once the beacon was burned in Mukden, the people united, and dared the government and its hesitation, and finally accomplished the great task of the establishing Manchukuo. Especially, for the union of the national opinion, he established "Toa-kai" (East Asia Ass'n) besides this lecture meeting, and formed a united body of the national leaders which held one thousand members throughout the nation and reported or translated the publications of the Research Institute and European, American, Russian or Chinese criticism on Japan, thereby working for arousing the spirit of co-operation and the public opinion. We must, at the same time, especially write about the establishment of the union of the Economic Research Organs throughout the nation. This union united more than one hundred and twenty Research organs in offices, companies and schools throughout Japan, and as a facility of the Chief Director of the Research Institute, it has been guiding the unification of public opinions on foreign policy, and it must be said that its contribution was extremely great.

#### The Outline of Doctor Okawa's Lecture

The Outline of Manchurian Problems.

The Present Conditions in China and CHANG Hsueh-liang.

The America's Policy towards Manchukuo and Mongolia.

What is so-called Manchurian Problems?

Japan's position in East Asia.

China's International Relations

Japan's Attitude in East Asia

#### 1. The Activities before and after the Incident.

In this way, Chief Director Okawa has been concentrating all his energies directly and indirectly on the ground that the solution of the Manchurian problems is an absolute condition to the very existence of Japan, but knowing that a trouble could not be avoided in the solution of this problem, he has been taking the above-mentioned measures and has been leading the nation in order to prepare the people for such a case. In foreign relations, he has been preparing for the worst by propagandizing the particular position of Japan in Manchuria by various methods,

and by cooperating with the chiefs of the Kwantung Army, did his utmost to further various background operations.

Although these are confidential matters and cannot be minutely described, there were times when he risked the lives of his best followers, and on other occasions he himself went to the actual field and planned matters, and his efforts were such as cannot be conjectured by ordinary persons. Possibly the situation during this period is well known at the army headquarters. When the incident broke out, and the situation became disadvantageous, he requested his foreigner friends, regardless of whether they were residing in Japan or not, to visit the place of the present post of Manchuria themselves, and had them propagandize to their own countries the inevitableness of the Manchurian Incident and the just position of Japan. Citing an example, Doctor Klaus went to Manchuria himself, and sent to his country, Germany, an extremely effective and adequate report as well as sending a long report which continued for a month and was very kindly disposed towards Japan to his immediate superiors and to the Pope. However, as these happenings took place during the confusions of the Incident, not even the men of intelligence, let alone the general public knew of them.

1. His Contribution towards the Establishment of Manchukuo.

From the viewpoint that the establishment of Manchukuo is absolutely necessary for the existence of Japan, as well as that the spirit should always be founded on the morality of Japanese chivalry, he has been of the opinion that the Japanese officials who are to assist Manchukuo should be the most superior among the Japanese nationals, and he conferred with the Kwantung Army, and cooperating with the army, he selected the officials for Manchukuo and sent them to that country. However, there was a time when he was looked upon with suspicion as the thoughtless higher class were moved by the slanders of narrow-minded persons, but his clear, transparent, cloudless soul was explicitly revealed by the actual facts. For instance, the most superior young officials who are working on the front line as the first year graduates of Daido Gakuin Institute without the least self-interest and are now exerting themselves to the utmost are all chosen by Doctor Okawa himself.

C E R T I F I C A T E

V.D.C. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
I.P.S. No. 1918

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Tadashi Uematsu, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Public Procurator of Tokyo Court of Appeals

and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 Volume, dated 1934 to, 1935, and described as follows: Proceedings, Tokyo Court of Appeals

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Tokyo Court of Appeals, Ministry of Justice

Signed at Tokyo on this 6th day of January, 1947.

/s/ T. Uematsu  
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ T. Hori  
/Seal/

Public Procurator of SE/L  
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Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2d. Lt. Eric W. Fleisher O-995000, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this 6th day of Jan., 1947

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2d. Lt. HUS. MI  
N.M.E.

Witness: /s/ .Edw. P. Monaghan

Investigator, IPC  
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