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TITLE: Miscellaneous Reports re Political Situation of Central Govt
in China

SOURCE Foreign Ministry

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Document Division

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2590

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Miscellaneous Reports re Political Situation of Central Govt in China

Date: 1928-40 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: SUZUKI, Yasutaro; OKAZAKI, Kazuo; MORITA, Kanzo; MARUYAMA, Tsurukichi; ADACHI, Kenzo; TANAKA, Baron Giichi; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru; SHIDEMARA, Kijuro

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Background, China

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

File contains miscellaneous reports from Japanese officials in China and Manchuria to their superiors, and from prefectural governors in Japan to Home and Foreign Ministers re political situations especially concerning Central Govt in China. Included are reports concerning the activities of KUOMINTANG and other organizations against Chinese Govt in NANKING, Chinese communists, and Chinese war lords in North China.

(Detailed scanner's notes and translations attached; files section please note for inclusion therein.)

Analyst: 2d Lt Blumhagen

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Translated by
S. Swaminathan

#2590

No. 1

Title {The miscellaneous reports on political situation of the Central Government in China}

These informations have been despatched from the Japanese diplomats and military officers residing in China or Manchuria for their respective superiors in Japan. Some of these informations in the volume have been sent from prefectural governors in Japan proper for the home-minister or ^{the} foreign minister in Japan.

The indexes with or without summaries are as follows.

From Yataro Suzuki, consul-general in Chientao, for Giichi Tanaka, foreign minister

Date: Oct. 30, 1928

(1) "The Kuomintang has been receiving applications for admission to the training school on politics"

China wants to govern the country with "Three Principles of the People of Sun Yat-sen."

No. 2

From Kogoro Okagaki, consul-general in Hongkong, for
Hachiro Arida, foreign minister

Date: Jan. 12, 1940

(2) "The report on Wu Tich-cheng's political operations in
Hongkong area"

Mr. Wu has charge of the propaganda, special political
operations and the party affairs in the capacity of
Director of Over-seas Affairs Department and con-
currently Chief of all branches of Over-seas Affairs
Department of the Kuomintang Government.

He received the sum of three hundred thousand
Hongkong dollars from the above-mentioned government.

From Kogoro Morita, consul-general in Canton, for
Baron Tanaka, foreign minister

Date: April 20, 1928

(3) "The Chien Kuo Weekly" No. 1 April 14, 1928

The weekly is published for propaganda of the
Kuomintang Government.

From Tsurukichi Maruyama, superintendent-general
of the Metropolitan Police, for Kengo Adachi, home minister

Date: June 27, 1930

(4) "The report on the distribution of seditious circulars
by the Chinese students in Tokyo"

The seditious circulars were distributed by the Chinese
students for the Chinese communists, the U. S. S. R.
and the Third International.

From Kihachiro Ito, governor of Nagasaki prefecture,
for Adachi, home minister and Baron Shidehara, foreign
minister

Date: July 24, 1930

(5) The print entitled "Map and literary movement
of the Chinese leftist writer and the ways and
means of communications in Japan"

The print has been sent from the Japanese military
police in Shanghai for the headquarters of Kruma
military police in Nagasaki prefecture

The summary of it is as follows: -

A Wanted translators who have sufficient knowledge in the following languages:

Japanese, English, French and German.

Major and ^{the} whole-country-general-conference of the mutual relief association of the Chinese revolutionaries in Shanghai want to employ who have sufficient knowledge in the above-mentioned foreign languages for the purpose of publishing writing matters in foreign languages. We can guarantee the living of the translators, so long as they have great sympathy with the Chinese communists' revolutionary movement.

B The out-line of the leftist Chinese writer's society in China:

The leftist Chinese writer's society has its headquarters in Shanghai and its members count fifty-one. The society has its sub-society everywhere in China for the freedom of speech and meeting and so so.

C The ways and means of communication (liaison) between Japan and China through the book-stores for leftist publications.

No. 5

Tsurukichi Maruyama, superintendent-general of the
Metropolitan police, for Adachi, home minister and Baron
Shidehara, foreign minister

Date: Oct 15, 1930

(6) "Distribution of prints for propayanda concerning
the present situation in China"

The above mentioned prints are entitled "Manifesto of the
temporary movement committee in the Kuomintang"
They attack the present Chinese government in
Nanking, the Chinese communists party and the
Chinese war lords in North China in the print.
They say "We should immediately hold the national
conference for the restoration of the revolution in
China."

From Yamato, consul in Kinkiang (Manchuria) for
baron Shidehara, foreign minister

Date: Mar 7, 1927

~~(7) "The report on Chiang Kai-shek's declaration of the
out-line of the Party Affairs"~~

(7) "The report on the declaration of the out-line of the Party Affairs conducted by Chiang Kai-shek"

It has denounced Generalissimo Chiang and the Directors and his (director) colleagues of the Party as dictators.

Therefore Chiang has issued a statement on the out-line of the Party-affairs for the purpose of making his position clear and erasing the Chinese people's misunderstanding from the Kuomintang and the central party Department.

From Tanaka, deputy of consul-general in Hankow,
for Tanaka, foreign minister

Date: June 20, 1927.

"I forwarded you a table of the Kuomintang and its political organs for your reference."

From Okamoto, consul in Nanking, for Baron Tanaka,
foreign minister

Date: Mar. 26, 1928

(8) "The report on the plan of readjustment of the affairs of the Kuomintang"

From Okamoto, consul in Nanking, for Baron Tanaka,
foreign minister

Date: April 19, 1928

(9) "The report on the term of general registration
by the members of the Kuomintang"

From Okamoto, consul in Nanking, for Baron Tanaka,
foreign minister

Date: Nov. 1, 1928

(10) "The illustration of the organization of the political
department and the Kuomintang"

From Yoda, consul-general in Shanghai, for Baron
Tanaka, foreign minister

Date: Nov. 17, 1928

(11) "The general statistics of the successful members in
the registration of the party of the Kuomintang in
Shanghai Special Municipality"

(12) No. 608 tel.

From a Japanese military attaché to the Japanese Legation
for Vice-chief of the staff General

Date: Dec. 29, 1929 6.00 p.m. (Time despatched)

" 30, 1929 1.25 AM (Time received)

Pai Chung hsi expressed his opinion as follows:

A. Whether we Chinese people should keep the sub-committee
of the governmental officers in existence or not
is a vital problem in China.

As far as I am concerned, the existence of it is
necessary to China for a considerable long time.

China is a country of a vast area.

In addition to the inconvenience of traffic and communication, China has different tribes and customs
in some districts.

Therefore the Central Government alone cannot rule
over China.

B. There is much discussion on the problem of
the capital in China.

The late Premier Sun expressed his opinion that
the capital (metropolis) in China should be Nanking.

or Hsian.

From the national defense point of view, I (Pai) think Hsian is best for the capital in China.

Nanking is situated far from the centre of China. To make matters worse, China has no powerful navy.

China must defend its capital with the strength of army. I suppose Nanking will be surely threatened by the enemy's navy in time of war.

From the above-mentioned points, it is good to move the Central Government to Hsian.

The traffic and communication condition in Hsian districts is so bad that we cannot move the capital to Hsian immediately.

We should move the capital to Hsian after the improvement of the traffic and communication.

The fourth various troops under my command have just finished the disarmament in its first term.

There was a decrease of 17,000 men in my army.

From Okamoto, consul in Nanking, for Baron
Tanaka, foreign minister

Date: Jan. 14, 1929

(13) "The report on the total number of identity
cards for the members of the Central Government
in China"

From Higemitsu, consul-general in Shanghai, for
Baron Ishihara, foreign minister

Date: Nov. 28, 1929

(14) The report on a secret publication - the "Revolution-Line"
issued by the reformed party in the Kuomintang

This is an organ of the reformed party in the Kuomintang government.

The Revolution-Line in the sixth edition has
changed its name as the "Anti-Shang Hai-Shek"

It has been distributed among the comrades.

They (party members) have printed some 4,000 copies
and they have sent the great part of the copies to
the comrades in the rural districts.

No. 11

From Shigemitsu, consul-general in Shanghai, for Baron
Kidehara, foreign minister

Date: Dec. 11, 1929

(15) The report on the Democracy - an organ issued
by the Reform party in the Kuomintang Government.

The Democracy dated Nov. 8, 1929 has been printed
secretly in Shanghai.

The members of the party distributed the magazines
of the combined editions of the No. 9th, No. 10th and
No. 11th to the comrades.

From Shigemitsu, consul-general in Shanghai, for
Baron Kidehara, foreign minister

Date: Mar. 4, 1930

(16) The report concerning the sixth conference for
the representatives of the party in Shanghai
under the auspices of the Kuomintang, the sixth
conference for the representatives of the party
in Shanghai was held at the municipal head
quarters at 9 a.m. Mar. 1st.

No. 12

They decided the following two matters in the meeting:

A. They should support the Third Central Supervision Committee.

B. They should ask the Kuomintang Government of subjugating Yen Hsi-shan!

From Director of ^{the Bureau of} the Police Affairs of the Kwantung Government, for Vice-ministers of the Over-seas and the Home Office

Date: Feb. 4, 1932

(17) "The list of the leading officials of the Kuomintang Government and the Nationalists"

The information was produced from the South Manchuria Railway Company.

No. 13

From Yoshiaki Minra, consul-general in Shanghai, for Arita,
foreign minister

Date: Jan. 16, 1939

(18) "The construction of the Kuomintang and the list of
the leading officials of it"

The above-mentioned information was made by the
members of the bureau of the police affairs of the
consulate-general in Shanghai in November of last
year. (1938)

From Minra, consul-general in Shanghai, for Arita,
foreign minister

Date: Jan. 20, 1939

(19) No. 132 ul (strict secret)

The contents of X Y—(dated 19th?)

The vital problems which are to be settled
in the coming fifth Chinese plenary conference
are as follows.

No. 14

A How to fill a vacancy of the vice-president's position in the Kuomintang Government

B How to enlarge the construction of the Nationalists

C How to revise and strengthen the construction in the administration department

D How to enlarge the popular movements

E How to consolidate the Chinese diplomatic policy towards the democratic countries

F How to strengthen the operations against the rear of Japan

No 17

From Masayuki Tani, ambassador extraordinary
and plenipotentiary in China, for foreign
minister

Date: July 28, 1943

(20) ²The table of the military system of the Kuomintang
Government and the list of the leading officers
of it"

From Kamimura, consul in Nanking, for Toshiya
wa, foreign minister

Date: Jan. 1932

(21) "The professors of the Central University in
China attacked the Nationalists"

"We appeal to the Chinese people and the Nationalists"
an article written by the professors of the central
university appeared in the Nanking Daily
News dated Jan. 18, 1932.

No. 18

The summary of the news is as follows:

The Japanese troops have occupied Chinchow and Shangkaiwan.

The Kuomintang government cannot consider how to cope with the situation, for Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chao-ming and Hu Han-min did not come to Nanking.

The government itself do not know what to do. The friction among the nationalist leaders and the lack of unity in them have nothing to do with the Chinese people.

The government should try to dispose of the trouble with its own efforts.