

Extract from

CHANGING MANCHURIA

by MATSUOKA, Yosuke. pp. 223-229

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MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA ARE OUR COUNTRY'S LIFE LINE.

I.

"In discussing the MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA problem, we must first grasp a clear idea of MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA.

"Primarily, it is not a result of aggression that our country established an unshakable influence in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA. The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War was unavoidable because CHINA menaced the independence of KOREA, which is closely connected with our country. And the Russo-Japanese War was inevitable because of RUSSIA swooping down southward like a great tide to threaten the existence of our country. As a result, the advantageous conclusion of the war situation gave our country the succession of RUSSIA's rights in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA as a part of her reparation.

"People often speak of the special rights and interests in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA, but as to what they actually mean, people all have different opinions and all are vague. In my opinion, however, the rights and interests originated not from a theory but from the practical problem of it being impossible to entrust these to CHINA if we expect to secure our national defense. We can obviously see this in the Russo-Japanese War, and, furthermore, the subsequent situations both in CHINA and RUSSIA may be taken as a definite illustration thereof.

"Since then, our country has made every effort to develop MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA. The investment in the Manchurian Railway and others has already amounted to almost ¥ 1,700,000,000 in total. At present, the Manchurian and Mongolian problem has given birth to various questions all over the world which merely goes to show that our country has mainly developed MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA and its real worth has been recognized universally.

"The Chinese may have something to say but if they carefully consider JAPAN's relation with MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA, it is ridiculous that they should ever try to expel our country by blindly believing our country to be one of those that unjustly impair national prestige. Chinese who have any understanding should be able to realize this mistake. It is due only to the stimulus created by the development accomplished by our country that CHINA has come to pay attention to MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA.

"However the position of present MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA is indispensable to the economic existence of our people as well as it being of vital importance to our national defense. In other words, when we consider it from a practical point of view, MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA are JAPAN's life-line not only for the sake of our national defense but also for our economy. Every nation has a life-line that holds the key to its existence. As GIBRALTER and MALTA are to GREAT BRITAIN, and the CARIBBEAN SEA to AMERICA, there definitely is an important point from which it is impossible to retreat if the nation expects to exist. I was referring to this point when I, in the last Diet session, spoke of the Manchurian and Mongolian policies and especially the life-line... And, I believe the people should grasp this point! The fact that 200,000 fellow countrymen are residing there and the existence of the Manchurian Railway is not, from JAPAN's standpoint, the whole of the Manchurian and Mongolian problem. The said facts are, of course, important matters, but they are only matters which give further importance to the problem.

"When we observe the present international relations and also the economic life of our country, we find that there is no change in the fundamental fact that MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA are areas of close connection with our country, even if there were no Japanese nor investments nor any historical relations of which we all know. In short, they are what I've been stressing, the life-line of our country. When we think of the historical relations established with the blood of our brothers, and of all the Japanese people over there, and of the great sum of investment, it is clear that we need not concede to any country nor to any person in securing and defending the areas that are the very life-line of our country."

II.

"Among the Chinese there are those who feel discontented over JAPAN's development in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA, but no one in EUROPE or AMERICA is protesting against JAPAN's rightful development, which goes to prove that every country except CHINA approves of it. As for the American attitude in question, it is not exaggerating to say that there is no madcap who thinks of a war with our country in connection with the Manchurian and Mongolian problem as people mistake.

"An English proverb says, "Mind your own business." This means in our country, "Drive away the fly on your head," and shows most adequately a phrase of the American characteristic. If we frankly tell the Americans that they have nothing to do with what we may do in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA and that they should not say unnecessary things and "instead should do well what they're supposed to do," the Americans are people who understand so they'll mind their own business.

"However, I am not saying that we should do as we please in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA. What I mean is that so long as we do the rightful things, there is no necessity for JAPAN to defer to AMERICA and others and also it will be that which they'll be able to understand. It goes without saying that in developing MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA we must take 30,000,000 Chinese

into consideration. We must make them understand at all cost and proceed on our way by acting in concert and cooperating with them. I am one of those that have for many years worked at the very front in both MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA and are doing their best to realize the said purpose. I believe that the Chinese have the best understanding of my views.

"In viewing the Manchurian and Mongolian policies of the present Cabinet, however, it is very regrettable that it, in Manchurian and Mongolia and in the problems thereof, assumes a hesitating attitude as if afraid of someone in spite of the fact that MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA stand on such points with our country as have been said. Up to the present day, our country, more or less, has assumed a rather reserved attitude. Still, our diplomacy in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA is almost being overawed by the will power of others. It is my very opinion that all we do will be unsuccessful, unless this inactive diplomacy is changed into something active. But, in saying this, I don't mean to take drastic measures. Those who use brutal force are cowards.

"It is natural, of course, that we who are not gods will have, at times, failures in our administration of MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA. Some of our countrymen out there are elements that we cannot be proud of and there are points that we should reconsider. But the biggest cause of the recent standstill in the JAPAN-CHINA relationship is this passive diplomacy. Therefore, unless this point is reestablished, the standstill will never be broken even with all the artifices and devices. In relation to this point, I spoke in the last Diet session and also several times to Baron SHIDEMARA whom I respect as a senior. For the sake of the nation, I sincerely wish that he'd reconsider as soon as possible. This is the only key that will open a way to the standstill of the Manchurian and Mongolian problem. In saying so, however, I do not mean to menace the Chinese at once. I, having associated with the Chinese for 27 years, do not fall behind others in understanding them or in wishing to increase their interests. Say, for instance, it was I, it seems, that introduced for the first time among our nationals the questions concerning the abolition of extraterritorial jurisdiction and increase of customs income in CHINA. This, together with my views and attitude towards CHINA is, I believe, that which will be best understood by intelligent Chinese."

III.

"Next, the other important point our people should have a clear idea of is the development and stabilization of the Eastern Three Provinces--at present the North Eastern Four Provinces (including JEHOL Province) and EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA--which I have stressed for many years as being the conclusion to the study of the Manchurian and Mongolian problem. I believe the foregoing is the key to the real and final settlement of the CHINA problem. This is our minimum claim in insisting our right to exist from the viewpoint of national defence and economics. In other words, the very safety of JAPAN rests on the foregoing. Moreover, when I think of the future of the Korean problem, I am also convinced that its real

solution consists in that of the Eastern Three Provinces and the Eastern Inner Mongolian problems. Under such views, I am in the belief that the said problems will consequently come to decide the whole situation in the Far East, and what is called the Manchurian and Mongolian problem is the key holding the solution over the whole situation in the Far East.

"I will go a step further and express my ideal which I am convinced of as follows: the solid Oriental civilization that opposes the plane Occidental one is the very symbol of everlasting prosperity for the whole of humanity. And, moreover, both the Japanese and the Chinese people are charged with the great mission to reconstruct this solid Oriental civilization, and to grant its special favor to all the human races in the world, and to promote their welfare. Further, it is in the very area of MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA where it exalts its glory.

"The foregoing might be taken as a Utopian dream. But, in relation to this point, I have studied the Manchurian and Mongolian histories, have fairly studied, superficially learned as I am, their practical relations with the YAMATO race, have thought of the latitude, climate, natural features, etc. of both MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA and also have inquired into the historical facts concerning civilization of the world. And, as a result, I have passed such drastic conclusion as mentioned above which I consider as the final and highest object concerning MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA. I hope that our people, in considering the Manchurian and Mongolian problem, will fully realize this as being the key to the solution of the whole situation in the Far East, and, at the same time, think of the aforementioned ideal. The former is within the sphere of practical politics and the latter is a sort of an ideal. We should explicate our attitude towards MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA on the platform of the two mentioned above, and do our utmost to carry our firm claims based on the aforementioned belief.

The essence of diplomacy does not lie merely in the transacting of usual daily international affairs. An affair board would be sufficient to handle such affairs. There would be no reason to have a large Foreign Office. Diplomacy in the true sense should be that which will endeavor to clarify the significance of such problems as the Manchurian and Mongolian problem which is most important and vital to our country, and establish fundamental policies thereabout, letting our people know of the goal they should advance towards, and also to adapt the whole world situation to our national policy."

(pp. 223-229)

COLLECTION OF ADDRESSES BY FOREIGN MINISTER
MATSUOKA YOSUKI - 1941

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The great spirit, which is originally the tradition of our country since the foundation of the state, is HANKO ICHIU, namely to promulgate the moral principles over the world and to let the whole nation be placed in their right post and it is needless to say that the imperial diplomacy fundamentally has to play an important role in spreading this great spirit all over the world and towards the accomplishment of the holy task of realizing this grand ideal on the earth. However, considering the present situation of our country, as an actual problem of foreign policy, there are such constantly important problems before our eyes as how we should maintain the Japanese population which is remarkably increasing annually and how we should heighten the level of our national wealth which is strikingly lower in comparison with those of the two European and American powers, the British Empire and America. In order to solve these problems, the government has been trying for many years to develop our people in foreign countries by means of foreign trade, emigration and overseas enterprise. But the various countries in Europe and America have been and are actually disturbing JAPAN by means of the prohibition or the limitation of her emigration and the levy of high custom duty upon the Japanese commodities and every other measure.

The MANCHURIAN Incident was an exaltation of the National spirit; but in a way, we can say that it was an explosion caused by the oppression of the peaceful development of JAPAN by the Europe and American powers.

"I have, in fact, observed minutely the trend of the world and chiefly the relation between JAPAN and CHINA and the trends of the both countries in East Asia, etc., and come to a view long since, by which I have been more firmly impressed with the outbreak of the CHINA Incident. The present CHINA Incident differs fundamentally in its nature from such wars as caused by the Kings' ambition or simply the material desire, and a traditional or a sudden feeling and dispute or by the utilitarian conflict between the capitalistic countries. That is to say, the fundamental cause of the Sino-Japanese conflicts was ideological. There may be, of course, many other causes of secondary, thirdly importance, but, after all, its fundamental ought to be understood well by everyone of us as the dispute of ideology. I have been trying these several years to persuade some persons about this matter. It is that we have been strongly holding such an ideology as our empire should settle the situation throughout East Asia by our harmonious cooperation with CHINA to the East."

"In short, JAPAN has no intention to annex the territory and conquer or exploit the nation in this zone as Europe and America did. On the contrary, JAPAN will liberate the native from the pressure of the Imperialism and treat them as a brother in place of a slave and have relations of interdependence with them. Our Empire intended to carry out such policies neither for reasons of our constraint for other countries nor our judgment of these as the prudent measures in

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view of the present circumstances of the world, but only for reasons of our fear for a God. The fact that our country is a divine country means, in a way, that there will be the grace of Heaven when our country will go forward in accordance with the divine will and if we act against it we'll be punished by Heaven. Consequently, in executing our national diplomatic policy, the fact that Japan is a divine country must be considered."

"Our future is really of much difficulties. I think our country must, first of all, make every effort to establish a strong armed country, unifying 100 million people in one and at the same time to have the closer economic relations in the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The fact that the Minister of Commerce and Industry KOBAYASHI, a special envoy to Dutch Indies, is now negotiating, relates to this meaning and the fact that a special envoy is going to be sent also to French Indo-China, tells us the same purpose, and we should like to make the cooperation with Siam and others more firm. By the way, I must add a word about this treaty; it is how shall we deal with our Russian relation."

Looking Back at the Establishment of MANCHUKUO

I have an honor to give my expressions today at the eighth anniversary of the recognition of MANCHUKUO.

MANCHURIA might be called as my second native place and I shall be related to MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA five times, if I count my journey to Geneva in 1932 in connection with the MANCHURIAN Incident in addition to my four times stay in MANCHURIA since my first step to MANCHURIA as a twenty seven years old young official over thirty years ago until I left the post of the President of the Manchurian Railway Co. last year. It seems as if belonged to a quite different age when we compare today's MANCHUKUO with MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA before the Incident. There has never been such a country in the world history, which has made so rapid progress only in eight years. Recalling the condition of MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA just before the Incident, it was really out of description. The rights and interests we gained at the sacrifice of 100 thousand lives and two billion national funds during both wars of the Sino Japanese and the Russo-Japanese, have nearly come to be on the brink of ruin at last in the course of both constructions by certain European and American countries and the conspiracies and devices by China and Chang's family and our weak-kneed diplomacy. The fact that our people had by and by forgotten or become indifferent to the actuality that we had paid dearly and that MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA were essential to the existence of our country, that is to say, they were our life line and furthermore had a great importance to the whole situation of East Asia, should be one of the reasons that such a pitiful circumstances have been brought about. While the Chinese became wild with excitement at the withdrawal of the South Manchurian Railway and the Port Arthur and Dairen, there were such persons even among the famous politicians as

advocated boldly the abandonment of MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA as if in cooperation with the Chinese. The Chinese side, growing imprudent day by day, and paying no attention to our frequent protests as well as the regulations of the treaty, constructed a parallel line to the MANCHURIAN Railway and planned even the outflanking line at last and projected to strike out our position, rights and interests in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA together with the MANCHURIAN Railway Company. What we answered against these reckless attempts at that time was nothing but the repeat of the verbal protests. Hereupon, she became imprudent more and more and tried to drive the Japanese out of the earth of MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA at one effort. Our people, however, were still more indifferent and the government, which might have had a serious illusion, behaved with deference and showed even a flattery. This indifferent and spiritless attitude of our government and the people caused her to grow the anti-Japan up to the insult for the Japanese and there happened at last such deplorable events as the MANPOUSHAN Event of 1931 and Captain MAXIMURA's Slaughter Event. But the government authorities at that time maintained their calmness yet and seemed not to be surprised at all. They, of course, took it the most rustic to get angry and were cool-headed, but our 200 thousand inhabitants and the Imperial Army there could not stand any more. Then, the MANCHURIAN Incident broke out as it should naturally. Our national blood stirred up. Recalling it now, one blow at RYUJOKO was itself the positive counter-attack and exaltation of the Japanese spirit and awakened the Japanese people from their long sleep and made the revival of the Japanese spirit and started them for the display of the true nature of the Imperial Japan, I believe. Otherwise, who would now have controlled MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA? Why, where should JAPAN have fallen down now? I'm struck with terror when I imagine such a matter. China brought an action to the League of Nations. There were a considerable number of persons in the government and the people at that time who embraced the League Supremacy Principle or rather feared it in their hearts then respected. The League tried to control Japan to their best and dispatched the famous Lytton Investigation Committee to the Far East and treated Japan as if a defendant. Both the Japanese government and the people did not even refuse the committee and its party to proceed majestically, as if the former were, I wonder, insensible or afraid of the latter in their hearts. You cannot have forgotten the spiritless face of Japan at that time. How would it have been if it were today? I think they would not have come with such an overbearing faces as betrays. "I'll pass judgment on your quarrel and even if not so we would refuse it away." Thinking thus, we are struck with wonder at the change of times. Our people must not forget the timid and poor-looking figure of our country in those days, looking up to the gracious and splendid Imperial Japan of today. If you will be fallen in amnesia, you will have an awful experience again as before. They attempted to record MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA, on which they had never shed a drop of blood or never touched a finger, on the Lytton Reports and to place them under the international administration in accordance with their advice. I believe that there has never been in the history of the human race such previous instance as the nonsensical, ridiculous and

audacious conspiracy was projected to be forced on a large country. But, viewing from the situation at that time, it is a question whether they were wrong or Japan was wrong who caused herself such unreasonable attitude or an insult. I think the attitude or the intention of the government and the people at that time should be partly responsible for it.

The revived Japanese spirit has become clearer day by day and refused at last such devices and advices. That is to say, the 24th day in February of 1931, together with the 18th in September of 1929, is the memorial day which ought not to be forgotten by the YAMATO race. The revival of the Japanese spirit which started with the one stroke at RYUJOKO was achieved with the action of the secession from the League of Nations. The 24th day in February of 1931, when the Imperial Japan challenged bravely the hypocrisy, which is a characteristic of the present civilization, will remain long recorded in the history of the world. This is the day on which Japan set the world on the road to the establishment of a true and real peace of the world and Japan, on that day, gave a final blow to the false organization of status quo. In those days I stated, in my farewell address, that one who would be injured by imprudent action (the decision of the nineteen committee meeting) is not Japan, but the League of Nations, but I wonder where the League is now and what it is doing. Then, the Imperial Japan and the Japanese Spirit that started on the course of the revival has been advancing forward speedily since then. Japan has been thrown in a serious situation through her dash after dash in these nine years as well as the world. It is just like a dream. There have been so many changes. I can't help being surprised at the very splendid feature of Japan when we think of the poor-looking and spiritless Japan of just nine years ago. It is far more than to say that it belongs to the different age. For us who have had some knowledge about MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA these over thirty years and see today's MANCHUKUO which was born just eight years ago, it is rather surprising and dreary matter. I have always insisted that MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA is the key to stabilize the whole situation of East Asia, and even now I still believe it firmly. As to the continental policy, the base of our holy task, which is to be realized in Asia, lies still in MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA and this base will not probably be cleared for about a half century. The work of the establishment of MANCHUKUO is the first step of the Reconstruction of the New Order in East Asia and at the same time was the herald of the construction of the World New Order and its position in the world history should be said to be very important. The true significance of the MANCHURIAN Incident will be realized for the first time when the reconstruction of the New Order in East Asia will be accomplished, for which we are now making every endeavor. All changes in East Asia since the MANCHURIAN Incident until now are, that is to say, to be incorporated in one and the true meaning of the MANCHURIAN Incident and the establishment of MANCHUKUO will become clear at the time when the CHINA Incident will be fundamentally settled, and also the reconstruction of the New Order in East Asia is indivisible from the arrangement of the domestic affairs. Even if we dream of the reconstruction of

new order in East Asia, or moreover throughout the world, while maintaining the status quo in the internal affairs, this attempt is impracticable. I believe firmly that the new order of East Asia, nay, of the world, will be established only when our country will establish the political organization assisted by the whole nation and based upon this really gracious national policy, and will assume exhaustively the actually Japanized totalitarianism meaning that "all the people should be united to the Emperor with hearty gladness and faithfulness" and will carry out the diplomatic policies originated in the Imperial way. When we in this emergency of today, think of the significance of MANCHUKUO again and recall the circumstances before and after the foundation, and moreover bring to mind the future of the mankind in trouble in looking straight at the unprecedented stir and the confusion of the world, we who are the people of East Asia, can't help being stirred up. We must be determined to devote ourselves in overcoming the difficulties under the strong conviction of "The Light from the East" and "The New Order By Us."

For that which he called moral communism, MATSUOKA then quoted some examples from his own family. This Japanese ideal of moral communism had been overthrown by the liberalism, individualism and egoism introduced from the West. At present the situation in Japan in this respect is extremely confused. However, there is a minority which is strong enough to fight successfully for the resurrection of the "old ego" of the Japanese. This ideological struggle in Japan is extremely bitter. But those who fight for the restoration of the old ideal are convinced of their final victory.

(Page 25 of orig) The Anglo-Saxons are basically responsible for the penetration of the above-mentioned prevailing ideology; and for the restoration of the old traditional Japanese ideal Japan is compelled, therefore, to fight against the Anglo-Saxons just as well as in China she is fighting not against the Chinese but only against Great-Britain in China and capitalism in China.

MATSUOKA stated further that he had explained to Stalin his ideas about the New Order and thereby emphasized that the Anglo-Saxons constitute the greatest obstacle to the establishment of this order and Japan, therefore, of necessity has to fight against them. He explained to Stalin that the Soviets also on their part are advocating something new and that he believes to be able to settle the difficulties between Japan and Russia after the collapse of the British empire. He pictured the Anglo-Saxons as Japan's, Germany's and Soviet Russia's common enemy.

(Page 26 of orig) Stalin held out the prospect of an answer when he should travel through Moscow on his return to Japan, but immediately added after some deliberation that Soviet Russia never was friendly with Britain, nor ever will be.

MATSUOKA, in the further course of conversation, made some remarks about the nature of the TENNO. The TENNO is the state, and the life as well as property of each Japanese belongs to the TENNO, that is the state. This is so to speak the Japanese version of a totalitarian state structure.

(Page 27 of orig) In conclusion MATSUOKA spoke admiringly about the way in which the Fuehrer is leading the German nation, which stands behind him in complete unity, with determination and power through this great time of revolution unequalled in history. Each nation has such a leader but once in a thousand years. The Japanese nation has not yet found its Fuehrer. But he would surely appear in the hour of need and take over the leadership of the nation with determination.

Berlin, 1 April 1941

signed: SCHMIDT
Ambassador

"Notes on the Conversation between the Fuehrer and the Japanese Foreign Minister MATSUOKA in the presence of the Reich Foreign Minister and the State Minister Heissner in Berlin on 4 April 1941.

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"At first MATSUOKA thanked the Fuehrer for the presents handed to him in the latter's name which he would always consider a permanent treasure, and honor as a constant souvenir of his stay in Berlin. At the same time he expressed his gratitude for the friendly reception which he had received in Germany from the Fuehrer, the Reich Foreign Ministry and of the entire German people. As long as he lives he would never forget the friendliness shown him here from all sides. Upon his return to Japan he would endeavor with all his powers to convince the Japanese people of the fact that the latter are treated by the German people with honest friendliness and respect.

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"MATSUOKA then also expressed the request, that the Fuehrer instruct the proper authorities in Germany to meet as generously as possible the wishes of the Japanese Military Commission. Japan was in need of German help, particularly concerning U-boat warfare, which could be given by making available to them the latest experiences of the war as well as the latest technical improvements and inventions. Japan would do her utmost to avoid a war with the United States. In case the country should decide to attack Singapore, the Japanese navy, of course, had to be prepared for a struggle with the United States, because in that case America probably would side with Great Britain. He (MATSUOKA) personally believed, that the United States could be restrained by diplomatic efforts from entering the war on the side of Great Britain. Army and Navy had, however, to count on the worst situation, that is with war against America. They were of the opinion that such a war would extend for five years or longer and would take the form of guerilla warfare and would be fought out in the Pacific and the South Sea. For this reason the German experiences in her guerilla warfare are of the greatest value to Japan. It is a question of how such a war would best be conducted and how all the technical improvements of submarines, in all details such as periscopes and the like, could best be exploited by Japan.

"To sum up, MATSUOKA requested that the Fuehrer see to it that the proper German authorities place at the disposal of the Japanese those developments and inventions concerning navy and army, which were needed by the Japanese.

"The Fuehrer promised this and pointed out that Germany too considered a conflict with the United States undesirable, but that it had already made allowances for such a contingency. In Germany one was of the opinion that America's contributions depended upon the possibilities of transportation, and that this again is conditioned by the available tonnage. Germany's war against tonnage, however, means a decisive weakening not merely of England, but also America. Germany has made her preparations so that no American could land in Europe. She would conduct a most energetic fight against America with her U-boats and her Luftwaffe, and due to her superior experience, which would still have to be acquired by the United States, she would

be vastly superior, and that quite apart from the fact that the German soldiers naturally rank high above the American.

"In the further course of the discussion the Fuehrer emphasized, that Germany on her part would immediately draw the consequences, if Japan should get involved with the United States. It did not matter with whom the United States would first get involved whether with Germany or with Japan. It would always try to eliminate one country at a time, not to come to an understanding with the other country subsequently, but to liquidate this one just the same. Therefore Germany would strike, as already mentioned, without delay in case of a conflict between Japan and America, because the strength of the tripartite powers lies in their joint action. Their weakness would be if they would let themselves be beaten individually.

"MATSUOKA once again repeated his request, that the Fuehrer give the necessary instructions, in order that the proper German authorities place at the disposal of the Japanese the latest improvements and inventions, which are of interest to them. Because the Japanese navy had to prepare immediately for a conflict with the United States.

"As regards Japanese-American relationship, MATSUOKA explained further that he has always declared in his country, that sooner or later a war with the United States would be unavoidable, if Japan continued to drift along as at present. In his opinion this conflict would happen rather sooner than later. His argumentation went on, why should Japan, therefore, not strike decisively the right moment and take the risk upon herself of a fight against America? Just this way would she perhaps avoid a war for generations, particularly if she gained predominance in the South Seas. There are, to be sure, in Japan many who hesitate to follow those trends of thought. MATSUOKA was considered in those circles a dangerous man with dangerous thoughts. He, however, stated, that, if Japan continued to go along her present path, one day she would have to fight anyway and that this would then be under less favorable circumstances than at present.

"The Fuehrer replied that he could well understand MATSUOKA's position, because he himself was in similar situations (the clearing of the Rhineland, declaration of military sovereignty). He too was of the opinion that he had to exploit favorable conditions and accept the risk of an unavoidable fight at a time he himself was still young and full of vigor. How right he was in his attitude was proven by events. Europe was now free. He would not hesitate a moment to reply instantly to any extension of the war, be it by Russia, be it by America. Providence favored those who will not let dangers come to them, but who will bravely face them.

"MATSUOKA replied, that the United States or rather their ruling statesmen had recently still attempted a last maneuver against Japan, by declaring that America would not fight Japan on account of China or the South Seas provided that Japan gave free passage to the consignment rubber and tin to America to their place of destination. However, America would war against Japan the moment she felt that Japan entered the war with the intention of assisting in the destruction of Great Britain. Such an argumentation naturally did not miss its effect upon the Japanese, because of the education/oriented/on English lines which many had received.

"The Fuehrer commented on this, to the effect that this attitude of America meant only that the United States had the hope, that, as long as the British World Empire existed they one day could advance against Japan together with Great Britain whereas, in case of the collapse of the World Empire, they would be totally isolated and could not do anything against Japan.

"The Reich Foreign Minister interjected that the Americans precisely under all circumstances wanted to maintain the position of power of England in East Asia, but that on the other hand it is proved by this attitude, to what extent she fears a joint action of Japan and Germany.

"MATSUOKA continued that it seemed to him of importance to give to the Fuehrer an absolutely clear picture of the real attitude inside Japan. For this reason he also had to inform him regretfully of the fact that he (MATSUOKA) in his capacity as Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs could not utter in Japan itself a single word of all that he had expounded before the Fuehrer and the Reich Foreign Minister regarding his plans. This would cause him serious damage in political and financial circles. Once before, he had committed the mistake, before he became Japanese Minister for Foreign affairs, telling a close friend something about his intentions. It seems that the latter had spread these things and thus brought about all sorts of rumors which he as Foreign Minister had to oppose energetically, though as a rule he always tells the truth. Under these circumstances he also could not indicate, how soon he could report on the questions discussed to the Japanese Premier or to the Emperor. He would have to study exactly and carefully in the first place the development in Japan, so as to make his decision at a favorable moment, to make a clear breast of his intrinsic plans towards Prince KONOYE and the Emperor. Then the decision would have to be made within a few days, because the plans would otherwise be spoiled by talk.

"Should he, MATSUOKA, fail to carry out his intentions, that would be proof that he is lacking in influence, in power of conviction, and in tactical capabilities. However, should he succeed, it would prove that he had great influence in Japan. He himself felt confident that he would succeed.

"On his return, being questioned, he would indeed admit to the Emperor, the Premier and the Ministers of the Navy and the Army, that Singapore had been discussed; he would, however, state that it was only on a hypothetical basis.

"Besides this, MATSUOKA made the express request that nothing be cabled in the matter of Singapore because he had reason to fear that by cabling something might leak out. If necessary he would send a courier.

"The Fuehrer agreed and assured for the rest, that he could depend completely on German reticence.

"MATSUOKA replied he believed indeed in German reticence, but unfortunately could not say the same of Japan.

"The discussion was terminated after the exchange of some personal parting words.

Berlin, the 4th of April 1941.

Signed: SCHMIDT

MATSUOKA, Itoji

Pfc

415

ATIS, S/W PACIFIC AREA, BULLETIN No. 2018, 8 May 45

Source of original: Notebook of Pfc MATSUOKA, Itoji of Ashabi, 1111th Force, 64th Inf. Regt., 23rd Div. Tominaga Unit.

Massacre of natives in Galiand area, La. Union Prov., Luzon.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2324 to 2329 incl

AGGRESSION AGAINST U.S.S.R. PLANS FOR SUCH AGGRESSION, AND INSTANCES TO SHOW VIOLATIONS OF EXISTING TREATIES. Collection of excerpts from reports, magazine articles and other data regarding.

Implicates: ITAGAKI, MINAMI, MATSUOKA, TOJO, KWANTUNG, ARMY.

2324- Actions of Japanese in Lake KHANKA Area 1936.

2325- Detention of ship "DIVINA" 20 July 1943

2326- Discussion between HITLER AND MATSUOKA 4 Apr. 1941

2327- Article by TOJO in "GAIKO DZIHO", 15 Dec. 1933

2328- Article by KURODA, Reizi in journal "DIAMOND" (?)

2329- Extr. from book "GREAT MANCHURIAN EMPIRE" by KYO WA KAI.

MATSUOKA

4065

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE, (State Sec'y, Japan Vol 5a) 1 Oct 41 - 15 Oct 41 (photostat)

Implicates: OTT, AMAU, OSHIMA, KATO, MATSUOKA

Telegrams, memos. Senders include; HEMMEN, Paris; OTT, Tokyo; WOHLTAT & OTT, Tokyo; ABETZ, Paris; RITTE; THOMSEN, Washington; GAUS, Berlin; WEISZACKER, Berlin; DNB REPRESENTATIVE, Berlin;

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

772

"ANGLO-BRITISH INTERVENTION AT TIME OF IMPERIAL ADVANCE INTO NORTHERN FRENCH INDO-CHINA", (Booklet (See also Docs. No. 8 and 15)

Date: 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA, CHASHI, HORIUCHI, SHIGEMITSU, TOYODA, DARLAN

Background of the FIC Incident.

MATSUOKA'S admissions re ultimatum and Japan's aims in FIC.

Note re French-Jap. negotiations 22 July

(booklet)

MATSUOKA

1340

NOTES ON THE CONFERENCE IN BERLIN BETWEEN REICHSMINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MATSUOKA, WITH OH AND OSHIMA PRESENT, 27 March 1941.

Implicates: MATSUOKA; OSHIMA

Conspiracy for world domination.

- 1) Power of German arms.
- 2) Weakness of Britain
- 3) Franco's support
- 4) Relations with USSR
- 5) Suggests Japan attack Singapore
- 6) Question of Philippines

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

800

ARBITRATION CONFERENCE, FRANCO-THAILAND, SIGNED RECORDS OF (Cover: "France No. 21")

Date: 11 March 1941

Implicates: VARAVARN, HENRY, MATSUOKA

Contains:

1. Terms of Mediation, 11 March 1941
2. The minutes book
3. Correspondence, Matsuoka-Henry
4. Correspondence, Matsuoka-Prince Varavarn
5. Letters, Varavarn-Henry

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2215

AFFIDAVIT OF J.W. BALLANTINE re PRE-WAR JAP-AMERICAN RELATIONS, CONFERENCES, ET. Date: 24 June 1946

Implicates: HIROTA, ARITA, KONOYE, MATSUOKA, KURUSU, et al infra

Japanese-American relations from 1934 to 1941.- diplomatic conferences, incidents, etc. BALLANTINE is of the Far Eastern Section, State Dept. Details violation of various public pledges made.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

ASAHI, Osaka Newspaper, for June and July 1930

Articles re ARITA YONAI Foreign policy, showing strong attitude of Army culminating in resignation of HATA, Shunroku, 17 July 1940.

Re: All China Military Aggression.

Doc. 3001, 3002

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1491

ASAHI'S YEARLY HISTORY OF ECONOMICS FOR 1941
1941.

Source of original: Commerce and Industry Ministry
Persons implicated: Shunroku HATA, Chuji MACHIDA,
Yosuke MATSUOKA

Instigation to aggressive warfare - MACHIDA, Pres. of the
MINSEI Party, declared that national political system
should be formed to supply needs of national defence.
HATA resigned because he thought national policies
should be reformed to cope with the world situation.
MATSUOKA stated (1941) existing co-prosperity sphere
in Japan, Manchuria, and China was a backbone for a
larger sphere.

(book)

MATSUOKA, Y

536

BRIEFS AND SUMMARIES ON GERMAN-JAPANESE CONSPIRACY
(Undated)

Series of rough translations and summaries of
documents in Germany pertaining to the German-
Japanese conspiracy. Documents include a
chronological description of events from Nov.
1938 - Aug. 1939; summary of conversations
involving Ribbentrop, Sato, Kurusu, Ott,
Mussolini, Stahmer, Matsuoka, Oshima. Summaries
also implicates military leaders. Memo by
Ribbentrop on necessity for Japan's cooperation
in execution of war.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

521

BASIC ORDER NO. 24 REGARDING COLLABORATION WITH JAPAN.
5 March 1941.

Exhibit No. USA - 151 at Nuremberg Trials and is fully
translated on pp. 1228 - 1230 of the official transcript
of the session of 10 Dec. 1945.

Contains basic German policy of collaboration with Japan.

(photostat)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1411

BUSINESS REPORT OF SOUTH SEAS SECTION IN 1940
(Jan 1. 1942)

Implicates: MATSUOKA; SAWADA

French-Indo-China: Agreement of 22 Sep. 40; bombing of
Yunnan Railway.

British Malay - Activities of British during 1940

Thailand: Tripartite Pact; foreign relations; frontier
dispute (Burma and FIC); Thai-Japanese Non-Invasion
Treaty of June 12, 1940

Shinnan Islands: French and Japanese
New Caledonia : French and Japanese

(book)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1443

BASIC PRINCIPLE FOR RAPID CONCLUSION OF WAR
AGAINST AMERICA, ENGLAND, NETHERLANDS AND
CHUNGKING REGIME 12 Nov 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; TANI, Masayuki

"No-Separate-Peace Treaty" shall be concluded
with Germany & Italy. Adjustment of relations
with USSR. Measures to oppress Chungking Govt.
Occupation and then independence of Philippines,
Netherlands East Indies and Burma. Support
Thailand's movement against England

MATSUOKA, Y

2540

CABINET DECISION OF MEETING OF 26 July 1940 and
Announcement of same of August 1940, entitled,
"Essentials of State Policy."

Implicates: MATSUOKA: TOJO: HIRANUMA: HOSHINO:
YASUI: KOBAYASHI: MURATA: YOSHIDA: KONOYE

Hakko-Ichiu-a basis of world peace and New Order
in East Asia. National policy to be carried out
with alliance of defense and diplomacy.

(certified copy)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1057

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MATSUOKA, Yosuke, and
AYUKAWA, Gisuke, by Tomoharu KOBAYASHI
Date: 1938
Source of original: Foreign Ministry

Plans of MATSUOKA and AYUKAWA to develop Manchuria,
South Manchuria Railway, Manchurian Heavy Industry Co.,
Greater Nissan Co, League of Nations.

(book)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2529 thru 2539

CABINET MEETINGS & OTHER IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT
CONFERENCES, extracts from English language
newspapers published in Japan reporting cabinet
meetings, Jan-Nov 41

Implicates: HOSHINO: HIRANUMA: TOYODA: MATSUOKA:
TOJO: OIKAWA: MUTO: KONOYE: SUZUKI, Teiichi;
KIMURA: KAYA

Relations with Netherlands, US, Britain.
National mobilization. Preparation for war

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

879

Circumstances surrounding the resignation of the SECOND KONOYE CABINET to the formation of the THIRD KONOYE CABINET by KONOYE.

Date:

Implicates: KIDO, MATSUOKA, OKADA, HIROTA, HIRANUMA, OIKAWA.

Matsuoka's strong stands on questions results in his dismissal by method of Cabinet resignation and formation of new cabinet on 18 July '41.

MATSUOKA, Y

1461

CONFERENCE OF THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CONCLUSION OF THE TRI PARTITE PACT, Sept 26, 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA; TOJO; OIKAWA; HOSHINO; KAWADA; FUTAI; KONOYE; SUZUKI

Privy Council meeting, discussion by various members of conclusion of Tri Partite Pact. Includes war materials, relations with USSR, war with US inevitable.

MATSUOKA, Y

876

Collection of DIPLOMATIC PUBLICATIONS(1941-2) 4th SECTION of the BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, FOREIGN MINISTRY.

Date: 1942

Implicates: TOJO, TOGO, TANI, MATSUOKA

On GEI War: Tojo's speech 8 Dec. 1941. Official statement 8 Dec 41. Tojo's speech 12 Mar. 1942.

Tani's radio lecture 5 Dec. 42.

Tripartite Anniversary speeches, Tojo and Tani.

Matsuoka speech on Siam-Indo China Dispute.

Matsuoka address at Arbitration Conf. 7 Feb. 41.

Matsuoka, Tojo, and Togo speeches before 76, 77, 78, 79, & 80 Diets. (over)

39 & Supp

MATSUOKA

CONTEMPORARY JAPAN 23 Sept 1940.

MATSUOKA's statement on military bases in French Indo-China and a Foreign Office statement of a border skirmish which followed.

Excerpt

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1244

COLLECTION OF DIPLOMATIC ANNOUNCEMENTS 1941-1942

Implicates: TOJO, MATSUOKA, KONOYE, TANI KURUSU, NOMURA.

1. Collection of speeches and announcements by TOJO, MATSUOKA, et al in 1941.
2. Statements, announcements, conversations, etc. of Foreign Office, Intelligence Bureau, Imperial Govt.

MATSUOKA

755

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN AND THE FOREIGN MINISTER

Date: Sept. 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA, YOSHIDA

Drafts of letters from Ambassador Ott to Matsuoka following the Tripartite Pact regarding:-

Economic cooperation

Spread of War in Europe

Return of South Pacific colonies

Letters

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1067

COLLECTION OF UNBOUND LEAVES OF PRIVY COUNCIL RECORD. MINUTES OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, 22 Nov. 1941.

Implicates: TOJO, Hideki; TOGO, Shigenori; TERASHIMA, Ken; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; SHIMABARA, Shigetaro; IWAMURA, Michiyo; KISHI, Shiosuke; KOIZUMI, Chikahiko; HASHIDA, Kunihiko.

Extension of Anti-Comintern Pact.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3106 (63)

THE COURSE OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS, 1 April to 30 Nov. 1931

Traces negotiations in which parties failed to reach compromise or agreement.

(loose, carbon copied sheets)

Miscellaneous speeches,
Matsuoka's speech upon return from Europe 22 April
1941
Togo's speech on 5th Anniversary of China Incident 7
July 1942.

~~Incident, Manchurian~~

~~File O, Ser. 143~~

~~CHINA: Five year plan for increasing the production of
gunpowder in Japan, Manchukuo and China.~~

~~EVIDENTIARY DOC. 1863~~

~~SUMMARY: See card filed: PLAN~~

~~EASTERN: Miscellaneous problems regarding recent China.
Prepared by the First Section Eastern Asia
Bureau of the Foreign Office, December, 1935~~

~~EVIDENTIARY DOC. 899~~

~~SUMMARY: See card filed CHINA~~

~~REVISION: Revision of educational system of Total
War Institute~~

~~EVIDENTIARY DOC. 1549~~

~~SUMMARY: Educational system of Total War Institute~~

MATSUOKA

615

DAILY MANCHURIAN CONFIDENTIAL FILES (No date)

Shanghai difficulties, Manchukuo administration difficulties.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1686

DIARY, AMBASSADOR NOMURA

Date: 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA; WAKASUGI, MATSUDAIRA, IWAKURO, IKAWA, NAKAGAWA, OBATA, TOYODA, OKUMURA, NISHIYAMA, MATSUDAIRA, KASAI, KURUSU

Relevant entries listed in analysis

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1916

DETAILS CONCERNING the NEGOTIATIONS for adjusting DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS between JAPAN and UNITED STATES in 1941, prepared by the Historical Materials Investigation Committee for War Time Diplomacy of the Foreign Ministry, January, 1945.

Implicates: OSHIMA, Hiroshi; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; TOJO; Hideki; YOSHIDA, Zengo

Conclusion of Tri-Partite Pact. Second Japanese-American negotiations. Chronological summary of events from 25 July 1940 to 8 Dec. 1940.

MATSUOKA, Y

1333

DIPLOMATIC REPORTS ON TRANSITIONAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY RESPECTIVE DIPLOMATS. Jan 7 - Dec 16, 1941.

Implicates: MATSUOKA; KONOYE; TOYODA; TOGO; ISHII; MIURA; YANAI; SAKAMOTO; OYOSHI; YODOKAWA; HANAMI.

Mexico--Miura to Matsuoka re exportation ban.
Venezuela--Oyoshi to Matsuoka and Toyoda re exportation and immigration
Ecuador--Yonai and Nankumo to Matsuoka and Toyoda re exportation ban and exchange control.
Peru--Yodokawa to Matsuoka re war materials.
Brazil--Ishii to Matsuoka re exportation ban.

MATSUOKA, Y

3172

DEVELOPMENT OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR CONCLUSION OF JAP-FRENCH AGREEMENT RE ADVANCE OF JAPANESE TROOPS INTO FIC, July-Sept. 1940, compiled by South Sea Bureau, Foreign Ministry.

Attitudes of FIC Governor-General CATROUX and the French Home Govt; description of Japanese policy; texts of exchange of official conversations between MATSUOKA and Ambassador HENRI (both in Jap. and English)

(Bound, mimeographed booklet)

MATSUOKA

172 & Supp

DOCUMENT BOOK, RE COLLABORATION WITH ITALY AND JAPAN, etc. 1945.

Implicates: von Ribbentrop, Oshima, Matsuoka, Meissner.

Conspiracy - Attack of Singapore.

(This document contains additional material. Indexed)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1520

"DIARY OF EAST ASIA", Vol 2. (July Dec. 1940) compiled by INSTITUTE OF EAST ASIA.

Concerns social political, economical, commercial etc. conditions of various countries. Pronouncements of WANG CHING WEI, NISHIHARA-Martin negotiations, Pacific press reaction re Tripartite Pact, interview with MATSUOKA re plans of Japan.

MATSUOKA -

11

DOCUMENTS FROM THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE: TRANSLATIONS OF MEMO AND SECRET TELEGRAMS CONCERNING JAP ACTIVITIES. 27 Nov 45.

Preparation for war against U.S. and Russia
Violation of treaties.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2748-2748-A-(20)

DUTCH-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL AND DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS, 1940-1941, Typewritten File of JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO. Aug. 40 - June 41.

Implicates: KOBAYASHI, Ichizo; MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2748 - Certificate from Japanese Foreign Ministry covering all items.

2748A (20) Twenty items include Foreign Ministry memoranda, confidential reports, and messages exchanged between envoys in BATAVIA and the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo.

MATSUOKA, Y

1339

EXCHANGE OF CABLES BETWEEN KONOYE, MATSUOKA AND AMBASSADORS SHIGEMITSU, HORIKIRI, NOMURA and others, 1941.

Attached to telegrams are summaries covering affairs transacted. British troops near Thai-Malay border. Matsuoka's offer of mediation in European War, Feb 1941.

MATSUOKA, Yasuko

3032

ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES (Petroleum)

Implicates: MATSUOKA, YOSHIZAWA, FUJIWARA, KOBAYASHI

(bound)

MATSUOKA, Y

Minister of Foreign Affairs

830

"EXCHANGE OF LETTERS DATED 30 AUG. 1940, between AMBASSADOR FROM FRANCE AT TOKYO AND THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF JAPAN." Copies

Date: 1940

Implicates: NISHIHARA

Recognizing Japan's military and economic interests in the Far East and granting military facilities in Indo China.

Memo of an agreement of 22 Sept. 1940.

MATSUOKA

1131

"EDEN-SHIGEMITSU CONVERSATIONS", Handwritten copies of telegrams covering, Early Feb. 1941

Implicates, MATSUOKA, SHIGEMITSU.

Eden dissents to theory of Japan's right to dictate in East Asia, particularly THAILAND and INDO CHINA. Shigemitsu replied that Japan holds a special geographical position of leadership. Denies invasion of British territory.

MATSUOKA, Y

1886

EXTRACT FROM DIARY OF K.A. SMETANIN, USSR Ambassador to Japan re his talk with MATSUOKA of 25 April 41 in Tokyo (25 June 41)

Matsuoka stated that Tri-Partite Pact was basis of Jap foreign policy. If USSR -Japan neutrality pact was at variance with Pact, the former would be void

MATSUOKA, Y

1891

EXCERPTS FROM REPORT ON CONVERSATION between Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs, RIBBENTROP, and Japanese Foreign Minister, MATSUOKA, in BERLIN, 29 March 1941.

Conspiracy - Germany and Japan against USSR and British (Singapore).

(photostats)

MATSUOKA, Y

1465

FILE OF DOCUMENTS ON JAP STAND VIA-A-VIS GENEVA CONVENTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR, 6 May 1942

Implicates: General TAMURA; MATSUOKA; TOJO; KIMURA, Heitaro (Vice Minister of War)

Letters re treatment of prisoners of war

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3121-(1)

FILE OF FOREIGN MINISTRY DOCUMENTS RECORDING CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN FOREIGN MINISTERS AND VICE-FOREIGN MINISTERS OF JAPAN AND FOREIGN DIPLOMATS (US, Britain, Germany, Italy) 27 March 1941 to 8 Jan. 1942

Relations with US, Germany; Tripartite Pact. Index with short analyses of the more significant conversations.

MATSUOKA, Y

1396

FILE OF TELEGRAMS AND MATERIALS, JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS, 1941. 13 Sep 1941.

Implicates: MATSUOKA; TOYODA, Teijiro; TOGO, Shigenoru; KONOYE; OSHIMA; AMOUT, Ei-ji

Violation of Kellogg-Briand Pact; explanation of Japanese aims in China; explanation of American position.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3510-C

FILE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS (KOBUN RUISHU) Series 64, Vol. 109 on Production. (Cabinet Decisions). (1940)

Economic preparation for War, Policy on liquid fuel,

(bound)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3127-(3)

FILE OF TELEGRAMS AND MEMORANDUMS, INCLUDING HANDWRITTEN DRAFTS ON JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS, 1941.

Implicates: NOMURA; Kichisaburo; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; MUTO, Akira; TOYODA, Teijiro.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3510-D

See main card

FILE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS (KOBUN RUISHU) Series 64, Vol. 4, 1940, on Government Organization.

(bound volume)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3255

FIRST GREAT DIARY (ICHI-DAI-NIKKI), October 1940.

Implicates: YASUI, TOJO, KONOYE, MATSUOKA, OIKAWA, HIRANUMA, SUZUKI, HOSHINO, TOMITA (cabinet members)

File divided into 4 parts: Cabinet, Government, Offices, Prefectures, Miscellany. Pertains to preparations for war and imports.

(large bound book)

MATSUOKA, Y

1383

FILE OF TELEGRAMS AND MATERIAL ON JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS 1941. 22 Jan - 24 July 1941.

Implicates: MATSUOKA; KONOYE; NOMURA; TATEKAWA; OSHIMA

Violation of Kellogg-Briand Pact; Japanese-American negotiations; aggression into FIG.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1590

FOREIGN MINISTRY & ENVOYS OVERSEAS, File of handwritten cablegrams between (part 11) 12 July- 13 Dec 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA, TOGO, SHIGEMITSU, KURUSU
See also Docs 1589, 1591, 1592, 1593

Subjects include: Japan's South Seas Policy, SATO's conversation with RIBBENTROP, Burma Road, Dutch East Indies, German-Jap coalition, MATSUOKA's discussion with Italian Ambassador, Soviet-Jap relations, Sino-Jap conflict

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1591

FOREIGN MINISTRY AND ENVOYS OVERSEAS, Handwritten file of cablegrams between (part III) Date: 29 Jan-18 Feb. 41

Implicates: MATSUOKA; SHIGEMITSU; AKIYAMA (Ambassador) KURUSU; HORIKIRI; TATEKAWA; Yoshitsugu (Ambassador)

See also Doc. Nos. 1589, 1590, 1592, 1593
Subjects of telegrams include: Australia being included in GEA; South Sea products; Germany and USSR in Balkans; Japan's mediation in Thai-FIC dispute; US appeasement policy; Tripartite Pact; Southward expansion.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

"FOREIGN OFFICER ANNOUNCEMENTS"

823

Date: Dec. 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA, ARITA, TANI

Communiqués and statements re:
Manchukuo, Mongolia Russia boundaries.
Asama Maru case. Netherlands Arbitration Treaty.
Argentine Commercial Treaty. Wang Chig Wei.
French Commercial Treaty. NEI. Thai Amity.
Arita-Mussolini message: Kono Cabinet, Matsuoka's policy. Tripartite Pact, Netherlands negotiations.
Sino-Japa. Treaty.
book

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1592

FOREIGN MINISTRY AND ENVOYS OVERSEAS, Handwritten file of cablegrams between (part IV) Date: 18-27 Feb. 1941

Implicates: SHIGEMITSU, MATSUOKA, NOMURA, ISHII (Amb) OSHIMA

See also Doc. Nos. 1589, 1590, 1591, 1593

Subjects of telegrams include: Japanese naval activities near FIC, Nomura's first report from Washington, US appeasement policy, British troops in Malaya, German-Japanese relations, British-Japanese relations, Australia-US joint defense, US-Japanese relations.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1010

FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAMS, Collection of. From 15 Oct. 40 to 17 Dec. 1941.

Implicates: MATSUOKA

1. ABEND Affair in SHANGHAI; 16 Oct. 1940
2. Dutch-Japanese Conference, MATSUOKA to KARL VON WING-AND.
3. China-Japan Negotiations.
4. Matsuoka's reply re HULL's FIVE PRINCIPLES.
5. Sino-Japanese Peace Negotiations, Matsuoka to YANO at Hong Kong, 25 Dec. 1941.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1593

FOREIGN MINISTRY & ENVOYS OVERSEAS, Handwritten file of cablegrams between, (part V), Date: March-May 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, NOMURA, SHIGEMITSU

See also Doc. 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592
Subjects of telegrams include: Great Britain, relations with: Chinese government, "Permit System of Export"; relations with US, other miscellaneous instructions and reports

MATSUOKA, addresses

1008

FOREIGN POLICIES, Speeches dealing with. 1940

Implicates: ARITA, KOBAYASHI, MATSUOKA.

1. ARITA's radio address of 29 June 1940 on Japan's position in international situation. Co-prosperity spheres, Chiang Regime obstructs peace.
2. Foreign Office announcement re KOBAYASHI envoy to Netherlands EAST INDIES, 27 Aug. 1940.
3. Report re TRIPARTITE PACT.
4. MATSUOKA's radio address on above, 27 Sept. 1940.
5. MATSUOKA, address on return from Europe. Reports on meetings with MUSSOLINI, CIANO, HITLER, RIEBENTROP, STALIN.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

103-(1), (2)

FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE OF TELEGRAMS AND DRAFT PROPOSALS RE JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS. 1941. May-Aug. 1941

Japanese-American negotiations. Most drafts already recorded in Pearl Harbor Intercepts (Doc. No. 15) and in the book, "Foreign Relations of the US - Japan, 1941, Vol. II.

(Loose papers)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1204

FOREIGN RELATIONS, Official Announcements concerning. 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, TOJO

Official announcements of Board of Information during 1941 showing events leading up to outbreak of war. Re: FIC-Thailand dispute, Tripartite Pact, Matsuoka Europe visit, Franco-Thai Peace Treaty, Japanese protocols, General Commission under Tripartite Pact, Japan-NEI negotiations, German-Russian War, Anti-Comintern Pact, Summary of Jap.-American Negotiations, joint war. Also supplement: Addresses of TOJO and MATSUOKA.

MATSUOKA

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Jap interference with foreign rights in International Settlements in China.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

988

"FRENCH INDO CHINA, Course of the NEGOTIATIONS Leading to Franco-Japanese Agreement for OCCUPATION of." July-Sept. 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA; OHASHI; Maj. Gen. NISHIHARA. HONOYE, TOJO, YOSHIDA

Frank account of force applied to French authorities. in signing Agreement.

MATSUOKA

FOREIGN RELATIONS. 1940

Jap infractions of Am. rights and interests in China.

An anticipated defense allegation that the situation in China has so changed that the Nine-Power Treaty is no longer applicable.

Restriction of shipments and price-fixing policy, based upon Jap military needs.

MATSUOKA, Y

1305

FRENCH INDO-CHINA, IRAN, PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL. FILE OF TREATIES, 1930-1941.

Implicates: ARITA, Hachiro; MATSUOKA: NAKAYAMA, Shoichi; MATSUMIYA, Jun.

- 1) Japan & Iran, Treaty of Amity, 1939.
- 2) Japan & Thailand, Treaty continuing Friendly Relations, 1940.
- 3) Protocol re demilitarized zone, May 1941
- 4) " Constitution and Execution of Delimitation of Boarderline.
- 5) Japan & Portugal, Air Service, May 1941
- 6) Japan & Brazil, Cultural Treaty, Sep. 1940.

MATSUOKA,

FOREIGN RELATIONS. 20 Sept 1940.

Japan entered into agreements with France for the purpose of attacking China from the South.

Excerpt

MATSUOKA, Y

1442

FUNDAMENTAL TENTS OF FOREIGN POLICY ON THE EXECUTION OF NATIONAL POLICIES DECIDED BY IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF 5 nov. 1941 (11 Nov 1941)

Implicates: TOJO: MATSUOKA: OIKAWA: TANI

Conference-decided to attack American & England on 5 nov. while planning to maintain negotiations as a shield. Plans to disclose intention to Germany & Italy, force Thailand to permit passage of troops, and open negotiations with Netherlands to conceal actual scheme

MATSUOKA

FOREIGN RELATIONS. 27 Sept 1940

Summary of Tri-Partite Pact by which Japan became a full time Axis partner. Also MATSUOKA's radio address on 27 Sept 1940.

Excerpt

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4061

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILES, State Secy, Japan, Vol 3e, 3 June 41-14 June 41 (photostat)

Implicates: OTT, MATSUOKA: OSHIMA: UMEZU: SHIRATORI

Telegrams, memos. Senders include: RIBBENTROP, Fuschl; OTT, Tokyo; WOERMANN

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4025

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE CONTAINING
TELEGRAMS BETWEEN TOKYO, PARIS, BANGKOK.
SAIGON & GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE AND MEMORANDA RE
INDO CHINA, June 19, 1940 to June 21, 1942

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; OSHIMA, Hiroshi;
OTT, Eugene; KURUSU, Saburo; WEISZAECKER

Conspiracy between Germany and Japan re French
Indo China

photostats

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4068

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE, (Photostats)
3-4 August 1941

Implicates: OTT, Eugene; MATSUOKA; Yosuke; OGURA, SAITO;

Photostats- Telegrams between Tokyo, Washington and Berlin
Diplomatic. Japan's economic position in August 1941 -
economic cooperation with Germany. Senders include; OTT,
Tokyo; THOMSEN, Washington;

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4028

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILES (State Sec'y, Japan Vol 2d)
of TELEGRAMS AND MEMOS RE: JAPANESE-GERMAN RELATIONS,
1 July - 31 July 1940.

Implicates: OTT, Eugene; HATA, Shuhroku; MATSUOKA,
Yosuke; TOJO, Hideki; OSHIMA, Hiroshi; SHIPATORI, Toshio;
HOSHINO, Naoki

Army opposition to Cabinet; Relations with USSR, Great
Britain, Germany. Conspiracy

(photostats)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4055

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE (Under States Sec'y, Japan-
America, Vol II) Telegrams exchanged between German Em-
bassies in Washington and Tokyo, and German Foreign Min-
istry. (photostat) June, July, August 1941

Implicates: KONOE; MATSUOKA; TOYODA; OSHIMA; OTT; THOMSEN

Senders include; THOMSEN, Washington; RIBBENTROP, Fuschl;
WOERMANN, Berlin; OTT, Tokyo;

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4053

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILES, Miscellaneous Correspond-
ence from. (State Sec'y, Japan)
16 August 1941 - 30 August 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA; OTT; TOYODA; OSHIMA.

Telegrams, memos. Senders include: OTT; Tokyo; MACKEN-
SEN, Rome; WIEHL, Berlin; THOMAS, Bangkok; NAVAL ATTACHE,
Tokyo; RIBBENTROP, Berlin; FISCHER, Nanking;

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4056

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILES (Under State Sec'y, Japan
America, Vol IV) Telegrams pertaining to Japanese-Ameri-
can Treaty Negotiations. (photostat)
26 Oct 1941 - 29 Nov 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA; TOGO; KURUSU; OTT; STAHRER

Telegrams, Press Monitor report. Senders include: OTT,
Tokyo; Press Division; Foreign Office-Monitor's Report;
RIBBENTROP; ERDMANNSDORFF, Berlin; WEISZACKER;

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4056

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE, State Sec'y, Japan, Vol 3a
1 April 1941 - 15 April 1941 (photostat)

Implicates: MATSUOKA

Telegrams, Senders include; BOLTZE, Tokyo; SCHULENBURG,
Moscow;

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4037

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AND EMBASSY IN TOKYO, ROME,
AND WASHINGTON, File of telegrams between, 1 Feb -
28 Feb, 1941

Implicates: OSHIMA, Hiroshi; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; KURUSU,
Saburo; NOMURA, Kichisaburo.

Tri-Partite Pact; Singapore attack; Fishery; Thailand,
French Indo-China and Japan relations; Chiang Kai-Shek;
Great Britain's possessions in East Asia; Interview
of Wiegands, Tolischus and Matsuoka; Rubber; Germany-
Japan relations; Showa Tsusku;Caoutchouc.

(photostat)

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE (State Sec'y, Japan Vol 3d) 16 May 41-31 May 41 (photostats)

Implicates: OSHIMA, MATSUOKA, HIRANUMA, OTT, SHIRATORI, KASE

Memos, telegrams. Senders include E WEISZACKER, Berlin; OTT, Tokyo; WOLLTAT & OTT, Tokyo; RIBBENTROP, Fuschl

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY (State Sec'y, Japan. vol 2e)-Telegrams and memos concerning relations between Germany and Japan, 1 Aug-27 Sep 1940

Implicates: SHIRATORI: KURUSU: MATSUOKA: OSHIMA

Conspiracy between Germany and Japan
Preparation for aggressive warfare

photostats

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE (State Sec'y, Japan, Vol 3d) 2 May 1941 - 15 May 1941 (photostat)

Implicates: MATSUOKA: OSHIMA: KASE: TATEKAWA: MATSUSHIMA: HIRANUMA: OTT.

Telegrams, Senders include: OTT, Tokyo; WIEHL, Berlin; RIBBENTROP; BISMARCK; WEISZACKER; DIEKHOF;F;

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILES (State Sec'y, vol 2f), of TELEGRAMS BETWEEN TOKYO AND BERLIN, Oct - Dec. 1940.

Implicates: SHIRATORI: OSHIMA: KURUSU: MATSUOKA: OTT

Tri-Partite Pact; Brenner Pass; Embargoes; Burma Road; Germany-Japan Relations; Molotov's visit to Berlin; Japanese-USSR aggression pact; Raw materials from French-Indo-China.

(photostat)

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE, State Sec'y Japan, Vol 2 b 15 July 1941 - 1 Aug 1941

Implicates: OSHIMA, MATSUOKA, TOJO, OTT.

File of telegrams from various German Embassies to Berlin, chiefly from Tokyo to Berlin, plus several miscellaneous documents. Senders include: OTT, Tokyo; RIBBENTROP, Berlin; WOEFMANN, Berlin; POLITICAL NIGHT SERVICE; BUREAU RAM, Berlin; STAHER, Tokyo; SCHOLL, Bangkok; BELOW, Stockholm; RIBBENTROP; Koenigsberg; THOMSEN, Washington; SCHLEIER, Paris; THOMAS, Bangkok;

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE (State Sec'y Japan Vol 3b) 16 April 1941 - 28 April 1941

Implicates: OTT, MATSUOKA, MATSUSHIMA, OSHIMA, KASE.

Telegrams, memos. Senders include: TIPPELSHIRCH, Moscow; KOCHER, Bern; WIEHL; MATSUOKA, Tokyo; RIBBENTROP, Berlin; FURUUCHI; SON LEITHONER; URACH, Tokyo; THOMSEN, Washington; BIDDER, Berlin;

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE, State Sec'y, Japan, Vol 3f 17 June - 25 June 1941 (photostats)

Telegrams, Confidential note, memorandum. Senders include: RUEDT, Mexico; OTT, Tokyo; WEISZACKER, Berlin; RIBBENTROP; THOMSEN, Washington; KRAMARZ;

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE (State Sec'y, Russia) of TELEGRAMS AND MEMOS RE: GERMAN-JAPANESE-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, 22 Aug 1939 to 21 April 1942.

Implicates: MATSUOKA: OSHIMA: TOGO: TATEKAWA: OTT: WENNEKER

Neutrality Pact between Russia and Japan; Germany-USSR relations; Japanese-Russian Non-Aggression Pact; Tri-Partite Pact; USSR-Japan relations; Singapore attack; preparation for war.

(photostat)

MATSUOKA, Y

4038

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE (State Sec'y, Japan, Vol 2-1), of TELEGRAMS AND MEMOS, March 1941.

Implicates: MATSUOKA; OSHIMA; OTT.

Indo-Chinese rubber; Rubber treaty; French Indo-China - Japan relations; French Indo-China - Thailand relations; Great Britain - Japan relations; Matsuoka's trip to Germany; Germany-Japan relations; Fushi conference; Singapore attack; Bidder's notes on Japanese foreign relations; Wang Ching-Wei.

(photostats)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4062

GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE FILE, (State Sec'y, Japan, Vol 4a) 1 - 14 July 41 (photostats)

Implicates: MATSUOKA; OSHIMA. SHIPATORI; OHASHI

Telegrams, memos. Senders include: MACKENSEN, Rome; RIBBENTROP; WEISZACKER; OTT, Tokyo; KRAMARZ, Berlin; DEUTSCHE INFORMATIONSSTELLE III, Berlin;

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4074

GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE FILE, Under State Sec'y, Japan-America, Vol 1. 4 May 41 - 31 May 41 (photostats)

Implicates: NOMURA; MATSUOKA; HIRANUMA.

File of Telegrams between German Foreign Office and Embassies in Tokyo and Rome. Discussions revolving around MATSUOKA's negotiations with HULL. Senders include: OTT, Tokyo; RIBBENTROP, Fuschl;

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2486

"THE GREAT WORK OF PROMOTING ASIA" by MATSUOKA, Yosuke May 10 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Urges expansion to Asiatic continent at this last opportunity, or be shut in forever. Japan must convert to a total wary system or extend power as in China. Urges eradication of "poison" of Western culture; firm colonization of Manchuria. States that MANCHURIAN INCIDENT was work of KWANTUNG ARMY and the MANCHURIAN RAILWAY CO.

MATSUOKA, Y

1467

HANDWRITTEN (dictated) STATEMENT OF PRINCE KONOYE, Dec. 1945

Implicates: ITASAKI; MATSUI; UMEZU; TOJO; MINAMI; KOISO; MATSUOKA; OSHIMA; USHIBA (Konoye's secty)

- 1) Political situation prior to China Incident. Establishment of Imperial Rule Assistance Assoc.
- 2) Stahmer's activities and records of conversation with Matsuoka.
- 3) Japanese-American negotiations.
- 4) Days immediately before surrender.

MATSUOKA

1241

HANDWRITTEN FILE OF TELEGRAMS, FOREIGN MINISTRY, Feb - April 1941

- a) KONOYE to NOMURA, 29 Mar. 1941
- b) MATSUOKA to SHIGEMITSU, 18 Feb. 1941
- c) MATSUOKA to Roy HOWARD, May 1941 (letter)
- d) 8 Telegrams, STEINHARDT to HULL

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1129

Handwritten notes, "Salient Points in the Informal Conversations between MATSUOKA and STAHRM", with the GERMAN AMBASSADOR assisting. 1940 (Tentative draft attached)

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; STAHRM; OTT.

1. Germany wishes US to stay out of war.
2. Germany does not want Japan's assistance at this time.
 - a. Japan must take restraining role.
3. 3 Axis powers must enter into agreement to meet any emergency, is to keep US out of war.
4. If Japan complies with German wishes, military help if forthcoming.
5. Germany recognizes Japan's GEA, gets materials from area
6. Long range struggle planned.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

178-215

Imperial Ordinances, Oaths, Treaties, Constitution.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2600

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON OCCASION OF TRI-PARTITE
PACT, 27 Sept. 1940.

Implicates: TOJO, Hideki; MATSUOKA, Yosuke;
HASHIDA, Kunihiro; KAWADA, Retsu; KONOYE,
Fumimaro

Germany, Italy, and Japan have "similar
objectives."

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1163

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT, Memographed draft of, "DECLARATION
OF WAR AGAINST ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES." Undated

Implicates: HARA, Kiichiro; SUZUKI, Kantaro; TOJO,
MATSUOKA, SHIMADA

United copy of Edict shows that war had been decided long
before attack. Probably used in Privy Council meeting,
Pearl Harbor day. Date spaces left blank.

IN REGARD TO THE TRIPARTE PACT (SANKOKU JOYAKU NI TSUITE) Date: Presumably after outbreak of Greater East Asia War.

Original purpose of Tri-Partite Pact - bring cooperation of Japan, Germany and Russia to strengthen position of Japan against Britain and US and contribute to disposition of China Incident. Matsuoka concluded Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact although Ribbentrop opposed.

(typewritten copies)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3511

INDEX TO CABINET DECISIONS FOR 1941, prepared by Cabinet Secretariat, Japanese Gov.

General mobilization, Arms, Industry expansion; Thought control.

(handwritten, bound pamphlet)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

702

INTERCHANGES BETWEEN THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE
BRITISH (CHURCHILL) ON MUTUAL RELATIONSHIPS.

Feb. 1941.

MATSUOKA declares Japan's aims in signing Tripartite
Pact. Discussion between Eden and SHIGEMITSU on
mediation of dispute between Siam and French Indo-China.
Other discussions between above parties.

(Interchanges between Foreign Offices)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Foreign Min.

4191

INTERROGATION OF MATSUOKA, Yosuke, former Foreign Minister.

Dates: 5 Mar. 1946, 1430-1545 hours.
6 Mar. 1946, 1400-1600 "
7 Mar. 1946, 1340-1605 "
11 Mar. 1946, 0935-1130 "
12 Mar. 1946, 1345-1400 "
13 Mar. 1946, 1400-1615 "

Interrogation conducted in English by Cmdr. Shea.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4192

INTERROGATION OF MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Dated: 14 Mar. 1946, 1425-1615 hours.
18 Mar. 1946, 1410-1615 "
20 Mar. 1946, 1350-1615 "
26 Mar. 1946, 1400-1635 "
27 Mar. 1946, 1400-1620 "
28 Mar. 1946, 1400-1630 "
29 Mar. 1946, 1400-1625 "

Interrogation conducted in English by Cmdr. Shea

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2897 - 2898

INTERROGATIONS OF MATSUOKA, Yosuke and TOGO,
Shigenori, Extracts from. 1946

Implicates: SHIMADA, Shigetaro; MATSUOKA,
Yosuke; MUTO, Akira; NAGANO, Osami: TOJO,
Hideki

2897-Interrogation of TOGO, 30 March 1946
2898- " MATSUOKA, 15 March 1946

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2160

"JAP-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS FROM 1930 TO OUTBREAK OF WAR," File entitled. Date: 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru; TOYODA, Teijiro

Major items concern naval affairs, German, British and Jap vessels; Tri-Partite Pact; British German relations; Freezing Jap Funds in India and Burma; etc

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3220

JAPAN TIMES, 1 Oct - 9 Nov. 1940.

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; ARIMA, Yoriyasu; KONOYE,
Fumimaro; OTT, Eugene; HORIKIRI, Zenjiro

Details of mass meeting held in Hibiya Park celebrating
Tri-Partite Pact.

(Bound newspaper file)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3101

JAPANESE AMERICAN RELATIONS (NICHU-BEI KANKEI)
1941

Complete file from Japanese Foreign Ministry of all official telegraphic diplomatic messages sent between Washington and Tokyo from 8 March to 30 Nov. 1941 (no draft proposals included). First file in series of American-Jap. negotiations (Doc. Nos. 3101-3143). Most of this material is included in Pearl Harbor Intercepts, Foreign Relations of Japan-US, etc.

(BOUND FILE)

803

MATSUOKA, Yosuke
JAPANESE DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION (1), Miscellaneous Files
concerning

Date: Dec 1936

Implicates: AMANO, Tatsuo; ADACHI, Kenzo; MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Contains articles concerning:

1. Democracy in Japan
2. Japanese Administrative system.
3. Prefectural Governor's Affairs.
4. Regulation of voting,
5. AMANO Tatsuo's gold hunt.
6. Diet reformation.
7. Dr. MINOBE's constitution theory.
8. Speech by

MATSUOKA 31/1/31

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1539

JAPANESE ECONOMIC POLICY IN FRENCH INDO CHINA.

27 June 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, INO, Hiroya

Cabinet decision of 27 June 1941. Plan for expansion of Japanese enterprises in FIC under Japanese supervision. Govt to ensure Japan receiving important war materials. Description of economic investigation committee.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2374

JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS TO JAPANESE AMBASSADOR
CONCERNING 12 MAY 41 PROPOSALS. Undated

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Copy of official document in Archives of Foreign Office.

MATSUOKA

850

KONOYE "MEMOIRS"

Date: 19 Apr 1944

Implicates: KONOYE; YAMAMOTO, Yuzo; TOYAMA;
AKIYAMA; HIROTA; MATSUI; YONAI; HAYASHI; KAWA-
SHIMA; TERAUCHI; IWANAGA; MIYAZAKI; OTANI;
SUGIYAMA; ISHIWARA; TADA; UMEZU; MINAMI; KOISO;
SUYETSUGU; JITSUKAWA; OBATA; ITAGAKI; MATSUOKA;
WANG, Ching Wei; TOJO.

Covers China Incident - Damaging remarks
against persons above.
pamphlet

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1556

KONOYE MEMOIRS on "THIRD KONOYE CABINET", Handwritten.
Undated:

Implicates: OKADA, Heisuke; HIROTA; ABE, Nobuyuki; YONAI;
HARA, Yoshimichi; KIDO; MATSUOKA; TOJO

Detailed story of formation of cabinet and its reception
by press.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2174

LETTER TO LEE M. KENNA from INOUE, Akira, alias NISSHO

Date: 6 June 1946

Implicates: INOUE, Nissho (Akira); KONOYE: MUTO: MATSU-
OKA: OSHIMA: TOYAMA: KIDO

Letter discusses INOUE's relationship to KONOYE from
about Feb. 1941. Events and problems discussed include:
reform of IRAA; China Incident; ROOSEVELT-KONOYE meeting
OSHIMA and Russo-German war; MATSUOKA, -KONOYE, -TOYAMA
disagreement; KIDO, as a supporter of war and TOJO.

MATSUOKA, Y

1335

LETTER TO MR. KEENAN FROM WATANABE, Yosuke,
ON AIKAWA, Yoshisuke, received 10 April 1946.

Implicates: AOKAWA; MATSUOKA; HONDA, Kumataro.

Re defense of Aikawa.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1557

~~KONOYE~~
KONOYE MEMOIRS, Typewritten Form Sheets of (Tri-Partite
Pact Notes) Undated.

Implicates: HIRANUMA, Kiichiro; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; OSHIMA

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1699

LIAISON CONFERENCES HELD DURING 1941, Extracts from reports which appeared in ASAHI re. Date: 13 Jan - 21 July, 1941

Implicates: TOJO: MATSUOKA: HIRANUMA: OIKAWA: MUTO: OKA: NAGANO: TOMIDA, TSUKADA

Lists date and place of conference, officials, attending subject discussed. (communique from C.L.O. attached re burning of documents)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1150

LONDON, WASHINGTON & BATAVIA, Series of
Handwritten Telegrams between FOREIGN
MINISTER & various ENVOYS in. 13-18 Feb 1941.
Implicates: MATSUOKA: SUIGEMITSU: YOSUWAZAWA,
Kenkich'i

1. MATSUOKA to NOMURA, 14 Feb to impress
America with seriousness & determination of
Japan. Russian menace.
2. MATSUOKA warned by SUIGEMITSU of Britain's
suspicions. recommendations on Jap. policies.
3. YOSUWAZAWA predicts breakdown of Dutch
negotiations. 4 & 5. Messages from envoys in
CANADA & CHILE.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

790

LOOSE DOCUMENTS OF THE PRE-WAR TIME

Date: 1931 - 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, NOMURA, TOYODA, WAKASUGI,
KURUSU

Misc. papers re: Liaison Conference, FIC,
China Incident, Secret Interview with Pres.,
minimum requests, Jap. troops in China, KONOYE
cabinet, KURUSU's dispatch.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

4087

MACKENSEN PAPERS, State Dept., Vol 6 (photostat)
29 Nov 1940 - 13 Nov 1942

Implicates: KURUSU: MATSUOKA

Memos, telegrams. Senders include: WEISZACKER, Berlin; OTT, Tokyo; ALTENBURG, Peking; Subjects include: Weiszacker's talks with Kurusu re peace with China & Russia; Ott urging war against Russia to Jap. Govt.; Armistice with Chiang; USSR-Germany-Japan-US relations.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1390

**MANCHURIAN INCIDENT-PUBLIC OPINION AND PRESS COMMENT,
(Intelligence Reports on Foreign Countries) 1932.**

Reports of Intelligence Bureau on foreign press comments sent from Foreign Ministry to Japanese officials and businessmen. Includes propaganda of Japanese activities in Manchuria and Yosuke Matsuoka's address before League of Nations, 6 Dec. 1932.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

579

MANCHURIA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORP. (1938)

Contains copy of Manchuria Industrial Development Corp.
Administration Act. Industrialization problems discussed
by MATSUOKA, Yosuke; AIKAWA, Yoshisuke.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1180

MANCHURIAN INCIDENT- Public Opinion and Press
Comment. System of Enlightenment of Public
Opinion 1933-1935

Implicates: MATSUOKA

Reports to Foreign Ministry from Japanese
officials abroad on reactions of public opinion
to Japan's actions in Manchuria. Press clippings
on withdrawal from League. Ways of combatting
unfavorable opinion. MATSUOKA's speeches.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1293

MANCHURIAN INCIDENT--Public Opinion and Press Comments
(Enlightenment of Public Opinion) 1933

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Reports to Foreign Ministry from diplomatic officials in
foreign countries, re Japanese efforts to justify her
aggression in Manchuria.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1182

MANCHURIAN INCIDENT- Public Opinion and Press
Comment, The System of Enlightenment of Public
Opinion No 2 1931-1933

Telegrams exchanged between Foreign Ministry and
Japanese diplomats in foreign countries.

MATSUOKA's speeches in FRANCE and GERMANY.

Propaganda pamphlets re MANCHURIA.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2385

MANCHURIAN AND MONGOLIAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS,
Compilation of Miscellaneous Telegrams, etc.
Kept by FOREIGN MINISTRY. Date: July 1940-1944

Implicates: General UMEZU, Yoshijiro; ENPO,
Hidezo; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; WATANABE; TSUCHIDA;
SATO, Naotake; TOGO, TANI.

Communications mainly from consuls in Mongolia.
Subjects include: Establishment of new govt;
Communism; Parties; Inroads of Chinese and
Russians; Outer Mongolian Republic; General
conditions; etc.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3095

MATERIALS ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, Japanese-American Negotiations (GAIKO SHIRYO), published by Foreign Ministry, Feb. 1946. (Period covered: Jan-Dec. 1941)

Contains instructions, telegrams, and reports of Foreign Ministry Officials on Japanese-American negotiations from January to December 1941. Complete index to contents of book is attached to document. (Most dispatched are between TOYODA and NOMURA and previously analyzed in Doc. No. 15, Pearl Harbor Intercepts.)

(book)

MATSUOKA, Y

"MATSUOKA to EDEN on Foreign Policy" Handwritten telegram, and note to SHIGEMITSU. 13 February 1941
Implicates: MATSUOKA, SHIGEMITSU

Matsuoka attempts to calm British fears of further Japanese moves. Pleas for peace, declarations of Japan's peaceful aims, offer to mediate conflict.
Note to Shigemitsu urges him to stop British printing anti-Japanese propaganda.

MATSUOKA, Y

1377

MEMO ABOUT CONVERSATION BETWEEN FUNK AND MATSUOKA IN
BERLIN, 28 March 1941

Conversation between president of Reichsbank and Minister for Trade Funk and Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka in presence of Secretary of State Neumann, Ambassador Kordt, and Councillor Spindler in Berlin. Japanese-German trade relations and future form of economy after the war.

(photostat)

MATSUOKA, Y

1376

MEMO ABOUT CONFERENCE BETWEEN GOERING AND MATSUOKA IN
PRESENCE OF OTT, 29 March 1941.

Partial translation of memo of Matsuoka-goering conference
in Karinhall on 29 March 41. Cooperation between Japan
and Germany. Conspiracy for and preparation for war.

(photostat)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

~~2850~~ 3364

MEMOIRS OF PRINCE KONOTE (p. 3991 of Part 20, the Joint Committee Exhibits of the Hearings of the Pearl Harbor Investigation, Ex. 2850 for Identification only), Jan-May 1941.

Implicates: OSHIMA, Hiroshi; KONOYE, Fumimaro; MATSUOKA, Yosuke.

Describes Germany's desire for total participation in Japanese-American negotiations and for immediate report re same.

MATSUOKA, Foreign Minister

699

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING OUTSTANDING ANGLO-JAPANESE CASES
IN CHINA. 22 Nov 1940.

Continuation of British Ambassador's memorandum of 24
Dec. 1938. by Sir Robert CRAIGIE. Retaliated by Foreign
Minister MATSUOKA's claims against Britain in reference to
British aid to China, actions against Japanese Nationals,
and Burma Road tariff.

(Memorandum)

MATSUOKA, Y

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION BETWEEN REBBENTROP AND
MATSUOKA IN BERLIN. 29 Mar. 1941.

Exhibit USA - 152 at Nuremberg Tribunal, translated in
part on pp. 1231 - 1235 of official transcript of session
of 10 Dec. 1945. (Also IPS Doc. No. 518)
Japanese attack on Singapore discussed at length.
Regarding German assistance to Japan, each considered
the other a "loyal ally" rather than depending for
each other for military assistance.

(photostat)

MATSUOKA, Y

570

MEMORANDUM OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIPS,
Dec. 1940 to Oct 1941 by Prince Konoye

Implicates: MATSUOKA; TOJO

Konoye's account of relations from Dec 1940 to Oct 1941. Discussed European War, Chinese War, economic and political interests in Pacific. Purpose of negotiations were to avoid Japanese-American war. Matsuoka refused to follow Cabinet instructions. Main issue - Japan's adherence to Tri-Partite Pact and her refusal to withdraw from China.

MILITARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMANY, ITALY AND
JAPAN. 18 Jan 1942

Implicates; NOMURA: BANZAI: MATSUOKA

Agreement signed "in the spirit of the Tri
Partite Pact of 27 Sep 1940" to secure
operational cooperation among the 3 powers and
to destroy as soon as possible the enemy's
fighting powers. Division of the zones for
operations

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

"MISCELLANEOUS FILE OF ARMY-NAVY CONCERNS IN CHINA.

Date: 1935- 1942

Implicates: HIROTA, ARITA, NOMURA, MATSUOKA,
TANI

Transport of troops and munitions in China.
Reformation of Public Peace Staff & 34th Div.
Reports from mil. attaches to Vice Foreign Min.
Report of General Staff, Tientsin to General
Staff, Tokyo re Chiang Kai Shek reforms in army
and preparations for war against Japan.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

686

MONTHLY MAGAZINE ISHIN (RESTORATION) published
by Heibonsha. Nov-Dec 1934.

Implicates: OKAWA, Shumei; SHIMONAKA, Yasaburo;
MATSUOKA, Yosuke.

(Heibonsha--Ultra-nationalistic publishing co.)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

913

NARRATIVE (copy #1), Far Eastern Comm.of Inquiry(Military)
(1932)

Implicates: Gen. MUTO; Mr. MATSUOKA

Manchurian Incident; Inquiry in Manchuria.
Preliminary Travels, Contacts and Observations.
Supplementary Travels and Preparations of Report.

Note: Written by Aide to Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA

(book)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3102

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AMERICA (TAI BEI), 1941.

Implicates: NOMURA, TOYODA, MATSUOKA

Censorship re appointment of NOMURA. NOMURA's instruction
Outline of foreign policies re US. Greater East Asia.
US dispositions toward Japan and Japan's counter-measures

(Bound file in folder)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2656

NEW CHINESE GOVERNMENT (Wangching-Wei),
Establishment and Recognition of, March-December
1940.

Implicates: ARITA, Hachiro; MATSUOKA, Yosuke

File of telegrams and reports relating to
establishment and recognition of New Chinese
Govt. 500 pages.

112 Supp

MATSUOKA

"NEW YORK TIMES" 1 Aug 1940

Re, MATSUOKA announcement "to demonstrate imperial way throughout the world.

"We should be resolved to surmount all obstacles, material and spiritual, lying in our path."

113 & Supp

MATSUOKA

"NEW YORK TIMES" RE JAP POLICY 18 Feb 1941

Jap interests in South Seas.

The Tri-Partite Pact

Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

MATSUOKA-NOMURA, Cable (#365) 15 July 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, NOMURA

Re proposals made by American Government and latter's disagreement to them.

Complete translation attached.

NOTES REGARDING THE DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE FUEHRER AND MATSUOKA IN BERLIN. 4 April 1941.

Partial translation in Document book of the US Chief of Counsel at Nuremberg Tribunal, Doc. 172.

Matsuoka assures Hitler that he will, upon his return to Japan, do his utmost to convince Japanese people of sincere friendship and esteem bestowed upon them by the German People. Matsuoka refers to talks with Mussolini and audience with Pope. Conflict with US unavoidable.

(photostat)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke ²²⁰⁹
"OFFICIAL NOTES, COMMUNICATIONS; SPECIAL INFORMATION
(Britain), "File entitled, marked "Strictly Secret,"
Dated Sept. 41, and filed by 3rd Section of European and
Asiatic Bureau. Date: 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; TAKAHATA,____, SABURI, Ken

Official notes, communications, information, "special in-
formation" between Japanese & British from Nov 40 to Aug.

41. Major items include:

- 1) Note re British lighters at ICHANG 18 Feb. 1941.
- 2) Information from MITSUBISHI re British war expenditures
- 3) MATSUOKA's reply to British memo re LADYBIRD.
- 4) MATSUOKA-CRAIGIE talk re NEI Negotiations.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

518

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL, Nuremberg; session of 10 Dec. 1945.

Re conspiracy for aggressive warfare. Contains partial translations of Doc. No. 519 to 533 inclusive.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2182

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT, IMT, NURNBERG, DIRECT
EXAMINATION OF RIBBENTROP BY DR. SEIDL.

Date: 1 Apr 1946

Implicates: MATSUOKA

Discussion of document recording conversation
between Ribbentrop & Matsuoka on Singapore
question, German-Japanese strategy.

MATSUOKA, Tosuke

2184

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT, IMT, NURNBERG: PRESENTATION
OF EVIDENCE OF JAPANESE-GERMAN SECRET RELATIONS
BY MR. ALDERMAN. Date: 10 Dec 1945

Implicates: OSHIMA, MATSUOKA

Series of exhibit documents to show proof of
secret German-Japanese relations before Pearl
Harbor.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

2186

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF IMT, NURNBERG CROSS
EXAMINATION OF RIBBENTROP BY GENERAL RUDENKO.

Date: 2 April 1946

Telegram sent from Ribbentrop to German Ambassa-
dor to Japan, 10 July 1941. Requests Ambassa-
dor to urge MATSUOKA to work for declaration
of war on Russia.

ORIGINAL BILLS OF GENERAL MOBILIZATION NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN 1941.

Bills placing under ban various important problems to insure national policies, directed towards Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, etc. Re Matsuoka's trip to Europe.

ORIGINAL BILLS OF GENERAL MOBILIZATION NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN 1941.

Bills placing under ban various important problems to insure national policies, directed towards Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, etc. Re Matsuoka's trip to Europe.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

922

ORIGINAL OF THE TRI-PARTITE PACT BETWEEN GERMANY, ITALY
AND JAPAN, 27 Sept. 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; STAHRER, Heinrich; OSHIMA,
Hiroshi; OTT, Eugene

Original Pact signed by Kurusu, Ribbentrop, and Ciano.
Cooperation in establishing New Order in East Asia and
Europe.

MATSUOKA,

3165

"OUTLINE OF THE NEGOTIATION TOWARD GERMANY, ITALY AND USSR", Decided at the Liaison Conference, 3 Feb. 1941
Loose typewritten copy of Draft entitled.

Implicates; HIRANUMA, MATSUOKA, OSHIMA, TOJO

This document contains further information on Item 51
in IPS Doc. No. 3103-(3)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke , *Telegram to Oshima*

1157

Handwritten telegram #123, MATSUOKA to OSHIMA (Berlin),
re Japanese mediation between French INDO CHINA and THAI
LAND. 17 Feb. 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, OSHIMA

MATSUOKA urges that GERMANY be requested to exert pressure on Vichy France to accede to Japanese mediation.

MATSUOKA, Y

1768

PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF MARQUIS KIDO, Koichi, 1931-45.

Trend of affairs since time of Manchurian Incident.
Withdrawal from League of Nations. Army in politics.
Foreign policy. Konoye, Suzuki, Tojo, Yonai, Abe,
Hiranuma, Okada, and Wakatsuki cabinets.

90 & Supp

MATSUOKA

PRE-TRIAL BRIEF - JAPAN-FRENCH INDO-CHINA
1945

Collection of extracts from N.Y. Times of
various dates, reciting Jap aggression against
French Indo-China.

PRIVY COUNCIL RECORD, COLLECTION of unbound
leaves of: Minutes of PRIVY COUNCIL.
22 Nov. 1941

Implicates: TOJO: TOGO: TERASHIMA, Ken:
MATSUOKA: SHIMADE: IWAMURA: KISHI: KOIZUMI:
HASHIDA et infra.

Regarding the Anti-Comintern Pact:
1. Conclusion of a Protocol between Japan,
Germany, Italy, Hungary, Manchukuo & Spain.
2. Extension for 5 more years.
3. Abolishment of secret agreements.

MAESUOKA

1202

PRIVY COUNCIL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE, "Reference Papers for the Committee", pamphlet of speeches re TRIPARTITE PACT for. (Meeting 26 Sep 1940)

Implicates: SUZUKI, Kantaro; KONOYE, ARUKI, OIKAWA, MINAMI, TOJO, MATSUOKA, HOSHINO, Naoki (Press of Planning Board)

Pamphlet apparently prepared by Foreign Ministry (Copy of same attached to Committee Proceeding, Item 19-A, S.A. 15049)

MATSUOKA, KONOYE, explain nature, purpose, origin etc. of Pact.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1285

PRIVY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS, "RECOGNITION OF PROTOCOL RE ENTRANCE OF HUNGARY, ROUMANIA, AND SLOVAKIA IN TRIPARTITE PACT". 18 Dec. 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA: KONOYE: AKITA, Kiyoshi: TOJO: OIKAWA

Hurriedly & secretly signed in Berlin to be ratified in Tokyo for fear of Russian counter-moves.

Contains MATSUOKA's statement re recognition of Nanking Govt., Peace with Chiang, alliance with Russia, German penetration into Balkans.

MATSUOKA, Y

PRIVY COUNCIL REPORTS on TREATY between JAPAN and FRANCE,
re FRENCH INDO CHINA. 16 June 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA, et al

Investigation Committee report for the ratification of the
treaty re FIC customs, duties and navigation rights.
Discussion of future trade with FIC.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1215

PR IVY COUNCIL Proceedings of COMMITTEE, 26 Sep
1940

"Concluding TRIPARTITE PACT Among Japan, Germany
and Italy"

Implicates: HARA, Yoshimichi; SUZUKI, K; KONOYE;
TOJO: MATSUOKA; OIKAWA

SUZUKI explains why Pact is being concluded.
Councillor ISHII objects and criticizes Germany
and Italy.

MATSUOKA

1034

PRIVY COUNCIL, Proceedings of, "Ratification of THAI-NIPPON Treaty" and "TREATY OF AMITY between Japan and IRAN." 11 Dec. 1940

Implicates: HARA, SUZUKI, TOJO, ARAKI, MINAMI, KONOYE, MATSUOKA, OIKAWA.

For construction of New Order in East Asia.

PRIVY COUNCIL, Proceedings of, "Recognition of
PROTOCOL on Organization and Functions of BORDER
DEMARCATIION Commission, Execution of Regulations
in NEUTRAL ZONE, etc., 4 June 1941

Implicates: SUZUKI, K; MINAMI, MATSUOKA, SAITO
(Dir. of South Seas Bureau)

Indirect quotation discussions on THAILAND,
INDO CHINA

PRIVY COUNCIL Proceedings, (1) Recognition of Protocol on CONSTITUTION and Functions of BORDERLINE DEMARCATION COMMISSION (THAILAND) and Regulations of DE-MILITARIZED ZONE". (2) "Protocol between Japan and France on Guarantee and Political Understanding and same between Japan and THAILAND." 3 July 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, TOJO, OIKAWA, MINAMI, HIRANUMA, SUZUKI, KANTARO.

Provisions and implications of above discussed.

MATSUOKA

1106

PRIVY COUNCIL, Record of Meeting re (a) Japanese-
CHINESE Basic Relations and Japan-CHINA-MANCHUKUO
JOINT DECLARATION; (b) INFORMATION BUREAU.

27 Oct. 40

Implicates: MATSUOKA

Kawai reports on Basic Relations Treaty and Joint
Declaration. Urges recognition of Nanking Govt.
Explains secret pacts with China.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1113

MATSUOKA to SHIGEMITSU, Handwritten TELEGRAM re Japan's
entry into EUROPEAN WAR. 17 Feb. 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA

Concerns British charge that Japanese Foreign Policy is
controlled by militarists. Matsuoka finds no basis in
fact for it. Charges British and America responsible for
Japan's moves in FIC

PRIVY COUNCIL, Proceedings of, "Treaty on Fundamental Relations between Japan and CHINA".

20-21 Nov. 1940

Implicates: HARA, Yoshimichi; SUZUKI, Kantaro; MATSUOKA: TOJO, OIKAWA: MATSUMOTO (Treaty Bureau) ARAKI, Sadao.

Puppet government in China- Seizure of Hainan Island- Military expense of China Incident - Matsuoka's views on probable political & economic policy in China, disposal of Chiang Kai Shek, and GEA- Appraisal of Japan's real sphere of influence.

MATSUOKA

1259

PRIVY COUNCIL, on Tri-Partite Pact from Foreign Office
TELEGRAM files, Handwritten Notes "Questions and Answers"
16 Sept. 1940

Implicates: OIKAWA, TOJO, MATSUOKA, KONOYE, SUZUKI, Teiichi
MINAMI, HIRANUMA, HARA, Kado.

Background material, discussion on possibility of Japanese
American war, views of army navy etc. etc.

The REASONS FOR THE NEED OF PREVENTING FIRST THE REJECTION OF THE ORAL STATEMENT. 1941. (Memo apparently from MATSUOKA to KONOYE)

Extended argument that KONOYE should take firm action on the Japanese-Amer negotiations. Objects to interference by War, Navy, etc. in foreign policy. Writer attacked NOMURA for trying to bring Japanese-American understanding by hook or crook.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

RECORD OF THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND MATSUOKA IN BERLIN. 5 April 1941.

Exhibit No. USA - 153 at Nuremberg Tribunal, part translated in official transcript of session of 10 Dec. 1945.

Rebentrop stresses fact that future of Germany and Japan could be regulated with long range view on basis of predomination of Japan in Far East and of Germany and Italy in Europe and Africa. Entry of Japan into war would be advisable.

(photostat)

RECORDS AND EXTRACTS OF INTERVIEWS ON MILITARY AND RELATED SUBJECTS, Copy #1, Far Eastern Comm. of Inquiry (Military), Annex A, 1932.

Manchurian Incident. Records of Interviews with YOSHIZAWA; ARAKI; MATSUOKA; HONJO; DOIHARA; HASHIMOTO; TAMON; HIROSE; KOMATSUBARA; AMANO; KAWAMOTO; SHIMAMOTO; NISHI; UCHIDA; OSUME. Also, certificate and photostat or original letter of transmittal.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

529

RECORDS OF MEETING OF KEITEL, JODL, ETC. WITH HITLER.
18 Mar. 1941

Exhibit No. G.B. - 122 at Nuremberg Tribunal, partly
translated on p. 1230 of official transcript of the
session of 10 Dec. 1945.

Re plan of a Japanese attack of Singapore.

MATSUOKA

491

REGARDING THE VISIT IN EUROPE. No date

Source of original: MATSUOKA's son.

Matsuoka wrote re interviews with STALIN, von RIBBENTROP, OTT, STAHRER, MUSSOLINI, MOLOTOV, STEINHARDT. Also his personal attitudes re China Incident, Tripartite Pact, Konoye Cabinet, and negotiations with US.

(handwritten notebook)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

526

REPORT FROM GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE IN TOKYO TO SUPREME
COMMANDER OF THE WEHRMACHT. 24 May 1941.

Exhibit USA - 154 of Nuremberg Trials.

Akita states pact applies in case of U.S. entry into war
Preparations for attack on Singapore and Manila stand.
Possible war with Russia. Termination of China
conflict important.

(photostat)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3263

REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIATION BETWEEN THAILAND
AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA, PROCEEDINGS OF THE 76th SESSION,
HOUSE OF PEERS, STENOGRAPHIC RECORD PART OF NO. 23,
15 March 1941.

Implicates: OHASHI, Chuichi; MATSUOKA, Yosuke.

Excerpts from speech of OHASHI, re Thailand and FIC
border dispute.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3106 (53) & (54)

REPORTS & PROPOSALS RELATIVE TO JAPANESE-
AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS. July & Nov. 1941

Off the record conversation between NOMURA
and FDR on 24 July 41. WELLES' report on his
conversation with NOMURA of 23 July 41. US
proposal of 15 Nov.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1366

REPORTS FROM SHANGHAI (1941-42)

Reports from Horiuchi, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai to Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, concerning Chunking conditions; attitudes of China's enemies re Japanese-Russian Neutrality Pact; "China Press" article re Japanese-German Secret treaty; Press information re sudden change of American public opinion concerning Japan; "Free China."

RIBBENTROP & MATSUOKA, Memo of Conference between, 28 March 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; OSHIMA, Hiroshi

Re closer collaboration between Japan and Germany. Ribbentrop promised support against USSR. Singapore discussed

MATSUOKA, Y

4005

RIBBENTROP & MATSUOKA, Record of conference,
27 March 41

Implicates: MATSUOKA: OSHIMA

General survey of military situation

THE SAIONJI-HARADA MEMOIRS, 24 PARTS AND 3 SUPPLEMEN-
TARY VOLUMES, 6 March 1930 to 21 Nov. 1940.

Implicates: All defendants.

Japanese politics during critical 1930's. Saionji was
sole supreme advisor to the Emperors Taisho and Hirohito.
Baron Kumao Harada, member of House of Peers, was private
secretary during Saionji's later life.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1453

SECRET PROTOCOL AND AGREEMENT ATTACHED TO THE SINO-JAPANESE BASIC RELATIONS TREATY AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ACCESSORY THERETO, 30 Nov. 1940.

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Copies accessory agreements of Sino-Japanese Basic Relations (all, 30 Nov 40).

- 1) Cooperation in foreign policy and China's concession of military privileges to Japan.
- 2) Chinese granting privileges to Japanese vessels.
- 3) Cooperation with Inner Mongolia and N. China with Central and South China.
- 4) China's positive cooperation with Japan in prosecution of war in China.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3511-J

SEPARATE FILE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS (KO-BUN-BETSU-ROKU),
Vol 5, concerning materials Mobilization Plan (no date,
but period covered - 4 April - 11 Sept 1941.

Cabinet decisions re policies and plans for mobilizing
industrial and productive power of Japan.

(bound volume)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3511-F

SEPARATE RECORD OF PUBLIC DOCUMENT (KOBUN-BETSU-ROKU),
Cabinet No. 4. Jan-June 1941.

Preparations for war; Propaganda and thought control;
IRAA.

(bound volume)

MATSUOKA

1250

SHIGEMITSU TO MATSUOKA, Handwritten telegram on FOREIGN
POLICY. 5 Aug. 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA, SHIGEMITSU, TOMO, SHIMADA.

Urges "Independent Parallel Policy" instead of alliance
with Axis.

MATSUOKA, Y

1299

"SHUHO", the Japanese Government Weekly. Jan-June 1941

Implicates: TOJO, KONOYE, KAWATA, OIKAWA

Contains: Field Service Code of Army; IRPA; Thai-FIC; Speeches of KONOYE, MATSUOKA KAWATA, TOJO, OIKAWA before Diet; National Mobilization Law; Chinese National Govt; Speech by MATSUOKA on return from Europe; article by HIRAIDE; articles on: America & war; FIC Economic Agreement; "Pressing International Situation"; NEI negotiations etc.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE POLITICAL UPHEAVAL: KONOYE'S NOTES
ON MATSUOKA'S REACTION TO THE CABINET CHANGE OF JULY
1941. (Undated)

Matsuoka attributes Konoye's cabinet change to
America's intervention in Japan's internal affairs and
describes it a coup d'etat to drive him out of office.
Konoye aware of difference between himself and Matsuoka
re Tripartite Alliance.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

SIGNIFICANCE OF JAPAN-GERMANY ANTI-COMINTERN PACT, by
Matsuoka, Yosuke. (26 Sep. 1937)

Based upon (1) Significance of Japan-German Anti-Comintern
Agreement and Reminiscences of Japanese diplomacy and
(2) Amity of Japan-Manchukuo-Germany and its confirmation.

(printed booklet)

MATSUOKA, Y

1306

SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES (with Nanking Govt) 1940.

Implicates: MATSUOKA; TOJO; OIKAWA; HOSHINO, Naoki

Violation of Nine Power Treaty. List of treaties with China. Secret letters.

MATSUOKA

SPECIAL EXCEPPTS, I (5 Oct 1940 to 8 Aug 1941)

- 1) 5 Oct. 1940: Speech by KONOYE, "War or Peace in the Pacific?" Refers to French Indo-China.
- 2) 8 Oct. 1940: Speech by MATSUOKA on Manchurian Incident
- 3) 8 Nov 1940: Announcement by HOSHINO, Naoki about a 10-year plan for Greater East Asia
- 4) 27 Oct. 1940: Article by OSHIMA, Hiroshi, "Make the Most of the Tri-Partite Alliance."
- 5) 21 Nov. 1940: Article by SHIRATORI, Toshio, "Developments Toward an Asiatic War."

(file of Newspaper clippings)

SPECIAL NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS, I (1940)

Clippings collected by Takuo GODO contains:

- 1) SHIMBUN, Yomiuri, 2 Aug 1940 - Greater East Asia includes South Seas
- 2) SHIMBUN, Yomiuri, 24 Aug 1940 - Matsuoka's policy
- 3) SHIMBUN, Yomiuri, 19 Jun 1940 - Calling general mobilization of industry
- 4) SHIMBUN, Yomiuri, 31 Aug 1940 - Re-shuffling international politics based on German victories.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke, statements
REPORTS FROM SHANGHAI. NO. 1, 1938-40.

1485

Reports and newspaper clippings sent from Japanese consuls in Shanghai to Foreign Ministry and to the Intelligence Investigation Bureaus. Concerns public opinion re conflict in Far East between British, US, USSR, Chinese, and Japanese policies.

MATSUOKA, Y

1820

SWORN STATEMENTS BY ONO, Katsumi of the Foreign
Ministry re Organization of the Far East Section.

Implicates: TOJO, Hideki; IANI, Masayuki; MATSUOKA, Y;
TOYODA, Teijiro (all only as Foreign Ministers)

Four sheets each separately sworn statements by Ono
of Foreign Ministry re organization of Bureau of
Far East Affairs.

MATSUOKA, Y

1876

TELEGRAM OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR OTT IN JAPAN TO
GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER RIBBENTROP, 30 Nov 41

Implicates: OTT: RIBBENTROP: MATSUOKA

Japan not afraid of breakdown of negotiations
with US and hopes Germany & Italy will support
Japan in accordance with the Three Power
Agreement

(photostat)

MATSUOKA, Y

1876

TELEGRAM OF GERMAN AMBASSADOR OTT IN JAPAN TO
GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER RIBBENTROP, 30 Nov 41

Implicates: OTT: RIBBENTROP: MATSUOKA

Japan not afraid of breakdown of negotiations
with US and hopes Germany & Italy will support
Japan in accordance with the Three Power
Agreement

(photostat)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

522

TELEGRAM FROM GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN TOKYO, OTT, TO
RIBBENTROP. 13 July 1941.

Introduced as evidence at Nuremberg trials. Partial
translation on p. 1240 of Official transcript of
session of 10 Dec. 1945.

Ott indicates that Japan is taking serious measures
for mobilization and is trying to influence Matsuoka
towards entry of war against Russia.

(photostat)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3106-(10) & (11)

TELEGRAM FROM MATSUOKA TO NOMURA RELATIVE TO JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS, 15 July 1941.

3106-(10)-explains Telegram No. 366 and gives counter proposal to Telegram No. 424(Japan cannot accept US proposal in full, cannot allow US unfriendliness to Germany & Italy. Rejected Amer. proposal for restriction of war material export to Japan.)

3106-(11)-Instructions from Matsuoka to Nomura on Jap. revisions, dispatched 15 July as Telegram No. 366 (supplying Japan with natural resources and Amer. mediation for Sino-Jap. peace). (On same analysis sheet)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

571

TELEGRAM FROM RIBBENTROP TO OTT (10 July 1941)

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; Lt. Gen. TATEKAWA, Yoshi-
tugu.

Conspiracy for aggressive warfare.

MATSUOKA

639

TELEGRAM TRANSCRIPTS SENT BY GENERAL WACHI
DISCLOSING ATTEMPT AT NEGOTIATING INTERVIEWS
BETWEEN MATSUOKA AND CHIANG KAI SHEK (30 Nov 1940).

Re Japan's recognition of WANG's Government and
Chungking's disapproval.

Miscellaneous TELEGRAMS and LETTERS
1940 - 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, SHIGEMITSU, KURUSU, ARITA

1. Shigemitsu to Matsuoka 24 Feb 41 re British opinion.
2. Shigemitsu to Matsuoka 11 Apr 41 re letter to and from Churchill.
3. Kurusu to Arita 24 Feb 40 re US policy toward Japan, China and Russia and the European War.

MATSUOKA, Y

1400

Telegram
CABLEGRAMS TO AMBASSADOR NOMURA FROM FOREIGN MINISTER
MATSUOKA: ALSO CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF NOTATIONS RE
IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL EVENTS Aug 2, 1939 - January
14, 1940.

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Y; NOMURA, K

Cablegrams between Nomura and Matsuoka May 12, 30, 1941
and July 20, 1941. International events from
August 14, 1940 to Jan. 14, 1941.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3106-(1)

TELEGRAMS NO. 10313, 10314, 10317, and 10307 from NOMURA to KONOYE, dispatched 17 April 1941, and Extract from HULL SPEECH OF 24 April 1941.

Telegrams state that US and Japan have reached following understandings - Both equal, indep. Powers of the Pacific; Japan's purpose in Tripartite Pact is defensive; President of US will advise CHIANG Regime to make peace with Japan; Both countries will not deploy naval and air forces that will be menace to each other; Neither to permit territorial concessions to European Powers in Asia; Negotiations between ROOSEVELT and KONOYE to be held in Honolulu as ~~xxx~~ soon as possible.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1375

TWO TELEGRAMS (a) FROM FOREIGN MINISTRY TO TOKYO AND PARIS, (b) FROM TOKYO TO FOREIGN MINISTRY, 19 July 41 and 24 June 1940.

Implicates: OSHIMA, Hiroshi; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; TOYODA

Japanese demands on France re FIC on July 17, 1941 to secure among other things, naval and air bases in Indo-China.

(photostats)

MATSUOKA, Y

828

"TEN DAYS" REPORT", No. 1-34

Date: 1941

Implicates: HASHIMOTO, Kingoro; NAKANO, Seigo

Political movements prior & subsequent to the TOJO cabinet. Reference to societies: DAI NIPPON SEKISEIKAI, TOHOKAI, KOKUSUI TAISHUTO, their resolutions for "firm action"

Report on trials of (attempted) assassins of MATSUDAIRA, MATSUOKA, KONOYE, HIRANUMA, & YUASA.

BOOK

MATSUOKA

"TEN YEARS IN JAPAN" - GREW. 1940-41

Grew's opinion that, unless isolated and reduced by economic and financial attrition to a 2nd or 3rd class power, it was only a question of time before Japan would continue her expansion to include that Philippines, Netherland East Indies, and other western possessions in the Far East.

MATSUOKA,

1030

Text of the PROTOCOL between FRANCE & JAPAN re the common DEFENSE of FRENCH INDO CHINA & correspondence pertaining thereto. 29 July 1941.

Implicates: MATSUOKA, KATO, Sotomatsu.

Document contains:

1. Letters between DARLAN and KATO (Ambassador) re sending Japanese troops into FIC.
2. Text of protocol re common defense of FIC.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

785

TEXT OF TREATIES BETWEEN JAPAN & FRANCE CONCERN-
ING INDO-CHINA, Published by the Foreign Ministry
Treaty Bureau, April 1933.

Implicates: MATSUOKA, and infra.

Letters, protocols, agreement, etc. signed by
MATSUOKA, HENRY, NISHIHARA, MARTIN, KATO, DARLAN,
DECOUX, KURIYAMA, ROBIN, MATSUMIYA, MITANI,
LAVAL, VARNAVIDYAKARA, SENA, SASTRAKON,
PANANANDA, KONOYE.

(book)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

866

THAILAND and JAPAN, PROTOCOL CONCERNING GUARANTEE
AND POLITICAL UNDERSTANDING between,

Date: 9 May 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA

Copy of protocol and associated papers in Siamese
and Japanese with English Process-Verbal signed by
Matsuoka, Siamese representative, Matsumiya.

(Original in Doc. 869)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1579

THIRD KONOYE CABINET, File. Date: 1941

IMPLICATES: SHIGEMITSU, MATSUOKA

Discusses: National Mobilization Law Bill; Property Rights; National Defense Preservation Law Bill; YANAGAWA's statement thereon; 76th Diet measures; Monetary system; SHIGEMITSU's message delivered to British Foreign Office, 17 Feb. 41; MATSUOKA's press interview, 21 Feb. 41.

MATSUOKA, Y

940

THREE LETTERS, GERMAN AMBASSADOR OTT TO MATSUOKA,
Japanese Foreign Minister, 1940.

Tri-Partite Pact. German-Japanese cooperation.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

849

"THREE POWERS ALLIANCE, FACTS ABOUT",
memorandum

Date: Unknown

Implicates: OSHIMA, STAHMER, MATSUOKA, RIBBEN-
TROP, ARITA, NOMURA

Konoye's explanation of background of Tripartite Pact; German ideas and position; spheres of influence of Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia.

MATSUOKA, Y

955

THREE POWER PACT BETWEEN JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY,
20 Dec. 1940.

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Y; INDELLI; OTT, Eugene

Three memoranda printed in Japanese, German, and
Italian re institution of Joint Technical Com-
mission, signed at Tokyo on 20 Dec. 1940

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3352 A-B

TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN, 29 August 1940.

Implicates: SUETSUGU, Nobumasa; KONOYE, Fumimaro;
MATSUOKA, Yosuke; TOJO, Hideki; SHIRATORI, Toshio; SAITO,
Yoshie.

3352 A--excerpt, "The First Preparatory Meeting Held for
New Order." Konoye's statement re New Order
ideology and IRAA.

3352 B--excerpt, "Advisors to Foreign Minister Decided."
Shiratori and Saito selected by Matsuoka and
Konoye as advisers in diplomacy and to be treated
as Shinnin officials.

(bound newspaper file)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1584

"TOKYO GAZETTE" - OFFICIAL - Published monthly by Foreign Affairs Association of Japan under supervision of Board of Information. Date: Jan - Dec. 1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA; TOJO; TOGO

Many articles pertaining to: Preparations for war; productive; Economic and Military Aggression in China & Manchuria; Preparin Japanese Opinion for War; Tripartite Pact Relations with USA and Britain; Relations with FIC, USSR, Australia, Italy, France, Thailand, NEI; GEA Co-Prosperity League; Education; Political Organization; Propaganda. etc., etc.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1529

"TOKYO GAZETTE" - OFFICIAL - Published monthly by Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan under supervision of Board of Information. Jan.-Dec. 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

Preparation for war, military financial and productive; Relations with British Commonwealth; Relations with USSR; "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity League; Relations with Netherlands; Economic and military aggression in China & Manchuria; China Affair; Propaganda; Relations with Italy Jap-Thailand Treaty, Tientsin Issue; French Indo China; Shanghai Campaign; Relations with Australia; Tripartite Pact, etc., etc.

171 & Supp

MATSUOKA

TRIAL BRIEF, COLLABORATION WITH ITALY AND JAPAN. 1945

Draft of Pre-Trial Brief used at Nurnberg. Covers:
Tri-Partite Pact; German Telegrams etc., from Tokyo
and extracts from "Peace and War"

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1037

TRIPARTITE PACT, Manuscripts concerning the. 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA (writer of all drafts)

1. Draft, of protocol to be delivered Sept. 18
2. Draft of MATSUOKA's private plan re Tripartite Pact.
Sept. 11.
3. Draft of measures to strengthen 3 power cooperation.
July 30.
4. Draft of fundamental policy re Military Alliance negotiations.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1298
TRIPARTITE PACT, Strictly confidential documents of the
FOREIGN OFFICE concerning the. Sept. 1940

Implicates: KURUSU, MATSUOKA, MATSUMOTO, KASE, KONOYE,
members of the Privy Council, et al.

Copies of Pact in German, Italian, English and Japanese.
Regarding the conclusion of the Pact: Instructions and
replies, MATSUOKA and KURUSU; the actual signing; meeting
between MATSUOKA and CRAIGIE re Burma Road; Imperial
Sanction; deliberation by Privy Council; congratulatory
addresses; letters, MATSUOKA and OTT; explanation of
significant provisions.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1214

TRIPARTITE PACT DOCUMENTS, File of, including
PRIVY COUNCIL Committee Report and German-
Japanese Exchange of Letters. 30 Sep 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA, KONOYE, ARAKI, OIKAWA,
TOJO, SUZUKI, Kantaro

1. Privy Council Comm. Report justifies
conclusion of Pact.
2. Draft "personal letters" clarify clauses of
Pact.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1603

TRI PARTITE PACT, The MATSUOKA-Stahmer informal discussions; PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING. Date: Sept 1940

Implicates: MATSUOKA: TOJO OIKAWA: et al infra

MATSUOKA-Stahmer conversations 9, 10, Sept 1940
on Japan joining Axis
Proceedings re Tripartite Pact at Privy Council
Meeting 26 Sept 1940

See also Doc 1461, 1202, 1214, 1215

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

1550

USHIBA, Tomohiko, Handwritten statement of. Undated

Implicates: ITAGAKI, YONAI, TOJO, NAKANO, SHIRATORI,
HASHIMOTO, MATSUOKA

Summary of the 1½ years between 1st and 2nd KONOYE
Cabinets.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3103-(3)

VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS AND PROPOSALS RELATIVE TO JAPANESE AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS, AND THE AXIS NEGOTIATION WITH RUSSIA FOR THE DOMINATION OF THE WORLD. 1939 and 1941.

Japan's decision to increase troops in Manchuria, establish strategic bases in FIC, MATSUOKA not interested in going to US, because he /MATSUOKA/ desired FDR and HULL to come to Japan to correct their understanding about Japan. Secret code for diplomatic use. Outline of negotiation toward Germany, Italy and USSR. Ribbentrop Program.

(loose papers)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3138-3141

VARIOUS DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO JAPANESE-AMERICAN
NEGOTIATIONS, 1941.

Implicates: NOMURA, MATSUOKA, KURUSU, TOYODA, SAITO.

#3138 - Proposals, 15 April to 15 July 1941.

#3139 - Developments 16 April - 30 Oct. 1941.

#3140 - " Third Konoye Cabinet.

#3141 - Imperial Govt's note to America in Dec. 1941.

VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS & REMARKS RELATIVE TO JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS. July 1941.

1-Matsuoka's remarks re US Negotiation Plan, dated 10 July 1941.

2-Message from Ambassador KATO in France re activities of De Gaullists & French Anti-Japanese movements in FIC, dated 12 July 41.

3-Message from Ambassador HURIHARA in Istanbul to Foreign Minister MATSUOKA re Soviet situation, dated 12 July 1941.

(Bound file of handwritten & typewritten papers)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3106-(31) to (34)

VARIOUS PROPOSALS & DECISIONS RELATIVE TO
JAPANESE AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS. Sept. 1941.

- #3106-(31) Liaison Conference, 19 Sept. 41.
- #3106-(32) Japanese proposal of Sept 25 decided at Liaison Conf. of 20 Sept.
- #3106-(33) English translation of Doc.3106-(32)
- #3106-(34) Fundamental provisions of Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty decided at Liaison Conf. of 20 Sept.

(loose papers)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3106-(46), (48), and (51)

VARIOUS PROPOSALS AND MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO
JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS. Oct. 1941.

Implicates: NOMURA, MATSUOKA, TOYODA.

#3106-(46) - Reply of Japanese Govt to US Memo of
Oct. 2 dated 11 Oct. 1941.

#3106-(48) - Proposal A of Japanese Govt.

#3106-(51) - Plans to be decided upon for time
being in case an Agreement is reached between
Japan and US (undated)

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3106 (56) to (64)

VARIOUS PROPOSALS & MEMORANDUMS RELATIVE TO
JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS. Nov, Dec. 1941

Implicates: NOMURA, KURUSU, MATSUOKA.

Non-discrimination in Pacific Area and China;
Tri-Partite Pact; FIC

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3106(23) to
(29)

VARIOUS PROPOSALS & MESSAGES RELATIVE TO
JAPANESE-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS. Sep 1941.

Implicates: NOMURA, TOYODA, MATSUOKA, GREW,
HAMILTON

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3106-(12) to (20)

VARIOUS PROPOSALS AND REPLIES RELATIVE TO JAPANESE-
AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS, June-Aug 1941.

Implicates: NOMURA, MATSUOKA, TOYODA

MATSUOKA, Yosuke

3117 & 3118

Various telegrams and Proposals relative to Japanese-American Negotiations. 1941.

Implicates: NOMURA, TOYODA, MATSUOKA.

#3117 - Bound file (no title) containing various replies proposals, declarations, re Negotiations, from Aug.-Oct. 1941. All previously analyzed.

#3118 - Mimeographed pamphlet, "REVISED AMERICAN PROPOSAL OF 21 JUNE and OUR FINAL COUNTER PROPOSAL CONTRASTED", 20 Nov. 1941.

MATSUOKA, Yosuke Foreign Minister 2631
YOSHIZAWA, Kenkichi to Foreign Minister, MATSUOKA,
Yosuke; Telegram on JAPAN-NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AND STATUS OF NETHERLANDS, 6 Feb.
1941

Implicates: MATSUOKA, Yosuke; YOSHIZAWA, Kenkichi

Yoshizawa, chief Japanese delegate to Japanese NEI
Economic Conference early 1941, warns Matsuoka that his
recent speeches and editorial and Diet comments have
antagonized Dutch Govt.

(certified copy of telegram)

MATSUOKA, Declaration to HULL

4059

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTRY FILE (State Sec'y, Japan Vol 3c)
2 May 1941 - 15 May 1941 (photostat)

Implicates: MATSUOKA: OSHIMA: KASE: TATEKAWA: MATSUSHIMA:
HIRANUMA: OTT.

Telegrams, Senders include: OTT, Tokyo; WIEHL, Berlin;
RIBBENTROP; BISMARCK; WEISZACKER; DIEKHOF;

MATSUOKA, Diet Speech

2262

DIET SPEECHES AND NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON SAME, Bound File
of (Includes speeches delivered before the 76th 78th, 79th
80th Imperial Diet by FOREIGN MINISTERS TOGO, MATSUOKA:
PRIME MINISTER TOJO: & FINANCE MINISTER KAYA. 1941

Implicates: TOGO, Shigenori; MATSUOKA, TOJO, KAYA

Subjects include: Relations with US; Japanese-American
Negotiations; conclusion of the China Incident; War in
Europe; etc. etc.