

Doc. 2178 Evid

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

22 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. A. Ashton, Translation Division

SUBJECT : Re-Scanning of Document No. 2178

1. Could you please arrange to have scanned Document 2178 which consists of a series of reports on various high-level conferences dealing with policy in China, especially the relationship of the KOA-IN (Asia Development Board) to such policy?

2. Re-Scanning of this important document has been requested by Mr. Laverge, who asks that especial attention be paid the following points:

a) The dates, names of officials present, (names to be supplied when office only is mentioned), and policies decided upon, or advocated by individuals.

b) Outline of important conferences in as much detail as time permits, with page references given. Especial attention to plans, policies, officials of KOA-IN (Asia Development Board).

c) Statements of the Imperial Government announced publicly, or radio speeches by Kowge, and similar material, are of no interest and may be omitted.

3. Scanner should pace his analysis so as to be finished by Friday noon. This will also furnish some yardstick for amount of detail and outline to be included.

4. Please return notes with document to undersigned.

W. H. WAGNER  
Chief, Scanning Unit  
Document Division

cc: Cndr Maxon  
Mr. Laverge  
File

*Returned  
25 April 47  
to Wagner*



Decision at the Meeting of the China Affairs Board  
on April 7, 1939.

Subject: Instructions by the Prime Minister and directions by the Chief of General Affairs, China Affairs Board, at the Conference of Chiefs of Liaison Departments of the China Affairs Board.

The Prime Minister's Instructions to the Chiefs of Liaison Departments

One year and eight months have elapsed since the Empire moved her forces for refuting false doctrines and bringing out the truth. Meanwhile, our Army and Navy have accomplished steady results on land, on sea and in the air. The old National Party's Government has already lost its power as China's Central Government and is now maintaining its remaining days in the hinterlands merely as a local administration. This is attributable to the august virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and it is a matter for hearty congratulation by the entire nation. At the same time we are indeed struck with awe when we perceive His Majesty's solicitude in these times. Furthermore, I wish to express deep gratitude to our soldiers for their loyalty and bravery and to our people for their sacrifices.

The incident has now entered the phase of long-term construction. This task of construction is just as great as the winning of the war and demands of us much perseverance and constant efforts. I think this great task will never be accomplished unless all the nation unite their efforts, each doing his share with all his ability.

Since the National Policy toward China has comprehensive branches covering politics, economy and culture, there is hardly a government office which has no relation with its management; but as a new situation develops, we come to feel acutely the necessity to combine and adjust the powers of various authorities to realize the unification of policies, and at the same time to develop most efficiently the national total-power activities. Thus at the end of last year, the China Affairs Board has been established by the whole nation's wishes. Now, as its organs at actual locations, the Liaison Departments are set up, and we are unable to contain our joy upon seeing that the central and local authorities are unifying themselves, and that the system for advancing the establishment and execution of our policy towards China is in good order.

The Imperial government's China Policy has already been decided by the Cabinet Council and made clear in its substance by the successive government statements and by ex-Premier KONOYE's talk of December 22 last year, concerning the disposition of the incident. The present cabinet also is determined to follow the established policy and carry it out to the end as it proclaimed at the time of its inauguration. So I earnestly hope that following this program, you will work hard for the establishment of a new order which is to bring eternal peace and stabilization to East Asia.



IPS

DOCUMENT 2178 (D)

However, the officers and men of the Imperial Army are still fighting, and naturally various establishment tasks which you would administer must in many cases be conducted in connection, and parallel, with the Army, so it is hoped that you will always keep close contact with our Army and Navy at these places so as to be absolutely sure in the execution of your duties.

Furthermore, in China the relations with other countries are extremely complicated, so I hope that in carrying out our National Policy towards China, you will fully attend to these relations and manage them in close connection with the resident-officials of the Foreign Office. The Imperial Government has no intention of excluding or limiting unjustly economic activities, or rights and interests of the third Powers beyond the scope necessary for our national defense and national existence. And concerning the various pending problems which have arisen between Japan and the third Powers since the outbreak of this incident and which are not yet settled to date, it is necessary to solve them justly and fairly as soon as possible, so you are requested to pay serious attention to this and manage it properly in connection with the authorities concerned.

In conclusion, since the China Affairs Board was born of the national demand for a unified execution of the National Policy towards China and with the great expectations of the whole nation, I earnestly ask you to reflect upon the importance of your duties, keeping close contact at all times with the Central Office, as well as with other Liaison Departments, and meanwhile especially take precautions not to frustrate the execution of the policies. Devoting yourselves to the attainment of the objective of the holy war, you will satisfy the Imperial Will and respond to the spirits of many heroes who died in action.

Needless to say, the standards of business management in your jurisdictions should follow the established policy of the government. But on this occasion of opening the Liaison Departments in regards to the main points of the principles for business management and of the directions for carrying out your duties, the Chief of General Affairs shall indicate the general views of the government.

674-6

Directions of the Chief of General Affairs at the Conference of  
Chiefs of Liaison Departments

1. Our internal guidance (including cooperation) for the new Chinese Government regarding the political, economic and cultural affairs in China shall be conducted according to the principle for the adjustment of new relations between Japan and China and other existing principles of the Empire, as stated in the attached sheets.



IPS DOCUMENT 2178 (D)

2. In undertaking the internal guidance of the new Chinese Government, you must have regard for China's position and avoid interfering in her internal affairs. However, the important points of the Empire's desires must be accomplished.

3. The internal guidance towards government offices lower than the Provincial Government shall not be undertaken for the time being. However, considering that, as a result of the development of the public peace preservation, it might be gradually transferred to the Liaison Departments, you must keep close contact with those officials who have directly taken charge of the guidance so as to be absolutely sure of cooperation in the matter.

4. In making a local arrangement on the part of China, you must keep close connection with the organs concerned at the actual places and deal with the matter under the control of the central authorities in accordance with the principle for the adjustment of new relations between Japan and China.

5. Matters concerning the establishment of an advisor system (excluding military advisors) and the personnel affairs in relation therewith shall be settled as soon as possible, in accordance with the object of the establishment of the China Affairs Board.

6. For management of important matters concerning the areas in Central and South China where the Liaison Departments are not yet established, you must ask the Central Office for its suggestions. (T.N. Marginal Notes: This is a measure, taken for practical necessity until the regular diplomatic relations between Japan and China are established)

ATTACHED SHEETS:

I The Principles for Direction of Political Affairs

1. With the establishment in the future of a Central Government made up of decentralized and cooperative regimes as its aim, emphasis of each government's policy shall be for the present on the maintenance of public peace and stabilization of public life; and an appropriate policy to meet with particular conditions in each area shall be carried out.

The guidance of the people under each government shall be aimed at bringing about a pro-Japanese-Manchukuo atmosphere, but for the present, however, the emphasis in the guidance shall be laid on anti-Communism along with the realization of economic cooperation among Japan, Manchukuo and China, to thus promote the establishment of new close relations between Japan and China.



The principles for establishing the Central Government and the decentralized cooperation system shall be indicated later.

the  
2. Regarding/establishment of the Central Government, the existing regimes shall be directed to cooperate in order to facilitate its establishment.

The relations between the central and the local governments shall be adjusted in accordance with the establishment of the Central Government. For the time being, in view of the necessity of reserving the customs income for the financial resource of the Central Government, each regime shall be directed that their customs income after this fiscal year shall not be appropriated for their government expenditure except in unavoidable circumstances.

When it is necessary for a regime to appropriate the customs income for governmental expenditures, direction to that effect must be obtained beforehand.

areas  
3. The administrative/ of the Mengkiang (Mongolian Border) Provisional and Restoration Governments shall be for the time being divided as follows:

The Mengkiang (Mongolian Border) Government:- Chahar Province, Suiyuan Province and the areas in Shansi Province to the north of (and including) the inner line of the Great Wall.

The Provisional Government:- Hopei Province, Shantung Province, the areas in Shansi Province to the south of (and not including) the inner line of Great Wall, and the areas in Honan Province to the north of the Lung-Hai Line.

The Restoration Government:- Kiangsu Province, Anhwei Province and Chekiang Province.

Regarding the occupied areas in Central China and South China, other than those mentioned, a decision in respect to them will be taken at the appropriate time according to the development of the new (T.N. Central) government.

4. In executing various operations, they will be carried out with emphasis directed to the northern part of Hopei Province, the important area of eastern Shantung Province and the lower basin of the Yangtze River.

Mengkiang (Mongolian Border) shall be given consideration for its special position, and at the same time the area shall be kept as the anti-Comintern/against Outer Mongolia.

zone



II The Principles for Settlement of Economic Affairs

1. With the establishment of a cooperative economic relation between Japan, Manchukuo and China, as the aim, the first Three Year Industrial Plan (with the 1st year of Showa /1939/ as the first year) shall be established and carried out strictly in conformity with the Japan-Manchukuo Production Expansion Plan for the purpose of making North China and Mengkiang (Mongolian Border) supply Japan's national defense and economic demands, and of making the lower basin of the Yangtze River the area of consolidated economic relations between Japan and China.

The plan shall be drafted by the cooperation of the central and local organs.

The instruction for its drafting will be given separately.

2. Regarding the establishment of the economic relations, they shall be based on equality and reciprocity.

Regarding the subjects specially indicated in the Adjustment Plan, such as the development of natural resources in North China and Mengkiang (The Mongolian Border) the development of specific resources in other districts, the trade with North China, aviation, railways in North China, important marine transportation, water transportation on the Yangtze River and communications in North China and the lower basin of the Yangtze River, the Empire's aptitude of substantial directions shall be applied in each case according to its nature and to the degree of necessity. But in regard to other subjects, the holding of controlling power beyond the principle of equality and reciprocity shall be strictly avoided in order not to interfere with the legal rights of the Chinese and not to suppress their private enterprises.

3. The existing currency system in North China and Mengkiang (The Mongolian Border) shall be strengthened. In Central and South China, for the time being, a currency system separate from that in North China shall be adopted in view of the existing situation in this area. For the adjustment, because of the differences in currency system between North China and Central and South China, appropriate measures shall be taken through the cooperation of both areas, with the plan of the Central Office as the basis.

4. Regarding the activities and rights of third Powers, economic superiority on our part shall be secured in North China according to the new Sino-Japanese relation adjustment policy, (attached Doc. No. 2 of the 'Principles') while in Central China the free third Powers' activity shall be admitted as long as it does not interfere with our vital economic demands.



5. Capital from the third Powers shall be solicited in order to promote the economic development in China and also to improve international relations.

(a) Efforts shall be made in the North China districts to induce economic cooperation, especially of Germany and Italy.

(b) In the Central China districts, efforts shall be made to cleverly utilize the capital of Britain, U.S.A. and others under the principle of respecting interests of third Powers.

6. Regarding the business of the North China Development Company, the Chief of Mangkiang (Mongolian Border) Liaison Department shall follow the direction of the Chief of the North China Liaison Department. However, in its execution they shall cooperate in order to ensure the development of the Company.

7. Regarding the economic problem in Hsuhai-Tao, the North China Liaison Department shall, for the time being, manage it for convenience sake upon consulting with the Central China Liaison Department.

(Note) Administrative and cultural problems shall be disposed of in a similar manner as the above.

8. In South China, special consideration shall be given to the economic cooperation with the Overseas Chinese in order to gradually induce them to actively cooperate with us in the economic development in Central and North China.

(Note) In view of the fact that action regarding the Overseas Chinese is now charged to the local organs, it shall be arranged so that the Central Office can control and lead the local organs for the time being.

#### APPENDIX:

As Japanese staff members working in the Sino-Japanese joint enterprises are to be the substantially important guiding elements of the new government, they should give good guidance.

#### III The Principles for the Management of Cultural Affairs

1. With the firm establishment of the cooperative relation between Japan and China as its aim, investigation and drafting of the working plan shall be taken up immediately at the actual places, along with re-examination of existing cultural undertakings, and with this we look forward to its adjustment.

The instruction for the drafting will be given separately.



2. The cultural undertakings shall be carried out by China as a rule, and we will offer our cooperation.

674-7

Guide for Drafting the First Three Year Industrial and Economic Plan

1. The Industrial and Economic Plan for Mengkiang, North China and Central China shall be made in accordance with the fiscal year of the Japan-Manchukuo Production Expansion Plan and the practical plan for three fiscal years from the 14th of Showa to the 16th (1939 to 1941) shall be speedily completed (by the middle of May) in accordance with the main principle and based upon the allocation quantity of materials decided upon by the Material Resources Mobilization Plan of the fiscal year of Showa 14 (1939).

2. In the practical plan for the 14th year of Showa (1939) fiscal year the allocation of material to each enterprise or plant shall be determined on the basis of the decided /total/ quantity of supplies, and the expected progress and production quantity of each enterprise for the 14th year (1939). This estimate shall be speedily drawn up by the middle of May by each enterprise or plant.

3. In order to make up the deficit of material, such resourceful means as the mobilization of local labor or the promotion of local imports shall be devised in an effort to achieve a result in excess of that in the plan.

4. The plan for funds and the mobilization of manpower shall be speedily drawn up by the middle of May, according to the industrial plan based on the Material Resources Mobilization Plan.

Note:

(1) The planned goal for the progress of the enterprises and for the production expansion decided in the above article shall be achieved through the full cooperation of the government and the people under their responsibility. Moreover, the emphasis in guiding the plants or enterprises shall be directed to this, and the Liaison Departments shall from time to time examine or encourage the state of actual results.

(2) In order to actually promote expansion of the productive capacity, it is necessary to indicate distinctly the responsible party who bears the risks of the enterprise, through rationalization or organization of the management, in factories or plants under military control. Therefore, the organization or rationalization of such plants shall be carried out in cooperation with the Army as soon as circumstances permit. (In this case special consideration shall be given in the treatment of the Chinese enterprises closely related with political activities)



(3) In accordance with the developments in the Incident and from the viewpoint of the maintenance of public peace in a broad sense, the utilization and adjustment of Chinese industry and funds shall be worked out with close attention and positive intentions, and especially regarding common industries, the violation or suppression of existing Chinese enterprises should be avoided, so as to indirectly stimulate investment of Chinese private capital and their positive cooperation with Japan.

674-8  
The Japanese Policy Regarding the Currencies in North, Central and South China, and the Measures Regulating and Maintaining Their Mutual Equilibrium.

1. In North China the unification of currencies through the notes of the Chinese Federal Bank shall be accomplished to drive out the Chinese legal currency, and the principle that the notes of the Chinese Federal Bank shall link with the Gold Yen and the foreign exchange rate of one yen to the English 1 shilling 2 pence shall be strictly maintained. And for this purpose, efforts shall be made to gradually expand and strengthen the concentration system of the foreign drafts.

2. In Central China the measures for withdrawal and the maintenance of the value of Gold Yen and military notes shall be strengthened, and also China Development Commercial Bank notes shall be issued, whose standard exchange rate to pound sterling shall be roughly at 8 pence for the time being, and efforts to make it the trade currency with third Powers shall be made.

Thus the basic steps to replace the Chinese legal currency shall be taken.

3. In South China the circulation of hard coins and Chinese legal currency shall be permitted for the present, and as to military notes, utmost efforts shall be made for their withdrawal and the maintenance of their value.

4. At present, in view of the fact that currency policies as mentioned above are different in each area, Central and South China shall cooperate with North China in her currency policy and North China shall give assistance to the smooth control of the currency policy of Central and South China in order to maintain their harmonious adjustment. From this viewpoint, as the first step:-

(a) Central and South China shall cooperate with North China so that her ~~draft concentration system~~ can be effectively operated. (For instance, the checking of smuggling from North China to Central and South China, the curbing of remittances to North China by depreciated Gold Yen notes, etc.)

(b) North China shall take certain amicable measures in her operation of the draft concentration system regarding the shipments to Central and South China of materials which they need for pacification and other purposes.



#2178

5/2

C	29-35	Kawawa ✓
D	42-53	42-45 Kusano ✓ 46-53 Katori ✓
H	85-87	Katate ✓

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A	17-23	Ushikawa ✓
E	63-71	Nakayama ✓ 72-78 Wakabayashi ✓
F	72-82	79-82 Ohta ✓
S	83-84	Ohta ✓
J	88-89	Katate ✓
K	90-91	Komabayashi ✓

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Completed & checked 5/6.



Ex. 3743

Doc. 2178 (G)

昭和十四年六月二十三日  
興亞院會議決定

十七、吳工作所要經費ニ関スル件

吳工作ニ要スル經費ハ曩ニ決定セラレタル救國反共同盟會所  
要經費ノ件ニ準シ左記ノ如ク支出ス

左記

- 一、六月以降ノ吳工作ニ要スル費用ハ海關剩餘金ヲ以テ充當シ之ニ要スル金額ハ六月以降五ヶ月(月額二〇〇萬元以内)計壹千萬元以内トシ爾後ノ經費ハ改メテ研究ス
- 二、海關剩餘金ノ使用ハ當分日本側ノ名ヲ用フ
- 三、月額二百萬元ハ北支及中文ニ於ケル海關剩餘金ヲ折半ニ引キ充ツルモノトシ其交付ニヨリテハ本工作現地日本側責任者名義借入金トシ且其金額ニ相當スル海關預金ヲ具返ヘリト爲スツトテ日本政府及現地海關預金管理者ニ於テ横濱正金銀行ニ對シ承認スルモノトス
- 四、本借入金ハ適當ノ時機ニ支那側政府ヲ指導シ正金銀行ニ返済(又ハ整理)セシムル如ク措置スルモノトス
- 五、右交付金ハ北支ノ分ハ聯銀券中支ノ分ハ法幣トシ法幣賣圓買入所作ニ付テハ橫濱正金銀行ヲ以テ其衝ニ當ラシメテ我方ノ通貨工作上支障ナキ時期及方法ヲ擇

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Doc 2178

證 明 書

國 際 檢 察 部 第 二 一 七 八 號

典 據 及 ビ 公 正 ニ 關 ス ル 證 明

余、佐藤武五郎／＼ SATO TAKEJIRO／＼ハ余ガ下記ノ資  
格ニ於テ、即チ日本外務省文書課員トシテ、日本  
政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノナルコト、竝ニ該官吏  
トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル、二四七頁ヨリ成  
ル、千九百三十九年十月附、下記題名、即チ支那  
新中央政府關係重要事項集ノ文書ノ保管ニ任ジ居  
ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書  
ナルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式  
書類及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラバ  
綴番號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所  
在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

外 務 省

千九百四十七年五月一日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

署名捺印

佐藤武五郎／＼ F. SATO

文書課員

證

人

浦部勝馬／＼ K. URABE 署名



Doc 278

又

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、リチャード・エツチ・ラーシ / Richard H. LARSH /  
ハ、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナ  
ルコト、竝ニ上記證明ハ余ガ公務上、日本政府ノ上記  
署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十七年五月一日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名 榎 リチャード・エツチ・ラーシ / 署名 /  
Richard H. LARSH /

右ノ者ノ公的資格 國際檢察部調査官  
證人 Henry A. Dolan Jr. /  
ヘンリー・エー・ドーラン・ジュニア / 署名 /



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

22 April 1947

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W. H. WAGNER  
Chief, Scanning Unit  
Document Division

cc: Cndr Maxon  
Mr. Laverge  
File ✓

*Notes Returned with original to Mr. Laverge  
28 April*



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

2 May 1947

1946

T6:TRANSLATION CONTROL

Attached is Document NO. 2178 A thru K (no I) for Laverge

Arrange for translation as follows:

Maj. Ashton:

*(Old scanning of doc. attached)*

Translation and 6 typed English copies of:

2178A- Section 5, pp. 17, 18, 19 - Outline to deal with political affairs in Hankow, dated 28 October 1938.

2178B- Section 6, pp 20 to 23,- Outline of political settlement in connection with military operations in South China, dated 28 October 1938.

*Priority* 2178C- Section 9, pp 29 to 35 - Outline to adjust the new relations between Japan and China, decided upon by the Imperial Conference of 30 November 1938.

*Priority* 2178D- Section 12, pp 42 to 53 - Instructions by Prime Minister and General Director of China Affairs Board to Chiefs of Liaison Offices in China with two attached documents.

2178E- Section 15, pp 63 to 71 - Proposals by Wang Ching-wei to Japanese Government, 15 June 1939.

2178F- Section 16, pp 72 to 82 - Position of Japanese Government as regards the proposals by Wang Ching-wei. Five Ministers Conference decision 16 June 1939.

2178G- Section 17, pp 83-84 - Expenditures for Wu Project, 23 June 1939.

*Priority* 2178H- Section 18, pp 85 to 87 - Cabinet decision of 4 August 1939 to set up an independent government in Mongolia.

2178J- Section 19, pp 88-89 - Cabinet decision of 19 September 1939 concerning the drawing up of policies for the settlement of the China incident.

2178K- Section 20, pp ~~89~~ 90-91 - Decision on expenditures for special work - dated 29 September 1939 *EB*

(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

→ SHOW TITLE AND TOP SECRET NATURE OF BOOK OF WHICH THIS DOCUMENT IS PART ON EACH LETTERED PART OF DOCUMENT. ←



② The plan for dispersal of the party affairs  
/ the National Party /  
/ p. 96 /

③ The New Administrative plan By the  
National Party. 29 Aug '39  
/ p. 98 /

④ The Declaration at the 6th General Meeting  
Of the Representatives of the National Party  
30 Aug. '39  
/ p. 105 /



On the Expenses Required for the "WU" Project

Decided in the conference of the China Affairs Board; June 23, 1939.

The expenses required for the "WU" Project will be defrayed as follows, in accordance with the expenses required for the anti-Comintern National Salvation League:

1. The expenses required for the "WU" Project from June onwards will be paid from the surplus of the Maritime Customs and the total amount required for the five months from June onwards is not to exceed ten million yuan (not more than two million yuan per month). The expenses thereafter will be further studied.
2. The surplus of the Maritime Customs will be drawn under the name of some Japanese for the time being.
3. The monthly two million yuan will be drawn equally from the surplus of the Maritime Customs of North China and of Central China. It will be granted in the form of a loan to the responsible Japanese personnel on the actual spot of this project. The Japanese Government and the supervisors of the Maritime Customs' deposit on the spot must consent to offer the same sum from the Maritime Customs' deposit as collateral security to the Yokohama Specie Bank. Adequate measures will be taken to direct the Chinese Government to pay back (or settle) these debts to the Yokohama Specie Bank at a proper time.
4. The money to be granted will be paid in Federal Reserve Bank notes in North China and in Chinese currency notes in Central China. The operation of selling Chinese currency and buying yen notes will be conducted by the Yokohama Specie Bank, and a time and method, which will not affect our currency movements, will be chosen.

FILE COPY  
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CERTIFICATE

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SATO Takegoro hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Staff of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 247 pages, dated October, 1939, and described as follows: "Re New Chinese Central Government"

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): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
1st day of May 1947

T. Sato  
Signature of Official

Witness: K. Urabe

Staff, Archives Section/SEAL  
Official Capacity.

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, 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  
1st day of May, 1947

Richard H. Larsh  
Name

Witness: Henry A. Dolan, Jr.

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity.



## The Essential Points of Administration in the Hankow District.

Decided by the War, Navy and Foreign Ministers  
on October 28, 1938.

Administration of political affairs in the Hankow District shall be for the time being based on the following:

## No. 1 Principle.

Political affairs in the Hankow District shall be administered by /Japan/ within the sphere of the operations of the Imperial Army and of maintenance of peace and order, and the carrying out of other affairs, shall be entrusted to the Chinese side as far as possible.

## No. 2 Main Points.

## 1. Political guidance shall be exercised on the following points:

(1) No military administration shall be especially established and the carrying out of political affairs shall be as far as possible await the self government of the Chinese side.

(2) For the time being, main efforts shall be directed to the growth of the Peace Maintenance Association; and with the stabilization of the situation, a local anti-Comintern regime shall be established.

The jurisdiction of the said regime shall be for the time being the Provinces of Kiangsi, Hunan and Hubei.

The said regime shall be established on the Chinese initiative. However, the establishment of the regime shall be accelerated with the cooperation of our political guiding agency (The Liaison Conference of the War, Navy and Foreign Ministry authorities at Hankow), chiefly by our strategy agency (The Special Committee Towards China).

After the establishment of the regime, the political guiding agency shall take up its internal guidance. Moreover, in conducting the work to establish the regime, the establishment of a half-baked regime and of low quality should be avoided.

(3) Efforts shall be made for the return of Japanese and for the reconstruction, with the Japanese Concession in Hankow as a center.

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IMT 423

11



2. Economic guidance shall be based on the following points:-

(1) The measures to be taken relating to economics shall be for the time being organized for the acquirement of materials necessary for the subsistence of the Imperial Army; and then gradually efforts shall be made to restore the well-being of the Chinese people and at the same time to promote the development of our foreign trade.

(2) Economic reconstruction shall be mainly conducted by the Chinese themselves. No attempt at new construction with our capital and materials shall be made and such measures as to buy up or absorb the existing enterprises of China shall not be taken, for they are apt to produce evil effects on the guidance of China.

3. Affairs relating to the third countries shall be directed as follows:-

(1) The rights and interests of the third countries shall be respected and occurrence of difficulties in diplomacy, economics, etc., shall be avoided, so that the third countries may not find a pretext for interference in the Incident. Should some difficulties arise, they should be settled immediately on the spot as far as possible by taking the whole situation into consideration.

(2) Unnecessary offense shall not be given to the concessions of the third countries and such means as the boycott against the third countries shall be prohibited.

4. Administration of political affairs in the Harlow district shall be deliberated, decided and put into effect by the Hankow Liaison Conference of the War, Navy and Foreign Ministry authorities, composed of the local organs of the three Ministries.

Close connections and cooperation shall be maintained between the above-mentioned Liaison Conference and strategy agency (The Special Committee Towards China).



Ex: 374/A

**FILE COPY**  
CERTIFICATE  
Statement of Source and Authenticity

**RETURN TO ROOM 361**

I, SATO Takegoro hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Staff of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 247 pages, dated October, 1939, and described as follows: "Re New Chinese Central Government"

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): Foreign Ministry.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
1st day of May 1947

T. Sato  
Signature of Official

Witness: K. Urabe

Staff, Archives Section/SEAL  
Official Capacity.

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, 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  
1st day of May, 1947

Richard H. Larsh  
Name

Witness: Henry A. Dolan, Jr.

Investigator, IPS  
Official Capacity.



Ex. 374-B

IPS DOC 2178 (B)

The Essential Points of Administration with the Development of Military Operation in South China.

Decided by the War, Navy and Foreign Ministers on October 28, 1938.

Administration of political affairs with the development of military operations in South China (i.e. Provinces of Kwantung and Kwangsi; the rest to follow this example) shall be for the time being based on the following:

No. 1 Principle.

South China should be purely taken as a field of operations; political guidance for this territory shall be provided within the sphere which is especially necessary for the operations of the Imperial Army and the maintenance of peace and order; and, as to the other political affairs, we will make it our principle to entrust them to the Chinese side as far as possible.

No. 2 Main Points.

1. Political guidance shall be exercised on the following points:-

(1) No military administration shall be especially established and the carrying out of political affairs shall as far as possible await the self government of the Chinese side.

(2) Our political guidance shall be exercised for the time being within the limits of developing the Peace Maintenance Association.

(3) The organization of a local regime shall be initiated by the Chinese side. However, the establishment of the regime shall be accelerated with the cooperation of our political guiding agency (The Liaison Conference of the War, Navy and Foreign Ministry authorities at Kwantung) chiefly by our strategy agency (The Special Committee Towards China). After the establishment of the regime the political guiding agency shall take up its internal guidance.

(4) In view of the fact that the officials and the people, who are of special disposition, are unaware of the mighty power of the Imperial forces and of our national strength, the political and other guidances in South China shall make efforts to bring about the result of their dependence on Japan through the thorough protection of the people, particularly by making our military power felt.



## 2. Economic guidance shall be based on the following points:-

(1) The measures to be taken relating to economics shall be, for the time being, organized mainly for the acquirement of materials necessary for the subsistence of the Imperial Army; and then gradually efforts shall be made to restore the well-being of the Chinese people, and at the same time to promote the development of our foreign trade. In this case such measures as creation and monopoly of new rights and interests on our part shall not be taken.

(2) Economic reconstruction shall be mainly conducted by the Chinese themselves, and we shall make it our principle to confine new construction with our capital and materials to what is specially essential such as the promotion of foreign trade and the work on overseas Chinese.

(3) The overseas Chinese shall be guided towards an attitude in line with political and other measures so they will support our South China policy. At the same time, efforts shall be made to make it easy for us to obtain materials in which we are lacking by promoting the development of the South Seas trade.

## 3. Affairs relating to the third countries shall be directed as follows:-

(1) The rights and interests of the third countries shall be respected and occurrence of difficulties in diplomacy, economics, etc., shall be avoided, especially such means as the boycott against the third countries shall be prohibited so as not to give the third countries a pretext for interference in the Incident. Should some difficulties arise, they should be settled immediately on the spot as far as possible by taking the whole situation into consideration.

(2) As to the policy toward Britain, efforts shall be made to strictly avoid the occurrence of trouble by recognizing her established rights and interests, and at the same time, suitable measures shall be taken to make her give up her principle of supporting CHIANG and adapt herself to our policy.

(3) An amicable attitude shall be maintained towards Macao.



4. Administration of political affairs in the areas occupied by the South China Army shall be deliberated, decided and put into effect by the Canton Liaison Conference of War, Navy and Foreign Ministry authorities, composed of the local organs of the three Ministries.

The areas under the Liaison Conference shall be, for the time being, the two provinces of Kwantung and Kwangsi.

Close connections and cooperation shall be maintained between the above-mentioned Liaison Conference and strategy agency (The Special Committee Towards China).



20.374-A

Doc. 2178(A)

No. 1

昭和十三年十月二十八日  
陸海外三大臣決定

五、漢口方面政務處理要綱

漢口方面ニ於ケル政務處理ハ差當リ概ネ左ノ趣ヒ目ニ準據スルモノトス

第一 方針

漢口方面ノ政務關係ノ處理ハ國軍ノ作戰並治安維持ノ範圍ニ止メ爾他ノ政務ハ努メテ支那側ノ實施ニ委スルモノトス

第二 要領

一、政治指導ハ左ノ要領ニ據ルモノトス

(一) 特ニ軍政ヲ行ハス政務ノ施行ハ努メテ支那側ノ自治ニ俟ツモノトス

(二) 差當リ治安維持會ノ育成ヲ主トシ情勢ノ安定ニ伴ヒ防共地方政權ヲ樹立ス

右政權ノ區域ハ差當リ江西、湖南及湖北ノ各省トス

右政權ノ樹立ハ支那側ノ發生ニ委ス但政權樹立ノ促進ハ

我政務指導機關(陸海外漢口連絡會議)協力ノ下

ニ主トシテ謀略機關(對支特別委員會)之ニ當リ成立後

政權ノ内面指導ハ政務指導機關之ニ當ルモノトス尚

CONFERENCE ROOM 361  
RETI



政權樹立工作ニ方リテハ焦燥且粗悪ノ政權樹立ヲ避クルモ  
ノトス

(三)漢口日本租界ヲ中心トスル邦人ノ復歸並復興ニ努ム

二、經濟指導ハ左ノ要領ニ據ルモノトス

(一)經濟ニ關スル施策ハ差當リ國軍ノ生存ニ必要ナル物資獲得ヲ主トシ漸次支那民生ノ回復ヲ期スルト共ニ我貿易ノ振興ヲ圖ルヲ以テ主眼トス

(二)經濟ノ建設ハ主トシテ支那人ヲシテ之ヲ實施セシメ我國資本及資材ニ依ル新ナル建設ヲ企圖セサルト共ニ支那側既存企業ノ買収、併合等支那側指導上弊害ヲ生スル虞アル施策ヲ行ハサルモノトス

三、第三國關係ノ處理ハ左ノ要領ニ據ルモノトス

(一)第三國ノ權益ヲ尊重シ外交經濟等紛糾ノ惹起ヲ避ケ特ニ第三國ヲシテ事變ニ對スル干渉ノ口実ヲ促ヘシメサルコトニ努ム  
若シ紛糾惹起シタル場合ニハ大局的見地ニ立テ即時成ルヘク現地ニ於テ之ヲ處理ス

(二)第三國租界ニ對シテハ不必要ノ刺戟ヲ與ヘサルコトニ努ムルモノトシ第三國拒絶手等ノ措置ヲ戒ム

四、漢口方面政務關係ノ處理ハ陸海外三省現地機關ニ於テ構成スル陸海外漢口連絡會議之ヲ審議決定シ且實施ノ衝ニ當ル

右連絡會議ト謀略機關(對支特別委員會)トハ密ニ連絡協調ヲ保持スルモノトス



Doc 2178

證 明 書

國 際 檢 察 部 第 二 一 七 八 號

典 據 及 ビ 公 正 ニ 關 ス ル 證 明

余、佐藤武五郎／SAHIO TAKEUCHI／ハ余ガ下記ノ資格ニ於テ、即チ日本外務省文書課員トシテ、日本政府ト公的關係ニ在ルモノナルコト、竝ニ該官吏トシテ余ガ茲ニ添附セラレタル、二四七頁ヨリ成ル、千九百三十九年十月附、下記題名、即チ支那新中央政府關係重要事項集ノ文書ノ保管ニ任ジ居ルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

余ハ更ニ添附ノ記録及ビ文書ガ日本政府ノ公文書ナルコト、竝ニ右ガ下記名稱ノ省又ハ部局ノ公式書類及ビ綴ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス。(若シアラバ綴番號又ハ引用、其ノ他公式書類又ハ綴ニ於ケル該文書ノ成規所  
在ノ公式名稱ヲモ特記スベシ)

外 務 省

千九百四十七年五月一日

東京ニ於テ署名

當該官吏署名欄

右ノ者ノ公的資格

證

人

浦部勝馬／K. URABE／署名／

佐藤武五郎／H. SAHIO／署名捺印／

文書課員



Doc 278

又

公式入手ニ關スル證明

余、リチャード・エツチ・ラーシ / RICHARD H. LARSH /  
ハ、余ガ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部ニ關係アルモノナ  
ルコト、竝ニ上記證明ハ余ガ公務上、日本政府ノ上記  
署名官吏ヨリ入手シタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

千九百四十七年五月一日

東京ニ於テ署名

氏名 欄 RICHARD H. LARSH /  
リチャード・エツチ・ラーシ / 署名 /

右ノ者ノ公的資格 國際檢察部調査官

證人 HENRY A. DOLAN, JR. /  
ヘンリー・エー・ドーラン・ジュニア / 署名 /



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2178

21 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Collected articles re New Chinese Central Gov't, compiled by KOA-IN (Rising Asia Institute)

Date: 1938-9 Original  Copy  Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes  No

Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Foreign Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED: SUGIYAMA, Gen; YONAI, Mitsumasa; HIROTA, Koki; HIRANUMA, Kiichiro; ARITA, Hachiro; TSHIWATA, Sotaro; ITAGAKI, Seishiro; KONOYE

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Aggression, China; KOA-IN. (Asia Development Board)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Volume outlines plans and resolutions of high Japanese officials meeting in council re plans to establish and support New Chinese Central Gov't. Among councils named are "Five Major Ministers Council"; Council in Imperial presence; KOA-IN Council; Cabinet Council; Three Ministers Council. (Volume sometimes merely names council without listing titles or names but undoubtedly "Three Ministers Council" consisted of Army, Navy, Foreign Ministers or SUGIYAMA, YONAI, HIROTA respectively. Five Major Ministers were undoubtedly Premier HIRANUMA; Foreign Minister ARITA; Finance Minister ISHIWATA; Army Minister ITAGAKI; Navy Minister YONAI.)

Major articles are listed below:

Doc. No. 2178

Page 1



Doc. No. 2178 - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

1. Fundamental Principles re Disposition of Sino-Japanese Incident, agreed in Council in Imperial Presence, 11 Jan 1938.
2. Statement of Imperial Gov't, 16 Jan 1939, to effect that it would have no further dealings with CHIANG KAI SHEK.
3. Plan for establishment and guidance of New Central Gov't of Five Major Ministers Council 15 July 1938.
4. Statement of Imperial Gov't, 4 Nov 1938, re establishment of new order in East Asia.
5. Talk by KONOYE, 22 Dec 1938, re fundamental principles for readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.
6. Concerning necessary expenses of KYUKOKU-HANKYO-DOMEI-KAI (Anti-communist Union for Relief of Country) by KOA-IN Council, 1 Apr 1939.
7. Demands to Japan re fulfillment of "Esteem of Chinese Sovereignty Principle" by WANG CHAO MING, 15 June 1939.
8. Concerning necessary expenses for WU PEI FU campaign as agreed in KOA-IN Council, 23 July 1939.
9. Main points for establishment of unified regime in Inner MONGOLIA, agreed upon in Cabinet Council, 4 Aug 1939.

This document also contains accounts of meetings identical to accounts in Doc. 1685. These have already been analysed.

Analyst: 2d Lt Blumhagen

Doc. No. 2178  
Page 2



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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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21 June 1946

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HIROTA, Koki; HIRANUMA, Kiichiro; ARITA, Hachiro;  
ISHIWATA, <sup>A</sup>Setaro; ITAGAKI, <sup>S</sup>Shiro; KONOYE  
<sup>Seishiro</sup>

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Aggression, China;  
KOA-IN. (Asia Development Board)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Volume outlines plans and resolutions of high Japanese officials meeting in council re plans to establish and support New Chinese Central Gov't. Among councils named are "Five Major Ministers Council," Council in Imperial presence; KOA-IN Council; Cabinet Council; Three Ministers Council. (Volume sometimes merely names council without listing titles or names but undoubtedly "Three Ministers Council" consisted of Army, Navy, Foreign Ministers or SUGIYAMA, YONAI, HIROTA respectively. Five Major Ministers were undoubtedly Premier HIRANUMA; Foreign Minister ARITA; Finance Minister ISHIWATA; Army Minister ITAGAKI; Navy Minister YONAI.)

Major articles are listed below:

Doc. No. 2178

Page 1



Dec. No. 2178 - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

- EX-453
1. Fundamental Principles re Disposition of Sino-Japanese Incident, agreed in Council in Imperial Presence, 11 Jan 1938.
  2. Statement of Imperial Gov't, 16 Jan 1939, to effect that it would have no further dealings with CHIANG KAI SHEK.
  3. Plan for establishment and guidance of New Central Gov't of Five Major Ministers Council 15 July 1938.
  4. Statement of Imperial Gov't, 4 Nov 1938, re establishment of new order in East Asia.
  5. Talk by KONOYE, 22 Dec 1938, re fundamental principles for readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.
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This document also contains accounts of meetings identical to accounts in Dec. 1685. These have already been analysed.

Analyst: 2d Lt Blumhagen

Dec. No. 2178  
Page 2



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secret

Important items re a <sup>new</sup> Central Government in China  
Oct. 1939 - WANG-CHING-WEI  
By Asia Development Board

Project # 34  
S. A. # 15039  
Pack # 1  
Item # 4

Under Section 5 of the other document already done

(P. 1)

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Too general, not interesting



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2178

no. 1

Translator IHARA, Masanori

Proc. No. B4

S. A. No. 15039

Sack No. 1

Item No. 4

Our Reference No. 24

Subject "Collection of Important Articles regarding  
the new Chinese Central Government,"  
(1938-1939) compiled by the KŌA-IN [T.N.  
The Asiatic Prosperity Institution]

Japanese government strived for the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Incident. But, the Chinese National Government ~~could~~<sup>would</sup> not accept the conditions of peace desired by JAPAN and continued the war. The conditions were not acceptable to CHINA. The Japanese Government issued a statement to the effect that it would have no dealings with the National Government. [T.N. The CHUNG KAI-SHEK regime] hereafter. And it concentrated its energies on the establishment and protection of the new Chinese Central Government. Many councils such as Five Major Ministers Council, Council in the Imperial presence, KŌA-IN Council, Cabinet Council, etc., were



no. 2

held. The agreed articles in these councils are compiled in this document.

Chief articles are as follows:

"Fundamental Principles for the Disposition of the Sino-Japanese Incident," agreed in the Council in the Imperial presence on Jan. 11, 1938.

"Statement of the Imperial Government," on Jan. 16, 1939, to the effect that it would have no dealings with the CHUNG KAI-SHEK regime hereafter.

"Scheme for the Establishment and Guidance of the New Chinese Central Government" agreed in the Five Major Ministers Council on July 15, 1938.

"Statement of the Imperial Government" concerning the establishment of the new order in East-ASIA; on Nov. 4, 1938.

"Talks of Premier KONOE" concerning the fundamental principles for the re-adjustment of the Sino-Japanese relationship such as friendship among the neighbouring countries, co-operation in anti-communism and co-operation in <sup>the</sup> economy, on Dec. 22, 1938.

"On the Necessary Expense of the KYUKOKU-HANKYO-DOMEI-KAI



no. 3

[T.N. The Anti-communist Union for the Relief of the Country ]  
( notes: WANG [T.N. WANG CHAO-MING] campaign ), " agreed  
in KŌA-IN Council on Apr. 1, 1939.

" Demands to JAPAN concerning the Fulfilment of the Esteem of  
Chinese Sovereignty Principle, " by WANG CHAO-MING on June  
15, 1939.

" On the Necessary Expense for the WU [T.N. WU PEI-FU]  
Campaign, " agreed in KŌA-IN Council on July 23, 1939.

" Main Points of the Establishment of Unified Regime in Inner  
MONGOLIA " agreed in the Cabinet Council on August 4,  
1939.

For reference

" Articles concerning the 6th National Meeting of KUOMINTANG's  
[T.N. The National Party ] Delegates "

### Summary

The surplus of customs revenue is appropriated to the expense of the  
Anti-communist Union for the Relief of the Country ( WANG campaign ) and  
the total of the expense does not exceed 18 million yen for six months  
from April ( not exceeding three million yen monthly ). But



no. 4

the expense for the first month is disbursed from the military secret service funds of JAPAN. (p. 40)

The surplus of customs revenue is appropriated to the expense for the WU campaign and the total of the expense does not exceed 10 million yen for five months from June (not exceeding two million yen monthly). (p. 84)



"Collection of Important Articles regarding the new Chinese Central Government, (1938)." "KOWAIN" WANG CHA  
-1939 Chao-ming (ching-we)

柳子善处理根本方針 昭 13. 1. 11. 仰前会书

帝口政府声明 昭 13. 1. 16. 爾後口民政府ヲ対テセズ

支那新中央政府樹立指導方策 昭 13. 7. 15 五相会书決定

支那政权内面指導大綱 昭 13. 7. 19 五相会书決定

漢口方面政ム处理要綱 昭 13. 7. 22 五相会书決定 (一部修正)

帝口政府声明 昭 13. 10. 28 陸海外三大臣決定

昭 13. 11. 4  
車里永處住生ヲ確信スルニ新秩序ノ建設  
車里新秩序建設ノ任ムノ分担 Wu Pei-fu

日支新關係調整方針 = 付仰前会書 = 関スル件 昭 13. 11. 28 五相会书決定

日支新關係調整方針 昭 13. 11. 30 仰前会书決定

近衛内閣總理大臣談 昭 13. 12. 22  
善隣友好 共同防共 經濟提携

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新中央政府樹立方針 昭 14. 6. 6 五相会书決定

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Project No. 34  
S. A. No. 15039  
Sack No. 1  
Item No. 4

Kikun SASAKI

Important Items re a new Central Government  
in China, Oct. 1939

By Asia Development Board

1 P.P. 17-19

5 Summary of the disposal of political business  
in Hankow region.

Oct. 28, 1938.

Decided by 3 Ministers; Army, Navy, Foreign  
SUGIYAMA YONAI HIROTA

It shall be left to the Chinese Nationalists Army's  
operation and their public safety keeping.

Not to establish military administration but to leave it  
to the Chinese self-government.

Establish a local regime which is anti-comintern.

This regime shall cover Chianghsi, Hunan, Hupoh Districts.  
Economical planning is also made to help the  
Chinese National Army first, then <sup>Chinese</sup> people in  
general and next to help Japanese trade with  
China.

Chinese shall carry out the economical restoration  
Chinese relations with the third countries shall be,  
To respect their rights and interests.



(R2)

Treatment of political matters in Hankow District shall be investigated and decided by the Liaison Conference on the spot by the authorities from Army, Navy and Foreign Ministry forming a strategy organ.

RR-20-23

6 Summary of disposition of political business following the Southern China operation.

Oct. 28, 1939

Decided by the 3 Ministers Army, Navy, Foreign  
SUGIYAMA, YONAI, HIROTA

All the items are almost the same as the Hankow case, as given above.

RR-27-35

(8.9) This meeting was held in the presence of the Emperor on Nov. 30, 1938. No name is given as to who were present in the meeting. The subject of the meeting was "Policy in Building a new Relation between Japan and China."

1. Founded on mutual benefit principle, cooperation among Japan, Manchukuo and China



(P3)

shall be effected.

2. Establishing a special zone where Japan and China closely unite with each other for the promotion of national defence and economic development in the North China and the Mongolian Boundary region.

3. The same as above along the Yangtze River lower reaches.

4. Providing a special zone on islands along the coast of the South China.

In the outline for building up a new relation between Japan and China, China shall recognize Manchukuo; concerning political affairs, diplomacy, education, propaganda, foreign trade etc. any action that might hinder the friendship shall be rooted out and abolished forever; Japanese advisors shall be dispatched to the new China Central Government and also the zones where the closest union principle to be actually worked out; Japan shall consider cancellation of her rights to her concessions and <sup>renounce</sup> ~~exterritorial~~



territoriality by and by; but she shall withhold her rights of demanding and supervising in army affairs pertaining to railways, aeronautics, communications in places where Japanese troops are stationed, and also her rights in main harbours and waterways; Japan shall cooperate with China in establishing Chinese army troops and police units by sending technical advisors & supplying munitions.

With regard to economy, <sup>among</sup> Japan, Manchukuo and China ~~with~~ necessary agreements shall be concluded covering the following items:

Exploitation of resources, tariff, foreign trade, aeronautics, transportation, communication, weather observation, survey etc.

New Shanghai shall be built <sup>through</sup> cooperation between Japan and China.

Additional Item:

1. China shall pay compensation for the loss in rights and interests which Japanese nation suffered in China since the outbreak of the China Incident.



(5)

2. Enforcement of amity among Japan, Manchukuo and China will result, naturally, in restriction of economical activities of the third countries in China, but this enforcement is for the sake of national defence and necessity for survival of the state, therefore it will not go too far nor we do not mean to restrict their activities or rights and interests unjustly.

AP. 57-59 14 Plan for Establishment of New Central Gov't.

The constituencies of the new central Gov't shall be <sup>Wan Ching-wei, Wu Pei-fu</sup> Wangs, Wu & other existing regimes and converted Chuananking government. Form of the Government shall be separate governments in different districts but they will keep in a close touch in working out their government policies. The following shall be considered as specially closely joined regions of Japan and China:-

North China - from the view point of national defence and economy

Mongolian Boundary region - for a special self-government region specially against Comintern

The Yangtze lower reaches region - from economical



(6)

point of view

The Nationalists Party and the Followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three people principle shall be admitted if they denounce Comintern and anti-Japanese principle and convert into pro-Japan anti-Comintern.

If Chungking government gives up anti-Japan and pro-Comintern, and make a required alteration of responsible personnel and accept the items mentioned in the beginning of this passage (14) it will be counted as one of the constituencies.

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RR 63-71 15 Chinese Demands to Japanese Executing the Fundamental Rules concerning respect for China's sovereignty.

As understood by the 5 Ministers' Conference  
June 16, 1939.

(No names are given in the document but they should be: Premier HIRANUMA, Foreign Minister ARITA, Finance Minister ISHIWATA, Army Minister ITAGAKI, Navy Minister YONAI /



(7)

16.

/Answers/

P. 81-82

Opinion of the Japanese side re actual working of the China <sup>Central</sup> Government's Demands

1. Japan has no objection to the way of carrying out the Chinese demands to have Chinese sovereignty respected, as stated in China's demands.
2. Japan has no objection to the decision to call the Central Government Founding as the "Return of the Central Government to Nanking."
5. North China shall be a zone of specially close connection from the view point of national defence and economics. The Yangtze river lower reaches shall be a zone of specially close connection for economics between Japan and China.
7. Before the declaration of the establishment of the Central Government, in view of the new relation between Japan and China and in reference to the Leadership Plan in the new Central Government, treaties and agreements which /old/ China had concluded with other foreign countries shall be appropriately



⑧

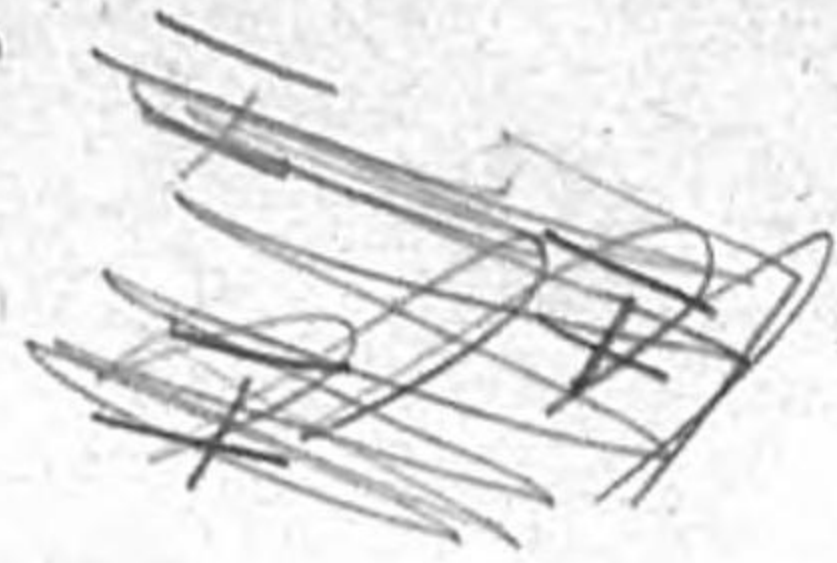
renounced or annulled; so we understand.

(However this does not mean to expell just rights  
and interests of any third country.)

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Doc. No. 2178



N.B. The names of ministers listed  
in the analysis were not in the document  
but were looked up and put in for the  
reference of the prosecutor.



Doc No. 2178

Scanned by  
I Swinaga

Collected important articles

re New Chinese Central Government.

Compiled by KOA-IN (Asia

Development Board)

October 1939

Summary of Important Points

1. Fundamental Principles re Disposition

P. 2.

of China Incident, decided upon

in Council in Imperial Presence.

January 11, 1938.

Premier	KONOE, Fumimaro
Army	SUGIYAMA, Gen
Navy	YONAI, Shigenasa
Foreign	HIROTA, KOKI
Finance	KAYA, Okinori

It was decided upon to promise mutually

to the following effects:



2.

P. 3

(1) Japan, Manchoukou and China should cast away policies, education, Trade and all other such measures as to hurt the mutual good relationships and at the same time prohibit all such acts as to result in the same effect.

(2) Japan, Manchoukou and China should endeavor to realize cultural cooperation and anti-communism policy in joint work.

(3) Japan, Manchoukou and China



should promise cooperation and mutual favoring in industries and economics based on the principle of mutual support.

Moreover, it was decided to carry out the following plans:

(1) If the present Chinese Central Government reconsiders and asks for peace,

Japan should commence negotiation.

(2) <sup>In</sup> case the present Chinese Central Government

does not see for peace, Japan would



have no expectation in settlement of the incident through negotiation with the same Government. In such case, Japan will give full support to the establishment of a new Chinese Government with which to negotiate for adjusting the relation between two countries.

As to the present Chinese Central Government, Japan should attempt to destroy it or so dispose of as to have it controlled by a new Central Government.



(3) Japan should endeavor to cultivate and adjust the national defence power in anticipation of some changes in international situation and maintain and improve friendly relation with the third powers.

<sup>p 4</sup>  
(4) Japan should respect the interests of the third powers and expect to obtain priority in economic developments in China through free competition.

(5) Lead the public opinion in such a way



as to have the fundamental principles re disposition of the Incident <sup>completely</sup> understood by the people. Same consideration should be paid to get understanding abroad.

Conditions for peace negotiation between Japan and China outlined.

(1) China should officially recognize Manchoukou.

(2) China <sup>should</sup> abandon its anti-Japan and anti-Manchoukou policies.

(3) Should establish a disarmed zone in North China and Inner Mongolia.



7.

(4) With China should set up some organization suitable to realize co-prosperity of Japan, Manchoukou and China under the sovereignty of China. It must be granted extensive authority so that economic cooperation between Japan, Manchoukou and China can be realized.

(5) Should establish an anti-communism autonomic government in Inner Mongolia. Its international position should be similar to that of present



## Outer Mongolia.

P. 5

(6) China should draw up anti-communism policy and cooperate with Japan and Manchoukou in carrying out that policy.

(7) Should set up a disarmed zone in the occupied district in Middle China and in the great city of Shanghai. Japan and China should cooperate in maintaining the public peace and order and developing economics.



(8) Japan, Manchoukou and China should  
 sign a <sup>required</sup> agreement regarding exploitation  
 of natural resources, tariff, trade,  
 aviation, transportation, communication,  
 etc.

(9) China should make required reparation  
 for Japan.

#### Additional conditions.

(1) Japanese army should be stationed for  
 necessary period at the designated places  
 in North China, Inner Mongolia and  
 Middle China for the purpose of security.



(2) After an agreement has been concluded between Japan and China regarding the above-mentioned items, we will commence negotiation for armistice.

Note. Names of those present in the council not-mentioned in the document, but major ministers at that time were as follows:

- |         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| Premier | KONOE, Fumimaro  |
| Foreign | HIROTA, Koki     |
| Army    | SUGIYAMA, Gen    |
| Navy    | YONAI, Mitsumasa |



p. 10

III. Plan for Establishment and Guidance  
of New Chinese Central Government.

Decided upon in the Five Major

Ministers Council July 15, 1938

Note. Although no names of those present in the council mentioned in the document, five major ministers at that time were as follows:

Premier	KONOE, Fumimaro
Foreign	ITAGAKI, Kazushige
Army	ITAGAKI, Seishiro
Navy	YONAI, Mitsumasa
Finance	IKEDA, Seikin

1. Principle.

(1) A new Chinese Central Government-

should not only be a Chinese negotiator



merely to settle the recent incident but also be a Chinese Government that is capable to adjust the relation between Japan and China and establish the foundation of good neighborhood.

(2) The establishment of a new Chinese Central Government should be undertaken mainly by the Chinese, but Japan would give unofficial supports for it. As to the form of government, the principle of collaboration by all departments must be adopted.



## 2. Establishment

p. 11 (1) The Provisional Government and the Restoration Government should, in cooperation, establish an United Committee which is to be combined with Mongolia-Hsinking Committee.

These Committees should endeavor to establish a real Central Government, by availing various influences or cooperating with them.

(2) A new Central Government should not



be established until the situation is  
ripen for reform of the present Central  
Government as the result of Chiang's  
Government becoming a mere local  
government or Chiang's retiring from  
his post after the fall of Hankow.

(3) In case there is made no split or  
reform in Chiang's Government after the  
fall of Hankow, a new Central Government  
should be established based on the  
existing Government.



(4) In case Chiang's Government  
splitted and reformed, resulting in  
the appearance of <sup>a</sup> pro-Japan Government,  
such Government should be regarded  
as an element of a new Central  
Government to be organized.

(5) As to the time when a new Central  
Government is to be <sup>officially</sup> recognized, it is  
expected to be done in case when the  
reorganized (splitted) Government proved  
itself to be capable of being negotiator for



armistice or in case when the United Government proved itself to be powerful enough as a Central Government.

(6) Adjustment of Sino-Japanese relation

along the job of establishing a new Chinese Central Government should be made in accordance with the following

principles:

A. Utilization and exploitation of natural resources in North China.

B. Establishment of zones in North China



and  
 in the district down Yantze River, where  
 Japanese and Chinese residents to be very  
 firmly united.

Establishment of a special position in  
 Mongolia-Heinkiang district against Soviet.

Establishment of special positions in the  
 islands along the coast of South China.

P. 12  
 C. Establishment of the principle of general  
 cooperation of Japan, Manchoukou and  
 China, especially good neighborhood,  
 joint defense against communism and



economic cooperation.

To attain the above objectives, unofficial guidance should be made by Japan during the necessary period.

p. 14. III. Outlined Plan for Guidance of Chinese Government.

Decided upon in the Five Ministers

Council July 19, 1938.

Amended partially in the Five Ministers

Council July 22, 1938.

Note. Names of those present in the council not mentioned in the document, but—



five ministers at that time were as follows:

Premier	KONOE, Fumimaro
Foreign	NGAKI, Kazuhide
Army	ITAGAKI, Seishiro
Navy	YONAI, Futenmasa
Finance	IKEDA, Seihun

p. 15  
1. Guidance in military affairs

(1) Force the Chinese armies to surrender and

cultivate their anti-Chiang and anti-

communist feelings so that largest-

possible Chinese forces may cooperate

with the Japanese armies in defeating

the anti-Japan and pro-communist armies.



(2) Station Japan armies at such

important places as ports, railroads,

waterways and areas producing

essential resources, and have the

armed Chinese groups take their

duty of maintaining public order

at local districts.

(3) Conclude a military alliance

against communism) and reorganize

Chinese armies under the guidance of

Japanese Army.



2. Guidance in political and  
diplomatic affairs

- (1) At North China, Middle China and Mongolia-Hainkiang establish a local government under the control of the United Committee or new Central Government, which will be adaptable to peculiarity of each district.
- (2) The leaders and other officials of each government should be Chinese people, but as to the important posts,



22

appoint a few Japanese advisers

or invite Japanese officials so that

a good guidance can be expected.

(3) Endeavor to make each government

devote for defeating anti-Japan and

pro-communist regimes. Agitate anti-

Chiang and anti-communist elements

to cause internal troubles.

(4) As to diplomacy, make them follow

Japan's diplomatic policy and conclude

resisting communism agreement.



3. Guidance in economics, transportation  
and relief work.

- (1) Japan should take actual control of transportation. Especially in North China put the biggest importance on it from defensive viewpoint, and in Middle China and South China consider its relation to the interests of general public.
- (2) As to economic developments, proceed along the principle of mutual-sufficient between Japan, Manchoukou and China and



endeavor to establish Three Powers

Economic Sphere. However, respect

the interests of the Third countries and

let them participate in economic

development.

(3) Place railroads, water-transportation, aviation and communication under actual control of Japan.

(4) Lead and utilize former capitalists and make them cooperate in carrying out policies of several governments.



(5) Encourage agriculture and undertake levee and engineering works in order to raise the living level of general public. Take it as the most urgent job to carry out satisfactory distribution of food, followed by the relief work aiming at rehabilitation.

#### 4. Guidance in culture, religion and education

(1) Respect common culture among Japan and China and restore spiritual



civilization of the Orient.

(2) Establish the principle as the basis of Sino-Japanese cooperation and organize associations which are to be hot-bed of Japanism.

P. 17 (3) Absolutely reject Communist Party and make the Kuomintang revise the Three-people Principle so that they may <sup>gradually</sup> approach to the policies of the new Government.

(4) The freedom of religion should be granted



so far as it does not disturb the

cooperation of Japan, Manchoukou and China.

(5) Invite scholars and encourage

Confucianism.

(6) Develop the practical science to

facilitate the progress of industries.

P. 18  
V. Plan for Disposition of Political

Affairs in and around Hankow

Decided upon by Army, Navy and  
Foreign Ministers Oct 28, 1938

Note.	Army	ITAGAKI, Seishiro
	Navy	YONAI, Mitsumasa
	Foreign	ARITA, Hachiro



1. The principle

The political affairs to be dealt with in and around Hankow should be confined

to such extent as to be considered

necessary for our military operation

and maintenance of public peace and

order, and leave <sup>all</sup> other affairs to

the Chinese.

2. The main points of the principle.

Political guidance

(1) Instead of military administration,

leave most of political affairs to



autonomous government by the Chinese.

(2) For the time being, mainly support

the development of the Peace and Order

Maintenance Committee, and as the

situation getting stabilized, establish

anti-communism local governments.

p. 11

(3) Make efforts for return and

rehabilitation of Japanese people

centered on Japanese concession

in Hankow.

Economic guidance



(1) Policy regarding economics mainly aims to obtain materials necessary for existence of Japanese armies and gradually restore Chinese welfare and promote our trade.

(2) As to the economic enterprises, let the Chinese undertake them without depending on Japan's capitals and materials.

Disposition of affairs related to the Third countries.



(1) Respect the interests of the third countries and try to prevent the diplomatic and economic complications from occurring. Special attention should be paid not to let the third countries catch pretexts to interfere in the incident. If any trouble occurs, try to settle it on the spot.

p. 20

(2) Be careful not to give unnecessary stimulation to the foreign concessions.



p 21 VI. Plan for Disposition of Political  
Affairs in connection with Military  
Operation in South China.

Decided upon by Army,

Navy and Foreign Ministers

Oct 28, 1938

Note.	Army	ITAGAKI, Seishiro
	Navy	YONAI, Mitsumasa
	Foreign	ARITA, Hachiro

Note.

Contents of this plan is found to be almost similar to that for Hankow.



p. 31

Plan for Adjustment of new  
Relations between Japan and China

Decided upon in Council in  
Imperial Presence Nov 30, 1938.

Note. No names of those present mentioned,  
but the following are major cabinet  
members at that time:

Premier	KONOE, Fumimaro
Army	ITAGAKI, Seishiro
Navy	YONAI, Hitenmasa
Foreign	ARITA, Hachiro
Finance	IKEDA, Seihin

The Principle of Good Neighborhood.



(1) China should recognize Manchurian Empire while Japan and Manchoukou respect Chinese territory and sovereignty.

(2) Japan, Manchoukou and China should, in the fields of politics, diplomacy, education, propaganda and trade, abandon all such measures and causes as to frighten to hurt the mutual good relationship, and strictly refrain from taking



such measures in the future.

p. 321

(3) Japan, Manchoukou and China should

carry out diplomatic policy based on

mutual cooperation and never take,

in the relation with the Third powers,

<sup>all</sup> such measures as to be contradictory

to the said policy.

(4) Japan, Manchoukou and China should

cooperate in exchange, creation and

development of culture.

(5) The form of government for new China



should be based on the principle of collaboration by each regime.

Mongolia-Hsinchiang should be designated as an autonomic area extremely against Communism.

Shanghai, Tientsin and Amoy are to be designated as special administrative district.

(6) Japan should send a few advisers to the new Central Government to make them cooperate in constructing a new state.



Especially for those special districts,  
 appoint advisers to work at the  
 necessary agencies.

(7) With realization of good relationship  
 and China,  
 between Japan, Manchoukou (Japan)  
 would consider <sup>the</sup> return of her  
 concessions and extraterritoriality.

p. 32

The Principle of Joint Defence against  
Communism.

(1) Japan, Manchoukou and China should  
 root out communistic elements and



organizations in each of their dominions  
and cooperate in information and  
propaganda against communism.

- (2) Japan and China should jointly  
carry out anti-communism activities.

For this purpose, Japan should station  
her necessary armies at the important  
places in North China and Mongolia -  
Hsinkiang.

- (3) Should conclude <sup>Japan - China</sup> Military Alliance  
against Communism.



(4) Japanese armies besides mentioned in Clause (2) should be withdrawn at the earliest possible opportunity with the improvement of the situation.

p. 33

(5) China should take obligation to give financial support for Japan's stationing of armies for maintenance of peace and order.

(6) Japan holds the rights of <sup>military</sup> request and supervision on railroads,



aviation, communication, main  
harbors and waterways in the  
areas where Japanese armies  
are stationed.

(7) China should improve and adjust  
its police corps and military troops.

Its disposition of troops and military  
equipments within the areas where  
Japanese armies are stationed should  
be confined to minimum necessary  
for public order and national defence.



p. 34

The Principle for Economic Cooperation.

- (1) Japan, Manchoukou and China should conclude an agreement regarding exploitation of natural resources, tariff, trade, aviation, communication and meteorological and surveying enterprises.
- (2) As to the exploitation of natural resources, it should be aimed to obtain in North China and Mongolia-Hsinking such resources as Japan and Manchoukou



suffer shortage. China should

provide special conveniences for

this purpose from viewpoint of joint

defence against Communism and economic

combination.

p. 35

(3) As for general industries, respect-Chinese

enterprises to which Japan's necessary

supports to be given.

Help the Chinese improve agriculture and

contribute to their welfare as well as

to cultivation of materials necessary

for Japan.



(4) Japan should give necessary supports for China's drawing up financial and economic policy.

(5) As to the trade, adopt the reasonable tariff and maritime custom systems so that the general trade between Japan, Manchoukou and China can be promoted.

(6) Japan should give necessary supports for the progress of transportation, communication and meteorological



and surveying works.

- (7) Establish New Shanghai by cooperation between Japan and China.

### Addition

- (1) China should make compensation for the loss in rights and interests suffered by Japanese subjects in China since the Incident occurred.

- (2) It is natural that economic activities



or economic interests of the third countries in China be confined to some extent by strengthening of economic cooperation of Japan, Manchoukou and China, but such strengthening should be based on necessity mainly for national defence and national existence.

It is not our intention to unreasonably disturb and limit activities and interests of the third countries beyond extent of necessity.



p. 40 XI. Concerning necessary expenses of

KYUKOKU-HANKYO-DOMEIKAI (Anti-Communist

Union for Relief of Country)

Decided upon in KOA-IN Council

April 1, 1939

It was decided to use surplus fund of

the maritime custom to meet expenses

required for campaign of KYUKOKU-HANKYO-

DOMEIKAI. The amount should be around

18,000,000 Yuan.



Translated by Teikichi YAMAMOTO  
4-25-49

142/

~~142/~~ Decided at the conference of <sup>the</sup> Asia Development Board  
on April 7th 1939

12. The address of instruction given by the  
Premier HIRANUMA and directives by the Director of  
the General Affairs at the conference of the Chiefs  
of <sup>the</sup> Liaison offices of the Asia Development Board.

The address of instruction given by the Premier  
HIRANUMA to the Chiefs of the Liaison offices.

The Premier stated that the present Cabinet  
would resume the policies as declared by <sup>its</sup> predecessor  
KONOYE on Dec 22 last year and requested the cooperation