



国际检察局讯问记录

Numerical Case Files Relating to
Particular Incidents and Suspected War Criminals,
International Prosecution Section (1945-1947)

国家图书馆 上海交通大学 编

52

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CASE 321, serial 1

has been removed from file and returned to
Diplomatic Section. It contained biographical
material and was obtained through Mr. Fearey
of the Diplomatic Section.

FILE NO. : 321

Report by: L. H. Barnard
Major, Infantry

RE : Admiral Nobumasa
SUETSUGU

DATE : 18 January 1946 STATUS: Closed

A review of the file in this matter reflects that subject died on 29 December 1944 in Tokyo, Japan. Therefore, no investigation is being conducted to develop information concerning this individual.

It is noted however that subject is reported to have been one of the greatest exponents of Japanese Imperialism, and as such, closely linked with General Sadao ARAKI and may have left diaries or other documents of interest to this investigation. No leads are being set out to develop this, but it is being called to the attention of the B Group in view of the fact subject was Home Minister in the first Konoye Cabinet.

CLOSED

COPIES: 3 File 321
1 Col Morrow

FILE NO. 321

SERIAL NO.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL MORROW

FILE NO. 321

23 January 1946

A review of File 321 reflects that it contains information which may be of interest to members of Group B.

This information is forwarded for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

LeRoy H. Barnard
Major Inf.
Ex. Officer Inv. Div.

COPIES: 1 File 321
1 File 249
1 Col Morrow
1 - B

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

DOC. No. 762

11 March 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "The Weekly Reports of the Secret Service Police" from 30 Dec 1940 to 29 March 1942.

Date: 1941 Original () Copy (x) Language: Jap.

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: The 2d Sect. of Secret Service Police, Metropolitan Police Board; Home Ministry.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: SASAKAWA, Ryoichi; SUETSUGU, Nobumasa; KOBAYASHI, Junichiro; KITA, Reikichi; KODAMA, Yoshio; HASHIMOTO, Kingoro; ISHIKAWA, Koichiro.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: War of aggression.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Activities of the Ultra-nationalists Mass Party, led by SASAKAWA, Ryoichi, for advocating southern penetration policy, are conspicuous. The Zuiho Club led by KOBAYASHI, Junichiro is very active, holding meetings and conferences very often and discussing home and foreign affairs.

Analyst: 2d Lt. Suzukawa

Doc. No. 762

SUBJECT: Admiral SEUTSUGU

FILE NO.

**EVIDENTIARY STATEMENT MADE BY ONE DEFENDANT AGAINST
ANOTHER DEFENDANT**

**Seutsugu was in favor of the army's policy for aggression in China.
(See p. 17 of Interrogation of Marshtaler and Boltze dated Jan. 26, 1946.)**

NAME OF INTERROGATOR: Mr. Tavenner
NAME OF BRIEFER: Verth E. McKinney

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1645

21 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Pamphlet, "The Next War Minister?"
by HONJO, Hironobu.

Date: 1 Aug 36 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Gen. Terauchi Kuhara, Adm. OSUMI; Adm. NOMURA, Gen. MINAMI, Prince KONOYE, Gen. TATEKAWA, Gen. KOISO, Adm. SUETSUGU, Gen. ABE, Adm. TAKAHASHI, Adm. KOBAYASHI.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Preparations for war--politics.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Deals with the political situation existing after the fall of HIROTA Cabinet in 1936.

Contains:

1. A view of the political situation in Japan, (p. 5);
 - a. Necessity for a revolutionary policy both internally and externally, (p. 5);
 - b. Revolutionary decision of Prince SAIONJI, (p. 7);
2. Persons rumored to become the succeeding premier. (p. 10)
3. Persons expected to become the next War Minister (p. 22)
4. The next Chief Aide-de-camp, Governor-General of Formosa and the Navy. (p. 28)
5. Persons desired as the next Navy Minister. (p. 3)
6. Governor-General of Korea and the Army. (p. 36)
7. Will War Minister TERAUCHI resign alone? and, (p. 36)
8. Summary (p. 42)

Analyst: T. Nishioka

Doc. No. 1645

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1661

21 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: "Directory of all political and patriotic organizations of the SHOWA period."

Date: 1927-42 Original () Copy (x) Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED: 1) Black Dragon: TOYAMA, Mitsuru; UCHIDA Ryohai; KOBATA, Torataro; IKEDA, Koji; OKUBO, Komei; KUZUO, Shunkichi; TAKAMURA, Hiroichi. 2) KOKUHONSHA (Society): OGAWA, Umpei; HIRANUMA, Kiichiro; IKEDA, Seihin; UGAKI, Issei; ARIMA, Ryokitsu; KIKUCHI, Taho; OGURA, Masatsumei; MAAZAKI, Junzaburo; ARAKI, Sadao; SUETSUGU, Nobunmasa (Adm.); HONDA, Kumataro; KOISO, Kuniaki; OSUMI, Mineo; GOTO, Fumio. 3) JIMMUKAI (Society): OKAWA, Shumei; KANNO, Bin. 4) DAINIPPON SEISANDO (Greater Japan Production Party): many of above plus YAWATA, Hakudo; CHIKUBA, Keitaro; IWATA, Ainosuke; TERADA, Inajiro.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Nationalism, preparing public opinion for war; Black Dragon Society; KOKUHONSHA; JIMMUKAI; DAINIPPON SEISANDO.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Document catalogues names of prominent individuals connected with various nationalist societies, their history and principles.

Analyst: W. H. Wagner

Doc. No. 1661

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1685

23 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Documents on the Solution of the China Incident; Policy Making Conferences by the Highest Japanese Government Officials re: Creation of a New Central Chinese Government.

Date: Jan 1938 Original (x) Copy () Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of:

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Home Ministry

PERSONS IMPLICATED: ABE - 8; AOKI - 8; HATA - 8; HIRANUMA - 4; HIROTA - 4, 6; IKEDA - 5, 4; ITAGAKI - 5; KAYA - 4; KOGA - 1, 4; KONOE - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7; NISHIO, Toshizo - 10; SATO, Kenryo - 6; SUETSUGU - 1, 4; SUGIYAMA - 1, 4; TADA - 1, 4; TE-WANG - 8; UGAKI - 5, 7; WANG-CHIN-WEI - 8, 10; YANAKAWA - 8; YONAI - 1, 4, 5, 7; YOSHIDA - 8; et al infra. More personalities may be involved; Jap gov't records now being requested re attendance at these conferences. Newspaper reports may be incomplete. (Numbers refer to sections of Document.)

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Conspiracy to wage aggressive warfare in China; violation of Nine Power Treaty.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Contains decisions on Japanese policy in China made at conferences of high government officials, 1938-40. (2 copies and original). Published by Jap. Home Ministry.

Section 1. Conference between the Imperial Headquarters (DAIHONEI) and various government officials 15 Jan 1938. Present: KONOE; SUETSUGU; SUGIYAMA, Gen.; Adm. YONAI; Gen. TADA; Adm. KOGA and others. (Ref.: Tokyo Asahi Newspaper, #18596, PP. D-1 and H-2).

Since occupying Nanking, the Japanese government has been trying to give the Chinese opportunities to make peace but China takes no notice. "Japan does not recognize the present

Doc. No. 1685

Page 1

Chinese gov't, but expects the rise of a new government with which Japan will cooperate." (p. 1)

Section 2. Government declaration 3 Nov 1938. Approved by cabinet meeting 1 Nov; KONOE conferred with the Emperor on the 2nd; declaration announced on the 3rd. (Ref. Tokyo Asahi Newspaper, #18885, p. H-2).

The establishment of a new order in East Asia is our task and responsibility. We must do our best to accomplish this ideal. (p. 2)

Section 3. Speech of Premier KONOE on policy in East Asia, North China, and Inner Mongolia, 22 Dec 1938.

China must abandon her anti-Japanese policies and prejudice towards Manchukuo. A Sino-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact must be concluded. It is necessary to station Japanese troops in parts of China. Mongolia should be a special anti-comintern sphere. China is required to allow Japanese subjects to live and do business there. Japan has no territorial ambitions in China. (pp. 4-6)

Section 4. Conference of high officials in the Imperial Presence, 11 Jan 1938. (p. 7) Present: KONOE; HIROTA; SUGIYAMA; YONAI; SUETSUGU; KAYA; Gen. TADA; Adm. KOGA; HIRANUMA; and others. (Ref: Tokyo Asahi Newspaper #18591, p. I-2)

The policy of Japan is to establish peace in the Orient."In case China does not seek peace, we will help in the establishment of a new government." (p. 8)

Section 5. Decisions reached in various Five-Minister Conferences. The Five Ministers: Premier KONOE; Minister of War ITAGAKI; Navy Minister YONAI; Foreign Minister UGAKI; Finance Minister IKEDA, Seihin. This section is dated 16 Aug 1938 and contains no mention of the above men by name.

a. The principles of leading the China Incident.

b. Measures when the Central Gov't of China submits: Chungking China is to be absorbed into the Japanese China puppet regime according to a decision made at an Imperial conference. (p. 16) Surrender terms. (p. 17)

c. Measures should Chungking China refuse to surrender: "We should prepare for a long war.....for the purpose of destroying the Chungking Gov't or making it give in." (p. 18)

"We.....will occupy strategic points in order to control China and made the Chungking Gov't surrender." (p. 19)

We will improve our political, economic, diplomatic, and propaganda policies in China to make the Chinese pro-Japan

and anti-comintern. "We will also lead several small governments which are pro-Japanese." (p. 19)

"We will aid the unification of pro-Japanese governments so that foreign nations cannot but recognize this as the new Central Gov't of China." (pp. 19-20)

We will respect the rights.....of foreign nations in China, so that they will.....reciprocate in recognizing our special position there. (p. 20)

d. Plan to bring about the establishment of a new Chinese gov't:

The new Central Gov't should cooperate with Japan. "The establishment of this new central government will be in the hands of Chinese but Japan will assist underneath the surface." (p. 22)

"To unify the small governments.....we will create a joint committee with the aid of provisional and WEISHIN governments, which will absorb the Mongolian Terr. United Committee." (p. 23)

"This new Central Gov't will not be established until either HANKOW is captured and the Chiang regime dwindles in power, or until Chiang resigns." (p. 23) /A.N.: HANKOW fell three months later in Oct. 1938./

Should Chiang not fall from power after the capture of HANKOW, we will create a new gov't from the ones that exist now. Should the Chiang government dissolve, and pro-Japanese states appear, we will include these in the new Central Gov't, which Japan will recognize as soon as it is qualified.

The following must be considered:

1. Exploitation of resources in North China.

2. Establishment of an extraterritorial concession in favor of Japanese nationals in the lower reaches of the YANGTZE and in North China.

3. Joint concert among Japan, Manchukuo and China for joint defence and economic development.

Organization of the Joint Committee:

The Joint Committee will consist of delegates from the provisional gov't, WEI SHIN gov't, and the CHAHAR-SUIYUAN gov't. Diplomacy will be in the hands of the Joint Committee, but most governmental functions will be carried out by each government separately. (p. 25-27)

e. Emergency policy for monetary problems in North China. (p. 34-35)

f. Special China policy committee will be under control of Five Minister Conference. Committee's purpose is to establish a new Central Gov't in China. (p. 39).

Section 6. War Ministry Press Section Chief SATO, Kenryo, said the following during a conference of police bureau chiefs at the Home Office, Aug 25-Aug 29, 1938:

The solution of the China Incident is very difficult. Japan's purpose was at first to punish China, but since China has not reconsidered her attitude, we must drive out the aid of Britain, U.S., and the U.S.S.R. and show China our real strength. Nov 1937 Germany told HIROTA that China would consent to make peace with Japan, but Japan had already refused Chinese terms and now stated terms of her own. (The terms are here stated.) China would not consent to these terms because they were too indefinite. Now that we know China is not sincere, the Japanese Army thinks it essential to destroy the Chungking gov't to bring about a new Chinese gov't. (p. 41-68)

Section 7. Decisions reached in five minister conference. Names of five ministers same as in Section 5, except that KONOE is War Minister. This section is dated 30 Oct 1938, and no definite mention is made of names or dates of decisions. The subjects on which decisions were reached are the same as in Sect. 5. (p. 69-95)

We will not negotiate for peace with the present Chinese Central Gov't unless it surrenders. Surrender terms: (1) Chungking China must join or aid in the establishment of a new government. (2) The old national gov't must change its name. (3) Rejection of anti-Japanese policies. (4) Chiang Kai Shek must fall from power. (p. 70-72)

Policy against China: Purpose: to crush the central gov't. Promote the establishment of a new gov't; weaken anti-Japanese feeling; make the most of anti-Chiang statesmen; establish anti-comintern sphere consisting of Mohammedans in northwest China; acquire the specie of the present Chinese gov't abroad; make use of necessary propaganda. (p. 75-77)

Section 8. A meeting of the Asia Development Board (KOAIN) at which was decided policy in leading the Central Political Conference (CHUO-SEIJI-IIN-KAI). Those present: ABE; NOMURA (Vice-Pres.); Army Minister HATA; Navy Minister YOSHIDA; Finance Min. AOKI; General Affairs Bureau Chief YANAKAWA; and others. (Ref: Tokyo ASAHI, #19246 D-1) Held 1 Nov 1939)(pp. 97-134)

The new Chinese Central Gov't will be established with the aid of several Chinese gov'ts and the Chungking gov't if it changes its present attitude. The new government should cooperate with Japan. Important persons in the Chungking Gov't can be won over through WANG-CHING-WEI. (p. 101)

Principles regulating the relation of the new gov't with the existing gov'ts. (pp. 103-106):

With the Mongolian (CHAHAR-SUIYUAN) Gov't: WANG-CHIN-WEI and TE-WANG (Head of Mongolian Gov't) may meet under control of Japan. The new gov't recognizes the anti-cominter policy of the Mongolian gov't. The Mongolian gov't can dispatch a deputy to the Central Political Conference.

With the provisional gov't: North China Political Affairs Committee should be established to facilitate cooperation in defense and economy. This should be considered by the Central Political Conference.

With the WEI-SHIN Gov't: We will lead the WEI-SHIN Gov't so that it will join the new gov't. WANG will take over the organization and business of the WEI-SHIN Gov't.

The new gov't will recognize the special position of SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, and AMOY. In islands near the coast such as the HAINAN Is., political organizations should be established.

Plan of the political system of the new China (p. 107-113):

CHAHAR-SUIYUAN: Self-government except for foreign affairs.

HOPEH-SHANSI-SHANTUNG-part of HONAN: Affairs concerning Japan will be handled by the North China Political Affairs Committee. Cooperation with Japan will be considered in all affairs such as defense, anti-comintern moves, maintenance of public peace, and economic development. "Measures will be taken so that Japanese advisers and officials will be appointed." (p. 109) Diplomacy will be handled by the Central Gov't and negotiations with Japan will be handled by the North China Political Affairs Committee.

Central China (p. 111): Economic cooperation with Japan will be controlled by the new Central Gov't.

Hainan Is.: Local gov't under control of new Central Gov't will be created. (p. 112)

Concerning personnel to be placed in essential posts in the new Central Gov't just before its establishment. (p. 111-115): After the opening of the Central Political Conference and before the establishment of the new Central Gov't, persons will be placed in essential posts who promise to promote the new relation between Japan and China.

Section 9. Chinese (Chungking Gov't) demands concerning respect for China's sovereignty, financial problems in the new Central Gov't, and miscellaneous subjects. The Japanese replies to these demands. More on the decision of the Asia Development Board (same session as covered in Sect. 8) (p. 115).

Section 10. (p. 152-158): Concerning principles of Japanese-China relations. Decision made 30 Dec. 1939. Body making decision not mentioned here. Policy here stated is the same as stated in the foregoing sections, with the following additions: Japan will strive to maintain the rights of keeping troops in China and stationing Japanese warships at AMOY and other ports.

Agreement between Gen. NISHIO, Toshizo and WANG-CHING-WEI concerning the establishment of the new gov't. 25 Mar 1940 (p. 160-163). A summary follows: The new gov't will recognize Manchukuo and control maritime customs. North China will be a semi-independent state; customs, monetary system, important transportation facilities and diplomacy will be inspected by the new Central Gov't. Japan will station 100,000 troops in Inner Mongolia for ten years. If any foreign nation station troops in China Japan can bring in more troops. Japan will send technical advisers to the new gov't, including military officers. Legal tender will be issued and controlled by the Central Bank of the new gov't. The North China Development Company and Central China Promoting Co. which aid the national policy of Japan will be continued, but their subsidiaries will be joint Sino-Japanese. Stocks: 51% Japanese 49% Chinese. Companies concerned with the important industries in No. China will be formed on a 55% Japanese-45% Chinese basis. Chinese will have a 51% share in all transportation stock companies except the KINGSHAN and KINGPAO lines, which will be 55% Japanese owned. In cases where the stock allotted to the Chinese is not bought Japan can increase a 49% allotment to 50%. Foreign companies in China must be 50% Chinese backed, or withdraw from China. The committee to decide the question of the lower YANGTZE should have Japanese members. The decision of this committee should be accepted by the new gov't. WANG-CHIN-WEI will honor foreign loans made before Dec. 1938, but not those made later.

Section 11. Explanations of the establishment of the new gov't, published by the Peace Section, Police Bureau, Home Ministry at the end of March 1940. Contains a clarification of the policies laid down in the foregoing sections. (p. 164-180).

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

DOC. NO. 4032

11 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: PHOTOSTAT of Foreign Ministry File
(State Sec'y, Japan) of Telegrams between Tokyo and Berlin
and Memoranda;

Date: 14 Jan 41 Original () Copy (x) Language: German
to 31 Jan 41

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes (x) No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)
Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: NUREMBURG

PERSONS IMPLICATED: OTT, Eugene; MATSUOKA, Yosuke;
SUENAGU; SHIRATORI, Toshio, OHASHI; OSHIMA, Hiroshi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Conspiracy for aggressive Warfare - preparation - (attack
on Singapore)

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Item 1: Telegram 49; Tokyo to Berlin; 14 Jan 41 /136506
Most urgent

OTT protests at statement from head of Economic
Division of Japanese Foreign Office that business between
GERMANY & INDO-CHINA and other areas in Greater East
Asia sphere must be done through JAPAN; Foreign Minister
promises to sponsor Germany's rubber demands.

Item 2: Memorandum, signed WEIZACKER; 18 Jan 41 /136507
KURUSU to return home early in February.

Item 3: Memorandum, signed WEIZACKER; 18 Jan 41 /136508-9
(Duplicate of ITEM 7, IPS DOC 4025)

Item 4: Telegram 77; Tokyo to Berlin; 19 Jan 41 /136510
Most urgent.

MATSUOKA and OTT discuss former's visit to BERLIN.
MATSUOKA expects from his trip and his wide-range dis-
cussions with RIBBENTROP a definite gain for the Tri-
Partite Pact. MATSUOKA to arrive shortly after OSHIMA.

Item 5: Telegram 85 / Annex to Telegram 1456; Tokyo-Berlin;
20 Jan 41. (Duplicate of Item 8, IPS DOC 4025)

Doc. No. 4032
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