REEL
no.
168
index
of
contents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>INDEXING DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member Governments, other National Authorities and Military Tribunals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 450, 451 and 452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transcripts of Proceedings and Documents of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (Tokyo Trials) Defense Statement and Documents. PAG-3/2.3.5

Defense Documents Rejected or not Used, Arranged Numerically, with Gaps.

Document Nos.

2251 - 2927

End of Reel 168
REDUCTION

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al
- VS -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition
Deponent: OKADA, Keisuke

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

I, OKADA, Keisuke, make oath and say as follows:

1. I, OKADA, Keisuke, was appointed Admiral in January, 1933. I was appointed Prime Minister in July, 1934, from which post I resigned in March, 1936 when the Cabinet resigned en bloc. I have since participated in meetings of Senior Statesmen as one of them in the capacity of ex-Premier.

2. Following the resignation of the Third KONOYE Cabinet en bloc a meeting of Senior Statesmen was held at 1:10 P.M., October 17, 1941. I attended the meetings from beginning to end. I have carefully read the record of the said meeting, which was shown to me, the original of which record is on file in the Inner Court Document Section Board of Chamberlain which is being incorporated in Marquis KIDO's statement, and find that the main points of the statements of the conferees at the meetings are accurately mentioned in the record to the best of my recollection. At the said meeting, Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, when asked his opinion stated that he thought War Minister TOJO would be suitable for a succeeding Prime Minister. The Marquis gave the reason for his recommendation of War Minister TOJO as follows:

First - the decision of the Imperial Conference of September 6; that is, the decision to go to war should be reviewed as it was made without careful considera...
Second - as the result of frank talks with War Minister TOJO, it is ascertained that the General thinks it will be impossible to wage war with America on the part of the Army if the Navy really openly opposed hostilities.

Third - War Minister TOJO, as member of the KONOYE Cabinet, is fully acquainted with the developments of the home and foreign situation. If the Emperor commands him to draw the Army into closer cooperation with the Navy and review the decision of the Imperial Conference of September 6 in ordering him to form a succeeding Cabinet, the situation will be able to be saved by him.

The object of Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, therefore in recommending General TOJO consisted in averting war with America as was clearly discerned from his statements at the conference. In view of the Army's stiff attitude, I felt skeptical if the object of General TOJO's recommendation, that is, averting of war with America would be fulfilled. Therefore, I asked Marquis KIDO about that point. In reply, the Marquis stated to the effect that the object would be attained, as the Navy was opposed to war.

3. At the said meeting, Baron WAKATSUKI mentioned the name of General UGAKI, though he apprehended Army opposition to the General. Whereupon, General ABE expressed his view that it would prove impossible for General UGAKI to form a succeeding Cabinet, due to Army opposition. Marquis KIDO said that General UGAKI was a No. 1 statesman so far as his abilities were concerned, and as such, he was certainly one of the strongest candidates for a succeeding Prime Minister but expressed fears that it might be extremely difficult for the General to curb and control an Army which was bent on going on the war path, contrary to the national policies to avert war. He also pointed out the fact that General UGAKI failed to form a new Cabinet some time ago due to Army opposition.
and that report had it that the Army's anti-UGAKI fever had not abated. I felt that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, true to his responsibility, might well hesitate to recommend to the Throne a statesman who might probably fail again in attempts to form a succeeding Cabinet and have to decline the Imperial offer again.

4. I expressed my view at the meeting to the effect that General UGAKI would do, if only it was all right with the Army, it is true; but it was not a positive view that I recommended General UGAKI. When Marquis KIDO asked me to make sure, therefore, I replied that I did not mean that General UGAKI should be recommended by all means. I have never heard from naval circles or from any other quarters that Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, counselled the Emperor in ordering General TOJO to form a succeeding Cabinet to instruct the Navy to recommend a Navy Minister who would obey General TOJO's commands to go to war. If he had said such a thing I would have heard it.

5. On the morning of Nov. 29, 1941 I attended the meeting of the Senior Statesmen, TOJO, and other members of the Cabinet. Neither the Emperor nor Marquis KIDO were present. After luncheon with the Emperor, the Senior Statesmen and TOJO had a meeting in the presence of the Emperor. TOJO said very little, the meeting being devoted to the Senior Statesmen expressing their opinions to the Emperor. Marquis KIDO was present in waiting on the Emperor, but said nothing at the audience. No decisions were made. After that meeting, the Senior Statesmen, TOJO, and other members of the Cabinet reconvened the meeting which had recessed in the morning. Neither the Emperor nor Marquis KIDO attended this meeting.

6. Before the end of the TOJO Cabinet, I thought it necessary to have one who would identify himself with restoration of peace by the termination of hostilities join the Cabinet as a Minister of State. I broached my idea to Baron WAKATSUKI, Prince KONOYE,
Baron HIRANUMA and Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Sea, and obtained their approval. To attain this, I made endeavors to have Admiral YONAI reinstated in active service and appointed Navy Minister to succeed Admiral SHIMADA, then Navy Minister and concurrently Chief of Staff of the Navy, and spoke to many people to accomplish this but in vain.

Following the resignation of the TOJO Cabinet en bloc, a meeting of Senior Statesmen was held at 4:00 P.M., July 18, 1944, rising at 8:45 P.M. I attended the meeting from beginning to end. I have carefully read a record of the said meeting which was shown to me, Pres. Exh. 1279, and find that according to my best recollection the main points of the statements of the conferees at the meeting are accurately mentioned in the record.

At this meeting a complete agreement of views was reached by all the Senior Statesmen to the principle that an Army or Navy man in active service would be suitable for a succeeding Prime Minister in view of the necessity for closer cooperation between the Government and the High Command which was called for by the fact that Japan was in the midst of war. Several candidates were discussed under this principle, but finally it was agreed that Marshal TERAUCHI be chosen as first candidate, General KOKISO as second candidate, Marshal HATA as third candidate, and Admiral YONAI as fourth candidate. As the result of which, General KOKISO and Admiral YONAI were commanded by the Emperor to form a succeeding Cabinet jointly. On that occasion, Admiral YONAI was reinstated in active service as an act of grace from the Throne and appointed Minister of the Navy. Thus my efforts and that of others were finally successful.

As the record of said meeting shows, Baron WAKATSUKI made a statement which might be interpreted as meaning his recommendation of General UGAKI as succeeding Prime Minister; but General AIZO and Baron HIRANUMA made brief statements which might be interpreted as meaning their disapproval of his suggestion, and no other
conferrees supported General UGAKI. Baron WAKATSUKI's proposal was not endorsed by the meeting to all intents and purposes. And later the Baron himself stated that he had no objection to General KOISO's recommendation as succeeding Prime Minister.

10. Following the resignation of the KOISO Cabinet en bloc, a meeting of Senior Statesmen was held at 5:00 P.M., April 5, 1945 to select a succeeding Prime Minister and rose at 8:00 P.M. I attended the meeting from beginning to end. I have carefully read a record of the said meeting which was shown to me - Pros. Ex. 1282 - and find that to my best recollection the main points of the statements of the conferrees at the meeting are accurately mentioned in the record.

11. When the SUZUKI Cabinet was formed on April 5, 1945 I worked hard and talked with many people. I did my best to have Admiral YOKO and Mr. TCGO join the Cabinet as Minister of the Navy and Minister of Foreign Affairs, respectively, for the purpose of restoring peace by terminating hostilities, and they did assume these posts. Sometime in April 1944, Marquis KIDO and I had an extremely confidential talk about termination of the war. The very nature of this subject required extreme caution on our parts. His ideas and mine coincided that efforts should be made to end the hostilities as quickly as possible, but that we would have to wait for an opportune moment as it was not a matter which could be forced. I had previously discussed this matter with Marquis MATSUDAIRA and asked him to transmit my thoughts to Marquis KIDO. I had many talks with Marquis KIDO thereafter about early termination of the war. His efforts in this direction have been recorded elsewhere, so I shall not repeat them here except to congratulate him for the success of his heroic services.
On this 22nd day of February, 1947

At Wakabayashi 105, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Deponent: OKADA, Keisuke (s' a)

I, FUKUDA, Kou hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At same place

Witness: (signed) FUKUDA, Kou (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

(signed) OKADA, Keisuke (seal)
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al) AFFIDAVIT
- vs -
) of
AKIZA, San' ao, et al
) ARIMA, Yoriyasu

I, ARIMA, Yoriyasu make oath and say as follows:

1. On my graduation from the Peers School, I, enrolled at the Agricultural Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, from which I graduated in 1910. I served the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry from 1911 to 1917. Then, I took up teaching and was a university lecturer till 1925. I was elected to the House of Representatives and served as member of the Diet from 1923 to 1928. I served as member of the House of Peers from 1929 to 1940. In June, 1932, I was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry under the SAITO Cabinet, from which post I retired in April, 1933. From June, 1937 to January, 1939, I was Minister of Agriculture and Forestry under the first KONOYE Cabinet. Later, from October, 1940 to March, 1941 I assumed the post of Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

2. Marquis KIDO and I have been old friends since our Peers School days. Later when Marquis KIDO joined the service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in 1915, he was
my colleague in the Agronomic Section of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau in the Ministry. Then, the Marquis was transferred to the Imperial Household Department after which he entered political circles to join the KONOYE Cabinet first and then the HIRUMU Cabinet. Finally, he was appointed the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. All the while I was on intimate terms with him, and in 1937 when the first KONOYE Cabinet was formed, Marquis KIDO and I joined it as Cabinet Ministers.

I am fully acquainted with Marquis KIDO's ideas and political views. I am also well acquainted with Prince KONOYE's character and political views, as he and I were also close friends since Peers School days.

3. The Shinaikai was organized by more than a dozen graduates of the Peers School at my instance in about 1917 for making studies mostly in the social, labor and agrarian questions. Marquis KIDO was one of its organizers. The social situation, then prevailing in Japan was so ominously tense that I and other like-minded people felt called upon to enlighten the people by lectures. Hence the formation of the Shinaikai. The studies in social questions led to undertaking of social welfare work. In 1921, with the assistance of Marquis KIDO, Prince KONOYE, Marquis HIROHTA and Marquis S.SATI, I founded the Shinai Middle Night School for the purpose of providing the proletarian youth with equal opportunity of education.
When I started building the schoolhouse at an estimated cost of 130,000 yen, Marquis KIDO showed his profound understanding by donating 30,000 yen toward the building fund, by disposing of some of his real estate.

The Shinsikai was revived under the name of the Yuichikai (Eleventh association) in the 11th of the Taisho Era (1922). Its meetings have since been held at the residence of Marquis KIDO through the good offices of Viscount ODA.

4. Marquis KIDO's grandfather was KIDO, Takayoshi one of the famous trio of the Meiji Restoration of 1869, and who was most progressive and a constitutionalist. In my conversation with Marquis KIDO he always espoused the cause of constitutional government in Japan. He zealously guarded liberalism and constitutionalism, and identified himself with the growth of constitutional government in this country, by his words and actions in restraining the Army's arbitrariness and despotism.

On the recommendation of Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO became Chief Secretary to Count MUKINO, Nobuaki who serving as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1930. During his tenure of office as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, I knew the Marquis enjoyed Count MUKINO's implicit confidence.

5. In connection with Marquis KIDO's assumption of the portfolio of Education in the first KONOYE Cabinet, I recall KONOYE told me to the following effect and asked for my good
offices late in October, 1937:

"Mr. Y. SUI won't reconsider himself, insisting to resign as Minister of Education. It can't be helped. So, I wanted Mr. KIDO to join my Cabinet and approached him with the request. But Mr. KIDO stressed the necessity for restoring friendly relations with China, by settling the China Affair as soon as possible. If the Affair was allowed to go on, he told me that it would be no use joining the Cabinet. I am likeminded and wracking my brains to restore peace with China without further delay. If he thought so, I asked him again to join my Cabinet and exert themselves for the settlement of the China Affair together with him."

Following his assumption of the portfolio of Education in the first KONOYE Cabinet, Marquis KIDO spared no pains in settling the China Affair as soon as possible. For instance, he conveyed Prince KONOYE's desire to settle the China Affair to War Minister SUGIYAMA.

6. The question of peace with China through the intermediate of German Ambassador Troutman came up for discussion at the Cabinet meeting of December 17, 1937. I and Education Minister KIDO had been giving serious thought to a termination of the China Affair, in pursuance of Prime Minister KONOYE's wishes, and we had discussed the matter.

I recall that at that Cabinet meeting KIDO asked General SUGIYAMA, War Minister:

"It will be really fortunate, if the China Affair can be settled with the terms, just discussed at this meeting. I desire the negotiation to be brought to an
amicable conclusion by all means. As it is a bi-lateral
negotiation, however, I think it may become necessary
for Japan to make a further concession according to
China's counter-proposals. Is the army prepared for
such a contingency?"

To which War Minister SUGIYAMA replied:

"No, this is a minimum demand. Should China refuse
to accept it, therefore, there would be no course left
to the Japanese army but to take military action against
China."

I recall that I was surprised at the War Minister's reply.

7. The Government regarded the peace negotiation with China
through the intermediary of German Ambassador Trautman as
hopeless and decided upon a new policy at the Cabinet meeting
of January 14, 1938. The new policy embodied the formula,
submitted by Foreign Minister HIROTA, We, that is, the other
Cabinet members, supported the formula, fully trusting the
explanation of Foreign Minister HIROTA, the authority on
diplomatic affairs in this country, that it was a shortcut for
settlement of the China affair.

KIDO expressed no opinion at this meeting on this matter. The
War Minister said very little, and my recollection is that he
favored attempts to make peace with the new government.

I never heard that General TaDa, Vice-Chief of Staff of
the army, submitted any proposal to the Government in connec-
tion with Japan's policy toward China, nor was any report of his
made at the Cabinet meeting on such a matter, nor did he appear
personally at the Cabinet meeting.
8. I heard nothing about any atrocities committed by Japanese troops in the City of Nanking at that time, nor did I hear anything thereto in Cabinet circles. Still less did I hear any report submitted to the Cabinet Council on such matter.
9. The Cabinet reconstruction of May, 1938 failed to bring about the anticipated settlement of the China affair. Not only that, various difficulties cropped up in the political field in the latter half of 1938, with the result that a Cabinet change was persistently rumored due to the fact that everyone in a whole KONOYE wanted to resign. I had conversations with both KIDO and KONOYE during this period and I heard from both of them of KIDO's efforts to keep KONOYE from resigning, and advice to him to work harder to settle the China affair.
10. An attempt at forming a new political party was made twice under the first KONOYE Cabinet which existed from 1937 to January, 1939.
The first attempt was made in February, 1938 and the second, about October, the same year. But both failed, due to Prince KONOYE's change of mind. Being Prime Minister as he was of a "non-party" Cabinet, which he was fully aware was quite impotent to the army, due to its lack of a backing of a political party, Prince KONOYE consulted Marquis KIDO and me about the matter in
efforts to set up an organization which would win popular support. But the project was dropped as the result of a joint request, made by the Army and bureaucrats with Home Minister Admiral SOYETSUGU, Nobumasa in the center, for organizing the envisioned political party along Fascist lines. KONOYE, KIDO and I opposed such an idea.

11. On May 26, 1940 when Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and I met together, Prince KONOYE revealed that it was rumored that the YONAI Cabinet might resign and that he might be asked to possibly form a second KONOYE Cabinet. Thereupon, pointing out that the first KONOYE Cabinet was forced to resign en bloc by the Army's arbitrariness and despotism, Marquis KIDO and I urged upon Prince KONOYE the vital necessity for basing the second KONOYE Cabinet on a powerful political party. Prince KONOYE approved of the suggestion, as the result of which an exchange of notes took place among the three of us with regard to the formation of a new political party. Marquis KIDO however, assumed the post of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal before long and washed his hands of the matter in deference of the very nature of his official duty.

12. The Taitsu Yokusen Kai or Imperial Rule Assistance Association was formed under the second KONOYE Cabinet in October, 1940, but Marquis KIDO and I, who learned of it just before its formation were not connected at all with the formation.
ulation of the plan for its Organization. Neither Marquis KIDO nor I had any knowledge of whose plan Prince KONOYE had adopted in setting up the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or what his original conception was.

It was not in accordance with our ideas as expressed. On May 26, 1940, nor was it the outgrowth of that conversation.

13. Prince KONOYE sought the Marquis realistic counsel to fulfill his own vision on numerous occasions. I recall that Marquis KIDO often told me that it was very trouble-some to "chaperon" Prince KONOYE, because he was an idealist.

On this 30 day of Jan., 1947
At SEKINE-CHO 71, Suginami

DEPONENT ARIMU, Yoriyasu (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponet, who affixed his signature and seal thereunto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (swal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.
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（陳述）
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

vs.

ARAKI, Saburo, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: KISHI, Michizo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I, KISHI Michizo, served Prince KONOYE, Prime Minister of the first KONOE Cabinet as his secretary from June, 1937 to January, 1939.

2. At the request of Prime Minister KONOYE towards the evening of December 16, 1937, I called up the private residence of Marquis KIDO, Minister of Education to seek an interview with him and ask his convenience. I was told that the Education Minister had been at the Koyokan, a restaurant, so I went to the Koyokan at about 7:30 p.m. and had an interview with the Education Minister.

-1-
3. Prime Minister KONOYE told me to convey the following message to Marquis KIDO, Minister of Education:

"The terms of peace with China, to be concluded through the intermediary of German Ambassador Trautman has been decided by the Liaison Conference. I, as Prime Minister, am anxious to make peace with China under those terms by all means, but the Army's attitude is not definitely known. When those peace terms are submitted to tomorrow's Cabinet meeting, will you be good enough to ask General SUGIYAMA, War Minister, about that point and sound the Army's real intentions for the Prime Minister?"

I conveyed the Prime Minister's message to the Minister of Education as it was.

4. I recall that Marquis KIDO, Minister of Education said that it was a very troublesome question, but he would think it over, as the China Affair must be settled at that juncture.

5. I immediately left the Koyokan and reported my interview with Prime Minister KONOYE.

6. I remember hearing from Prime Minister KONOYE that Marquis KIDO, Minister of Education, at the Cabinet meeting of December 17 spoke as requested by Prime Minister KONOYE.
On this 23 day of July, 1947
At Shimbashi 1-2, Shiba-Ku, Tokyo

Deponent: /S/ KISHI, Michizo (seal)

I, KIDO, Takahiko hereby certify that the above statement
was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and
seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness: /S/ KIDO, Takehiko (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the
whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ KISHI, Michizo (seal)
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.) AFFIDAVIT

VERSUS

KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo, et al.) of

KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo

1, KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo make oath and say as follows:

1. I, KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo, served in the Education Ministry from July 21, 1937 to April 27, 1939. I was chief of the Bureau of Public Instruction in the Education Ministry, under Marquis KIDO, who was minister of Education from October 22, 1937 to May 26, 1939. The following facts are based on my own knowledge and on information obtained by me in my official capacity.

2. Mr. YASUI, Education Minister, the predecessor of Marquis KIDO, was subjected to a barrage of interpellations at a plenary session of the House Budgetary Committee of the Diet of 1938 by Messrs. HARA, Sabei, ASHIDA, Hitoshi, and MAKINO, Ryozo about a book "Kokutai no Hongi" (Essence of the National Polity), published in March, 1937, by the Education Ministry during the tenure of office of YASUI's predecessor HAYASHI as Education Minister. The book contained passages, belittling the Diet and criticizing constitutional government. Mr. YASUI was at a loss to make a reply to the question and criticisms of the member of the Diet.

When Marquis KIDO assumed the portfolio of Education, he ruled that those passages of the book in question were improper and
ordered his subordinates to suppress or revise the book. He decided to have the book revised and in the meantime stopped its sales and distribution. Consequently, Education Minister KIDO appointed several people in the Education Ministry to revised the book. While work on the revision was under way, the Cabinet was reconstructed, so that Marquis KIDO resigned as Education Minister without seeing the revision completed. Influences of the extreme nationalists and rightists were very powerful in those days, so that we were strongly impressed by Education Minister KIDO's action, which called for moral courage and convictions.

3. It was generally known that for some time prior to the time that KIDO became Education Minister that MINODA, Kyoki and his faction were trying to expel Professors KAWAI, Eijiro, Yo Ota, Risaburo, TANABE, Kotaro, MIYAZAWA, Toshiyoshi, and SUZUKI, Izutaro from the Tokyo Imperial University and brought pressure to bear upon them in various ways. I heard Education Minister KIDO say that he refused to be intimidated by rightist influences and would not allow the professors in question to be removed from the Tokyo Imperial University. When Marquis KIDO became Minister of Education he inculcated in that Ministry a freshness of spirit and respect for freedom and independence of views which was apparent to all of us who worked under him. This was apparent from his acts and conversations.
4. The resignation of Professor YANOIBARA, Tadao from the Tokyo Imperial University on December 4, 1957 was due to some improper phraseology, which was contained in his article, contributed to a religious magazine, "TSUSUI". And his article entitled "KAMI-NO-KUNI" was based on his lecture, delivered before commemorative meeting.

5. This case of Professor YANOIBARA became a question before the Faculty Council of the Tokyo Imperial University. Dr. NAGAYO, President of the University also said he thought it proper for Professor YANOIBARA to resign, while friends of Professor YANOIBARA including Professor OUCHI advised him to resign. The result was that Professor YANOIBARA tendered his resignation of his own accord. His resignation was accepted by President NAGAYO, after consultation with Education Minister KIDO. The question was solved in the University itself and I know of no pressure or acts was brought by Education Minister KIDO in this matter.

6. Stimulated by the tense situation then prevailing, a strong tendency asserted itself in Army circles, especially young Army officers to demand for strengthening of military education. Some even went the length of demanding guidance of education on the part of the Army. For the purpose of attaining the object, university autonomy and independence were looked upon as the most serious obstacle. A change of the President of the Tokyo Imperial University, at least was regarded as necessary for the success of the proposed reform. In consequence, Lieutenant-General
Tateki, Yoshitada, and Colonel Kobayashi, Junichiro demanded Education Minister Kido to make Dr. Nagayo resign as President of the Tokyo Imperial University, but he flatly rejected the demand.

Measures, demanded by the Army for strengthening military education in the Universities included the following:

1. To make military education an obligatory subject of study at the university instead of being an optional one.
2. To add military drill to military education besides a history of battles and military lectures.
3. To increase the number of Army officers assigned to universities and make them regular instructors.
4. To make the record in military education have a decisive influence on the students' graduation or promotion.

These demands were submitted to the Education Ministry by the Army which tried to persuade Education Ministry authorities to accept them in various ways. Those Education Ministry authorities, concerned, consulted Education Minister Kido about the matter, whereupon Education Minister Kido rejected the Army demands in clear-cut terms and stated that such reforms would not be carried out and they were not carried out during his term as Minister of Education.

7. During the time when Kido was Minister of Education, there
was no pressure brought by the military with respect to increase of military training or education in the high schools, middle schools, private schools and primary schools, nor was there any increase in hours of study, subject matter or drill made by KIDO or any one else in these schools during his ministry.

3. In June, 1937 the first KONOYE Cabinet was formed. KIDO reported to the officials of the Ministry of Education that Prime Minister KONOYE had stated at cabinet meetings that he was grieved to see that the bigoted Japanese spirit was rampant on the one hand and on the other extreme Communism was spreading, with the result that a large number of student Communists were rounded up.

In view of the public opinion that the prevailing confusion was due fundamentally to defects in the educational policy and system, the Prime Minister set up the Xyoiku Shingikai (Educational Council) for the purpose of revamping the educational policy and system. The members of the Educational Council were chosen from various walks of life such as educators and those possessed of profound learning and rich experiences. The Council was charged with the task to make systematic and comprehensive studies of various educational questions for the purpose of reforming the educational system. It was set up, it was granted an Imperial message and had its inaugural meeting in December, 1937. It was not swayed by any particular political influence, nor was it subservient to the Cabinet. On the contrary, it was intended to be a permanent organ, quite separate of the Cabinet and transcending the
latter. This accounts for the fact that Mr. ARAI, Kentaro, Vice-President of the Privy Council, was appointed its president. Various committees of the Council conducted deliberations on the basis of public opinion. Various question, including a clarification of the essence of the national polity, expansion of mass education, enhancement of the physical standard of the people, rectification of the uniformity of education and promotion of scientific and industrial education, alleviation of the burden on the young students, and improvement of educational finances and administration were approached and studied from the angle of free education. "an educational reform was sought in efforts to train really creative and practical men and women, by studying tradition, industry, culture and national life which had bearings on education. The Council made many important decisions on the above matters during its existence, (but as it was only in a state of infancy during KIDO's term as Education Minister, no decision were made during that period.) Education Minister KIDO participated in the Education Council's deliberations, it being his firm conviction that the guiding principle of educational reform should consist in (1) establishment of character building, (2) revamping of the educational system, which has been detached from actual life and (3) promotion of business and scientific education. Marquis KIDO's tenure of office as Minister of Education was comparatively short, it being from the end of October, 1937 to the
last of May, 1938 when he left the Education Ministry owing to a Cabinet reconstruction.

The Educational Council was established with the above-mentioned object while Marquis KIDO was Education Minister and embraced the opinions just referred to. The Educational Council was not an organ created for any military purpose what so ever nor did it make any decisions with respect thereto. In fact the reverse was the case.

On this 5th day of Feb., 1947
at __.T.E.

DEPONENT KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo (seal)

I, HOZUMI, higetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date,
at same place.

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH
In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo
(seal)
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

Maki, Sadao et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: -- InoueTSU, Goro

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I, InoueTSU, Goro graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1924 and joined the service of the bureau of Common Educational affairs of the Ministry of Education in April, 1925. I was appointed Professor of a naval educational institution in 1927, but rejoined the service of the Education Ministry in December, 1932 in connection with the reform of the Youth Training Institute.

I went through the posts of Chief of the Section of Educational affairs of the Bureau of Common Educational affairs, Chief of the Section of Archives and Correspondence of the Minister's Secretariat, Chief of
the Section of the Secretariat, and Chief of the Bureau of Indus-
educational affairs in succession. I was Chief of the Section of
Archives and Correspondence during Marquis SIDO's tenure of office
as Minister of Education from October, 1937 to June, 1938.

2. I did not know, and I know of no one of the Education Ministry
authorities who had any knowledge about the relations between the
Shu Ho and the Tokyo Gazette at that time.

3. The articles in the Shu Ho were almost all published under the
names of the respective Ministers.

4. The editorial authorities of the Shu Ho used to commission the
chiefs of the Section of Archives and Correspondence, the divisions
concerned or Vice-Minister of the various government departments to
write articles for their weekly. When the manuscripts were ready,
they were sent to the Chiefs of the Sections of Archives and Corre-
respondence of the various government departments who sought approval
of the Vice-Minister before passing them on to the Editorial Office
of the Shu Ho.

5. The article, entitled the "Nihon Seishin no Kyou" (Enhancement of
the Japanese Spirit) which was published by the Shu Ho in its 69th
issue under the name of the Education Ministry was handled by me
when I was Chief of the Section of Archives and Correspondence of
the Education Ministry. As it was handled through the above-mentioned
process, I did not refer it to Education Minister KIDO for approval, nor did I submit any report to him after its appearance in the Shu Ho. Therefore, he had nothing to do with it. I do not recall who wrote the article, and I have been unable to find out, although I have recently made an investigation.

On this 22 day of July, 1947

At I.M.T.E.P.

DEPONENT /S/ InoM.TSU, Goro (seal)

I, KIDO, Takahiko hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

at same place

Witness: /S/ KIDO, Takahiko (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ InoM.TSU, Goro (seal)
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最近ノデハ議定ヲ不許ノ如ハ英ノ詩文ヲ詠ヲ
執筆シモノカ為シタ
又見出スノトモ

サメンシテ

2
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

AKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: HIRORI, Hisatada

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

I, HIRORI, Hisatada, make oath and say as follows:

1. I, HIRORI, Hisatada, served in the Home Ministry the longest of all the government offices, which I held. In January, 1938, I was appointed Vice-Minister of Welfare to assist Marquis KIDO, who was appointed the first Minister of Welfare. In January, 1939 when the HIRANUMA Cabinet was formed, I was appointed Minister of Welfare, from which post I resigned in August, the same year when the HIRANUMA Cabinet resigned en bloc. In January, 1940, I assumed the post of Chief of the Legislation Bureau in the YONI Cabinet, from which I resigned in July, the same year. I then became a member of the House of Peers and in July, 1944, I was again appointed Minister of Welfare, this time under the KOISO Cabinet. In February, 1945, I was appointed
Minister of State and concurrently Chief Secretary to the same Cabinet, from which posts, however, I resigned the same month. In August, 1945, I was appointed Mayor of Tokyo Metropolis, from which post I resigned in January, 1946. I am not connected with any Government office now.

2. I have been on very intimate terms with Marquis KIDO since 1937 when he was Ministry of Welfare and I assisted his as Vice-Minister. In addition to my official relations with the Marquis, I called on him at his home on countless occasions.

Since 1937 I have considered myself as one of the closest to Marquis KIDO of all Government officials, and I believe the converse is also true. This accounts for the fact that he expressed his views and comments to me quite freely on political questions and tyrannical ways of the gumbetsu or militarists on occasions too many to be enumerated.

3. I know from Marquis KIDO's official statements while we were both in the HIRAJIMA Cabinet and from my conversations with him on other occasions that he consistently acted as an unswerving devotee of peace during his tenure of office as a Minister of State and as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

4. At the time Marquis KIDO was Minister of Welfare and I was Vice-Minister, the Army was planning to operate the newly-created Ministry of Welfare according to its own ideas, but Marquis KIDO rejected the
interference and ran the Ministry with public welfare as its goal.

The result was that a section of the Army attacked the Welfare Ministry. For instance, I recall that Surgeon Lieutenant-General KOIZUMI, then Chief of the Medical Service Bureau in the War Ministry, wrote an article which was published in the CHUGAI SHINYO SHINTO, 27 September 1938 scathingly denouncing the Welfare Ministry under the caption: "Whether goes the KOSEI KIRU (Welfare Ministry)? The soulless KOSEI KIRU ........." (The Welfare Ministry was compared by the writer to a steamer without a rudder). As Vice-Minister of Welfare, then, I knew fully that Marquis KIDO paid no attention to such attacks on the Welfare Ministry.

5. When Marquis KIDO assumed the portfolio of Home Affairs under the HIRANUI Cabinet, he told me he was very much worried about the question as to whether the draft bill pertaining to the municipal corporation system which his predecessor Admiral SUZUKI decided and which he took over from the Admiral should be introduced in the ordinary session of the Diet of 1939. Welfare Minister of the same Cabinet as I was, I was frequently consulted by the Marquis about the question. At length the Marquis decided not to introduce the bill in question to the Diet. One of the major reasons for Marquis KIDO's decision not to introduce the said bill in the Diet was that the bill was intended to reduce and restrict the powers of the municipal assemblies and increase the power of mayors and others,
thereby running counter to the guiding principle of provincial autonomy, and molding the municipalities along Fascist lines. This demonstrates Marquis KIDO's opposition not only to a militaristic reform of the provincial system, for which there was a loud clamor at that time, but further to militarism, itself. While he was Homma Minister Marquis KIDO never advocates an alliance with Germany and Italy either in Cabinet Meetings out of them. I heard him say he was worried about the effect of the divergence of opinion between the Army or Navy on the Japanese people and on the settlement of the China Affair.

6. Towards the end of the third KOGYE Cabinet, I called on Marquis KIDO at his home in October, 1941. I vividly remember that on that occasion he told me in his reception room to the following effect, when the conversation drifted on to a war with America and Britain:

"Japan has tried to defeat Chiang Kai-Shek for the past four years, but in vain. This is because Japan is limited in her resources, while China is a big country with a large population and ample resources. Now, what would happen, should she go to war with America and Britain? The operational area would be further extended; while the enemy would have far bigger manpower and richer resources. Such a war would be out of question for Japan, who has failed to defeat Chiang Kai-Shek with all her efforts in the past four years."
It is still fresh in my memory that he opposed the jingoistic view or advocacy of war with America and Britain.

7. In November, 1941, I called on Marquis KIDO again at his home and in the same reception room and had a talk with him about his formation of the TOJO Cabinet. I asked him if there was danger of war breaking out between Japan and America because of General TOJO forming the new Cabinet, pointing out that the General was the representative of the tough elements in the Army. Whereupon, I remember clearly that the Marquis stated to the following effect:

"I recommended General TOJO to the Throne as new Prime Minister, prompted by the desire to lead the present difficult situation to peace. You only knew General TOJO during his tenure of office as Vice-Minister of War; but the TOJO of today has grown much bigger, as compared with his Vice-Minister days. He is not the man to think of war only, but on the contrary he is fitted for both peace and war. If our peace efforts are successful as we hope, the Army's reaction, or revolutionary outbreak will be the greatest cause for anxiety. And it is only General TOJO in military circles that is qualified to control the Army so as to prevent it from taking such a rash action. I have recommended General TOJO for the sake of peace. And that General TOJO has concurrently assumed the portfolio of Home Affairs is intended for restraining the rightist groups and preventing them from disturbing peace and..."
order in conjunction with the Army. This might very well happen if our negotiations with America are successful. General TOJO's concurrent assumption of the portfolio of Home affairs has such meaning. I am sure General TOJO is not the man to think of only war.

8. Marquis KIDO directly told me often that he constantly cudgelled his brains to prevent the Army from advancing in the political field, while avoiding a head-on clash with an Army which was feared would stir up a revolutionary disturbance. It has been my experience in my association with him that Marquis KIDO was opposed to the bellicosity of the gumbateu or militarists. On my part, I fully discerned his antipathy to the Army's attitude after the Manchurian incident through my conversations with him. Marquis KIDO was not on specially friendly terms with any of the gumbateu or militarists.

As Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, naturally it was part of his duties to confer with all officials in high places, but I know he never transferred his allegiance from KONOYE to TOJO. He was a friend to KONOYE, but his association with TOJO was purely formalistic. Furthermore the fact is that he was conscientious in his work in the various governmental positions held by him. This must not be mistaken to mean that he made his office more important that it should have been.

9. I am fully acquainted that Marquis KIDO put forth extraordinary
efforts to bring the Pacific war to a close as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. For instance, he played a leading role in the formation of a Cabinet, headed by Admiral SUZUKI, Kantaro, and advocate of peace. Again, I, myself, acted as liaison man between Admiral YONI, Navy Minister and leading peace advocate in the Suzuki Cabinet, and Merquis KIKU, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. I heard Admiral YONI say that Prince KIMIO was chiefly responsible for the termination of hostilities and restoration of peace and also heard from various sources that Prince KOMYO also made similar statement.

On this 6 day of Feb., 1947
At I.M.T.F.

Deponent: HIROSE, Hisatada (seal)

I, HIROSE, Hisatada hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness: /S/ HIROSE, Hisatada (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ HIROSE, Hisatada (seal)
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手ノ記ヲ曳ヲテハ私ノ記憶シテ居ル。何處ニ行クカ？魂フキ厚生丸雲々。
同盟ヲ支持シタコトハナカリタ。私ハ候ヨ門邃啓宜ノ意見ノ相違シテ居ル

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「七」私ハ一九四一年（昭和十六年）十一月私ハ前回同会ノ私邸ノ接觸問題デ

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「四」デハ日本ハ問題ナラナイデハナイカノ。

「五」若ハ靖官時代ノ東條ニ知ツテ居ルノミナダガ今日ノ東條ハ次々

「六」私ハ一九四一年（昭和十六年）十月第三次近衛内閣末期ニ侯ノ私邸ノ
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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Déponent: ANDO, Kyoshiro

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

I, ANDO, Kyoshiro, make oath and say as follows:

1. I, ANDO, Kyoshiro, served as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry under Home Minister Marquis KIDO from January, 1939 to September, the same year. As Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau I was charged with the duty of maintaining peace and order throughout Japan. In carrying out this duty I had a network of officials throughout Japan who gave me information and I had authority to issue instructions to the Police throughout the country so that law and order would be maintained. As head of the Bureau, reports were sent to me on unrest or possible disturbances when they appeared in any part of Japan. From these reports I was informed that the development of the China Affair and the growing
Def. Doc. #2260

tense situation of Europe was creating unrest among the people. In addition in 1939, the public was paying increasingly close attention to the question of the conclusion of a tripartite military pact between Japan, Germany and Italy. I received reports that Rightist groups contended that it would be absolutely necessary to conclude the tripartite military pact, while those opposed to the pact counselled caution in handling the question. How to approach the question on the part of the Government had an important bearing on the maintenance of peace and order at home.

2. During the time Marquis KIDO was Home Minister, the Cabinet used to meet every Tuesday and Friday. Prior to the meeting of the Cabinet, the Vice Home Minister, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police in Tokyo and I exchanged reports on the question of law and order throughout Japan and after the exchange of our reports we would then meet with KIDO and make a full report to him so that he could be informed of conditions and report to the Cabinet if necessary. We advised Marquis KIDO to pay the most serious attention to the maintenance of peace and order at home in connection with the question of the Tripartite Military Pact owing to the reports we had received of the possibility of unrest in the country.

3. The Five Minister Conference which was discussing the military pact between Japan, Germany and Italy met on more than seventy occasions
between March and August, 1939. During this period of time Marquis KIDO expressed his feelings to us which can be summarized as follows:

"The question of the Military Pact is now being cautiously studied by the Five Minister Conference. I hope that the conference will arrive at a most proper conclusion for the sake of the future of the state. Pending its decision I am more interested in seeing that law and order are maintained at home for the sake of settlement of the China Affair as well as maintenance of peace and order at home. It would be unfortunate to see the Five Minister Conference break down due to divergence of views between the Army and Navy. If the Army and Navy disagree I fear the militaristic rightists will cause incidents to occur throughout our land. The government should assume full responsibility for the disposition of the question one way or the other on the basis of its long range view of the future of the state. I am strongly opposed to any act which would hasten the conclusion of the Military Pact by stimulating the public opinion with a popular drive launched for that purpose on the part of the civilians."

In pursuance of Marquis KIDO’s intentions, just referred to, I took charge of police control in connection with this question. Late in July, however, divergence of views developed between the Army and me on the control of the agitation for hastening up the conclusion of the military pact, which fact I reported to the
Minister of Home Affairs. But this problem solved itself with the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union.

4. In short, from my conversations with him, I learned about the concern Marquis KIDO had in the tripartite military pact as member of the HIRANUMA Cabinet was maintenance of peace and order at home, which his official duty dictated him to safeguard, but which a possible head-on clash between the Army and the Navy threatened to endanger.

On this 5 day of Feb., 1947

At U.M.T.F.D.

DEPONENT: ANDO, Kyoshiro (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigeta hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depoent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At same place

Witness: /S/ HOZUMI, Shigeta (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ ANDO, Kyoshiro (seal)
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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE Far EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SKORN DEPOSITION

Defendant: MACHIMURA, Kingo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

AFFIDAVIT

I, MACHIMURA, Kingo make oath and say as follows:

1. It was in 1933 when I was serving as Secretary to Mr. YUASA, Kurahai, Minister of the Imperial Household that, I, MACHIMURA, Kingo, was first acquainted with Marquis KIDO. At that time, Marquis KIDO was President of the Board of Peers. Later, when Marquis KIDO was appointed Minister of Home Affairs, I served under him as Chief of the Police Affairs Section of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Minister and later as chief of the Personal Affairs Section of the Minister's Secretariat. When I assumed the post of Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau under the TOJO Cabinet and that of Chief of Metropolitan Police under the SUZUKI Cabinet, Marquis KIDO was serving as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, so that I frequently called on him to report on the home situation.

2. Thus, my official duty gave me frequent opportunities from 1939, through 1945 to converse with Marquis KIDO, I carefully listened to his opinions when he expressed them to me. I became well acquainted with Marquis KIDO's ideological trend and political views.
3. Marquis KIDO has always impressed me as being a peaceful and moderate man. As an example of this I would like to refer to a dramatic change which came over the Ministry of Home Affairs following his assumption of the portfolio of Home Affairs.

4. Home Minister Marquis KIDO's predecessor was Admiral SUYETSUGU, Nobumasa. On his assumption of the post of Home Minister in December, 1937, Admiral SUYETSUGU strongly prejudiced the officials of the Home Ministry against himself by carrying out a reshuffle of higher Home Office officials against their desires. The Admiral took this unpopular action in attempts to iron out the relations between the Home Ministry and the Army, which had been anything but smooth due to a stiff attitude, maintained by Home Ministry officials against the Army's political advances. To make matters worse, a high percentage of visitors to the Admiral whom I saw consisted of radical Army officers and rightists, which greatly stimulated the Home Office officials who looked askance at the Army's political interference. I was Chief of the Police Affairs Section of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry then and saw many of these people hanging around the office of the Home Ministry. This was the reason why Admiral SUYETSUGU forfeited his confidence of the Home Office officials.

5. In January, 1939 when Marquis KIDO assumed the post of Minister of Home Affairs under the HIAKUMO Cabinet, he appointed KAYABA as Chief of the Metropolitan Police Bureau and KIDO as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau, who were efficient and industrious and popular among Home Office officials in efforts to dispel the ominous atmosphere which had been brewed in the Home Office under his predecessor.
The assumption of the portfolio of Home Affairs by the Marquis, assisted by the above officials, had magical effects in brightening up the atmosphere of the Home Ministry. Needless to say that the entourage of Admiral SÜETSUGU, consisting of radical rightist reformists and militarist who frequented the Home Ministry during the Admiral's tenure of office as Home Minister did not make their appearance in the Home Ministry after Marquis KIDO was appointed Home Minister. We were strongly impressed at that time with a transformation which came over the atmosphere of the Home Ministry as a happy sequel to the assumption of the portfolio of Home Affairs by Marquis KIDO.

6. The Cinema Law, which was promulgated in 1939 under the HIRAUMA Cabinet, was not the result of any militaristic efforts. Holding the post of a sectional chief of the police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry, I took part in the enactment of the said law. The object of the enactment of the Cinema Law was dual: one was to better the quality of motion pictures for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of national culture, and the other, to secure sound development for the cinema industry.

Prior to the enactment of the Cinema Law, the cost of production per film was very low on an average; while the number of films produced was extremely large. The inevitable result was that all the cinemas were very low in quality and the cinema industry was dominated by the so-called showmen, who vied with one another in setting up and managing cinema productions, thereby leading to many evils. The Cinema Law was enacted to rectify and improve the situation.

A committee was set up in the Home Ministry under the OKEJIMA Cabinet in 1934 to undertake spadework in the necessary legislation for the purpose.

- 3 -
The Cinema Law was finally drafted under the HIRANUMA Cabinet, thanks to cooperation between the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry and the Bureau of Social Education in the Education Ministry. It was submitted to the ordinary session of the Diet of 1939. It was not makeshift legislation nor enacted as any expedient, military or otherwise. It was the result of five years of effort.

In drafting the Cinema Law, no opinions of Home Minister KIDO and Education Minister ARAKI were embodied as it was entirely done by officials of the two ministries in the conduct of their routine business. Nor did the Home Ministry and Education Ministry consult with the War Ministry and Navy Ministry in drafting the Cinema Law. Nor was any request made by the fighting services in drafting the Cinema Law. All this was due to the fact that the object and substance of the Cinema Law were to improve the standards of the industry and having nothing to do with the fighting services.

After Marquis KIDO left the Home Ministry it is true that some cinemas were produced under the direction or guidance of the Press Section of the War Ministry or the Publicity Bureau of the Navy Ministry, by granting subsidies or supplying materials to producers on the part of the fighting services. But they represented separate questions in realities, having no connection whatever with the object of the enactment of the Cinema Law.

As Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau under the TOJO Cabinet I had many conversations with Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. As such he served the Emperor close to the Throne. I know that in pursuance of Imperial wishes and fully aware as he was that Japan's resources were too limited to wage a successful war with America and Britain, the Marquis did every thing
in his power, not only to prevent the Army from establishing political domination but also checking a spread of hostilities. With all his efforts everything went against his wishes and the situation grew from bad to worse. I know this from his actions and from what he told me.

8. Marquis KIDO's activities in restoring peace and terminating the war were especially spectacular. I was in a position to know this as I was Chief of the Metropolitan Police at that time. In the midst of an atmosphere which prevailed among young Army officers and the rightist groups, surcharged with jingoism, calling for fighting to the bitter end, Marquis KIDO invoked Imperial intervention in conjunction with Prime Minister SUZUKI and restrained the Army so as to accept the Potsdam Declaration thereby terminating the hostilities and restoring peace. This was clearly discerned by me and others who called on Marquis KIDO from time to time to submit reports on the growing tense situation.

9. From reports received by me in my official capacity I know Marquis KIDO was looked upon as the progenitor of peace moves by jingoists who abortively attempted to assassinate him twice. Being responsible as I was for the maintenance of peace and order in Tokyo as Chief of Metropolitan Police, I felt called upon by my official duty to take every precautionary measure for the protection of Marquis KIDO. Since August 9, 1945 therefore, I detailed additional police guards to the official and private residences of the Marquis increasing the number from 20 to 25.

10. There was the Sonjo Doshikai, an intransigent patriotic league in the jingoists who advocated a suicidal policy of engaging the invading Americans in a decisive battle in the Japanese homeland, dead opposed to Japan's surrender. SURIDATE, Ippo, SURIDATE, Fujio, MIYAZAKI, Seikichi, and more than
ten other members of the intransigent body regarded Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, as the primo mover of peace moves and on August 1st, 1945 posted handbills at several places near the major stations of the electric railway in Tokyo, containing inflammatory inscriptions such as "Down with the Japanese Badoglioi," and "Put KIDO to death." SUYAMA, MIYAZAKI and five other members of the same group early on the morning of August 15, 1945 stormed Marquis KIDO's private residence with intent to assassinate him, being armed with hand-grenades, revolvers and Japanese swords. They came into clash with the policemen who were guarding the residence. They injured Policeman ASAO with a Japanese sword, but they failed in their attempted assassination of Marquis KIDO.

11. Again early in the next morning, that is, August 16, 1945 a gang of four ruffians attacked the residence of Dr. WADA, Koroku at Shinsaka Machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo where Marquis KIDO used to stay at times. Fortunately however, Marquis KIDO was away from the residence on that day, so that the attempted assassination failed and the Marquis escaped safely.

12. Twelve of the group fled and made a tea-house on top of Atago Hill their base of operations. The police threw a cordon round the hill at 4:30 A.M., August 18, 1945 in efforts to round them up. For fear, however, that the police might have to pay heavy sacrifices as those terrorists were possessed of ample hand-grenades, it was decided to lay siege to the hill. During the siege, the terrorists were advised to surrender voluntarily on several occasions, but they would not follow the advice. At 5:30 A.M., August 22nd, therefore their arrests were attempted to be forcibly carried out in the midst of a storm by shooting an intimidating fire. After offering some resistance, however, they all committed suicide by throwing hand-grenade at their feet. Two of the
twelve terrorists ran the siege when it was laid on August 18th attempted to flee; but they were immediately put under arrest. One of the remaining ten was knocked down unconscious by the blast of explosion of a hand-grenade which he flung at his feet in attempt to commit suicide together with his comrades. When he regained consciousness, he attempted to flee, but was immediately apprehended.

13. In addition to those three terrorists, who were arrested, SURIDATE, Ippo, SUYAMA, Hidoki and MIYAZAKI, Seikichi, leading member of the terrorist group who did not take part in the Atago Hill Incident were also apprehended. As the result of their examination, it transpired that this band of would-be assassins were acquainted with Majors HATANAKA, TAJIMA and SHIROKI, owing to the fact that their loader SURIDATE, Ippo was a non-regular member (shokutaku) of the Military Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry and further that they frequently visited the Military affairs Section and obtained information on the movements of court officials and Senior Statesman, close to the Throne.

On this 5 day of Feb., 1947
At 1.M.T.F.E

DEPONENT /S/ MACHITU, Kingo (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness:  /S/ HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)
OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ MACHIMURA, KINZO (seal)
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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES AMERICA et al,

vs.

LAWI Sadac et al

Sworn DEPOSITION

Dependent: YAMAZAKI, Iwao

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

1. I, YAMAZAKI, Iwao held various offices in the Ministry of Home Affairs from 1919 to 1939. From January, 1939 to July, 1939, I served as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry. From December, 1939 to October, 1940, I served as Chief of Metropolitan Police. From October, 1940 to August, 1945 I held various positions such as Vice Minister of Home Affairs and in the Civil Administration of Occupied Territories. In August, 1945, I was appointed Minister of Home Affairs, but resigned as Home Minister in October the same year.

2. As Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry, it was my responsibility to preserve law and order.
throughout Japan and it was part of my duties to try and prevent anticipated incidents from arising and in the event that they did occur to take necessary steps to subdue them. In order to accomplish this effectually, it was necessary that I keep myself well informed of various movements among the civilian populations and to ascertain the opinions and purposes of various groups. I constantly received reports from my subordinates in connection with these matters. While I was serving as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry, the so-called July 5th incident occurred in July, 1940. From reports I received I ascertained that the July 5th incident was plotted by more than 30 members of a rightist reformist group, led by W. Y. E. D. T or a and K. G. E. Y. M. A. Masa and in attempts to assassinate those whom they regarded as pro-American and pro-British advocates of the status quo or liberalists. This group believed those proposed victims were obstructing their projected national reform. The plot was timed for before daybreak, July 5, 1940, but due to advance information we had received, the assassinations were prevented and all of the plotters were rounded up just when they were leaving their base of operation, fully armed with hand-grenades, revolvers, Japanese swords, and various other weapons. At this time Marquis Fido was the Lord Keeper of the
Privy Seal. The Metropolitan Police interrogated these would-be assassins and found out that the target of their attempted assassinations included the following:

(1) Primo Minister YONAI, as representative of the Government.
(2) Mr. YUASA, Kurahori former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Admiral OFADA, ex-Premier; Baron HIKIDA, Kuma; Count MAKINO, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Mr. MITSUDAIRA, Tsunor, Minister of the Imperial Household, as representatives of the Senior Statesmen.
(3) Mr. INEDA, Seishin and two others as representatives of private industries.
(4) Mr. MACHIDA, leader of the Mindoite Party and four others as representatives of the political parties.

Complete reports of the interrogations of the plotters were submitted to me which verified the above. The would-be assassins were duly tried, convicted and sentenced to prison terms. Additional police protection for the aforementioned proposed victims was provided for a period of time.

3. While I was serving as Chief of Metropolitan Police, I was in charge of an investigation regarding a shooting affair which occurred against Baron HIR NUMA in August, 1941.

It was perpetuated by a certain NISHIYAMA, Tadashi, a provincial
memor of the Makoto Musubi, one of the pro-German reformist groups, which advocated the urgent necessity for Japan to go to war promptly with America and Britain and to effect an southern advance as a sequel to the opening of hostilities between Germany and the Russian Union in June, the same year. The would-be assassins marked Baron HiRANUMA out as Senior Statesman opposed to war with America and Britain. He called on the Baron at his residence and fired upon the latter, who, however, fortunately jumped with a slight injury. NISHIYAMA was apprehended, tried, convicted and sentenced to penal servitude. Inasmuch as Prime Minister KONOYE was generally regarded as endeavoring hard to avoid war with America, an ominous atmosphere prevailed in the pro-German reformist groups in this country. Reports I received in my official capacity completely substantiated this. Marquis KIDO, then Lord of the Privy Seal as well as Prince KONOYE, Prime Minister, was in danger of falling a victim to the rightist reformist group's terrorist action as pro-American and pro-British Senior Statesman close to the Throne. Accordingly, as precautionary measure, the police authorities protected the Marquis from personal danger for a prolonged period of time from the time of the shooting affair against Baron HIRANUMA to after the opening of hostilities between Japan and America, by increasing
the police escort for him from 10 to 50, and it was gradually decreased after the beginning of June. It was put at 20. Additional police protection was also given Prime Minister FUMIO K, Admiral OKADA, Count MAIDO, and Mr. IFEDA.

On this 6th day of Feb., 1947
At I.M.T.F.E.

DEponent YAMAZAKI, Iwao (seal)

I, Hozumi, Shigetaka, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depostant, who affixed his signature and seal therein in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness (signed) Hozumi, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whose truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ YAMAZAKI, Iwao (seal)
ERRATA SHEET

The following corrections should be made on the Affidavit of YAMAZAKI, Iwao:

Page 1 - Paragraph 1, Line 2 and 3,

"From January, 1939 to July, 1939." should read

"From January, 1940 to July, 1940."

Line 4,

"From December, 1939 to October, 1940." should read

"From December, 1940 to October, 1941."

Line 5,

"From October, 1940....." should read

"From October, 1941....."
Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

I, OKADA, Keisuke, make oath and say as follows:

1. I, OKADA, Keisuke, was appointed Admiral in 1934 and placed on the reserve list in January, 1933. I was appointed Prime Minister in July, 1934, from which post I resigned in March, 1936 when the Cabinet resigned en bloc. I have since participated in meetings of Senior Statesmen as one of them in the capacity of ex-Premier.

2. Following the resignation of the Third KONOYE Cabinet en bloc a meeting of Senior Statesmen was held at 1:10 P.M., October 17, 1941. I attended the meetings from beginning to end. I have carefully read the record of the said meeting, which was shown to me, the original of which record is on file in the Inner Court Document Section Board of Chamberlain which is being incorporated in Marquis KIDO's statement, and find that the main points of the statements of the conferees at the meetings are accurately mentioned in the record to the best of my recollection. At the said meeting, Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, when asked his opinion stated that he thought War Minister TOJO would be suitable for a succeeding Prime Minister. The Marquis gave the reason for his recommendation of War Minister TOJO as follows:

First - the decision of the Imperial Conference of September 6; that is, the decision to go to war should be reviewed as it was made without careful consideration.
Second - as the result of frank talks with War Minister TOJO, it is ascertained that the General thinks it will be impossible to wage war with America on the part of the Army if the Navy really openly opposed hostilities.

Third - War Minister TOJO, as member of the KONOYE Cabinet, is fully acquainted with the developments of the home and foreign situation. If the Emperor commands him to draw the Army into closer cooperation with the Navy and review the decision of the Imperial Conference of September 6 in ordering him to form a succeeding Cabinet, the situation will be able to be saved by him.

The object of Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, therefore in recommending General TOJO consisted in averting war with America as was clearly discerned from his statements at the conference. In view of the Army's stiff attitude, I felt skeptical if the object of General TOJO's recommendation, that is, averting of war with America would be fulfilled. Therefore, I asked Marquis KIDO about that point. In reply, the Marquis stated to the effect that the object would be attained, as the Navy was opposed to war.

3. At the said meeting, Baron WAKATSUKI mentioned the name of General UGAKI, though he apprehended Army opposition to the General. Whereupon, General ABE expressed his view that it would prove impossible for General UGAKI to form a succeeding Cabinet, due to Army opposition. Marquis KIDO said that General UGAKI was a No. 1 statesman so far as his abilities were concerned, and as such, he was certainly one of the strongest candidates for a succeeding Prime Minister but expressed fears that it might be extremely difficult for the General to curb and control an Army which was bent on going on the war path, contrary to the national policies to avert war. He also pointed out the fact that General UGAKI failed to form a new Cabinet some time ago due to Army opposition.
and that report had it that the Army's anti-UGAKI fever had not y
abated. I felt that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, true to
his responsibility, might well hesitate to recommend to the
Throne a statesman who might probably fail again in attempts to
form a succeeding Cabinet and have to decline the Imperial offer
again.

4. I expressed my view at the meeting to the effect that Gen.
UGAKI would do, if only it was all right with the Army, it is
ttrue; but it was not a positive view that I recommended General
UGAKI. When Marquis KIDO asked me to make sure, therefore, I
replied that I did not mean that General UGAKI should be recomman
ed by all means. I have never heard from naval circles or from
any other quarters that Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy
Seal, counselled the Emperor in ordering General TOJO to form a
succeeding Cabinet to instruct the Navy to recommend a Navy
Minister who would obey General TOJO's commands to go to war.
If he had said such a thing I would have heard it.

5. On the morning of Nov. 29, 1941 I attended the meeting of
the Senior Statesmen, TOJO, and other members of the Cabinet.
Neither the Emperor nor Marquis KIDO were present. After lunched
with the Emperor, the Senior Statesmen and TOJO had a meeting in
the presence of the Emperor. TOJO said very little, the meeting
being devoted to the Senior Statesmen expressing their opinions
to the Emperor. Marquis KIDO was present in waiting on the Em-
peror, but said nothing at the audience. No decisions were made.
After that meeting, the Senior Statesmen, TOJO, and other
members of the Cabinet reconvened the meeting which had recessed
in the morning. Neither the Emperor nor Marquis KIDO attended
this meeting.

6. Before the end of the TOJO Cabinet, I thought it necessary
to have one who would identify himself with restoration of peace
by the termination of hostilities join the Cabinet as a Minister
of State. I broached my idea to Baron WAKATSUKI, Prince KONOYE,
Baron HIRANUMA and Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and obtained their approval. To attain this, I made endeavors to have Admiral YONAI reinstated in active service and appointed Navy Minister to succeed Admiral SHIMADA, then Navy Minister and concurrently Chief of Staff of the Navy, and spoke to many people to accomplish this but in vain.

7. Following the resignation of the TOJO Cabinet en bloc, a meeting of Senior Statesmen was held at 4:00 P.M., July 18, 1944, rising at 8:45 P.M. I attended the meeting from beginning to end. I have carefully read a record of the said meeting which was shown to me, Proc. Exh. 1275, and find that according to my best recollection the main points of the statements of the conferees at the meeting are accurately mentioned in the record.

8. At this meeting a complete agreement of views was reached by all the Senior Statesmen to the principle that an Army or Navy man in active service would be suitable for a succeeding Prime Minister in view of the necessity for closer cooperation between the Government and the High Command which was called for by the fact that Japan was in the midst of war. Several candidates were discussed under this principle, but finally it was agreed that Marshal TERAUCKI be chosen as first candidate, General KOISO as second candidate, Marshal HATA as third candidate, and Admiral YONAI as fourth candidate. As the result of which, General KOISO and Admiral YONAI were commanded by the Emperor to form a succeeding Cabinet jointly. On that occasion, Admiral YONAI was reinstated in active service as an act of grace from the Throne and appointed Minister of the Navy. Thus my efforts and that of others were finally successful.

9. As the record of said meeting shows, Baron WAKATSUKI made a statement which might be interpreted as meaning his recommendation of General UGAKI as succeeding Prime Minister; but General AZA and Baron HIRANUMA made brief statements which might be interpreted as meaning their disapproval of his suggestion, and no other...
Def. Doc. #2251

conferrees supported General UGAKI. Baron WAKATSUKI's proposal was not endorsed by the meeting to all intents and purposes. And later the Baron himself stated that he had no objection to General KOISO's recommendation as succeeding Prime Minister.

10. Following the resignation of the KOISO Cabinet en bloc, a meeting of Senior Statesmen was held at 5:00 P.M., April 5, 1945 to select a succeeding Prime Minister and rose at 8:00 P.M. I attended the meeting from beginning to end. I have carefully read a record of the said meeting which was shown to me - Pros. Ex. 1282 - and find that to my best recollection the main points of the statements of the conferrees at the meeting are accurately mentioned in the record.

11. When the SUZUKI Cabinet was formed on April 5, 1945 I worked hard and talked with many people. I did my best to have Admiral YON.I and Mr. TOGO join the Cabinet as Minister of the Navy and Minister of Foreign Affairs, respectively, for the purpose of restoring peace by terminating hostilities, and they did assume these posts. Sometime in April 1944, Marquis KIDO and I had an extremely confidential talk about termination of the war. The very nature of this subject required extreme caution on our parts. His ideas and mine coincided that efforts should be made to end the hostilities as quickly as possible, but that we would have to wait for an opportune moment as it was not a matter which could be forced. I had previously discussed this matter with Marquis MATSUAI A a.d asked him to transmit my thoughts to Marquis KIDO. I had many talks with Marquis KIDO thereafter about early termination of the war. His efforts in this direction have been recorded elsewhere, so I shall not repeat them here except to congratulate him for the success of his heroic services.
On this 22nd day of February, 1947

At Wakabayashi 105, Setagayaku, Tokyo

Deponent: OKADA, Keisuke (s:n)

I, FUKUDA, Kou hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At same place

Witness: (signed) FUKUDA, Kou (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

(signed) OKADA, Keisuke (seal)
非ザル皆答ヘタリ。故ニ大臣ノ職カメノ質問ニ對シ、ロイテ字迄大將ヲ云フニ

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日本法務大学

昭和45年11月

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昭和45年11月

○
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al. ) AFFIDAVIT
- vs - ) of
AKI, Sadao, et al ) ARIMA, Yoriyasu

I, ARIMA, Yoriyasu make oath and say as follows:

1. On my graduation from the Peers School, I, enrolled at the Agricultural Department of the Tokyo Imperial University, from which I graduated in 1910. I served the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry from 1911 to 1917. Then, I took up teaching and was a University lecturer till 1925. I was elected to the House of Representatives and served as member of the Diet from 1923 to 1928. I served as member of the House of Peers from 1929 to 1940. In June, 1932, I was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry under the SAITO Cabinet, from which post I retired in April, 1933. From June, 1937 to January, 1939, I was Minister of Agriculture and Forestry under the first KONOYE Cabinet. Later, from October, 1940 to March, 1941 I assumed the post of Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

2. Marquis KIDO and I have been old friends since our Peers School days. Later when Marquis KIDO joined the service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in 1915, he was
my colleague in the agronomic Section of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau in the Ministry. Then, the Marquis was transferred to the Imperial Household Department after which he entered political circles to join the KONOYE Cabinet first and then the HIRNUM Cabinet. Finally, he was appointed the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. All the while I was on intimate terms with him, and in 1937 when the first KONOYE Cabinet was formed, Marquis KIDO and I joined it as Cabinet Ministers.

I am fully acquainted with Marquis KIDO's ideas and political views. I am also well acquainted with Prince KONOYE's character and political views, as he and I were also close friends since Peers School days.

3. The Shinaikai was organized by more than a dozen graduates of the Peers School at my instance in about 1917 for making studies mostly in the social, labor and agrarian questions. Marquis KIDO was one of its organizers. The social situation, then prevailing in Japan was so ominously tense that I and other like-minded people felt called upon to enlighten the people by lectures. Hence the formation of the Shinaikai. The studies in social questions led to undertaking of social welfare work. In 1921, with the assistance of Marquis KIDO, Prince KONOYE, Marquis HIROHIRO and Marquis S.S.KI, I founded the Shinai Middle Night School for the purpose of providing the proletarian youth with equal opportunity of education.
When I started building the schoolhouse at an estimated cost of 130,000 yen, Marquis KIDO showed his profound understanding of work in donating 30,000 yen toward the building fund, by disposing of some of his real estate.

The Shinsikai was revived under the name of the Juichikai (Eleventh Association) in the 11th of the Taisho Era (1922). Its meetings have since been held at the residence of Marquis KIDO through the good offices of Viscount ODA.

4. Marquis KIDO's grandfather was KIDO, Takedo, one of the famous trio of the Meiji Restoration of 1869, and who was most progressive and a constitutionalist. In my conversation with Marquis KIDO he always espoused the cause of constitutional government in Japan. He zealously guarded liberalism and constitutionalism, and identified himself with the growth of constitutional government in this country, by his words and actions in restraining the Army's arbitrariness and despotism.

On the recommendation of Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO became Chief Secretary to Count MAKINO, Nobuaki who serving as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1930. During his tenure of office as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, I know the Marquis enjoyed Count MAKINO's implicit confidence.

5. In connection with Marquis KIDO's assumption of the portfolio of Education in the first KONOYE Cabinet, I recall KONOYE told me to the following effect and asked for my good
officiating late in October, 1937:

"Mr. Y.SUI won't reconsider himself, insisting to resign as Minister of Education. It can't be helped. So, I wanted Mr. KIDO to join my Cabinet and approached him with the request. But Mr. KIDO stressed the necessity for restoring friendly relations with China, by settling the China affair as soon as possible. If the affair was allowed to go on, he told me that it would be no use joining the Cabinet. I am likeminded and wracking my brains to restore peace with China without further delay. If he thought so, I asked him again to join my Cabinet and exert themselves for the accept my offer. As you are one of Mr. KIDO's close friends, I hope you will be in close touch with him and make endeavors for settlement of the China affair together with him."

Following his assumption of the portfolio of Education in the first KONOYE Cabinet, Marquis KIDO spared no pains in settling the China affair as soon as possible. For instance, he conveyed Prince KONOYE's desire to settle the China affair to War Minister SUGIYAMA.

6. The question of peace with China through the intermediating of German Ambassador Trautman came up for discussion at the Cabinet meeting of December 17, 1937. I and Education Minister KIDO had been giving serious thought to a termination of the China affair, in pursuance of Prime Minister KONOYE's wishes, and we had discussed the matter.

I recall that at that Cabinet meeting KIDO asked General SUGIYAMA, War Minister:

"It will be really fortunate, if the China affair can be settled with the terms, just discussed at this meeting. I desire the negotiation to be brought to an
amicable conclusion by all means. As it is a bi-lateral negotiation, however, I think it may become necessary for Japan to make a further concession according to China's counter-proposals. Is the Army prepared for such a contingency?"

To which War Minister SUGIYAMA replied:

"No, this is a minimum demand. Should China refuse to accept it, therefore, there would be no course left to the Japanese Army but to take military action against China."

I recall that I was surprised at the War Minister's reply.

7. The Government regarded the peace negotiation with China through the intermediary of German Ambassador Trautman as hopeless and decided upon a new policy at the Cabinet meeting of January 14, 1938. The new policy embodied the formula, submitted by Foreign Minister HIROTA, We, that is, the other Cabinet members, supported the formula, fully trusting the explanation of Foreign Minister HIROTA, the authority on diplomatic affairs in this country, that it was a shortcut for settlement of the China affair.

KIDO expressed no opinion at this meeting on this matter. The War Minister said very little, and my recollection is that he favored attempts to make peace with the new government.

I never heard that General TADA, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Army, submitted any proposal to the Government in connection with Japan's policy toward China, nor was any report of his made at the Cabinet meeting on such a matter, nor did he appear...
personally at the Cabinet meeting.

8. I heard nothing about any atrocities committed by Japanese troops in the City of Nanking at that time, nor did I hear anything therewith in Cabinet circles. Still less did I hear any report submitted to the Cabinet Council on such matter.

9. The Cabinet reconstruction of May, 1938 failed to bring about the anticipated settlement of the China affair. Not only that, various difficulties cropped up in the political field in the latter half of 1938, with the result that a Cabinet change was persistently rumored due to the fact that nearly one in a little KONOYE wanted to resign. I had conversations with both KIDO and KONOYE during this period and I heard from both of them of KIDO's efforts to keep KONOYE from resigning, and advice to him to work harder to settle the China affair.

10. An attempt at forming a new political party was made twice under the first KONOYE Cabinet which existed from 1937 to January, 1939.

The first attempt was made in February, 1938 and the second, about October, the same year. But both failed, due to Prince KONOYE's change of mind. Being Prime Minister as he was of a "non-party" Cabinet, which he was fully aware was quite impotent to the army, due to its lack of a backing of a political party, Prince KONOYE consulted Marquis KIDO and me about the matter in
efforts to set up an organization which would win popular
support. But the project was dropped as the result of a joint
request, made by the Army and bureaucrats with Home Minister
Admiral SOYETSUGU, Nobumasa in the center, for organizing the
envisioned political party along Fascist lines. KONOYE, KIDO
and I opposed such an idea.

11. On May 26, 1940 when Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and
I met together, Prince KONOYE revealed that it was rumored that
the YON.I Cabinet might resign and that he might be asked to
possibly form a second KONOYE Cabinet. Thereupon, pointing out
that the first KONOYE Cabinet was forced to resign on bloc by
the Army's arbitrariness and despotism, Marquis KIDO and I
urged upon Prince KONOYE the vital necessity for basing the
second KONOYE Cabinet on a powerful political party. Prince
KONOYE approved of the suggestion, as the result of which an
exchange of notes took place among the three of us with regard
to the formation of a new political party. Marquis KIDO however,
assumed the post of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal before long
and washed his hands of the matter in deference of the very
nature of his official duty.

12. The Taimei Yokusen Kai or Imperial Rule Assistance
Association was formed under the second KONOYE Cabinet in
October, 1940, but Marquis KIDO and I, who learned of it just
before its formation were not connected at all with the for-
ulation of the plan for its Organization. Neither Marquis KIDO nor I had any knowledge of whose plan Prince KONOYE had adopted in setting up the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or what his original conception was.

It was not in accordance with our ideas as expressed. On May 26, 1940, nor was it the outgrowth of that conversation.

13. Prince KONOYE sought the Marquis realistic counsel to fulfil his own vision on numerous occasions. I recall that Marquis KIDO often told me that it was very troublesome to "chaperon" Prince KONOYE, because he was an idealist.

On this 30 day of Jan., 1947
At SEKINE-CHO 71, Suginami

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (swal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.
四、木戸侯ノ祖父ハ一八六九年ノ時、徳川五三侯ニ中進歩的・

五、木戸侯ハ目由主義、立憲主義ニ持サレ、又徳川三郎立憲政治ノ

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

v.

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: KISHI, Michizo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I, KISHI Michizo, served Prince KONOYE, Prime Minister of the first KONOYE Cabinet as his secretary from June, 1937 to January, 1939.

2. At the request of Prime Minister KONOYE towards the evening of December 16, 1937, I called up the private residence of Marquis KOIDO, Minister of Education to seek an interview with him and ask his convenience. I was told that the Education Minister had been at the Koyokan, a restaurant, so I went to the Koyokan at about 7:30 p.m. and had an interview with the Education Minister.
3. Prime Minister KONOYE told me to convey the following message to Marquis KIDO, Minister of Education:

"The terms of peace with China, to be concluded through the intermediary of German Ambassador Trautman has been decided by the Liaison Conference. I, as Prime Minister, am anxious to make peace with China under those terms by all means, but the Army's attitude is not definitely known. When those peace terms are submitted to tomorrow's Cabinet meeting, will you be good enough to ask General SUGiyAMA, War Minister, about that point and sound the Army's real intentions for the Prime Minister?"

I conveyed the Prime Minister's message to the Minister of Education as it was.

4. I recall that Marquis KIDO, Minister of Education, said that it was a very troublesome question, but he would think it over, as the China Affair must be settled at that juncture.

5. I immediately left the Koyokan and reported my interview with Prime Minister KONOYE.

6. I remember hearing from Prime Minister KONOYE that Marquis KIDO, Minister of Education, at the Cabinet meeting of December 17 spoke as requested by Prime Minister KONOYE.
On this 23 day of July, 1947
At Chineashi 1-2, Shiba-Ku, Tokyo

Deponent: /S/ KISHI, Michizo (seal)

I, KIDO, Takahiko hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness: /S/ KIDO, Takahiko (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ KISHI, Michizo (seal)
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al. ) AFFIDAVIT

- AGAINST - ) of

KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo, et al ) KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo

1, KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo make oath and say as follows:

1. I, KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo, served in the Education Ministry from July 21, 1937 to April 17, 1939. I was Chief of the Bureau of Public Instruction in the Education Ministry, under Marquis KIDO, who was Minister of Education from October 22, 1937 to May 26, 1938. The following facts are based on my own knowledge and on information obtain by me in my official capacity.

2. Mr. YASUI, Education Minister, the predecessor of Marquis KIDO, was subjected to a barrage of interpellations at a plenary session of the House Budgetary Committee of the Diet of 1938 by Messrs. HARA, SABE, SHIBU, Hitoishi and MAKINO, Ryozo about a book "Nokutai no Hongi" (Essence of the National Polity), published in March, 1937, by the Education Ministry during the tenure of office of YASUI's predecessor HAYASHI as Education Minister. The book contained passages, belittling the Diet and criticizing constitutional government. Mr. YASUI was at a loss to make a reply to the question and criticisms of the member of the Diet.

When Marquis KIDO assumed the portfolio of Education, he ruled that those passages of the book in question were improper and
ordered his subordinates to suppress or revise the book. He
decided to have the book revised and in the meantime stopped
its sales and distribution. Consequently, Education Minister
KIDO appointed several people in the Education Ministry to re­
vised the book. While work on the revision was under way, the
Cabinet was reconstructed, so that Marquis KIDO resigned as
Education Minister without seeing the revision completed. In­
fluences of the extreme nationalists and rightists were very
powerful in those days, so that we were strongly impressed by
Education Minister KIDO's action, which called for moral courage
and convictions.

3. It was generally known that for some time prior to the time
that KIDO became Education Minister that MINODa, Kyoki and his
faction were trying to expel Professors KAWAI, Eijiro, Yo OT.,
Kisaburo, TANAKA, Kotaro, MIYAZAWA, Toshiyoshi, and SU'.'.
izutaro from the Tokyo Imperial University and brought pre­sure
to bear upon them in various ways. I heard Education Minister
KIDO say that he refused to be intimidated by rightist influences
and would not allow the professors in question to be removed
from the Tokyo Imperial University. When Marquis KIDO became
Minister of Education he inculcated in that Ministry a freshness
of spirit and respect for freedom and independence of views which
was apparent to all of us who worked under him. This was appa­
rent from his acts and conversations.
4. The resignation of Professor YAMAIBARA, Tadao from the Tokyo Imperial University on December 4, 1957 was due to some improper phraseology, which was contained in his article, contributed to a religious magazine, "TSUSHINI". And his article entitled "KAMI-NO-KUNI" was based on his lecture, delivered before commemorative meeting.

5. This case of Professor YAMAIBARA became a question before the Faculty Council of the Tokyo Imperial University. Dr. Nagaya, President of the University also said he thought it proper for Professor YAMAIBARA to resign, while friends of Professor YAMAIBARA, including Professor OUCHI advised him to resign. The result was that Professor YAMAIBARA tendered his resignation of his own accord. His resignation was accepted by President Nagaya, after consultation with Education Minister KIDO. The question was solved in the University itself and I know of no pressure or acts were brought by Education Minister KIDO in this matter.

6. Stimulated by the tense situation then prevailing, a strong tendency asserted itself in Army circles, especially young Army officers to demand for strengthening of military education. Some even went the length of demanding guidance of education on the part of the Army. For the purpose of attaining the object, university autonomy and independence were looked upon as the most serious obstacle. A change of the President of the Tokyo Imperial University, at least was regarded as necessary for the success of the proposed reform. In consequence, Lieutenant-General
TATEKAWA, Yoshitsugu and Colonel KOBIYASHI, Junichiro demanded Education Minister KIDO to make Dr. MAGAYO resign as President of the Tokyo Imperial University, but he flatly rejected the demand.

Measures, demanded by the Army for strengthening military education in the Universities included the following:
(1) To make military education an obligatory subject of study at the university instead of being an optional one.
(2) To add military drill to military education besides a history of battles and military lectures.
(3) To increase the number of Army officers assigned to universities and make them regular instructors.
(4) To make the record in military education have a decisive influence on the students' graduation or promotion.

Those demands were submitted to the Education Ministry by the Army which tried to persuade Education Ministry authorities to accept them in various ways. Those Education Ministry authorities, concerned, consulted Education Minister KIDO about the matter, whereupon Education Minister KIDO rejected the Army demands in clear-cut terms and stated that such reforms would not be carried out and they were not carried out during his term as Minister of Education.

7. During the time when KIDO was Minister of Education, there
was no pressure brought by the military with respect to increase of military training or education in the high schools, middle schools, private schools and primary schools, nor was there any increase in hours of study, subject matter or drill made by KIDO or any one else in these schools during his Ministry.

3. In June, 1937 the first KONOE Cabinet was formed. KIDO reported to the officials of the Ministry of Education that Prime Minister KONOE had stated at cabinet meetings that he was grieved to see that the bigoted Japanese spirit was rampant on the one hand and on the other extreme Communism was spreading, with the result that a large number of student Communists were rounded up.

In view of the public opinion that the prevailing confusion was due fundamentally to defects in the educational policy and system, the Prime Minister set up the Xyoiku Shingikai (Educational Council) for the purpose of revamping the educational policy and system. The members of the Educational Council were chosen from various walks of life such as educators and those possessed of profound learning and rich experiences. The Council was charged with the task to make systematic and comprehensive studies of various educational questions for the purpose of reforming the educational system.

It was not swayed by any particular political influence, nor was it subservient to the Cabinet. On the contrary, it was intended to be a permanent organ, quite separate of the Cabinet and transcending the
latter. This accounts for the fact that Mr. ARAI, Kentaro, Vice-President of the Privy Council, was appointed its president. Various committees of the Council conducted deliberations on the basis of public opinion. Various questions, including a clarification of the essence of the national polity, expansion of mass education, enhancement of the physical standard of the people, rectification of the uniformity of education and promotion of scientific and industrial education, alleviation of the burden on the young students, and improvement of educational finances and administration were approached and studied from the angle of free education. An educational reform was sought in efforts to train really creative and practical men and women, by studying tradition, industry, culture and national life which had bearings on education. The Council made many important decisions on the above matters during its existence, (but as it was only in a state of infancy during KIDO's term as Education Minister, no decision were made during that period.) Education Minister KIDO participated in the Education Council's deliberations, it being his firm conviction that the guiding principle of educational reform should consist in (1) establishment of character building, (2) revamping of the educational system, which has been detached from actual life and (3) promotion of business and scientific education. Marquis KIDO's tenure of office as Minister of Education was comparatively short, it being from the end of October, 1937 to the
last of May, 1938 when he left the Education Ministry owing to a Cabinet reconstruction.

The Educational Council was established with the above-mentioned object while Marquis KIDO was Education Minister and embraced the opinions just referred to. The Educational Council was not an organ created for any military purpose what so ever nor did it make any decisions with respect thereto. In fact the reverse was the case.

On this 5 day of Feb., 1947

DEPONENT KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date,

at same place.

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

KIKUCHI, Toyosaburo (seal)
大学は実の教育を目的とするため、授業方法として特別な教育を必要とする。小林氏、長谷川氏、木戸氏、田中氏、東京大学、早稲田大学、帝大の教育、指導等、これらの大学において、特に教育に関する問題が提起される。此の目的達し、大学の気構想、教育の指導等、教育における特別な教育は不可欠である。
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

SASAKI, Sadao et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: -- IMAI, Goro

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby deposes as follows.

1. I, IMAI, Goro graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1924 and joined the service of the Bureau of Common Educational Affairs of the Ministry of Education in April, 1925. I was appointed Professor of a naval educational institution in 1927, but rejoined the service of the Education Ministry in December, 1932 in connection with the reform of the Youth Training Institute.

I went through the posts of Chief of the Section of Educational Affairs of the Bureau of Common Educational Affairs, Chief of the Section of Archives and Correspondence of the Minister's Secretariat, Chief of
the Section of the Secretariat, and Chief of the Bureau of Individual Educational Affairs in succession. I was Chief of the Section of Archives and Correspondence during Marquis KIDO's tenure of office as Minister of Education from October, 1937 to June, 1938.

2. I did not know, and I know of no one of the Education Ministry authorities who had any knowledge about the relations between the Shu Ho and the Tokyo Gazette at that time.

3. The articles in the Shu Ho were almost all published under the names of the respective Ministers.

4. The editorial authorities of the Shu Ho used to commission the Chiefs of the Section of Archives and Correspondence, the divisions concerned or Vice-Minister of the various government departments to write articles for their weekly. When the manuscripts were ready, they were sent to the Chiefs of the Sections of Archives and Correspondence of the various government departments who sought approval of the Vice-Minister before passing them on to the Editorial Office of the Shu Ho.

5. The article, entitled the "Nihon Seishin no Koye" (Enhancement of the Japanese Spirit) which was published by the Shu Ho in its 69th issue under the name of the Education Ministry was handled by me when I was Chief of the Section of Archives and Correspondence of the Education Ministry. As it was handled through the above-mentioned
process, I did not refer it to Education Minister KIDO for approval, nor did I submit any report to him after its appearance in the Shu Ho. Therefore, he had nothing to do with it. I do not recall who wrote the article, and I have been unable to find out, although I have recently made an investigation.

On this 22 day of July, 1947
at I.M.T.F.S.

DEPONENT /S/ KIDO, Takahiko (seal)

I, KIDO, Takahiko hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
at same place

Witness: /S/ KIDO, Takahiko (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the truth, withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ KIDO, Takahiko (seal)
最近私が調査した事実をもとに、私ハ黒田文部大臣が執拗シタノカ思ひ出シマセンシ、又見出スコトモ出来マセンダシタ。
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE E. R. EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al
-

IRAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: HIROSE, Hisatada

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

I, HIROSE, Hisatada, make oath and say as follows:

1. I, HIROSE, Hisatada, served in the Home Ministry the longest of all the government offices, which I held. In January, 1938, I was appointed Vice-Minister of Welfare to assist Marquis KIDO, who was appointed the first Minister of Welfare. In January, 1939 when the HIRANUMA Cabinet was formed, I was appointed Minister of Welfare, from which post I resigned in August, the same year when the HIRANUMA Cabinet resigned en bloc. In January, 1940, I assumed the post of Chief of the Legislation Bureau in the YONII Cabinet, from which I resigned in July, the same year. I then became a member of the House of Peers and in July, 1944, I was again appointed Minister of Welfare, this time under the KOISO Cabinet. In February, 1945, I was appointed
Def. Doc. #2259

I was a Minister of State and concurrently Chief Secretary to the same Cabinet, from which posts, however, I resigned the same month. In August, 1945, I was appointed Mayor of Tokyo Metropolis, from which post I resigned in January, 1946. I am not connected with any Government office now.

2. I have been on very intimate terms with Marquis KIDO since 1937 when he was Ministry of Welfare and I assisted his as Vice-Minister. In addition to my official relations with the Marquis, I called on him at his home on countless occasions.

Since 1937 I have considered myself as one of the closest to Marquis KIDO of all Government officials, and I believe the converse is also true. This accounts for the fact that he expressed his views and comments to me quite freely on political questions and tyrannical ways of the gumbetsu or militarists on occasions too many to be enumerated.

3. I know from Marquis KIDO's official statements while we were both in the MARUWAI Cabinet and from my conversations with him on other occasions that he consistently acted as an unswerving devotee of peace during his tenure of office as a Minister of State and as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

4. At the time Marquis KIDO was Minister of Welfare and I was Vice-Minister, the Army was planning to operate the newly-created Ministry of Welfare according to its own ideas, but Marquis KIDO rejected the
interference and ran the Ministry with public welfare as its goal. The result was that a section of the Army attacked the Welfare Ministry. For instance, I recall that Surgeon Lieutenant-General KOIZUMI, then Chief of the Medical Service Bureau in the War Ministry, wrote an article which was published in the CHOGAKU.SHOYO SHIKYO, 27 September 1938 scathingly denouncing the Welfare Ministry under the caption: "Whether goes the KOSHI NARU (Welfare Ministry)? The soulless KOSHI NARU .........." (The Welfare Ministry was compared by the writer to a steamer without a rudder). As Vice-Minister of Welfare, then, I knew fully that Marquis KIDO paid no attention to such attacks on the Welfare Ministry.

5. When Marquis KIDO assumed the portfolio of Home Affairs under the KAINZU Cabinet, he told me he was very much worried about the question as to whether the draft bill pertaining to the municipal corporation system which his predecessor Admiral SUNAYOSHI decided and which he took over from the Admiral should be introduced in the ordinary session of the Diet of 1939. Welfare Minister of the same Cabinet as I was, I was frequently consulted by the Marquis about the question. At length the Marquis decided not to introduce the bill in question to the Diet. One of the major reasons for Marquis KIDO's decision not to introduce the said bill in the Diet was that the bill was intended to reduce and restrict the powers of the municipal assemblies and increase the power of mayors and others.
interference and ran the Ministry with public welfare as its goal. The result was that a section of the Army attacked the Welfare Ministry. For instance, I recall that Surgeon Lieutenant-General KOIZUMI, then Chief of the Medical Service Bureau in the War Ministry, wrote an article which was published in the CHUGO.NISEI.SHA injo, 27 September 1938 scathingly denouncing the Welfare Ministry under the caption: "Whether goes the KOSEI MINRU (Welfare Ministry)? The soulless KOSEI MINRU ......... " (The Welfare Ministry was compared by the writer to a steamer without a rudder). As Vice-Minister of Welfare, then, I knew fully that Marquis KIDO paid no attention to such attacks on the Welfare Ministry.

5. When Marquis KIDO assumed the portfolio of Home Affairs under the HIR.UUSU Cabinet, he told me he was very much worried about the question as to whether the draft bill pertaining to the municipal corporation system which his predecessor Admiral SUZUSANU decided and which he took over from the Admiral should be introduced in the ordinary session of the Diet of 1939. Welfare Minister of the same Cabinet as I was, I was frequently consulted by the Marquis about the question. At length the Marquis decided not to introduce the bill in question to the Diet. One of the major reasons for Marquis KIDO's decision not to introduce the said bill in the Diet was that the bill was intended to reduce and restrict the powers of the municipal assemblies and increase the power of mayors and others,
thereby running counter to the guiding principle of provincial autonomy, and molding the municipalities along Fascist lines. This demonstrates Marquis KIDO's opposition not only to a militaristic reform of the provincial system, for which there was a loud clamor at that time, but further to militarism, itself. While he was Home Minister Marquis KIDO never advocates an alliance with Germany and Italy either in Cabinet Meetings out of them. I heard him say he was worried about the effect of the divergence of opinion between the Army or Navy on the Japanese people and on the settlement of the China Affair.

6. Towards the end of the third KONOYE Cabinet, I called on Marquis KIDO at his home in October, 1941. I vividly remember that on that occasion he told me in his reception room to the following effect, when the conversation drifted on to a war with America and Britain:

"Japan has tried to defeat Chiang Kai-Shek for the past four years, but in vain. This is because Japan is limited in her resources, while China is a big country with a large population and ample resources. Now, what would happen, should she go to war with America and Britain? The operational area would be further extended; while the enemy would have far bigger manpower and richer resources. Such a war would be out of question for Japan, who has failed to defeat Chiang Kai-Shek with all her efforts in the past four years."
thereby running counter to the guiding principle of provincial autonomy, and molding the municipalities along Fascist lines. This demonstrates Marquis KIDO's opposition not only to a militaristic reform of the provincial system, for which there was a loud clamor at that time, but further to militarism, itself. While he was Home Minister Marquis KIDO never advocates an alliance with Germany and Italy either in Cabinet Meetings out of them. I heard him say he was worried about the effect of the divergence of opinion between the Army or Navy on the Japanese people and on the settlement of the China Affair.

6. Towards the end of the third KOMUYE Cabinet, I called on Marquis KIDO at his home in October, 1941. I vividly remember that on that occasion he told me in his reception room to the following effect, when the conversation drifted on to a war with America and Britain:

"Japan has tried to defeat Chiang Kai-Shek for the past four years, but in vain. This is because Japan is limited in her resources, while China is a big country with a large population and ample resources. Now, what would happen, should she go to war with America and Britain? The operational area would be further extended; while the enemy would have far bigger manpower and richer resources. Such a war would be out of question for Japan, who has failed to defeat Chiang Kai-Shek with all her efforts in the past four years."

- 4 -
It is still fresh in my memory that he opposed the jingoistic view or advocacy of war with America and Britain.

7. In November, 1941, I called on Marquis KIDO again at his home and in the same reception room and had a talk with him about his formation of the TOJO Cabinet. I asked him if there was danger of war breaking out between Japan and America because of General TOJO forming the new Cabinet, pointing out that the General was the representative of the tough elements in the Army. Whereupon, I remember clearly that the Marquis stated to the following effect:

"I recommended General TOJO to the Throne as new Prime Minister, prompted by the desire to meet the present difficult situation to peace. You only knew General TOJO during his tenure of office as Vice-Minister of War; but the TOJO of today has grown much bigger, as compared with his Vice-Minister days. He is not the man to think of war only, but on the contrary he is fitted for both peace and war. If our peace efforts are successful as we hope, the Army's reaction, or revolutionary outbreak will be the greatest cause for anxiety. And it is only General TOJO in military circles that is qualified to control the Army so as to prevent it from taking such a rash action. I have recommended General TOJO for the sake of peace. And that General TOJO has concurrently assumed the portfolio of Home Affairs is intended for restraining the rightist groups and preventing them from disturbing peace and
order in conjunction with the Army. This might very well happen if our negotiations with America are successful. General TOJO's concurrent assumption of the portfolio of Home affairs has such meaning. I am sure General TOJO is not the man to think of only war.

8. Marquis KIDO directly told me often that he constantly cudgelled his brains to prevent the Army from advancing in the political field, while avoiding a head-on clash with an Army which was feared would stir up a revolutionary disturbance. It has been my experience in my association with him that Marquis KIDO was opposed to the bellicosity of the gumbatsu or militarists. On my part, I fully discerned his antipathy to the Army's attitude after the Manchurian incident through my conversations with him. Marquis KIDO was not on specially friendly terms with any of the gumbatsu or militarists. As Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, naturally it was part of his duties to confer with all officials in high places, but I know he never transferred his allegiance from KONOYE to TOJO. He was a friend to KONOYE, but his association with TOJO was purely formalistic.

Furthermore the fact is that he was conscientious in his work in the various governmental positions held by him. This must not be mistaken to mean that he made his office more important that it should have been.

9. I am fully acquainted that Marquis KIDO put forth extraordinary
offorts to bring the Pacific war to a close as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. For instance, he played a leading role in the formation of a Cabinet, headed by Admiral SUZUKI, Kantaro, and advocate of peace. Again, I, myself, acted as liaison man between Admiral YOJUJI, Navy Minister and leading peace advocate in the "YUKI" Cabinet, and Marquis KONOYE, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. I heard Admiral YOJUJI say that Marquis KONOYE was chiefly responsible for the termination of hostilities and restoration of peace and also heard from various sources that Prince KONOYE also made similar statement.

On this 6 day of Feb., 1947

At I.M.T.F.E.

Deponent: HIROSE, Hisatada (seal)

I, HIROSE, Hisatada, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereon in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness: /S/ HIROSE, Hisatada (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ HIROSE, Hisatada (seal)
Def. Doc. #2259
四

行動

他ノ機関

示

人名

平沼

内閣

大臣

証言

部長

局長

大臣

長官

官庁

外

時

同

公

談話

五

手

平沼

内閣

大臣

証言

部長

局長

大臣

長官

官庁

外

時

同

公

談話

2
八、木戸俊平が革命の情勢を把握し、安藤信雄に指示した文書

木戸俊平は、革命の情勢を把握し、安藤信雄に指示した文書をおこなう。

内閣内閣の反乱は、安藤信雄に直接指示し、内部の対策をとることを求める。

近衛大尉は、反乱に対する対策をとることを求める。
昭和二十一一年（一九四七年）十一月六日
於
法院外某証券裁判所

右八當立誓人前面ニ直誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同日於同所

供述者

極東外某証券裁判所

立誓人

穂積

濱

忠
Sworn Deposition

Déponent: ANDO, Kyoshiro

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

I, ANDO, Kyoshiro, make oath and say as follows:

1. I, ANDO, Kyoshiro, served as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry under Home Minister Marquis KIDO from January, 1939 to September, the same year. As Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau I was charged with the duty of maintaining peace and order throughout Japan. In carrying out this duty I had a network of officials throughout Japan who gave me information and I had authority to issue instructions to the Police throughout the country so that law and order would be maintained. As head of the Bureau, reports were sent to me on unrest or possible disturbances when they appeared in any part of Japan. From these reports I was informed that the development of the China Affair and the growing
tense situation of Europe was creating unrest among the people. In addition in 1939, the public was paying increasingly close attention to the question of the conclusion of a tripartite military pact between Japan, Germany and Italy. I received reports that Rightist groups contended that it would be absolutely necessary to conclude the tripartite military pact, while those opposed to the pact counselled caution in handling the question. How to approach the question on the part of the Government had an important bearing on the maintenance of peace and order at home.

2. During the time Marquis KIDO was Home Minister, the Cabinet used to meet every Tuesday and Friday. Prior to the meeting of the Cabinet, the Vice Home Minister, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police in Tokyo and I exchanged reports on the question of law and order throughout Japan and after the exchange of our reports we would then meet with KIDO and make a full report to him so that he could be informed of conditions and report to the Cabinet if necessary. We advised Marquis KIDO to pay the most serious attention to the maintenance of peace and order at home in connection with the question of the Tripartite Military Pact owing to the reports we had received of the possibility of unrest in the country.

3. The Five Minister Conference which was discussing the military pact between Japan, Germany and Italy met on more than seventy occasions...
between March and August, 1939. During this period of time Marquis KIDO expressed his feelings to us which can be summarized as follows:

"The question of the Military Pact is now being cautiously studied by the Five Minister Conference. I hope that the conference will arrive at a most proper conclusion for the sake of the future of the state. Pending its decision I am more interested in seeing that law and order are maintained at home for the sake of settlement of the China Affair as well as maintenance of peace and order at home. It would be unfortunate to see the Five Minister Conference break down due to divergence of views between the Army and Navy. If the Army and Navy disagree I fear the militaristic rightists will cause incidents to occur throughout our land. The government should assume full responsibility for the disposition of the question one way or the other on the basis of its long range view of the future of the state. I am strongly opposed to any act which would hasten the conclusion of the Military Pact by stimulating the public opinion with a popular drive launched for that purpose on the part of the civilians."

In pursuance of Marquis KIDO's intentions, just referred to, I took charge of police control in connection with this question. Late in July, however, divergence of views developed between the Army and me on the control of the agitation for hastening up the conclusion of the military pact, which fact I reported to the
Def. Doc. #2260

Minister of Home Affairs. But this problem solved itself with the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union.

In short, from my conversations with him, I learned about the concern Marquis KIDO had in the tripartite military pact as member of the HIRANIMA Cabinet was maintenance of peace and order at home, which his official duty dictated him to safeguard, but which a possible head-on clash between the Army and the Navy threatened to endanger.

On this 5th day of Feb., 1947

At 11:15 a.m.

DEPONENT: ANDO, Kyoshiro (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depoent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At same place

Witness: /S/ HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

I, according with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ ANDO, Kyoshiro (seal)
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

EXHIBIT #

DEPOSITION

IMPEONENT: Y. MACCHMURA, Kingo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

AFFIDAVIT

I, MACCHMURA, Kingo make oath and say as follows:

1. It was in 1933 when I was serving as Secretary to Mr. YUASA, Kurahsi, Minister of the Imperial Household that I, MACCHMURA, Kingo, was first acquainted with Marquis KIDO. At that time, Marquis KIDO was President of the Board of Peers. Later, when Marquis KIDO was appointed Minister of Home Affairs, I served under him as Chief of the Police Affairs Section of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Minister and later as Chief of the Personal Affairs Section of the Minister's Secretariat. When I assumed the post of Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau under the TOJO Cabinet and that of Chief of Metropolitan Police under the SUZUKI Cabinet, Marquis KIDO was serving as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, so that I frequently called on him to report on the home situation.

2. Thus, my official duty gave me frequent opportunities from 1939, through 1945 to converse with Marquis KIDO, I carefully listened to his opinions when he expressed them to me. I became well acquainted with Marquis KIDO's ideological trend and political views.
3. Marquis KIDO has always impressed me as being a peaceful and moderate man. As an example of this I would like to refer to a dramatic change which came over the Ministry of Home Affairs following his assumption of the portfolio of Home Affairs.

4. Home Minister Marquis KIDO's predecessor was Admiral SUYETSUGU, Nobumasa. On his assumption of the post of Home Minister in December, 1937, Admiral SUYETSUGU strongly prejudiced the officials of the Home Ministry against himself by carrying out a reshuffle of higher Home Office officials against their desires. The Admiral took this unpopular action in attempts to iron out the relations between the Home Ministry and the Army, which had been anything but smooth due to a stiff attitude, maintained by Home Ministry officials against the Army's political influence. To make matters worse, a high percentage of visitors to the Admiral whom I saw consisted of radical Army officers and rightists, which greatly stimulated the Home Office officials who looked askance at the Army's political interference. I was Chief of the Police Affairs Section of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry then and saw many of these people hanging around the office of the Home Ministry. This was the reason why Admiral SUYETSUGU forfeited his confidence of the Home Office officials.

5. In January, 1939 when Marquis KIDO assumed the post of Minister of Home Affairs under the HIFUMI Cabinet, he appointed KAYABA as Chief of the Metropolitan Police Bureau and AKIJO as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau, who were efficient and industrious and popular among Home Office officials in efforts to dispel the ominous atmosphere which had been brewed in the Home Office under his predecessor.
The assumption of the portfolio of Home Affairs by the Marquis, assisted by the above officials, had magical effects in brightening up the atmosphere of the Home Ministry. Needless to say that the entourage of Admiral SUZETSUGU, consisting of radical rightist reformists and militarists who frequented the Home Ministry during the Admiral's tenure of office as Home Minister did not make their appearance in the Home Ministry after Marquis KIDO was appointed Home Minister. We were strongly impressed at that time with a transformation which came over the atmosphere of the Home Ministry as a happy sequel to the assumption of the portfolio of Home Affairs by Marquis KIDO.

6. The Cinema Law, which was promulgated in 1939 under the HIWARUMA Cabinet, was not the result of any militaristic efforts. Holding the post of a sectional chief of the police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry, I took part in the enactment of the said law. The object of the enactment of the Cinema Law was dual: one was to better the quality of motion pictures for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of national culture, and the other, to secure sound development for the cinema industry.

Prior to the enactment of the Cinema Law, the cost of production per film was very low on an average; while the number of films produced was extremely large. The inevitable result was that all the cinemas were very low in quality and the cinema industry was dominated by the so-called showmen, who vied with one another in setting up and managing cinema productions, thereby leading to many evils. The Cinema Law was erected to rectify and improve the situation.

A committee was set up in the Home Ministry under the OKADA Cabinet in 1934 to undertake spadework in the necessary legislation for the purpose.
The Cinema Law was finally drafted under the HIRANUMA Cabinet, thanks to cooperation between the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry and the Bureau of Social Education in the Education Ministry. It was submitted to the ordinary session of the Diet of 1939. It was not makeshift legislation nor enacted as any expedient, military or otherwise. It was the result of five years of effort.

In drafting the Cinema Law, no opinions of Home Minister KIDO and Education Minister ARAKI were embodied as it was entirely done by officials of the two Ministries in the conduct of their routine business. Nor did the Home Ministry and Education Ministry consult with the War Ministry and Navy Ministry in drafting the Cinema Law. Nor was any request made by the fighting services in drafting the Cinema Law. All this was due to the fact that the object and substance of the Cinema Law were to improve the standards of the industry and having nothing to do with the fighting services.

After Marquis KIDO left the Home Ministry it is true that some cinemas were produced under the direction or guidance of the Press Section of the War Ministry or the Publicity Bureau of the Navy Ministry, by granting subsidies or supplying materials to producers on the part of the fighting services. But they represented separate questions in realities, having no connection whatever with the object of the enactment of the Cinema Law.

As Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau under the TOJO Cabinet I had many conversations with Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. As such he served the Emperor close to the Throne. I know that in pursuance of Imperial wishes and fully aware as he was that Japan's resources were too limited to wage a successful war with America and Britain, the Marquis did every thing...
in his power, not only to prevent the Army from establishing political domination but also checking a spread of hostilities. With all his efforts everything went against his wishes and the situation grew from bad to worse. I know this from his actions and from what he told me.

8. Marquis KIDO's activities in restoring peace and terminating the war were especially spectacular. I was in a position to know this as I was Chief of the Metropolitan Police at that time. In the midst of an atmosphere which prevailed among young Army officers and the rightist groups, surcharged with jingoism, calling for fighting to the bitter end, Marquis KIDO invoked Imperial intervention in conjunction with Prime Minister SUZUKI and restrained the Army so as to accept the Potsdam Declaration thereby terminating the hostilities and restoring peace. This was clearly discerned by me and others who called on Marquis KIDO from time to time to submit reports on the growing tense situation.

9. From reports received by me in my official capacity I know Marquis KIDO was looked upon as the progenitor of peace moves by jingoists who abortively attempted to assassinate him twice. Being responsible as I was for the maintenance of peace and order in Tokyo as Chief of Metropolitan Police, I felt called upon by my official duty to take every precautionary measure for the protection of Marquis KIDO. Since August 9, 1945 therefore, I detailed additional police guards to the official and private residences of the Marquis increasing the number from 20 to 25.

10. There was the Sonjo Doshikai, an intransigent patriotic league in the jingoists who advocated a suicidal policy of engaging the invading Americans in a decisive battle in the Japanese homeland, dead opposed to Japan's surrender. SURIDATE, Ippo, SURIDATE, Fujio, MIYAZAKI, Seikichi, and more than
ten other members of the intransigent body regarded Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, as the primo mover of peace moves and on August 1st, 1945 posted handbills at several places near the major stations of the electric railway in Tokyo, containing inflammatory inscriptions such as "Down with the Japanese Budoglio!" and "Put KIDO to death!" SUYAMA, MIYAZAKI and five other members of the same group early on the morning of August 15, 1945 stormed Marquis KIDO's private residence with intent to assassinate him, being armed with hand-grenades, revolvers and Japanese swords. They came into clash with the policemen who were guarding the residence. They injured Policeman ASAO with a Japanese sword, but they failed in their attempted assassination of Marquis KIDO.

11. Again early in the next morning, that is, August 16, 1945 a gang of four ruffians attacked the residence of Dr. WADA, Koroku at Shinsaka Machi, Akasaka ku, Tokyo where Marquis KIDO used to stay at times. Fortunately however, Marquis KIDO was away from the residence on that day, so that the attempted assassination failed and the Marquis escaped safely.

12. Twelve of the group fled and made a tea-house on top of Atago Hill their base of operations. The police threw a cordon round the hill at 4:30 A.M., August 18, 1945 in efforts to round them up. For fear, however, that the police might have to pay heavy sacrifices as those terrorists were possessed of ample hand-grenades, it was decided to lay siege to the hill. During the siege, the terrorists were advised to surrender voluntarily on several occasions, but they would not follow the advice. At 5:30 A.M., August 22nd, therefore, their arrests were attempted to be forcibly carried out in the midst of a storm by shooting an intimidating fire. After offering some resistance, however, they all committed suicide by throwing hand-grenade at their feet. Two of the
twelve terrorists ran the siege when it was laid on August 18th attempted to flee; but they were immediately put under arrest. One of the remaining ten was knocked down unconscious by the blast of explosion of a hand-grenade which he flung at his feet in attempt to commit suicide together with his comrades. When he regained consciousness, he attempted to flee, but was immediately apprehended.

13. In addition to those three terrorists, who were arrested, SURIDATE, Ippo, SUYAMA, Hisukichi and MIYAZAKI, Seikichi, leading member of the terrorist group who did not take part in the Atago Hill Incident were also apprehended. At the result of their examination, it transpired that this band of would-be assassins were acquainted with Majors HATANAKA, TAJIMA and SHIROKI, owing to the fact that their leader SURIDATE, Ippo was a non-gagular member (shokutaku) of the Military Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry and further that they frequently visited the Military Affairs Section and obtained information on the movements of court officials and Senior Statesmen, close to the Throne.

On this 5th day of Feb., 1947
At

DEPONENT /S/ MACHITURI, Kingo (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness: /S/ HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)
OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ MACHIMURA, Kingo (seal)
昭和二十二年（一九四七年）二月五日於

右ハ将命受人ノ面前ニテ宣誓且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ昭明シマス

同日於同所

立命館大典文部省

供述者

村金五
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES AMERICA et al.

vs.

YAMAZAKI, Iwao et al.

Exhibit No. 2262

SWORN DEPOSITION

Dependent: YAMAZAKI, Iwao

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet
and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country
I hereby depose as follows.

1. I, YAMAZAKI, Iwao held various offices in the Ministry
   of Home Affairs from 1919 to 1939. From January, 1939 to
   July, 1939, I served as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau
   in the Home Ministry. From December, 1939 to October, 1940,
   I served as Chief of Metropolitan Police. From October, 1940
   to August, 1945 I held various positions such as Vice Minister
   of Home Affairs and in the Civil Administration of Occupied
   Territories. In August, 1945, I was appointed Minister of
   Home Affairs, but resigned as Home Minister in October the
   same year.

2. As Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home
   Ministry, it was my responsibility to preserve law and order
throughout Japan and it was part of any duties to try and prevent anticipated incidents from arising and in the event that they did occur to take necessary steps to subdue them. 

In order to accomplish this efficiently, it was necessary that I keep myself well informed of various movements among the civilian populations and to ascertain the opinions and purposes of various groups I constantly received reports from my subordinates in connection with these matters. While I was serving as Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Ministry, the so-called July 5th incident occurred in July, 1940. From reports I received I ascertained that the July 5th incident was plotted by more than 30 members of a rightist reformist group, led by MAYEDA, Toran and KAGEYAMA, Masaharu in attempts to assassinate those whom they regarded as pro-American and pro-British advocates of the status quo or liberalists. This group believed those power-hungry victims were obstructing its projected national reform. The plot was timed for before daybreak, July 5, 1940, but due to advance information we had received, the assassinations were prevented and all of the plotters were rounded up just when they were leaving their base of operation, fully armed with hand-grenades, revolvers, Japanese swords, and various other weapons. At this time Marquis FIDO was the Lord Keeper of the
Privy Seal. The Metropolitan Police interrogated those who
were assassins and found out that the target of their attempted
assassinations included the following:

1. Prime Minister YONJ, as representative of the Government.
2. Mr. YOSHI, Kurahai, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal;
   Admiral OFADA, ex-Premier; Baron HARADA, Kumar; Count
   MAKINO, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Marquis
   KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Mr. MATSUURA,
   Tsuno, Minister of the Imperial Household, and
   as representatives of the Soni-w Statesmen.
3. Mr. IKEDA, Shihin and two others as representatives of
   private industries.
4. Mr. NAKAJIMA, leader of the Mindokito Party and four
   others as representatives of the political parties.

Complete reports of the interrogations of the plotters were
submitted to me which verified the above. The would be
assassins were duly tried, convicted and sentenced to prison
terms. Additional police protection for the abovementioned
proposed victims was provided for a period of time.

3. While I was serving as Chief of Metropolitan Police,
I was in charge of an investigation regarding a shooting
affair which occurred against Baron HIR NUMA in August, 1941.
It was perpetrated by a certain NISHIYAMA, Tadashi, a provincial
member of the Makoto Musubi, one of the pro-German reformist groups, which advocated the urgent necessity for Japan to go to war promptly with America and Britain and to effect an
Australian advance as a sequel to the opening of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union in June, the same year. The would-be assassins marked Baron Hirano out as Senior Statesman opposed to war with America and Britain. He called on the Baron at his residence and fired upon the latter, who, however, fortunately escaped with a slight injury. Nishiyma was apprehended, tried, convicted and sentenced to penal servitude. Inasmuch as Prime Minister Kono was generally regarded as endeavoring hard to avoid war with America, an ominous atmosphere prevailed in the pro-German reformist groups in this country. Reports I received in my official capacity completely substantiated this. Marquis Kido, then Lord of the Privy Seal as well as Prince Kono, Prime Minister is in danger of falling a victim to the rightist reformist groups' terrorist action as pro-American and pro-British Senior Statesman close to the Throne. Accordingly, as precautionary measure, the police authorities protected the Marquis from personal danger for a prolonged period of time from the time of the shooting affair against Baron Hirano to after the opening of hostilities between Japan and America, by increasing
the police escort for him from 10 to 50, and it was gradually decreased after the beginning of operation at 20. Additional police protection was also given Prime Minister KONOYE, Admiral OKA, Count MARINO and Mr. IFEDA.

On this 6th day of Feb., 1947
At I.M.T.F.E.

DEPARTMENT, YAMAZAKI, Iwao (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depoent, who affixed his signature and seal therein in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH
In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whose truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ YAMAZAKI, Iwao (seal)
スルが十餘名の右翼革新陣営。血腥の一面が白華新に現われた。相馬を率いる作戦計画者、又は自動車業者のトキザルラヨ一人が、

防衛者トキザルラヨの現為経理者、又は自田利雄者ト名サハラヨ一人が、

政府代表トトサラ米南南内府、内田元首相、原田踏過男、佐野元内府、

政府代表トトサラ池名成奨外名、

1政府トサラ米内府、内田元首相、原田踏過男、佐野元内府、

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The following corrections should be made on the Affidavit of YAMAZAKI, Iwao:

Page 1 - Paragraph 1, Line 2 and 3.

"From January, 1939 to July, 1939." should read

"From January, 1940 to July, 1940."

Line 4,

"From December, 1939 to October, 1940." should read

"From December, 1940 to October, 1941."

Line 5,

"From October, 1940......" should read

"From October, 1941......"
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition
Deponent: HOSOKAWA, Morisada

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

I, HOSOKAWA, Morisada, make oath and say as follows:

1. I am 36 years old and in April, 1936 I married KONOYE, Yoshiko, daughter of Princess KONOYE, Fumimaro, and as his son-in-law I naturally had many private conversations with Prince KONOYE.

My public or official relations with Prince KONOYE and Marquis KIDO started on July 23, 1940 when I assumed the post of Secretary to the Prime Minister of the second KONOYE Cabinet and continued until October 16, 1941 when I resigned as Secretary to the Prime Minister of the third KONOYE Cabinet. This was the first stage of my public or official relations with Prince KONOYE and Marquis KIDO. Later, during the war, I acted as private secretary to Prince KONOYE in addition to other duties.
Simultaneous with the formation of the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet, which came into existence following Japan's surrender on August 16, 1945 I assumed the post of Secretary to Prince KONOYE who was Minister of State without portfolio in the Cabinet, and resigned from the post when the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet resigned en-bloc.

My private association with Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and Baron HARADA had its inception in my father Marquis Hosokawa Moritatsu's friendship with them, so that I had frequent opportunities to meet them from my childhood. But after the May 15th incident in 1932 I began to take an interest in public affairs and listened to Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and Baron HARADA discussing them. In those hectic days, the Army began to tyrannize over the country, showing the cloven foot inspite of itself. I recall that Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and Baron HARADA many a time gave vent to their indigation over the Army's high-handedness. I heard them discuss ways and means of how to restrain the tyrannical Army, which they denounced in scathing terms for its attempts at provoking a war so as to carry out a domestic reform. At that time, Prince KONOYE was President of the House of Peers, Marquis KIDO Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Baron HARADA Private Secretary to Prince SAIONJI, the Goero or Elder Statesman. I was able to obtain full information from Prince KONOYE on the crinious situation, especially since he had just declined the offer of the Premiership immediately after the outbreak of the February 26th incident, in 1936. Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and Baron HARADA were really worried about the Army which was their
daily topic of conversation. I remember having heard them often lament:

"If the Army is left as it is, it will certainly start war. And Japan will be ruined by her Army."

I also recall that they expressed the pathetic hope:

"I wish that the Army were made into an orderly organization by somebody. I hope somebody will be able to do it."

The China affair or hostilities between Japan and China started 33 days after the formation of the 1st KONOYE Cabinet on June 4th, 1937.

Prince KONOYE told me that he did not have the slightest knowledge of any Army plan to commence the "China affair." I know that he spared no efforts to bring the affair to a close as early as possible, as shown by his memoirs. As he later often stated reminiscently, the China Affair could be reduced to a domestic issue, or a question for the Army, so that if only the Army regained order and unity, the entire question would find its own solution. Considered in this light, Prince KONOYE often discussed how he could purge the Army at home and later how he could bring the negotiations with America to an amicable conclusion.

Details about his intentions and policies will be found in his memoirs, "Shina Jangoki Tonite" (On the China Affair) and "Nichibokkosho no Keika" (Progress of the Japanese-American Negotiation) and his will.

Immediately before the resignation of his third Cabinet en bloc, which occurred October 16th, 1941, Prince KONOYE who was deeply concerned over the situation, then prevailing, deplored in an indignant, but yet staid tone and I heard him say:
"The Navy is opposed to war with America. It is indeed cowardly of the Navy not to avow its opposition."

5. This is a story I heard from Prince KONOYE upon the concurrent assumption of the Portfolio of War by General TOJO. When Prince KONOYE had a chat with General TOJO after the adjournment, possibly of a conference of senior statesmen, which followed the formation of the TOJO Cabinet, the General said to the Prince:

"Even though I concurrently hold the portfolio of War as I am a General in active service, I can not get my own way. Now I fully understand that trouble you had in your efforts as you were a Civilian Prime Minister."

6. Prince KONOYE told me he was very apprehensive about what course the Army would take when he assumed the Premiership for the third time on July 17, 1942. Nobody could tell what untoward incidents would crop up, if the Army was left as it was because the Army was like a wild horse, which broke loose. Embracing pacifist ideas and advocating cooperation with America as he did, he told me it was his intention to harness and control the Army in efforts to make it follow a peaceful course. Taking warning of the failure of the first KONOYE Cabinet, he attempted to concentrate new political power to oppose the Army when he formed the second KONOYE Cabinet. This is why the Taisei Yokusen Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association) was formed. Contrary to his intentions however, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association turned out to be entirely different from what had been
envisioned by Prince KONOYE, due to the Army's control of it, agitation for Nazification and opposition from Admiral SUTSUJI and part of the Home Ministry bureaucrats.

7. Prince KONOYE told me Marquis KIDO's efforts for terminating the war, "Marquis KIDO's efforts for terminating the war have been indeed magnificent." I recall that Prince KONOYE often paid this compliment to Marquis KITO from the time when the Prince was chosen as special envoy to the Soviet Union (though he did not go to the Soviet Union) to Japan's surrender.

On this 7 day of Feb. 1947
At I.M. T. F. E.

DEFERENT /S/ HOSOKAWA, Morisada (seal)

I, HOSUMI, Shigetaka, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date, at same place.

At
Witness: /S/ HOSUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ HOSOKAWA, Morisada (seal)
私、細川 徹八郎 宣言
上表に追記改訂

一、四月 三月
二、四月 三月
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一、四月 三月
I, TOMITA, Konji, make oath and say as follows:

1. I, TOMITA, Konji, upon graduating from the Kyoto Imperial University in 1921, joined the service of the Ministry of Home Affairs, where I successfully filled the posts of Provincial Police Superintendent, Chief of the Police Department and Secretary in the Home Office. In June, 1937 when the first KONOYE Cabinet was formed, I was appointed Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Office. The following year I was appointed Governor of Ngoro Prefecture. In July, 1940 when the second KONOYE Cabinet came into existence, I was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. I also served in the third KONOYE Cabinet. On October 16, 1941 when the third KONOYE Cabinet resigned on bloc, I also resigned as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. Then I was nominated member of the House of Peers. After I assumed the post of Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau in the Home Office, I called on Marquis SIDO from time to time. Especially during my tenure of office as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, I served as Liaison official between the Government and the Office of Lord Keeper o
the Privy Seal, so that I very frequently called on Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. As Chief Secretary of the Cabinet I, of course, learned the opinions of the various Cabinet members by reason of my being present at the Cabinet meetings. I also spoke with various Cabinet members and members of the Government outside of Cabinet meetings. It was part of my duties to be informed of events and opinions of various officials and to carry out instructions given me by the Prime Minister.

2. During my tenure of office as Chief Secretary of the third KONOYE Cabinet, I frequently talked with Admiral OIKAWA, Navy Minister and Admiral OKA, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau in the Navy Ministry, as the result of which I was fully aware that the Navy was anxious for the continuation of diplomatic negotiation with America so as to avoid war by all means.

3. On October 11, 1941 I visited Admiral OKA, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau at his official residence in the evening and had a short talk with him. I then called on Admiral OIKAWA, about post 10 p.m. Navy Minister at his official residence. It is very fresh in my memory that Admiral OIKAWA told me that evening.

"At this juncture, I should like to avoid war with America. I am anxious for the continuation of negotiations to the last. The lower part of the Navy will absolutely not get out of hand unlike the Army even if we do not go to war with America. True to its tradition, the lower part of the Navy will certainly abide by a decision reached by the upper part. There is no occasion for
anxiety about point. But the "Navy due to its position as one of the fighting services can not openly express its views opposed to war."

From previous talks that I had with Navy officials, I know the opinion expressed by Admiral OIKAWA was in accordance with the Navy policy. I also know from my talks with him that Prime Minister KONOYE was extremely anxious to conclude negotiations with America in a peaceful manner so I told Admiral OIKAWA that it would be best if he supported Prime Minister KONOYE at the Ogikubo Conference to be held the next day so that the Prime Minister could continue negotiations with America by restraining the Army.

4. In this connection, the following morning, that is, October 12, Admiral OKA, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, when I was speaking to him on the telephone said.

"At today's OGIKUBO Conference, the Navy will state that it be entirely left to the Prime Minister whether we shall be at peace or go to war with America. The Navy could not make any statement calculated to decide whether we shall wage war or not. I think that whether to go to war or not is the question, to be solved by the Prime Minister. Therefore, the Prime Minister has only to state clearly that he will avoid war."

5. On several occasions prior to the resignation of the KONOYE Cabinet, Admiral OIKAWA told me that it was his opinion that the KONOYE Cabinet should not resign as it should continue its efforts in the negotiations with America and he asked me to do what I could to try and persuade Prince KONOYE against resigning.
and he asked me to bespeak my effort to that effect.

6. On October 12, 1941, Prime Minister KONOYE invited General TOJO, War Minister; Admiral OIKAWA, Navy Minister; Admiral TOYODA, Foreign Minister and General SUZUKI, President of the Planning Board to his private residence at Ugikubo to discuss the question whether the negotiation with America should be continued or not. Prior to the conference I rendered Prime Minister KONOYE a report of my conversations with OKA and OIKAWA. I was present at Prince KONOYE's private residence at the time of the above mentioned conference but I was not actually in the room at the time the discussion was had. When the Conference was finished Prime Minister KONOYE handed me a memorandum which he said had been prepared by SUZUKI of what transpired at the meeting. Later that evening I saw KIDO and transmitted to him the contents of SUZUKI's memorandum, which appears in his Diary entry of October 12, 1941.

7. On the afternoon of October 14, 1941, General MUTO, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry called on me and told me the following effect.

"If the Navy really does not want war, the Army must also reconsider itself. As it is, however, the Navy does not seem to make any opposition to the Army and instead proposes to leave everything to the Prime Minister. It would be impossible to control Army circles with the Prime Minister's mere adjudication; but if the Navy formally accommodates to the Army that it does not want war now, the Army will be able to control its members."

8. When I told Admiral OKA, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, about the proposal of General MUTO, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, he said:
"It is impossible for the Navy in view of its position to formally state that it does not want war. The Navy could not formally do anything more than to abide by the Prime Minister's decision."

3. On the eve of the third KONOYE Cabinet's resignation, I suggested to Admiral OKA, Chief of the Naval Bureau in the Navy Ministry:

"How about making Navy Minister OIKAWA form a succeeding Cabinet as Prime Minister?"

In reply, Admiral OKA stated:

"Admiral OIKAWA is no statesman, so it will be impossible for him to preside over a Cabinet as Prime Minister."

10. About October 19, 1941, I resigned as Chief Secretary of the third KONOYE Cabinet. The following morning I called on Marquis KIDO, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal at his office in the Imperial palace compounds to inform him of my resignation. On that occasion, we had a general discussion about the circumstances leading up to the resignation of the third KONOYE Cabinet. I recall that Marquis KIDO told me to the following effect:

"I wish that Prince KONOYE had held out a little more. His Majesty too revealed such an opinion. I thought that he would not yet resign, so I was astonished to hear on the afternoon of October 16 that he had collected the resignations of his Cabinet colleagues. If things come to such a pass, I thought that it could not be helped. On October 16, War Minister TOJO came to me. Judging by his remarks, I understood that he would not be necessarily opposed to the diplomatic negotiations with America if His Majesty granted a message to him to that effect. I wish that Prince KONOYE had acted more cautiously."

11. From late in June, 1945 to about the close of the war, Prince KONOYE frequently told me to the following effect:
"Various visitors to Marquis KIDO made various criticisms of his, but I do not necessarily subscribe to their criticisms."

When the war terminated Prince KONOYE told me, "Such was the strenuous efforts of Marquis KIDO for peace that the Emperor owed is strong action in restoring peace entirely to the Marquis. Credit goes to Marquis. Credit goes to Marquis KIDO for the most substantial services rendered for terminating the war and restoring peace."

On this ___ day of Nov., 1947
at I.M.T.F.E.

DEPONENT TOMITA, Kenji (seal)

I, HAZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
at same place

Witness: (signed) HAZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

TOMITA, Kenji (seal)
丁発書記官長に在任ゼアルレ、昭和三十七年七月第一次近衛内閣総理大臣ノ都＝クニ任セラレタルモ内閣書記官長ニ任セラレ＝タノ関係ニ就テ八月ノ関係ニ於テヲ度シテハアリシ故ニノ関係ノ見解ハノテノ知ナシスノデアルノノ、内閣書記官長ハ関係トシテハアリセリデアルノ関係ニ於テヲ度シテハアリシ故ニノ関係ヲ見解ハノテノ知ナリノ寺相ノ指示ニ依テノイテノ貫スルノハ余ノ

面ノ事態及び之ヲ知ヒ余ノ

少時懸セリ。次クハナリ

近衛内閣書記官長在職中、及川書記官長ト同職ト度セラレタルコトハ余ノ

関係ヲ見解ハノテノ知

之ヲ知ヒ余ノ

三十七年二月ハ第三次近衛内閣書記官長在職中、及川書記官長ト同職ト度セラレタルコトハ余ノ

関係ヲ見解ハノテノ知

之ヲ知ヒ余ノ

之ヲ知ヒ余ノ

之ヲ知ヒ余ノ

之ヲ知ヒ余ノ

之ヲ知ヒ余ノ
I, AKAMATSU, Sadao, make oath and say as follows:

1. I, AKAMATSU, Sadao was Secretary to the War Minister in 1937 when General TOJO, Hidoki was Vice-Minister of War. I was appointed Secretary to the War Minister again in November, 1940. When War Minister TOJO formed a new Cabinet on October 18, 1941 following the resignation of the third KONOYE Cabinet on bloc, I was appointed Secretary to the Prime Minister. In July, 1944 after the TOJO Cabinet's resignation, I was appointed Chief of the Section of Military Affairs in the War Ministry. In February, 1945, I went over to China as a unit commander. Following the termination of the war, I returned home from China.

2. On October 17, 1941, shortly after General TOJO received a telephonic summons from the Imperial Court, I was advised by two of General TOJO's aides that he had received such a summons. After the telephone call, I saw General TOJO writing a memorandum about the Army's attitude toward the resignation of the third KONOYE Cabinet. Before he left his office to go to the Imperial
Court, General TOJO and General SUGIYAMA held a conversation in my presence from which I learned that General TOJO had not been informed of the reason why he was being summoned but had jumped to the conclusion that it was with respect to the Army’s attitude in connection with KONOYE’s resignation.

General TOJO personally told me several days later that when he proceeded to the Palace, at that time he was told by the chamberlain he would not be given a seat in the Imperial presence the day (meaning there would not be a long conference) and learned Navy Minister OIKAWA also repaired to the Palace, following him, being summoned by the Emperor. General TOJO also told me that therefore he had assumed that he would certainly receive a caution from the Emperor with respect to the Army’s attitude and proceeded to the Imperial presence with that in mind.

I accompanied him to the Imperial Palace. When he withdrew from the Imperial presence, General TOJO looked very serious and said nothing. He ordered his chauffeur to car to the Mitaji Shrine. A gendarme and I went with him. When the car reached the precincts of the Mitaji Shrine, the General alighted from the car and offered a prolonged silent prayer to the Shrine, after which he worshipped before the Togo and Yasukuni Shrines. When he had completed his round of visits
to those shrinos, General TOJO told me, for the first time that he was commanded by the Emperor to form a succeeding Cabinet.

3. When he returned to his official residence, General KIMURA, Vice-Minister of War, General MUTO, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry, and others gathered round him but General TOJO did not seek their counsel. During the formation of his Cabinet by General TOJO, I stayed in the room next to that, used by the General, all the time and took charge of telephonic communications between his headquarters for the formation of his Cabinet and the outside world. General TOJO ignored the Army officials at that time and some of those close to him told me they were apprehensive of his attitude.

4. Prime Minister TOJO also told me to the following effect about two days later:

"The TOJO before his acceptance of the Imperial command to form a new Cabinet and the TOJO after his acceptance are entirely different in character. Now, TOJO, as Prime Minister, is firmly determined to assist His Majesty the Emperor".

5. Such was the domestic situation, prevailing at that time, that many people advocated a vigorous policy toward America. Prime Minister TOJO told me shortly after war had commenced that he had concurrently assumed the portfolio of Home Affairs as he had been prompted by the desire to assume the responsibility for maintenance of peace and order at home, in case it was decided to avert war with America.
Admiral SHIYADA was recommended Navy Minister by the Navy.

On this 2 day of Feb., 1947

At I.M.T.P.E.

DEPONENT: AKAMATSU, Sadao (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

(signed) AKAMATSU, Sadao (seal)
良心を従ひに信ずべ何事ヲ構へセズ又何事ヲ阻へ加セザルコトヲ

赤 松 貞

-5-
Chapter 14. Offences relative to Opium Smoking

Art. 136. Whoever imports, manufactures, sells or is found in possession of opium intended for sale shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than 6 months and not more than 7 years.

Art. 137. Whoever imports, manufactures, sells or is found in possession with intent to sell of any instrument for smoking opium shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than 3 months and not more than 5 years.

Art. 138. Whenever a customs officer imports or permits to import opium or any instrument for smoking opium shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than 1 year and not more than 10 years.

Art. 139. Whoever smokes or takes opium shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than 3 years. Whoever, for the purpose of gain, supplies to another any place for the smoking or taking of opium shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than 6 months but not more than 7 years.

Art. 140. Whoever is found in possession of opium or any instrument for smoking opium shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than a year.
Art. 141. Any attempt to commit offences specified in this chapter shall be punishable.
This law shall be enforced as of 1 October the 41st year of Meiji, in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 163 of the same year.
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Koro, who occupy the post of Chief of Archives Section, Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 1 page and entitled "Criminal Law, Law No. 45, 24th April in the 40th year of Meiji. Excerpt" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
On this 9 day of April, 1947

HAYASHI, Koro
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
On this same date

Witness: SATOH, Takagoro
(seal)
刑法
（明治四十年四月二十四日）
（抜粋）

第百三十六条
阿片煙ヲ取入ヘ、製造又ハ販賣シ若クハ販賣ノ目的ヲ以テ
之ヲ所持シタル者ハ六月以上七年以下ノ懲役ニ處ス

第百三十七条
阿片煙ヲ吸食スル器具ヲ取入ヘ、製造又ハ販賣シ若クハ販

第百六十八条
阿片煙ヲ吸食スル器具ヲ取入ヘ、製造又ハ販売シ若クハ販

第百三十九条
阿片煙ヲ吸食スルノ器ヲ取入ヘ、製造又ハ販売シ若クハ販

入ヲ許シタルトキハハノ懲役ニ處ス

第百四十一条
阿片煙ヲ吸食スルヲ為シ、家屋ヲ給與シテ製造ヲ目的テリタ
者ハ六月以上七年以下ノ懲役ニ處ス

以下ノ懲役ニ處ス

阿片煙ヲ吸食スルヲ為シ、家屋ヲ給與シテ製造ヲ目的テリタ
者ハ六月以上七年以下ノ懲役ニ處ス
自分、林、賢、外務省文書課長ノ職ニ属スル者ナル處、兹ニ添付セラレタ

ル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレモ、ヨリ成ル刑法（明治四十年四月二十四日法

律第四十五號）（拔萃ト題スル書籍八日本政府（外務省）ノ発行ニ

ル文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ真負ナル為スルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年四月九日、於東京

右署名ノ表印ハ自分ノ面白ニ於テラ為サレタリ

立監入

佐藤

齋藤

武

五

騏

2
The report you gave at the Political Conference of February 20th concerning relations with Japan would meet with everyone's approval for the sake of the rehabilitation of our country of peace for East Asia and of world peace. It is of the same opinion which I once expressed to the press reporters of the CHUO News Agency at Nanjing. Now that the central associates have finally decided on such a policy, I will firmly cooperate with them to carry out this policy to the best of my ability.
I hereby certify that this document is an exact excerpt from page 74 of "The International Situation, 1935" written by me and published by the Japanese International Association on June 14th, 1936.

Certified at No. 999, 3-chome, Naka-Meguro, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

On this 5th day of December, 1946.

Kataoka, Sukeyuki (seal)
Official Announcement of the Chinese Foreign Department at the Time Ambassadors Were Exchanged Between Japan and China.

(AKA'ATSU, Sukeyuki: International Situation in 1935, p.95)

It is a matter of congratulation that the governments of Japan and China have simultaneously elevated their mutual special envoys to the status of ambassadors, in the shortest time and through the simplest formalities, thereby being able to settle amicably the long-standing questions. At the same time, the Nationalist Government is deeply appreciative of the efforts and sincerity with which Foreign Minister HIROTA has made an epoch in improving the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Mr. A'YOSHI, who was newly appointed Ambassador, has rendered such distinguished services to the diplomatic relations between the two countries in the past that his appointment is heartily welcomed by the Nationalist Government.

This document is an exact excerpt from my book, entitled "International Situation in 1935" (Page 95), published by the Japan International Association on June 1st, 1936.

- I -
Def. Doc. # 2770

I certify the above.

On this 5th day of December, 1946

/S/ AKAMATSU, Sukeyuki (seal)
No. 990, NAKAEGIROY
3-chome, "EGIROY "ard,
Tokyo.
日支大使交換當時の支那外交三公表（赤松）

昭和十一年の国際情勢によって九月・

派する使節を同時に推薦し、多大の努力と誠意を以て

派する使節を同時に推薦し、多大の努力と誠意を以て

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派する使節を同時に推薦し、多大の努力と誠意を以て
The Dutch-Japanese treaty dealing with judicial settlement, arbitration trial and mediation which had been signed at the Hague on April 19, 1933 was ratified there on August 12th, this year. According to article XII of the treaty, it provides that as soon as possible after it goes into effect, a Standing Mediation Committee composed of two delegates from each of the signatories and three from other countries shall be formed. Based on the above, both Governments continued secret deliberations over the formation of the Committee and the proceedings went on so smoothly that Japan has taken steps to designate Baron HIRNFA, Kiichiro and the Netherlands Behraz von Blocland Vice-chairman of the Frivy Council, (the Foreign Minister at the time the treaty was concluded) as their respective delegates. Again, with regard to the candidates for committee-men from the other countries, candidate for chairman, Was Hoover (Swedish, chairman of the International Red Cross Committee and ex-president of the International Judicial Court) and candidates for committee-men, Raul (Th:...
phonetic) Ferrands (Brazilian, ex-Ambassador to Japan) and Johan Ludwig Fovinkel (TW: phonetic) (Norwegian, formerly Premier and Foreign Minister) unofficially have given consent to their assuming the offices of committee men; therefore, is the completion of the formation of the Committee is officially scheduled for November 1. The Committee is a standing one which has the duty of solving through mediation all Dutch-Japanese disputes that can not be settled by diplomatic steps, and it is the first committee of this kind that Japan has ever undertaken.
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Archives Section in the Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document here to attached, written in Japanese, consisting of two pages and entitled "On the Establishment of the Standing Mediation Committee between Japan and the Netherlands (Excerpt from a collection of public announcements of the Foreign Office in 1937) is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (the Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 4 day of March, 1947.

/a/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed here to in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on this same date.

Witness: /a/ URABE, Katsuma (seal)
January, 27th (Wednesday) Fine.

Went to the office of the Lord Keeper of the Imperial Seal at 2, p.m.; met the Keeper of the Imperial Seal and informed him of the various situations. Heard from him the nature of his meeting with Mr. UGAKI of this morning. Mr. UGAKI stated the outcome of his negotiations with the Army considerably in detail. He seemed to be asking implicitly for the efforts of the Imperial Court circles, saying that the following three courses could be considered as countermeasures:

1. To handle the matter as an administrative matter by
   common regulations of each Department's governmental organization.

2. To have the generals in active service occupy the post by petitioning to His Majesty for a gracious Imperial rescript.

3. To return the generals in reserve service to active service.

The Keeper of the Imperial Seal answered to this to the effect that the time was then just in such a condition as to
Def. Doc. No. 2272

be going against the torrent, and it required much considera-
tion to have the Emperor get on board a ship which was
sailing against the torrent. And he conveyed in a roundabout
way that it was no good to resort to the Imperial message
and other means of the like. Whether it was due to this
answer or not, Mr. UGAJI left without applying for an
audience with His Majesty.
Jan. 22, Friday, fine.

A hot dispute with "Minister TERRAICHTI" took place starting from a speech made by Representative HA'ADA in the House of Representatives yesterday. As the atmosphere became "worse the House of Representatives was at length prorogued last night by Imperial Order for two days.
Jan. 23, Sat., fine.

At 11:40 a.m. Inada phoned me that the Cabinet has decided to resign en tato.

In the afternoon, I went to the office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and made arrangements with the Lord Keeper, the Grand Chamberlain, the Vice Grand Chamberlain and the Chief Secretary, in the Grand Chamberlain's room concerning the procedure of Emperor's inquiry to the Genro.

The Cabinet meeting scheduled for 1:00 p.m. was postponed and shortly after 4:00 p.m. Premier Hirota called at the Palace and presented his letter of resignation. The Premier stated in the letter that recent political situations have been so grave that he felt himself incapable of retaining the Premier's post.

The War Minister, unlike the other ministers, stated in his letter of resignation that the recent political situation was inconsistent with his beliefs and that he feared he would fail in controlling the Army. His letter of resignation was dated of the 22nd, one day previous to those of the others.
昭和十二年本戸演習日記（陸軍史文書第一四三号）

一月二十三日（土）晴

十一時四十分京邸ヨリ電話ニテ内閣ハ議論ヲ改シタル旨演習ヲ

午後一時半ヨリサテ内大臣侍従長次長邦務官長ト共ニ元気

＝得。下記ノ手稿モノニキツキ打合ス。午後二時ヨリ演習ヲ

略記ス。首相ノ分ハ近時ノ政情

八議ノ言ノ在ニセントノ意味ヲ記セリ。モデモノ演習ヲ

略記ス。首相ノ分ハ自己ノ信念ト相容シタル

二十二日テリ

ノアリ。
Treaty for the Judicial Settlement,
Arbitration and Conciliation between Japan

and the Netherlands.

Signed at the Hague on April 19, 1933;
Ratified on June 8, 1935;
Ratifications exchanged on August 12, 1935;
Promulgated on August 13 (by the Official Gazette dated August 14), 1935;
Executed on and from the day of the exchange of the ratifications.

We, after having consulted the Privy Council, hereby ratify the Treaty for the Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation to which the authorized delegate of our Empire, together with the delegate of the Netherlands, affixed his signature and seal on April 19, 1933, at the Hague, and have our Government promulgate it with the Protocol of Signature.

Imperial Signature and Seal of the Empire

August 13, 1935,

Keisuke Okada
Prime Minister

Koki Hirota
Minister for Foreign Affairs
TREATY OF JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT, ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE NETHERLANDS.
SIGNED AT THE HAGUE, APRIL 19th, 1933.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands

and

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan,

Equally desirous of strengthening the friendly relations which have existed between the Netherlands and Japan for centuries,

Firmly resolved in no case to seek a settlement other than by pacific means of disputes of any character which may arise between their two countries,

Have decided to conclude a Treaty for that purpose and have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Jonkheer Frans Beelacrets van Blokland, Her Minister for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Monsieur Hiroshi Saito, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary accredited to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

Article I.

All disputes of any character arising between the High Contracting Parties, which it has not been possible to settle amicably within a reasonable period by the normal diplomatic procedure, shall be justiciable, by common accord between the Parties or at the request of either one of them, by a Permanent Conciliation Commission to be established under the provisions of the present Treaty and to exercise its functions in accordance therewith. Dis-putes which in the opinion of both Parties are of a juridical character shall be submitted to the Permanent Conciliation Commission only by common accord between the Parties.
Article 2.

Disputes, for the solution of which a special procedure is provided under other Conventions in force between the High Contracting Parties, shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of such Conventions.

Article 3.

Disputes of a legal character (and, in particular, disputes in regard to the interpretation of Treaties in force between the High Contracting Parties) which have not been submitted to the Permanent Conciliation Commission or, having been submitted to the said Commission, have not been settled within three months after its report has been drawn up, shall be submitted for arbitration, at the request of either one of the Parties addressed to the other or by common accord, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which shall decide in accordance with the conditions and procedure provided in its Statute, or to an Arbitral Tribunal, which shall decide in accordance with the conditions and procedure provided in the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. The submission to the Court or Tribunal shall consist of an exchange of notes between the Governments of the High Contracting Parties.

In default of agreement as to the choice between the Permanent Court of International Justice and an Arbitral Tribunal being reached by the Parties within three months from the addressing of a proposal by one of the Parties to the other for the submission of the dispute to the Court or Tribunal, the dispute shall be submitted in accordance with the procedure provided in the preceding paragraph to the Court, which shall decide in accordance with the conditions and procedure provided in its Statute. The dispute shall also be submitted to the Court in accordance with the same procedure in the case where, the High Contracting Parties having agreed to submit the dispute to an Arbitral Tribunal, the Tribunal has not been set up in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 within five months from the request to which paragraph 2 of Article 4 relates.
Article 4.

In the event of the High Contracting Parties agreeing to submit a dispute to an Arbitral Tribunal, the following shall be the composition and constitution of the Tribunal, save in so far as otherwise agreed. The Tribunal shall consist of five arbitrators, whereof one shall be appointed by each of the Parties. The said two arbitrators may be nationals of the States by which they are appointed. The Chairman and the other two arbitrators shall be chosen by common accord from nationals of third Powers in such wise that each is of a different nationality.

In default of the appointment of the members of the Arbitral Tribunal within three months from the addressing of the proposal by one of the Parties to the other for the joint establishment of an Arbitral Tribunal, the necessary appointments shall be made by a third Power chosen by common accord between the Parties.

In default of agreement as to the choice of the third Power, each Party shall designate a different Power, and the appointments shall be made by the Powers thus chosen in concert.

Article 5.

Vacancies in the membership of the Arbitral Tribunal by reason of death, resignation or other impediment shall be filled as soon as possible in accordance with the provisions in Article 4 in regard to appointments.

Article 6.

The arbitral procedure for which Article 4 provides shall be governed by the provisions of Articles 7, 8 and 9.

Article

The High Contracting Parties shall draw up a submission defining the subject of the dispute and the procedure to be followed.

In default of sufficient indications or particulars in the submission, the arbitral procedure shall be governed by the provisions of the Hague Convention of October 10th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.
Article 8.

Save in so far as otherwise agreed, the fundamental rules on which the Arbitral Tribunal shall base its decisions shall be:

(1) Such general or specific Conventions as are in force between the two Parties, and the rules of law deriving therefrom;
(2) International custom regarded as the expression of general practice accepted as law;
(3) General principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
(4) The result of the most authoritative judicial doctrine and practice regarded as auxiliary means of determining rules of law.

Article 9.

Save in so far as otherwise provided in the submissions, appeals for revision of arbitral awards may be lodged, in accordance with the provisions of Article 83, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, within a period to be fixed by the Tribunal.

Article 10.

Where the subject of a dispute according to the municipal law of one of the High Contracting Parties falls within the competence of the said Party's national courts, the dispute shall not be justiciable under the procedure provided in the present Treaty until such time as a final judgment has been passed by the competent national judicial authority, such judgment to be passed within a reasonable period.

Article 11.

The Permanent Conciliation Commission for which the present Treaty provides shall be composed of five members, who shall be appointed as follows, that is to say: the High Contracting Parties shall each appoint one of their own nationals to be a Commissioner, and the remaining three Commissioners shall be chosen by common accord from nationals of third Powers in such wise that each is of a different nationality, one of the latter to be appointed by the High Contracting Parties as President of the Commission.
The Commissioners shall be appointed for five years as from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty; their term of office shall be renewable. They shall remain in office until replaced, and in any case until the termination of such work as they may have in hand at the moment of the expiry of their term of office.

Vacancies occurring as a result of death, resignation or other permanent or temporary impediment shall be filled as soon as possible, and in any case within three months, in accordance with the provisions in regard to appointments. Persons thus appointed shall be appointed only for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the Commissioners they replace.

Article 12.

The Permanent Conciliation Commission shall be constituted as soon as possible after the ratifications of the present Treaty have been exchanged.

In the event of the appointment of the members to be appointed by common accord not having been made within six months from the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty or, in the case of the filling of a vacancy, within three months after the vacancy occurs, the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be requested, in default to agreement as to any other procedure, by the two High Contracting Parties jointly, or by either one of them, to make the necessary appointment. Should the President be prevented from making the appointments or should he be a national of either of the Parties, the Vice-President shall be requested to make the appointments. Should the Vice-President be prevented from making the appointments or should he be a national of either of the Parties, the next Judge on the roll of the Court, not being a national of either of the Parties, shall be requested to make the appointments.

Article 13.

Disputes shall be brought before the Permanent Conciliation Commission by means of requests addressed to the President.
Requests shall contain a summary account of the subject of the dispute, together with an invitation to the Commission to take all necessary steps with a view to an amicable settlement.

Where a request emanates from one only of the Parties, the Party making the request shall notify the other Party forthwith.

Article 14.

It shall be the duty of the Permanent Conciliation Commission to elucidate questions in dispute, to collect with that object all necessary information by enquiry or otherwise, and to endeavour to bring the Parties to an agreement. It shall be open to the Commission, after examination of the case, to indicate to the Parties such terms of settlement as it may consider reasonable, and to specify (should it so see fit) a time-limit for the statement by the Parties of their attitude in regard to the case.

At the close of the proceedings, the Commission shall draw up a report stating the result of the proceedings. A copy of the report shall be delivered to each Party. The report shall not mention whether the decisions of the Commission were taken by a unanimous or by a majority vote.

The High Contracting Parties shall at no time be bound by any considerations of fact or law or any other considerations accepted by the Commission.

The proceedings of the Commission shall begin not later than two months from the date on which the dispute has been brought before it. They shall be concluded within six months from the date on which the Commission has declared the proceedings open, unless the Parties otherwise agree or the Commission is of opinion that an extension of the time-limit is indispensable. In the event of the Commission being of opinion that an extension of the time-limit is indispensable, it shall communicate a statement of the reasons for its opinion to both Parties.
Article 15.

Save in so far as otherwise specifically provided, the Permanent Conciliation Commission shall lay down its own procedure must in any case provide for both Parties being heard. In all cases of enquiries, the Commission, unless it decides unanimously to the contrary, shall act in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III (International Commissions of Enquiry) of the Hague Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Article 16.

The President shall convene the Permanent Conciliation Commission as soon as possible after a dispute has been brought before it.

Save in so far as otherwise agreed between the Parties, the Commission shall meet at the place and on the date fixed by the President.

Article 17.

The proceedings of the Permanent Conciliation Commission shall be private save in so far as otherwise decided by the Commission with the consent of the Parties.

The High Contracting Parties undertake not to publish the results of the proceedings of the Commission without previous consultation with one another.

Article 18.

The High Contracting Parties shall be represented before the Permanent Conciliation Commission by agents, whose duty it shall be to act as intermediaries between the High Contracting Parties and the Commission. The High Contracting Parties may, further, be assisted by counsel or experts appointed by them for the purpose, and may request that all persons whose evidence appears to them useful should be heard.

The Commission shall be entitled to require oral explanations from the agents, counsel and experts of the two Parties, as well as from any person it may see fit, with the consent of the said person’s Government, to call.
Article 19.

Save in so far as otherwise provided in the present Treaty, the decisions of the Permanent Conciliation Commission shall be taken by a majority vote.

The Commission may not take any decision relating to the substance of the dispute, unless all the members have been duly convened and at least all the members appointed by common accord are present.

Article 20.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to facilitate the labours of the Permanent Conciliation Commission and, in particular, to lend it the assistance of their competent authorities, to supply it to the fullest possible extent with all material documents and information, and to take the necessary steps to allow the Commission to proceed in their several territories to the calling and hearing of witnesses or experts, and to visit particular localities with a view to enquiries on the spot.

Article 21.

For the period of the proceedings of the Permanent Conciliation Commission, each Commissioner shall receive emoluments, the amount of which shall be fixed by common accord between the High Contracting Parties, each of which shall contribute an equal moiety thereof. The general cost of the proceedings of the Commission shall be divided equally between the two Parties.

Article 22.

The decisions of the Arbitral Tribunal or of the Permanent Court of International Justice shall be executed in good faith by the Parties.

The High Contracting Parties undertake for the period of the proceedings of the Permanent Conciliation Commission, the Arbitral Tribunal or the Permanent Court of International Justice not to take any step capable of exercising an adverse influence on the acceptance of proposals by the Permanent Conciliation Commission, or on the execution of decisions of the Arbitral Tribunal or of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The
Arbitral Tribunal may order provisional measures, at the request of either one of the Parties, provided such measures admit of execution by the Parties by means of administrative regulations. The Permanent Conciliation Commission may make proposals in the same sense. In the case of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the provisions of the Statute of the same shall be applicable.

**Article 23.**

In the event of dispute between the High Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation of the present Treaty, such dispute shall be settled in accordance with the procedure provided in Article 3.

**Article 24.**

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at The Hague as soon as possible.

**Article 25.**

The present Treaty shall come into force as soon as the ratifications have been exchanged and shall remain in force for a period of five years as from its coming into force. If not denounced six months before the expiry of the said period, it shall be deemed to be tacitly renewed for further successive periods of five years.

Any proceedings of whatever kind under the present Treaty which may be pending, at the time of the expiry of the same, before the Permanent Conciliation Commission, the Permanent Court of International Justice or the Arbitral Tribunal shall continue until they are concluded.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries aforesaid signed the present Treaty and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at The Hague in duplicate on April 19th, 1933, corresponding to the nineteenth day of the fourth month of the eighth year of Showa.

(L.S.) Beelaerts van Blokland.
(L.S.) Hiroshi Saito.
PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation between the Netherlands and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries declare themselves agreed as to the following:

(1) The aforesaid Treaty shall be applicable to all disputes which may arise between the two countries not directly affecting the interests of third Powers.

(2) Should the legal situation of Japan in relation to the Permanent Court of International Justice be modified as a result of the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations, notice of which was given on March 27th, 1933, becoming definitive, the High Contracting Parties shall proceed, at the request of the Japanese Government, to enter into negotiations in order to decide whether it is necessary to amend the provisions of the said Treaty relating to the said Court. For the period of such negotiations the application of the said provisions shall be suspended. Nevertheless, proceedings pending before the Court at the time of the Japanese Government's request shall continue until a conclusion is reached; and the provisions of the Treaty shall continue to be applicable to decisions of the Court in such cases.

The Hague, April 19th, 1933, corresponding to the nineteenth day of the fourth month of the eighth year of Showa.

Belaerts van Blokland,

Hiroshi Saito.
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECT AND AUTHENTICITY

I, Mr. Asai, who occupy the post of Chief Archives Section, Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document here attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 21 pages and entitled "Treaty for the Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation between Japan and the Netherlands" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 2nd day of Feb., 1947

Mr. Asai (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereon in the presence of the witnesses

at the same place,
on the same date

Witness: Mr. Urae (seal)
日本国和中国国司法の解決、仲裁裁判及調停条約

昭和八年（一千九百三十三年）四月十九日「ハーグニ於テ作

同年（同）八月十二日（同月十四日附属報）公布

批准　當

批准　當

委員ガ和中国国全福委員ト共ニ署名調印シタル日本国和中国国司法の解決

仲裁判判及調停条約ニ批准シテ署名設定委員ト共ニ之ヲ公布セシム
ルル手手ををしし。右司法裁判所に付託セラルベシ。隨し議会議員ニ選挙ラ命令スルトモ、次条ノ規定ヲ依ル右裁判所ノ設置ニ依リ。付託スルトモ、意見一致シタルモ次条ノ規定ヲ依ル右裁判所ノ設置ヲ従ヒシキ常設国際司法裁判所ニ付託セラルベシ。同一条第二項ニ掲ガルル請求ノ棄トヨリ五月内ニ為ガレザリシトキハ、右裁判所ハ別段ノ了解ヲ除キ限リ五名ノ裁判官ヲ以テ選挙セテルベシ。第三条ノ裁判官ヲ任シタル裁判官ハ、裁判所ノ設置ハ、委嘱セラルベシ。第四条ノ裁判官ヲ任シタル裁判官ハ、裁判所ノ設置ハ、委嘱セラルベシ。
第十二条

常設調解委員会各課、交付金等報酬に関しては、交付金等報酬に関する条項及び他の規定により定めること。
ドキュメントの読み込みに失敗しました。
文書成立＝関スル明書

自分ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル者＝関スル自＝闘ハ添付セル日本語及佛語

及調停条約ト題スル印刷物ハ日本政府＝外務省ノ編纂發行＝係ル文書

ノーナルコントラ証明ス

昭和二十二年二月四日

於東京

立會人

浦部

勝

馬

同　日

於　同所
A speech delivered by General ARAKI, Sdaco at the Summer School for Oriental Culture held at Karuizawa, Nagano Prefecture on August 2nd, 1934 under the auspices of the TOYO BUNKA GAKKAI (the Society for the Oriental Culture)

Sincerely Do We Hope for Your Endeavours in Our Holy Task. Ladies and gentlemen: However calmly, or optimistically do we consider, we cannot deny the fact that the whole world at present is overcast with an unstable, unpleasant, and gloomy cloud. As I feel great regret for this state of affairs, so night and day am I anxious to make it a bright, peaceful one as soon as possible. Since the nations of the world are in close contact internationally as we are now, this aspiration for peace cannot be easily realized by me alone, nor by Japan alone. I am happy to find some people of our friendly nations today among the audience here, and I hope then to hear my outspoken opinion by all means. I expect your ardent assistance for the advancement of our divine task of world peace and welfare of mankind by promoting the good and correcting the bad in my speech.

It is to further the philosophic view of life that mutual aid and enjoyment of one's own natural lot should be promoted, by harmonious combination of the West and East civilizations, or the material and spiritual cultures. By this idea we can make use of the extremely developed structure of our society.

We are doing our best with our confreres to establish a world-wide new culture through the harmonious unity of the two civilizations the East and West, or the material and spiritual cultures, so as to bring permanent peace and well-being.

The Misunderstanding of the Japanese Spirit.
The words "BUSHIDO" and "the country of militarism" may be counted among the causes of such misunderstandings. For by them we are liable to be thought to be bellicose and aggressive. It may be due to the difference of linguistic expression: Once the word "SHOBU" was translated into "militarism", and "DODO" rendered into "imperialism", These may serve as examples. Great is the error. The letter Bu "of SHOBU comes from the Chinese hieroglyph, originally meaning " (spear) and " (stop). That is to say, the source of the letter shows that is meant stopping of the use of spear, i.e. it means nothing but peace.

The KODO is the very root of the country, i.e. the way observed by our Imperial Household. In short, it means that every one should act according to nature, and attain his purpose; it aims at happiness for everyone to act at ease and according to his natural gifts; it is the way to accomplish his mission. It is the way of peace among nations and the happy road in society. Thus a great misunderstanding result from translation, may, from such misrepresentation of the literal meaning.
There are many such instances. In introducing our idea to the world at large, such apparently trivial facts must not be overlooked, as great misunderstandings may arise therefrom. Almost all the misunderstandings about our country are caused by such mistakes.

Now our soldiers are making efforts to be true to this spirit, both nominally and virtually, by recognizing our Imperial Army as moral existence to advance national welfare. The KODO is by no means hard to grasp; it is a way towards world peace and well-being of mankind through the development of our traditional spiritualistic culture; it is nothing but the common notion prevalent in the world in the search of peace and happiness.

Our KODO is a way observed by the Imperial Household; a way to get happiness not by coercion, but by natural and reasonable means; it is based on a virtuous government and cordial election; inferiors should be loyal and filial to the superiors, and superiors benevolent and generous to the inferiors; it is to perform one's duties allotted to him, superiors and inferiors becoming a body, entailing the natural spiritual accord and unity. We find a lot of examples in Denai in Manchukuo; One of our soldiers, when dying, gave his money away to the poor people in the neighbourhood; another, after a day-long march, with only a mess-tin of one meal gave a half of it to a hungry native who happened to come nearby.

I would like to say something in conclusion. Let us see a common idea about the form of war after World War I in retrospection. Modern war has come to be waged between nations. "Hardly any consideration is taken lest war calamities should fall upon the unarmed people of an enemy country, which is a great pity from the view-point of BUSHIDO.

As to poison gas, forbidden by treaties, every country is now eager in its study and practice as an open secret in consideration of its terrible destruction power. Various kinds of weapons have become more and more developed in their destructive power.

Thus tactics and munitions have come to be mechanized. Spiritual activities are disregarded. It is far from humanity, why do they not try to minimize the evil of war in parallel with the progress of human intellect? I fear the time has come to expect the revival of Miss Nightingale. We have to reflect upon it with you all. It is a shame for human beings to have come to such a pass, and we shed tears from the standpoint of BUSHIDO.

O, Let Us Fight for Peace; O, humanity of the world, and peace, glory be upon thee; I detest war, but I never refrain from it in the cause of justice, and the only thing I hope is that the war should be waged with peaceful spirit, and method of war should be humanistic.

We are endeavoring, at the risk of our lives to accomplish our holy task, which means the advent of permanent peace and happiness of mankind.

- 2 -
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I hereby certify that the lecture entitled "Glory be to the world, humanity and peace", in P.P. 44-53 of the book attached hereto, as shown on first page, given by General ARAKI on August 2, 1934, at Kurokawa as a part of a summer series of lectures on Oriental culture held under the auspices of the Oriental Culture Institute established by me and that a short-hand record thereof was offered to the publisher, whose office has been war-devastated and whose whereabouts are still unknown.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 25th day of January, 1947.

/S/ N. KAMURA, Yoshihisa (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place, on this same date.

Witness: /S/ G. Y. Futaki, (seal)
世界の平和、共に光輝け！

場所
昭和九月二日長崎県煙花団に於て

主催
長崎文化学会

Def. Doc. # 2278
EXHIBIT #
日本語の誤解 - 其の誤解の原因として挙げられるもの。内に「武士道」

とか、徳武のイート雲が一様に存在する事。も、その一つであり、

為に、言語の相違の関係もあるのであります。それを大略の誤りで一武道雲

の言葉の倶形文字を帯びて来られたので、本来「イート」を再示すの言葉で、

を決めるべき事、単に、本義の便当を誤ったのであります。又、言葉と

字は、支那の象形文字を借りて来られたので、本来「イート」を再示するに外ら

ないのであります。又、言葉と文字は、我々が日本に郷も、言葉の選好なら、

を避けしめるものであって、自然たるに、天の命を与える所に於て、其の志

を、社会上にしに、或る云々をはしりし常くをゆるすのであります。而ら同様開明にも平和と道に

注意させはばならぬものであります。其にに対する言葉を模倣し、亦決して仁に反するものであります。
本著四頁より五頁マシナ間、掲載セル宏木大学時演ノ一世界の人道ヨリ、平和ヨリ、共に光臨あれ！ハ其第一頁ノ示ス如ク自分ノ設立ヲ手ヲ
洋文化倶会主催ノ講演会於けテ貞洋文化倶会大学ヲ於テ開發ノ依り焼失レ發表行者ノ所在ヲ到
西

同日於立寄所人望者

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□
A Report on the SHIMPEI-TAI Incident

The conclusion of the preliminary examination of the defence incident under the crime of article 78 of the criminal code against the above-mentioned 54 accused reveals as follows.

At 11 a.m. on July 7 of that year YAMAGUCHI, Saburo was to bomb by monoplane the Metropolitan Police Board building and the Premier's official residence where a cabinet conference would be in session. At the signal of that bombing a land action corp was to rise in revolt, attacking the Premier's official residence, the Metropolitan Police Board, Home Minister's official residence, the headquarters of the RIKKEN SEIYUKAI Party, the RIKKEN MINSEITO Party and the SHAKAI TAISHUTO Party, the NIPPON KIN'YGO Bank, and the residences of Admiral YAMAMOTO, Gonbei, SUZUKI, Kisaburo, President of the RIKKEN SEIYUKAI Party, and WACHI TSUKI, Reijiro, President of the RIKKEN MINSEITO Party, setting them on fire and assassinating Premier SAITO, Minoru, and all other Cabinet Ministers and also Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal MIKINO, Kanshin, Chief of Metropolitan Police FUJINUMA, Shohei, Admiral YAMAMOTO, Gonbei, SUZUKI, Kisaburo, and WACHI TSUKI, Reijiro, Political leaders.
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, H.Y. SHI, Itsuro, lawyer, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 160 pages and entitled "Opinions on the SHILPEITAI Case" is a document which I obtained as attorney on behalf of the accused in the above case and which has been thenceforth in my custody.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 6th day of June, 1947.

/S/ H.Y. SHI, Itsuro (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed in the presence of the witness.

At the same place,
on the same date:

Witness: TOYOYUKI, Jiro (seal)
東京刑事情報研究所

神兵隊事件意見書

被告者五十四名ニ対スル刑法第七十八條ノ罪犯告事件ニ付設答達テ

同年七月十七日午前十一時ニ開シ山口三郎ニ於テ審行キニ依リ開催

中ノ内閣現大臣宣慰及警視二對シ訟原ニ於テサハノシ之ヲ合図ニ地上行動敗

民政本省ノ政治黨本部ノ社會大衆黨本部ノ日本労働職務同盟ノ内大臣官謁立憲政治党本部ノ立憲

政府官署者二頭本所ノ関係者ヲ依リ衆官ノ立憲政府官署者二頭本所ノ関係者ヲ依リ衆官

（以下略）
自分掠奪部隊を廃止し、内部倉庫を設置するため、同月に設立された部隊を組織した。
ORDINANCE CREATING AND REGULATING THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whereas it is expedient to consult Personages who have rendered signal services to the State, and to avail ourselves of their valuable advice on matters of State, we hereby establish our Privy Council, which shall henceforth be an institution of our supreme council; and we hereby also give our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the organization of the said Privy Council and to the Regulations of the business thereof, and order it to be promulgated.

(The Imperial Sign-Manual)

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Chapter I

Constitution

Article I. The Privy Council shall be the place at which it will be the Emperor's pleasure to attend and there hold consultation on important matters of State.

Article II. The Privy Council shall be composed of a President, a Vice-President, twenty-four Councillors, a Chief Secretary and Secretaries. The number of full-time Secretaries shall be fixed at three.

Article III. The President, Vice-President, and Councillors of the Privy Council shall be of Shinmin rank, the Chief Secretary of Chokunin rank, and the Secretaries of Sonin rank.

Article IV. No one who has not reached the fortieth year of his age shall be eligible to be appointed President, Vice-President or a Councillor of the Privy Council.

Article V. There shall be one full-time Private Secretary of the President in the Privy Council, who shall be of Sonin rank.

Article V. There shall be one full-time Associate Secretary in the Privy Council, who shall be of Sonin rank.
Chapter II
Functions

Article VI. The Privy Council shall hold deliberations, and
sent its opinions to the Emperor for his decision on the under-
mentioned matters:—

1. Matters which are under the jurisdiction of the Privy
Council according to the Constitution and the Imperial Household
Ordinances, and Ordinances that are especially referred to the
Privy Council by the Emperor.

2. Drafts and doubts with reference to the articles of the
Constitutions.

3. Laws and Imperial Ordinances incidental to the Constitution

4. Amendment of the organization and the regulations for
the conduct of business of the Privy Council.

5. Imperial Ordinances as provided for in articles 3 and
70 of the Constitution.

6. Conclusion of international treaties.

7. Declaration of martial law as provided for in article 14
of the Constitution.

8. Important Imperial Ordinances concerning education.

9. Important Imperial Ordinances concerning the organization
of various branches of administration and other official regula-
tions.

10. Imperial Ordinances concerning the causes of honors and
amnesty.

11. Matters other than those listed in the preceding numbers
and especially referred to the Privy Council by the Emperor.

VII. (elided).

Article VII. Though the Privy Council is the Emperor's highest
resort of counsel, it shall not interfere with the executive.
Chapter III

Deliberations and Business

Article II. The deliberations of the Privy Council cannot be opened unless ten or more Privy Councillors are present at the time.

Article XI. The deliberations of the Privy Council shall be presided over by the President. When the President is prevented from doing so by unavoidable circumstances, the Vice-President shall preside over the deliberations; and in case the Vice-President is also prevented they shall be presided over by one of the Privy Councillors according to the order of their precedence.

Article XII. The Minister shall be entitled by virtue of their office to sit in the Privy Council as Councillors, and shall have the right to vote. The Ministers may send their representatives to the deliberations of the Privy Council, who shall have the right to there make speeches and explanations but such representatives shall not have the right to vote.

Article XIII. Debates in the Privy Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present. In case of an equal division of votes the presiding official shall have the deciding vote.

Article XIV. The President shall have the supreme control of all the business of the Privy Council and shall sign every official document proceeding from the Council.

The Vice-President shall assist the President in the discharge of his duties.

Article XV. The Chief Secretary shall manage all ordinary business of the Privy Council, under the direction of the President, shall countersign every official document issuing from the Privy Council, shall investigate matters to be submitted to deliberation, shall prepare reports, and shall have a seat in the assembly during deliberations that he may offer needed explanations, but he shall not have the power to vote.

The Secretaries shall take minutes of the proceedings, and shall assist the Chief Secretary in the discharge of his duties. When the Chief Secretary is prevented from discharging his duties, one of the Secretaries shall represent him therein.

- 3 -
In the minutes referred to in the preceding paragraph, there shall be mentioned the names of those present at the proceedings, the essential points of the matters that have been under discussion, of questions that have been propounded and of replies that have been made thereto, and if decisions arrived at.

Article XIV-1. The Private Secretary of the President shall take charge of affairs of the Secretariat of the President.

Article XIV-2. The associate Secretary shall take charge of affairs by order of his superiors.

Article XV. Except in special cases, no deliberation can be opened unless reports of any investigation that may have been ordered have been prepared and forwarded to each member of the Privy Council together with the documents necessary for due deliberation.

The order of the day and reports are to be previously forwarded to the Minister.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Article I. The Privy Council shall formulate its opinion on matters submitted to its deliberation by order of the Emperor.

Article II. The Privy Council cannot receive petitions, representations, or other communications from the Imperial Diet, from either House of the same, from any Government Office, or from any of Japanese subjects whatever.

Article III. The Privy Council shall have official connection with the Cabinet and with the Minister only, and officially shall not communicate or have any connection whatever with the Imperial Diet or any of Japanese subjects.

Article III. The President of the Privy Council shall cause the chief Secretary thereof to investigate matters submitted to the Privy Council, and also to prepare reports on matters to be submitted to its deliberation.

In case the President deems it necessary he may undertake himself to prepare the above-mentioned reports, or he may appoint one or more of the Privy Councillors for the purpose.
article VII. Reports of investigations shall be forwarded to the President by the person charged with the preparation thereof.

In case requiring expedition such reports may be made orally. In those cases the essential points of the matters reported upon shall be briefly stated in the record herein referred to in article VII.

article VIII. The President may fix the period within which reports of investigation shall be made. The reports shall be prepared with as much dispatch as possible, and no procrastination is allowable.

The Cabinet may, in regard to matters of urgent importance, address communications of that nature to the Privy Council and may also fix the time of deliberation thereon.

article VII. Copies of reports of investigations, together with copies of accompanying papers, shall be forwarded to each one of the members of the Privy Council, at least three days previous to the opening of the deliberations on the matters in question.

article VIII. A record shall be kept in chronological order of the deliberations to be hold. The matters to be inserted in the said record are:

1. The nature of the matters to be deliberated upon.
2. The date of the forwarding of papers previous to the opening of the deliberations.
3. The date of actual deliberation, and so forth.

in order of the day, similar in form to the records mentioned in the preceding section, shall be prepared concerning each and every matter to be submitted to deliberation.

The said order of the day shall be forwarded to each member of the Privy Council three days previous to the opening of the deliberations thereon. The forwarding of the said order of the day shall also be regarded as an order to personally attend at the deliberations in question.

article IX. The days and hours of the deliberations of the Privy Council shall be fixed by the President. The minister may, however, request that the day and hour be changed.

article X. The deliberations of the Privy Council shall be conducted by the President or the Vice-President in conformity with the following rules:
The President shall cause the Chief Secretary to briefly state the nature of the matter in hand. Upon this members present shall be free to engage in debate on the subject, but none of them shall be allowed to speak without having first obtained the permission of the President. The President shall also be free to take part in the debate. When the debate has concluded the President shall state the question and take the votes thereon. The President shall declare the result of the vote.

Article XI. When a debate on any matter mentioned in the order of day has not been concluded in one day it may be continued at another meeting, but in that case the formality mentioned above shall not be repeated.

Article XII. Decisions arrived at in the Privy Council, by result of the vote case, shall be reduced to writing by the Chief Secretary or the Secretaries, and that statement shall be submitted to the President. The said written decision shall have appended to it the reasons that conducted to it; and, in the case of highly important matters, a memorandum stating the essential points of the debate shall accompany it.

Members present who entertain an opinion opposed to the decision arrived at may request the recording of their votes, and if the reasons for their opinion, in the reports of the debates, in the documents stating the reasons for the opinion of the Privy Council, or in the memorandum stating the essential points of the debate.

Article XIII. The decision mentioned in the preceding article shall be presented to the Emperor, and at the same time a copy thereof will be forwarded to the Prime Minister.

Article XIV. The reports of the debates of the Privy Council shall be signed by the President and the Chief Secretary or the Secretaries present, in order to secure their accuracy and trustworthiness.
这是一张中文文档的图片。由于图片质量较低，自然语言处理模型难以准确识别和理解其中的文本内容。建议使用更高分辨率的图片或提供更清晰的文字描述以获取准确的文本信息。
第十四條

事故ノ筆記ヘ出席員ノ姓名封筒書記日付付示スヘキ事項ヲ審査シテ報告書ヲ作成シ會議ノ転記ヲ列シ

第十五條

特別ノ場合ニ於テ必要ノ書類ヲ備置スルヲ以テ報告書ヲ作成スルヲ以テ必要

第十六條

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第十七條

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第十八條

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第二十條

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第二十一條

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第二十三條

報告ハ役長文書長ヲ知りテ報告スルヲ以テ必要

第二十四條

報告ハ役長文書長ヲ知りテ報告スルヲ以テ必要
昭和二十一年三月三十日

内閣官房総務課長

十四條

又ハ書記官長ヲ

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第十三條

又ハ書記官長ハ

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理由

第十二條

書記官長ハ

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又ハ出席書記官

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Section III. "Advisory Organ to the Emperor"

The Privy Council is established as the advisory organ to the Emperor. The Privy Council being direct subordinate to the Emperor, is a deliberative body which will respond to the Emperor's consultation upon important affairs of the State. It was established in the 21st Year of Meiji 1895 (Ref Imperial Ordinance No. 22 -- 30th April 21th Year of Meiji 1895) and was made a necessary organ based upon the Constitution (In the Ordinance creating and regulating the Privy Council the words "Privy Council" is used and in the Constitutional Law it is called "Privy Councillors". They are synonyms and mean a deliberative body).

The Privy Council is composed of a president, a vice-president and Councillors (In the beginning there were 25 councillors later the number was increased to 26 and in the 2nd Year of Taisho 1913 it was decreased to 24. The Ordinance says, besides the above, the chief secretaries and secretaries are constituent part but they are officials attached and do not constitute the deli-
Def. Doc. No. 2419

The qualification for the election of Conscillors is that the person should be more than 40 of age and a man of distinguished service and experience. Beside these each ministers of state shall have ex officio the right to attend and vote in the meeting. Sinnen (sons of the Emperor) who is a major and resides in Tokyo shall attend the Privy Council Meeting (Imperial Ordinance 13th May 21st Year of Meiji 1903).

The status of the Privy Councillors is that of the officials of the state but in their function they hold double position of the state organ and Imperial household organ. The limits of competence (of P.C.) as the Imperial Household organ are defined by the Imperial household Law and the Imperial Household Ordinance creating and regulating the Privy Council.

1. The limits of competence as the Imperial Household Organ

2. The limits of competence as the State organ.

With respect to the pure affairs of state the Privy Council always gives its opinion in answer to the consultations of the Emperor only but has no authority to make a proposal of its own initiative. The question whether or not a certain decision passed in the Privy Council shall be adopted (by the Emperor in) is a matter for the State minister to advise the Emperor about. Consultations with the Privy Council or omission thereof does not...
affect the validity (T.N. of the acts of State) as the will of the State because the power of the Privy Council with regard to the affairs of State is exclusively defined by the Ordinance creating and regulating the Privy Council and the said Ordinance has no authority to define the conditions of the validity of the will of the State.

The following are matters defined in the said Ordinance as matters to be referred to the Privy Council for deliberation.

It is the usual practice of the Privy Council to hold the meeting with the Emperor attending personally (Art. I the ordinance) the Conference shall have attendance of more than ten Councillors and decision is taken by majority of vote. The Privy Council is allowed to deal only with the Cabinet and Ministers of different Departments. (on matters related to the Imperial Household the Minister of the Imperial Household shall be included) it is not allowed to correspond with or have other dealings with government offices other than those mentioned above such as the Imperial Diet, or with the people.

The meaning of (T.N. the provision) of the Ordinance (Article VIII) reading "it (T.N. Privy Council) shall not interfere with
the executive" is that the Privy Council shall submit their opinion to the Emperor only and shall have no dealings with the people. The opinion adopted in the Privy Council shall be tendered by the President to the Emperor, and it shall at the same time be given to the Prime Minister (Ordinance Art. 13)
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE

I hereby certify that the book heretofore attached, written in Japanese by no, consisting of 530 pages and entitled "Laurel of the Constitutional Law" is a book which was published in 1924 at Yuhikaku.

certified at Tokyo,
on this 26 day of August, 1947

Minobe Tatsukichi
(Seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,
on the same date

Witness:

Mori Yoshida
(seal)
文書成立ノハル証明書

本文書ハ派付ハガルタル日本語ヲテ発カレカレナノノハ自分ノ自分ノ東京帝國大學教授ヲ時代ニ著作シ有斐聞サシテ誠行ヲシノノナル証書ノハナルコトヲ証明ス

昭和二十二年八月十八日　
於東京帝北家民部武家寓居　
吉田寺九五二自宅　

毛利　犬養　

同日　於同所　
立會人　

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テサレタルモノナルコトヲ証明ス
I, Eugene H. Dooman, Counselor of the American Embassy at Tokyo from May 22, 1937, to December 8, 1941, certify that on May 23, 1939, while Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy, I met Baron Hiranuma, at that time the Prime Minister of Japan, and that he then requested me to convey to the President of the United States a proposal that a conference of the Great Powers be called by President Roosevelt to endeavor to avert the war which was then threatening in Europe.

Baron Hiranuma said that if war should break out in Europe the United States and Japan would inevitably be drawn into it, and that a world war would accomplish nothing but the destruction of civilization. He added that if the proposed conference could be held, Japan would agree to the placing before it of the Sino-Japanese conflict, even though it had been the policy of the Japanese Government to refuse to allow third countries to intervene between Japan and China. An extended account of our conversation will be found in my despatch No. 3936, dated June 7, 1941 from Tokyo to the Secretary of State.

I had long been aware that Baron Hiranuma maintained exceptionally close personal relations with the Emperor.
and certain other influential members of the Imperial Family. As the Japanese Army had repeatedly declared that no interposition of third powers between Japan and China would be tolerated, it was clear that the Prime Minister could not have made the proposal described unless he were prepared to invoke the intervention of the Emperor in overcoming the opposition of the Army, which would be certain, to laying the Sino-Japanese conflict before the Western Powers. His proposal for an international conference which would seek, among other things, a settlement of Sino-Japanese issues, postulated a willingness to resort to this extreme and unprecedented measure, with results within Japan no one could foresee. I was, therefore, profoundly convinced at that time that Baron Hiranuma was earnestly and courageously seeking to restore peace in the Far East on a durable basis and to avert war with any of the Western Powers.

That conviction was only strengthened by subsequent knowledge that he had supported the sending in January 1941 of Mr. S. Hashimoto to the United States to explore with officials in the Department of State and with leading Americans the possibility of negotiations between the United States and Japan looking toward the resolving of the critical situation in the Pacific.
I confidently believe that no evidence will be adduced before the International Tribunal to controvert my considered judgment that Baron Hiranuma did not promote war and that he was not involved in any conspiracy to promote war.

/S/ Eugene H. Dooman
The Regulations of the Decoration Conference

Imperial Ordinance No. 115
26th Year of Meiji 1893

Article I. For the purpose of deliberating on the propriety of the grant and deprival of the ranks, decorations and annuities a Decoration Conference shall be established in the Bureau of Decoration.

Article II. The Decoration Conference shall be consisted of the Chief of the Bureau of Decoration and Gijoken, (the Councillors).

Article III. The chair of the Decoration Conference shall be taken by the Chief of the Bureau of the Decoration. If the Chief is unable to do so the senior Gijoken (Councillor) shall take his place.

Article IV. Number of Gijoken (Councillors) shall be less than fifteen. They shall be elected from persons having the decoration of the first order and shall be given Chokunin rank.

Article V. Besides persons provided for in the preceding article Gijoken may be elected from among members of the Imperial Household.
Article VI. The advice on the grant and deprival of the ranks, decorations, and annuities may not be tendered to the Throne unless the matter passed in the conference of more than eight Gi-jokan (Councillors).

Article VII. The resolution in the Conference of Gi-jokan (Councillors) shall be passed by majority of votes. In case of equality of votes the chairman's decision shall prevail.

Article VIII. The business of the Decoration Conference shall be handled by the Chief of the Bureau of Decoration.

Annex

Article IX. This ordinance shall come into force from the 10th day of November of the 26th Year of Meiji (1893).
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, [Signature], Yachiho, who occupy the post of Chief of General Affairs Section of the Bureau of Decoration, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 2 pages and entitled "The Regulation of the Decoration Conference" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Bureau of Decoration).

Certified at Tokyo, on this 25th day of August, 1947

/S/ Yachiho (seal)
Chief of General Affairs Section of the Bureau of Decoration

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on this same date

Witness: /S/ [Signature] (seal)
AN INCIDENT OF SHOOTING HIRANUMA, A MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

About 6:10 a.m. on 14 August, Choku NISHIYAMA, then 33 years old, a Shinto priest, (a member of Makotomusubi-Kai, meaning faith-bound society), of Nakawa-mura, Kaniwa-gun, OKAYAMA Prefecture, visited at the private residence of HIRANUMA, a minister without portfolio, at 149 Ichōme, Nishi-Ōkubo, Yodobashi-ku, TOKYO. While talking with the Minister in the waiting room, NISHIYAMA shot at the Minister with a revolver which he carried with him hurting HIRANUMA in the neck and other parts. The assaulter, after having been arrested near by the spot by men guarding the residence, is now under a strict investigation at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters. The information gathered so far is as follows:

(1) The career of Choku NISHIYAMA and the motive of his taking theULLETION

Assaulter:

Choku NISHIYAMA, age-33
A Shinto priest (member of Makotomusubi-Kai or faith-bound society) 1936 Ōaza Shimowa, Nakawa-mura, Kaniwa-gun, OKAYAMA Prefecture.

(a) Career.

After having finished the upper grade of the Nakawa-mura Elementary School (at his permanent domicile), NISHIYAMA studied at the Kyoto Institute for the Study of Japanese Classical Literature (Kyoto
Kokugaku-in) for a year's period somewhere about the 15th year of Taishō (1926). In the 3rd year of Shōwa (1928) he passed a qualification test for Shinto priesthood authorized by the OKAYAMA Prefecture, and in the 5th year (1930) served as a priest at the HICHIJIMI Shrine, Nishikohi, Ochiai-machi, a town neighboring his permanent domicile, for about a year. Then NISHIYAMA became the leader of the youngmen's association at Nakawa-mura, his own village, and later in December in the 9th year (1934) he became a priest at the NAKA Shrine; still later in the 13th year (1938) he served as a temporary priest at the TOKUMOBI Shrine, a prefectural shrine in TSUYAMA City, for about a year. During those years, NISHIYAMA became interested in a reform movement from about the 7th year (1932), he actually participated in such local movements as the Shiribukai, the Inochi-kai, the Junkyō and the Kichibi royalistic movements. Between about March and July in the 15th year (1940) NISHIYAMA received training at "the Nakotomusubi Dōjō" (a faith-bound school) in ASCMAI, Ibaraki prefecture. After completing such a long period of training he returned to his native village where he organized the Nakawa branch society of Nakotomusubi-kaik in November, and became its central figure.

(b) The motive of his taking the action.

The assaulter has been participating in the so-called reform movement since about the 7th year of Shōwa (1932). Especially since he had participated in the "Kimō-Nakotomusubi" movement (meaning royalistic faith-bound); NISHIYAMA became much influenced by the "Nakotomusubi, Ishinkōron" (meaning Restoration public opinion), an organ magazine.
of highly educative nature in the movement, and also by lecture meet-
ings held in both OKAYAMA and IBARAKI Prefectures. Consequently he be
came so much concerned about the present condition in the Empire of Japan that he decided to expel the pro-anglo-american faction which was, to his mind, trying to maintain the status quo and was a real scourge to the present situation. Above all, NISHIYAMA spotted
Minister HIRAMINU, as the leader of that faction, with a conviction that to expel the Minister, who was a progenitor of his native country, was a mission given to him, a native of OKAYAMA Prefecture. Mean-
while, having come up to TOKYO about 17 July, NISHIYAMA heard, at the
main office of Makotomusubikai at 2 Ichômaru, nago-sachi, Shiba-ku,
Tokyo, the process of the resignation of the 2nd KONO Cabinet and of the formation of the 3rd KONO Cabinet. In the Ministerial change, in spite of the resignation of Foreign Minister MATSUOKA and others who had been regarded as the pro-axis faction, Baron HIRAMINO remained as a minister without portfolio. This turn of things was, to the assaulter unbearable and unpermissible -- so much so that it appears that NISHIYAMA thereupon dared to make up his mind to do such a commitment as this, it appears.

(2) Planning for the assault.

(a) Movements of NISHIYAMA before he came to TOKYO for the
decisive action.

Choku NISHIYAMA attended the Makotomusubi Misogi Koshûkai
(meaning faith-bound; purification; lectures), held in OKAYAMA City on
June of this year, and received training from Jirō AKUTAGAWA, an executive of the central office, who came to OKAYAMA. On the same day, NISHIYAMA came to TOKYO with his comrade, Ryōji OKADA, a teacher of a primary school. On the following day, he heard the sedition trial for Yūnaka, the former Lord Koopor of the Privy Seal, held at the Tokyo Criminal Local Court. Then NISHIYAMA visited the central office of Makotorusubi-kai and also called on Shun KATAOKA, and afterward went to the "Kasu-igaura Ryō", a residential hostel, Asagaya, IBA Prefecture. While he was staying at the hostel, on the 19th NISHIYAMA attended the opening meeting of a Makotorusubi-kai held in CHIBA Prefecture; he returned to his native village on the same day.

In the following month, when another Mieogitō Koshūkai was held for four days starting from 12 July at Hassoku-mura, a neighboring village, with Sai MATSUMURA of the Society for Japanism as leader, NISHIYAMA also attended the training course. On the 16th, being accompanied by MATSUMURA, NISHIYAMA came to TOKYO, and heard the developments of the organization of the 3rd KÔNOYE Cabinet at the central office of Makotorusubi-kai. On the 19th he visited the Kasu-igaura hostel again together with Konichirō HOMA, Jirō AKUTAGAWA and others to attend a mass meeting. On the 20th NISHIYAMA held a carousal in a certain "café" in Asagaya together with Shun KATAOKA, Hyakusoku OKUTA, and a few other members of the Makotorusubi-kai in IBA Prefecture; he returned to Tokyo on the following day with KATAOKA. En route to Tokyo, however, NISHIYAMA appeared to have consulted with KATAOKA in the train about an assassination plan of Minister HIRANUMA and...
also about the clothes to wear on the day of action and the funds.

On the 21st he received 100 yen from KATAOKA through Takeshi NAKAMURA, and returned to his native home once on the 22nd.

Thus, between 23 July and 2 August NISHIYAMA had frequent conversations with his compadres at his home, and secretly prepared for the assault. To mention a few outstanding events of NISHIYAMA during this period, on 27 July he went to the Okayama Station with his compadres, Nontai IRIGAWA and Ryoji OKADA, to meet Takeshi NAKAMURA of the central office who was passing through that station on his way to attend a discussion meeting to be held at Naoshima, KAGAWA Prefecture, from MATSU City, Shimane Prefecture, and rode in the same train as far as the Uno Station, and had a confidential talk with NAKAMURA in the train. On the morning of 2 August he called on Soji YODOGAWA, a lawyer of TSUYAMA City and President of the HIRANUMA KAI (meaning the HIRANUMA society), and received from YODOGAWA a letter of introduction to RIYAMIZU, the secretary of Minister HIRANUMA's, requesting his going to Tokyo to present to the Minister a phylactery in which prayers for his good health were offered and to ask him to write a rightist on a banner the name of the Kofu-kai (a rightist organization) which had just been organized. At 6:39 p.m., on the same day NISHIYAMA left the Tsuyama Station, being sent off by his compadre, Saburo DOI.

(b) An evidence of restoring men of the same mind.

Previously, NISHIYAMA had confided with Saburo DOI, Naroru MIYAJI, Nontai IRIGAWA, and other comrades of the Makotomusubi-kai in OKAYAMA Prefecture, his intention of assassinating men in the upper stratum...
who were regarded as pro-Anglo-Americans and upholders of the status
quo; and he promised the participation of his comrades. At first
NISHIYAMA did not have any particular person in mind, but he spotted
Minister HIRANO as the primary victim on the ground that his remain-
ing in office as a minister without portfolio, after the July political
change, meant an enlargement of his influence. He made up his mind
to take charge of HIRANO by himself. He had in mind, then, to have
HIRANO and KAMI take charge of two or three pro-Anglo-Americans in
the Cabinet. However, before this matter had been definitely decided,
NISHIYAMA left for TOKYO alone.

Meanwhile, it is a fact that NISHIYAMA excluded Saburo DOI because
the latter was reluctant to take part in the scheme when asked by
NISHIYAMA.

(c) The course of securing the arms.

On the occasion of his return to his home from his attendance of a
mass meeting of the Makotorusubi-kai, held at Asahi, IBARAJI
Prefecture on 21 July, NISHIYAMA consulted with Takeshi NAOKURA on
what arms he should select for the assault — revolvers or daggers.
At the same time, thinking that it would be difficult to obtain a rev-
olver, NISHIYAMA bought a dagger at KIKUHIDE, a hardware store,
Ginza, Kyobashi-ku on the same day. And when he came back to his native
place, he had Saburo DOI, a sword frurbisher and corwa, sharpen the
dagger for practical use. Also NISHIYAMA called on Noboru TOMO,
the former branch chief of the Mokrin-kai, OKAYAMA City, with whom
he was already acquainted, and he consulted with him in vain to obtain
a revolver. Therefore, he came to Tokyo carrying only the dagger with him. On 6 August he asked Takashi Nakamura to obtain a pistol which he received on the 9th at Nakamura's home. Later in the same day, he called on Shun K. T. Oka, and asked him to take custody of the said revolver. On the 12th Nakamura received the revolver and the clothing (which he wore at the time of the assault), while he gave the dagger and the Kokumin-Fuku (Japanese civilian uniform) to Heiji Fukuoka, a clerk at the central office.

Previously, Nakamura stated that the source of the arm (revolver) was that he had brought it back with him without permission from the Headquarters of the CHI army, when he was returning home from Manchuria after declining to be placed under the command of Junnosuke Date, known under the name of Soon Chi of Manchuria, soon after the outbreak of the China Incident in the 12th year of Shōwa (1937). However, as he confessed later, it became reconfirmed that he received the pistol from Nakamura after having come to Tokyo at that time. Incidentally, the revolver used for the assault was a small six-chambered automatic revolver, Duan (?) made in Spain, numbered, P-1526.

(d) The movement of Nakamura after coming to Tokyo to commit the assault.

Ohoku Nakamura, clad in a Kokumin-Fuku, departed from the Tsuyama Station on 2 August, and arrived in Tokyo on the 3rd. He stayed overnight at his sister's (Yuki K. T.) house, 27 3-chōō, Higashi Karata, Karata-ku, and on the following day, the 4th, paid a visit to the central office of the Makotorusubi-kai, where he stayed for several days. He passed his time, now attending a gathering of the Nanshinsha (a southward
advance movement faction) at K.II.D.'s (Jisaku) together with Takeshi NAKABA and Michiharu Hishi (on the 7th), and new spending his time on meetings with Shun KITOKU, Takeshi NAKABA and others. On the 12th of the same month, NISHIYAMA made a telephone call to HIYAMIZU, Minister HIRANUMA's secretary, asking him to arrange for an interview with the Minister. Upon receiving an answer from the secretary to come to the Minister's residence about 3:00 p.m. on that day, NISHIYAMA paid his visit there at the appointed time, wearing the kirono which he had received previously from KITOKU. At the Minister's residence, however, he was told to come back again at 8:00 a.m. on the 14th, because of guests already there before him; so he returned. In the evening of the following day (the 13th), NISHIYAMA received from the central office of the Makotensubiki-kai to Chiyoda (a hotel), 1 Kotonkai-cho, Shibaku, where he stayed overnight.

(c) The circumstance on the day of the assault.

On the day of the assault, NISHIYAMA got up about 6:00 a.m. himself in a kirono, concealed the prepared revolver in the pocket of the inner skirt of the kirono, and calmly carrying a colored paper left Torandoen after 7:00 a.m. by subway. (This pocket had been specially patched by KITOKU's wife by the request of NISHIYAMA). He transferred to the government line at Shinbashi, and got off at Shinjuku. Then he reached the residence of HIRANUMA on foot about a little after 8:00 a.m. NISHIYAMA met the Minister pretending to request him to do some writing; and while talking in the drawing room, he shot HIRANUMA with the revolver (six caliber rod) concealed underneath the colored paper.
which he carried with him. He was arrested by the guards (of the Metropolitan Police Board) nearby the scene of action.

(3) Persons under examination for the purpose of investigating this case.

(a) The Metropolitan Police Board.

Officials at the central office of the Makotomusubi-kai:

Tatsuo AKANO
Shun KATAOKA
Takeshi NAKAMURA
Jirô AKUTAGAWA
Ryôkai MATSUDA
Michitaru NISHIYAMA

Officials at the local office (of Asô area in IBARAGI Prefecture) of the Kakotomusubi-kai.

Sokuhyaku OKUDA
Masao KONUMA

(b) OKAYAMA Prefecture.

Local Makotomusubi-kai members who look after the general affairs for the society.

Sword polisher, Saburo DOI
Clerk at the village office,
Makoto MIKAN
Memorial MIKAN
Nentai IRISAWA

Teacher of a primary school,

Ryuji OKADA
physician, Toshiya NISHIMURA

Sauce dealer,

Tatoichiro SHIMIZU

No regular occupation, Rikichi YAMAGUCHI

Merchant, Tatsumi ANDÔ
Physician, Naofumi TERAO
Assistant village-master, Hiroshi NIIAKA
Barber, Katsuji OZAKI
Convenient cooking store dealer
Shintō priest, Ryūgo AOKAGE
Shintō priest, Tatsuri NOGUCHI

Former OKAYAMA branch head of the hoirin-kai; Physician, Noboru TOMOSAWA
Local hakotorusubi-kai barber of the KAGAWA Prefecture, who look after
general affairs of the society.
Shintō priest, Shinren MIYAKE

(a) Those connected with this case who are suspected most up to
the present time.

Karioru MIKAN
Mentai HHISAWA
Saburo DOI
Takeshi NAKAMURA
Shun KATAOKA
Tatsuo AWANO

(4) Condition of injury of Minister HIRANUMA.

There are about nine openings, which appear to have been caused by
bulletst of the revolver, on the left side of his face, in the right side
of his neck, and in the left breast. There is an abrasion on the part
equivalent to a joint of the right side second ribs and costal cartilage.
There are also bullet wounds, one of each, in the central part of the rear
tongue and in the right side of the tongue respectively. In the root of
the right canine tooth, appears to be a bullet wound. The victim is
progressing favourably.
(Note by translator: The original document is incomplete.)
平沼政務相脅殺事件の被害

西山直臣さん方の状況

昭和二十三年において、西山直臣さんを脅殺した事件が発生しました。この事件は、平沼政務相による陰謀として見られるもので、西山直臣さん方の生活が脅威に瀕していたことが明らかになりました。
【(1)】

【(2)】

訓練を受け帰郷するや、同年十一月一〇日もことむすび中和村支部を

結成し中心指導者となれり。
（同）同志会議

西山三郎は、西山より参加を巡る在広の選立に至り入城、執筆をし、自らを担当せんものを決意するに至り、三名とする交渉を西山に於て之を除外した事実あり。

又、西山三郎は、西山より参加を巡る在広の選立に至り入城、執筆をし、自らを担当せんものを決意するに至り、三名とする交渉を西山に於て之を除外した事実あり。
電報に選定すべきか相談したが西山は拳銃の入手困難なるを嫌懐し中村武に対し拳銃入手方を依頼すると共に、同日東京綠風銃器事務局長同志刀剣研師太郎三郎を以て右短刀を実用向装備を施し、八月六日中村武に対し拳銃入手の上手に付着工作するも果さず短刀を携帯し、上京。所で短刀一張を買ひ、酒肴後同志刀剣研師太郎三郎を以て右短刀を施し、拳銃入手方を依頼し、同十二日薄暮方より着落（次日着入）及び拳銃を受領し、向西山直は時局案内毎日寄宅に供與せり。
本行駐箚上取締中の者

近に於て主要部局員に依り検挙されたり。

1932年8月3日　天野辰夫
(2) 岡山県 さとむすび 世話人

村役場 講師

村役場 講師

尾二寺 安山 西岡入美土

正足 三反治

尚 昭 三立 彦 良 愛
### Statistical Table of the Criminal Cases at the Consular Court in China

(Based on the statistical table concerning consular trials.
(2nd Section of the Treaty Department of the Foreign Ministry)

**Table No. 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A Total accepted to be tried</th>
<th>B Violation of the laws regulating foreign residence or occupation, etc.</th>
<th>C Total</th>
<th>D Criminal offenses (including B)</th>
<th>E Offense against the financial criminal code (including B)</th>
<th>P Total (D-E)</th>
<th>G %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases accepted to be tried</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>109,289</td>
<td>2,542</td>
<td>11,540</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Total accepted to be tried</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Violation of the laws regulating foreign residence or occupation, etc.</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>1,487</td>
<td>7,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Total</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>1,267</td>
<td>1,472</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>5,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Criminal offenses (including B)</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>2,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Offense against the financial criminal code (including B)</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>1,476</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>1,638</td>
<td>5,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Total (D-E)</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>1,038</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>6,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G %</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison with the proceeding years:

- Criminal offenses (including B): -25 + 92 + 65 + 190 = 123
- Offense against the financial criminal code (including B): -111 + 209 + 123 + 162 = 16

Cases of opium addiction (C):

- 93 + 214 + 489 + 477 = 16
### Tablo No. 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of cases accepted to be examined</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Crimes against the penal code &quot;opium&quot;</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Violation of the law regulating the use of the narcotic, etc., in China</td>
<td>1,732</td>
<td>1,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Total</td>
<td>1,845</td>
<td>1,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Criminal offences (including (a))</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>1,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Offence against the Special criminal code (including (b))</td>
<td>1,251</td>
<td>1,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Total (d+e)</td>
<td>3,471</td>
<td>3,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) %</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of cases accepted to be tried</th>
<th>Cases of opium and narcotics</th>
<th>All cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>1,494</td>
<td>2,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>2,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above two tables the following facts may be determined:

1. Of the criminal cases handled at the consular court in the Republic of China from 1936 to 1941, the cases of opium, narcotics, etc. form 60%-68% (average: 63%-66%).

2. Of the cases examined by the consular court in the Republic of China from 1940 to 1941, the cases of opium, narcotics, etc. form 47%-52% (g).

3. The prosecution-rate concerning the cases of opium, narcotics, etc. was in 1940-80%; in 1941, 91%. This rate is clearly high as compared with the prosecution-rate of the other cases which ran about 55% in 1940; and 54%, in 1941 (h).

4. Further the number of those who were found not guilty after they were tried did not exceed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: It is a matter of regret that the statistical tables before 1939 are too brief and those after 1942 are obtainable.
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Archives Section of Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 3 pages and entitled "Statistical Table of the Criminal Cases at the Consular Court in China" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

certified at Tokyo,
on this 28th day of August, 1947

/s/ HAYASHI, Kaoru
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness,
at the same place,
on this same date

Witness: /s/ SUZUKI, Soi
(seal)
### 第一表

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>訴訟受理件数</th>
<th>昭和1年</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>計</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A (刑罚適用類専用)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B (刑罰適用類専用)</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>1406</td>
<td>1497</td>
<td>5034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>計 (A + B)</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>1117</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>5070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (刑訴法関連)</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>2550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E (刑訴法関連)</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>1170</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>1616</td>
<td>5430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>計 (D + E)</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>2515</td>
<td>7445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 前年比（士）

| 計 | - | 125+ | 301+ | 3893+ | 762+ | 115 |
| 刑罰適用 | - | 258 | 98 | 265+ | 300+ | 131 |
| 訴訟法関連 | - | 111+ | 209+ | 728+ | 462- | 16 |
| 訴訟法関連（士） | - | 92+ | 214+ | 689+ | 377+ | 16 |
DIRECTIVE

No. 272-Kaku-Kr, 1938.
NORTH CHINA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
(November 7, 1938.)

UNDER THE CORPORATION LAW OF NORTH CHINA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
THE PRIME MINISTER WILL ORDER FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

Artículo 1.

The North China Development Co., LTD. (will be designated as "Company" hereafter) when either enacting or revising the following regulations shall receive the approval of the Prime Minister:

1. Service regulations.
2. Regulations concerning pay, allowance, etc. for officials, and allowance for staff members.
3. Important regulations concerning business and etc. Reasons and effective dates will be stated in the application for approval of the preceding clause.

Immediate report is requested in case of enactment or revision of regulations not stated in Clause 3.

GL-
Article 2.

The Company shall receive the approval of the Prime Minister in the following cases:

1. Increasing capital.
2. Revising articles of incorporation, or deciding merger or dissolution.
3. Installing directors, inspectors, or advisers.
4. Deciding or changing pay, allowance, bonus, or retiring allowance for officials or advisers.
5. Issuing North China Development Co., Ltd. Bonds, or paying up shares.
7. Deciding plan for investment or loans or adding important revision of each business year.
8. Deciding plan for adding important revision on budget for loans and investments, estimate of disbursements and receipts, and fund plan, or appropriating reserve fund in budget for loans and investments for expenses.
not included in budget.

9. Disposing or hypothecating important assets.
10. Carrying out important investment, loans, or guaranteeing for debt.
11. Disposing final accounts or proceeds.
12. Granting approval on following items for firms to which the Company attempts important investment, loans, or assistance:
   a. Decision or important revision of articles of incorporation.
   b. Decision or revision of investor, its amount of investment, or amount and date of investment or payment.
   c. Advantages and special obligations.
   d. Payment of shares or issuance of bonds.
   e. Decision or important revision of investment plan or fund plan.
   f. Disposal of final accounts or proceeds.
   g. Important subjects on adjustment of materials.
   h. Important subjects on expansion of production of Japan, Manchuria, and China.
   i. Disposal of important assets, or guarantee for debts.
j. Important investment or loans.
k. Decision or revision concerning service regulations or regulations of allowance.
l. Appointment and dismissal of President, Vice-president, directors, or managing directors.
m. Other important subjects.

13. In case of assuming important obligations or concluding important contracts not covered by the above mentioned items (a-m) reasons shall be stated in the application for approval. Plans of investment or loans mentioned in Clause 1, No. 7, and budget for loans and investments, estimate of receipt and disbursement, and fund plan, mentioned in No. 8 shall be submitted not later than one month before the enterprise or beginning of the business year.

Article 3.

The president, Vice-president, or any managing director when engaging in other business will submit reasons and receive approval of the Prime Minister.

Article 4.

Irrespective of the above-mentioned regulations the approval of the Prime Minister shall be required for
important matters on economic development in North China.

Article 5.

Report of dates and places of general meetings of shareholders shall be made to shareholders and Minister simultaneously, and to the latter shall be attached the subject matter for discussion. Report of resolution passed at the general meeting of shareholders shall be submitted to the Minister not later than two weeks after the meeting.

Article 6.

The Company shall make a monthly report of its credit and debit indicated on the last day of the month and submit it to the Minister together with a report of investments and loans, receipts and disbursements, and business conditions of the month not later than the 30th of next month.

Article 7.

The Company shall submit a report on the following subjects of each firm to which it made investments, loans or offered assistance:
1. General situation of business, list of credit and debit, and state of receipts and disbursements.
2. Decision or revision of regulations of sections.
3. Important legal cases.
4. Appointment and dismissal of directors (managing directors excluded), inspectors or auditors.

General situation of business, list of credit and debit, and state of receipts and disbursements mentioned in the preceding clause, No. 1 will be summarized and reported each three months.

**Article 8.**

The company will submit an immediate report in following cases:

1. Decision or alternation of business in charge of Vice-president or directors.
2. Decision of regulations of sections or revision thereof.
3. Registration.
4. Subjects other than those above mentioned and regarded as important, or the occurrence of important accident.

PRINT MINISTER
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, SUZUKI, Masaharu, who occupy the post of Chief of Economic Section, Administration Bureau, Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 5 pages and entitled "Instructions North China Development Co., LTD., is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Administration Bureau, Foreign Office).

certified at Tokyo
on this 28th day of March, 1947

/s/ SUZUKI, Masaharu.
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness

at the same place,
on this same date

"Witness: /s/ Toshiba, Masakichi.
(seal)"
命令
（昭和十三年四月十八日）

第一條 北支那開発株式會社法ニヨリ左ノ通リ命令ス

内閣総理大臣

昭和十三年十二月七日
第六條  会社は毎月第20日において、株式会社の株式取引先及び株式の取引状況、貸借対照表及び損益計算書状況、分類記録制度及び組織に関する事項を報告するものとする。

第七条  会社は毎月第20日において、株式会社の株式取引先及び株式の取引状況、貸借対照表及び損益計算書状況、分類記録制度及び組織に関する事項を報告するものとする。
叶

国

图

国

国
Lof. Doc. No. 2429

The 24th of November of the 16th year of Shova (1941)

M.E., Yutaka, Secretary to the China Affairs Board, Junior Fifth Grade, Order of Merit, Sixth Class.

Appointed secretary to the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Promoted to Higher Officer, Third Class.

(L. 6 - 8, 5rd column, P. 736, No. 4465, official Gazette, Nov. 25, Shova 16th year (1941).)
Excerpt from "The TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN" Issued on March 2, 1933

As Well Might a Man of Mean Character Conceive of the Mind of the Virtuous; How Foolish to Regard as Trickery Designed by Japan.

Radio Speech by Premier Cheng, in Commemoration of the Founding of the Empire:

Manchoukuo has now asserted her solemn existence in Asia. One year has elapsed since her birth and she has already made her appearance as if she were a driving machine for promoting world peace.

(Omitted)

Her national policy, which is called the "Kingly Way", being still unexampled anywhere else in the world, people in other countries look at Manchoukuo with an ordinary conception. That is why they can not easily understand her
Lof. Doc. # 2429

The 24th of November of the 16th year of Showa (1941)

ABE, Yutaka, Secretary to the China Affairs Board, Junior Fifth Grade, Order of Merit, Sixth Class,
appointed secretary to the Department of Commerce and Industry.
Promoted to Higher Officer, Third Class.

(L. 6 - 8, 3rd column, L. 796, No. 4465, official Gazette, Nov. 25, Showa 16th year (1941).)
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, SUZUKI, Masakatsu, who occupy the post of Chief of the Economic Section of the Superintendent's Bureau of the Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of three pages and entitled "Investigation on Superintendent, North China Development Company" is prepared from the official gazette issued by the Japanese Government Printing Office, and that the document hereto attached for reference is an exact and authorized excerpt from the said official gazette.

Certified at the Foreign Office, Tokyo,
on this 22nd day of August, Showa 22nd year (1947).

/s/ SUZUKI, Masakatsu (seal)
Chief of the Economic Section of the Superintendent's Bureau of the Foreign Office.

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed here to in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on this same date.

Witness: /s/ OGI, Yukiichi (seal)
Secretary to the Foreign Office, the Economic Section of the Superintendent's Bureau of the Foreign Office.
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, SUZUKI, Masakatsu, who occupy the post of Chief of the Economic Section of the Superintendent’s Bureau of the Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of three pages and entitled “Investigation on Superintendent, North China Development Company” is prepared from the official gazette issued by the Japanese Government Printing Office, and that the document hereto attached for reference is an exact and authorized excerpt from the said official gazette.

Certified at the Foreign Office, Tokyo, on this 22nd day of August, Showa 22nd year (1947).

/s/ SUZUKI, Masakatsu (seal)
Chief of the Economic Section of the Superintendent’s Bureau of the Foreign Office.

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness:

At the same place,
on this same date.

Witness: /s/ OGI, Yukiichi (seal)
Secretary to the Foreign Office, the Economic Section of the Superintendent’s Bureau of the Foreign Office.
Excerpt from "The TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN" Issued on March 2, 1933

As Well Might a Man of Mean Character Conceive of the Mind of the Virtuous; How Foolish to Regard as Trickery Designed by Japan.

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Manchoukuo has now asserted her solemn existence in Asia. One year has elapsed since her birth and she has already made her appearance as if she were a driving machine for promoting world peace.

(Omitted)

Her national policy, which is called the "Kingly Way", being still unexampled anywhere else in the world, people in other countries look at Manchoukuo with an ordinary conception. That is why they can not easily understand her...
policy, believing it to be altogether a trick designed by Japan. A man of mean character might as well conceive of the mind of the virtuous. These people, however, are not altogether to blame; for, although the principle of the "Kingly Way" is a theory of the oldest origin in Asiatic continent, each succeeding state since the age of Confucius and Mencius has not been able to manifest its existence, and now the Manchoukou Government, considering the said doctrine the concisest and easily practicable and also the most adequate policy even in this 20th century world, is about to enforce it to their best effort.

(Omitted)

This is the second year of the founding of Manchoukou and is the very period for her to put the "Kingly Way" in actual practice. So I earnestly hope that the people of Manchoukou, both high and low will each assume responsibility to live up to this principle of the "Kingly Way".

The Chief of the State will attach primary importance to benevolence and frugality, Government officials should base their morals on diligence and integrity, and the people in general should cultivate, as their duties, friendship
and civility. They should get cured of their past attitude of self-arrogance or self-aggrandizement. They should do away with such evil customs as seeking personal profits by organizing factions and also with such actions as trying to ensnare others in order to attain their self interests—all this must first be accomplished before the intended benevolent government can be established. And thus alone the peoples of the whole world will be enlightened so as to be able to ascertain how efficacious the principle of the "Kingly Way" is.
小人の腹で君子の心を推測するもの

日本の仕組んだ手品と見るの恐さよ

（略）

その胡是我的王道王義なるものだが、世界各國に未だ類例を見ないもので
ありましてます彼等は普通の見解を以て満洲國を観察致しましたもので
みは全く日本の仕組んだ手品と見て居りまして中々了解致しません
之は明に小人の腹を以て君子の心を推測する様にものをあります

（略）
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of Chief of the Investigation Bureau of the ASAHI Press, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, printed in Japanese consisting of 4 pages and entitled "The Conference for the Foundation of a New Country in Manchurian and Mongolian areas. Decision of the Declarations of Independence" is an exact copy of the news on the ASAHI published on Feb, 17th, 1931.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 25 day of August, 1947

/S/ SAKAMOTO, Izumi (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,
on the same date

Witness: /S/ HASUOKA, Takaaki (seal)
Excerpt from "Japan's Mission in the Showa Era."

by Sadao MIKI War Minister

Published by the Social Education Association.

Next we must think of a country far away, Mongolia. What kind of a region these days is Mongolia? Is it a Chinese territory --- a Russian territory --- or an independent country? Perhaps no one in the world can give a definite answer. Neither can China herself make any affirmation. If peace in East Asia is to be an important problem the will of Mongolia must, first of all, be clarified.
昭和大臣
荒木貞夫著

「昭和日本の使命」

次に吾人は遠く東古を思はねばならぬ。一昨呂今日の東古とは如何なる地域であるか？支那の領地か、ロシアの領地か、それこそも独立国であるのか。恐らく世界中で何人もよく客得るものはあるまい。支那の和解を大切にしして戦かねばならぬ。
The Chronological Table No.2
(A record of ARAKI's assignment activities)

1. The October Affair. (Oct. 16th, 1931)
   ARAKI himself persuaded the leaders to change their minds.

1. The 1st Shanghai Incident. (from Feb. 16th till May 5th, 1932)
   As soon as the Chinese troops withdrew 20 kilometres from the settlement and thus the safety of the residents was secured, our troops ceased fighting and, on the conclusion of the agreement, withdrew completely.

1. The 515' Affair. (May 15th, 1932)
   Military discipline was so strictly maintained that not even one of the young officers of the Army participated in it.

1. The Manchurian Incident. (from Sept. 18th, 1931 till May 31st, '33)
   Three months after the outbreak of the Incident appointed Minister of War. After a lot of hard work covering a year and a half, succeeded in bringing the disturbance to a close.
年号第2号（荒木の活火的活動の記録）

1. 十月事件（1931年10月16日）
荒木自ら彼等を説得し撃退せしめた

次
1. 第一次上海事変（1932年2月18—3月5）
支那軍仏界より20キロ後退し居留民の安全確保するや直に停戦。協定成立するや完全撃退

功
1. 5.15事件（1932年5月15）
陸軍篤年将校は一人も参加させずし陸軍機関せられて居た

成
1. 満洲事変（1931年9月18—33年3月）
勃発後三ヶ月目に陸相就任。凡てる苦心の結果一年半にして迄に兵乱を終熄せしめた

功
1. 神兵状事件（1933年7月12）
荒木等密室内閣の對策不適弱新冠として全閣僚の暗殺を企てたが失敗

軍との関係
1. 荒木陸相免退（1934年1月23）
陸軍の空気交渉に悪化

1. 2.26事件（1936年2月26）
荒木大将等大將漸備役授与（1936年3月10）
陸軍大臣現役師団復活（1936年5月18）
Most of the secret documents which had been in the custody of this section were burned from bottle damage that occurred on May 25, 1945, and accordingly, only a few of them are left. Concerning "the written memorials entitled 'Basic Draft of Emergency Measures' which War Minister ARAKI presented to Prime Minister SAITO on January 29, 1934, and for which you referred to us, utmost efforts have been made in searching for it but they have not been found among these documents that have been preserved. Please understand the above circumstances.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exh. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

なお、この文書は日本語で書かれています。
**Chronological Table No. 3**

(concerning the Manchurian and Shanghai Incidents.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep. 13th, 1931</td>
<td>The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. (The right of self-defence enforced.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 10th</td>
<td>The right of subjugating bandits reserved at the committee meeting of the League of Nations. (The number of cases of bandits instigated by the Chinchou regime who frequented along the South Manchurian Railway zone from November onwards amounted to 1529.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 13th</td>
<td>The INUKAI Cabinet formed. (ARAI installed as Minister of War.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 23rd</td>
<td>The Japanese army moves forth to the Liaochai district once again. (Jan. 3rd, '32, Japanese troops enter Chinchou without bloodshed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 5th</td>
<td>Triumphal entry of Harbin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 16th</td>
<td>The 9th Division lands at Shanghai. (Divisional Commander. UEDA makes a statement.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 29th</td>
<td>General SHIRA'I lands at Chilakou.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 3rd</td>
<td>The Japanese army declares cessation of hostilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 6th</td>
<td>The Chinese army makes a declaration of cessation of hostilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 10</td>
<td>The Constitutional Republic of Kanchukuo established. (Shanshan installed as the Minister of Military Affairs and concurrently the Chief of Hailun King)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1933 The general meeting of the League of Nations. (NATSUKA leaves the meeting.) (On March 27th Japan officially withdraws from the League of Nations.)

May 31st, 1933 Tangku Agreement.

Jan. 23rd, 1934 Minister of War ARAKI retires on account of illness.

Mar. 1st Monarchy put into force in Manchukuo.

June 10th Chiang kai-shek issues Friendly Intercourse law.

June 14th, 1935 Minister ARIYOSHI promoted to Ambassador. (Presents his credentials to the sovereign.)

July 7th, 1937 The Mukowkio affair breaks out.

April 3rd Ma Chan-chan rebels. (Subjugated in July.)

May 5th The Agreement on the cessation of hostilities formally signed at Shanghai. (The entire army to withdraw by the end of May.)

Sep. 15th Japan recognizes Manchukuo. (The protocol between Japan and Manchukuo concluded. Joint defense commitments made.)

Dec. Japan despatches her army to Holunhair. (Su Ping-wen subjugated.)

Feb. 24th, 1933 The general meeting of the League of Nations. (NATSUKA leaves the meeting.) (On March 27th Japan officially withdraws from the League of Nations.)

Mar. 4th Triumphal entry into Chengte, capital of Jehol Province.

1933 The general meeting of the League of Nations. (NATSUKA leaves the meeting.) (On March 27th Japan officially withdraws from the League of Nations.)

1935 Minister ARIYOSHI promoted to Ambassador. (Presents his credentials to the sovereign.)

July 7th, 1937 The Mukowkio affair breaks out.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>年</th>
<th>月</th>
<th>事件</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>9月</td>
<td>满洲事変勃发（自衛隊勃发）*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10月</td>
<td>日聯軍再会於於テ開戦時桜尾如何</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12月</td>
<td></td>
<td>鍋名軍政管ノ使営セル際賊ノ落鎧附屬地</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>附近出沒件数11月以降1520件</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1月</td>
<td>大橿閣閣成立（荒木陸相改任）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2月</td>
<td>遠東地方再出動（32.1.2鍋州無血入城）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3月</td>
<td>上海共同租界入軍局戒厳令発布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4月</td>
<td>ハルビン入城</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5月</td>
<td>第九師團上海上陸（植田師團長陸賊）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6月</td>
<td>白川大将七子口上陸 Chi-Lu-Kou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7月</td>
<td>日本軍停戰宣言</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8月</td>
<td>支那軍停戰宣言</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9月</td>
<td>满洲立還共和國成立（馬占山軍政部大臣任）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10月</td>
<td>满延省長用任</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11月</td>
<td>马占山反乱（7月代位）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1月</td>
<td>上海停戦協定正式調印（5月末迄全軍撤退）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2月</td>
<td>满洲國賭據（日聯軍賭據締結）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3月</td>
<td>共同防衛ノ橋樑発生</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4月</td>
<td>コロンパイル派兵（森村派兵）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5月</td>
<td>聯盟総會（松岡退席）（3.27正式脱退）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6月</td>
<td>潮河首都承徳入城</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7月</td>
<td>唐 拠 協 定</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1月</td>
<td>荒木陸相病気退任</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2月</td>
<td>满洲國幣制施行</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3月</td>
<td>蘇介石政令発布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>4月</td>
<td>有吉公使大使昇格（國書薦呈）</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5月</td>
<td>蘇海橋事件勃發</td>
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</tbody>
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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES AMERICA et al

-vs-

ARAKI Sadac et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: YAGASAKI, Setsuzo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows.

I. I am YAGASAKI, Setsuzo. I am an ex-major general and up to the time of the end of the War, I was serving in the defense of the Tokyo area. At present I live at Haruki, Toge-Mura, Aichi-Gun, Aichi Prefecture, and am engaged in farming.
II. From August 1931, when Gen. ARAKI was appointed Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Inspectorate-General of Military Training, to the time he left the above post to become War Minister, I served as adjutant captain in the Inspectorate-General. From January 1934 to March 1936, when his excellency entered the service, I served (as major) under the general as adjutant to the Military Councillor. Again from April 1932 to January 1934 I served under the general, who was then War Minister, as a member of the Personnel Bureau, of the War Ministry.

III. From August, 1930 to April, 1932 I served as adjutant to Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Inspectorate-General, whose post was occupied during the above period successively by Gen. HAYASHI, ARAKI and KAWASHIMA. The duty of the Chief of the General Affairs Department was to assist the Inspector-General and to take charge of all affairs coming under the jurisdiction of the Inspectorate-General. Therefore it was an extremely busy post. For instance, he often had to go on trips to inspect maneuvers, army schools and various other training institutions all over the country. In addition to this, the Chief of the General Affairs Department concurrently held the post of Chairman of the Permanent
Examination Committee for Army Cadets and as such had to discharge the extremely exacting duties concerning the examination of the junior and senior students of various army schools. Therefore, he did not attend any conferences held by the War Ministry, the General Staff, etc., except in cases where the subject matter concerned military education.

General ARAKI assumed the post of Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Inspectorate-General on 15 August, 1931. Although he remained in this post for less than four months, by the time he was promoted to War Minister he had almost finished his inspection tour, having begun his visits to schools and maneuvers under his jurisdiction at a very early period of his term of office. Those schools, including the Military Academy, numbered more than ten and were not all situated in Tokyo, but dotted all over the country as far as Kyushu. Inasmuch as the general made detailed inspections, his trips required more than the usual time. For instance, on the occasion of his visit to the Cavalry School in Chiba, which was only about a three-hour ride from Tokyo, he spent the previous night
at a place near the school, and, after hearing detailed explanations from the responsible party made his inspection on the following day. Therefore it was already in the middle of October when he finished his visits in the Tokyo area.

Late in October he made visits to schools of the outlying localities. At about the same time he made a trip of two weeks in order to prepare and carry out special communication maneuvers. On finishing this, he went to Kumamoto to assist at the special grand maneuvers held there. As soon as he returned to Tokyo, he was appointed War Minister. A greater part of his time was thus spent outside of Tokyo. Therefore the Manchurian Incident which broke out at that time was quite a news to him and of which he first learned, like other people, from the newspapers.

IV. At the time of the October Incident Gen. ARAKI and I were busy making preparations for a trip to Kumamoto to inspect the Instructors’ School there. At about 4 p.m., however, when the general made a courtesy call to the War Minister’s official residence, he was
told by War Minister MIYAMA and Gen. KANAYA, Chief of the General Staff, about the occurrence, and was asked to go to quell the incident. Thereupon the general went to the War Ministry and stayed there until late at night finally succeeding in smoothing away the situation. He came back home at dawn, and so the scheduled trip was postponed. On that occasion he told me that the substance of the matter proved to be that some of the younger officers in the General Staff who were irritated at the corrupt state of the political world had made a common plan to carry out a reform and that although he finally succeeded in dissuading them from the plan, the situation was very difficult nonetheless as the said officers were all men of naive character.

v. On the morning of 13 December, as I remember, he phoned me that he was going to visit Mr. INUKAI's. Thereupon I accompanied him. After a few minutes' talk with Mr. INUKAI, he went to the official residence of the War Minister to talk with the War Minister, the Chief of the General Staff and the Inspector-General of Military Education. After that he went again to Mr. INUKAI's. In the afternoon, he was appointed War Minister in a
DTP. DOC. #2460

ceremony of installation by His Majesty. It happened so suddenly that we were very busy with various arrangements and liaison services. I did not continue to attend him after he became War Minister.

VI. In April, 1932, I managed personnel matters. As a member of the Personnel Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry. The Minister believed, in consideration of various incidents which had subsequently happened by that time and of the aggravation of the internal condition of the country, that it was no doubt a matter of real necessity to select men of character as the commanders of armed forces in order to introduce such a reform into the Japanese army that it would become upright in its existence—an army excellent in its high moral virtues.

So the General, unlike his predecessors who used to approve personnel recommendations as they were submitted from the Personnel Affairs Bureau regarding commanders of the lower classes ordered his staff to be careful in the selection of the lower officers, such as the company commanders, etc...

As he was very careful about the problem, those who were of excellent character became to be appointed commanders.
VII. For two years from January, 1934, I was adjutant to the General, who then was a military councillor. At that time, the fact that the plans which he had planned formerly for national policy were not put into practice either by the Government by the Army, made him anxious constantly. He was quite different in his opinion from other men of importance in the Government at the time. The Military Council was a peacetime pool for reserving army commanders for war-time. The members had no duty nor business of special importance, and there was no formal meeting during the period the General held the post. The details of the meeting, even when it was an informal session, were not disclosed to newspaper-men.

VIII. The General was very earnest in instructing young officers. But he severely scolded and warned any young officer who broke the law of justice and moral obligations. The General made it his principle to welcome everyone who came to him and not to pursue those who knew him. He frankly talked about his beliefs with everyone who visited him to hear his opinion. He used to say: "Japan is no closed country now. Japan has intercourse with the world. So our first duty is to
know the conditions of the world and to refine our personality; be broadminded and do not be narrow*.

IV. At the time the so-called 2-26 Incident broke out, he went to the Imperial Palace to see the Emperor, as soon as he was informed by the KEMPEI-TAI of the occurrence. On our ride to the Palace, he said to me as follows: "If I had taken more effective steps in the instruction of the young officers, they would not have been misled by the "civilians" (meaning by this expression the authors of the Incident other than soldiers in active service). It is a matter for deep regret.*; and "The authors of the Incident are usurpers of the Imperial prerogative of military command. They are the ruin of our Imperial army". These words impressed me so deeply that I still remember them quite distinctly.

X. In speaking of the national character of the various peoples of the world, he used to refer in laudatory terms to the sobriety and refinement of the Englishmen, the frontier spirit and practical enterprise of the Americans, the broad and good heart of the Russians, the serenity and generosity of the Chinese, the patriotism
of the Frenchmen, the organizing capacity and diligence of the Germans. Above all he praised the Swede for their warm and pure heart which kept their country free from thrives. He taught us that if we were to be citizens of the world, we had to adopt those merits of other peoples. At the same time, he was always desirous to have Japan become a country with morality even higher than that of Sweden.

On this 8th day of Sept., 1947

At __________

DEPONENT YAGASAKI, Setsuzō (seal)

I hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depoent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At __________

Witness (signed) HAS OKI, Komei (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ YAGASAKI, Setsuzō (seal)
四

十月中旬には地方の学校に出かけられる機会特別通信演習の準備計画実施の
ため出張御覧の為出張御覧日程の記載

にも我々と同じく新聞で知られるが

十月下旬には地方の学校に出かけられる機会特別通信演習の準備計画実施の
ため出張御覧の為出張御覧日程の記載

を受けて居りますが

朝会無事に収まるのだろう

他の人々だけに非常に困らされた

に到ったので恩厚に

の為出張御覧の為

に到ったので恩厚に

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に到ったので恩厚に
昭和三年四月、地方省人事局に就任した大谷雪 respectoから、当時の内閣官房長官を兼務する連携が相次ぎ、内閣首相が人事局の要職を担当する事例が多かったことを考慮して、連携の必要性を強調する内閣官房長官の人事局長の必要性を重視した。

昭和四年一月、内閣官房長官は内閣官房の要職を兼務するため、人事局長の必要性を強調し、内閣官房長官の人事局長の必要性を重視した。
昭和二十三年（一九四七年）九月八日於東京

供 述 者

矢 田 崎

明
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

WAR, Sadao, et al

SIGNED DEPOSITION

Deponent: KATOYAMA, Ichiro

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I am KATOYAMA, Ichiro, and at present reside at No. 2174 KARUIZAWA.

I was an official of the SEIYUKAI Party about 1931, and was appointed Minister of Education when the INUKAI Cabinet was formed, and remained in the same post in the succeeding SAITO Cabinet until the spring of 1934. Consequently I worked with Mr. ARAKI who was the Minister of War in these Cabinets.

2. The appointment of Mr. ARAKI as Minister of War was requested to the Emperor, in the customary way, by Mr. INUKAI. No issue was raised in any way in regard to this. At that time I did not hear of any recommendation or behind-the-scene maneuvering (T.N. in regard to the appointment of ARAKI) except the recommendation made by the big three of the Army.
3. At the time of the formation of the INUKAI Cabinet, Japan was facing many difficulties both at home and abroad. Her home-front was unsteady and many unhealthy signs were noticed. Outwardly, there was general anxiety in regard to the Manchurian problem. Those days were so crucial that the WAKATSUKI Cabinet was forced to resign after the unsuccessful attempts to tide over the difficult situation by reorganizing itself into a coalition cabinet.

4. The INUKAI Cabinet made every possible effort to find a way out of the hopeless economic depression and to bring to a solution the impending Manchurian problem. Premier INUKAI, soon after the formation of his Cabinet, established a policy of gold embargo, and dealt with the economic stabilization, policy. Then by combining a policy which had been discussed in the SEIYUKAI Party and a report on military matters made by War Minister ARAKI which he received a few days after the formation of his cabinet, he defined on or about Dec. 7, the cabinet's policy on the prevailing situations.

5. When Manchukuo became an independent state the cabinet's stand was a very serious one. According to a cabinet report made sometime about the middle of January, 1932, the local Manchurian officials were so enthusiastic that it was difficult to keep them under control, but the cabinet stuck to its policy - non-intervention. War Minister ARAKI was always prudent and stressed that the situation should be observed, and that the situation should be left to the Manchurians without our unreasonable interferences. The Premier who was concurrently the Foreign Minister agreed with him on that point.
Minister ARAKI left all diplomatic affairs to the Foreign Minister, except the matter of maintaining peace and order. In the meantime, Mr. YOSHIDA was appointed Foreign minister late in January, but there was no change as far as the foreign policy was concerned.

6. The Shanghai Incident arose between our navy and some of the local people. The government received a report on the incident and it was desired that the Army dispatch troops to Shanghai. At the Cabinet meeting the troop dispatch was decided and the incident came to an end soon after. War Minister ARAKI was very eager to solve the incident speedily and when he withdrew the entire troops immediately after the hostilities ceased the public was deeply impressed.

7. The cabinet was changed as a result of the May 15 Incident, but I remained in office in the SAIITO Cabinet. War Minister ARAKI tendered his resignation first. However, because of the earnest desire of Premier SAIITO and because of the fact that the army had very little to do with the May 15 Incident, he also remained in office.

SAITO Cabinet was "a national cabinet" and included representatives from the two leading political parties. At that time the recognition of Manchukuo was being voiced by the public. A resolution was made to recognize Manchukuo at the 62nd session of the Imperial Diet by the three political parties, and the popular sentiment became very strong. Realizing the healthy development of the new state, the government decided to cooperate with this movement.
Sometime in August, if I remember correctly, the cabinet deliberated on the matter and came to a decision to recognize Manchukuo, after the Foreign Ministry’s explanation that the State of Manchukuo should be regarded as a disruption of China and the recognition of the new state was not a violation of the International Law. Hence the government made this public late in August and formally recognized Manchukuo on September 15, and then concluded the Protocol.

Respecting the opinion of then Foreign Minister UCHIDÀ, the War Minister left, as in the case of Manchukuo’s recognition all diplomatic affairs to the foreign minister. There was no argument worth mentioning relative to this question at the cabinet meetings.
8. Thenceforth, all problems between Japan and Manchukuo were handled from the viewpoint of joint military defense and in accordance with the Japan-Manchukuo Protocol.

9. With regard to our policy towards the League of Nations, the cabinet never had any intention to withdraw from the League and Plenipotentiary M. Takeuchi had been sufficiently advised to understand this.

War Minister ARAKl, also strongly sought to have an understanding with the League and insisted on staying in the organization until the last moment. But since the resolution of the general meeting was too far from the idea of the government, Japan was obliged to withdraw from the League. I sympathized with the pacifistic and humanitarian way of thinking of War Minister ARAKI, and among the cabinet members I was particularly intimate with him. As I saw him make no small efforts in bringing the Manchurian Incident to an end, I was also greatly delighted at seeing him satisfied with the conclusion of the Tangku Agreement.

10. Japan withdrew from the League of Nations because of her failure to get an understanding of the League. By the subsequent conclusion of the Tangku Agreement, the affairs relative to the military operations in Manchuria came to an end. From that time until his resignation, War Minister ARAKI made efforts to solve international problems confronting Japan and to relieve the people of their anxiety. For about half a year he had persuaded Premier SAITO
in his effort to adjust international relations and relations between
national defense and diplomacy, and to solve the problems of the
farm-villages. At the same time he attended the five minister's
conferences on the domestic and foreign Problems. Above all, I
know that Mr. ARAKI proposed a peace conference with a view to
bringing about peace in the Far East, and made efforts toward the
issuance of a decree of amnesty.

11. Mr. ARAKI, while deliberating on the contemplated plan, was obliged
to resign his post because of his illness. When I called at his
house to convey the idea of the Cabinet and urged him to remain
in his post, he did not change his intention to resign; he said
from his sick-bed that since it was now too late to formulate, a
national' policy to stabilize the domestic and foreign situation,
and since he will be unable to fight for it in the Diet when he
recovers and since it is too important not to do anything about,
he is resigning in order to have some suitable person to take over
his post and carry out his ideas.

Both the Cabinet and the Diet understood the circumstances of the
War Minister's absence from the Diet sessions and the Cabinet meet-
ings. But Mr. ARAKI, very eager to formulate a national Policy,
insisted that to be absent from the sessions of the Diet is no
different from "not being in the post of War Minister." He
would not change his mind to resign. As far as I can remember, the basic plan which expressed his views was, at that time, presented to the Premier. Having had a regard for the Diet, he used to tell us that any opinion and view should be freely expressed in the Diet. Therefore, at this time when the national policy was being formulated he intended to take a full advantage of the freedom of speech in the Diet. He experienced difficulties particularly in bringing about the settlement of the Manchurian Incident; in order to end the hostilities, he tried to keep the overseas troops under control on one hand, and on the other hand he tried to keep the balance within the nation. Because of this, his attitude was branded as being half-hearted and was placed along with the other cabinet members on the assassination list in the SHIPEIJA Incident.

12. Mr. ARAKI was exceptional eager to cooperate with the Cabinet members and to keep the situation under control. As time went on he tried to be even more harmonious with the Cabinet and at the end of 1932 and again in 1933 he leaned backwards to make a concession in the budget in favor of the Navy at a great sacrifice on the part of the Army. All the persons concerned were deeply moved by his action that saved the Cabinet from the collapse. War Minister ARAKI took this step as he believed that the friction between the Army and the Navy would be a disgrace to this country, which, he feared, might delay the settlement of the Manchurian Incident.
13. Mr. ARAKI had never said in Cabinet meetings that he was against something just because of the opposition from the Army circle or that he had to consult the Army officers before making a decision. In the Cabinet meeting he always discussed freely with the other ministers whatever he considered necessary to be discussed from the general point of view and gave his consent to the matters which he thought justifiable. At that time the people used to say, "Influence of the men of lower ranks over those of higher ranks," but Mr. ARAKI's attitude in the Cabinet meetings revealed no such indication.

14. I think it was in one of the Cabinet meetings held in the spring of 1933 that Mr. ARAKI asked the other members to express their opinions frankly, and not to be biased by the past actions of the Army because he intended to make the Army sound and strictly disciplined. I remember Finance Minister TAKAHASHI and he had a great deal in common to talk about. Though being antagonistic to German militarism, aged Finance Minister TAKAHASHI sympathized with Mr. ARAKI concerning the latter's policy of cleaning up the Army, and they placed confidence in each other.

15. When Mr. ARAKI was the chief of the General staff in the spring of 1923, I went to see him to ask his opinion on the question of orienting the political parties in regard to the disarmament problems. He showed me his studies on war declarations which he
used before the World War 1 when he was professor of the Army General Staff College. He said that there must be sound justifications for war and war should not be waged without such justification. Citing the examples of various countries, he expressed his views on the armament and war.

16. Ever since Mr. ARAKI resigned as War Minister, he had always been in obscurity. He was extremely concerned about the China Incident and the Greater East Asia War. Whenever I saw him in private meetings in those days, he maintained that proper steps should be taken immediately to meet the situation. He was unhappy for not being able to do anything about it.

On this 28th day of Aug, 1947

At 2174, KARUIZAWA

I, HATOYAMA, Ichiro, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date, at the same place.

Witness: /S/ Tokuoka, Jirō (seal)

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ HATOYAMA, Ichiro (seal)
自分撮り写真
行ハル
別紙

宜

供

使者

場

山

一郎
駆逐艦独立の時には内閣は慎重な態度を取りましたが、昭和七年一月半頃の
問題報告には現地高官の要人が中立熱心を示すと Scotia人には独裁主義者でありましたので、
在日艦隊司令官は顧問を務めて居りましたが、この事では居りませんでした。

内閣報告書は海軍と我良民の間に関連するので政府発言者を受けて次で閣員の出
兵を受信し閣員にて出兵を決定し関もなかった事態は継続して居りましたが、外務大臣
大臣は事件の連絡を熱心に努力し停戦後サッサと兵力を引揚げ一切
を感謝させました。

対外事件は内閣内閣で二院改正案も参加して居りました。
真実たる第十二会議においては三派政権集合で決議承認を決議し承認同調は
急に高まり政府も新日系の信条なる役を思わせることに変わりは
八月の中で記憶しませぬが関に再調が承認外黙も増加の日系分裂することに変わりは
八月下旬に此事を発表

八月後日関関の関係は一切日関関関を本として関軍共同防総の立場から行

協定成立に対する彼の得足は私そしても前く感谢致しました。
十三、富木氏は、保大で会って部内のものの隙が取れないからと私内心探録し
て、か書ふ様な事を言ったが、一度も足大東上に由りとし、時に
は実験で十分に録し、必要ならと説けた事で行われた所を、子
時下が上というふ形がよくありまして、きが富木氏の所事の観念に
は認められねえんだした。

十一、昭和八年の春の間、同様にぶひさぎが富木氏を齧ばんと共正した、
と直に意見を求める事態成立との間、大に下し、明りょうを、
と高論上相との間に大切にしたいと、がりました。

共鳴させ關木氏の関と三年近く、関係者々長の時時政の話題には
る政事の雑見を表れたものに富木氏を防ねて願いを求めました。時に富木
氏は、関木氏が事代の世界大戦前後も富木氏を防ねて意見を求める事は、
研究させるものを示され、富木氏が大切に名分を大切に、看ない所を、
と関政の関を、前текに."
其等を基くべしと主張し其の無力を改じて虚文した。
昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十八日
於

右
常立會人
面前
宣誓
且
署名
捺印
シテ
タル
コトナ
證明シマス

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7
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

vs.

ARAKI, Sadao, et al.

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: KAMEFAMA, Kazuji.

Date of birth: December 9, 1895

Domicile: 885 Kurachi, Seki-Machi, Gifuken

Having first duly sworn an oath as on the attached sheet, in accordance with the procedure prevailing in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

(1) I entered the service of the Foreign Office in February 1922 and retired from office in March 1946. I held a post in the First Section, Bureau of European and American Affairs (afterwards Bureau of European-Asiatic Affairs) from February 1922 to March 1927, taking charge of business concerning the Soviet Union. As to the problems of the conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese Non-Aggression Pact and the purchase of the East China Railway upon which I depose here, I was directly in charge of the business concerning them while I was in the above post. Further, I served at the Japanese Embassy at Moscow first as a second secretary from May 1935 to November 1937, and then as a councillor from December 1942 to March 1945.

(2) In December, 1931, Ambassador YOSHIZAYA, on his way home from Paris to be appointed as Foreign Minister in the INUKAI Cabinet, visited Moscow and called on Litvinov, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, on the 31st of that month, accompanied by Mr. HIROTA, Koki, who was then the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow. On that occasion, I was informed, Mr. Litvinov suggested to Ambassador YOSHIZAYA the conclusion of a non-aggression pact.
Mr. YOSHIZAWA arrived at Tokyo in January 1932, the following year, and assumed the office of Foreign Minister. But the assassination of Premier INUKAI on May 15, that year, caused the fall of the Cabinet and Mr. YOSHIZAWA also resigned from his post. During the period when Mr. YOSHIZAWA was Foreign Minister, so far as I know, no further approach was made by the Soviet Government to Ambassador HIROTA with reference to the said problem.

(3) In his interview with Ambassador HIROTA in August 1932, Mr. KARAHAN, the Acting People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, while talking about general problems between Japan and the Soviet Union, expressed the intention on the part of the Soviet Government to proceed with the negotiations for a non-aggression pact. Ambassador HIROTA, in reply, pointed out that there were in Japan not a few people who held traditional opposition toward such things as arbitration or non-aggression pacts no matter what country might be the other party, laying stress upon the necessity of making efforts to prepare in advance the atmosphere and state of mind of the people. He further informed the Soviet Acting Commissar that he was to leave Russia for his home country shortly, and promised him to convey the intention of the Soviet Government to the Japanese Government. I came to know the above facts through the telegraphic reports from the Japanese Embassy at Moscow addressed to the Japanese Foreign Office. I was also informed of these facts by Ambassador HIROTA in person after his arrival in Japan.

(4) Ambassador HIROTA arrived in Japan in October 1932. He conveyed to Foreign Minister UCHIDA the desire on the part of the Soviet Government with reference to the conclusion of a non-aggression pact and urged the negotiations for it. This I learned from a certain superior official in the Foreign Office. Mr. HIROTA was placed on the waiting list shortly after that, and went to the country to enjoy a secluded life there, lock in August 1934.
Mr. YOSHIZAWA arrived at Tokyo in January 1932, the following year, and assumed the office of Foreign Minister. But the assassination of Premier INUKAI on May 15, that year, caused the fall of the Cabinet and Mr. YOSHIZAWA also resigned from his post. During the period when Mr. YOSHIZAWA was Foreign Minister, so far as I know, no further approach was made by the Soviet Government to Ambassador HIROTA with reference to the said problem.

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On May 2, 1933, Soviet People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Litvinov formally proposed to Ambassador OTA, who had succeeded Mr. HIROTA, to open negotiations for the selling of the East China Railway. The negotiation was started, as a result, on June 27, that year, at Tokyo between the delegations of the Soviet Union and Manchoukuo.

The crucial point of the negotiation was the question of the selling price of the Railway. The direct negotiations between the Soviet and Manchoukuo delegations which dragged on for about one year were full of difficulty, and they often came to a standstill. To state the general progress of the negotiations, the Soviet side demanded, at the official conference of the beginning of July 1933, to receive 250,000,000 gold rouble -- that is, about 625,000,000 yen in Japanese money according to what the Soviet Government claimed to be the officially fixed exchange rate -- for the railway, and maintained that the retiring allowance for the Soviet employees of the railway company should be paid by the Manchoukuo Government. Whereas, the Manchoukuo side proposed to pay 50,000,000 yen for the railway. After that, the Soviet side proposed, at a comparatively earlier stage of the negotiations, to reduce the selling price by 50,000,000 rouble. Further, in February 1934, it proposed to fix the selling price of the railway as 200,000,000 yen in Japanese money. On the other hand, the Manchoukuo side proposed to raise the purchase price by 50,000,000 yen in April, that same year. And on July 23, after many disputes, Foreign Minister HIROTA suggested an intermediary plan that the selling price should be 120,000,000 yen and that the retiring allowance for the Soviet employees should be paid by the Manchoukuo Government. The Manchoukuo side expressed its willingness to accept the plan, but the Soviet side rejected, showing its own counter-plan of demanding 160,000,000 yen for the East China Railway. In this way, the negotiations between Manchoukuo and the Soviet Union were brought to a deadlock in August 1934.
Hereupon, conversations were held successively between Foreign Minister HIROTA in the capacity of an intermediatory and Ambassador Yurenev of the Soviet Delegation, which progressed smoothly. And an agreement was attained in outline between the two, at the end of the year, resulting in the signing, on March 23, 1935, of the Agreement concerning the East China Railway between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union, which contained stipulations that the selling price of the railway should be fixed to be 140,000,000 yen and that the retiring allowance for the Soviet employees, 30,000,000 yen, should be paid by the Manchukuo Government.

The telegram referred to in the present deposition (3) and the note of Foreign Minister UCHIDA sent to Ambassador Troyanovsky mentioned in (5), having been lost in the fire during the war, are not found in the files of the Japanese Foreign Office now.
On this 22nd day of August, 1947, at Tokyo.

(Signed) KAMEYAMA, Kazuji (SEAL)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the above-mentioned date and place.

(Signed) MORISHIMA, Goro (SEAL)

Witness.

O A T H

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth, withholding nothing and adding nothing.

(Signed) KAMEYAMA, Kazuji (SEAL)
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

- vs -

ARAI, Sadao, et al.

AFFIDAVIT

I had the honor to represent my King and country in Tokyo, as Belgian Ambassador, from December 1920 to February 1939. I was Dean of the Diplomatic Corps from December 1928 to February 1939, so I was in a position to know well the leaders of Japan during the two decades which preceded the second world war.

When I arrived in 1921 Japan seemed on its way to become a constitutional and parliamentary democracy on the European pattern. A series of unfortunate events changed the course of history. The worst elements in the land, which had no influence in 1921, gradually emerged from their position of insignificance and by degrees succeeded in winning to their silly ideas of dominating Asia and the world, first the army and finally the Japanese people (who will always follow any energetic leaders).

When I left Japan in 1939 an anonymous and collective dictatorship of the army held the country and its supposedly "absolute" monarch in their grip.

From my long personal contact with the Emperor I can declare that he is the most convinced "pacifist" that I have ever met. I feel certain that His Majesty did all he could to foil the plans of the war mongers and that, had he gone in further or sooner than he did in putting his foot down on the military clique and reaffirming his own supreme and legitimate authority, he would have been suppressed and the situation today would be infinitely worse than it is. I think this will become more and more evident as time passes.
With Mr. Hirota, Koki, I have had friendly relations for a great many years even before he became Prime Minister in March 1936 and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1937-1938. I feel absolutely convinced that Mr. Hirota always used his real influence with the military leaders to restrain them to the best of his ability.

Baron Hiranuma and Mr. Shigemitsu may, in my opinion, be considered pretty much in the same light as Mr. Hirota. They were certainly not among the foolish hotheads who led Japan to disaster. But my acquaintance with them was by no means as intimate as with Mr. Hirota so that I cannot give as definitely formal an opinion about them as about Mr. Hirota.

I knew numbers of Japanese diplomats and statesmen who were too clever not to see the folly of a war against the U.S. and who, moreover, were sincerely and deeply in favor of international cooperation. Such were Count Nakino, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Admiral Suzuke, Viscount Matsudaira, Baron Shidehara, Mr. Satow, Mr. Kurusu and many more. Others of the same stamp died before the war: (Mr. Ishii, Dr. Tsuboi, Mr. Adachi, Prince Saionji, etc.)

Written and signed at Brussels 24th July '47

(Signed) Bassompierre

With Mr. Kurusu I have had particularly friendly relations. For several years he was one of the Directors of the Gaimusho (Foreign Office) prior to 1936 when he was appointed Ambassador to Brussels. He arrived there with his family in July 1936 when I was home on furlough and I introduced him and his wife and daughter to all our friends in Belgium.

When I returned to Europe at the end of my mission in May 1937, Mr. Kurusu was still in Brussels but, much to his regret, he was transferred to Berlin in September when General Oshima was recalled for having been unable to warn the Japanese Government of the signature of the Russo German pact in August, of which he had been given no kind of notice before it was signed.
Mr. Kurusu was at the head of the Berlin Embassy in September 1940, when he was ordered to sign the military alliance with Germany, and was then replaced once more by General Oshima. Before returning to Japan he came to Brussels in Febr. 41, to say goodbye to me and a few other friends. We were then under German occupation.

What Mr. Kurusu told me then I am not at liberty to reveal as he bound me to secrecy. But what I say and do affirm is that I had definite proof then that Mr. Kurusu personally disapproved the military pact he had signed and deeply regretted the trend of his government’s policy which seemed to be in the direction of war.

If Mr. Kurusu chose to publish the details he gave me under the seal of secrecy, everyone would be convinced as I am, that when he accepted, in the fall of 1941, the mission to go to Washington to accord Admiral Nomura, he did it in perfect good faith, with the sole and sincere wish to strain every effort to maintain peace.

Written and signed at Brussels on July 24th, 1947

(Signed) Bassompierre
CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF EXECUTION OF AN INSTRUMENT

KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
CITY OF BRUSSELS
CONSULAR SECTION OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY

I, Russell B. Jordan, Consul of the United States of America at Brussels, Belgium, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that on this 29th day of July 1947, before me personally appeared BARON ALBERT DE BASSOMPIERRE to me personally known, and known to me to be the individual described in, whose name is subscribed to, and who executed the annexed instrument, and being informed by me of the contents of said instrument he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal the day and year last above written.

(SEAL)
(Signed) Russell B. Jordan
Russell B. Jordan
Consul of the United States of America.
私は一九二〇年十二月から一九三九年二月まで白鳥総領事大佐として、
東京にて白鳥総領事及び白鳥総領事官を代表する光景を育みました。私は一
九二八年十二月から一九三九年二月まで外交官の経歴もありましたので、
第二次世界大戦後の二十年目の日本の経済・政治をよく知ることができました。
貴田氏が衆議院の指導者たちに縁に信用があるのを鵜呑にしておられる

貴田氏は、衆議院の指導者たちのうち、特に中野氏の印象が深い。中野氏は、貴田氏に対しては、何となく信頼を寄せているようである。中野氏は、貴田氏に近い人物で、政治的な立場も似ているように思える。中野氏は、貴田氏の政策を支持しているようだ。

一方、貴田氏は、中野氏に対しては、何となく期待を寄せているようである。中野氏は、貴田氏の政策を支持しているようだ。中野氏は、貴田氏に近い人物で、政治的な立場も似ているように思える。中野氏は、貴田氏の政策を支持しているようだ。
等の政策が戦争の方向に向っていたと思わされることを厳重に注意を求めています。

若し鶴橋氏が、誘導を守るという約束で私に言ったような自ら姿勢を希望していたなら、彼が一九四一年の交渉に参加したが、相手が私、同僚のため尽力を要することさえ念頭に

一九四七年七月二十四日

ブラッシュ

バッマン・クラーク（署名）
公務員

「サービス」の記名箋明

1947年7月29日

公務員

「サービス」の記名箋明

1947年7月29日
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al.

A FF ID A V I T

August 5, 1947

I, Joseph C. Grew, being first duly sworn, make oath and say that in a conversation on November 24, 1937 with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Koki Hirota, he said on his own initiative that the Japanese forces would take Nanking within two to three weeks the actual time of occupation depending on weather conditions; that the Chinese forces opposing the Japanese army in that region were now completely defeated and could put up no further resistance but that the generals were unwilling to admit defeat and were therefore sending false reports to Nanking; that General Iai Chung Hsi of the Kwangsi forces which were still in good condition had nevertheless advised Chiang Kai Shek to leave Nanking and that the latter was in a very difficult situation. As this conversation was entirely informal I asked the Minister how he visualized further developments after the occupation of Nanking by Japanese forces in the absence of a peace settlement. He replied that the Japanese forces would remain in Nanking, would take up a defensive position and would go no farther.

This conversation was reported to the Secretary of State in Washington in my telegram #564, November 24, 6 p.m., 1937, a copy of which is appended.

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Essex, ss. August 6, 1947.

Then personally appeared before me Joseph C. Grew, to me known to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument and made oath that the statements therein contained are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) Edward Morley

NOTARY PUBLIC

My commission expires 12/26/53

(SEAL)
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

GRAY

TOKYO

Dated November 24, 1937
Rec'd 7:57 a.m.

Secretary of State
Washington

564, November 24, 6 p.m.

In my conversation today with the Minister for Foreign Affairs he said on his own initiative that the Japanese forces will take Nanking within two to three weeks the actual time of occupation depending on weather conditions; that the Chinese forces opposing the Japanese army in that region are now completely defeated and can put up no further resistance but that the generals are unwilling to admit defeat and are therefore sending false reports to Nanking; that General Pai Chung Hsi of the Kwangsi forces which are still in good condition has nevertheless advised Chiang Kai Shek to leave Nanking and that the latter is in a very difficult situation. As this conversation was entirely informal I asked the Minister how he visualized further developments after the occupation of Nanking by Japanese forces in the absence of a peace settlement. He replied that the Japanese forces would remain in Nanking, would take up a defensive position and would go no farther.

GREW
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
District Court of Eastern Essex

ESSEX, ss.

TO ALL PEOPLE TO WHOM THESE PRESENT SHALL COME.

I, HAROLD L. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the District Court of Eastern Essex, within the County aforesaid, the same being a Court of record, having by law a seal, do certify that Edward Morley before whom the accompanying oath was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public within and for said County, duly commissioned and sworn and authorized by the laws of the Commonwealth to administer oaths, take and certify the acknowledgements and proofs of deeds or conveyances for lands, tenements, or hereditaments in said Commonwealth, and other instruments in writing to be recorded therein; that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said Edward Morley and verily believe that his signature thereto and the official seal annexed, are in genuine.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Gloucester, on this sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

Commission dated December 26, 1946
Commission expires December 26, 1953

(Signed) Harold L. Armstrong, Clerk
(SEAL)
永田は自身より進んで次へ進む事を勧勢した。日本軍は上、三進間の中を南京を占める事を決めていた。

(1) 日時は天候の状態に影響を受けるだろう。

(2) 同僚の所にいた日本将軍は同様に、日本に虚報を伝えてある。

(3) 北へ容易に進む事が出来なかったから、私は、南へ平和的防衛策を取ったと報告した。
辺談側文書第二十六六号

マサチューセッツ州

一九三七年八月六日

エ

次にジョセフ・エスエス・メルト・氏は自身余の時に出願し右の著議に調印

し、右文書中の陳述事項に全く不利益事項、陳報及び所信に相縁と事項を

宣督され。

公

エドワード・モーレイ（署名）

第五六四号・十一月二十四日午後八時

東京・グレート

一九三七年十一月二十四日

午前七時五十七分受信

文部省文書第二十六六号

宛

ワシントン

国務長官

2
本日私の黒幕大将と会談に於て大臣は自証と道いて次のこと事を語りまし

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| 々々 | 々々 | 々々
| 々々 | 同地方に於いて日本陸軍に對抗してゐる支那軍は今や全く敗北し、 | 々々
| 々々 | 其れ以上のが対抗は不可能で在る。 | 々々
| 々々 | 々々 | 々々
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本日私の外資大臣と会談に於て大臣は自証と道いて次のこと事を語りまし

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会議は全く非公式のもので在つたので、私は、若し平和的解決が
出来ない場合に日本軍の南京占領後情勢が如何に展開するか問題に
拘わなかったためにも拘わらず蔣介石は今や非常に困難なる立場に
在る。
（待定）
AFFIDAVIT

I, Joseph C. Grew, being first duly sworn, make oath and say that during my service of ten years as Ambassador of the United States to Japan, from 1932 to 1941, I was from time to time in close official and personal contact with three of the Japanese persons indicted as war criminals, namely, HIRANUMA, Kiichiro, HIROTA, Koki, and SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru. From my knowledge of these persons based on the aforesaid official and personal contacts and based also on such of their attitudes and actions as I was in a position to evaluate, it is my strong belief that these persons were fundamentally opposed to many of the policies and actions of other Japanese, especially the policies and actions of the military and naval extremists, which ultimately led to war with the United States and other members of the United Nations.

On the contrary, I observed from time to time actions by these three persons tending to arrest the expansionist movement of Japan through military aggression.

Passages in many of my official reports to the Department of State during the period under consideration would bear out the foregoing opinion as well as passages in my diary kept from day to day during that period as published in my book TEN YEARS IN JAPAN. A letter to me of December 30, 1941, published anonymously on pages 508 and 509 of my book, was written me by Mr. Shigemitsu after Pearl Harbor and smuggled in to me at the American Embassy in Tokyo during our internment, in spite of the efforts of the Japanese military police to prevent such missives reaching me. Mr. Shigemitsu thereby ran considerable risk of serious embarrassment in writing such a letter at that time to one who was already technically an enemy of his country.
It is my opinion that the three Japanese mentioned above were wholly opposed to war and that they exerted their efforts to avoid war. It is of course to be understood that the evidence may indicate that any of these three persons may from time to time have taken steps which might seem to be at variance with the foregoing opinion of their innocence. If such evidence should emerge, it would be my judgment that such steps were taken by them under the necessity of conserving their respective positions and authorities in order to be better able to carry through the fundamentally peaceful policies which they supported.

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew
Joseph C. Grew

Washington, D. C.
October 30, 1946

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Essex, ss. August 6, 1947

Then personally appeared before me Joseph C. Grew to me known to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument and made oath that the statements therein contained are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) Edward Morley
Notary Public

My commission expires 12/26/53
(SEAL)
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

District Court of Eastern Essex

ESSEX, ss.

TO ALL PEOPLE TO WHOM THESE PRESENT SHALL COME.

I, HAROLD L. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the District Court of Eastern Essex, within the County aforesaid, the same being a Court of record, having by law a seal, do certify that Edward Morley before whom the accompanying oath was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public within and for said County, duly commissioned and sworn and authorized by the laws of the Commonwealth to administer oaths, take and certify the acknowledgments and proofs of deeds or conveyances for lands, tenements, or hereditaments in said Commonwealth, and other instruments in writing to be recorded therein; that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said Edward Morley and verily believe that his signature thereto and the official seal annexed, are in genuine.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Gloucester, on this sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

Commission dated December 26, 1946
Commission expires December 26, 1953

(Signed) Harold L. Armstrong Clerk
覚時政の報告書に選出した多くの報告書の中の記録であると同様に頭書が附
けていた日記で「昭和十年」を題して出版した報告書の記録に逐っても
昭和十六年十二月三十日、私兵の一部の公助寄に挿入中の私兵に遠くを
したのは非常に関連立貴に遅るかも知れない。と云う大いなる危
すのと同様である。
<no text>
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al.

AFFIDAVIT

Manchester, Massachusetts
August 1, 1947

I, Joseph C. Grew, being first duly sworn, make oath and say that the statements contained in the following excerpts from my diary kept in Japan, listed according to the defense process numbering below, are based either upon personal knowledge or information which I believed to be reliable, and that I verily believe the facts stated therein to be true.

206-B (2) 206-B (23) 206-C (17) 206-D (16)
206-B (4) 206-B (24) 206-C (18) 206-D (17)
206-B (9) 206-B (26) 206-D (1) 206-D (18)
206-B (10) 206-B (29) 206-D (2) 206-D (19)
206-B (12) 206-B (34) 206-D (4) 206 (20)
206-B (13) 206-C (1) 206-D (5) 206 (22)
206-B (15) 206-C (2) 206-D (6) 236 (23)
206-B (16) 206-C (3) 206-D (7) 206 (24)
206-B (18) 206-C (7) 206-D (11) 206 (28)
206-B (19) 206-C (13) 206-D (13) 206-E (14)
206-B (20) 206-C (14) 206-D (16) 206 (100)
206-B (22) 206-C (16) 206-D (15)

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Essex, ss. August 6, 1947

Then personally appeared before me Joseph C. Grew to me known to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument and made oath that the statements therein contained are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

(Signed) Edward Morley
NOTARY PUBLIC

My commission expires 12/26/53
(SEAL)
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

District Court of Eastern Essex

ESSEX, ss.

TO ALL PEOPLE TO WHOM THESE PRESENT SHALL COME,

I, HAROLD L. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the District Court of Eastern Essex, within the County aforesaid, the same being a Court of record, having by law a seal, do certify that Edward Morley before whom the accompanying oath was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public within and for said County, duly commissioned and sworn and authorized by the laws of the Commonwealth to administer oaths, take and certify the acknowledgements and proofs of deeds or conveyances for lands, tenements, or hereditaments in said Commonwealth, and other instruments in writing to be recorded therein; that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said Edward Morley and verily believe that his signature thereto and the official seal annexed, are in genuine.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Gloucester, on this sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

Commission dated December 26, 1946
Commission expires December 26, 1953

(Signed) Harold L. Armstrong Clerk
東・エセックス地方裁判所

本文抄一覧者に告ぐ

ハルルド・エル・アームストロング

専記

[署名]

ハルルド・エル・アームストロング
Dear Mr. Smith:

In the light of the enclosed clipping which appeared in tonight's WASHINGTON STAR, I believe that a few words from me may be helpful to you in your defense of Koki Hirota. In case you were correctly quoted by the Associated Press that you are planning to fly to the United States to interrogate me because "a lot of his (Grew's) statements now contradict things he said in his book (TEN YEARS IN JAPAN) with reference to my client, former Foreign Minister and Premier Koki Hirota", you are probably referring to the affidavit which, under request, I executed on May 28, 1946. The only other affidavit which I recollect having signed for the trials was executed somewhat later and had to do only with my final interview with Togo as Foreign Minister and did not concern Hirota.

I think that a careful examination in their entirety of the statements of fact in my affidavit of May 28, 1946, based on the official records, and the references to Hirota in my book will show that these statements and references are neither contradictory nor inconsistent. The former dealt only with facts as they appear in the official records. Many of the references to Hirota in my book, on the contrary, were expressions of opinion recorded over a long period of time (1933 to 1938) and these expressions of opinion should furnish important material for the defense. No one who does not thoroughly understand the situation in Japan during those years can appreciate what the civilian Premiers and Foreign Ministers had to contend with in the face of the military extremists. I personally hope that Hirota will be acquitted for I am convinced from my official and personal experience that he tried
his best to arrest the tide of military aggression, and that had he done more than he did do in that respect he could not have survived in office to continue his efforts. Individual references in my book might indicate the contrary but not if those references are read as a whole. I enclose a statement which I gave tonight to the United Press, at their request, in reply to the Tokyo press dispatch referred to above.

Recently Mr. F. E. W. Warren and Mr. Carrington Williams of the Legal Section, SCAP, Defense Panel, International Military Tribunal for the Far East, consulted on me and asked if I could give them any information regarding the Japanese now under indictment. I told them that based on my official and personal contacts with three of the accused, Messrs. Kirotu, Hiranuma and Shigemitsu, I did not think that any of those three should be convicted of war crimes and I gave Messrs. Warren and Williams a statement dated October 30, 1946, which they could use at the trial and of which I enclose a copy. This does not mean that I believe all the other accused to be guilty; it simply means that I did not have sufficiently close contacts with the others to justify a statement.

I am writing you this letter simply in a desire to be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew

Joseph C. Grew

Mr. David F. Smith
Legal Section, SCAP, Defense Panel
International Military Tribunal for the Far East
Tokyo, Japan

Enclosures:

1. Clipping from the WASHINGTON STAR, November 8, 1946, containing Associated Press news dispatch from Tokyo under same date.


Excerpt from letter from Joseph C. Grew dated November 8, 1946
大学院側文書一四六九

明治二年五月二十二日

一九四六年（昭和二十一年）十一月八日

敬啓

在下の大名弘毅は本邦に在住することの大切を申し上げます。若し彼が
ということを云って居られたのである。

と申すと、父と母と、及びいち早く小生が要請により一九四六年（昭和二十一
小生は在下の大名弘毅を尊敬するものであることを示すものである。

小生は一九四六年（昭和二十一一年）五月二十八日の大名弘毅に送

小生の著書の議論を無視したと記載して居りますがその

小生の著書の刊行を請願したが、これは小生が公式的記録に掲

小生の著書の送付に際し、著者の意見を無視したと記載して居

小生は一九四六年（昭和二十一一年）五月二十八日の大名弘毅に送

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小生の著書の送付に際し、著者の意見を無視したと記載して居
に現された事実をそざい抜いたものであります。之に反し小生の著者

に於て原田に關し引用した数々は一九三三年（昭和八年）～一九三

年（昭和十三年）迄の長い期間に亘って記録させられた意見の発表は

上記の要する資料を提供するものであります。其の當時の日本の事態

を完全に理解するに非をあらしも文書出風の総理大臣や外務大臣が如何

及小生の公私並に私的立場からみれば如何に事実を絶えず述べられ

として居るかを知ったとすれば到極その努力を続けるべく其の任に留まる

と何等かを為しこと又若し彼等の點に就て彼等かを論じたとならば以

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不の旨を語りウォーレン・ウィリアムズ氏に一九四六年一昭和二十一
年十一月三十一日付電送書を送りました。尚、はこれを公正に読むをは
でせん。電に第一號を同封致します。これ小は小さが御の流言は配当有
意すするに過ぎません。此手紙が貴下に何等か役立たんことを御容へつ
敬具。
Born 7th May 1873

Domicile Social Status

Hyogo Prefecture Commoner

10 July 1898 Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University finishing a course of study of Political Science in the Faculty of jurisprudence.

5 August 1898 Appointed a clerk of the Home Ministry (Home Ministry)

13 August 1898 Ordered as probationary officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs. (Home Ministry)

26 May 1899 Ordered to be dispatched to study the History of Comparative jurisprudence for three years in Germany, France and England. (Education Ministry)

30 May 1899 Relieved of the post of probationary officer of the Ministry of the Home Affairs. (Home Ministry)

14 June 1900 Appointed an assistant Professor of the Faculty of jurisprudence of Tokyo Imperial University. (Cabinet)

25 October 1902 Appointed a Professor of the Faculty of jurisprudence of Tokyo Imperial University (Cabinet)

3 November 1902 Returned from abroad.

4 April 1903 Promoted to the 5th rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)
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14 June 1900 Appointed an assistant Professor of the Faculty of Jurisprudence of Tokyo Imperial University (Cabinet)

25 October 1902 Appointed a Professor of the Faculty of Jurisprudence of Tokyo Imperial University (Cabinet)

3 November 1902 Returned from abroad.

4 April 1903 Promoted to the 5th rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)
11 June 1903 Ordered as a temporary member of the examination committee of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

14 August 1903 Conferred the degree of doctor of laws under the second Article of the Ordinance regarding degrees (Education Ministry)

11 January 1911 Ordered as a member of the Imperial Academy by the Imperial message under the second Article of the regulation of the Imperial Academy (Cabinet)

12 December 1911 Appointed concurrently a Secretary of the Bureau of Legislation.

12 December 1911 Promoted to the third rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

12 December 1911 Ordered as a member of the Committee of the Investigation Commission for the revision of the Law concerning the Election of the members of the House of Representatives (Cabinet)

29 April 1912 Ordered as a member of committee investigating the Law of inter-territorial jurisdiction (Cabinet)

1 April 1919 Ordered as a councillor of the Tokyo Imperial University (Education Ministry)
9 July 1919  Ordered as a member of the Temporary Law Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

1 April 1920  Appointed concurrently a professor of the Tokyo Commercial University

11 October 1924  Appointed concurrently a professor of the Faculty of Jurisprudence of the Tokyo Imperial University.

8 June 1924  Granted ¥400 as special salary for the post (Education Ministry)

11 October 1924  Appointed concurrently a professor of the Kyushu Imperial University

11 October 1924  Granted the 1st rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

9 June 1927  Replaced the duty of the Dean of the Faculty of Jurisprudence of the Tokyo Imperial University by request (Education Ministry)

8 October 1927  Replaced the concurrent post of the professor of the Kyushu Imperial University by request (Education Ministry)
20 January 1930. Ordered as a member of the Investigation Committee for the revision of the Law of Election of the member of the House of Representatives (Cabinet)

10 May 1932 Elected a member of the House of Peers in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Ordinance of the House of Peers.

31 March 1934 Relieved of principal and concurrent posts by request (Cabinet)

2 June 1934 Received the title of professor Emeritus by the Imperial message in accordance with Article 13 of the Imperial University Ordinance (Cabinet)

18 September 1935 Relieved of the member of the House of Peers by request

26 January 1946 Appointed a Privy Councillor (Cabinet)

7 July 1946 Appointed Gijoe (Councillor of the Decoration Bureau) (Cabinet)

2 May 1947 Abolished Privy Councillor by the abolition of the (relative) Ordinance
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(表格内容需要翻译成中文)
Diagnosis

Name of Patient: OHATA, Kazuo
Date of Birth: May 11, 1924
Name of Disease: "Pulmonary Tuberculosis"

The patient is under treatment in this hospital because of the above disease. It is necessary for him to take a good rest and receive medical treatment.

Aug. 29, 1947

Doctor: N.YUKAWA, Giichi (seal)
Medical Staff of Kuribana National Hospital, No. 2,769, Nobi, Yokosuka, Kanagawa.
右

診

神奈川県横須賀市で比二七六年七月

国立久里浜病院

村

穂
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

AKIKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Depositor: USAMI, Uzuhiko

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I, Uzuhiko Usami, served as the chief of the Economic Division of the China Affairs Board from December 1940 to October 1942 inclusive and thereafter from November 1942 as Director of the China Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asia Ministry. In 1944 I was in Shanghai as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

2. The Economic Division of the China Affairs Board was engaged in economic and financial matters in China concerning Japan including the supervision of the North China Development Company.

3. The North China Development Company was established pursuant to the North China Development Company Law which was enacted April 30, 1933. Its purpose was to coordinate and
Def. Doc. No. 2482

adjust the enterprise of its affiliated companies in North China by means of loans and investments thereto in order to speed up the economic development of North China. The North China Development Company was not an operating company.

4. By the provision of the North China Development Company Law and Cabinet Order (Naikaku Ko No. 272), relating to the supervision of this Company issued in 1939, the supervision of the North China Development Company was placed in the hands of the Japanese Government.

By the terms of this order all important matters relating to the company's structure, business and accounting were made subject to the approval of the Prime Minister, while reports were required to be made to him as to less important matters. Supervision of the North China Development Company was handled by the China Affairs Board of which the Prime Minister was concurrently president. The North China Liaison Section of the China Affairs Board in Peking handled the Board's activities in that district.

The North China Development Company in making loans or investments in an affiliated company, stipulated in the contract that all important matters pertaining to administration and accounting are subject to the approval of the North China Development Company. However, in accordance to law, any approval by the North China Development Company was subject to the approval of the China Affairs Board. The matters requiring
assent of the lender are set out in the afore-mentioned Cabinet Order and relate to the general business planning of the borrower, including such activities as determining the kind and quantity of goods which it planned to produce, plan for the sale of such goods, the prices thereof, employment of labor required by the borrower and the wages of such employment, installation and enlargement of equipments, and matters requiring imports from Japan.

5. In the conduct of its business, the North China Development Company did not monopolize the investments and loans that were made to the affiliated companies. Other Japanese and Chinese Companies were also making loans or investments. If there was any affiliated company that exercised a business monopoly, it was not granted by the North China Development Company, the latter having nothing to do with the matter. The North China Development Company had no compulsory power over its affiliated company or any other company.

6. The North China Development Company had no power to establish and in fact never did establish any material mobilization plan for North China.

7. The enterprises, both Japanese and Chinese, in North China were affected and their program greatly curtailed by the warfare in China. The Japanese Armed Forces to further its own needs did seize and place under their own custody
certain Chinese enterprises located in their occupied area. However, the Japanese Government and the North China Political Council (the Chinese Government in North China) were concerned not only with the earliest possible recovery or reversion of such enterprises but also with the earliest economic development of North China for the benefit of both countries.

This purpose is illustrated by the establishment of the North China Development Company by the Japanese Government and the promotion of the Sino-Japanese operating concerns as its affiliated Companies by the Chinese Affairs Board as well as the North China Political Council and by the introduction of Japanese capital, industrial technique and materials which were all combined together with the Chinese Capital and labor for economic development of North China. However, as the war covered a wide area of China including that of North China, it often happened that the needs of the Japanese Armed Forces in connection with their operations or the maintenance of public peace so adversely affected the business of the China Affairs Board, the North China Development Company and its affiliated companies that their program for the economic development of North China could not proceed as those of us who were engaged in purely economic matters would have desired.

8. The North China Development Company made no profit. Six percent per annum dividends were paid to private stock-holders only and this was able to do by obtaining subsidies from the Government.
Approval of the North China Affairs Board was required on such matters of the North China Development Company and its affiliated companies, as in deciding or revising the regulations covering salaries, wages and allowances of their officers and employees. The China Affairs Board pursued a policy of avoiding payment of excessive compensations.

On this 25 day of May 1947

at Tokyo

DEPONENT /s/ USAMI, Uzuhiko (seal)

I, TANAKA, Kodo hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depentent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date

at Tokyo

Witness: /s/ TANAKA, Kodo (seal)

JURAT

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ USAMI, Uzuhiko (seal)
経済産業部は、経済産業省の関係者と協調して、ルールに従った結果を出され、結了した場合、新たにアッタコートが結ばれ、経済産業部の権限を発揮する。

ルールを定め、経済産業省の関係者と協調して、ルールに従った結果を出され、結了した場合、新たにアッタコートが結ばれ、経済産業部の権限を発揮する。
日写11月11日（丁丑四月初一）人日11月1日於行部

白雲楼：升野讀仕

同日於東京

立雪人目日中談齋
INTERROGATION OF FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, U.S. NAVY.

At the request of the International Military Tribunal the following interrogatories were on this date, 11 May 1946, put to Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, U. S. Navy by Lieutenant Commander Joseph L. Broderick, U. S. Naval Reserve, of the International Law Section, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., who recorded verbatim the testimony of the witness.

Admiral Nimitz was duly sworn by Lieutenant Commander Broderick and interrogated as follows:

Q. What is your name, rank and present station?
A. Chester W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, United States Navy, Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy.

1. Q. What positions in the U. S. Navy did you hold from December until May 1945?
A. Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

2. Q. Did the U. S. A. in her sea warfare against Japan announce certain waters to be areas of operation, blockade, danger, restriction, warning or the like?
A. Yes. For the purpose of conduct of operations against Japan the Pacific Ocean areas were declared a theater of operations.

3. Q. If yes, was it customary in such areas for submarines to attack merchantmen without warning with the exception of her own and those of her Allies?
A. Yes, with the exception of hospital ships and other vessels under "safe conduct" voyages for humanitarian purposes.

4. Q. Were you under orders to do so?
A. The Chief of Naval Operations on 7 December 1941 ordered unrestricted submarine warfare against Japan.
5. Q. Was it customary for submarines to attack Japanese merchantmen without warning - outside of announced operation or similar areas since the outbreak of the war?
A. The reply to this interrogatory involves matters outside the limits of my command during the war; therefore I make no reply thereto.

6. Q. Were you under orders to do so?
A. The reply to this interrogatory involves matters outside the limits of my command during the war; therefore I make no reply thereto.

7. Q. If the practise of attacking without warning did not exist since the outbreak of the war, did it exist from a later date on? From what date on?
A. The practice existed from 7 December 1941 in the declared zone of operations.

8. Q. Did this practise correspond to issued orders?
A. Yes.

9. Q. Did it become known to the U. S. Naval authorities that Japanese merchantmen were under orders to report any sighted U. S. submarine to the Japanese Armed Forces by radio? If yes, when did it become known?
A. During the course of the war it became known to the U. S. Naval authorities that Japanese merchantmen were ordered to report by radio to Japanese armed forces any information regarding sightings of U. S. submarines.

10. Q. Did the U. S. submarines thereupon receive the order to attack without warning Japanese merchantmen, if this order did not exist already before? If yes, when?
A. The order existed from 7 December 1941.

11. Q. Did it become known to the U. S. Naval authorities that the Japanese merchantmen were under orders to attack any U. S. submarine in any way suitable according to the situation, for instance by ramming, gun fire, or by depth charges. If yes, when did it become known?
A. Japanese merchantmen were usually armed and always attacked by any available means when feasible.

12. Q. Did the U. S. submarines thereupon receive the order of attacking without warning Japanese merchantmen, if this order did not already exist before? If yes, when?
A. The order existed from 7 December 1941.

13. Q. Were, by order or on general principles, the U. S. submarines prohibited from carrying out rescue measures toward passengers and crews of ships sunk without warning in those cases where by doing so the safety of the own boat was endangered?
A. On general principles the U. S. submarines did not rescue enemy survivors if undue additional hazard to the submarine resulted or the submarine would thereby be prevented from accomplishing its further mission. U. S. submarines were limited in rescue measures by small passenger-carrying facilities combined with the known desperate and suicidal character of the enemy. Therefore it was unsafe to pick up many survivors. Frequently survivors were given rubber boats and/or provisions. Also invariably survivors did not come aboard the submarine voluntarily and it was necessary to take them prisoner by force.

14. Q. If such an order or principle did not exist, did the U. S. submarines actually carry out rescue measures in the above-mentioned cases?
A. In numerous cases enemy survivors were rescued by U. S. submarines.

15. Q. In answering the above question, does the expression "merchantmen" mean any other kind of ships than those which were not warships?
A. No. By "merchantmen" I mean all types of ships which were not combatant ships. Used in this sense it includes fishing boats, etc.

16. Q. If yes, what kind of ships?
A. The last answer covers this question.
17. Q. Has any order of the U. S. Naval authorities mentioned in the above questionnaire concerning the tactics of U. S. submarines toward Japanese merchantmen been based on the grounds of reprisal? If yes, what orders?
A. The unrestricted submarine and air warfare ordered on 7 December 1941 resulted from the recognition of Japanese tactics revealed on that date. No further orders to U. S. submarines concerning tactics toward Japanese merchantmen throughout the war were based on reprisal, although specific instances of Japanese submarines' committing atrocities toward U. S. merchant marine survivors became known and would have justified such a course.

18. Q. Had this order or have these orders of the Japanese Government been announced as reprisals?
A. The question is not clear. Therefore I make no reply thereto.

19. Q. On the basis of what Japanese tactics was the reprisal considered justified?
A. The unrestricted submarine and air warfare ordered by the of Naval Operations on 7 December 1941 was justified by the Japanese attacks on that date on U. S. bases, and on both armed and unarmed ships and nationals, without warning or declaration of war.
The above record of my testimony has been examined by me on this date and is in all respects accurate and true.

11 May, 1946

/s/ Chester W. Nimitz

CHESTER W. NIMITZ
Fleet Admiral, U. S. Navy

The witness, Chester W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, U. S. Navy, was duly sworn by me prior to giving the above testimony and I do certify that the above is a true record of the testimony given by him.

11 May, 1946

/s/ Joseph L. Broderick

JULIET L. BRODERICK
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Naval Reserve

I, S. Paul A. Joosten, War Department, AGO-150639, do hereby certify the above to be a true and correct copy of the original.

13 August 1947

/s/ Paul Joosten

S. PAUL A. JOOSTEN
Deputy General Secretary
International Military Tribunal
答。右命令は一九四一年十二月七日から発せられてゐた。

答。石油戦連合艦隊が日本軍に合衆国潜水艦目撃に関する凡ゆる情報を事実無関係に報告したとき、電の事情よって報告したといふことは、電告の依頼が日本軍を無関係で攻撃する命令を受取つたか、かもしあうだとするといふ知られたのであるか。
二問。前の答を得て合衆国軍の命令を受けて居り、砲陣や至水

答。合衆国軍の命令を受けて居り、砲陣や至水

答。合衆国軍の命令を受けて居り、砲陣や至水
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

AFFIDAVIT

DEponent: Sister Mary Mercedes

Having first duly sworn an oath on the attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

I was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, under the name of Ruth G. Downing, and am an American citizen over 21 years of age. Since being converted to the Catholic faith in 1943, I am known as Sister Mary Mercedes. I reside at the Convent of the Missionaires of Our Lady of Mercy, 558-4 Chome Koenji, Suginimiku, Tokyo.

I first came to Japan as a Protestant missionary in 1924 and except for a furlough in 1935-1936 I have continuously resided in Japan carrying on my missionary activities in and about the city of Tokyo.

I was so engaged in my work in Tokyo when war broke out in December, 1941. Nevertheless, the police and other Japanese authorities permitted me to continue my missionary work, i.e., carrying on religious services, teaching English and Sunday school classes, etc., in the same manner as before the war until September, 1942. During that time I had no unpleasant experiences or untoward incidents.

In September, 1942, I was requested to go to an internment camp for civilians in Denenchofu, Tokyo, Japan, and I stayed there for one year until September, 1943. There were about 70 female and 25 to 30 male internees, most of whom were missionaries and their families, both Protestant and Catholic. Men and women were kept in separate quarters and at first the police and the camp guards were in constant surveillance over us. But in so doing, they stated that it was not because the authorities suspected the internees of any act inimical to Japan but because they desired to protect us from any untoward incidents as much as possible. There were American, British and other internees from other enemy countries. I can state that the treatment we received in the said camp was very kind and very good. We were allowed to go out for shopping, accompanied by civilian guards. They were very
Def. Doc. 2485

courteous and solicitous of our well being in going in and about the various shops and districts of Tokyo. I observed, during these shopping tours, the attitude and reaction of people toward us and I can state that we had no untoward incidents but rather the people seemed to maintain the same reaction to us as before the war and nothing unusual happened. Our food was about the same as that provided to the Japanese people as a whole and we were treated on the same basis. Whenever any sickness occurred, proper medical attention was provided and the sick were well cared for. As time went on, the number of guards and police were decreased. They were very friendly to the internees and I know that many of the guards, notwithstanding that charcoal was rationed, saved as much as they could from their rations and gave it to us so as to give us more heat during the winter. We also received some Red Cross supplies during our stay in this camp, which lasted until September, 1943.

The Japanese authorities permitted us to carry on our religious activities in the camp. We held masses, communion, etc., as well as the usual Sabbath services. We were also allowed to have Japanese visitors who came to see us.

About September, 1943, owing to the fact that many of the internees were sent home for repatriation, we were moved temporarily to the Franciscan Monastery in Denenchofu, Tokyo, for about 2 weeks; thereafter, to the compound of Archbishop Doi in Sekiguchi. Those of us that remained behind moved into the Sekiguchi camp. There were about 50 internees of American, British, Irish nationalities and one Russian later. Archbishop Doi's compound comprises of a school, cathedral, seminary, convent on the Archbishop's house. The school was converted into an internment camp. Later on German internees were brought in. We all stayed in this camp until May 25, 1945. During our stay in this camp, the treatment we received was also excellent. We were permitted similar activities as above described. During our stay at this camp in Tokyo we received about one Red Cross parcel per person per month. We were also allowed visitors, as well as to go to the dentist, etc. The treatment we received was considerate and kind and I often wondered whether the Japanese in America were being treated as well as we were.

This Sekiguchi camp was burned as a result of Allied bombing on May 25, 1945, and we all moved to the Franciscan Hospital in Tokyo, known as the Soibo Hospital. Here we were not attended by any police but only few civilian guards. We stayed there until the surrender on or about August 15, 1945. Thereafter, the camp authorities said we were at liberty to go anywhere we liked but it was suggested to us that in view of the damaged condition of the city and the general disorder, it would be better for us to remain in the said camp. Also they suggested our remaining in the camp until the American troops arrived so that we would not be dispersed. All in all, I state that the treatment we received was very considerate and kind in every way and while the food given us deteriorated in quality and quantity as the war progressed, we nevertheless were given rations equal to if not better than that allowed to the Japanese people.

On this 3rd day of September, 1947, at Tokyo.

(signed) Sister Mary Mercedes
Def. Doc. 2485

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the above-mentioned date and place.

(signed) Capt. Roland Schwartz
Summary Courts Martial
Witness

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth, withholding nothing and adding nothing.

(signed) Sister Mary Mercedes
Ruth G. Downing
我々は昭和五年八月十五日頃の降伏まで、同地に居りましたが、当時、収容所における戦災状況や一般の無秩序に景を立ててよろしいことであると、同市の戦災局では、何等でも好意的な処に行つてもよろしいとのことでしたが、同市の戦災局における指示を受けて居りました。我々がかりらりの立場にならぬようにし、収容所の運営に携わる人々に、又支給された食糧は戦争の調達とともに、食糧が悪化して kommt まではゆかないが、等しく配給を受けました。
The Opening Statement in
Defense of ARAKI, Sadao

By SUGAWARA, Yutaka

Lawrence I. Momomus
If it pleases the Tribunal, we would like to present counter-evidence in refutation of the charges and assertions of the Prosecution against the accused ARAKI.

1. The charges of the Prosecution against ARAKI are as follows:

- Together with all the other accused, counts 1 to 17, 27 to 32, 34 and 44.
- Together with some other accused, counts 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 33, 35, 45, 46, 47, and 51 to 55.

The Prosecution, however, points out only the following public career of ARAKI:

- Minister of War (Doc. 13, 1931 --- Jan. 23, 1934)
- Cabinet Councillor (Oct. 15, 1937 --- May 26, 1938)
- Minister of Education (May 26, 1938 --- Aug. 30, 1939)
- Chairman of National Spiritual Mobilization (Mar. 28, 1939 --- Aug. 30, 1939)
- Cabinet Councillor (Dec. 1, 1939 --- Aug. 3, 1940)

Such being the case except for ARAKI's occupation of the above-mentioned positions, the charges against ARAKI for the remaining period must be clearly expressed; on the other hand in this connection the Prosecution only vaguely enumerates counts, against which, we therefore submit, no counter-evidence is necessary, but only a chart that will show at a glance ARAKI's non-involvement with such counts should suffice.

2. Evidence of his non-participation in conspiracy.

The Prosecution asserted that ARAKI participated in conspiracy, propagated aggression and instigated young officers. We will show that ARAKI is not a chauvinist, nor a Fascist, let alone an aggressivist, but a believer in KO DO (the Imperial Way), a genuine 'Nihonjin.' And the KO DO that he believed in is a moderate, unbiased course of service, and according to its doctrine a public road, through heaven and earth, and an
Def. Doc. #2486

everlasting path for humanity, which is in falliable for all ages and true in all places. He will further prove his ideas are not so superstitious, self-conceited and conservative as to threaten world peace; that he is a pacifist and a humanitarian; that in all his speeches, articles and actions he has been advocating this KODO for world peace, and that these speeches, articles and actions have been definitely opposed to the instigation of propaganda and instruction for any aggressive war. As to HAKKO ICHIU we can clearly prove in what sense he used the phrase.

We will prove that he taught the Army to act as the Imperial forces, which meant they should carry out the Imperial virtue of benevolence, and that his motto in training the Army was: "Never be resented by the enemy in victory; be loved by the natives during your garrison."

From his experiences in World War 1, he warned the world that warfare was deteriorating to a brutal combat; that even in an inevitable defensive war he condemned the use of poison gas or bacteria as a crime, and contended that the destructive power of weapons should be limited and that war damage upon women, children and other non-combatants should be avoided at all costs. We will further prove that he did not believe, from his view of KODO, that impending political issues between Japan and such countries as China, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States should be settled by war; that his past has been a series of struggles against
radicalism; that Japan could not escape from the world-wide confusion around 1930; that Japan was suffering from unusual and devastating circumstances which occurred one after another, internally as well as externally; that he devoted himself to solving these incidents and succeeded in settling them all one by one. Fate, however, seems to have forbidden him any further efforts, for on January 1, 1934, after his settlement of the Manchurian Incident, he became seriously ill, partly from his overwork and he resigned from War Ministership. Because of his worry over the miserable destiny Japan was precipitately following, he was obliged to leave the political arena.

That, from his viewpoint of KOJO he opposed expansion of operations in the China Incident, as well as the Tripartite Pact for fear lest it should lead to a world war.

All the above will be proved by documentary as well as oral evidence.

3. We will prove that it was because of ARAKI's efforts that the Manchurian Incident and the 1st Shanghai Incident were settled with the least possible damage, thus preventing them from developing into a wholesale disturbance of East Asia.

We will show that the Manchurian Incident had some factors which could have lead to a great international eruption; that the Incident had broken out three months before so that it could not be returned to Status quo ante when ARAKI was appointed Minister of War, and that in Manchuria the movement for independence had been brewing because of its historical background and had swayed the entire Manchurian population.
This however, has already been proven, to some extent, in the general phase. We will however show that the measures taken by him since he became War Minister were neither aggressive nor indicative of occupation, but aimed at the protection of Japan's rights and interests and her residents, in accordance with international law and were the realization of a cabinet decision to terminate hostilities at the earliest possible date; that there were two measures to be taken to cease fire, that one was to pacify disturbances by bandits, and to repulse other challenging activities and to conclude a truce and the other was to calm Japan's internal excitement and to make the nation reflect upon herself, and that ARAKI succeeded in realizing these two steps perfectly. Further, that ARAKI was always prudent in dealing with establishment and recognition of Manchukuo; that he fulfilled his duty, respecting the opinions of the Foreign Office authorities and in acting accordance with the Government's principle that he not only made efforts to cease hostilities, and to prevent them from expanding into general disturbances, but that he tried to propose, despite strong opposition and even at the risk of his life, a Far Eastern peace conference with a view to establishing a foundation for peace in the East; that at his resignation on account of illness from overwork, he entrusted the Cabinet with his plan to secure peace. We will establish this fact.

We will further show that as to international relations, he always followed a principle of mutual cooperation; that he opposed a premature
Def. Doc. #2496

recognition of Manchukuo; that after the Shanghai Incident he effected evacuation of all the military personnel despite powerful opposition; that he was the last man to agree to withdraw from the League of Nations. When he leaned this to be inevitable, he tried to establish a plan for world peace in cooperation with Great Britain and the United States; that in dealing with military affairs according to the Government’s policies, he respected international treaties and never trespassed beyond their limits. We shall also establish this fact to the satisfaction of this tribunal.

Further that he respected the independence of Manchukuo and wished for her, as in her declaration, to be an ideal state as an oasis of stability in East Asia, and that he had no such wild fancy as to consider Manchukuo as a puppet state.

4. We will establish the fact that ARAKI had no connection with the army since 1936.

We will also prove that while ARAKI was Minister of War, the May 15 Incident broke out; in which not even one young army officer participated; that the February 26 Incident, however, was an illegal action undertaken by young officers to the discredit of reverence for which ARAKI had always advocated; that ARAKI was much concerned about it, and that though quiet reigned for a time, after ARAKI’s resignation of the post, they
disliked ARAKI's sound and moderate ideas, and at the time of the Incident they refused to see him when Minister of War KAWASHIMA asked them to do so.

We will show that ARAKI and five other generals were obliged to leave actual service assuming moral responsibility for the confusion caused by the incident, as it was the proper and expected thing to do because it should have been incumbent upon any superior officer of the army to have known and prevented it in its inception even though they were unaware of such activities; that as soon as they retired from active service, a system was enforced that a Minister of War should be appointed from the active list, which was aimed particularly at those six generals to deprive them from becoming a Minister of War, at any time in the future.

Witness TANAKA, Ryukichi introduced to the court the so-called KODO group. We will prove that there existed no such party, that such a nomination was not made, nor assorted by ARAKI or his friends, but that some one or another began to call those who wore in sympathy with KODOism such as ARAKI, the KODO group. We will further show that those who rejected such KODO spiritualism, as being too unwieldy and considered above everything else
control or an all mobilization campaign system like that of Germany in World War I were called the Control group. We will establish the fact that almost all of the so-called KODO group were expelled from the Army on the pretext of liquidation after the February 26 Incident, though they had no connection with it.

We will show that the Prosecution has mistaken Gen. ARAKI as a leader of the military clique. We will prove that the world-wide fame of Gen. ARAKI was won 15 years ago by his meritorious service when he had settled perfectly the Manchurian Incident preventing it from affecting all East Asia, and we will explain by evidence and the reason why he himself who had been so famous was soon expelled from the Army and Navy even once organized a cabinet.

5. We will establish the fact that though Prince KONOYE asked ARAKI to settle the China Incident, ARAKI could not do so in his capacity of Minister of civil affairs.

We will show that Prince KONOYE recognized the sincere and earnest desire for peace in Gen. ARAKI, and others, who were called the KODO group when the Prince made every effort to have them try to help settle the China
Incident as they had done with the Manchurian Incident.

We will prove that cabinet councillorship was a system created by Prince KONOYE with the object of settling the Incident with the help of such prudent men as Gen. KOKI, even in his retirement and others and that he made KOKI together with Messrs. UGAKI and IKEDA enter his cabinet after the above-mentioned renovation, as they would be useless to him outside the cabinet.

However we will further show that after his renovation of the cabinet Prince KONOYE hurriedly organized a system of The five Minister conference (Premier, War, Navy, Foreign, and Finance Ministers) which practically nullified his previous plan as Minister of Education, KOKI had no opportunity whatsoever in this capacity to make any contributions to settling the Incident even though he was a cabinet member.

We will show also that there was no truth to the fact that Education Minister KOKI strengthened military training at schools, as he was opposed to expansion of the Incident; that he opposed banishment of some Jewish professors, and that he made an address to American JEWIS (when requested for his advice) to the effect that if there should be any war between Japan and America it was their duty as good citizens to be loyal and faithful to the U.S., and that if it afflicted them morally they should do their best to prevent any such war. We will establish the fact that he opposed elimination of English from school curriculums as it meant isolated self-complacency; that he contended that Japan's cultural agreement should be reached not only with Germany but with the whole world;
further that for the first time it was Baron Araki who provided for
Christianity in the religions association law, and that in this
way his deeds were always in opposition to an aggressive war.

We will show by evidence that the Nomonhan and the Ch'ing Kuo
Feng Incidents were border issues that broke out at that time, and
that as he was Minister of Education he had no connection with them;
that Araki had deep sympathy with and understanding of the Russian
people, but that he was anxious to prevent Bolshevisation by the
3rd International and that notwithstanding he did not make any
preparations to promote aggressive action against the Soviet Union.
We will clearly show that the chairmanship of the National Spiritual Mobilization Committee was only a natural concurrent position of a Minister of Education; that it was a type of spiritual elevation movement, and that the Prosecution mistakenly took it for the chairmanship of a deliberation council under the National Mobilization law which was fundamentally different from the former.

6. We will prove that after his retirement from public life ARAKI had no connection with the current problems.

We will show that realizing a Ministry of civil affairs was quite futile in solving the incident he retired from any administrative office with his resignation from the HIRANUMA Cabinet.

We will establish the fact that his councillorship in the ZESE and the YONAI Cabinets was accepted in consideration of his friendship with both Premiers, in view of their earnest requests; that a cabinet councillor system had become purely nominal by that time, and that the Prosecution has confounded the Cabinet councillor system (established on Oct. 15, 1937) with the cabinet advisory council system (organized in March, 1943); that these offices were created for different objectives, and that the cabinet councillor, ARAKI having been accused on account of his holding this post, was an honorary post, having merely the function privately to state his opinions to the Premier without any official responsibility.

We will prove that at the formation of the YONAI Cabinet Premier YONAI asked ARAKI to be Home Minister to cooperate with him in settling the incident, but that he refused the offer on the ground that he was not
sufficiently confident in view of the general trend of the time, and that thus he was not in touch with political activities.

We will show by conclusive evidence that at the formation of the 2nd KONOYE Cabinet, Premier KONOYE sent the Chief Cabinet Secretary to ARAKI asking him to be a Cabinet Councillor, that when ARAKI refused it the Premier himself visited him at his residence, that though they hotly discussed the matter for about five hours, ARAKI did not accept even that post, as he was strongly opposed to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Tripartite Pact, and that from this time their public intercourse was suspended for all time thereafter.

We will present evidence in covering conspiracy, the Manchurian Incident, the China Incident, and ARAKI's activities after his retirement, dealing with the above-mentioned six items in complete and conclusive refutation and denial of all the charges in the Indictment.
荒木に関する
脳障害
逃亡

ローレンス・ピーター・タマス

原

裕
荒木芳夫に関する冒頭

荒木被告に反する検事の主張及び立証を反駁する為め益に反訟を提起故に

然に荒木の故に訴因一八・一九・二三・三二・三四・四四・一部被告と

内閣参議（九九三・二三・三二・三四・四四・一五四・一五四）

文部大臣（九九三・五・二六・一五四・一五四）

内閣総理大臣（九九三二三・三二・三四・四四・一五四）

旨を明らかにし以下裁判所の助権と設し度いと思ひます。
共同謀議に参加した農の立場

検討は講義に共有と共有して農の信節を宣伝し、教育し、年間

彼は第一次世界大戦の歴史を示し、世界大戦の反省を促しました。彼は確信の興味に沿って、戦争は決して戦争として

彼は「共の農業と農業の文を有する平和主義者の文を有する」と述べ、この場で、「共の農業と農業の文を有する」と述べ、この場で、

彼の違った見解を有する平和主義者であることを示し、今、日本では自然の法に基づき、世界平和のための道の真実であって、

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彼は中国、ソ連、英、米に対し、大戦の挑戦を極力防制するべく、平和を追求してきた。しかし、大戦の発生により、彼はその平和を保つために、国際政治にあたっての尽力をしました。
か、彼は至誠を盡くして努力致しました。そして遂に病を除かて辞職するに當っても尚後事を内閣に托して平和の確立に意を注いだ事。

計画関係に於て常に協調主張を取る遂進論即時承認意見に反對し上海事變後の締結論にも有力なる反對がありましもが引揚を断行して上海事変の已に至っては米、英と協力して世界平和の基礎を定めんと致し無理方針によりて軍部の事を處理するに当たりしても国際條約を尊重して之が範囲を越ゆることとなきに終始した事をも立証致しました。

荒木は一九三六年以降陸軍大臣を去った翌年今日に大巣して非合法行動に出たことは非本を祈る只の事件の當日も荒木と會見せるとの川島陸相の要望され後絶え断ったのにあつた事も立証致しました。
であります。現役を去るべく余儀なくされたのでありま
す。其上彼等が現役を去るや否や國華大臣現役制が設けられ彼等の陸軍大臣復歸は完全に遮断されているのでありま
す。後述にます。

田中陸吉陸人氏の意に依って法廷に提出させられた所謂「荒木の皇道主義」、「荒木政濤の思想」に共鳴する名稱でみる左様な黨派があっただのでもなく又荒木等が目下主張した名稱でみる左様な黨派があったのでなく全く新く呼び始めたのでありま
す。誰れ云ふとあく那より流の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍の陸軍

し共に世界的名籍の持主が幾何もでなく陸軍から隠出させられポ一間の内閣組
近衛公爵は支那事変終結の為の荒木の再起を促したが文官大臣の力
とを理解する唯一の重臣でありますまして公爵は此人間の力に依って民国
事変を終結して賞をうと凡ゆる努力を傾けたのでありませ

内閣参議院も近衛公が閣員として居た荒木大将等自重職者を適用して
事変終結に資せんが為に設けられた制度でありましたのが閣内に居て
事変を断行したのでありましたに故に彼の文部大臣真田重於

彼は事変事態大反対論者でありましたので内外の政治に

しらし機は市民総授を削引出し若しそれ故に彼に於れ

しる事変に五相會議的方式（内、陸、海

育を強化したるを図るに反対したるを一時もありゝませんでしたが故に彼の文

部大臣真田重於は事変に於て居るからアメリカ第二世違に日本若

に於て居るからアメリカの為に忠誠を盡せたるに於て居るからアメリカの為に

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部大臣真田重於は事変に於て居るからアメリカ第二世違に日本若

に於て居るからアメリカの為に忠誠を盡せたるに於て居るからアメリカの為に

しる事変に五相會議的方式（内、陸、海

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に於て居るからアメリカの為に忠誠を盡せたるに於て居るからアメリカの為に

しる事変に五相會議的方式（内、陸、海

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しる事変に五相議会的方式（内、陸、海

育を強化したるを図るに反対したるを一時もありゝませんでしたが故に彼の文

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育を強化したるを図るに反対したるを一時もありゝませんでしたが故に彼の文

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しる事変に五相議会的方式（内、陸、海

育を強化したるを図るに反対したるを一時もありゝませんでしたが故に彼の文

部大臣真田重於は事変に於て居るからアメリカ第二世違に日本若
The List of Investigation of Damages by the Air- raids over the Country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dropped Bombs</th>
<th>Personal Injuries</th>
<th>Cause of Construction</th>
<th>Fires</th>
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<td>Slightly</td>
<td>Completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>Burst</td>
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<tr>
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<td>63,263</td>
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<td>2,245</td>
<td>2,065</td>
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<tr>
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<td>21,331</td>
<td>21,072</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7,521</td>
<td>8,052</td>
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<td>574</td>
<td>434</td>
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<tr>
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<td>25,453</td>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>774</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,793</td>
<td>1,130</td>
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<tr>
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- 1 -
<table>
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<th>564</th>
<th>363</th>
<th>547</th>
<th>2,354</th>
<th>304</th>
<th>437</th>
<th>915</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>703</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>1,122</td>
<td>13,738</td>
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<td>51,401</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>1,756</td>
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</table>

**Total** | 117,256 | 4,760,041 | 279,994 | 109,981 | 251,194 | 2,306,397 | 30,703 | 58,631 | 64,013 | 315 |
List of Investigation of Personal Damages by the Air-raid in HIROSHIMA-SHI
(at the date of Nov. 30, 1945
except of Navy and Army

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police-Station</th>
<th>The Dead</th>
<th>The Missed</th>
<th>Severely Injured</th>
<th>Slightly Injured</th>
<th>Sufferer</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
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<td>3,831</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>1,635</td>
<td>2,953</td>
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<td>25,232</td>
<td>52,882</td>
<td>5,233</td>
<td>5,150</td>
<td>10,380</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>132</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETZUWAA</td>
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<td>275</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,499</td>
<td>2,934</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>313</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,210</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td>2,432</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>417</td>
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<tr>
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<td>134</td>
<td>502</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
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<td>85</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>73</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>----</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
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<td>134</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
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<td>24</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
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<td>123</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>KINDE</td>
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<td>63</td>
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<td>HIRO</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

As a National Volunteer Corps, 263 men were dispatched to HIROSHIMA on that day.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>25</th>
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<th>29</th>
<th>26</th>
<th>5</th>
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<th>37</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>62</th>
<th>57</th>
<th>73</th>
<th>135</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>YUKI</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>21,135</td>
<td>21,277</td>
<td>3,773</td>
<td>16,185</td>
<td>8,545</td>
<td>8,975</td>
<td>9,857</td>
<td>9,334</td>
<td>19,691</td>
<td>21,987</td>
<td>23,632</td>
<td>44,979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Investigation of Personal Damages by the air-raid in HIROSHIMA-SHI

(at the time of Aug. 25, 1945)

| Name of Police-Station | Men   | Women | Unknown | Total | M. | D. | T. | M. | D. | T. | M. | D. | T. | Remarks |
|------------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| HIROSHIMA             | 2,704 | 3,139 |         | 5,843 | 2,507 | 2,806 | 5,313 | 1,740 | 2,132 | 3,873 | 5,152 | 5,374 | 11,026 | 42,779 | 57,989 | 100,736 |
| UJIMA                  | 1,093 | 1,069 | 12      | 2,178 | 326 | 418 | 774 | 632 | 307 | 940 | 3,010 | 3,262 | 6,272 | 10,050 | 11,532 | 21,632 |
| NISHI                  | 12,334 | 13,423 | 3,125 | 29,512 | 4,106 | 4,232 | 5,838 | 2,863 | 2,864 | 5,532 | 4,638 | 5,116 | 9,754 | 31,534 | 37,159 | 68,729 |
| NAGASAKI               | 55    | 28    |         | 83    | 12   | 14   | 26   | 60   | 72   | 124  | 149  | 176  | 325   | 238   | 317    | 555    |
| ET. JIMA               | 244   | 240   |         | 485   | 98   | 57   | 155  | 106  | 92   | 198  | 189  | 251  | 440   | 813   | 1,118  | 2,001  |
| K. I. I. ICHI          | 449   | 443   |         | 892   | 166  | 160  | 326  | 731  | 605  | 1,336 | 537  | 409  | 946   | 3,385  | 3,075  | 6,460  |
| H. TS. I. ICHI         | 973   | 870   |         | 1,843 | 219  | 243  | 461  | 645  | 630  | 1,550 | 1,533 | 3,133 | 355   | 4,165  | 4,520  |
| OTAKE                 | 200   | 39    |         | 238   | 70   | 116  | 154  | 206  | 360  | 292  | 248  | 540  | 3     | 3     | 6     |

As a National Volunteer Corps, 445 men were dispatched to HIROSHIMA on that day.

As a National Volunteer Corps, 905 men were dispatched to HIROSHIMA on that day.
### Table of Numbers

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<thead>
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<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<td>159</td>
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**Remark:** Sufferers do not include the dead, the missed, severely injured and slightly injured.
### The List of the Investigation of D.F.J. G.S.

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Grand Total | 266,403 | 268,774 | 535,227 | 2,216,036 | 51,476 | 2,578,514 | 5,754,041
From: The Governor of HIROSHIMA Prefecture
To: Director of Police Bureau, Home Ministry.
Inspection-General of CHUGOKU District.
Commander-in-Chief of Second General Army.
Chief of CHUGOKU Army District.
Chief of Army Shipping Headquarter.
Commander-in-Chief of KURU Naval Station.
Commander of HIROSHIMA Area.
Governors of neighbouring Prefectures.
Chiefs of each Department in the Prefectural Administration Office.

Matters concerning to the personal damages by
the air-raid in HIROSHIMA-SHI on August 6.
(At the date of August 15.)

Personal damages by the air-raid happened in HIROSHIMA-
SHI on August 6, in my jurisdiction is as shown in the attached
list. I beg to report (inform) the above.

Besides, there are many people who had been in
HIROSHIMA-SHI and been sound at that time, but recently
died. So it seems to increase the dead.
From: Governor of HIROSHIMA Prefecture
Director of the Police Department of HIROSHIMA Prefecture

To: Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Office
Directors of each Local Administrative Office
Inspector-in-Chief of CHUGOKU Demobilization Office
Director of the KURR Local Demobilization Bureau
Governors of neighbouring prefectures
Directors in the HIROSHIMA Prefectural Office

Matters Concerning the Personal Damages by the Airraid in HIROSHIMA on Aug. 6.
(at the date of Nov. 30 except of Army and Navy)

As to the above mentioned matter we reported (informed) you by sending HO-No. 255 dated Sep. 12, 1945 (investigation at the date of Aug. 25). But as this airraid was a special attack, so among not only seriously injured persons but persons, who were examined slightly injured at that time, and moreover among persons, who were not injured by this airraid, a good many died from the so-called stom-disease as the day goes by. At present nobody die from it, so we investigated it again which resulted as just as the attached list. And we will report (inform) it to you.
From: Governor of HIROSHIMA Prefecture
Director of the Police Department of HIROSHIMA Prefecture

To: Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Office
Directors of each Local Administrative Office
Inspector-in-Chief of CHUGOKU Demobilization Office
Director of the KURE Local Demobilization Bureau
Governors of neighbouring prefectures
Directors in the HIROSHIMA Prefectural Office

Matters Concerning the Personal Damages by the Airraid in HIROSHIMA on Aug. 6.
(at the date of Nov. 30 except of Army and Navy)

As to the above mentioned matter we reported (informed) you by sending HO-No. 255 dated Sep. 12, 1945 (investigation at the date of Aug. 25). But as this airraid was a special attack, so among not only seriously injured persons but persons, who were examined slightly injured at that time, and moreover among persons, who were not injured by this airraid, a good many died from the so-called stom-disease as the day go by. At present nobody die from it, so we investigated it again which resulted as just as the attached list. And we will report (inform) it to you.
August 27, 1945

From: Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture

(Director of Police Department)

To: Chief of General Protection Board against Air-raid

Director of Police Bureau, Home Ministry
Director of Welfare Bureau, Home Ministry
Inspector-General of Kyushu District
Chief of Staff of Western Army District
Chief of Staff of SASEBO Naval Station
Chief of Staff of Kurume-Shi Area
Chief of Nagasaki Fortress
Chief of Nagasaki Area
Chief of Iki Fortress
Chief of Nagasaki Regimental District
Chief of Military Police in Nagasaki District
Governors of each Province in Kyushu

(Chief of each Police-Station and Fire Department within the Jurisdiction.)

Matters concerning to the Damage-Situation by Air-raid on 8th and 9th (10th Report)

As to the damage-situation of Nagasaki-Shi by the new type bombs of enemy on August 9, I reported (informed) on
all such occasions. However if we synthesize the general condition about the attack-method of enemy planes, the condition of happening damages, the emergency policy for the calamity and etc, these are as just as follows.
So I beg to report (inform) the above.

(Chief of each Police-Station and Fire Department within the Jurisdiction should refer it).

Account

1. Circumstances about Issuance of Alarms.

07:48 Warning-alarm was issued for NAGASAKI and SASEBO Areas.
07:50 Air-raid-alarm was issued for NAGASAKI Area.
07:55 Air-raid alarm was issued for SASEBO Area.
08:30 Air-raid alarm for NAGASAKI and SASEBO Areas were released.
11:09 Air-raid alarm was issued for NAGASAKI Area.
11:10 Air-raid alarm was issued for SASEBO Area.
12:05 Air-raid alarm for NAGASAKI and SASEBO Areas were released.
16:00 Warning alarm for NAGASAKI and SASEBO Areas were released.

2. Circumstances about the Assault of Enemy Planes

a) Circumstances about the invasion of enemy-planes
Two planes of B-29 invaded in the area at about 10:53 via the Ariake Sea and the Northern part of Shimabara Peninsula going westward from the North of Kuminato-Shi. One of them, the leading-plane, invaded over the sky of Nagasaki-Shi from the north-east direction at about 11:00, then the other one in rear invaded over the sky of the northern part of Nagasaki-Shi from the same direction at about 11:02 and dropped the bomb. Then they turned back and escaped to the east direction at about 11:08 via the course of invasion.

b) Circumstances about the Bombing

Leading one of B-29 dropped three objects accompanied by parachutes (which seemed to be ejectors of electric waves and to have mighty equipments of electric discharge) from about 9,000 meters in height aiming the factory-zone in the northern part of Nagasaki-Shi. At the time when these objects fell until about 4,000 meters flying in the sky, the other one of B-29 in rear, invaded in the attitude of 9,000 meters from the same direction of the leading-planes and dropped one atomic bomb at about 11:02 aiming the central part of the factory zone in the northern part of the city. Then the rear turned back in haste and escaped eastward.
However, the atomic bomb dropped by the rear-plane was presumed to explode at about 40 seconds after dropping. The sky of about 500 meters in height by the action of electric discharge of objects accompanied by parachutes.

C) The Power of the Atomic Bomb

As the result of investigation by the intensity of suffered grade of remains of construction and plants remained in the suffered places, it is judged generally as follows:

(1) Living creatures within the sphere of one kilometer in radius from the central point of explosion (the point of falling, straight down) were almost killed on the spot by the mighty pressure of explosion and hot wind. Houses and other constructions were destroyed to pieces and fires broke out. Besides many trees were cut off and burnt up both trunks and branches no matter if they were large or small.

(2) Living creatures within the area of one to two kilometers radius from the central point were partly killed on the spot and mostly injured severely and slightly. Houses and other constructions were completely destroyed and fires broke out everywhere. Besides, a part of plants was burnt up and blighted.
(3) Living creatures within the area of two to four kilometers radius from the central point were partly injured severely and slightly, by the scattered things accompanied with mighty pressure of the explosion, or burnt themselves partly. Besides, black-coloured materials caught fire. Houses and other constructions were half destroyed generally.

(4) A part of living creatures within the area of four to eight kilometers radius from the central point was slightly injured by the scattered things accompanied with pressure of the explosion. Houses were half or partly destroyed.

(5) Within the area of eight to fifteen kilometers radius from the central point, they felt a mighty pressure of the explosion and windows, glass, doors, sliding doors and others in houses were destroyed.

(6) This atomic bomb caused damages over pretty wide area. However, if there were mountains and hills, they cut off the pressure of the explosion and hot wind. So the backside of them were less damaged than flat grounds at the same distance.

3. Circumstances of Damages

a) The dead, injured and missed became clear till present time.
(1) The dead (who had subjected to the coroner's inquest) .........17,358
(2) The missed ........... 1,887
(3) The severely & slightly injured ..........53,739

These are numbers at the time of August 26, However, as I have reported already, the central part of damaged place was almost extirpated.

Only those who happened to traveling outside the damaged place, and who was out or in the air-raid tunnel were not injured. As the leaders of town, that is the master of town's meeting and the master of Tonarigumi were dead or missed, we found great difficulty in investigation for exact numbers of the dead and injured. But there were some houses where all family were dead and another houses where all family but their master were dead, and we expect that the dead amount of 30,000 persons.

Now the census taking for distribution of materials and the numbers of the survived in damaged place are under investigation.

Further, the severely wounded has been under treatment in the relief place continuously, but many of them, as already reported, were taken inner disease, and dead from lockjaw and those who were slightly injured or almost have no wound in their surface, as times passed, excreted green diarrhoea, and found difficulty to eat and drink, and
felt nausea and were dead. The death-rate was higher than I expected, and more than two-thirds of them were considered to be dead. As the result of dissection of the dead who was dead after severe wounds, there was no wrong in their respiratory organs but they inflamed their inner surface of the digestive organs, that is stomach and bowels, and were in the condition when they swallowed ratsbane.
(II) Sufferers

86,780 (21,174 families)

(III) Damages of Constructions

1. Totally burned 11,494
2. Totally destroyed 2,652
3. Half burned 150
4. Half destroyed 5,291
5. Partially damaged Construction all over the city

After the dwelling-houses and the other constructions, at 22 towns area of on kilometer radius centered about KOEBA cho, MATSUYAMA cho, HAMAGUCHI cho, and SHIRUYAMA cho which were regarded as the bombs dropped centre-point, were totally destroyed, most of the towns were completely burned by the outbreak of a fire. And at the 33 towns area of four kilometers centered at that center-point, the constructions were mostly half-destroyed and in some places the constructions were completely burned by a fire.

The area where the constructions were fallen and burned was the factory-zone north of the center part of that city. The area where constructions were totally burned was one-third of the city, they concluded. The Important factories, NAGASAKI Arms Manufactory of the MITSUBISHI Heavy Industries, NAGASAKI Steel Mill of the MITSUBISHI Steel Industry, were
completely ruined, and as well as the damages of the middle and small factories, Important institutions, schools, hospitals and etc, were extraordinary special.

(IV) Damages of factories and institutions.

(1) Important factories

As previously reported, in the important factories, MITSUBISHI-NAGASAKI Arms Manufactory, MORI Factory of the same manufactory, MITSUBISHI-NAGASAKI Steel-Mill, Fujichi factory of MITSUBISHI NAGASAKI Dockyard, the constructions were totally destroyed and the machinary and the equipments were completely destroyed and became out of use. And moreover many of the employees at work in those days were dead and injured. On account of these circumstances the repair work was very difficult. And adding to that reason, as the hard and the stoppage of production became necessary owing to the sudden turn of the war, the repair work is not still set about.

(2) Cooperation factories and the other middle and small factories.

The damages of the factories cooperated with the war materials factories were extraordinary special, and 85 factories were completely destroyed or burned. In every factory machines and the other institutions were destroyed or burned, and besides many employees were dead and injured. By these reasons, restoration or the change
of production is now difficult.

(3) Important Supply

ZEWIZA, URAGAMI, TAKENOKUBO and ASAHIMACHI Transformer Sub-Station of the KYUSYU Electric Power Supply Company, YACHIYO NACHI and OHASHI Factory of the NAG.SAKI Branch of West Gas Company were burned to the ground.

The Chief Tunk line of water-pipe and the water-pipe at SHINOKAWA Bridge, MIFUJI NACHI, SHIRAYAMA Bridge and the other totally burned areas were destroyed and water supply became impossible.

(4) Telegram and Telephone Institutions

At destroyed area these institutions were completely burned and destroyed, and about 90% of the telephone circuit in the city became impossible to use.

(5) Transportation Institutions

The constructions of the NAGASAKI Station and the URAKAMI Station were completely burned. The railroads were partially damaged from the neighbourhood of OH.SHI bridge to the NAGASAKI Station and by the fall of the telephone poles they were impossible to use. A few cars were burned and destroyed in the station-compound.

(V) Damages of important Constructions as the attached list shows.
List of Investigation of Suffered
Main Constructions

1. Government and Public Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent of the Damage</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Seat</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completely</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Prefectural Office</td>
<td>SOTOURA-MACHI NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>NAGASAKI District Court and its Public Prosecutor's Office</td>
<td>KATAKURA-MACHI, NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Sub-District Court and its Public Prosecutor's Office</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>The late NAGASAKI Court of Appeal</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>URAGAMI Branch Prison</td>
<td>OKA-FACHI NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Water Supply Section, NAGASAKI-SHI Administration Office</td>
<td>FUNOCA-MACHI NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Station</td>
<td>DAIKA-FACHI NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>MOTO-HAKATA Post Office</td>
<td>MOTOHAKATA-Chō NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Broadcasting Station</td>
<td>NISHIZAKA-Chō NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>URAGAMI Station</td>
<td>TAMAWA-CHO NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAGASAKI Branch, The Tobacco Monopoly Bureau</td>
<td>DAIMYU-CHO NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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2. Schools

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Completely burnt</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Medical College</td>
<td>SAKAI-CHO NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NAGASAKI Medical School</td>
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<td>NAGASAKI Pharmacy School</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NAGASAKI Normal School</td>
<td>SHIOTA-NACHI NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NAGASAKI Prefectural Polytechnic School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Prefectural TAKAURA Middle School</td>
<td>SHIOTA-NACHI NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completely burnt</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Municipal Commercial School</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHINZU-I Middle School (a private school)</td>
<td>TAMONOKUBO-NACHI NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MITSUBISHI Young Men's Polytechnic School (a private school)</td>
<td>KINIGAWA-NACHI NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>School Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>JUNSHIN-JISSFN Girl's Middle School</td>
<td>OHASHI-MACHI</td>
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<td>NAGASAKI Municipal Girl's Commercial School</td>
<td>NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<td>NISHIZAKA Primary School</td>
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<td>ZENIZA Primary School</td>
<td>ZENIZA-MACHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>YAMASATO Primary School</td>
<td>HASHIGUCHI-MACHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHIROYAMA Primary School</td>
<td>SHIROYAMA-CHO</td>
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<tr>
<td>FUCHI Primary School</td>
<td>TAKEUCHIKUBO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-destroyed INASA Primary School</td>
<td>INASA-CHO</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed ASahi Primary School</td>
<td>HIRATEKYOYA-CHO</td>
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<td>Completely burnt NAGASAKI Prefectural School for the Blind and Dumb</td>
<td>YAMASATO-CHO</td>
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<td>NAGASAKI Prefectural School for the Deaf</td>
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3. Hospitals

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<tr>
<th>Completely burnt</th>
<th>Hospital attached to the NAGASAKI Medical College</th>
<th>NAGASAKI-SHI</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>URAGAMI Branch of MITSUBISHI Hospital</td>
<td>NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>FUNATSU-MACHI Branch of MITSUBISHI Hospital</td>
<td>NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases</td>
<td>NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Municipal Sanatorium</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Municipal Sanitary Experimental Station</td>
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<td>Half-destroyed</td>
<td>EKISEIKAI Hospital</td>
<td>NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<td>Completely destroyed</td>
<td>First Hospital</td>
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4. Important Factories

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Completely destroyed</th>
<th>OHASHI Factory of MITSUBISHI-NAGASAKI Armes Manufactory</th>
<th>OHASHI-MACHI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed and burnt</td>
<td>MORI-MACHI Factory of MITSUBISHI-NAGASAKI Armes Manufactory</td>
<td>MORI-MACHI</td>
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- 33 -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completely destroyed</th>
<th>MITSUBISHI-NAGASAKI Steel Mill</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SATWAI-Chō Factory of MITSUBISHI</td>
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<td>NAGASAKI Dockyard</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OHASHI Factory of MITSUBISHI</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NAGASAKI Dockyard</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HAMAGUCHI-Chō Factory of MITSUBISHI</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NAGASAKI Dockyard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed and burnt</td>
<td>TAKNNOKUBO Saw-Mill of MITSUBISHI</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NAGASAKI Dockyard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed</td>
<td>MARUKO Factory of MITSUBISHI</td>
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<td>NAGASAKI Dockyard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed and burnt</td>
<td>MATSUYAMA Iron-Factory</td>
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<td>NAGASAKI Dockyard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Half-destroyed</td>
<td>HIRATOKOYA Factory of MITSUBISHI</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electric Instruments Manufactory</td>
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5. Shrines and Temples

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<tr>
<th>Completely burnt</th>
<th>GOKUKU Shrine</th>
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<tr>
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<td>SHIRYAMA-Chō</td>
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<td>NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FUCHI Shrine (prefectural shrine)</td>
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<td>TAKAUCHI BC-Chō</td>
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<td>NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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# 6. Other Important Institutions

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Partly destroyed</th>
<th>NAGASAKI Branch of KYUSHU Electric Power Supply Company</th>
<th>ITSUTSUZIMA-Chō NAGASAKI-SHI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completely burnt</td>
<td>ZENIZA Transformer Sub-station of KYUSHU Electric Power Supply Company</td>
<td>ZENIZA-KACHI NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<td>Partly destroyed</td>
<td>TAKENOKUBO Transformer Sub-station of KYUSHU Electric Power Supply Company</td>
<td>TAKENOKUBO-Chō NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partly destroyed</td>
<td>URAGAMI Transformer Sub-station of KYUSHU Electric Power Supply Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partly destroyed</td>
<td>ASAHI-Chō Transformer Sub-station of KYUSHU Electric Power Supply Company</td>
<td>ASAHI-Chō NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Branch of West Gas Company</td>
<td>YACHIYO-Chō NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed</td>
<td>NAGASAKI Municipal Crematory</td>
<td>TAKENOKUBO-Chō NAGASAKI-SHI</td>
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</table>
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, SUZUKI, Rinji, who occupy the post of the Chief in Charge of the 1st, 1st Section of Public-Peace Bureau, Home Ministry, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 26 pages and entitled "The List of Investigation of Damages by the Air-raid over the Country" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (1st, Section, Public-Peace Bureau, Home Ministry).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 19th day of Feb., 1947

/S/ SUZUKI, Rinji (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.
at the same place,
on this same date

Witness: /S/ SHIRAKAWA, Banjiro (seal)
文書所出所地成立関係証明書

自分、鈴木数二内務省公安部第一課一係主任ノ職＝居ル者ナル故＝次＝

查表トタル日本語内務省公安部カレ二十六頁ヨリ成ル企業ノ安全被害調

昭和二十二年二月十九日於東京

内務省警保局公安部第一課

内務警務官　鈴木数二

白幡

内務省警保局公安第一課委員会

同 日

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同人

日本経済調査懇請委員会
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(注：具体数据请根据实际数据填写。)
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以上数据仅供参考，具体情况请以实际测量为准。
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注：
- 各月の数値は推定値です。
- 合計欄は各月の合計値を示しています。

詳細な内容は、具体的なデータをもとに計算を行います。
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**說明**

此表為**市町村別罹災数、被害額**的列表。各欄位包含以下內容：

- 順：序號
- 市名：市的名稱
- 縣名：縣的名稱
- 北海道：北海道的資料

**附註**

因為是外文翻譯，部分文字可能不準確，請以原版為準。
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注：具体数字和内容可能有误，仅供参考。
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16
昭和二十五年九月

八月六日管下廣島市於村發生小說空襲被害（八月二十五日現在）
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备注：以上数据为示例信息，实际数据可能不同。
內閣総理大臣

昭和三十一年度十一月二十七日

各地支庁長

八月六日長崎市空襲被害

十一月二十日現在

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八月六日成岡市空襲被害（人の）

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| 130 | 232 | 102 | 385 | 159 | 85 | 552 | 2332 |
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| 5 | 28 | 7 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 38 | 227 |
| 13 | 64 | 18 | 60 | 22 | 7 | 108 | 417 |
| 31 | 66 | 50 | 124 | 64 | 25 | 13 | 582 |
| 57 | 52 | 26 | 87 | 59 | 8 | 75 | 628 |
| 88 | 118 | 76 | 211 | 123 | 33 | 88 | 1210 |
| 126 | 162 | 96 | 262 | 85 | 74 | 106 | 1683 |
| 187 | 175 | 54 | 248 | 90 | 76 | 195 | 1778 |
| 313 | 337 | 150 | 510 | 175 | 150 | 301 | 3461 |
| 191 | 494 | 258 | 666 | 678 | 235 | 267 | 5528 |
| 191 | 652 | 271 | 907 | 696 | 229 | 190 | 6139 |
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八九長崎地区空襲被害状況＝関スル件

八月九日敵ノ新型爆弾＝依ル長崎市空襲被害状況＝関シテ警戒及び申報。

（通一報置候）

（管下各警察消防署長＝在リハ参考＝資セラレ度）

記

一警報発令ノ状況

○七四八

長崎佐世保地区警戒警報発令

○七四四

佐世保地区警戒警報発令

○七五四

佐世保地区警戒警報解除

○七五五

長崎佐世保地区警戒警報発令

○七五四

長崎佐世保地区警戒警報解除

八月二日敵機ノ来襲状況

二機ハ十時五十三分頃熊本市北方方面ヲリ西進シテ有明海フ至
半島北部上空ノ爆発後、爆発ノ中心点付近ノ爆発中心径ノ推定ヲ決定セルガ、先導投下ノ落下ヲ考慮シテノ爆発ノ状況ヲ推定セリ。

(1) 爆発ノ中心点

(2) 矢印ノ東北方ノ爆発ノ強力ノ影響ヲ考慮シテ、爆発ノ状況ヲ推定セリ。
三) 品害状況

(6) 重傷害者
(5) 死者
(4) 検視不明者
(3) 品害不明者

(2) 八月二十六日現在、ナアルガ未報未通報者
(1) 二三名
(0) 八七名

(2) 依リ半径以上ノ要ハ燃焼ノ知ヲモハ個々ノ仮ハ喫ハ長
(5) 交通施設
長崎県及び福岡県防風林・森帯等を除く各道路周辺地域
の主要な施設、建物等の被災状況

少数車両運行又は被災等の

別表の通り

なお、本災害に伴う

35
主要建築物被害状況調

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注：以上信息仅供参考，实际情况请以医生检查为准。
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六 | 他要施地 | 湖口 | 天 | 主堂 |
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39
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: MATSUMOTO, Takizo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

AFFIDAVIT

Name: Takizo Matsumoto

Birthplace: Hiroshima, Japan

20 March 1901

Occupation: Professor at Meiji University;
Member of House of Representatives;
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Education: Went to the United States at the age of three. Finished Fresno High School. Later returned to Japan to finish Koryo Middle School and Meiji University. Again went to the United States to finish graduate work at Harvard University.

I hereby wish to make the following testimony.

As I recall, it was in late October 1939, when I was on the Pacific Coast on route to Japan after finishing my graduate work at Harvard, that I ran across an article in English concerning the former General Araki. It was in the English section of a Japanese...
paper printed on the Pacific coast. The article was a statement made by General Araki to the effect that all Niseis having American citizenship should be faithful to America even in case there should ever be an armed conflict between the two countries. The article was given prominence and I noticed that the Niseis who read it were very much impressed. I myself, having fought many years for the Nisei cause and later took over the post as chairman of the Nisei Federation in Japan, was also deeply moved by his statement.

Upon my return to Japan, on three different occasions I learnt that he had made a similar statement to all the Niseis who visited him while he held the post of Minister of Education. I made it a point to visit him shortly before the war. In a private interview, I learnt for myself that he had a most generous understanding and sympathy of the Nisei position and their concern over the mounting tension between America and Japan.

Niseis in Japan at that time were under surveillance. We needed courageous and sympathetic friends to help them out. Hence, when we formed the Nisei Federation in Japan, the first man we chose as our advisor was the former General Araki who willingly accepted the position. He not only addressed the Nisei group time after time, but was a constant inspiration to the distressed Niseis. In the course of his address, I cannot recall a single incident in which he justified the war between America and Japan.

Respectfully Submitted,

TAKIZO MATSUMOTO

4 September 1947

On this 4 day of Sept., 1947

At the office of Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DEPONENT MATSUMOTO, Takizo (seal)
I, SUGAWARA, Kuniaki hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal there to in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date
At the same place
(Office of Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Witness:(signed) SUGAWARA, Kunitaka(
(seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

TSUMOTO, Takizo (seal)
No. 46, 2 cho-me, Shimouma-chō, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo City.
Def, Doo, #249 3

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（外於同次目録）
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

vs

ARAKI, sadso, et al

A.F.F.I.D.A.V.I.T

MAEDA Masami

1. I am Ex-Lieutenant-General MAEDA, Masami. I am living now at No. 1252, 3-Chome, Kishi Nakanobu, Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo.

2. At the end of June, 1932, I was appointed Secretary to War Minister and in that capacity served General ARAKI until he resigned from the post of War Minister on January 23rd, 1934.

3. At the time when I assumed my new post, Manchoukuo had already declared her independence and the central army authorities were busy in devising the measures to cope with the situation. Upon my assumption of the post, the War Minister explained to me the mental attitude that a War Minister Secretary should always maintain in attending his duty. Among these, he emphatically stated with firm determination upon his face as follow.

"The Manchurian problems since the former Cabinet have unnaturally complicated. Despite the advocated non-expansion policy, they are gradually expanding as far as the disturbed area is concerned, and this state of affairs is not causing a good feeling among the foreign countries. On top of it, the recent Shanghai Incident served to aggravate the already deteriorated situation. It is my belief that the state of hostility must be immediately, stopped in conformity with the government policy. Because of this belief, I have settled the Shanghai Incident, but I cannot as yet feel reassured with the state of affairs in Manchuria. Furthermore, the recent birth of Manchoukuo has complicated the situation more than ever. At this juncture, it is very important that we should not make any false move which is against justice, and I am sure I will not do it. It can be expected that the general public as well as the people within the army circles will make various opinions about it, and so you must always be prepared to deal with them. However I may be criticized by others. I will not take any step which might induce to the occupation of Manchuria or casts a reflection upon the honor of a newly founded country."
4. At the time when the formal recognition of Manchoukuo was unananimously agreed upon at the Diet, and the government was absorbed in taking steps accordingly, the War Minister had a high regard for the views of the Foreign Office from the aspect of international law. When the government decided to formally recognize this state, he left all such matters as the time and procedures of recognition to the care of the Foreign Minister, and spared no pains in preventing further entanglement of international relations which might cause disturbances in Manchuria.

5. There was a considerably strong opinion at that time that Manchuria should be placed under Governor-General. The War Minister was of the opinion that since the inhabitants of Manchuria had declared independence, it had to be respected. He said that such idea of treating it as a kind of colony was definitely wrong, and insisted upon exchange of ambassadors on an equal standing.

At the time when his assertion was realized, the hostilities had not yet been settled and the whole Manchuria revealed a state of a theatre of fighting. In view of the state, it was temporarily decided that the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army should concurrently be the Ambassador, and in accordance with this resolution, General KUTO who was appointed this post, belonged to the Foreign Minister as an Ambassador, to be in charge of diplomatic affairs, and as the Commander-in-Chief in Charge of military affairs, he belonged to the War Minister for military administrative matters and to the Chief of General Staff for operation. Thus War Minister ARAKI was exceedingly careful in respecting the independence of Manchukuo.

6. Minister ARAKI had a firm faith in his views on international justice. He believed that among the nations there should be a standard of moral based on the nature of human beings, in order to regulate their conduct, just as there should be the same among individuals. If the country with whom he was negotiating had sufficient cause of justice, he was not reluctant in admitting their request, even at the risk of suffering from certain inconveniences on our side.

At the time of importation of Siamese rice, a question which had begun at the end of 1933, he insisted that Japan should accede to the request of Siam even if it were to affect to some extent to our rural districts. At the occasion of the question of cotton piece goods from Lancashire, he said Japan should contribute to the international peace by making concession from broader point of view. There was once a time when a dispute arose in the Diet with regard to a heavy burden of nearly 200,000,000 Yen which Japan had been paying, annually, to Manchoukuo. The Minister insisted, in answer to the question, that since Japan had decided to bring up and strengthen this new state as a younger brother, Japan as his elder brother should have such sympathy as to take off his own coat and give it to the younger brother even if he had to feel cold by doing so. The Minister added that to regard the Manchurian problems from mere materialistic view based on the mercenary consideration would be detrimental to the true spirit of Japan's Manchurian policy whose object was in the peace of the East.
7. It may be needless for me to add that, with regard to recognition of Manchoukuo and the international problems arising therefrom, Minister NAKI respected the research and view of the Foreign Office over those problems and took such caution as would not infringe international law. He was also careful in this particular point in executing the duty of the army, and when the negotiation with the League was commenced, he was of the opinion to avoid withdrawal from the League, and insisted that Japan should do her best to get the League fully understand the actual state of affairs. When it was turned out that Japan had to quit from it, he still regarded it a temporary phenomenon and expected that something could be done about it at a later date.

8. Locumpleo, the Tangku Agreement was concluded and the hostilities in Manchuria were actually ended. After that he vehemently devoted himself to the task of working out means with which to secure peace in and round Japan, and continued this work until he resigned from his post. This work of his caused a misunderstanding among certain people, and he suffered from an agitation of expelling him from his post. Once he became an object of assassination. However those did not in any way discourage him of his work. He simply went on with all his might toward his idea of Far Eastern Peace Conference as one of the means of realizing his great ideal of world peace. He made a suggestion to the Premier to hold a Five Ministers' Conference among the ministers concerned from about September, and conferences were actually held over twenty times deliberating first upon national defense and diplomacy and then upon internal administrative problems, to frame an outline of each of those matters.

It was at the end of December, 1933, after a Five Ministers' Conference on domestic administration with rural district problems as main point as issue war ended that he called me and confided on his desire of completing his preparation by the end of January of the following year when the Diet was to be convened, and to consolidate his plan into a definite form of a national policy at the Diet. In order to do so, he said he wanted to arrange into proper order and good shape all of his plans at a quiet place, undisturbed by the people, during the vacation as the end as well as the beginning of the year, and ordered me to select a suitable place to this purpose. I went to HATAGO Hot Spring Resort in IZU district on the New Year's Day to make a preparation, but on the night of the 2nd of January, I received a telegram instructing me to return to Tokyo on account of illness of the Minister.

10. For two weeks after my return the Minister Actually hovered between life and death and it was barely on about 17th of January that his doctor in attendance allowed him to see me. When I met him, he was too weak to talk enough. On the following day, he called me to his bed and asked me whether the government had further conference to debate upon his plan for national policy, and when I replied that the matter had been left alone, he conferred with Vice-Minister YAMAGATA. Then he called me again and dictated me a letter addressed to the Premier, expressing his intention of resigning from his post. The circumstances in which this letter and his basic plan for emergency policy were presented to the Premier have been stated in my affidavit (Def. Doc. No. 2133).
In the meantime, several cabinet ministers and the Chief Cabinet Secretary came to request me to change my mind about resignation, but the Minister only wished those people to set up national policies and did not change his mind.

11. During the First Shanghai Incident, I was serving under OBATA, Chief of Operation Section, as one of the members of the General Staff. On March 15th, OBATA, Chief of the Section, called me and ordered me as follow: "Truce agreement was concluded in Shanghai and the expeditionary force in China is expected to return home, leaving behind it only a part of its strength. I want you to go over to Shanghai immediately and make an investigation as to which division of the force should be left behind. I want you also to consult this matter with the leading staff of the expeditionary force." Accordingly I went over to Shanghai and after several investigations, reached a conclusion that the 9th Division suited best to be left behind. With this report, I set forth on my return journey, but while I was still on board the ship, I received a telegram informing me of the decision that the whole troops were to return to Japan, and with it I knew that my mission to Shanghai was thrown away. I returned to Tokyo and reported to Section Chief OBATA, who told me that although the General Staff had had an intention of leaving a part of the force in Shanghai, War Minister ARAKI insisted upon overall withdrawal from his high regard to the sovereignty of China as well as from his principle of international harmony, and that the General Staff finally agreed to it.

12. Later, when I became a secretary to the War Minister, I had a chance of talking over this matter with the Minister. He said, "Military action should be conducted discretely and it must base upon justice. The action, once taken, must be swift, as otherwise it will disgrace the honor of sword," and so saying he depicted several instances during the Siberian Incident and cautioned me.

13. He spared no efforts in directing the young officers. I also did my best to enhance the Minister's intention to the young officers who had been indignant to the current situations in and round Japan, by sometimes scolding them, and sometimes exhorting them. The Minister often met them and personally admonished them not to commit an imprudence. Some of those pure and unstained young officers listened to him and devoted henceforth their unshattered attention to their military duty, whereas those who had been made a cat's paw of the outer influence showed difficulty in observing his admonition, but the Minister successfully restrained them and kept them away from any of the improper conduct. Except for the case of the May 15 Incident, in which a few army cadets of the Military Academy, enticed by the navy officers, were participated, I do not believe there was a single army officer throughout the tenure of his War Ministership, who stepped out of the scope of his duty by acting recklessly.

14. I was very closely associated with the production of the movie picture entitled "Emergency Japan", as would be easily surmised by my appearing on the screen. This film was manufactured as the result of an ardent request of the Motion Picture Department of the OSAKA MAINICHI Newspaper.
The Newspaper Company first brought a draft of the Minister's speech for approval, but the minister was not satisfied with it because he thought it had not sufficiently revealed the true feature of Japan and her troops, and in order to request the people their reflection upon themselves and, thereby, to promote their standard of morality and justice, he wrote a draft of speech of his own in the midst of his busy hours.

The Newspaper people had free hands in the manufacture of this film. The War Office and its Press Section had not directly associated themselves with the contents of this film, except only once when they rendered them some convenience by granting them a permit to take picture of maneuvers of the army force. On the contrary, they cautioned the manufacturers not to make a picture which might provoke an international sentiment.

15. As it was during the Manchurian Incident, the Minister had several visitors including Lord Lytton and other foreigners and foreign pressmen. In all of those occasions, Lieut-Col. FURUJO, Col. HOMMA or Major MATSUI worked as an interpreter and most of the cases, I also was present.

The contents of those interview were printed and preserved, and a copy of it was sent to those who had this interview. I know an interview which the Minister gave to Dr. Lind, a staff correspondent of a Switzerland newspaper, at the fall of 1932. I have kept a copy of record of that interview as well as a questionnaire of Dr. Lind raised separately from the interview and the Minister's answer to the same. I also remember the address made by Mr. Price, an English Journalist, on an occasion of a welcome lunch party given to his honor in March 1933, upon his return from an inspecting tour of Jehol. When the Minister met those people, his manner was frank and friendly, having an air of his fundamental desire for the establishment of the world peace in the future. He never refused an interview however busy he may have been.
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<td>Addresses to Young Men</td>
<td>June 1937</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>Jul. 5, 1937</td>
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<td>The Inevitability of the Renovation</td>
<td>Dec. 25, 1940</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1940</td>
<td>Civilian</td>
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<td>490</td>
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<td>Dec. 17, 1936</td>
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<td>Nov. 19, 1939</td>
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<td>TAIYO DAI-NIPPON</td>
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<td>Jan. 17, 1937</td>
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<td>Dec. 17, 1936</td>
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<td>&quot;From the Point of View of National Defense. It is the Duty of the Military to mix in Politics.&quot;</td>
<td>Mar. 17, 1937</td>
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<td>&quot;Clear the clouds from the East Asia Sky.&quot;</td>
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<td>TAIYO DAI-NIPPON</td>
<td>&quot;Organize a class A wartime cabinet that has no Fear of England and the Soviet Union.&quot;</td>
<td>Jul. 10, 1939</td>
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<td>Jul. 20</td>
<td>13-c</td>
<td>TAIYO DAI-NIPPON</td>
<td>&quot;Build a State Union of China and Manchuria with Japan as its Leader.&quot;</td>
<td>Jul. 20, 1939</td>
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<td>Sep. 25</td>
<td>13-c</td>
<td>TAIYO DAI-NIPPON</td>
<td>&quot;No More Compromise.&quot;</td>
<td>Sep. 25, 1941</td>
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<td>Jan. 5</td>
<td>13-c</td>
<td>TAIYO DAI-NIPPON</td>
<td>&quot;The Greater East Asia Sphere under Imperial Influence (Dai Toa Keikaku).&quot;</td>
<td>Jan. 5, 1942</td>
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EXCERPTS OF THE LECTURE ON "GREATER ASIA DOCTRINE"
WHICH WAS GIVEN AT NAGOYA IN MAY 1938

We have from now on to make up our minds in such a manner as to ask China to reconsider all matters which would require her self-examination and at the same time to help and support her politically and economically in order that her people may be able to reconstruct China. It will be of no use even if our people should succeed in occupying Chinese territories only by chastizing her. It is my firm belief that it is indeed wrong for us to go by the principle that it is quite enough if Japan alone should be benefited politically and economically. We have been in the habit of saying that Westerers have brought pressure to bear upon us Orientals and have thus exploited Orient. I should like to blame any persons particularly in your presence if there were some who would like to have China present something to Japan in consideration of the great works which Japan during the past half a century and moreover in compensation for the big losses which have been inflicted upon Japan during this Incident.

At the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, Japan sacrificed herself considerably both spiritually and materially. The consensus of opinion of Japan at that time
was that it was quite natural for Japan to be remunerated for her great losses of that kind. There were some such persons as were of the opinion that Japan should obtain some rights and interests in Manchuria. I, for example, had the views which were diametrically opposite to the above ideas. Namely, the establishment of the Manchoukuo—-that was realized by Japan only for her object of saving 30 million people based upon the spirit which was called "Imperial Way", I expressed my views at that time that Manchuria must be saved by us at the expense of ourselves. Since that time, generally speaking, Manchoukuo has fortunately come to realize her healthy development like to-day although it cannot be considered that she has completed her establishment. I think we came to learn for the first time how important a role the Manchoukuo establishment would play in the future situation in East Asia, immediately after seeing the present occurrence of the Sino-Japanese Incidence of great significance. I trust that there are not many Japanese who are of the opinion that only profits must be reaped by us from Manchuria. The losses on the Japanese side which were connected with the China Incident were of more important nature than those which Manchurian Incident. These losses, however, were inflicted upon us quite as a matter of course in consequence of our efforts for realizing our great ideal. Our country will permanently prosper if we endure these
huge losses and try to develop to the utmost the real spirit of our Imperial Way. If we do not give attention to this matter, time will come at no distant date when China will be none the better than now even if Japan occupies the Chinese territories and captures all provinces in the South and North of China only by means of fighting.

Such is the real spirit of our Greater Asia Association. If I put this spirit in a word, the principle of this Association is what we call the Spirit of the Imperial Way. That is the spirit of rendering service to the State and the world of action at the expense of ourselves, or the spirit of contributing to the country and the world of action at the sacrifice of ourselves. This is none other than the spirit of our Imperial Way. This spirit alone in what we consider the Greater Asia Spirit. It is my strong belief that the object of this sacred war can be attained only by this Greater Asia Spirit. (Applause)
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby certify that the book hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 42 pages, entitled "On Greater Asia Doctrine" and inserted in the Collection of Lectures No. 1 of Nagoya Branch, Greater Asia Association, is a book which summarized the gist of my lecture at the Public Hall of Nagoya City on 30, May, 1938 and which was published in the name of the said branch.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 3 day of April, 1947

/S/ MATSU, Iwane (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on the same date

Witness: /S/ ITO Kiyoshi
大正明治期に至るまでの対策を

外務省の間で、日清戦争の反省を受けて、支那対策についての検討がなされた。日本政府は、支那に対する対策を講じることが必要であると考えられていた。しかし、日本政府の対支政策は、明治時代に始まり、大正時代に至るまで、大きく変化していった。

特に、日清戦争の後、日本政府は、支那に対する政策を強化する必要を感じた。これにより、日本政府は、支那に対する影響力を拡大するための対策を講じることになった。しかしながら、支那に対する日本政府の政策は、常に変化を遂げ、明治時代に始まり、大正時代に至るまで、大きく変化していった。

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『Dof Doc # 2501

そのような考え方は私共の大細な関係の結びであり、これを一言にし

 dealers 時段に当たるためには、この日本における影響を有して来たのであります。私たち、音楽家の方々は、日本の音楽が世界に広まることを願っています。この音楽を過去に伝えたものが、今も素晴らしい存在の一つであり、私たちの心を深く魅了するものです。この音楽を大切にして、今後も引き続き発表したいと考えています。
この度、私たちの会社について説明します。まず、私たちの会社はこの業界で数一の地位を占めています。この業界では、品質の高い製品を開発し、信頼性の高いサポートを提供することが求められています。私たちの会社は、その要求に応えるため、常に革新的な技術を導入し、高度な品質管理システムを導入しています。これにより、私たちの製品は信頼性が高く、品質が優れていることが業界内外で広く認識されています。

この業界では、技術革新の速度が非常に早く、常に新しい挑戦に直面しています。しかし、私たちの会社は、その挑戦を克服するための技術と経験を積んでおり、今後もその地位を守ることを計画しています。
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al (AFFIDAVIT)

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

(AFFIDAVIT)

of

MATSUDAIRA, Yasumasa

1. I, MATSUDAIRA, Yasumasa, make oath and say as follows:

2. The contents of this affidavit are based on facts within my own knowledge and on conversations I have had with various people as hereinafter set forth.

3. I was born in Tokyo in 1893. I graduated from Peers School in 1912 and from the Imperial University of Kyoto Taisho 8. After graduating from college I became a lecturer at Meiji University. On graduating from college I was a lecturer of political science and European political philosophy at Meiji University for approximately 15 years. During this time I traveled in Europe, spending two years in England and two years in France. In 1930 when I succeeded to my father's title I also became a Member of the House of Peers. In June, 1936, when Marquis Kido resigned as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal I was appointed his successor by the Minister of the Imperial Household, Matsudaira, Tsuneo. Upon the recommendation of Prince Saionji, Baron Hara, and Marquis Kido, I served as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Yuse, Kurahei, until June 1, 1940, and continued in this capacity as Chief Secretary to Marquis Kido until November 24, 1945.

4. I first met Marquis Kido at Peers School and became better acquainted with him when we were in the Imperial University of Kyoto. Marquis Kido succeeded to his father's title and became a Member of the House of Peers in 1917 and when I joined the House of Peers in
1930 I became even more intimate with him. We have been extremely friendly all these years and I have had an excellent opportunity to observe his work, ability, character and reputation from my intimate association with him and from working with him. While I was Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal I became well acquainted with the historical background of the office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the duties and functions of the Lord Keeper. Prior to the Meiji Restoration of 1868, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal (Nai Daijin) had official duties to perform but with the passage of time his office became a mere sinecure. It remained only in name. After the Meiji Restoration of 1868 Prince Sanjo, Sanetomi, who had rendered meritorious service to the state in connection with the political reform, was appointed Nai Daijin (Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal) in 1885, the office being resuscitated specially for him. It was a mere honorary post. Following his death, Prince Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, was concurrently appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1891.

5. The present Emperor assumed regency while very young. It was deemed necessary therefore to offer proper political guidance to him as the Prince Regent. In deference to the strong advocacy in evidence since the Meiji Restoration of 1868 that the Imperial Court were clearly distinguished from the government, it was deemed improper for the Minister of the Imperial Household to offer such guidance to the Prince Regent. Nor would it be proper for a minister of state to engage in a court job because it would lead to the introduction of politics to the Imperial Court. The law governing the creation of the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal stipulated that the Lord Keeper should offer Joji Hohitsu to the Emperor which means the offering of advice to the Emperor from time to time by attending on His Majesty constantly. In consequence the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was called upon to take charge of this
job of advising the Prince Regent politically and this continued after he became Emperor.

6. Extra court affairs, that is, political affairs, started to become complicated both nationally and internationally about this time so that something was needed by way of liaison between the Emperor and the cabinet. Thus circumstances both in and out of the Imperial Court called upon the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to offer his Joji Hohitsu to the Emperor from time to time on political matters. This political advice was offered to the Emperor prior to any political action on his part so that the Emperor could make suggestions prior to definite action by responsible government officials but when the government had made a decision pursuant to the provisions of constitutional government, the Emperor abided by those decisions and the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was prohibited from interfering with those decisions. It has been strongly and consistently demanded since the Meiji Restoration of 1868 that a clear line of demarcation be drawn between the Imperial Court to which the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal belonged, and the government. The result has been that the official duties of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal as established by the law pertaining to his office, which law is a part of that governing the organization of the Department of the Imperial Household, were performed along those lines. The Lord Keeper is not empowered to take action against or interfere with those government officials whose responsibility was fixed under legal provisions and he had no legal responsibility therefor. The Lord Keeper, being appointed by the Emperor, was a court official pure and simple and was responsible solely to His Majesty, the Emperor.

7. In addition to Joji Hohitsu, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal also had the duty of taking custody of the privy and state seals. When documents were sent to the office of the Lord Keeper he could not refuse to affix the privy or state seals to them if they
were sanctioned by the Emperor with the conditions stipulated in Koshikirei all fulfilled. He was not authorized to make critical comments on the contents of the documents. He was only empowered to examine whether the conditions for affixing the privy or state seals were legally fulfilled by the documents in question.

8. Due to changing conditions during the past twenty years a new duty devolved upon the Lord Keeper, that of recommending a new Prime Minister in the event of a cabinet change. Originally it was not the job of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

9. The following historical development was related to me by Prince Saionji, Count Makino, Mr. Yuasa, Kurohai, Marquis Kido, Baron Harada and others.

10. At every Cabinet change, the Emperor first used to inquire of the Genro about a succeeding Prime Minister. The Genro was defined to be a man who rendered outstanding services to the state by personally taking an active part in the Meiji Restoration and the subsequent political reforms, and who was granted a message by the Emperor, according special treatment due to Genro. At first there were several Genro or Elder Statesmen, but with the passage of time, they died one after another in quick succession. The vacancies, thus caused, could not be filled up, due to the above-mentioned definition of the Genro. Finally, Prince Saionji became the only surviving Genro. When he advanced in age, Prince Saionji was living at Okitsu. As he experienced growing difficulty in coming up to Tokyo every time he received an Imperial inquiry, he declined the honor to be inquired by the Emperor about a succeeding Prime Minister at a Cabinet changed. Therefore, His Majesty inquired of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal about a succeeding Prime Minister, but in reply, Count Makino, then the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal stated that it would be proper for His Majesty to inquire of the Genro about a succeeding Prime Minister, because he believed
that Prince Saionji had intelligence enough to judge the home and foreign situation. In accordance with the reply of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Emperor inquired of Prince SAIONJI, Genro about a succeeding Prime Minister. As Prince SAIONJI, Genro had already declined the honor to be asked by the Emperor about a succeeding Prime Minister, on the ground of growing difficulty experienced by him in coming up to Tokyo, first, the Grand Chamberlain and later, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal made inquiry of the Genro, in pursuance of Imperial request. After seeking the Genro's view, he returned to Tokyo and reported it to the Throne. In case the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was prevented by some unavoidable circumstances from proceeding to Okitsu, His Chief Secretary visited the Genro for him. This practice was continued from Count Makino's time until the middle part of Mr. YUASA's tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. But Prince SAIONJI, Genro, petitioned the Emperor to release him from the responsibility for replying to Imperial inquiries on the ground that he lost his confidence in his replies, as he not only further advanced in age, but his continued residence at Okitsu for a long time kept him out of touch with the actual situation. His Majesty was gracious enough to consider his petition sympathetically, so that when Prince KONOYE tendered his resignation to the throne together with the resignation of his first Cabinet, His Majesty inquired of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal YUASA, about a succeeding Prime Minister. In order to enable the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to make a mature judgment and also assist him, the Emperor added in inquiring of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal about a succeeding Prime Minister that he should submit his reply to the Throne after consulting the Genro. This practice was since kept up until the Genro's passing away. In consequence, Mr. YUASA, Kurahei, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, in order to make a mature judgment, first separately visited the
ex-premier's and the President of the Privy Council and had exchanges of views with them, after which he proceeded to the Genro. After consulting the Genro, he submitted his reply to the Throne on his own responsibility. Both Baron Herada and Marquis Kido told me that the idea of the Lord keeper seeking advice from Senior Statesmen and then making a recommendation to the Throne originated from Prince SAIONJI. It was generally understood from custom that if his reply to the Imperial inquiry led to bad results, the Lord Keeper was not responsible therefor, because the responsibility of the acts of the Prime Minister were assumed by the Prime Minister when he took office and he was legally responsible for his own conduct of state affairs as provided in the Constitution. The responsibility of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal disappeared the moment he submitted his reply to the Throne and it was accepted by His Majesty. Should the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal forfeit Imperial confidence as the result of his reply to the Imperial inquiry, and which later proved unfortunate, he would not be permitted to stay in his post any longer. Hence the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was responsible to the Emperor alone.

11. Even before Marquis KIDO became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal on June 1, 1940, he and I had discussed on several occasions the best method of procedure to be followed for the recommendation of a Prime Minister at a cabinet change. I recall that in June, 1939, we agreed that it would be better for the Lord Keeper to hold a conference with the Senior Statesmen and obtain their views rather than a procedure whereby the Lord Keeper would interview each of them separately. He told me at that time and I agreed with him that this method of procedure would eliminate speculation, rumors and malicious propaganda which would lead to political unrest as it was a danger that the Lord Keeper might be engaging in politics if he saw each of the ex-Premiers separately. Furthermore, by
obtaining their views in conference it would be possible to discuss all the facts objectively and the Senior Statesmen would be able to benefit from one another's views. We both further thought that no vote should be taken at the conference but that all the views of all the Senior Statesmen should be submitted to the Throne together with the Lord Keeper's recommendation. This was the procedure which Marquis KIDO followed when he became Lord Keeper and in the one instance where there was a Cabinet change while Marquis KIDO was Lord Keeper and while Prince SAIONJI was still alive I obtained Prince SAIONJI's recommendation and views on the succeeding Prime Minister and reported them to Marquis KIDO. This was on the occasion of the resignation of the YONAI Cabinet and the commencement of the 2nd KONOYE Cabinet in July, 1940.

12. In order to understand why it was necessary to adopt a method of procedure for the recommendation of a new Prime Minister which would be above suspicion, a knowledge of the trials and tribulations of the office of the Lord Keepers of the Privy Seal prior to Marquis KIDO is necessary. The political strife of recent years in Japan involved a sharp controversy between the militarists and the liberalists. The militarists aimed at governing Japan as a self-complaisant and self-important Japan—nationalists, whereas the liberalists aimed at administering Japan as an international Japan—internationalists. Within the militaristic nationalist group there were two factions, each seeking to eliminate the other and seize control of the government. Prince SAIONJI, whom I knew very well, was the leader of the liberalists. On many occasions he talked to me about the necessity of maintaining international peace and the necessity of Japan's Government being conducted strictly in accordance with the Constitution. I know Prince SAIONJI submitted his opinions to the Emperor on many occasions strictly in accordance with those ideas and that His Majesty readily followed his advice.
and understood the Prince's political principles.

12. The group, which enjoyed Prince SAITOJI's trust and was on good terms with the Prince, was headed by Count MAKINO and included Mr. YUASA, Kurobei, who succeeded the Count as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Prince SAITOJI trusted Prince KENJI and Marquis KIDO of the rising generation and was unable to extend guidance to them. I knew this from my contacts and conversations with those people and also from Prince SAITOJI's private secretary, Baron HAPADA. All of these men who advocated peaceful relations between nations and internationalism in national policies in general and pursued a pro-Western policy as a definite measure for the realization of those general policies were invariably excluded by the Army which was opposed to such policies. Hence they found themselves exposed to the danger of assassinations at various incidents, including the May fifteenth and February twenty-sixth incidents. Attempts were made on the life of Count MAKINO several times; Viscount SAITO, who succeeded him as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, fell a victim to the dagger of an assassin. Assassination of Mr. YUASA, Kurobei, who succeeded Viscount SAITO as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was attempted several times, though they failed. Plots and attempts to kill Marquis KIDO were made on three occasions, February 26, 1932, July 5, 1940, and August 15, 16, 1945. Cases of malicious propaganda against them as well as plots on their lives, were too many to be enumerated here. It may not be necessary to recapitulate them either, especially since they are widely known. In addition to those who were very close to Prince SAITOJI, just referred to, others who were regarded as Prince SAITOJI's friends, sharing his political principles were either assassinated or exposed to the danger of assassination. The salient cases in point were Viscount K. TAKAHASHI, who was killed and Admiral OKADA, who was attacked.
14. The Emperor was like-minded as Prince SAIONJI, the Genre. In view of the fact that the Army and ultra-rightist groups had steadily encroached on the political field, the only surviving Genre Prince SAIONJI intended to make the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to act as bulwark against or deterrent upon dictatorship, espoused by the Army and others. This accounts for meticulous care taken by the Prince in choosing the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. All successive Lord Keepers of the Privy Seal were chosen by him for this specific purpose. When I had an interview with Prince SAIONJI, I heard this from him at first hand. Not only that, it may be also clear from the fact that the successive Lord Keepers of the Privy Seal, including MAKINO, SAITO, YUASA and KIDO, became targets of attack by the so-called young military officers and ultra-rightists since the country was gripped by political unrest. Further judging by talks which I had with Prince SAIONJI, Count MAKINO and others from time to time, it was clear that Marquis KIDO was trusted as most capable Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which post then was held by Count MAKINO and that the Marquis vigorously assisted his superiors along lines of this policy. At that time, he studied the political situation in close touch with Baron HARADA, Prince SAIONJI's private secretary and Prince KONOYE. I recall that member of the House of Peers as I was, I frequently met and had exchanges of views with Marquis KIDO, Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Baron HARADA, and Prince KONOYE.

15. It was during the March incident of 1931 and the Manchurian incident that activities of part of the Army and ultra-rightist groups first came to the fore in the political field, having far-reaching effects on Japan's trend, later. I recall that Marquis KIDO reminiscently told me about it years later as follows:
"When I became Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Count MAKINO, big affairs such as the March incident and the Manchurian incident cropped up one after another in quick succession within six months of my assumption of office. The March incident failed but we attached extreme importance to it, because it was a forerunner of the Army's attempts at launching on the political field to carry out national reforms. We thought it was a very serious affair. Therefore, I had talks with Prince KONOYE, Baron HARADA, private secretary to Prince SAIONJI, and others about it so as to stop it on the one hand and on the other, place politics on normal 'tracks'. Under guidance of Prince SAIONJI, I worked hard together with Prince KONOYE and others not only to accomplish this by guiding the Army as much as possible so as to prevent it from going to extremes, while taking up positions opposed to the situation, but also to strengthen political power for party politicians, that is, to ensure sound development for constitutional government. Incident after incident which cropped up later in quick succession, however, fast added to the Army's power, with the result that we failed to carry out our original plan to our great regret."

16. During the February 26th incident, Viscount Saito, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal under whom Marquis KIDO served as Chief Secretary, was assassinated, and Admiral OKADA, then Prime Minister, was also first thought to have shared the same fate. This called upon Marquis KIDO to make extraordinary efforts to avert further trouble which he did pursuant to Imperial wishes. As an aftermath of the incident, Mr. YUASA, Kurahsi, then Minister of the Imperial Household, was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. This
necessitated the choice of a new Minister of the Imperial Household. Shortly after Mr. LATSUDAIRA, Tsuneo was chosen as Minister of the Imperial Household in 1936 Marquis KIDO told me to the following effect:

"It was I who recommended Mr. MATSUDAIRA, Tsuneo to the Throne as succeeding Minister of the Imperial Household and urged him to accept the offer. I was actuated by the burning desire to keep the Imperial Court at least free from infiltration of Army influences."

17. Mr. MATSUDAIRA, Tsuneo, had just returned home from England, where he represented Japan as Ambassador. He was also diplomatic envoy to the United States of America, and was branded by the Army as a pro-British and a pro-American leader. Marquis KIDO's moral courage in recommending him to the Throne as Minister of the Imperial Household in the midst of pressure from the Army cannot be too highly estimated. I recall that it frequently became the topic of conversation later when I had chats with Prince KONOYE and Baron HARADA. Both of them paid high tributes to Marquis KIDO for his moral courage of no mean order in recommending Mr. MATSUDAIRA, Tsuneo to the Throne as Minister of the Imperial Household.

18. After I became Chief Secretary to YUSA, Kurahei, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis KIDO was appointed President of the Bureau of Peerage in the Imperial Household Department. In October, 1937, several months after the first KONOYE Cabinet was formed, the Marquis joined the Cabinet and became Minister of Education as successor to Lr. YASUI, who resigned. Falling back on my past connections with the Marquis, I was in touch with him to gather information about the Cabinet. On many occasions he told me he was paying the most serious thought to termination of hostilities with China at the earliest possible opportunity, greatly worried about the incessant extension of the China Affair. When he was
offered the portfolio of Education, he told me that he did not like to join a war cabinet, but he decided to join the Cabinet in compliance with Prince KONOYE's importunate request to put forth his efforts for restoration of peace with China as member of the Cabinet. Prince KONOYE also told me to the same effect.

19. Marquis KIDO joined the HIRAUMA Cabinet of 1939 as Minister of Home Affairs. This Cabinet was troubled so much with the question of strengthening the Tripartite Anti-Comintern Pact, that it was rumored to collapse from time to time. I was in close touch with Marquis KIDO at that time. Inasmuch as he was not a constituent member of the Five-Minister conference, however, to which the question was referred, the Marquis was not much acquainted with the contents of the question, so that I was not able to obtain much information from him. The Five-Minister conference met scores of times, and yet it failed to arrive at any conclusion. Meanwhile, the Army, which got fretfully impatient began to work on the outside, for the purpose of interesting the public in strengthening the Tripartite Anti-Comintern Pact. The inevitable result was that an alarming situation was created from the viewpoint of maintenance of peace and order. In consequence, I recall that Marquis KIDO in his capacity of Home Minister was greatly worried. He thought that the question must be handled most tactfully; because in case the Cabinet collapsed due to this question, the antagonism between the Army and Navy would come up to surface, causing unrest to the people; while should the Senior Statesmen and other leaders be wiped out by terrorist actions, the country would be plunged into a state of anarchy and disturbance, when it might be most probably come under the reign of extremists. I recall that he gave this question serious thought. When an anti-British and anti-American agitation broke out about that time, the Marquis in his capacity of Home Minister controlled it through orders and directions to the Chief
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serious thought. When an anti-British and anti-American agitation
broke out about that time, the Marquis in his capacity of Home
Minister controlled it through orders and directions to the Chief
of the Metropolitan Police Bureau and Director of Police Affairs in the Home Ministry. The measure, taken by him, however, was criticized by both those opposed to the extremists and the Army as well as by the pro-British and pro-American people, but his real intentions may be clearly seen from what was mentioned above. Both factions denounced him. One faction said he was too lenient, the other said he was too strict. I heard from Marquis INOUYE, Saburo, that in 1938 when he visited Germany as cultural envoy, von Ribbentrop, German Minister of Foreign Affairs in an interview with him, cited Marquis KIDO as one of the leading pro-British and pro-American statesmen in Japan.  

20. In 1940 when Mr. YUASA resigned as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal on account of ill health, Marquis KIDO was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in succession to him. Prior to Marquis KIDO's appointment, Mr. MATSUDAIRA, Tsuneo, then Minister of the Imperial Household, who was responsible for recommending a succeeding Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Throne, invited me to express my opinion to him on the question of the succeeding Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. He also told me to seek the view of Prince SAIONJI, the Genro. Accordingly, I spoke with Baron HARADA, private secretary of Prince SAIONJI, several times in Tokyo on this question. After ascertaining that the Prince, who was in Okitsu, recommended Marquis KIDO as succeeding Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, I reported to Mr. MATSUDAIRA, Minister of the Imperial Household to that effect. I understood from Mr. MATSUDAIRA, Minister of the Imperial Household, that the Minister of the Imperial Household, sought the views of Mr. YUASA, Kurahei, outgoing Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who was confined to bed and Prince KONOYE too, who all recommended Marquis KIDO as succeeding Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. I know of no military leaders who endorsed Marquis KIDO for this position. I know of none of the accused who either endorsed him or
took any active part in securing his appointment to this position.

21. When the question of concluding a tripartite alliance pact between Japan, Germany, and Italy under the second KOKYE Cabinet arose, Marquis KIDO feared that it might eventually cause a clash between Japan and America and told me to that effect several times. Marquis KIDO said he had talks with Prime Minister KOKYE and Foreign Minister MATSUOKA about this point and told me once that both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister were of the opinion that this alliance was intended for averting war with America, but it was beyond his comprehension. I recall that he told me so in a disappointed manner.

22. True to his official duties to offer joji hohitsu or counsel to the Emperor from time to time, by constantly attending on His Majesty, Marquis KIDO refrained from commenting on the reports, submitted by the Ministers of State to the Emperor. In talks with me, however, he used to express his private views that he feared this alliance might move in a direction opposed to bringing about world peace, judging by actual politics, notwithstanding the phraseology of the alliance to the contrary, or might usher in war with America and Britain. Should things come to such a pass, the Marquis used to tell me that it would be a serious affair for Japan. The Marquis remained true to his official duties, never going beyond their scope; but at the same time, he left nothing desirable undone in seeking a better understanding between the Emperor and the Ministers of State, including the Prime Minister.

23. Advice on the conduct of state affairs is offered to the Emperor by the Ministers of State or Cabinet Ministers; advice on the conduct of Court affairs is offered to the Emperor by the Minister of the Imperial Household and advice on military operations is offered by the High Command. Advice was offered to the Emperor by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal on other affairs when he was
asked by the Emperor to offer counsel to the Throne. What could be
the affairs, then, on which the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was
called upon to offer counsel to the Emperor? He was called upon to
offer counsel to His Majesty on his mental attitude. Put in other
words, he was expected to offer advice to the Emperor on the question
as to how to operate the various responsible organs under him as
constitutional monarch. The Emperor of Japan is a constitutional
monarch. Setting aside constitutional provisions, the Japanese
constitutional monarchy was in fact patterned after that of England.
Prince SAIONJI told me that guidance which he offered to the present
Emperor was made along those lines. The Emperor, too, was intent
upon observing this constitutional tradition intently. His Majesty
personally visited England; while the Prince of Connaught, the
Prince of Wales, the Duke of Gloucester, and others paid visits to
the Emperor since the Meiji era. There was a cordial exchange of
courtesies between the Japanese Imperial family and the British
Royal family. And the Emperor deeply appreciated the warm friend­
ship, shown by the British Royal family and people to the Japanese
Imperial family and people.

24. Marquis KIDO told me that at the outbreak of the Pacific
War, the Emperor told to Prime Minister TOJO to the following effect:

"I have not yet forgotten hospitality and kindness
shown to me by the English Royal family when I visited
England and also warm friendship, manifested by the
British people to me. It grieves me to go to war with them."

25. Mentally and politically trained as he is, the Emperor
attaches importance to fixing of responsibility himself, so that in
his talks with the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal or seeking the
latter's views of counsel, His Majesty paid scrupulous care not to
go beyond his official duties. I know of no instance where Marquis
KIDO on his part ever went beyond the province of his official duties
as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. It may be recapitulated that Marquis KIDO offered his counsel to the Emperor on His Majesty's mental attitude or line of action prior to the commission of political action. I will refrain from referring to the theoretical aspect of the matter, as it is fully discussed by Dr. SASAKI, Soichi, Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, in his article. For facilitating a practical understanding of the question, however, let me give an explanation with some instances.

26. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal used to have an audience with the Emperor almost every day of recent years. When Count MAKINO became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal he first did not attend office every day. When some important affair occurred, he used to be summoned to the Imperial Court. Then he proceeded to the Palace to have an audience with the Emperor. Generally speaking, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was more frequently summoned to the Palace since the May 15th incident, so that later Mr. YUASA, Kurahei, nearly every day attended office and had an audience with the Emperor from the very beginning of his assumption of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. But those audiences were private interviews, so that the Emperor would never order a Minister of State to execute the contents of those interviews, nor would the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal advise the Emperor to execute his own private views. While I was Chief Secretary to YUASA, Kurahei, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, I know from conversations with him that he sometimes submitted his own private views to the Throne for the purpose of helping the Emperor grasp the political situation both at home and abroad and so that he could understand what was submitted by a Minister of State to the Throne or mentally prepare himself for passing proper judgment. As a matter of fact, therefore, a Minister of State prior to or after his audience with the Emperor often called on YUASA, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, to
explain his report to the Emperor for the purpose of amplifying it or deepening the Lord Keeper's understanding of it. But such an explanation, given by a Minister of State to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was done for his own convenience, and was not called for by any legal provisions.

27. When Marquis KIDO was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal I continued as Chief Secretary and in accordance with the duties of my office I used to obtain information from various sources and report to him so that he would be advised of what was transpiring. This was necessary so that he would be well informed in the event that the Emperor asked him any questions on current matters. The following is an account of the principle events which took place while Marquis KIDO was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

28. In June, 1941, I received information that there was a possibility that war would break out soon between Germany and Russia. At that time I had several conversations with Marquis KIDO discussing Foreign Minister MATSUOKA's intention to advocate a military expedition against Russia as well as an advance to southern regions. We were both very much disturbed about this.

29. After word was received on June 22, 1941, that Germany had commenced war against Russia, a certain section of the military commenced advocating an advance on Russia by Japan. We were all fearful that such a course would be pursued. Liaison conferences were held continuously discussing this question. Incidental to this question of a peaceful advance toward the south, I kept Marquis KIDO informed of the progress of the liaison conferences although I never attended any of these conferences. Finally, on July 2, 1941, an Imperial Conference was held. I was informed at that time that Prince KONOYE was successful in dissuading the military from proceeding against Russia and that Japan would endeavor to advance in the southern regions through diplomatic means. I informed Marquis
KIDO of the foregoing decision of the Imperial Conference. I was not informed at that time that there had been a decision in the Imperial Conference that preparations for a war with England and America would be carried forward in the event that the diplomatic relations broke down.

30. Foreign Minister MATSUOKA's policy continued to be an enigma to us. I had a telephone conversation with Prince KONOYE at 1:30 o'clock in the morning of July 15. The substance of this conversation was that MATSUOKA was pursuing a policy which would interfere with the success of American-Japanese diplomatic negotiations and that contrary to KONOYE's instructions the Foreign Minister had sent a cable to Ambassador NOMURA rejecting Secretary Hull's oral statement and he did not submit any compromise suggestions to Ambassador NOMURA. At 2 o'clock in the morning of July 15, TERAZAKI, Chief of the American Affairs Bureau, also telephoned me that MATSUOKA had sent the telegram. He too was perturbed that MATSUOKA had taken such a course. The next morning I reported both of these conversations to Marquis KIDO and we discussed what measures could possibly be taken with respect to Foreign Minister so that the negotiations with America could be successfully concluded. We arrived at the opinion that steps should be taken to obtain the Foreign Minister's resignation and if he did not resign the only thing left would be to have the Cabinet resign en bloc and have KONOYE form a new cabinet. Although the latter course may have an unfavorable reaction, we could see no other way out of the situation. The next day, July 16, 1941, the Cabinet resigned en bloc. I have read Marquis KIDO's statement to be presented to the Tribunal with respect to the events that transpired on September 5 and September 6, 1941. I did not know about these conferences at the time they took place but several days thereafter Marquis KIDO told me about them as
related in his aforesaid affidavit. At that time he told me that he was very much disgusted with the weak attitude which Prince KONOYE had adopted.

31. About October 13, 1941, it became apparent that the KONOYE Cabinet would collapse. From that date until formation of the TOJO Cabinet on October 17, 1941, I had a number of conversations with Marquis KIDO, the substance of all of which is as follows:

There was a suggestion from various quarters that Prince HIGASHIKUNI should be the next Premier. Marquis KIDO told me and I agreed with him, that a Prince of the blood should not accept the Premiership at this time unless the military first agreed on a peaceful policy and that he should not be appointed to bring about such a situation because if he failed and the country was plunged into war the Royal Family would be blamed for it. Marquis KIDO told me that the main stumbling block in any efforts toward peace was the Imperial decision of December 6, 1941. He explained to me that it was his idea and he explained to me that the next Premier should if possible be free from that decision, and that he intended to ask the Emperor to give such a direction. He further stated that due to the adamant stand of the Army to go to war with America, that it was necessary to have a Premier who could control the Army and prevent an internal revolution when the necessary negotiations with America were finally accomplished. A third point which was bothering him was the utter lack of cooperation between the Army and the Navy. The Army was bent on war and the Navy was opposed to it but would not come out and say so openly. He thought that there should be greater unity between the two of them, that is, neither of them should be unbending in their decisions towards one another. He also explained that the next Premier should be one who was thoroughly familiar with the Government's policies in all the events leading up to the decision of September 6 and the subsequent events. After having
analyzed the situation, Marquis KIDO and I then discussed who would be the best Premier under the circumstances. We both thought that it was necessary to have someone from the fighting services as no civilian would be able to control the military. We talked about General UGAKI who had been mentioned by some as a possible successor but we arrived at a conclusion that the situation was too delicate to take a chance in recommending him because of the possibility that he would be unable to form a Cabinet as had happened in the past and furthermore that his ability to control the Army was an unknown quantity as he had been in retirement for some years and his power was therefore insufficient. We also discussed the merits and demerits of Admiral OIKAWA and General TOJO. We considered the fact that OIKAWA represented the Navy which was opposed to war but we felt that if OIKAWA was appointed the chances would be that the Army would not obey him, and that it might lead to a revolution by the Army.

On the other hand we thought that if TOJO was saddled with the responsibility of being Prime Minister and was ordered to disregard the decision of September 6th that he would be able to continue the negotiations with America to a successful conclusion and control the Army. On the afternoon of October 16, 1941, before KONOYE appeared at the Palace to tender his resignation, we further discussed the matter and KIDO told me that he had noticed a change in TOJO during the past few days and that he was not advocating war if the Navy was opposed to it. Marquis KIDO told me he was going to discuss the matter further with Prince KONOYE and arrive at a decision. The next morning when I saw Marquis KIDO he told me that Prince KONOYE had called him on the telephone and stated that he was in favor of recommending TOJO. The meeting of the Senior Statesman was held that afternoon. I recall that a few days after the formation of the TOJO Cabinet, Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, told me very joyfully in his room that "TOJO is reviewing the negotiations
with America with a will." Several days later, he told me to the following effect:

"TOJO is studying the negotiation with America in dead earnest. When I asked him what should be done to control the Army in case the negotiations are successful, he assured me that he would control the Army at the risk of his own life."

32. A few days prior to November 19, 1941, Marquis KIDO told me that he had an idea which might result in making the government and the military more cautious and perhaps avoid a decision for war. His idea was to have the meeting between the Senior Statesmen and the Cabinet members at which the Senior Statesmen could express their opinions and influence the Cabinet members with their conservative opinion. Marquis KIDO made this suggestion to the Emperor on November 19, 1941. He also suggested it to TOJO who at first demurred but some days later consented to such a meeting. On November 29, 1941, members of the Cabinet met with the Senior Statesmen. Marquis KIDO was in his office all that morning and I know he did not attend the meeting. He did, however, have luncheon with the Emperor, members of the Cabinet and Senior Statesmen. After luncheon for about one hour the Senior Statesmen and TOJO met in the presence of the Emperor. Marquis KIDO attended this meeting but I understood after it was over that Marquis KIDO did not say anything at this meeting. The purpose of that meeting was for the Emperor to receive the opinions of the Senior Statesmen. After the hearing in the Imperial Presence the Cabinet members and the Senior Statesmen had a further meeting at which neither KIDO nor the Emperor attended.

33. Following the outbreak of the war, Marquis KIDO had a pessimistic outlook on the war. Once hostilities opened, it is
needless to say that he never hoped that Japan would be defeated, but he never was self-complacent as to dream of straight victories nor was he unaware of the necessity for peace as quickly as possible. It was his realistic outlook on the war that it would be impossible for Japan to win an unbroken series of one-sided victories, and it would be the possible best for Japan to restore peace when those who advocated it had attained their objective. Following the fall of Singapore, I remember him telling me that "now that the ABCD encirclement line is broken, it is time to seize the opportunity to make peace." I was also like-minded. But the least hint of the idea could not have been given at that time. Otherwise it would have been stopped. Both the Marquis and I secretly racked our brains how to attain our object, keeping our idea to ourselves.

34. After Mr. SHIGEMITSU became Foreign Minister in April, 1943, he and Marquis KIDO had many conversations in an endeavor to take the proper steps to obtain an early peace. I knew that Marquis KIDO and he were working toward this end and I too had many conventions with Mr. SHIGEMITSU. From then on, I, under secret instructions from the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, kept in touch with various quarters to study the situation, both home and foreign on the one hand and on the other to seize opportunity for restoring peace between Japan and the Allies. I reported to Marquis KIDO the information I obtained and in January, 1944, the Marquis told me, "Let us secretly study a peace formula," as he was anxious to do something concrete. I had many conversations with Mr. SHIGEMITSU and so did Marquis KIDO during 1944. I kept in secret touch with suitable officials in the Foreign Office, War and Navy Ministries, Munition Ministry to make closer studies, the results of which submitted to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
35. I had an interview with the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in February, 1945, when I thought that those studies reached a stage in which a conclusion should be arrived at. But no peace talk could be made openly. Otherwise, those who were party to it would be ostracized or outlawed. From the end of 1944, however, there were many politicians who secretly and yet zealously advocated peace, feeling deep concern over the future of the country. The zumbatsu, however, kept a vigilant watch over the new turn of the situation, so that the peace movement had to be conducted with meticulous care and the utmost caution. The great pains, taken by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the midst of such an atmosphere were really inspiring. At that time, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal never allowed the syllable of peace talk openly to slip out of his lips, so that there were many people who earnestly advocated peace and who requested me to arrange interviews between them and the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for the avowed purpose of urging upon him the necessity for making peace with the Allies to save Japan. I tried to arrange interviews between some of them and Marquis Kid0, who, however, used to tell me:

"Even if I meet them, I know that they have the same opinions as I do. They are generally regarded by the public as peace advocates or pacifists. Should I, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, meet them at this juncture, I would be associated with a peace movement, with which the Emperor might be also associated by the public. Our cause would be defeated, should the Emperor be won over to the opposite influence. It would do for some time, even if KIDO should be regarded as bigoted or as jingoist. Time will show. If only our country is saved, I shall be entirely satisfied."

- 23 -
I remember him adding to that occasion:

"Japan may now be likened to a ship entering an uncharted, narrow strait, full of sunken rock. Make just a little deviation from the right course, and she would be stranded. I must petition His Majesty to take drastic action at an opportune time."

36. I was strongly impressed that Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, was inwardly troubled greatly by the peace movement with which he identified himself, and yet outwardly betrayed nothing. It was also in February, I told Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, in his room to the following effect:

"This is no time for mere thinking any longer. It is time for action. Even if we take action immediately for fulfilment of the peace formula, it will take a pretty long time, situated as we are. Should it be too late, we should be prepared for death, as it would be inexcusable."

Whereupon the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal replied:

"Certainly. I have been long fully prepared for death. Besides, I also think it is already time for taking definite action for fulfilment of the peace formula. So you may be prepared for it."

He added:

"I have faced death twice before. First, I faced it in dealing with the aftermath of the February 26th incident and then in making endeavors for the continuation of the negotiation with America. I may face death for a third time. This time I may be possibly killed."

37. In order to have the Emperor obtain the views of the Senior Statesmen on the necessity of restoration of peace, Marquis KIDO arranged to have them appear before the Emperor individually.
He could not arrange for a meeting with all of them at one time, as the military would become suspicious. This was accomplished in February 1945. On June 9, 1945, I saw Marquis KIDO in his office before noon and he told me about his plan against the pending national crisis which existed at that time. He showed me his manuscript and I read it. It was the tentative plan for peace moves and Marquis KIDO explained it to me very enthusiastically. Marquis KIDO reported his peace move plan to the Throne in the afternoon on the same day, and his plan was approved by His Majesty, the Emperor. I knew this from my conversation with Marquis KIDO which took place soon after he had the audience with the Emperor. I also heard from Marquis KIDO that he discussed with the Premier and other ministers about his peace move plan later on.

38. I understand that Prime Minister SUZUKI and Admiral YOKAI approved it in general and that War Minister ANAMI was of the opinion that the enemy should be dealt a telling blow before overtures were made for peace. It was about this time that some of the military became suspicious that Marquis KIDO was trying to bring about peace and a movement was started by them to cast Marquis KIDO as Lord Keeper. Marquis KIDO told me that he had had an audience with the Emperor regarding the proposed meeting of the Supreme Council for Direction of War and at that time he had advised the Emperor that the previous decision of June 8th, 1945 should not be a deterrent to peace moves. At the meeting of the Council on June 22, 1945, the Emperor communicated to the Council his desire that peace be effectuated. It was shortly after this that efforts were made to enter into peace negotiations through the mediation of the Soviet Union and have Prince KONOYE go to Moscow to make the necessary arrangements. Prince KONOYE agreed to do so but the necessary approval was never obtained from Moscow. Marquis KIDO
told me about that time that he was heartily in favor of this move and did all he could to accomplish it.

39. After the Potsdam Declaration was issued, Marquis KIDO immediately made up his mind that Japan should accept it and terminate the war. On the morning of August 9, 1945, he had an audience with the Emperor about this and after that, in accordance with directions from His Majesty, he advised the Prime Minister that steps should be taken immediately to take advantage of the Potsdam Declaration. The Prime Minister called a meeting of the Supreme Council for Direction of War at which time they discussed the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration on four conditions.

40. That afternoon the Cabinet held a meeting at which time it was unable to decide whether or not to accept the Potsdam Declaration on the one condition of preservation of the Imperial House. They decided, however, to submit the question to the Emperor for his decision. Accordingly, in the early morning of August 10, after the Imperial Conference was held in the presence of His Majesty, decision was arrived at to accept the Potsdam Declaration with this one condition. After this decision was arrived at, pursuant to his suggestion and Imperial approval, Marquis KIDO worked on the preparation of the Imperial Rescript to be delivered to the nation over the radio. Pending the reply from the Allies the situation in Japan was tense as there was a possibility that there might be a revolution. Marquis KIDO and I discussed on several occasions how we could meet any opposition pending the acceptance of the peace terms. In anticipation of trouble happening we thought up a plan of having the Emperor call not only the War and the Navy Ministers and the Chiefs of Staff but also the divisional commanders in Tokyo and Section Chiefs and order them to maintain order after making them understand fully the Imperial wishes in this respect.
Marquis KIDO so advised the Emperor and His Majesty called Admiral YONAI and General ANAMI and first discussed this with them. They said they would give the matter consideration and later Admiral YONAI reported that he would assume full responsibility for peace and order so His Majesty did nothing further about it.

41. In order to render all assistance possible to effectuate peace, Marquis KIDO, commencing about August 12, remained constantly at his office not even returning home at night. He had many conferences with various officials who were lukewarm about accepting the peace terms and I know from my conversations with him that he was vigorously advocating the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration and trying to win people over to that thought. Finally, on August 14, after the Allied reply had been received, Marquis KIDO had an audience with the Emperor and advised him to command the government to accept the Allies' terms without a moment's delay as there was a possibility that the situation might get out of control. Marquis KIDO also had a conference with Prime Minister SUZUKI and they both petitioned the Emperor for an audience at which time the Prime Minister requested the convocation of an Imperial Conference which was held that evening at which time it was decided to terminate the war.

42. It was early on the morning of August 15 that a rebellion occurred in the Guard Division and an attempt was made to assassinate Marquis KIDO who, upon hearing of this, took refuge in the underground vault room in the Ministry of the Imperial Household. They were also seeking the phonograph record containing the Emperor's rescript as they wanted to destroy it. Further attempt was made by the same outfit to assassinate Marquis KIDO when they called at the home of his brother on August 16.
43. From my personal association with Marquis KIDO, both in and out of public office, and from my conversations with him and many others and from my knowledge of Marquis KIDO's acts and thoughts I know that at no time was he ever in favor of war but on the contrary he exerted his best efforts to control the militarists in Japan. In his capacity as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal he was in an extremely difficult position in his constant endeavors to curb the militarists. The constant pressure of the militaristic group in obtaining political power was so great that no one person or small group of persons in Japan could possibly have prevented the war. Marquis KIDO at all times was devoting his energies trying to curb the militarists.
On this 26th day of September 1947
At Tokyo

DETONENT: Yasumasa MATSUDAIRA (seal)

I, S. HOZUMI, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

- On the same date
- At the same place

Witness: (signed) S. HOZUMI (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ Yasumasa MATSUDAIRA, (seal)
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道成寺公会存命日の日記

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この日、道成寺公会存命日の日記に筆を記したのは、近世の日本における政治的権威を握る自由主義者の間で、改訂の必要が示唆されたものである。道成寺公会存命日記は、自由主義者の観点を反映し、改革の必要を示唆するものである。
として、自由主義者を知る国際政治学者の故日本として之を文記する
した目録を提見しました。事実自由主義者故国際政治学者の故日本として之を文記する
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されたとは云ふ事を知って居ります。
懸命に努力しました。ためなから緊迫ぎみに発生した事件、事件は決して

赤旗が横付けたのです。佇まながら傾倒ぎみに発生した事件、事件は決して

にしたと報告しました。私の結果、赤旗は大御心に付された。これにより本内大臣、内大臣に任命されました。松平恒雄氏が昭和五年に宮内大臣に昇格した直後に、

如き努力を赤旗は大御心に報告しました。松平恒雄氏は内大臣に任ぜられました。松平恒雄氏が昭和五年に宮内大臣に昇格した直後に、

十七、内大臣は外務次官を日本大使として任命して参ります。外務次官は内大臣を日本大使として任命して参り、

内大臣は外務次官を日本大使として任命して参りました。外務次官は内大臣を日本大使として任命して参り、

内大臣は外務次官を日本大使として任命して参りました。外務次官は内大臣を日本大使として任命して参り、
かつて近公は、前田昌店に書き込んだ箇所を、近公が二人とも宮内大臣として平和で長政府を成立させたとき、木戸侯は宮内大臣の家を廃止して行幸の内閣にたびたび書籍の出張をもたれた。

したがって、早く中臣の関東と関東を除民させるとともに、骨も魔剣を宝庫にしっかりして中門の平和回復に努力するよう切る要件を次のように伝えた。この時、侯は近公の候にに対する国をと

- 15 -
九九の木戸侯は一九三九年（昭和十四年）の平沼内閣に内務大臣として参加しました。この内閣は三面防共協定強化の問題に緊密に協力され続けていました。その結果として両国間の対立は表面化し、国際問題の解決を見ることができました。そこではこの問題の解決が必要になることが明らかになりました。その不可避の結果として治安維持の見地より、日常の事態の発生を見ました。これで百姓の心を落ち着かせ、長期にわたる事態の解決を見ることができました。
督監及び警保局長等に命令指示を下し、これを取引しました。併し侯の真意は以上述べた如く、大々的に示されぬ事は、侯自体が二派共々を攻撃し、一派を侯はあまりに差大であるといい、他はあまりに厳酷であるといいました。

主なる親交貴米政治家の一人なる皆述べたという事であります。

一九四〇年（昭和十五年）に湯浅氏が病気の為内大臣を辞職した時内大臣は後継者として鵠松氏を内大臣に任じられました。木戸侯の任命前、当時内大臣は私の私を昭致して内大臣継任者の問題につき意見を聴きました。佐屋寺公の意見を聴いた私 mú後継内大臣として木戸侯を推選したことを確かめました。内大臣継任者は、通例内大臣朝倉平氏及近衛公の如き大官にいる公も後継内大臣として推薦することを必要としました。私は通例内大臣朝倉平氏及び内大臣朝倉平氏の推進の如き大官を推薦することを必要としました。
私、木戸侯の内大臣院任を辞退した頃の原稿者がありました。私の木戸侯の内大臣院任を辞退した頃の原稿者がありました。私、木戸侯の内大臣院任を辞退した頃の原稿者がありました。
二三、政務の執行においては関係大臣又は関係から天皇に意見を奏上し、奏上した。宮廷内の事務執行に関しては内大臣から意見を申し上げました。彼はその御案状を依て意見を陛下に申し上げた旨であります。が、岡部公が今上天皇に対し今上天皇の御所に於て意見を申し上げたものであります。明治時代以来コンノート殿下英親殿下在位中、御案状を依て意見を申し上げた。日本君主は天皇殿下を依て意見を申し上げた。
二六、近年内大臣は殆ど毎日陛下に面会する例になつて居ました。何か必要問題が起

りた時宮中を訪問せぬのが條件で居まりました。即ち内大臣に召されるのが例で居まりました。大体五、五三件以内内大臣は頻繁に召されるやうになり

て居りました。其が内大臣に召されるのが例で居まりました。則ち内大臣に召されるのが例で居まりました。今内大臣は其の内大臣に召されるのが例で居

まりました。其故内大臣は内大臣のもとで内大臣に召されるのが例で居まりました。内大臣が時々陛下に面会して居ります。故内大臣は内大臣のもとで内大臣に召

されるのが例で居まりました。其故内大臣は内大臣のもとで内大臣に召されるのが例で居まりました。其故内大臣は内大臣のもとで内大臣に召されるのが例で居

まりました。其故内大臣は内大臣のもとで内大臣に召されるのが例で居まりました。
二一九四一年六月、近衛内閣での帝国戦争に関する大政方針の決定をするため、陸海軍の高官たちが閣議に出席する予定でした。しかし、近衛内閣の内閣府政務次官が出席を欠席と通知したため、閣議は中止されました。この決議は、日本政府が戦争態勢を準備していることを示しています。
近衛の命令に返答して外務大臣は、木村大使に対してハル長官の口頭送付を拒否するよう命じた。しかし、この決定をした際の要因は、日米間の緊張をさらに高めることを懸念したためである。

近衛は、この命令を発した際、松岡が難解で、彼の意見を聞きたいと考えていた。一月十五日に松岡は、日米間の緊張が続いていると報告した。近衛は、松岡の意見を重く受け入れ、対応を検討することにした。

その後、近衛は、木村大使に、日米間の緊張が続くことを報告し、木村は、その要図を松岡に対して伝え、松岡は、近衛の命令を承諾した。

この事件により、日米関係は、更に緊張を増大した。
一九四一年十月十三日頃、近衛内閣が発表する事は明白なとして、

木戸侯と幾月となく談話を受けました。その日より一九四一年十月十七日東洋内閣に成立した。その要旨は次の通りでありました。

木戸侯は次のように述べた。私は平和政策に同意するのでなければ東洋内閣の成立を夢見る事は出来ません。木戸侯と幾月となく談話を受けました。

木戸侯は次のように述べた。私は平和政策に同意するのでなければ東洋内閣の成立を夢見る事は出来ません。
木戸侯は陸海軍がもっと協力一致しないかと心配でした。陸海軍の間で意見が不一致だったため、木戸侯は海軍は決して公然と反対は致しかねできますと、反対でありました。陸海軍は開戦論であり、海軍は之に反対でした。木戸侯は陸海軍がもつと協力一致しないかと心配でした。陸海軍の間で意見が不一致だったため、木戸侯は海軍は決して公然と反対は致しかねますと、反対であります。陸海軍は開戦論であり、海軍は之に反対でした。
昭和十一年十一月十九日より数日以前木戸侯は私に向って一つ政府並に軍部をして更に慎重ならしめ、或は開戦の決定をやめさせられるかも

### その一

昭和十一年十一月十九日より数日以前木戸侯は私に向って一つ政府並に

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### その三

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昭和十一年十一月十九日より数日以前木戸侯は私に向って一つ政府並に
木戸侯は昭和十六年十一月十九日、天皇陛下にこの事を持たせたものです。東條首相は最初これに異議を申しました。その後、重臣との意見を御聴取することを承諾致しました。昭和十六年十一月二十九日、天皇陛下にこのことを申し上げたのであります。木戸侯は昭和十六年十一月十九日、天皇陛下にこの事を持たせたものです。東條首相は最初これに異議を申しました。その後、重臣との意見を御聴取することを承諾致しました。昭和十六年十一月二十九日、天皇陛下にこのことを申し上げたのであります。
した。木戸侯のこの戦争に対する見通しは、日本が一方の勝利をみてよいのは、出来れば戦争を行うことであると云うのではあるが、総裁の好機をとらえるべくして、日本にとつ

シンガポール陥落後、木戸侯に私を、包囲圏はもはや破れたのであるから今こそ総裁の好機をとらえるべくして居ります。もしもそう云う考へを持って居りました。然し當時はそう云う考へを思い意識する為に秘かに頭を傾けて居りました。
昭和十九年四月に重光氏が外務大臣に就任後、同氏と木戸侯とは早期和
平を実現するため達成の手段を張りあうとして度々会談しました。私は内
大臣の内閣を受けて内外の情勢を研究すると共に他方日本と
関係の折に度々会談したのであります。
明治三十四年二月私は内大
臣と会談しましたがその際の
研究が次第に対策を更にす
る着目があふかでありました。然
に昭和十九年の幕末から政
治家の将来に

- 29 -
当時内大臣は和平の唱導者の中に是本を教えていたために、内大臣の皆著された辛苦のほどは誠に痛夫をして忘たしめるものがありました。

その際の内大臣は次のようなことを仰られていました。

「あの者と会って見たところ、私と同意見だということは決してなかったのです。しかし私たちは実に会見を輪轢しようにとしました。内大臣と私の会見は私たちは大体講和論者又は平和主義者と世間から認められていたのです。私たちは和平運動に関係することを教授されれば、我々の運動はその段階を構えるだろう。」

「万一日程が反対派に與させられるようなことはないから、私たちは和平運動に関係することを教授されれば、我々の運動はその段階を構えるだろう。」
日本は今地面にもない、狭い暗礁の多い水路に入りゆく一艘の舟に
なぞらえられました。私と同様の時機に抜本的措置を執られ
ながらも、何一つ外に表はされない態度に
同様の感銘を受けました。\\n
- 31 -
結果を速報した時は「対米交渉総長のためには尽力したが、これで」

丁度三度目だが今度こそ原は人手にかいつめ死ぬかかもしれない--

又木戸侯が後に首相其他的閣僚と和平の実務に詰まった事に見ると、

工作案を承知され直ぐに侯と会見して判ったのでもあります。

又木戸侯は同日午後平の工作案について陳謀を交わさ

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林計二日、丁度三度目だが今度こそ原は人手にかいつめ死ぬかかもしれない--
私は鈴木首相と来内大臣は大蔵に於て之に賛成であり、阿部陸相は和平中
身を遂げる前日、一大事件を加へべき意見を有つて居った。-shotou
内大臣の地位から降れ、向、前事、先の一九四五年六月八日の同会席上、
今(marker) mixes。近衛公はこのモスクール行に賛成したの
して居るる旨を仰報し遂ばされきました。近衛公はこのモスクール行に賛成したの
して居るる旨を仰報し遂ばされきました。近衛公はこのモスクール行に賛成したの
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した。一九四五年六月二十二日の同会席上、賛成した旨を仰報し遂ばされる
しませんでした。木戸侯は自分の

時々に語られた。
Def.Doc.#2503

...
この差へ、皆様方へ敬意を表し、皆様方各官、各部局各位に心より深く感謝の意を表します。

（以下、詳細な報告文書）

木戸俊之は八月二十二日午前から、雨風難を避けながら出発しましたが、私どもは懸念を抱きながらも参加しました。先日、御獻言を賜り、我々は急に改めて、この場で感謝の意を表することに決めました。

（以下、詳細な報告文書）
木戸侯に私との個人的な公私の人々との世術から事へましてても、木戸侯は平るに何なる時も、永川侯乃至他の多く

ましして同一の人者が吏に暗数を企て八月十六日恵崎の末の家に挙げて

行った年もありました。
昭和二十二年（一九四七年） 九月廿六日
於東京國際軍事裁判所

供述者
松平

重威

証明

右ハ當立会人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルヲ

同日
於

立會人

穂

穂

威
良心を従って賢者лежа何事ヲ黙秘又は何事ヲも附件

署名捺印
松平
広昌
文部省略三〇三
説
松平康昌
日本文訂正

12月15日
8月3日
9月95頁

13行に

文部省略三〇三
説
松平康昌
日本文訂正

以下の文を講師の目を欠き、自負した日

はしの前書きに「公として公の」との間に「内大臣」として日本を支配すること
とされる為同の目的である。自由主義者には相違的のでありま
すかを説明

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

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こればかりでなく

このことは更に
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SIGNED DEPOSITION

Deponent: USHTA, Tomohiko

Having first duly sworn an oaths on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. My present address is No. 79, IRIUDA, ODAWARA-shi.
2. In 1934, I accompanied Prince KONOE as his secretary on his trip to the United States. I assisted Prince KONOE as confidential secretary of the Prime Minister, during the first KONOE Cabinet, from 1937 to 1939, and also during the second and third KONOE Cabinet, from 1940 to 1941. After the resignation of the third, KONOE Cabinet in October, 1941, I continued to assist Prince KONOE as his private secretary.
3. Just after the third KONOE Cabinet's resignation
in October 1941, the Prince ordered me to put the records of the Japanese-American negotiations in writing while they were fresh in my memory. I was very well acquainted with the course of development of the negotiations because as Prime Minister's Secretary I was in charge of the official documents of the negotiations that were kept by the Prime Minister. I finished the drafting in about three weeks. The Prince in person thoroughly revised my manuscript and wrote a short preface for it. Thus in November, 1941, the framework of the document entitled, "the Progress of the Japanese-American Negotiations during the Second and Third KONO Cabinet" was completed. The first edition of the KONO Memoirs was the above document with the addition of a collection of official documents concerning the negotiations.

4. In the spring of 1942, the Prince rewrote the entire preface of the first edition. In the new preface he treated quite in detail the political situation in Japan which was the background of the Japanese-American negotiations. Besides the revision of the preface, he made some change in the text, adding an extremely important account of His Majesty talking to him regarding the appointment and dismissal of the War Minister when the Prince went to the Imperial Palace on the 15th of October, 1941. This part is lacking in both the first and in the third edition. The second edition of
supplement which had been kept in his house at OGIKURO, SUGINAMI-ku, Tokyo. I remember, however, that this copy of the first edition had no preface. The above survey team had this text translated into English by its general office and asked the Prince and me to examine the translation in order to make certain that there were no factual differences between the translation and the original. I read through the whole translation and began correcting a good deal of mistakes, but before I finished the work, the Prince passed away and the International Prosecution Section, who came for a post-mortem inspection, seized the manuscript, including all the copies of the first edition (I believe there were two copies), of the Konoe Memoirs, which had been kept at the Prince's house and several copies of the third edition.

I think that the document contained in the hearings before the Joint Committee of the Investigation of the Pearl Harbour Attack, Part 20, as Exhibit No. 173, is a translation of the KONOE Memoirs that had gone through the above process. Since there were many versions of the English translation of the document, representing different stages of the process of my revision of the original translation, I cannot tell at present whether the one contained in the hearings is the translation that was in the last stage of correction.

Defense Document 1500-E-7 is a true copy of a part of the second edition of the KONOE Memoirs, the original of which is filed in the Inner Court Document Section of the Board of Chamberlain.
Certified at War Ministry Building Tokyo,
on this 15 day of August, 1947.

Deponent: /S/ USHIBA, Tomohiko (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal
were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness.
At the same place,
On the same date.

Witness: /S/ NOZUMI, Shigetake (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the
whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ USHIBA, Tomohiko (seal)
四年十一月に出来上がったのであります。報紙となる折に、「日米交涉の経過」と題する文集を集めたものであります。
部書改められました。即ち日米交渉の背景となった日本の政策情勢に
関し、相営詳細に自ら執筆し、之を新し序文とさせられたのであります。
十月十五日に参内した際、陛下より従軍大臣の任仮に関し御飭のあ
ったことにより、第三版にも在存しないのであります。之に第一版と同一の別
版に於も、この在書のタイブ版を数部作り、木戸俊吉始め極めて限られ
た少数の友人達に贈呈させられました。又共の一、二部を、京都陽明文
庫に保存させられました。之は公務が、昭和十六年（一九四一年）
昭和十七年（一九四二年）秋に至って、公務は彼の手記の「補遺」を
編纂させられました。之は第一版が、彼の手記の「補遺」を、京都陽明文
庫に保存させるのに、彼の末尾に、「主として補遺から取材した新しく
数頁をつ

来事を口授筆録し、且共の末尾に、「主として補遺から取材した新しく
数頁をつ

帰

六

五

手記と編纂されて居たことを知って居ります。
ings before the Joint Committee of the Investigation of the Pearl Harbour attack, Part 20
Extracts from the memorandum "Effort for Peace" by Ayamaro Konoye (pp. 6-7)

On July 7, 1937, the Lukouchiao Incident broke out. From now on begins the story of the period of my Cabinet.

(My mental state at the time of the outbreak of the Incident.)

(Action taken after the outbreak of the Incident.)

(Details up to the adoption of the policy of localization.)

The policy of localization was agreed upon at a Cabinet council immediately after the outbreak of the Incident, while outside of the Cabinet, Mr. Yukichi Iwanaga, proprietor of the Domei Press, in the excess of anxiety, tried to persuade the Ministers to take lessons from the policy of Bismark. At the end of the war between Prussia and Austria, in spite of a great victory against Austria, he ordered the German army to refrain from attacking the Austrian capital Vienna and dealt with Austria very generously, shaking hands with her, in order to prepare for the overthrow of France in the future. Mr. Iwanaga cited this example.

My attempt to dispatch Mr. Miyazaki and Mr. Akiyama to Nanking is, in reality, in the same line with Bismark's policy. However, indifferent to the concern of the Government and people, the Incident assumed serious proportions every day and a local settlement of the Incident became impossible. If the Incident continues in this manner it will become absolutely unmanageable and uneasiness will increase more and more. Therefore, I should like to know to what lengths military action will go. If I cannot keep in mind approximately the limit at which military action will stop, I cannot deal with the matter appropriately even if I advocate the policy of localization. Especially, great difficulty will be experienced in the field of diplomacy. But all the Ministers and I, except the Army and Navy Ministers, were unable to get any information on this point and I felt irritated every day.
でおかないと、口に不振大をと答复ても、実際は演説を手を打つことが
できぬ。殊に外交方面が困る。しかし取扱大臣以外の者は、私にじめ
各関係とも、この点について、たんの報告も従らなければならないのであるから、
毎日シリジリしてゐた。
近寄文書手記／平和への努力／前後文書及第七頁より敬言と関せり別稿文／昭和二十一図四月一日日本銀聯信信社より敬言せる近寄文書手記／平和への努力／つてる書簡の官政寄よりの正謹なる敬言なるを敬言／明／東京都寄信信社／日本銀聯信信社／3
Outline of the Policy for the Settlement of the China Incident

(Decision of October 1, 1937, Decided by the Prime, Foreign, War and Navy Ministers and informally submitted to the Throne the same day by the Prime Minister.)

In the address from the Throne on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the extraordinary session of the 72nd Diet on September 6, last, there is a passage:

"It has been Our constant solicitude that Our Empire and the Chinese Republic should, by friendly cooperation, secure the stability of East Asia and thereby bring about co-prosperity. Nevertheless, the Chinese Republic, failing to understand Our true intention, has wantonly used force, leading to the present Incident. Our soldiers are serving Us loyally and bravely in the face of untold hardships. This is all toward the end of appealing to the Chinese for reflection and thereby speedily establishing peace in East Asia."

In setting up our policy for the settlement of the present Incident, we are determined to faithfully conform to the pleasure of the Throne.

1. General Principle

It is our true aim to terminate the current disturbance as quickly as possible by virtue of a happy combination of fruitful military actions and appropriate diplomatic measures, to induce China to liquidate her anti-Japanese and pro-communistic policy, and to establish a truly bright and everlasting friendship between Japan and China, thereby realizing conciliation and co-prosperity among Japan, Manchukuo and China. For the eventuality of being forced by circumstances, measures will be taken to meet the necessity of a long-term campaign.

2. Military Actions

The purpose of our military actions being to make China give up hostile intentions quickly, appropriate and timely steps should be taken, such as the use of armed forces, seizure of strategic points and activities necessitated thereby.
3. Diplomatic Measures

The aim of our diplomatic measures being to invite China quickly to reconsideration and to lead China into such a situation as we desire, negotiations and other timely measures should be taken toward China and third Powers. In terminating the Incident, China should be made to liquidate her anti-Japanese and pro-communistic policies, and diplomatic negotiations should be entered into on epoch-making conditions of adjusting Sino-Japanese relations untrammelled by past circumstances.

4. In conducting military, diplomatic and other accompanying measures, greatest care should be taken not to exceed the limitations granted by international law.

Standing Rules of Actions

1. Use of armed forces.

(1) The main areas of operations of land forces to be mostly in Hopei-Chahar district and Shanghai area.

(2) Naval and air operations to be conducted in necessary areas.

2. Alignment of total national resources.

In order to meet the eventuality of the international situation turning most unfavorable, as well as to help smooth conduct of operations, besides enforcement of general mobilization, enactment of wartime legislation and realization of enduring national unity, the national activities in all spheres to be made to conform to the exigencies of the time.


The end of the solution of the North China problem being the realization of co-existence and co-prosperity among Japan, Manchukuo and China, it should aim at creating a truly bright North China under the Central Government of China.

(NOTE: Although North China is to be administered by the Central Government, the administrative heads of the area are to be men of prestige fitted to practice conciliation between Japan and China. The principle of Sino-Japanese economic cooperation in North China, by means of joint enterprise and other plans based upon Sino-Japanese equality, is to be arranged separately with the Central Government. A certain demilitarized zone is to be established in North China.)
4. Policy toward Central and South China.

It is aimed that a situation will be created in Central and South China which is fitted for the flourishing and permanency of development of Sino-Japanese commerce and trade.

(NOTE: A demilitarized zone will be established in the area surrounding Shanghai. The safeguarding of the security of Shanghai, however, is to be on the principle of the joint responsibility of all the Powers concerned.)

5. Measures against districts in the rear of areas of operation in North China:

Measures against areas in the rear of operation in North China, for the duration of the Incident, not being those of the occupation of enemy territory, are roughly stipulated as follows:

(1) There will be no administration of occupied territories, but peace will be ensured under the guidance of the Army.

(2) The inhabitants will be given freedom to organize voluntarily their political institution under such guidance as will assure clean administration.

(3) The establishment of traffic facilities and the development of natural resources necessary for military purposes will be conducted under necessary control.

Care should be taken so that (2) and (3) above should not prejudice the adjustment of diplomatic relations after the arrival of peace.

(NOTES: Outline of the plans for the adjustment of diplomatic relations:—

(1) Principle: Paralleling the truce negotiation, Japan and China are to adjust diplomatic relations setting aside all past circumstances, with a view to bringing about truly friendly relationship between both countries.

(2) Details: The Chinese, renouncing anti-Japanese and resistance-to-Manchukuo policy, will fall in step with Japan for the prevention of communism and will carry out economic cooperation, viz., beginning with such business as shipping, aviation, railway and mining all over China, joint development on the basis of equality between Japan and China will be conducted, gradually leading toward true economic cooperation between both countries, rectifying at the same time anti-Japanese tariffs and eliminating all other obstacles lying in the path of economic cooperation.
The Japanese, on their part, will avoid enforcing such policies in North China as will irritate the Chinese and giving them pretext for anti-Japanese acts and will aim at eradication of the causes of Sino-Japanese friction and endeavor at establishment and maintenance of truly bright diplomatic relations.


Commerce and economic and financial matters between Japan and China and with third Powers to be regulated by the objective of making China give up her hostile intentions.

7. Relations with third Powers.

Diplomatic measures toward third Powers and other accompanying measures will be taken in such a way as to induce them to be favorably disposed toward Japan and to avoid causing dispute with them or inviting their intervention. Care should be taken so that the military activities and accompanying measures will be conducted in conformity with the above-mentioned principle.


Relief will be administered to the Japanese residents.

9. Concrete steps to carry out the foregoing will be separately prescribed.
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, Koichi Shii, Kaoru, who occupy the post of the Chief of the Archives of the Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 2 pages and entitled "Outline of the Policy for the Settlement of the China Incident (Decision of Oct. 11 1937), is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

certified at Tokyo,
on this 2nd day of Sept. 1947

/S/ Koichi Shii, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,
on this same date

Witness; /S/ Urabe, Katsura (seal)
密かに行動

支部

派遣

方針

新設

部隊

方針

长期

兵力

使用

内容

情報

緊急

派遣

支部

新設

方針

派遣

方針

高層

重要

情報

緊急

派遣

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支部
東部、南東部、南西部、北西部、中央、中心

千代田区の戦略的目的を今述べる。

千代田区の戦略は、以下のように示される。

1. 千代田区の大規模な戦略を実行する。
2. 千代田区の戦略を実行するための戦略を制定する。
3. 千代田区の戦略を実行するための戦略を策定する。

千代田区の戦略は、以下の目的を達成する。

1. 千代田区の戦略を実行する。
2. 千代田区の戦略を実行するための戦略を制定する。
3. 千代田区の戦略を実行するための戦略を策定する。

千代田区の戦略は、以下の目的を達成する。

1. 千代田区の戦略を実行する。
2. 千代田区の戦略を実行するための戦略を制定する。
3. 千代田区の戦略を実行するための戦略を策定する。
Statement by the Foreign Office Authorities Concerning
the Chengtu and Peihai Incidents
(Released on December 30, 1936)

Pursuant to the statement of December 10th by the Foreign Office official in charge setting forth the policy followed by the Japanese Government and its views with regard to the negotiations concerning the Chengtu Incident and other recent untoward anti-Japanese incidents as a result of the routine negotiations conducted principally between Consul-General Suma in Nanking and Director KAO of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs with regard to the measures to settle the individual incidents, such as the Chengtu and Peihai Incidents, along the line of the statement of the Japanese Embassy in China on December 3rd, the following notes were exchanged between Ambassador Kawagoe and Foreign Minister CHANG under date of December 30th with respect to the Chengtu Incident and the Peihai Incident.

1. The Chengtu Incident

From Foreign Minister CHANG to Ambassador Kawagoe:

"With regard to the incident on August 24th last in which four Japanese nationals met with an accident in Chengtu resulting in the injury of two and deaths of two, in behalf of my Government, I beg to express with all sincerity my deep regrets to your Government.

"Although at the time of the incident the local authorities did suppress it and extend relief, since protective measures taken by CHIANG SHANG-PU, Commander of the Provincial Garrison, and FAN TSUNG-JIH, Director of the Bureau of Public Safety, were inadequate, these two were relieved from their offices. Furthermore, TSAO WU-FANG, regimental commander, and LIU JAO-KU, battalion commander, of the Provincial Garrison, and TENG KAI-YU, section chief, SUN YUEH-NIEN, detachment commander, KANG SHEN, district bureau chief, of the Public Safety Bureau, have likewise been dealt with.

"The principal perpetrators of the present case, LIU CHEN-SEN and SU TEH-SHANG, have already been executed, and the accomplices, TSEN CHUN, WANG CHIE-CHING, PENG TING-TO, LIU TSU-YUN, have also already been punished."
"The Chinese Government will indemnify the families of the deceased, Kosaburo Watanabe and Kei Fukagawa, respectively, actual damages as well as present them with a considerable sum by way of condolence, and to the two injured persons, Takeo Tanaka and Hisashi (?) Seto, respectively, pay the actual expenses for medical treatment and actual damages suffered, the amount being as notified by separate letter.

"The Chinese Government, having settled the matter in the above-mentioned manner, shall consider the incident already closed."

Ambassador Kawagoe acknowledged the above letter and the receipt of the various payments due to the families of the deceased and the injured totalling 98,887.10 Yuan, Chinese currency.

2. The Peihai Incident

From Foreign Minister CHANG to Ambassador Kawagoe:

"With regard to the incident on September 3rd last in which a Japanese merchant, Junzo Nakano, met with an accident at Peihai in Canton, in behalf of my Government, I beg to express my deep regrets to your Government with all due sincerity.

"The situation in the Peihai area at that time being so unusual, and the incident occurring so suddenly, protection was inadequate although the authorities concerned took due measures. As the persons actually responsible for policing that area, at the time, namely, WENG CHAO-YUAN and YUEH KUO-CHIN, had already been expelled and the Director of Public Safety, CHEN SHEN, also had already left his post, there is no way open to dispose of them.

"Due punishment has already been meted out to the perpetrators of the present incident.

"The Chinese Government will grant a sum of 30,000 Yuan to the family of the Japanese merchant concerned, Junzo Nakano, in condolence with them."
"I have the honor to inform you that the Chinese Government having dealt with the matter in the above-mentioned manner, will consider the incident closed."

Ambassador Kawagoe acknowledged the receipt of the above as well as the receipt of the sum of 30,000 Yuan, Chinese currency, due to the family of the victim.

The Japanese Consulate-General in Chengtu is expected to be reopened shortly upon the completion of necessary preparations on the part of the Chinese authorities.
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of the Chief of the Archives of the Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 4 pages and entitled "Statements by the Foreign Office Authorities concerning the Chengtu and Feihai Incidents (Released on Dec. 30, 1936)" is an exact and authorized copy of excerpt from "Collection of Official Announcements of the Foreign Ministry Vol. 15" compiled by the Foreign Office in 1939.

certified at Tokyo,
on this 2nd day of Sept. 1947

/S/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness,

at the same place,
on the same date

Witness: /S/ MORI, Katsumi (seal)
The 1st Formal Conference (June 26, 1933)

Reply of the Soviet Delegate

(Excerpt from "Collection of the Publications in Connection with the Negotiation for the Purchase of North Manchuria Railway." pp. 7-9)

Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Soviet delegation, I wish to express my gratitude to the Imperial Japanese Government which has offered its good offices to act as intermediary in connection with a fundamental settlement of the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway and proposed that a conference be held in the Japanese capital regarding the sale of the said railway. The Government of the U.S.S.R. seeks to carry out thoroughly its immutable policy of peace and its policy of promoting amicable relations with all nations, and it places special emphasis hereafter on furthering more and more the friendly relations with Japan which is an important factor in the peace of the Far East and of the world.

In accordance with these policies, the Soviet Government, from the beginning of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, has given ample proof that it adheres to a policy of strict neutrality and absolute non-intervention, that it has due consideration for the interests of Japan and at the same time strictly observes its obligations under reciprocal treaties, and that it is prepared to guarantee friendly relations with its neighboring countries on the basis of respect for mutual interests. The Soviet Government has on several occasions discussed methods of settling the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute with Japan which has pledged not to infringe upon the interests of the U.S.S.R. in North Manchuria and which has expressed concern for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria. Having due regard for the fact that recently the said railway might possibly become and actually has become the source of dispute among the U.S.S.R., Japan and Manchukuo and that certain influences opposed to peace have taken advantage of this fact and are seeking
to aggravate Soviet-Japanese and Soviet-Manchurian relations, the Soviet Government informed the Japanese Government that it is prepared to negotiate for a fundamental settlement of the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway by means of selling the said railway. Thus, the Soviet proposal is based on its constant desire to further its friendly relations with Japan and to secure peace. This is but another instance which shows the desire of the U.S.S.R. for peace. As stated in the speech of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Count Uchida, the Chinese Eastern Railway was constructed by Czarist Russia, which, by constructing this railway in the territory of another country, sought to attain its aggressive and imperialistic aims, but the Soviet Government does not, nor can it, have such aims. The October Revolution destroyed the significance of the Chinese Eastern Railway as an instrument of imperialistic aggression. The Soviet Government changed this railway to a purely commercial enterprise and granted to the owner of (the country owning) the territory on which the said railway was constructed the right of joint-management and division of its profits under the Sino-Russian Convention and the Mukden Agreement.

However, the Soviet Government has taken the view, and still does, that it is its duty to protect its material interests concerning this railway which was constructed chiefly through the labor and capital of the Soviet people and which is the property of the U.S.S.R.

As stated by Count Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, the Chinese Eastern Railway possesses important international significance. That is to say, the said railway, even at the present time, plays a most important part in the international communication between Europe and Asia and has significance as an important trunk line which links North Manchuria and the southern districts of Manchuria as well as the Pacific.

In connection with the recent incident and the present situation in Manchuria, the deteriorating economic situation of the said railway will, of course, be improved with the future progress and economic development of
kanchukuo. In view of the foregoing, therefore, the Soviet delegation has entered into negotiations for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway in order to secure our mutual friendly relations and to seek the enhancement of these relations in the future with prudence and sincerity necessary for a fundamental and effective settlement of the problem which has such important significance.

It is our desire that the Manchukuo authorities, which recognized, in a note dated March 12th addressed to the Soviet Government, all obligations arising out of the Sino-Russian Convention and the Mukden Agreement, will manifest equal sincerity with a view to arriving at a harmonious termination of the present conference.

We hope that the negotiations which have commenced today will produce the expected results through the positive and kind assistance of the Japanese Government.
CERTIFICATE
Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in Japanese consisting of 5 pages and entitled "The 1st Formal Conference (June 26, 1933): Reply of the Soviet Delegation" is an exact and true extract from the book entitled "Collection of the Publications in Connection with the Negotiation for the Purchase of North Manchurian Railway" made by the Foreign Office in January 1934.

Certified at Tokyo on this second day of September 1947.

(Signed) Kaoru Hayashi

Witness: Katsuma Urabe
Soviet Proposal at the Third Formal Meeting
(Announced by the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, July 4)

(Excerpt from Collection of the Publications in Connection with the Negotiation for the Purchase of North Manchuria Railway, pp. 13-22)

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY BY MANCHUKUO

I. Objects of sale, the position and significance of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

A. In accordance with the Sino-Russian Convention and the Mukden Agreement, the Soviet Government agrees to the purchase by Manchukuo of the Chinese Eastern Railway together with all properties attached thereto including those previously seized on several occasions illegally and forcefully by the Mukden authorities.

However, various Soviet properties, which are not attached to the Chinese Eastern Railway and which were withheld on the said railway at the time of the dispatch of troops or were left because the transfer of rolling stock under the agreement was not completed, will, of course, not be objects of sale. These properties shall be returned to the Soviet Government. (A detailed inventory of such properties shall be prepared by a special committee.)

Accordingly, the property to be purchased shall be the following:

1. The main line extending 1,726 kilometers, the railroad with a total length of 2,544 kilometers including the line for the transportation of gravel for business purposes and that for carrying fuel wood and coal, the telegraph line totalling 2,567 kilometers, and telephone and water-supply facilities.

2. Locomotives and freight cars belonging to the railway.
3. Buildings, warehouses, offices, military barracks, and other construction works for use by the railroad and its passengers, covering a total area of 1,199,762 square meters.

4. Factories and warehouses, among which are the Harbin Central Factory, railroad factory, the factory attached to the telegraph works, and others.

5. Power plant.

6. Harbin Telephone Bureau.

7. River fleet made up of steam and non-steam vessels, including the reloading wharf set up in Harbin.

8. Land attached to the railway.


10. Medical, veterinary health facilities.

11. Resorts and rest homes.


13. Lumber mills, olive-oil manufacturing factory, cotton-(silk-) waste refining factory.


15. Wool-washing plant.


17. Harbin Later Works.

18. Motor vehicle garage.

19. Schools and club buildings.

20. All other buildings, facilities and property of the railway.

B. Thus, the Chinese Eastern Railway, including all property attached thereto, now plays an important part from the standpoint of Manchuria's industry and economic development, and comprises a powerful industrial unit which possesses great value from the viewpoint also of the interests of the property and economy of the U.S.S.R. We cannot help but point out that by the sale of the said railway a part of the numerous economic rights and privileges which by treaty gives the U.S.S.R. not a few interests will be liquidated and that a part will greatly decrease in value.
As examples of these can be mentioned the compulsory use of thousands of Soviet laborers and workers on the railroad, certain privileges concerning freight rates and others.

C. In stating the significance of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the important international significance of the said railway, which is a most vital link in the international communications between Europe and Asia, must be mentioned. It is clear that this unique significance of the said railway will not by any means be diminished by its return to the hands of Manchukuo or by the elimination of the obstacles which recently have prevented its normal operation.

Furthermore, the Chinese Eastern Railway also has important significance as the trunk line of North Manchuria which links the North Manchuria region, which is rich in natural resources and has hopes of future development, with South Manchuria and the ocean.

It is hardly necessary to prove that this railway will never lose this unique significance even after it returns to the ownership of Manchukuo. On the contrary, in the event this railway is operated under conditions which are normal and free of obstacles, there is no doubt that it will come to have even more important significance upon this district from the standpoint of livelihood and that its role and value will increase together with Manchukuo's economic development.

D. The temporary deterioration of the financial condition of the railway, which was brought about by recently occurring special conditions preventing the normal operation of the railway, and the actual economic condition of the railway, its significance and possibility of development must not be confused. It is sufficient to mention the single fact that the business earnings of the Chinese Eastern Railway from the beginning of Soviet-Chinese joint-management up to 1930, inclusive, surpassed expenditures by 140,000,000 gold roubles, an annual average of more than 20,000,000 gold roubles.
It is necessary to point out the fact that, even in 1932 under the difficult conditions created by the world economic depression which had serious effects on all of Manchuko's industries and by the special causes mentioned above, the business earnings of the railway still surpassed expenditures by 11,000,000 gold roubles.

These materials sufficiently prove the railway's large economic power and soundness. The fact that the Soviet Government did not realize any marked profits, compared to the fact that the railway itself is registering large business earnings, is entirely due to the fact that up to the present time the railway was forced to shoulder the enormous unproductive expenses required for loans, free transportation of freight and passengers, and other purposes with regard to the maintenance of railway guards and government agencies. The Soviet director had no connection whatever with the railway as a commercial undertaking and his efforts to eliminate, or at least to sharply reduce, such outlays continuously met with strong opposition from the Chinese authorities and, at present, from the Manchuko authorities.

Following the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the ownership of Manchuko, the said country will naturally come to shoulder the unproductive expenses required of the said railway, and by this the actual earnings of the railway will increase markedly.

II. Purchase price and method of payment.

A. In deciding upon the purchase price of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the properties attached thereto, this should be in conformance with Clause Two, Article I of the Kukden Agreement. The said clause stipulates that in case of purchase both contracting parties confer on the amount actually spent in the past on the said railway and that it should be purchased with a fair price.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Soviet Government has given serious consideration to all conditions which will make possible a marked reduction in the purchase price on the basis of the main items of the balance which clarify the actual outlays made for the construction and development of the said railway and on the basis of equitable principles.
B. The expenses required for the construction of the railway, the completion of uncompleted construction, purchase of revolving materials, procurement of capital for construction, payment of interest, the expenses required for amortization during the period of construction and the expenses required for the improvement of the railway up to and including 1932 aggregate 411,691,976 gold roubles. This amount does not include the 178,579,618 gold roubles loaned by the Czarist Government during the first year of the existence of the Chinese Eastern Railway for the covering of deficits and the maintenance of operation, nor does it include the large liabilities to be paid to the Soviet Government as accumulated interest on the capital invested in the railway as appears in the balance sheet.

In addition to the above, considering the fact that the technical facilities on the said railway have to a certain extent become dilapidated and that with the construction of a new railway its economic significance will be somewhat changed and desiring that the purchase price be reduced as much as possible, the Soviet Government, in place of the 411,691,976 gold roubles actually spent, agrees to reduce the price under the aforementioned balance sheet items of the Chinese Eastern Railway to 210,000,000 gold roubles.

C. However, the above amount (210,000,000 gold roubles) of itself has great economic significance and does not include the price of the various assets of the Chinese Eastern Railway which, together with the development of the said railway, saw an increase in its original value.

As is well known, the railway owns vast lands.

The Soviet Government, under the Sino-Russian Convention and the Mukden Agreement, has agreed to transfer the management of the land not needed by the railway to the Chinese authorities. In accordance with a proposal of the Soviet Government, a Soviet-Chinese committee was established in 1925 to adjust the land district system, but the Mukden authorities evaded the convening of this committee and illegally seized the land belonging to the railway in sections. Without making a detailed calculation of the price of the land which naturally should be retained by the railway and of its forestry
concessions which are of great value, the Soviet Government agrees to appraise all these assets at 40,000,000 gold roubles. This is a much smaller amount than the actual value.

On the basis of the aforementioned, the total purchase price of the Chinese Eastern Railway and all properties attached thereto shall be set at 210,000,000 gold roubles plus 40,000,000 gold roubles (at the rate of 1 gold rouble equals ¥1.04 in gold).

D. When the above figure of 230,000,000 gold roubles (250,000,000?) is compared with the ¥23,000,000 in gold which the Japanese Government in 1917 sought to pay to the former Czarist Government for the 103 kilometers between KUANCHENGTSU and LAOCHAOKOU, a small section of the southern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and if this evaluation is applied to the entire line of the said railway to be purchased, the resulting figure will amount to ¥380,000,000 in gold, or 370,000,000 gold roubles.

However, this section of the said railway, for which negotiations were once held, possesses no remarkable artificial (man-made) facilities of any kind nor any enterprises of value and, moreover, has no international or economic value which the Chinese Eastern Railway as a whole possesses.

Thus, viewed from all aspects, it must be recognized that the purchase price of 250,000,000 gold roubles is most reasonable and fair.

E. The Chinese Eastern Railway shall be transferred to Manchukuo with its entire assets and liabilities, and no claims against the said railway shall be presented to the Soviet Government in the future.

F. In order to facilitate the payment of the above purchase price and to foster the development of its economic relations with Japan and Manchukuo, the Soviet Government agrees to receive half of the said purchase price, or 125,000,000 gold roubles per annum, in goods. Payment to the Soviet Government in goods shall be made in the form of the supply of goods in four periods over two years. For the said supply of goods, Manchukuo shall hand over bonds guaranteed by a Japanese Government Bank or acceptable by a Japanese banking syndicate.
G. With regard to the purchase price to be paid in currency, totalling 125,000,000 gold roubles, one-fourth of this amount shall be payable immediately in cash and the balance shall be paid by bonds issued by Manchukuo and guaranteed by the Japanese Government, the said bonds to bear 4½ annual interest and to be redeemed in a period of three years.

III. Guarantee of the economic interests of the U.S.S.R.

In order to maintain the existing economic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Manchukuo and to retain the vital role of the Chinese Eastern Railway in the international communications between Europe and Asia, a special agreement providing for the following items shall be concluded together with the general agreement concerning the sale of the said railway:

A. Unrestricted transit of freight and passengers shall be guaranteed for the U.S.S.R. by the Chinese Eastern Railway between it and the Soviet railway under preferential conditions. Moreover, freight and hand baggage in transit shall be exempted from all taxes and levies.

B. Direct connection between the Soviet railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway and the participation of the latter in the Vladivostok-bound direct communication between Europe and Asia.

C. The holding of a fixed amount of freight accepted by the Chinese Eastern Railway for the Ussuri Railway.

D. The Manchukuo authorities agree to grant most-favored-nation treatment, in connection with customs duties and taxes, to Soviet goods imported via the Chinese Eastern Railway.

IV. Guarantee of the interests of Soviet workers and employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Together with the general agreement concerning the sale of the said railway, a special agreement guaranteeing the rights and interests of Soviet nationals in the said railway shall be concluded, with the following provisions contained therein:
A. After coming into ownership of the said railway, the Manchukuo authorities, when seeking to replace Soviet workers with their own nationals, shall undertake this gradually and in small numbers, allowing such Soviet workers time to seek other employment or to return to the U.S.S.R.

The change of Soviet workers and employees shall be undertaken in a period not less than two years after the Manchukuo authorities come into possession of the said railway.

B. Soviet nationals shall retain completely all rights with regard to the movable and immovable property which they possess in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone.

C. Soviet nationals shall have the right to liquidate their above property or to transport such property in its original form or in currency.

D. In order to transport families and properties of workers or employees returning to the U.S.S.R. to the point of their choice, transportation facilities shall be granted in the account of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

E. In the event Soviet nationals resign or are discharged, immediate and full payment shall be made in accordance with the existing regulations of the Chinese Eastern Railway.
CERTIFICATE
Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archive Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in Japanese consisting of 14 pages and entitled "Soviet Proposal Presented at the Third Formal Meeting" is an exact and true extract from the book entitled "Collection of the Publications in Connection with the Negotiation for the Purchase of North Manchurian Railway" made by the Foreign Office in January 1934.

Certified at Tokyo on this second day of September 1947.

(Signed) Kaoru Hayashi

Witness: Katsuma Urabe
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第 二
貯金価格及支払方法

（1）東支経造及びその附属財産ノ貯金価格ヲ決定スルニ當リテハ奉天協定第
内 電気セラモノトス

（甲）

（乙）

（丙）

（丁）

（戊）

（己）

（庚）

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（丑）

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（卯）

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（戌）

（亥）
"Both Baron Shidehara, our Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Minami, Minister of War, issued telegraphic instructions on September 26, 1931, forbidding participation by Japanese military and civil officials and other Japanese in the various attempts already being made to establish a new political order in Manchuria.
\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{\text{a}}{\text{c}} + \frac{\text{b}}{\text{d}} &= \frac{\text{e}}{\text{f}} \\
\text{g} - \text{h} &= \text{i} \\
\text{j} \times \text{k} &= \text{l} \\
\text{m} \div \text{n} &= \text{o} \\
\text{p} + \text{q} &= \text{r} \\
\text{s} - \text{t} &= \text{u} \\
\text{v} \times \text{w} &= \text{x} \\
\text{y} \div \text{z} &= \text{a}
\end{align*}
\]
It is proper, in this connection, to point out the fact that both Baron Chidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and General Minami, Minister of War, issued on the 26th of September (1931) instructions to the Japanese officials in Manchuria, strictly forbidding participation by Japanese in the various attempts to establish a new political authority in Manchuria.
NO MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

The Cabinet has ruled against the military administration of the occupied districts. This decision was subsequently wired by General Minami, Minister of War, to General Honjo, Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Kwantung province. In consequence, the military administrations inaugurated at Mukden, Yinkow, Changchun and other cities have been abolished. The troops and gendarmes are to attend solely to the maintenance of peace and order.
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al
-vs-
ARAKI Sadao, et al
- Defendants -

AFFIDAVIT
TODOROKI Sakae

I entered the YOMIURI Press in October 1917 and am now director of The YOMIURI a repatriate relief association juridical person in the press company. At the time of the Manchurian Incident I was a reporter of the YOMIURI Press and in charge of reporting on the Army. Therefore I was favored with a chance of seeing Minister of War ARAKI often. In my touch with him I learned by his talks and deeds that he was unlike other soldiers, a humanitarian and pacifist. I deeply respected him, and our intercourse has lasted till today. During my journalistic life connected with the Army the affairs that I came in touch with were the March Affair, the Manchurian Incident and the October Incident in 1931, the May 15 Incident in 1932, the SHIMPEITAI Incident in 1933, the KIZAMA Incident in 1935 and the February 26 Incident in 1936.
In the summer of 1931, Mr. ARAKI was transferred from the position of the 6th Division Commander at KINAMOTO to that of the Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Inspector General of Military Training. His new position, a mere administrative official, in the Inspectorate General of Military Training, had scarcely any relation with the central administration. Therefore we reporters, paid him no attention.
In that autumn, however, the so-called October Incident broke out, when the officers who had participated in it recommended him as a leader of military administration because of his noble character. At once he declined the offer. On the night of the Incident, at the request of Minister of War MINAMI, he went to their meeting place, and asserted at the risk of his life that such a private action should not be allowed in view of the fundamental character of the Imperial Army. He persuaded them with the law of justice to give up the plot. This won the admiration of the Army authorities and sincere civilians. It was then that I for the first time noticed ARAKI who was a great incarnation of anti-Feudalism. The participants of the Incident were arrested by gendarmeries by orders of Minister of War MINAMI. Later they were handled with administrative measures.
It was at a press interview several days after his appointment of the Minister of War that I saw him in person. At that time he explained about three principles. The first; the Manchurian Incident with its hostilities should be settled at the earliest possible
date, lest it should lead to the all-front war between Japan and China. The second; the ideas of soldiers and civilians in the country were in great confusion, for there were still decayed and lethargic people, while others ran to communism or Nazism in their anger at the stagnation of administration and diplomacy. This was all due to lack of knowledge of the true way for Japan to tread. They should be urged to recognize this. A moral principle should be established, which was the path through heaven and earth, as in the Imperial Rescript, was in accordance with humanity, was applicable at present or in the past and realizable abroad and at home. The third; he desired the Foreign Office authorities to make best efforts to have the League of Nations and other countries to recognize the realities of Manchukuo and the Far East.

Thus the newly-appointed Minister of War calmly pointed out the necessity of the earliest possible settlement of the Manchurian Incident, urged self-retrospection and awakening on. The part of the Japanese people and earnestly emphasized international cooperation. That was more than we had expected and we were surprised.

The first thing that Minister of War ARAKI did was a wholesale personnel shifting in the Army. In his opinion the Army should be relied upon with respect by the nation. And yet it was usually eyed with suspicion because of the March, October and other Incidents. In order to do away with this suspicion on the part of the nation, clarifying the personnel administration was the first prerequisite. He said it was necessary to appoint to the central important posts such characters as not likely to be criticised by the nation rather than men of mere ability.

In fact he has realized steadily shifting of leading personnel in the Army. He appointed Lt. Gen. YABAGAWA to Vice-Minister of War, Lt. Gen. YAMAKOKA to Chief of the Board of Military Affairs, and Lt. Gen. TSURUTSU to Chief of the Board of Military Personnel Affairs. Thus he appointed to important posts trustworthy men of established reputation, and even as to the positions at the head of sections and bureaus, he replaced chauvinists with moderate men of middle course.

In this way the Minister laid stress on the Imperial Army consciousness, and unified all the Army by making every soldier fulfill his duty as a retainer of the Emperor in strict order. Because of the efforts of his, any young officer did not participate in the May 15 Incident out of prudence. Such officers did not take any active steps except protecting the Japanese residents and maintaining peace and order in Manchuria or in SHANGHAI. They acted in strict order and none of then trespassed the right of self-defence nor committed atrocities.

At the occurrence of the May 15 Incident a rumor had it widely that the Army would enforce martial law. We asked him about it. He replied that there were some civilians who advised him to take this step, but that he opposed the promulgation of it because he anticipated that if it had been enforced it would have given a chance for civilian groups to make use of it and to aggravate the Incident because they had connection with unruly young officers involved in the incident.
Confused views resulted from the low-webbed administration led to various disgraceful affairs. Minister of War ARAKI ascribed them to a deep-rooted evil for many years. Unless fundamental counter-measures were taken, such an incident would break out one after another and might develop internationally. Therefore, he said, steps should be taken to make the community bright from its bottom. In the autumn of 1933, he submitted a memorial for a petition of an Imperial amnesty to Premier SAITO. For he thought, before establishing national policies for stabilizing the internal and external situations, that by an Imperial amnesty criminals, especially political and thought criminals, whether they were leftists or rightists would be released and appreciate the Imperial benevolence and would start a new life. While Premier SAITO was deliberating it, Minister of War ARAKI resigned from office. As a result it was not realized. Later he revealed his great regret that fundamental policies could not be established to stabilize the national and international situations.

In autumn when the Manchurian Incident was finally settled by the TANGKU Truce Treaty, Minister of War ARAKI proposed, as one of the above-mentioned stabilizing policies, to hold a Far Eastern peace conference with a view to adjusting Japan's international relations after her withdrawal from the League of Nations, having the world to understand the real aspects of peace restored in the East, and solving impending issues with Russia by diplomatic negotiations. The Foreign Office authorities, however, could not understand ARAKI's ideal and did not actively support it for the reason of impracticability. Moreover, ARAKI's resignation on account of illness made it impossible to realize to a great disappointment of pacifists. But its basic principles were decided in the First Five Ministers Conference and a communiqué about it was announced by the Government in the next new year. It stated briefly and effectively the necessity of security of peace and national defence and international cooperation. We in the press fully recognized Minister of War ARAKI's efforts toward internal and external peace after concluding the TANGKU Truce Pact.

In January, 1934, just before his resignation, he submitted to Premier SAITO, though he was ill in bed, his basic suggestions of emergency policies, which were a summary of what he had thought to be important national policies. Thus he asked the Government to cope with the situation. The SAITO Cabinet, however, had not sincere intention of its realization. Later such a conference as a Five Ministers talk came to be held no more. The Diet sessions were full of political criminations and recriminations with a result of the downfall of the cabinet. Knowing this, on his return to Tokyo from his recuperation at ATAMI, ARAKI expressed a great regret and anxiety about the future of the East. It happened later that Minister of War HAYASHI was going to resign and then ARAKI was asked to succeed him again. But he declined on the ground that his policies would not be materialized by such an insincere cabinet even if he became a cabinet member again.

The SHIMP2ITAI Incident was made up of extreme rightists. They planned to assassinate Minister of War ARAKI together with other cabinet members, because they thought that his Manchurian policies and international
cooperation were not of a positive nature. The plan was detected before realization and all the concerned were arrested. Those who had mistaken ARAKI to be a leader of Fascism came to know his true intentions by this incident.

At the time of the February 26 Incident, 1936, after assassinating some chief vassals, chief leaders of the direct action visited Minister of War KAWASHIMA at his official residence. They told him how it had been carried out and how it should be handled. Showing him definite measure of liquidating the Army, they demanded him to execute them. After the settlement of the Incident General KAWASHIMA, Yoshiyuki, talked about it, partly as follows:

"I told them that the incident was so serious that I could not handle it for myself. I asked them if I could talk it over with General ARAKI, Supreme War Councillor calling him there. But they declined General ARAKI's presence saying, 'We fear our morale would be deteriorated by listening to General ARAKI preaching on the spirit of the Imperial Army and the Japanese spirit.'"

He added that it was made clear that this was because his sound, unbiased idea and character had been kept at a distance by those young officers of direct action. We also thought so.

Just after the Incident there were some who insisted that all the generals in active service should be released to reserve service assuming responsibility for the confusion in the Army. And six generals took the necessary procedure for it at the same time, but ARAKI opposed to such a step expressing his belief that it was on such an occasion of confusion that he should serve with all his might, and that he should strive for its solution at the sacrifice of his life. By the advice of one of his friends, however, he resigned from the post of the Supreme War Councillor and was transferred to reserve service.

Regarding this I heard two different opinions from army officers. Some said that ARAKI was shameless sticking to his post. Others said that though he was moderate his sense of responsibility was keen, considering national affairs more important than praise or blame about his person. The former intended to expel ARAKI from the army, while the latter wanted him to remain in the Army.

I was strongly impressed with him especially at the time of the SHANGHAI Incident. He had been very anxious about it. But once it was decided by a cabinet conference that the Army should give aid to the Navy, he had a very firm resolution for its earliest settlement, because even by one mismanagement it would be seriously aggrovated. He tried hard. At first the situation was beyond his control, but by his last resort the hostilities ceased in three days. Then, after the truce, he decisively evacuated all the military forces from there regardless of some objection.

Later the Chinese made use of it for their habitual propaganda that the Japanese forces were weak. When this propaganda adversely affected the situation in Fanchuria, ARAKI complained how unmanageable the Chinese were.

I often saw that movie, "Japan in Emergency." I never felt anything aggressive from the movie. Other reporters said the same. In the movie ARAKI explained his long-cherished KODO (the Imperial Way) and emphasized the fundamental character of the Imperial
Army. There were scenes of an officer talking with a farmer and of the GINZA street which symbolized the decadent Japan at that time, I remember. We felt he pointed out the crisis Japan was confronted with and asked for retrospection and awakening on the part of the nation through his novel. ANRI's own noble ideas impressed us deeply, which meant by no means aggression or wilful actions in Manchuria.
私は大正六年十月読売新聞社に入社し、現在同社財団法人読賣海外引揚同

私は昭和六年の三月事件、武洲事件、昭和十年の相澤事件、昭和十一年の五一五事件、昭和二六二事件等、また、
勿論相手は労働者の事として直接関係がない事でも、私の身が直面するものである事に於て、

我が昭和二六二事件（昭和二六）。
荒木の萎えぼやかな反ファシズム的存在を知り、いったん彼観者に会見したが、彼の姿に違和感を持った。彼が誠実に見たのは、彼が軍部に依存して帝国主義に向かって暴行を働く軍部の暴力的な行動を支持し、政治的判断を誤り、外交の不行を示し、国民や軍人の思想が波乱を呈し、大衆に憤懣を示す政策をとる者を含む道を見せる道。これに連じて、指導者を促し、従来の天皇制の天日を促し、従来の道を追う者を力説し、我々を奮かした。

新陸相は我々記者の予想を裏切って顧る冷静に、事件急速処理の必要を説き、日本国民に対しても熱心に反省自覚を促がし、真剣に国際協調を進め、内閣を再編し、国土の再生と日本の未来を守るために、戦争に深く関与する政治家の辞職を求める。
民から疑惑の念を以て信頼されぬなり。故に、招集の次官柳川中将を軍務局長に山門中将を人事局長に於て首部の人事を

新し局長新次官を招集する為、日本軍を異議を誓して之を統一して、其をみに進一歩事件には陰暗の

途に於ける者は民間人なり。故に該事件は民間人なるが。
十一、政治の政調は、政治的 Influential な事件に立つべきされ なる。泰然と言ひ得ないし、それは挙げた国々に言はれたからである。

東日本以外に、政治的 罪人を大的の面立に直ちけて、天皇の御仁慈を詫びた。
十五 昭和十一年の二二六事件時は直接行動の幹部はその部下、彼は殺害の徴約に拘束され、直接行動の途上で、彼は彼を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を要求した事件解決後川島義之大将から直接、意見を示して断行を求
自分は事件は極めて重大であるから自分一人で脅威しかねるから敢論

偽官荒木大将にも来て賄って相談し度い旨を述べると彼等は一荒木大将

との面白精神日本精神訓練を聴くと気勢が鈍るからぬき度くない。と荒木

直行行動の青年将校達から急避されて居た者が聞にされて居たと語られ

た私等も当時共感は既に持つて居たが此話で誤差を確かめる事が出来た。
昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十二日
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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: KAWAGOE, Moriji

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows.

1. I am an ex-lieutenant-general and acting chief of the Liaison Office for the Demobilization in the Central District.

2. Sadao I was a staff officer to the 6th Division from August 1, 1929, to August 1, 1931, and attached to the Personnel Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry from August 1, 1932, to March 1, 1934, under Gen. ARAKI.

3. It was the thorough education of the Army into the consciousness of their being the Imperial Japanese Army. He put this policy to practice for two years while he was
Division Commander. The Japanoso army had been modelled upon German and French prototypes and had not yet freed itself from the Prussian formalism. He emphasized the necessity of the Japanese army to cast off the foreign influence and stand by its own Imperial honor and Prestige. He explained the consciousness of being soldier of the Imperial army as follows:

The Japanese army was under the direct command of the Emperor and its duty was to glorify the Emperor's virtue. The Emperor's virtue is the charity founded on the gracious traditions of all the preceding Emperors back to the originator of the dynasty. The duty of the Imperial army is to administer this charity with fairness and resolution. Otherwise the prestige of the army would be demolished.

4. He explained the relation between the national situation and the Imperial Army consciousness as follows. While he was division commander, such foreign questions as the Manchurian and the Russian questions occurred. He expressed sympathy for the inhabitants of those countries but said that these affairs concerned the foreign countries so that Japan should not interfere with these questions. He also maintained that the army should not participate in politics. The Emperor declares War only when the national polity and very existence of Japan is held at the stake.
DEF. DOC. #2520

Until that time the Imperial Japanese army should not act rashly to the dishonour of their Emperor's virtue. If our soldiers burn in the Imperial Japanese army consciousness and the entire nation cultivate their virtues, the world will naturally pay respect to Japan and our national defence will be secured without the use of the sword.

5. For the first six months or so, they had difficulty in understanding the meaning of the Imperial army consciousness. Even an officer, inquired, would say, for example, "KOZUN ISHIFI the Imperial army consciousness is to march (KOZUN) to ISHIFI (i.e. the name of a place in KAGOSHIMA Prefecture)" or It is to be cordially received by the inhabitants of the place after marching (KOZUN) and being quartered at night."

The Division Commander was so far in advance of the officers in thought, that the officers could not understand him and consequently could not educate the soldiers in his ideal.

6. He talked on the Imperial army consciousness whenever he inspected his army and repeatedly gave instructions at the gatherings of unit commanders. The deepest impression I got of him was he expounded on his ideal for as long as 8 hours to all the army officers in KUMAMOTO, his exposition ranging from the spirit of the foundation of the Japanese army to the nature of modern warfare. He warned them against the complicated nature of future wars and concluded that in order that his Division might enhance the honor of the Imperial
army, they must all thoroughly awaken to the Imperial army consciousness. By his efforts they came to understand him.

7. The following few points are among what he advocated in order to have his ideal understood by soldiers.

a. Victory or death. No war without cause should be waged.

b. Victory without the enemy's resentment, and occupation also without the natives' resentment.

Thus war should be waged for the cause of humanity. Under any difficulty or plight inhuman acts should not be done, for they will be against the Emperor's virtues. Culture in time of peace were emphasized for soldiers in barracks.

8. Concrete measures were taken regarding this point. He upheld a high standard for the commanders' moral character, emphasized the importance of the spiritual unity of a corps with the commander as its centre.

9. He lay a great stress upon victory without the enemy's resentment. Considering the essential quality of the Imperial Japanese army, a victory cannot be a victory if it has been won by incurring the enemy's resentment. The Imperial Japanese army may lose a battle if it was for the sake of vindicating its virtue and obtaining the enemy's respect. At the time of his first inspection of the headquarters of the Kagoshima regimental district, he emphasized this point purposely to the so-called SATSUMA boys.
He said killing and wounding of the enemy is inevitable as a battle is a matter of life or death, but we must remember that a war is not a private quarrel but a public affair in which the enemy also fight for their country. Therefore the Imperial Japanese army should be courteous and kind-hearted toward them so that the Japanese racial kindliness, which is no other than a manifestation of His Majesty's charity, be vindicated and should observe the international law so admirably as to contribute even toward its further development so that the honor of the Imperial Japanese army be exalted. We need the generosity of UESUGI, Konshin (TN; a 16th century Japanese warlord) who supplied his enemy with salt on seeing them suffering from its shortage.

10. He said about the observation of International Laws as follows.

He definitely condemned the use of poison-gases, and bacteria and was especially against any warfare that harm innocent non-combatants. With regard to the treatment of prisoners of war, he said that the Imperial Japanese army should be a model to the world and reminded us of our army's kind treatments of prisoners of war in the Chino-Japanese, and the Russo-Japanese, war as well as in World War I. There was at that time a public opinion advocating the enlargement of the calibre of Japanese rifles from 6.5 m.m. 7.5 m.m. in
order to augment its wounding power but General ARAKI always stood against such an opinion, with the view that the use of rifles was to wound the enemy and make them leave the battle line and not to kill them so that there was no need to enlarge the caliber. He had enough confidence with that kind of rifle.

II. He meant by "occupation to be welcomed by the natives" as follows. In the battlefield, non-combatants, of the enemy country or of any third power should not be molested. Looting, violating, killing and wounding of them were strictly prohibited. It was toward the above end after all that he strongly insisted on the cleanliness of the barracks in the daily military discipline. At any time of maneuvers, he insisted that the inhabitants should not be annoyed. It is a Prussian manner, he said to settle up the wasted fields with indemnity. Japanese soldiers must treat the inhabitants with kindness and sincere respect. The fact that in our Division, the 23rd infantry regiment never damaged during maneuvers was a result, of the discipline that ARAKI Sadao gave it when he was its commander.

12. What is meant by the purification of the barracks?
He expressly ordered that care should be taken so that articles should never be lost in the barracks. He maintained that of all the Japanese people, the soldier most directly embodied the Imperial wish so that once in military uniform, a soldier should never a moment lose his military honor. Even when free of supervision, he should maintain his dignity. As a result of such discipline lost articles were always restored to their own and theft was practically exterminated.

13. After he was appointed War Minister, he made Sono. YAMALOKA, Juko Director of the Military Affairs Bureau. This YAMALOKA was well known for his stubbornness. In my anxiety, when I came to Tokyo from KUMAMOTO, I asked the Minister the reason why he appointed him who did not excel in military administration to that post. He replied,

"The present state of Manchuria is compared to a cart laden with explosives falling down from a mountain top. As it must be stopped without explosion, so the hostilities should be settled. For this purpose the Army should be under perfect control. At present only YAMALOKA and YANAGAWA can reprimand the Army."

14. I was transferred to the Personnel Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry on August 1, 1932. I was again under
direct guidance of Gen. ARAKI publicly and privately.
The Minister's guiding principle in the War Ministry was perfect realization of a sense of the true Imperial Army, just as while he was Division Commander at KUMAMOTO.

In his address to subordinates or private instruction he emphasized the Army should stand up to the august benevolence of the Emperor, and reiterated, "Victory without the enemy's resentment and by occupation to be welcomed by natives."

15. I participated in the Pacific War, as Chief staff-officer to the 48th Division. What I was most careful about was to realize ARAKI's slogan, of years' age, victory without the enemy's resentment and occupation amid the respect of the inhabitants. I practically succeeded after a year's education in having this spirit thoroughly understood by my soldiers. But in order to reassure its practice, I gave orders while I was in TAIWAN that any soldier who has ill-treated prisoners of war, or plundered, violated, killed or wounded natives, should be punished, not he alone, but together with his regimental commander. And, at the time, the administration in Japan was out of condition and the people, specially the farmers were so afflicted that the young officers who directly trained soldiers from farming districts were in the deep agony.
The division commander properly lead with kindness the young officers who had been apt to fall into radicalism. He untiringly persuaded them to improve their character and to retrospect themselves. Thus he enlightened them a great deal.

On this 5 day of Sept., 1947
At

DEPONENT KAWAGOE Moriji (seal)

I, HASUOKA Komei hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depostet, who affixed his signature and seal thereon in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At

Witness: (signed) HASUOKA Komei (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

KAWAGOE Moriji (seal)
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二一九二九年八月一日より一九三四年三月一日迄陸軍省人事局附として湊木大将の

部下であった。
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非際法規の尊主に関
十二、次に兵曹事件の事態を考察すると、当時、兵曹事件の処理には、各階層の機関が関与していた。この事件は、軍の命令を下させた者である。通しに、この命令は、上級の命令を下させた者であり、その命令の内容は、個人の面を失ったものである。そこで、命令は以降、遂に安芸郡の事件に携わることとなった。

十三、陸相に於ける密談は、山岡と山岡以外にあらゆるかたちと言明されても、今後、人材は多くと願え、直ちに設けるべきである。
昭和11年（1936年）九月五日

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D0.25-20（4）
I. Principal Events of the Anti-Japanese Agitation

1. The Tatsu Maru Incident.
   This began with the protest lodged by Japan concerning the seizure of the Tatsu Maru in March, 1906, and ended in November of the same year.

2. The Antung-Mukden Railway Incident.
   In 1909 from August to October, the boycott of Japanese goods in Manchuria was vigorously carried out. The agitation was started in connection with the rebuilding of the railway between Antung and Mukden.

   At the time of signing the Sino-Japanese treaty in May, 1915, the agitation against Japanese goods was first started at Hankow spreading all over China in October.

4. Shantung Problem.
   Owing to the unfavorable settlement of the Shantung problem at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, a great anti-Japanese movement was started all over China on the National Humiliation Day (May) and continued till December.
5. The Recovery of Port Arthur and Dairen.

The boycott against Japan, started in connection with the movement for recovery of Port Arthur and Dairen in April, 1920, continued till August. The centre of activity was in central China and the severance of economic relations with Japan was finally declared.


The May 30 incident, so called because of its origin on May 30, 1923, started from a strike of Chinese laborers at a Japanese cotton mill in Shanghai, and a nation-wide strike and the boycott of foreign goods took place in many localities.

7. The Shantung Incident.

Owing to the outrages in Nanking and Tsinan, the Tanaka ministry of Japan dispatched troops to Shantung in 1927 to protect the Japanese nationals there; as a measure of protest against this step, China conducted the boycott of Anti-Japanese goods in many places.

9. Tsinan Incident.

The dispatch of troops in 1928 to protect the Japanese nationals at Tsinan gave rise to the Tsinan incident. A systematic Anti-Japanese organization, the Anti-Japan Society was formed and campaigns against Japanese goods were conducted unscrupulously.

9. Wanpaoshan Incident.

This incident was due to the disputes over the right of using river water for the rice-fields of Korean farmers at
Wanpaoshan in North Manchuria in 1931. A retaliatory riot of the Koreans against the Chinese residing in Korea took place. Anti-Japanese societies were organized in Shanghai and other places, in the middle of July, to agitate against Japan.

10. Manchurian Affair.

The self-defensive action of the Japanese troops, which are stationed in Manchuria according to the Sino-Japanese treaties, against the outrageous destruction of some lines near Mukden of the South Manchuria Railway on the 18th September, 1931 by the Chinese army has given rise to a vehement anti-Japanese movement throughout China. The movement is purposely conducted by the Kuomintang (the Chinese government party), and is not a boycott, but may be called a war without resorting arms against Japan.

2. Economic Blockade Against Japan

The cases of Anti-Japanese agitation as cited above in items 1 to 5 are political in origin, but were treated as economic measures. China resorted to the boycott and non-purchase of Japanese goods. The Chinese, not being satisfied with the boycott and non-purchase of Japanese goods, adopted in 1923 a new policy for the severance of economic relations with Japan as cited in item 5. The methods adopted are as follows:

1) Prohibition of supply of raw materials to Japan; 2) Dismissal of Japanese employees in Chinese firms; 3) Withdrawal of the Chinese in Japanese employ; 4) Non-deposit of money in the
Japanese banks and non-use of Japanese paper money.

This caused directly or indirectly the decrease of Japan's Chinese trade, inactivity of Japan's shipping business in China, the fall in price of Japanese goods for Chinese markets, and the closing of exchange dealing with China. In addition, some Japanese commercial houses in Central China were compelled to close. Since then, this new policy of the severance of economic relations has come to be applied in strikes against foreigners. Immediately after the Tsingtao incident, the Anti-Japan Society was organized under the guidance of the Kuomintang (the Government party) as a permanent institution, and it directed the activities of local Anti-Japan Societies in various parts of China. This Anti-Japan Society is a Government organization, and its unscrupulous activities are all directed by the Kuomintang Headquarters. Since the advent of the Anti-Japan Society, the situation has changed. The condition is different from the Anti-Japanese boycotts and sentiment that prevailed formerly. It may be summarized as follows:

1. The Anti-Japan Society stands for anti-imperialism in theory, and carries on the anti-Japanese movement as an expression of patriotism. It is neither a temporary movement nor an expression of local Anti-Japanese feeling as in the past.

2. The organization is on a nation-wide scale, quite unlike the temporary ones which existed in the past.

3. But as a matter of fact, the movement is not carried on in the interest of the people, but is a camouflage movement organized
by some businessmen, students and irresponsible rowdies who aim at promoting their own interests under the name of a national movement.

3. The Problems of Unfair Tariff and Discriminating Freight Rates

Although Supplement No. 3 to the Customs Agreement concluded by China and Japan in 1930 definitely states that like, native customs duty, coasting trade duty, transit duty and all other duties which hinder the advancement of foreign trade, are to be abolished at the earliest date, no such step has yet been taken by the Republic. For instance, the products of Chinese cotton mills are made exempt from various duties by the use of a certificate called "yintan," which is obtainable from the Treasury Department of the National Government by paying a certain amount of money. But those products of Chinese and Japanese mills which do not make a similar payment have to meet heavy duties everywhere.

Extremely discriminating freight rates are charged on Japanese goods by the Chinese National Railways. For instance, the Shanghai-Soochow and other lines quote different rates for Chinese and foreign products, charging specially high rates for goods having more distinct foreign elements; Chinese cotton goods, for an instance, are charged as 2nd class, while those of Japan, as 4th class, which is strikingly higher than the former. Hats and paper products are also in the same category, and all the national
railways, that is, no only the lines around Shanghai but those of the interior, are enforcing these discriminating rates established by the Railway Department of the National Government by paying a certain amount of money. But those products of Chinese and Japanese mills which do not make a similar payment have to meet heavy duties everywhere.

Extremely discriminating freight rates are charged on Japanese goods by the Chinese National Railways. For instance, the Shanghai-Soochow and other lines quote different rates for Chinese and foreign products, charging specially high rates for goods having more distinct foreign elements; Chinese cotton goods, for instance, are charged as 2nd class, while those of Japan, as 4th class, which is strikingly higher than the former. Dyes and paper products are also in the same category, and all the national railways, that is, not only the lines around Shanghai but those of the interior, are enforcing these discriminating rates established by the Railway Department of the National Government.

The Shantung Railway charges exorbitant rates on Japanese products, as well as on articles manufactured in Japanese factories in China.

4. The Anti-Japanese Education

The Chinese National Government, which has adopted a permanent anti-Japanese policy, has been using anti-Japanese materials in the text-books of public schools and high schools with the purpose of continuing the Anti-Japanese movement till Japan consents to the revision of treaties, and returns the Kanto Territory and the South Manchuria Railways, and acknowledges the
Of more than 500 anti-foreign chapters, more than 300 are anti-Japanese. (1) Japan's aggressive policy towards China; (2) Japan's methods of invading China; (3) History of Japan's invasion of China; (4) Japanese power in China; (5) The policy which China should adopt towards Japan; all these are minutely but falsely stated. In addition here are numerous Anti-Japanese publications.

JAPAN'S RIGHT TO LEASE LAND AND OTHER RIGHTS; CHINA'S VIOLATIONS OF THESE RIGHTS

5. Foundation of the Lease Right

Japan's lease right in Manchuria and Mongolia is based upon "the Treaty Relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia."

In Article 2, it is stated, "the subjects of Japan have the right to lease land necessary for the construction of commercial or industrial buildings or for engaging in agriculture." Also in the supplementary document the right is confirmed as shown by the following clause: "The term 'lease' covers a period of 30 years and includes also the right of renewal without condition."

Renewal without condition means practically the ownership of land. It is provided: "No matter whether the other party wishes renewal or not, the lease right remains valid without requiring either any step for the conclusion of new agreements."

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or the payment of any price."

The right is definitely stipulated in the treaty, but in reality it is mostly infringed upon by the Chinese authorities.

6. Presidential Ordinance Interfering with the Lease Right.

The former Peking Government promulgated the Traitor Punishment Ordinance by order of the President, according to which any person who privately makes an agreement with a foreigner and injures the national right shall be considered a traitor and be punished with death. The wording of the ordinance is somewhat vague, but in meaning it is clear that any one who makes a contract of lease in accordance with the treaty shall be put to death. For the enforcement of this law, the delay of half a year was asked, during which period China formulated regulations and interfered with the lease of land. The Chinese Government is still pursuing this policy. Owing to this hostile attitude of the Chinese authorities, the land and business management of Japanese residents has completely failed.

7. Pressure Upon the Industrial Rights

The right of the Japanese to engage in industries in Manchuria is fully recognized by the Japan-China Treaty of 1915. However, the oppression of the Chinese authorities is such that various lines of industries are destined to gradual decay.

In the case of the Manchurian Spinning Company, which is a Japanese corporation, for example, the Chinese authorities, in order to protect the products of the "uktden Spining Mill, which
is a Chinese corporation, have heavily taxed the former's products without recognizing the privilege for the exemption of tax previously obtained from the Peking Government by the Manchurian Spinning Company. Also, they have tried to undermine the business of the South Manchurian Sugar Company by holding up its supply of raw materials. The North Manchurian Electric Company in Harbin, one of the most influential Japanese enterprises in North Manchuria, used to supply electricity quite widely in Harbin and vicinity. But the Chinese have now established their own electrical works with a capital of ¥4000,000 in cooperation with the officials of Kirin Province. As a result, they have now their own 5,000 kilowatt power station, and have confiscated the franchise for building a tramcar line from the North Manchurian Electric Company and are even trying to deprive the electric light business of its right. The Chinese authorities also resort to police persecution to force subscribers to change the source of their electric light supply. These instances are cited to give an idea of Chinese persecution to which the Japanese enterprises are subjected.

9. Interference with the Mining and Forestry Rights

It is definitely stipulated in the Agreement of 1909 on the five Manchuria problems that the mining industry along the main lines of the South Manchurian Railway and the Antung-Mukden Line shall be jointly operated by Japan and China. The Chinese Mining Act recognizes the right of operating mines by a corporation jointly financed by foreigners and Chinese. In spite of
these facts the Chinese authorities unlawfully attempted to deprive
Japan of the legitimate right of mining in Manchuria and Mongolia and even lodged a protest against Japan's right to carry on the oil shale industry in Fushun, saying that no such right is stipulated by the treaty. A similar step was taken by the Chinese authorities in lodging a protest against the coal mining of the Pehaihu Coal & Iron Works which industry has been conducted during the past 22 years under the joint management of the Okura Company and the Mukden authorities by legitimate contract. Many other mining rights once ceded to the Japanese have been unlawfully confiscated.

The Japan-China Treaty of 1915 definitely confirms Japan's right of engaging in the forestry industry in South Manchuria, but China ignores this right by resorting to domestic legislation and other measures. In Kirin, Japanese firms such as the Fuji Paper Co., Mitsui, Okura and others that have invested a considerable amount of capital, have been subjected to persecution at the hands of the Chinese authorities, and have suffered considerable losses. All these industries have been forced to suspend operations.

9. Violation of the Right of Residence

The residential right in Manchuria and Mongolia was confirmed by the treaty of 1915 between Japan and China. This right of residence, based on the policy of equal opportunity, is open not only to the Japanese, but also to all other nationalities. In obtaining this right Japan aimed at the opportunity of purchasing raw materials, trading in merchandise and carrying on economic
activities in Manchuria and Mongolia.

If the Japanese and other foreigners could reside and travel freely, engaging in all kinds of industrial and commercial activities in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, the economic development of Manchuria would be greatly facilitated. China, however, has placed all sorts of obstacles in the way. For example, the Governor of Mukden requires landlords who rent houses to the Japanese in the city not to renew the lease when the term of lease expires. Leases with long terms are required to be revised and the terms made no longer than two years. On account of these regulations, the number of the Japanese residing in the city of Mukden has decreased. There were 130 Japanese families. Furthermore, evacuation of the Japanese was demanded in such places as Liaoning, Taman, Nungan, Anta, Fukumon, Taolaichao, Shihtoutzu, Antung, Maoerhshan, etc. In some of the places mentioned above, there is not at present a single Japanese resident.

10. Examples of Persecutions of Koreans

It was during June, 1937, that China insisted on the removal of the dam work on the Itung River of Wampaoshan and forced the Korean farmers to sow seeds dry, but Japan insisted that as the Koreans were not accustomed to sowing seeds dry, it was impossible to follow this practice. It was also pointed out that
already the seeding time had passed and that wet sowing should be allowed. This state of things gave rise to the Wanpaoshan Incident. As a matter of fact, the persecution of the Koreans in Manchuria by the Chinese authorities has been notorious and intolerable. At present, though the exact number of the Koreans in Manchuria cannot be ascertained, it is estimated at more than 800,000 of which 99% is engaged in agriculture. These Koreans leased paddyfields from the Chinese land owners, but during the past few years, the Chinese authorities have prohibited the lease of land to the Koreans and merely recognized the hire contract. Thus entirely depriving the Koreans of their rights of independent farming many secret orders restricting the dwelling of the Koreans have also been issued, and during the year 1928, deportation orders were issued in more than four hundred places.
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of the ordinary manager of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, printed in English consisting of one page and entitled "Summary of political and economic relations between Japan and China" is a document, based on the materials procured by this Chamber, compiled and issued by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry in 1931.

Certified at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dozima-Nishinmachi, Kitaku, Osaka city.

On this 26th day of August, 1947

ITO, Toshio (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on the same date.

Witness: Sugii, Michisuke (seal)
President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
Del. Doc No. 2528

"Anti-Japanese Agitation in Business and Education"

P. 5 Line 17 to end
Delete the whole paragraph.

P. 6 Line 1 to 6
Delete the whole paragraph.

P. 6 Line 12
"2nd" should be "4th"
"4th" should be "2nd"
第十に向う時 PRESIDENT 一号機への進攻が起ル。

第九回 沖田山事件
一九三一年北満満洲山＝於ケル朝鮮人水田ノ

スル河水利用問題ノ紛撲＝端ス波シ朝鮮在住邦人＝於スル朝鮮人ノ

報復の暴動が起ル。上上海始メ各地＝排日接键が組織セラレテ七月

ヲ何ケタル＝抗シ全支ニワタル反日暴動＝對シテ自衛的行動ヲ起シ

第十四回 十八日奉天附近ノ満洲鐵道ノ若干箇所ガ軍事ヲ無収ナル破

壊ヲ會ナル＝於テ＝民衆＝ヨリ=反日志ヲナサレタルモノデアッテポイコツ

スノテハハレノガ恐ラシム哈、武器＝ヨリラザル＝對日戦争ト謂スルモノデア
第一章 反日合会組織

第一節 反日合会組織の構成
反日合会組織は、日本帝国に対する打撃を目的として、全国の市民団体が組織したものです。組織の構成員は、市民団体、労働組合、学生団体、文化団体、宗教団体など多岐にわたります。

第二節 反日合会組織の活動
反日合会組織は、以下の活動を行います。
- 日本帝国に対するデモ行進
- 国際連合に対する陳情提出
- 国民団体に対する連合活動
- 国際的な交流活動

第三節 反日合会組織の影響
反日合会組織の活動は、国民的意識の高揚を背景に、日本帝国に対する抵抗意識を全国に広める役割を果たしています。
ゲデルフ

例の排日政策を詳細に記述する。排日政策は、日本が支配下に置かれた地に、日本語を強制的に推奨し、他の言語を禁止する政策を指す。この政策は、日本語の使用を強制し、他国語の使用を禁じるため、他の言語の使用を抑制し、日本語の優位性を強化する目的がある。

排日政策は、日本語の使用を強制するため、他の言語の使用を禁止する。この政策は、日本籍の住民が他国語を使用するのを禁止し、日本語を使用するように強制する。これにより、日本語の使用が増加し、他国語の使用が減少する。排日政策は、日本語の優位性を強化するため、他国語の使用を禁止する。
邦人が南満洲を許可して北満、遼山採掘をお許しとし、向ヶ原、向ヶ原の開発に努めるべく、合議を募って合同会社を設けることも、社の目的を果たすためには、合同会社の設立を急ぐ。
SUMMARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA
CHAPTER IV

Effects of Air Attack on the Population

The vulnerability of the Japanese people to air attacks was never a primary consideration in basic Allied strategy. The Theater Air Command, however, while selecting urban targets primarily on the basis of their economic value, anticipated that, apart from the economic results of those raids, the impact of mass bombing on the people would seriously undermine the enemy’s ability to continue the war. These effects are dealt with, in detail, in the reports of the Morale Division of the Survey. They are of interest here insofar as they are important to the discussion of the economic effects of bombing.

Generally speaking, the urban attacks resulted in a serious and widespread collapse in public morale which was reflected in all phases of the Japanese war economy.

Perhaps the most significant result of the raids on the general population was the spreading of the conviction that continued resistance to the Allied strength was futile. Particularly, the extension of the bombing program to the smaller cities convinced the people that the Allied aircraft could, and would, destroy every city in Japan. Furthermore, they were made painfully aware of the impotence of their government which could do nothing to prevent the wholesale destruction, or minimize its effects.

The mass flight of people from the bombed cities was virtually uncontrolled. The population of Tokyo city dropped 63 percent during the raid period. Official estimates of the number of evacuees from the huge Tokyo-Kawasaki-Yokohama complex, accounting for 11 percent of the total population, were placed at around 4.6 million or 58 percent of the preraid population. After the two devastating air raids on Nagoya in mid-March, 317,000 people, or 29 percent of the preraid population fled from the city. When the war ended, less than 50 percent of Nagoya’s population remained. Although no official figures on the total number of evacuees was obtainable, the Morale Division of the Survey, on the basis of its investigation, estimated the number to have been in excess of the official figure of 8½ million.

Table 5 summarizes the physical effects of the raids on the people in 66 cities:

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<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>3,655</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>3,809</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,749</td>
<td>3,460</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nagoya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,457</td>
<td>1,667</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>946</td>
<td>1,056</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>3,655</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>3,809</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The 75,000 tons of H-B. on urban area raid in May 1945. Total January 1945 - August 1945 = 54,350 dropped only in urban raids.

Percent of Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.956</td>
<td>20.840</td>
<td>15.029</td>
<td>12.670</td>
<td>9.589</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Osaka</td>
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<td>Yokohama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2.956</td>
<td>20.840</td>
<td>15.029</td>
<td>12.670</td>
<td>9.589</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Atomic bomb. Only on sample cities.

Note: The 75,000 tons of H-B. on urban area raid in May 1945. Total January 1945 - August 1945 = 54,350 dropped only in urban raids.
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### Table 30 (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Plan (in 1,000's)</th>
<th>Percent Data</th>
<th>Post raid data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of raids (in 1,000's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of population</td>
<td>Percent of population</td>
<td>Percent of population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Atomic bomb

Notes: In composing these tables, figures from the investigations conducted by the Urban Areas Division have been used wherever possible, as they were in most cases, collected and checked at source. It should be observed that certain of the entries, particularly for killed, injured, buildings destroyed and persons disabled may be slightly inaccurate with those submitted by other divisions of the Survey. It was in these categories that the Japanese were themselves most at variance. The difference, however, are not serious, and in any case where a definite answer, the limiting factors were duly considered and a plausible choice made. Attenion is specifically called to the following: Bomb tonnage represents total weight of bombs, incendiary explosive, high explosive, and fragmentation, dropped over urban areas. Figures for built-up areas are taken from the Twenty Air Force records, post and population figures are taken from the national census of November 1945, and buildings destroyed are listed in a rough, comprehensive figure comprising commercial, industrial and others, the only factor which was consistently available.

NA — Not available.
THE UNITED STATES
STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY

THE EFFECTS
OF
AIR ATTACK
ON
JAPANESE URBAN ECONOMY

SUMMARY REPORT

Urban Areas Division
March 1947
centers in the cities, complicated by the uncharted movements of evacuees, seriously aggravated an already critical food situation. The breakdown of the official rationing system and the curtailment of factory food rations caused by the destruction of plants forced refugees and remaining residents more and more to the black markets, not only for food but for all goods. War risk insurance payments for destroyed homes, and end-of-employment bonuses, which were paid to workers when their factories were destroyed, stimulated the inflation.

When it is considered that not only were the residents in 66 cities directly affected by bombing but that the residents of an additional 100 communities also suffered from the effects of precision bombing raids, accidental bombings, reeve-aircraft unloadings, and other unplanned attacks, it is understandable that, according to the findings of the Morale Division, over 40 percent of a large sample of the Japanese people in both urban and rural communities expressed themselves as most satisfied at the end of the war because of the cessation of air raids.

The Morale Division's survey further indicated that of all the gainfully employed people who evacuated their homes, 37 percent had been engaged in war industry. Only 26 percent of the workers among the urban non-evacuees were in war production. Of the war workers engaged in war industry. Only 26 percent of the workers among the urban non-evacuees were in war production. Of the war workers who evacuated the cities, only 1 percent left because their factories were moved; the rest either abandoned their jobs or left because of...
The destruction of their plants. The latter group seldom sought or heeded official pleas for reemployment. The evacuations resulted in a substantial loss of workers and a sharp increase in absenteeism among those who continued to work. A more detailed discussion of the problems affecting the industrial labor force in the urban economy is presented in a later chapter.

A report on the general impact of the urban attacks was written at the direction of this division by the combined faculties of the Tokyo Imperial University. Of several reports on this topic written for the division by Japanese sources, the University's report reflects the most careful and objective preparation. It is included in its entirety as Appendix B.
Deponent: HAYASHI, Kaoru
Domicile: 808 Denyen-chofu 2-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Having first duly sworn an oath on the attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

(1) I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, am at present in the office of the Chief of the Archive Section, Foreign Office. In that capacity, I hereby depose what is in my knowledge as follows:

(2) The originals as well as the copies of the telegrams referred to in Defense Document No. 2147, affidavit of HORIUCHI, Kansuke, (4), (6) and (7), were lost in the fire during the war and hence cannot be found in the files of the Foreign Office at this time.
On this 20th day of September, 1947, at Tokyo.

(Signed) Kaoru Hayashi (Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the above-mentioned date and place.

(Signed) Goro Korishima (Seal)

Witness

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

(Signed) Kaoru Hayashi (Seal)
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.
- vs -
ARAKI, Sadao, et al.

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: HAYASHI, Kaoru
Domicile: 808 Denyen-chofu 2-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

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(2) The originals as well as copies of the documents and telegrams referred to in Defense Document No. 2151, affidavit of OTA, Tamekichi, (3) and (4), were lost in the fire during the war and hence cannot be found in the files of the Foreign Office at this time.
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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

- vs -

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On this 20th day of September, 1947, at Tokyo.

(Signed) Kaoru Hayashi (Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the above-mentioned date and place.

(Signed) Goro Morishima (Seal)

Witness

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

(Signed) Kaoru Hayashi (Seal)
松並町

は現に外務省文書課長であります。私は此の資格に於て當然

には存在して居ります

其の原文も寫も証事に依り焼失したものをと認められ現在外務省保有文書中

において

Dof Don は 2540 Eth No
请给每个标题分配恰当的位置。
Excerpt from the Stenographic Records of "The Budget Committee of the House of Peers in the 7th Session of the Diet"

(February 17 of the 14th year of SHOWA (1939))

Fundamental Question on Education
-- Minister of State ARAKI's answer to the Interpellation by Mr. DEBASHI, Katsuji

(omitted)

It is necessary to bring up the people who, with visions and knowledge concerning the whole world, and yet neither following suit nor being self-righteous, would wholly understand on the cosmopolitan stand the world's peace, the world's welfare and everything, and be well aware how to deal with them. In other words, it is necessary to make a nation who, standing firm in a pride as loyal subjects desirous of assisting the holy Imperial policy and supporting the Imperial plan, should positively contribute to the universal peace and welfare. I am of such opinion.

(omitted)
Excerpt from the Stenographic Records of
"The Budget Committee of the House of Peers
In the 74th Session of the Diet"

(February 17 of the 14th year of SHOWA (1939))

Fundamental Question on Education

-- Minister of State ARAKI's answer to the
Interpellation by Mr. DEBUCHI, Katsuji

(omitted)

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and knowledge concerning the whole world, and yet neither follow-
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cosmopolitan stand the world's peace, the world's welfare and
everything, and be well aware how to deal with them. In other
words, it is necessary to make a nation who, standing firm in a
pride in loyal subjects desirous of assisting the holy Imperial
policy and supporting the Imperial plan, should positively contri-
bute to the universal peace and welfare. I am of such opinion.

(omitted)
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

This is to certify that the document hereto attached consisting of 3 pages is an excerpted copy from the "No. 5th stenographic Records of Budget Committee of the house of Peers in the 74th Session of the Diet" (February 17, 1947).

certified at Tokyo,
on this 6 day of Sept. 1947.

Ozawa, Toshiro (seal)
Vice-Councilor
Just Sacrifice Ourselves (Excerpt)
-- by ARAKI, Sadao

It goes without saying that war is not the normal course. To do without it is the best. We are, of course, in favor of peace. If anyone should neither violate nor be violated but could associate with others forever in peace and harmony, how happy we must be. Army men as we are, we yield to no one in wishing for peace.

We are proud of being superior to any nation in the world in point of loving peace and of respecting justice and fairness. Not only is it really the great spirit of founding our state but also a genuine manifestation of the racial consciousness.

What I think is the masterpiece in the history of the MEIJI Restoration is the negotiations between SAIGO, Nanboku, and KATSU, Haishu on the surrender of the Castle of YEDO.

I find something quite full of interest in the fact that, after the SATSUMA and CHOSHU clans and the SHOGUNATE Government devoted themselves to repeated political manœuvres, resorting to arms and continuing with ceaseless strife, the Loyal Forces finally decided on the plan of invading the Castle of YEDO on March 15 of the 4th year of MEIJI (1868), when all of a sudden peac...
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by ARAKI, Sadao

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with all its gleam was brought about. Both parties suddenly sheathed their swords at the very moment when they were about to exchange fire — to appreciate its knack makes me indescribably happy.

Indeed this negotiations was what was settled by sincerity. Neither wisdom, courage, faith nor courtesy, but pure and unalloyed and gem-like sincerity could only lead that crisis to a settlement in a conversation and smiles. In other words, Han'Gyu, without a bit of secret, Kaishu, with a broad vision on the general situation, became exactly accorded with each other.

Thus both SAIGO and KAKI suspended hostilities at the moment when the time was most ripe for a war. It seems to me that there are found the spirit of our Imperial Army and the first principle of founding our Army.
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby certify that the book hereto attached, written in Japanese by ARAKI, Sadao, consisting of 225 pages and entitled "Just Sacrifice Ourselves" manuscript of the above and published by our firm.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 6th day of Sept., 1947

IKUSHIMA, Yasushi (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on the same date.

Witness: HOSHINO, Eizo (seal)
身を捨ててこそ一抜萃一
荒木 貞夫

勿論戦争は常道ではない。無くてすむならこれを越したことはないのであ
る。私共も平和をより健成、誰もが侵さず侵されず和気騒々といつま
でも交際して行くならこんな絵録なことはあるまい。

我々は平和を愛し正義と公明とを尊重する点に於ては世界のいづれの國民
よりも勝つ分ることを行りとする。これは万事に於て我々建築の大精神で

民族意識の純粋たる発掘である

明治維新史上私かもとる作と思うのは西遊南路と勝海舟との江戸城明
渡しの論判である

藩長と幕府とが幾度か政治的勧勧に心血を傾け或は干戈に訴へ悩えざる抗
争をつげた歳旬つひに慶応四年三月十五日官軍が江戸城攻め入りの方策
を決定した直後突如として突如たる平和が来たらさられたところに全く妙味
をしんくたるものがある。

あくまで両者が小家化して立ち並べた火災そのたれ
としたのが資料ーサップ劇を引いた呼吸には何とも言えぬ爽快さが感じられ
そののである
なくまた話でもなく
一無縁の旅に起した珠玉の如き誠心がよくあ

したのである

かかる時も海舟も戦艦も
とでも動いた隙間に於て戦争を中止した

そこで我が息草の精神灌草の本殺若
聞いてあるように思う

XXH NO
Table of the Army Budget
From the 6th year of SHOWA (1931) to the 9th year of SHOWA (1934)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Years</th>
<th>Current Expenses</th>
<th>Extraordinary Expenses</th>
<th>Total Expenses</th>
<th>Compared with the Budget of the Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th year of SHOWA (1931)</td>
<td>172,275,490 YEN</td>
<td>22,311,203 YEN</td>
<td>195,186,693 YEN</td>
<td>YEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th year of SHOWA (1932)</td>
<td>172,593,077 YEN</td>
<td>227,935,976 YEN</td>
<td>400,449,943 YEN</td>
<td>Increase of 205,263,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th year of SHOWA (1933)</td>
<td>169,039,377 YEN</td>
<td>294,659,903 YEN</td>
<td>453,695,290 YEN</td>
<td>Increase of 53,245,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th year of SHOWA (1934)</td>
<td>172,119,330 YEN</td>
<td>276,004,159 YEN</td>
<td>448,123,469 YEN</td>
<td>Decrease of 5,571,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, NODA YOICHI, who occupy the post of the Director of the Accountant's Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 1 page and entitled "Table of the Army Budget (1951 -- 1954)" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (the Accountant's Bureau of the Ministry of Finance).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 21st day of August, 1947

/S/ YOICHI NODA (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on this same date

Witness: FUYUHARU KONO (seal)
The Vice-Director of the Accountant's Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.

- 2 -
Agreement Reached on General Principles

Shall be reported at the Cabinet Council today.

The Five Ministers' Conference closed.

In the 5th Five Ministers' Conference on the 20th, the Foreign, Army and Navy Ministers introduced in writing the points which had been so far discussed and asserted by them. After making a complementary explanation respectively, they asked the opinions of the Finance Minister and the Premier. As a result, it was made clear that, in spite of their different stands of diplomacy, national defence and finance, fundamentally none of them did not hold a different opinion in understanding the fact that Japan was faced with an unprecedented crisis. As for the measures for coping with the situation, however, they have their own views and it should rather have a serious effect
Def. Doc. #2547

upon carrying out the future policies to forcibly ask for the consent of all. Therefore, only the fundamental principles were decided in haste and the following statement was made. The said fundamental principles were also decided to be reported at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting on the 21st by the Premier as their mutual understanding, without being made out in any memorandum or other document. The outline of the above understanding is as follows:

(omitted)

1. That the diplomacy should be based upon the principle of international co-operation, and that especially, various measures should be taken to promote friendly relations with the neighboring China, America and Russia.

(omitted)

Official Announcement

In the Five Ministers' Conference, after a frank exchange of views on the fundamentals of adjusting diplomacy, national defence and finance, mutual understanding was bettered and agreement was reached on their general principles.
公表（中略）

相互合意においては外交国防財政の観点の根本によりして留意すべき意見の受
採を遅げたる結果相互の誤解を深めその大綱に一し意見の一致を見たり

2
From the TOKYO ASAHI, dated
October 22 of the 8th year of
SHO'NA (1935)

General Principles by the Five Ministers' Conference approved in Today's Cabinet Council.

In order to finish the conclusion in the Five Ministers' conference in which various quarters at home and abroad had a great concern, the extraordinary Cabinet council of the 21st was opened at 10,00 a.m. at the Premier's official residence. It was attended by all the ministers including Premier SAITO. At the beginning, Premier SAITO gave a detailed report on the progress and result of the Five Ministers' Conference, and asked for their approval, saying "For the purpose of fixing the state policy by adjusting national defence, diplomacy and finance, the Ministers concerned, namely, the Finance, Foreign, Army and Navy Ministers, attended the Conference five times in which exhaustive discussion and repeated consultations were made. As its result, they came to agree on the principles though differing a little with one another in the basic understanding of the facts."

Then Foreign minister HIROTA went into detail about the present international situations, especially, explained in full the foreign policy toward Russia which was hitherto in a tangle, laying stress on the adjustment between diplomatic move and military preparations. The questions and
answers were made about the above between some ministers and the Foreign minister. In the end, the following arrangement was made in which the result of the Five Ministers' Conference was approved:

1. As for the international relations, to aim at the world's peace and to endeavor to accomplish our policy by diplomatic means;

2. As for national defense, to be prepared so as not to be threatened nor despised by foreign nations and, at the same time, to pay attention to its harmonization with national strength.
東京朝日 昭和八年 十一月

五相合同の調停

内外合同、自体の有心を持たれた五相合同、の結論を見たための十一月

内外合同、の合意よく多数の議会を持たれた五相合同、の結論を見たための十一月

内外合同、の合意よく多数の議会を持たれた五相合同、の結論を見たための十一月

内外合同、の合意よく多数の議会を持たれた五相合同、の結論を見たための十一月

内外合同、の合意よく多数の議会を持たれた五相合同、の結論を見たための十一月
No Need of Immediate Secession

-- War Minister ARAKI Refers to the
Attitude toward the League of Nations

It is not necessary to immediately secede from the League of Nations, even when the advisory plan under Clause IV should be completed. Japan has lots of things to say to the League. In case Japan should be treated in such a way as disable her to remain any longer in the League for all her saying, then she might stately secede from it. Until then, she ought to do her best to enlighten the League. Since such is Japan's fundamental policy already decided when Plenipotentiary HATSUOKA left here, there may be no need to give any more tedious instructions now. Tell them that the intention of the Japanese Government remains unchanged as it was at the beginning, and that will do. Further disposition of affairs shall depend solely upon the ability of the diplomatists on the spot.

(The TOYO ASAHI, dated January 31)

(Excerpt from P. 110)

Although the diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia appeared to have been on the verge of ---, the atmosphere of economic co-operation between the two nations is gathering strength among the diplomatic, business and military circles. That War Minister ARAKI took up the question of non-aggression between Japan and Russia in his proposal of the Far East Peace conference was what showed the Army's attitude.

As regards the diplomacy with China, it is reported that both the Army and the Foreign Office authorities "are prepared for entering into an offensive and defensive alliance with China if she would become conscientious." (The OSAKA MAINICHI, dated June 24)

The great policy of forming the Far Eastern Bloc is also entertained. (The YOKOHAMA, dated June 27)
Thus it can be summarized that, not only in China but also in Japan, the domestic move has stopped to the stage of construction and the foreign policy in Japan is to urge on the conciliatory diplomacy, backed with complete national defence.

As for the Second Washington Conference, the Navy and the Foreign Office are jointly preparing the ground in advance for it and their policy is dependent upon the abolition of offensive weapons. (The TOKYO ASAKI, dated November 29)

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(Extract from P. 181)

The Five Ministers' Conference was held in which discussion was made on the relation between diplomacy and national defence and on the establishement of foreign policy. Ministers SAITO, T. MAEISHI, ARAI, OSUMI and HIROYA took part in it. As its result, a brief official announcement was made to the effect "that," in the Five Ministers' Conference, after a frank exchange of views on the fundamentals of adjusting diplomacy, national defence and finance, mutual understanding was bettered and agreement was reached on their general principles.

Its concrete contents are as follows:

1. To further a sound development of the State of Manchoukuo which is inseparable relations with Japan.

2. To promote completion of the national defence, taking into account the financial condition, within such a limit as Japan's sense of security shall not be threatened.

3. That the diplomacy should be based upon the principle of international co-operation, especially, various measures should be taken to promote friendly relations with the neighboring China, America and Russia.

4. To endeavor, in view of the present international relations and internal situation, to reform administrative affairs and to rouse the national spirit.

(The TOKYO ASAKI, dated October 21)

(Extract from P. 192)

War Minister ARAI made a voluntary proposal of the Far East Peace Conference (October 29 at FUKUJ.) It can be considered as the expression of his opinion rather than as the official statement by the Army. It
contained a suggestion of inviting the Powers in order to settle at a stroke the questions of international peace mainly in the Far East including that of the State of Manchukuo. The Foreign Ministry dissented from it for the reasons that it can not be realized and means the abandonment of the Asian Monroe Doctrine. Its effect upon foreign states was weak.
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby certify that the book hereto attached, written in Japanese consisting of 300 pages, entitled "Annual Reports of Chuo-Koron, 1934" and issued on Jan. 1, 1934, is a book which I had published as the appendix (another book) of "Jan. Chuo-Koron, 1934".

certified at Tokyo,
on this 6th day of Sept., 1947

/S/ Shinkawa, Yasuzo (seal)
President of Company
Chuo-Koron Company Ltd.

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness.

at the same place,
on the same date

witness: Suzuki, Jun'ichi
(seal)
日露外交は××に迫られる感があったが、日露経済提携の実現も外

収部対策を兼ねて平和会談の提案が日露不可逆を取り上げてあるのが

農林漁業の相対力を示すものであった。

外交政策を兼ねて平和会談の提案が日露不可逆を取り上げてあるのが

戦略的観点から、重要なブロックとしての外交政策がブロックとしての

外交政策の相対力を示すものであった。

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外交政策の相対力を示すものであった。

外交政策の相対力
文書成立証明書

昭和二十二年九月六日

於東京都千代田区丸ノ内ニノニノ

社長

作

立人

原

隆

同日於同所

同署名居印八自分ノ面前ニ於テヲサレタノナルコトヲ証明ス

未定

年段一九三四年版ト言スル昭和九年一月一日発行ノ書籍ハ本社発行

昭和九年一月號別冊附録トシテ鉛行セモノタールコトヲ証明ス
Sworn Deposition

Deponent: NASU Daizaburo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

I am ex-Maj. Gen. NASU, Daizaburo, and now living at Yagototendo, Tempaku-mura, Aichi-gun, in the suburbs of Nagoya city.

ARAKI and I were classmates in the military academy. Since those days he has been opposed to interference with other nations and countries, and advocating to improve the national morality of our country.

When I was commander of the gendarmerie corps in Korea, I often met to talk with ARAKI when I came to Tokyo. In the spring of 1924, we discussed the Korean problem, when he said that at the time of the annexation of Korea with Japan he had heard heard of it abroad and that as he was opposed to it he wrote
about it to his superior officer Gen. UTSUNOMIYA. He said that even if the Korean wished it the annexation was not good. The reason of his opposition was that a state with its own culture and long history should remain independent and develop its hereditary culture. He said that it should be independent by all means and be helped to be a good country. He asserted that Japan should improve her original place, culture and spirit and that there was every means for Japan to live by. And thus he disapproved a territorial ambition. Later, when he was confronted with the Manchurian problem, he stuck to the above-mentioned assertion. He always said that Japan should give a fraternal aid to Manchukuo for her healthy development even though Japan herself had poor resources, and should not be motivated with exploitation.

While ARAKI was Minister of War he talked with him privately whenever he came to Nagoya, and I also heard him make a speech. Whenever he came to a point of war, he emphasized that war should have the just cause and that it should be waged for the protection of the tradition of a country, and not by territorial, material, or fame ambitions. He taught that in this connection the fundamental character of the founding of the Imperial Army should be taken into consideration. It is a famous fact that after the expedition to CHINAN in 1923 ARAKI who was then chief of the Military Operations Department of the General Staff limited, with the above-mentioned spirit, awarded rewards only
to those who had been at the front, excluding those who had been at the central posts of the Army, who, he said, must not accept such rewards.

He said that it was most necessary to settle international disputes without resorting to war, that when sacrifice on both parties was so great that there would be mountains of corpses and rivers of blood it was an ill-conducted war, and that even in a prospective war a counter-measure should be considered to avoid it, which, though difficult, was not impossible.

In the autumn of 1934 ARAKI occupied an easy post of a war councillor. Once in those days he called on my house after a long interval and we had chat at leisure, when he told me that Japan was in the most critical international condition at the time of the Manchurian Incident especially at the time of the Shanghai Incident, that he was appointed Minister of War in the midst of the Manchurian Incident which was threatening to expand and that though it was not easy as it was at the Height of hostilities, he brought them to settlement at any rate, adding that it was not so successful as the capitulation of the YEDC Castle (Tokyo) at the Meiji Restoration. After the out-break of the Pacific War he published a book entitled WOSUTIHE KOSO (Only at the sacrifice of oneself) in which he wrote it as the fundamental character of the Imperial Army to avoid a war in its greatest possibility and to settle the situation.
In this connection he referred to the capitulation of the Yedo Castle, which he approved very much. When I read it I knew that what he did and said in the Manchurian and the Shanghai Incidents were resulted from the above-mentioned spirit of his.

The capitulation of the Yedo Castle to which he referred is the following historical fact. At the Meiji Restoration SAIRO, Nanshu, commander of the attacking forces and KATSU, Kaishu, commander of the defensive army talked without reserve and succeeded in peaceful settlement, which prevented Yedo (Tokyo) from war-damage, causing no casualty.

Since our school days at the military academy our intercourse has lasted about fifty years. During these years we talked about anything frankly. He is an inherent pacifist. I never know he has advocated by word or deed aggression, jingoism and anti-humanism. On the contrary he disliked them very much. I just now referred to his booklet entitled MIOSUTTEKOSO (Only at the sacrifice of oneself) in which he wrote not only what I have stated but much more to the same effect. Therefore I would like to present it to the Tribunal.

On this 9th day of Sept, 1947
At I.M.T.F.F.

DEFENDANT /S/ NASU Daizaburo (seal)
I, HASUOKA Kômei, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Dependent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date, at the same place.

Witness: /S/ HASUOKA Kômei (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ NASU Daizaburo (seal)
私は元隋の少将を任じられ、太上皇帝に申上しました。目下の朝鮮、愛知県愛知市千白神社を参拝いたします。
昭和九年的秋武村が軍事的発言の影響にありました時、久し振りて散の宅

で音楽をした時に彼は既往の港州の通りにありました時、久し振りて散の宅

で音楽をした時に彼は既往の港州の通りにありました時、久し振りて散の宅

で音楽をした時に彼は既往の港州の通りにありました時、久し振りて散の宅
同日於同所

立會人

達岡

高開
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al.

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: HAYASHI, Kaoru
Domicile: 808 Denyen-chofu 2-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

Having first duly sworn an oath on the attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

(1) I, Hayashi, Kaoru, am at present in the office of the Chief of the Archives Section, Foreign Office. In that capacity, I hereby depose what is in my knowledge as follows:

(2) The originals as well as the copies of the telegram and official note referred to in Defense Document No. 2464, affidavit of Kameyama, Kazuzi, (3) and (5), having been lost in the fire during the war, are not found in the official files of the Foreign Office.

On this 4th day of September, 1947, at Tokyo.

(Signed) Kaoru Hayashi (Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the above-mentioned date and place.

(Signed) Goro Morishima (Seal)

Witness

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

(Signed) Kaoru Hayashi (Seal)
私、林
是現外務省文書課長であります。

私はこの資格

に於て当然承知して居る事を左の通り述べます。
昭和二十二年（一九四七年）九月四日於神造省

供述者

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昭和

右

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OPENING STATEMENT

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL.

In presenting the case of the accused, DOHIHARA, Kenji, we have interrogated many witnesses and examined literally hundreds of documents, but in the interest of time we have discarded all of our contemplated evidence, both oral and written, except that which we feel is absolutely necessary. In accordance with the policy which we have thus established, we shall attempt to place our individual defense before the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible.

There has been produced, for the benefit of the Tribunal, a great deal of information apparently directed against the accused DOHIHARA. The prosecution has characterized this information as competent evidence, but a careful analysis will reveal that it is, in the main, either rank hearsay or an attempt to prove facts by innuendo, and in the opinion of counsel need not be answered. Consequently, we have limited ourselves to rebuttal evidence and such other explanatory evidence as we feel will be of most benefit to the Tribunal.

Evidence concerning the so-called Mukden Army Special Service Organ, which was headed by General DOHIHARA, was introduced in such a manner as to leave the impression that this organization was a far flung network; at all times engaged in nefarious and
underhanded practices. In order to meet this highly conjectural evidence, we will offer the affidavit of one AIZAWA, Makamoto, who will testify that he was employed as a civilian in this organization from December, 1930, until March, 1936, and that the accused DOHIHARA was his immediate superior. His testimony will disclose that in truth and in fact the Mukden Special Service Organ had only four clerks, of which he was one. He will outline in general to operations of that organ, and will describe its actual functions.

The prosecution has introduced evidence intending to show that General DOHIHARA was not only opposed to the Chinese people as such, but that he actively instigated incidents for the purpose of bring about a clash of arms between the Chinese and Japanese nations. In support of this theory the prosecution produced one General Ching Teh-Chun, who testified, in substance, that he had held a conversation with a certain Shibayama in Chung-Shan P.r: in Peking; that this Shibayama told him: "Dohihara is about to go to Manchuria to embark on some big project." This conversation is alleged to have taken place just prior to the Mukden Incident. We shall produce and offer to the Tribunal, by affidavit, the testimony of a witness by the name of Shibayama. He will testify, among other things, that after Gen. Ching testified, he called the witness Shibayama and informed him that he had used his name before the Tribunal. Furthermore he informed him in what connection his name had been used. This witness, if permitted to testify,
will deny that he ever had any such conversation with Gen. Ching at any time; that as a matter of fact, prior to 9 September 1931 he was in Tokyo in connection with the murder of one Captain Nakamura, Shintaro and that while there Gen. DOHIHARA was also in Tokyo making his report on the same case, and that it would have been quite impossible for him to have had any conversation with Gen. Ching at the time Gen. Ching testified the conversation took place.

In a further attempt to tie Gen. DOHIHARA into other activities in Manchuria, evidence was introduced in the form of several telegrams which originated with one Kuwajima, Kazue, who was the then Consul General at Tientsin. On first examination, these telegrams apparently recite facts. The prosecution, however, did not offer the testimony of Kuwajima, Kazue, who prepared and caused to be transmitted the telegrams in question, but we will offer him as a witness. We will offer his testimony in order to show the true character of the evidence contained in the telegrams in question. If permitted to testify, Kuwajima will state, among other things, that the contents of the telegrams were based upon information gleaned from such sources as newspaper articles, rumor; in short, any information from whatever channels available. He will further state that the telegrams contained nothing but conclusions which he had drawn without having any personal knowledge of the alleged facts. This testimony will be offered to show to the Tribunal that if the evidence in ques-
tion had been offered by the prosecution in any other form, it could have been and no doubt would have been rejected, on any of several grounds. In order to substantiate the testimony of the witness Kuwajima we will make brief reference to prosecution's exhibit 245, which is the affidavit of one Morishima, Morito, a prosecution witness who was an assistant Consul General. He states, concerning the transmission of such information as was contained in the telegrams introduced by the prosecution, that it was the duty of the Consulate officials to draw conclusions and to transmit them to the Foreign Office.

There is a great deal of evidence concerning alleged atrocities committed against the Chinese by Japanese forces, and while there is none directly attributed to the forces of the accused DOHIHARA, the inference is strong and it appears, by innuendo only, that the accused DOHIHARA was responsible for some of the acts. We will offer the testimony of several witnesses who were officers with Gen. DOHIHARA in the field, and we will offer the personal testimony of at least one newspaper correspondent who was in the field with him and who had an opportunity to observe his actions; listen to his counsel, and to inspect and become familiar with his orders concerning the treatment of the Chinese people. This testimony will show that Gen. DOHIHARA not only did not believe in armed hostilities between the Japanese and Chinese, but that he actually deplored the fact that such hostilities were being carried on; that he often cautioned and, when necessity arose,
reprimanded his subordinates with reference to the ill treatment of the Chinese people. We will offer a document which was written by the accused DOHIHARA and published in March, 1937, which will bear out the testimony of the witnesses as to his attitude and thoughts. This document will show that not only did he act in accordance with well defined principles, but that he also wrote about them and used whatever medium was at his disposal to inform the Japanese people of his thoughts. Our testimony will show that the Chinese people in the occupied territory under the command of the accused DOHIHARA came to trust him and continued in their occupations peacefully and without interference from Japanese troops. Evidence of this type will be introduced to show that he acquired and maintained a reputation among the masses of Chinese civilians for fair play and honest dealing. In this connection we shall make reference to certain passages in the Lytton Report and will offer in evidence a verbatim conversation between Lord Lytton and the accused DOHIHARA, by which we will prove that Lord Lytton not only knew of his reputation but also commended him for his ability to be able to reorganize in a phenomenal period of time the disrupted city of Mukden.

The prosecution introduced evidence to show that at one time the accused DOHIHARA was Commander of the Seventh Area Army which had jurisdiction over Malaya, Sumatra, Java and British Borneo. The reason for the prosecution's evidence undoubtedly was for the purpose of attempting to show that the accused DOHIHARA
was responsible for all atrocities, if any, which may have occurred in those areas during his command of the Seventh Area Army. We will offer evidence to prove that the Seventh Area Army was a subordinate command of the Southern Army, and that the Southern Army retained under its direct supervision the control of the prisoners of war camps, and that the Commander of the Seventh Area Army had nothing whatsoever to do with prisoners of war.

There is evidence to show that at one time Gen. DOHIHARA was the Commanding General of the Eastern Area Army of Japan. This evidence also was undoubtedly introduced to show that Gen. DOHIHARA was responsible for the atrocities, if any, committed in the area under the command of the Eastern Area Army. Our testimony will show that the Eastern Army was in charge of the defense of the Tokyo area and some adjacent territories. We will produce and offer as a witness one Tatsuni, Yeiichi, who will testify that he was Gen. DOHIHARA's Chief of Staff. He will also testify about a rather complicated system of command, which was set up for the purpose of the control and treatment of prisoners of war camps and prisoners of war in the area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Area Army. He will also testify that he knows of his own personal knowledge that Gen. DOHIHARA never received a single complaint concerning the mistreatment of prisoners of war during the time he was the Commanding General of the Eastern Area Army. He will testify briefly concerning the policy of Gen. DOHIHARA with reference to the treatment of
prisoners of war and Gen. DOHIHARA's activities concerning them.

We will also make brief reference to the testimony of a prosecution witness who testified concerning a visit of Gen. DOHIHARA to one of the prisoner of war camps. This reference will be made in order to show that if there was mistreatment of prisoners, it was contrary to the orders of Gen. DOHIHARA, because before his visit the camp commanders required the camp to be cleaned on several different occasions in anticipation of Gen. DOHIHARA's inspection trips. Our testimony will disclose that Gen. DOHIHARA did not and could not formulate major policies concerning prisoners of war, and that the only policies which he did formulate were with reference to those of command, administration and supply.

This, in brief, covers the content of our expected testimony, and we will now proceed to the introduction of our evidence in the individual phase concerning General DOHIHARA.
土肥原賢三にに関する
冒頭原単
太田金次郎
フレーナン
E. ウォーセン
裁判長

被告の代理人

被告

状況

裁判長

被告の代理人

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被告の代理人

被告

状況
検察側は更に歩を進めて明らかに土肥原事件を関与している疑いのある被告を取り調べることを求める傍聴者を退去させた。検察側の主張は、被告が事件に関与していたという事実を示す証拠が明らかになったとして、被告の立場は不利益であるとされ、同意する傍聴者たちは退去を求める声が上がった。
中華人には、日本の侵略行為に対する理解を深める目的で、各所に展示されている教が直接関与したとは思われないか、何故か、この事件に対する認識を深めたいと考えています。この事件に対する公の認識を深めるため、以下の教が示されています。

「大東亜戦争」に参加した中華人の立場から見た教

1. 教の発表

教は、中華人に対する日本についての理解を深めるために、各所に展示されています。教は、中華人の立場から見た教が示されています。

2. 教の解説

教は、中華人の立場から見た教が示されています。中華人の立場から見た教は、公に示されています。

3. 教の内容

教の内容は、中華人の立場から見た教が示されています。中華人の立場から見た教は、公に示されています。
土肥原省吾が東部軍司令官であった事を示す証拠が提出されました。この証拠は疑問無く東部軍の管轄地域における行はされたかかも知れないخصص行はに對して土肥原大将が責任がある事を示すべきとして提出されたものかわかりません。士兵の監視は東部軍及び接続地域の防衛に任じてあったものであることを示すであります。

証拠は証人として自己を一を営同致しました。本証人は土肥原大将の下に証

証を取り、命令を勤めた事があまり東部軍の管轄地域内の件を収容所収に受の管轄に関する管

取司令官であった期間中一際もその管轄内の件に不審な取扱に該する管

件を受けたことがなかったことを直接知ってゐるものを該当するのであります。
彼は俘虜の取扱に関する土肥原将軍の方針並に俘虜に関する土肥原将軍
の活動について簡易に言及するのでありませぬ。我々は土肥原将軍
に於けると全く不適当な取扱が見受けられたのであります。

以上の簡単な我々の之より提出せんとする証拠の内容を列挙致しました。
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

vs

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: SHIOTA, Hiroshige

I, SHIOTA, Hiroshige, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, in accordance with the customs and practices of my country, deposing and stating as follows:

I was born 14th October 1873 in Kyoto Prefecture, and was graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo Imperial University, in 1899, majoring in surgery. In 1911 I received my M.D. degree and was then appointed professor of the Tokyo Imperial University in charge of surgical medicine. I became professor emeritus in 1937. After the surrender of Japan, I was appointed as the Chief of the Medical Bureau of the Welfare Ministry for a short time and was given the rank of Shin-nin. During that time I became a member of the House of Peers representing the society of scholars. At present I am an advisor to the Welfare Ministry. In
addition, I hold different official positions in the Academic Societies of Surgery, both domestic and foreign. Since 1928 I have been the President of the Nippon Medical College.

When assassins made a successful attack on Prime Minister Hamaguchi in November, 1930, I was the chief attending physician and likewise I was the chief attending physician when Lord Chamberlain Suzuki, Kantaro, was made the target of an unsuccessful assassin's attack in February, 1936. He is the same Suzuki who was Premier at the time of Japan's surrender. Again when the Minister of State Hiranuma, Kiichiro, was the target of an assassin's attack on the 14th of August, 1941, at his residence in Nishiokubo Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo, I was the chief attending surgeon. The attack was made with a pistol.

My charts which I kept in the Hiranuma case, were left at his residence in his care but they were all burned when his house was attacked and destroyed in the early morning of the 15th of August, 1945. Consequently I am giving the following medical data from my memory of the case.

Shortly after 8:00 a.m., on the 14th of August, 1941, I had a telephone call from Dr. Futruki, kenzo, a physician friend of mine. He told me that the Minister of State Hiranuma had just been assaulted by an assassin and had received serious pistol wounds in his neck and other places
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My charts which I kept in the Hiranuma case, were left at his residence in his care but they were all burned when his house was attacked and destroyed in the early morning of the 15th of August, 1945. Consequently I am giving the following medical data from my memory of the case.

Shortly after 8:00 a.m., on the 14th of August, 1941, I had a telephone call from Dr. Futoki, Kenzo, a physician friend of mine. He told me that the Minister of State Hiranuma had just been assaulted by an assassin and had received serious pistol wounds in his neck and other places.
and his condition was critical. He was deeply concerned and stated that my assistance was needed immediately. I rushed to the place of attempted assassination at once and I found that the place of the assault had been untouched by the authorities and that the Minister of State had not been removed. He was lying there covered with blood which had already began to congeal on his body. My examination revealed that he was conscious but that he was in a critical condition, his complexion was deathly pale and it was evident that he was suffering extreme pain. I immediately gave such first aid as I could. I swabbed the wounds and adjacent areas, applied antiseptics and did what I could to staunch the flow of blood because the hemorrhage had been extensive and he had already lost considerable blood. All the wounds were serious. One of the bullets entered the body at a point below the right jaw bone and coursed upward through the base of the tongue and emerged at the back of the tongue, breaking the socket of a right incisor and forcing a left incisor out through the upper jaw. Another bullet penetrated the body on the left side of the face and left remaining in the body. These were several bullet wounds of the shoulder. The wounds were of such nature that there was a great danger of infection and I knew that should the wounds become ulcerous and the infection spread to the throat, that death by suffocation would be inevitable. I also
knew that if suppuration became general, that the blood poisoning would be unavoidable and in view of the nature of the wounds, absolutely fatal. The patient was over seventy years of age and due to this contributing factor and his general state of health, I despaired of his life for the first two days and could render no encouraging opinion whatsoever. Fortunately we were able to successfully avoid infection and as no other complication developed, he began to gradually recover. But because of the seriousness of wounds, and other contributing factors, his recovery was extremely slow. As I recall at the time when we probed for the bullets, we failed to recover one of them and I think it is still in his body, embedded in the flesh under the left portion of his upper back.

I attended the case for over three months. At first I paid daily visits but these were gradually reduced as the patient's condition became more satisfactory. In the early stages I ordered complete rest, excluding his own people from the bedside. Later I permitted visits from his immediate family members, and close relatives, but they were strictly enjoined from talking about serious matters, especially politics. Shortly before the outbreak of the Pacific War, there was to be a meeting which was to be held in the Imperial Palace. Hiramana's presence was especially
requested and he wanted to go. I was consulted on the proposition and while I did not like the idea, I finally gave my permission on the condition that he be accompanied by two secretaries and a nurse. I had never before allowed him to leave the premises since he had suffered his injury. Fortunately the trip did not affect him adversely as he was convalescing nicely and he gradually recovered his health.

On this 26th day of August, 1947
at Tokyo

/S/ SHIOTA Hiroshige (seal)

I, MÔRI, Yoichi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date, at the same place.

Witness: /S/ MÔRI, Yoichi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to talk the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ SHIOTA, Hiroshige (seal)

- 5 -
ERRATA SHEET

Page 3 --- line 11  delete "such" and "as I could"

"  " --- line 12  substitute "the best" for "what"
delete "to staunch"

"  " --- line 13  delete entire line

"  " --- line 14  delete the entire line and substitute "The most serious"

"  " --- line 15  delete "were serious. One of the bullets" substitute "wound was the one where a bullet"

"  " --- line 16  insert "passing near the right carotid artery" between "upward" and "thrown"

"  " --- line 19  delete "The other bullets" and substitute "Another bullet"

"  " --- line 20  delete from "on" to end and substitute "at the left suprachlavicular fossa"

"  " --- line 21  delete the entire line and substitute "remaining in the body. There were several bullet wounds"

"  " --- line 22  delete from "great" to "end" and substitute "on the right and left face which passed through the body," and substitute "these wounds" for "the wound"
私は明治六年十月十四日京都府に生れ明治三十二年東京帝図大学医科大
学を卒業後来外科学教授明治四十四年医学博士の学位を受け後東京帝図
大学医学部教授となり外科学講座教授昭和九年退官名譽教授の職を受
けました。

昭和五年十一月鈴木氏は日本陸軍の時を/memory/2557/6934929.3_187x875.png
道経を頼むのことでありました。私は直ちに呪行の場所に急行しました。

道経の場所は官宿に手を加えられたことなく其儘で平沼院に

移されました。道経されたが其気は消えて居る血に見られして

横証し向かう白で非常な苦痛を忍んで居ることを明確であります。

血が崩れ重傷であり一弾は右側下顎骨へ下部から止血の為

を出る前へ居ましたので念を躊躇せずに手を施し創傷を

止めていきました。右側脳は重傷であり一弾は右側下顎骨

及び左内を突起及び左顎骨を損じ上唇を貫いた箇所を

 герべに出てくる顎門歯頭等突出及び左顎骨を損じ舌に

 Kathy へ、他の弾丸は左顔面、左肩胛より体に入れた箇所を

創傷を興へて居ります。

血の状態も重傷であり一弾は右側下顎骨後部から止血の為

に上唇を貫いた箇所を

gerbeに出てくる顎門歯頭等突出及び左顎骨を損じ舌に

 Kathy へ、他の弾丸は左顔面、左肩胛より体に入れた箇所を

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に上唇を貫いた箇所を

gerbeに出てくる顎門歯頭等突出及び左顎骨を損じ舌に

 Kathy へ、他の弾丸は左顔面、左肩胛より体に入れた箇所を

創傷を興へて居ります。
私は三ヶ月余り治療に従事しました。初めの内は毎日往診しましたが病状がよくなるに伴り往診の度数は漸次減少量されました。始めのうちは絶対安静を命じ近親者に病床に近づけさせませんでした。その後家族と近親者との面会は許しましたがむつかしい話特に政治の話は厳々しい会議に出席しただけならといふて意見を求められました。平沼も特に召せたが遂に詰答二名と看護婦一名の同伴を條件として許可しました。私は不良成でし向って来ったので問題なく後の進次健康を取り戻しました。
昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十六日

同日

立合人

供述者

於

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十六日

立合人

毛利

於

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十六日

立合人

供述者

於

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十六日

立合人

供述者

於
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

vs.

SADAQ, Sadao, et al

SUN WEN

Deponent: KITANO, Kenzo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

1. I am KITANO, Kenzo, an ex-Lieutenant-General, aged 59, and presently living at No. 29, Goban-cho, HIKONE City.

2. I held the post of Chief of Staff of the Korean Army as a major-General from early in March, 1938 (the 13th year of SHO) to September, 1939 (the 14th year of SHO). The commander of the Army at that time was General KOISO, until July 15, 1938 (the 13th year of SHO), when he was succeeded by General Y. HAYASHI.

3. As for Commander KOISO's intentions and actions prior to the outbreak of the Manchuria Incident, I will depose as follows:

a. The Commander of the Korean Army in 1937 (the 12th year of SHO) had no operational duties but was only charged with the
duty of defending Korea, he was not invested with any wartime duties. He was therefore, as it were, a commander of a caretaker army.

As regards the 2 divisions in Korea, the command of the Army Commander was confined to the defence of Korea and, so far as the duty of wartime operations was concerned, the Chief of the General Staff was directly in charge. At the time of the CHANGKUFENG Incident, the 20th Division was in North China, so the only field division in Korea was the 19th Division.

B. Such being the case, the troops under its command were constantly required to absolutely keep from exciting the Soviet Army. Especially since the China Incident was then in progress, they were warned to be extremely cautious as any dispute outbreak with the Soviet Union would be an obstacle in carrying out the policy of the central authorities towards China.

Again the likes of watch-post line of our border guards were laid, within our territory of defence back from the frontier line in many places. On the occasion of inspections or observations, they were done at the spot of the watch-post line or at the headquarters of units, never going close to the frontier line. Such being the case, it was the principle for all troops from the Army Commander down to do their utmost not to excite the Soviet. Therefore, such an attempt as to invade Soviet territory was quite out of the question and was impossible from the standpoint of military strength.
C. Just before the outbreak of the CHANGNUFENG Incident in July, 1938 (the 13th year of Shōwa), I was in Tokyo to attend the conference of the chiefs of staff, and was completely ignorant of any changes in the situation of the Soviet Army on the frontier with the central authorities at Tokyo also, who naturally, never expected such a border dispute, gave neither orders or instructions nor warning whatsoever concerning this during my stay in Tokyo.

As the conference concluded I left Tokyo and returned to Echizen on July 15. For the first time I learned that the situation of the Soviet troops in the vicinity of CHANGNUFENG had changed, that the Commander of the 19th Division had applied for concentrating its main force on the bank of the TUSEN River to secure the complete defense of Korea, and that the Army Commander was asking the central Army authorities for instructions.

Telegraphic instructions from the Central Authorities in reply to the above application reached the Army Commander on July 16. Its gist was "Against the Soviet troops in the vicinity of CHANGNUFENG, should they cross the frontier into our territory, the troops in Korea under your command, as occasion demands, may be concentrated to the vicinity of the frontier."

On the other hand, Army Commander KISO on the previous day, in other words July 15, had been transferred and attached to
General Staff Headquarters,

I remember, as a result, I presented the telegraphic instructions from the Central Authorities to General NAKAFURA, Kotaro, the succeeding Army Commander, who arrived at SEOUL on July 17, and asked the new commander for necessary instructions and measures were made for the troops under his command.

As stated above, Korean Army orders to units of part of the 20th Division relative to the Soviet-Manchurian frontier dispute were given by General NAKAFURA, the new Army Commander, and had nothing to do with General KOEKO.

On the 4th day of Sept., 1947

At Tokyo

Deponent: /s/ KITANO, Kenzo (seal)

I, TAKAGI, Kazuya, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date,

at the same place.

Witness: /s/ TAKAGI, Kazuya (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ KITANO, Kenzo (seal)

- 4 -
Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

I, Togawa Yoshitomo, am thirty-seven years old.
I now live at No. 41, 4-chome, Mejiro, Toshimaku, Tokyo.

After finishing a middle school course, I went over to England to study and stayed there from 1931 to 1934.

Since 1935 I have been a part time employee of the Imperial Museum.

I was on the special staff of the Overseas Ministry from April 1939 till August 1939 and from January 1940 till July of the same year.

And from 1940, I have been a part-time counselor of the Nyo Ko, a relief institution attached to the Ministry of Justice.

I have also been serving in the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Red Cross from 1945 until now.

1. I should like to make a statement concerning the conversation between General Kojic and German ambassador Mr. Ott.

I had many acquaintances at the embassies and legations of various countries in Japan.
Ambassador OTTO was one of my acquaintance and I met him often.

I remember that around the middle of July, when I met Ambassador OTTO, he requested an appointment to see Overseas Minister KOISO.

Just at that time, as I was on the special staff of the Overseas Ministry, I conveyed his request to Overseas Minister KOISO.

But General KOISO's answer was this: that he himself was not interested in an interview with Ambassador OTTO, but if the latter wished to see him, he should comply.

Therefore, I exerted myself to make arrangements for their meeting on the 20th of July of the same year.

However as it was the first time for them to see each other their conversation was very short – only about thirty minutes.

I was an interpreter between them, and the Ambassador talked almost all the time explaining his opinion to the Overseas Minister that the conclusion of the Tripartite Fact would be advantageous to Japan, and further the Ambassador went on that Japan would be able to gain economic advantages in French Indo China and Netherlands East Indies as the result of the conclusion of the Fact.

I listened Overseas Minister KOISO, to the Ambassador in silence for the most part, Neither acknowledging nor denying the Ambassador except asking only a few questions.

on this 1st day of Sept. 1947
At tokyo
I hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness, on the same date.

At Tokyo

Witness: /s/ TAKIYAMA, Kazuye

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ TOKUGAWA, Yoshitomo
When the Doolittle fliers were captured, who captured them?

Two aircraft landed in China, one in the area of the 13th Army and one in the area of the 11th Army, and when this was reported the order was given by the Chief of the General Staff in Tokyo to send those fliers to Tokyo immediately.

Did they all go to Tokyo together, those caught by the 11th Army and the 15th Army?

All together, at the same time.

Did they all come back to China together?

Yes.

When they came back to China from Tokyo, where were they sent?

Shanghai.

When the fliers were brought back to Shanghai, did any orders come with them as to what should be done?

The order was that those fliers were to be tried by the China Expeditionary Force, which did not mean China Expeditionary Force Headquarters.

What did the order state?

The order was in two parts. One part stated that a new military law for the treatment of fliers who had Japanese areas had been created and ordered us to post the new law in accordance with a copy that was attached to the order. The second part ordered that the fliers be tried by military court in accordance with the new military law which was contained in the first part of the order.

When was the order notifying you of the creation of the new military law received?

28 July 1942.

Then what happened?

General Hata was opposed to trying the fliers by military law, instead, he wanted to treat them as prisoners of war. He stated to his Chief of Staff, and I heard this because I was sitting there at the time, that it was his intention to give the fliers as generous consideration as possible. He said that if Tokyo insisted that the fliers be tried under the new military law, he, Hata, would give them the lightest possible or the most generous possible decision at the trial. He stated that if there were any slightest extenuating circumstances to be taken into account.
A. In consideration, he would take them into consideration and pass them as light a sentence as possible. He stated it was his intention to treat the fliers generously.

Q. What happened next?

A. Since the China Expeditionary Force Headquarters did not have any military court in its organization and since Tokyo had sent the fliers directly to Shanghai, it was decided that the trial, if it had to be held, would be held by the 13th Army whose headquarters were in Shanghai. Because General Hata opposed the idea of trying the American fliers by a military court, instead of ordering the 13th Army to proceed with the trial, he ordered the 13th Army to investigate whether or not the fliers would be tried by military law or could be treated as prisoners of war.

Q. Then what happened?

A. Later I found out that the 13th Army decided that there was not enough evidence to try the fliers by military court and requested directly of Tokyo, not through our headquarters, more evidence against the fliers. It did this through the Shanghai office of the Komeitai. This I learned after the trial when during one of my trips between Hankin and Shanghai I saw this document in Shanghai.

Q. Did General Hata ever himself or your headquarters receive any answer from the 13th Army saying that the evidence was not sufficient to hold a trial.

A. No.

Q. What happened next?

A. Then General Hata expressed his intention of generous treatment of these fliers to Lt. General Ushirogu, his Chief of Staff, Lt. General Ushirogu on the same day wrote a letter to the Vice-Chief of the General Staff in Tokyo, General Tanaho, stating the intentions of General Hata and asking the intentions of the Tokyo Central Authorities. The letter was forwarded to Tokyo by messenger on an airplane the very same day.

Q. Then what happened?

A. As a result of the letter sent by Lt. General Ushirogu to the Tokyo Central Authorities stating the intentions of General Hata, Colonel Arisue came all the way from Tokyo as emissary from the Chief of the General Staff and expressed the desires of the Chief of the General Staff, which were: To carry out the trial in a very strict manner, and that punishment must be very strict. As a matter of fact, the Chief of the General Staff was expecting the death sentence. Further, it was the order of the Chief of the General Staff that the decision of the trial be forwarded to Tokyo immediately for action by Tokyo. The execution of the sentence should be stayed until the decision was forwarded from Tokyo after action was taken in Tokyo on the decision of the trial. Further, after execution of sentence, no announcement was to be made by the China Expeditionary Army Headquarters, but all announcements relative to the trial, sentence and execution of sentence, would be made by Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo. In this connection, General Hata stated to Colonel Arisue that because of the seriousness and the importance of the matter, he wanted the orders from Tokyo in writing. Colonel Arisue retorted that because of the seriousness of the matter the Chief of the General Staff had decided to forward the orders not in writing but by his personal emissary, Colonel Arisue himself, and that there was no more reliable way of conveying those orders than by the use of high ranking officer courier.
After General Hata forwarded the orders of Tokyo that the fliers should be tried, what further action did he take with relation to the trial?

No further action.

Did he appoint the members of the tribunal?

No.

Did he appoint the prosecutor?

No.

Did he appoint the defense counsel?

No.

Did he make any appointments for any position with regard to the court or any of its members?

No, this was not within his province. The trial was to be held by the 13th Army, which had its headquarters in Shanghai, the place to which the fliers had been delivered from Tokyo. With the arrival of Colonel Arisue with a complete set of orders from Tokyo that they were to be tried by military court, which military court did not exist in the Headquarters of the China Expeditionary Force which was located in Nanking, control of all matters in the trial was out of our hands. As the Headquarters of the China Expeditionary Force, we were now the channel through which all orders relative to the trial would pass and would be forwarded on to the 13th Army in Shanghai.

Did Hata make known to the 13th Army his intention to treat the fliers generously?

No, because he had already been told by the emissary of the Chief of the General Staff what the intentions and desires were of the Chief of the General Staff. Hata as a subordinate could not make any recommendations of his own. If no orders had been received from Tokyo as to the intentions and desires of the General Staff, then General Hata as the highest authority of the Japanese Army in China would have been permitted to express his desires to the 13th Army. But since he had been told directly by the emissary of the High Command, Colonel Arisue, what the Tokyo authorities desired, he had to control his own desires as to their treatment or the demands to be made for sentence. However, General Hata still did not give up his hope of giving the fliers a light sentence because there was still the order to forward to Tokyo immediately the decision of the trial. Then again, the execution of sentence was to be stayed until the decision of Tokyo was made known. On these two points General Hata thought Tokyo would consider the matter carefully and might mitigate the sentence or might do something different after their minute consideration of the entire case, so General Hata put every expectation on the further decision of the Tokyo people.

Why didn't General Hata, when he received the decision from Shanghai and then forwarded it to Tokyo as per instructions, make any recommendation to Tokyo to treat those people generously?

Since it had been ordered that the final decision would be made in Tokyo, General Hata could not suggest nor was it permissible for General Hata to suggest again and again to his superiors in Tokyo what they should do or to offer his recommendations. His intentions of treating the fliers in a generous manner had already been communicated to Tokyo through his Chief of Staff and that was the reason why Tokyo had dispatched Colonel Arisue as emissary of the General Staff direct to Hata to notify him of
the contrary intentions of the Tokyo central authorities. General Hata had good reason to expect, since he knew that his personal intentions were known to the General Staff and since they had ordered that execution of sentence be stayed until further order should be given by Tokyo they would mitigate the sentences. Indeed, he was correct in this because later the decision came from Tokyo saving the lives of five of the fliers.

Q. How had General Hata's intentions to treat these fliers in a fair manner become known to Tokyo?

When General Hata had disclosed his intentions to his Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Ushirogu, Lieutenant General Ushirogu had reported it to the Vice-Chief of the General Staff in Tokyo and had asked the intentions and desires of the General Staff. That is how the intentions of General Hata became known to the General Staff and as a result of this knowledge, Colonel Arisu was dispatched to Nanking to give the orders and the desires of the Chief of the General Staff for the conduct of the trial to General Hata.

Q. Now at any time did General Hata express if he had his way what his decision would be?

I only know that one day he told the Commander of the 13th Army, Lieutenant General Sawada that, "I do not know whether you like the sentence of the Tribunal or not, but that is a matter beyond my control. I can do nothing about it", by which he expressed his disapproval of the decision.

Q. When the fliers were tried by military court under the newly promulgated military law promulgated by Tokyo and ordered posted in China, what decision was open to the court to make?

A. It could find the fliers guilty or it could acquit them.

Q. At any time during the entire proceedings was General Hata as Commander of the Japanese Armies in China permitted or authorized to exercise any discretion in the setting up of the Tribunal, its members, recommendation to them of a decision?

A. No. With the arrival of Colonel Arisu, the entire matter was handled directly in accordance with orders from Tokyo and in the same manner as if the trial had been held in Tokyo. The only difference was that Tokyo had sent the fliers back to Shanghai and had ordered the trial held there. Everything, including decision to hold the trial, the law under which the trial was to be held, the review of the sentence of the tribunal, the time as to the execution of the sentences and even the announcement of the trial and its sentence and the execution of the sentence were all handled by Tokyo. At no time were we permitted or were we in any position to alter or change any of those decisions or to offer our own recommendations. From the very beginning after the fliers were captured by the 11th Army and the 13th Army, Tokyo assumed control of the entire matter. They were ordered to Tokyo for questioning and examination and then when that was finished the fliers were returned to Shanghai and the order arrived that their trial should be held in China.

Q. At any time from the very beginning until it was all over, was there anything that General Hata could have done to alter the chain of events as they took place?

A. Neither General Hata, nor anyone else in his position could have made the slightest change in the whole event.
1. I was born on 1st of January 1898 at 3218 Nagotonura, Jinsolcigan, Hiroshima Prefecture, and now living at 912 Oizuninachi Shiriniku, Tokyo.

2. Gist of personal history is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 1918</td>
<td>Graduated Military Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1918</td>
<td>Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1941</td>
<td>Member of Staff of China Expeditionary Forces. At the time Colonel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1943</td>
<td>Director of Reserve Officer's Training School. At the time Major General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1945</td>
<td>Vice-Chief of Staff of Central Area Army, Japan, till termination of war.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. From March 1941 to March 1943, I was a member of staff of the China Expeditionary Forces and Section Chief of the First Department of Military Staff Office. Referring to the Doolittle Airplane Incident, my Section handled the case because it was an affair concerning the Supreme Command and so I am very conversant with this case.

OATH

In accordance with my conscience, I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

MIYANO, Hasatoshi (Seal)

On the 11th day of September, 1947, at Tokyo

Deponent: MIYANO, Hasatoshi (Seal)

I, IMANARI, Taitaro, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn to by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date,

at Tokyo

Witness: IMANARI, Taitaro (Seal)
I, SUGANAMI, Sabro, an living at No. 2035, 3-chome, Hinoyna, Meguro-ku, Tokyo City.

I was one of Gen. ARAKI's subordinates and had many chances to be brought into contact with his words and conduct. I also knew as one of what were then called the "Young officers." So I know quite well whether it is true or not that Gen. ARAKI was concerned about various kinds of reform movements.

Some people made a mistake in taking him for a militarist, while he himself abhorred militarism. The reasons why such misunderstanding had been produced were, I thought, two: 1. the stern attitude toward any matter, which coming from his righteousness; 2. the counter-propaganda made by his adversaries because of jealousy against his fame and of conflicting interests. For my part, as I at first had no direct access to ARAKI and heard others speak of him, I thought him to be a very militant soldier. Yet, contrary to my preconception of him, he proved to be a man of very moderate thought as I approached him and had chances to listen to his opinions. Gen. ARAKI came to Kumamoto to hold the post of the 6th Division Commander in August in the 4th year of Showa (1929), when I was a lieutenant attached to the 45th Infantry Regiment in KAGOSHIMA under his command. In every instruction which he, as the commander of the division, issued for the purpose of guiding and educating his officers and men, stress was laid on a kind of moralism, which was expressed by the words-"penetration of the consciousness of the Imperial army." Through his words and my personal interview with him I came to know that he was a devotee to moralism. His devotion to moralism never changed after he was transferred to Tokyo as the head of the Inspection Department of the Military Education in August in the 6th year of Showa (1931), after he accepted the post of the Minister of War in December of the same year, and even after he resigned the post. Frankly speaking, he was a peace-loving moralist.

Now, I shall write down about him, referring to the facts. For convenience of description, I should like to begin with explanation of what young officers really were at that time, which knowledge I acquired from my association with them.

In relation to the so-called "Young officers"
I. Definition of the "Young officers"
here, they indicates those officers
When I say the young officers who held the lieutenant
or sub-lieutenant rank before and after the Manchurian
Incident and also those having the rank of captain,
lieutenant, or sub-lieutenant at the time of the February
26th Incident. But those officers who belonged to the
so-called 'Sakure-Kai' (cherry Society) or to the TOSEI
Group (Control Group) are not included in the same
2. Union of Young officers
After the 1st World War, Japan suffered from her
internal discordances which aggravated year after year.
There were social contempt for the army, the internal
weakening of the whole army, the difficulty of living of the
peasantry which sent young men to the army, the indolence
of the Government and the army leaders, the tyranny of the
political parties, the selfishness of Zaibatsu, and the
unspiritedness of foreign policy. Indeed, Japan had been
driven into such a perilous situation that there was no
alternative but to effect the national reforms in order
to pass through the crisis. So it was quite natural that
this situation influenced the minds of young officers who
were sensitive to the current tendency.
This led the young officers autonomously to start the
national reform movements. Being not informed of the
truths, some people make a mistake in saying that ARAKI
and MASAKI led and agitated the young officers into the
reform movements. But this is a calumny, which could, as
will be seen later, be traced to the propaganda carried on
intentionally by some men. It was some years after these
movements were started that the young officers came to
know MASAKI and ARAKI. According to my own experiences,
the young officers were already going on in secret, and there after the 6th year of Shown (1931,
when the March Incident, the Manchurian Affair, and the
November Incident took place) that the connection of
ARAKI and Masaki with the movements came to be mentioned.
As far as I am concerned when I was a student of the
Military Academy, I came to know MASAKI as its president.
I also came to know ARAKI as the 6th Division Commander
in the 5th and 6th years of Shown when I was attached to
the 45th Infantry Regiment. But the relation was that of
a student to a president and that of a subordinate
officer to a division commander. I have never been led or
agitated by either of the two generals with respect to
the reform principles or movements. In addition, they
were always in a position of suppressor, whenever
various kinds of incidents in the army took place after the
6th year of Shown (1931). Briefly speaking, some young
radical officers were discontented with the idea conceived
by ARAKI and MASAKI; while others, in favor of radical
actions, expressed deep dissatisfaction with the moderation
of the generals. But the respect for ARAKI's unblemished
character was common to all the young officers. Thus the
reform movements by the young officers pursued their own
course in respect of the origin and developments. The
young officers in general were so much inclined to get rid
of the feudalistic element and cliquish influence lurking
in the army that they were considered as harmful central
army by the authorities and were kept under close watch
by the military police. Moreover, they were suppressed
whenever any matter took place. But their spiritual
union became the stronger at every suppression. We
young officers did not like the then reported "cell"
method of organization used by the Communist party or
by the Nazis, but thought much of the freedom of the
individual will. We were of opinion that the national
unification should be organically tensified and consolidated
on the basis of autonomy in which the above freedom
never infringes others' freedom, and that spiritual
movement of autonomy was to be launched in every locality.
3. Ideological difference between us young officers
and the other reformists
There seems to be many people who do not discriminate
between the two categories when the young officers are
mentioned. One category is composed of those young officers
of lieutenant or sublieutenant rank who were mostly attached
to the units in the rural districts and were conducting
the above-mentioned movements of autonomy; while the
other means those middle-aged officers of field officer
rank who were mostly on the central staff of the army
and conceived a totalitarian reform thought. So there
was a wide, ideological difference between the two
categories. Without a clear knowledge of this difference,
the truths cannot be grasped of the incidents which
occurred later on in the army. We young officers
(who will later be called the young officers), being
mostly in service with the units in the rural districts,
were in contact with those who enlisted in the army
each year at the age when a perilous thought was
prevalent. We saw the difficult conditions of the
agricultural, mountainous and fishing villages, and
the corruption of politics, and the slackening
discipline of the army. We could not suppress a patriotic
passion which led us to renovation of the nation and
of the army. Then what were the principle of our
national reform and the main aim of purging the army?
These may be summed up as follows;
The young officers expected a social evolution by
means of the co-operation and unification of classes
rather not of class-struggle. So their opinion was
that in Japan the Emperor should be, on the basis of
Japan's history and traditions, the spiritual centre
of the people which transcended classes, and that
the whole people being knitted by the tie of the
Emperor, should establish on the principle of organic
solidarity, a 'family-nation,' pregnant with the love
of brotherhood.
The purgation of the army, which was intended for
the ideological wakening of high-ranking officers,
was felt prerequisite to the national reform.
Meanwhile, egoism consisting in a keen desire
to get on in the world prevailed among army officers.
In particular, the combined power of the academic
clique composed of the Staff College graduates who
thought themselves to be privileged and the
feudalistic clique formed an insuperable obstacle.
We anticipated not a few difficulties lying in ambush
on the way we were going. So we were firmly determined
to break down the Prussian type of high-ranking officers,
to introduce really Japanized system, and thus to lay
a corner-stone for the work of the unification of
officers and men and of the purgation of the army. In
doing so, we made up our minds not to covet for our
own promotion nor to enter the Staff College though
all of us were endowed with talents, but to be satisfied
with being officers attached to the units in the
rural districts.
But, on the contrary, most members of the other
group were graduated from the Staff College and
served as the Staff of the central military authorities,
taking the position where they more or less wielded
power. And they had access to the atmosphere of rising
Germany, Italy, etc. and their Fascistic inclination
gradually became conspicuous. The first and plain manifesta-
tion of such inclination was what might be called the
March Incident (in the 6th year of Shown, or 1931).
On hearing that such a big incident, although it ended in
an attempt, was left to itself by the central military
authorities at that time, the young officers in local
districts, who had often been oppressed unreasonably by
them, were furiously indignant. Some of them held
such positive views that, if they stick only to the local
autonomous movements as before, they could not know when
any incident might break out; therefore they should keep
watch closely on movements of those Fascistic staff of the
central military authorities and, if necessary, plunge
voluntarily into the movements before hand to prevent
the Fascist revolution or to induce the movements by
rectifying them, into the purge of the Army and the
national reformation in the Japanese manner. Both groups
however, could not be in harmony after all and after the
October Incident, came to show more and more marked
opposition to each other. Of course, some of many young
officers joined for a while the banner of the staff of the
central military authorities, but before long almost all
of them parted from it. It was because of the difference
between the fundamental ideas as mentioned above.
Apart from which of our group and the other was
right or wrong, those members of both groups who viewed
the then national situation with apprehension were pure-
hearted, although their views were different from each
other. Besides the both groups, a third group of wise
and cunning officers sat on the fence in the beginning
and later hardly obtained power, making itself the
nucleus in constructing Japan in what might be called
German style. We were, on the contrary, oppressed
and even branded by them with infamy.
In this connection we feel regret even now.
During these times Mr. ARAKI admonished and
suppressed us for reconsideration, but never approved of
our actions. Every time such unlawful measures as the
March, the October, the May 15, the February 26 incidents,
etc. were to be taken or were taken, Mr. ARAKI strongly,
canonized me and young fellow-officers stressing that
the officer of the Imperial Army should not assume such
attitude as in these incidents.
4. Relations of young officers with March Incident;
 'October Incident' May 15 Incident' and 'February 26
Incident'.

The 'March Incident', as universally known already,
is an attempted coup d'etat which was designed in absolute
secret by generals and field-officers of the central
authorities of the Army (such as the War Ministry and
the General Staff) and to which young officers in local
districts had no relation at all.
The 'October Incident' is an extension and
expansion of the 'March Incident' with the exception
that leadership was transferred to field-officers of the
General Staff. Some of the young officers were
concerned with this Incident which, as mentioned here-
inafter, was pacified before the fact by Mr. ARAKI's
desperate persuasion.
In the 'May 15 Incident' no young officer from
the Army participated as the result of prudence on the
part of the young officers who had confidence in General
ARAKI, but only military cadets did. The cadets, who did
not understand the circumstances thoroughly owing to
their youthfulness, and were carried away by ardour,
complied with the inducement of young naval officers
and took action, severing communication with the young
military Officers.
The 'February 26 Incident' took place as follows; Young officers of the units in Tokyo who were the nucleus of the Incident became indignant at having the report of transferring the First Division to Manchuria and resolved themselves to action intending to purge the Army in order to check such measures and at the same time to carry out resolutely the national reformation at a stroke. When they rose to action, no communication was made with the majority of young officers in local districts. And what was noteworthy was that these officers who rose up assumed an attitude of not placing confidence in General ARAKI. That is, they thought that if General ARAKI, who held a moderate view, learned even a bit of their plot, he would immediately persuade them to stop it by explaining the spirit of the Imperial Army. Therefore they strictly concealed their plan from him so as not to be interrupted by him, as they were resolved to risk their lives this time.

The main object of those incidents mentioned above was to get rid of the corruption prevailing in the nation.

Relation between General ARAKI and Young Officers.

1. The reason why General ARAKI was brought forward as the head in the October Incident.

There were two reasons why General ARAKI was brought forward as the head in this Incident. Firstly, radical elements who played the leading part in the October Incident were on the field-officer level, so it was necessary for them to bring forward someone among generals as their robot head. Secondly, they thought that by having a figure of moral influence as the centre, they would be able to win the hearts of the people and to mobilize on a large scale the revolutionary influences. For these reasons the leaders in the October Incident selected General ARAKI as their head. It is a matter of course that General ARAKI himself was not concerned with the Incident at all, but on the contrary, the result was that they were suppressed by ARAKI when they brought forward as their head.

General ARAKI's action which suppressed the 'October Incident' makes manifest his character of strong moral sense.

The military heads at that time (War Minister HINAMOTO, Jiro, Chief of the General Staff INOUE, Henzo, etc.) who were informed of the plot before the fact were embarrassed as to how to deal with it, called then Lt. General ARAKI, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Office of Inspector General of Military Training, who was a senior on the Vice-Minister level at that time, and ordered him to investigate and suppress the plot.

After he investigated it, he understood that Lt. Colonel HASHIMOTO, Major CHO, Isamu, etc. were their leaders and went to an inn at Tsukiji in Tokyo where they stayed, when he, considering possible danger, was accompanied by Colonel OWJURU, Yasuji (later General -- then Chief of the appointing Section of the War Ministry). There he met Major CHO, etc. and talked to them earnestly, then some of them showed an attitude of reconsidering the matter. ARAKI continued to talk to them calmly even amidst the threatening atmosphere and finally succeeded in persuading CHO. Colonel OWJURU, who sat by him, considering it dangerous to stay longer, brought ARAKI back against his will and had him report to General MINAMI, the Minister of War on the details of his interview with
them. Afterwards the military heads took the measures to have military policemen detain several leaders of the plot and put them under protective custody on the ground that such leaders gathered only to talk together, and thus the matter was peacefully settled.

Immediately before the so-called 'October Incident', I (who was then a first lieutenant attached to the Third Infantry Regiment and in Tokyo) visited alone Lt. Gen. ARAKI at his private residence and alluded to my views and my desperate resolution by referring to social conditions. Then Lt. General ARAKI, with Colonel OGAMI, Toshishiro (then Instructor at the Staff College -- later Lt. General) who was just there with us, reprimanded me strongly and admonished me earnestly that young officers should be more prudent, outing such instances as the 'March Incident', etc. which occurred in the past and saying that private activities of the Imperial Army would bring disgrace on the Imperial Army. Thereupon I conveyed what he told me to other fellow-officers. As the result, all of our group came to hold prudent views since then.

One of those concerned with the Incident told me that, if Lt. General ARAKI had not taken such desperate actions of suppressing young Officers on one hand and checking the leaders of the plot on the other, the 'October Incident' might have broken out and brought about serious confusion.

2. That young officers did not push ARAKI's appointment to the post of War Minister.

As mentioned above, it was entirely due to Lt. General ARAKI's desperate persuasion of young officers that the October Incident was successfully prevented. Inspector General of Military Training MUTO and every military head else thought that, when the aftermath of the Incident still remained and indications to make another attempt in secret were pronounced, the prevention of confusion of the Army and the stabilization of the nation could depend only on the personality and ability of Lt. Gen. ARAKI. I was told by Lt. Gen. OKI, Toshishiro later that the ideas of those heads chiefly caused Mr. ARAKI to assume the position of War Minister. In this connection there was no fact that the young officers pushed ARAKI's assumption of the position. Needless to say, the young officers' position was low, therefore there was no room for such political maneuver as pushing his assumption of the post of War Minister and they had little necessity to do so. Because we did not expect ARAKI's ability so much in the capacity of the War Minister as in the capacity of Inspector General of Military Training.

3. Extensive change in Personnel after ARAKI's Inauguration.

On his assuming office as War Minister in December 1931, Lt. General, ARAKI took a resolute step of changing the staff in the Army on quite a large scale. He transferred without exception the unlawfully radical elements who had been in Tokyo since the March Incident to the posts in local forces in order to have them devote themselves to military service. As a result, the War Minister ARAKI became the target of resentment on the part of those extremists who abused him as the head of "the Maintaining the Status Quo Group".

4. Circumstances under which Military Officers Held Prudent Attitude to ward the May 15 Incident

Having undergone the October Incident, the Young Officers of the Army thoroughly studied the truth about the March Incident and with deepened contemplation...
...and careful reflection opened their eyes to the principle upon which Japan's national polity had its base and saw to realize that the present Japan should be elevated to a moral country in accordance with the universal principle which governs any place and any time. Thus they promised to take a legal step excluding such unlawful activities as before and agreed never to commit any rash and reckless acts in future, placing full confidence in War Minister ARAKI, a person of absolute sincerity and loyalty. The gradual change of the frame of mind on the part of those young officers was in fact the fruit of the earnest and pursuing instructions given both publicly and privately, by such Generals as ARAKI and ORITA, taking advantage of every opportunity.

Previous to the May 15 Incident, young naval officers disclosed their program to the young officers of the Army and asked them to participate in the action in cooperation with them. As the army officers declined the request the navy officers secretly approached military cadets. Consequently, it became impossible for the young officers of the Army to know what kind of talkings were going on among the conspirators. Before that time in January 1932, I was dispatched to the front from the 3rd Infantry Regiment joining in the force mobilized lastly for the SHANGHAI Incident. Hostilities on the Continent, however, were soon suspended and early in May that year I returned to TOKYO. I was told by my friends of the occurrences in my absence. One of them said to me: "In these days we are informed of nothing as to the activities among military cadets. There are at least, some facts which indicate that they are plotting some thing in secret communication with the naval side. Will you start to inquire into the situation at once?"

On this request, I took every possible measure for that purpose, but about a fort night was spent in vain without getting any information.

On the evening of May 15, I came to know of the occurrence of the Incident by the alarming news of an extra. I was astounded. To make sure the facts of the event, I hurried to the War Minister's official residence. The War Minister was not in, for he attended the Cabinet meeting. I not maj-General ORITA, who happened to be there to whom I remarked as follows:

"I believe that young officers of the Army will in obedience to the instruction of War Minister ARAKI, not dare commit any reckless action this time.

Please try to save the situation without any anxiety about this point. I assert in conclusion that the prudent attitude of the young military officers toward the May 15 Incident was as stated above, the very result of the appropriate direction by Generals ARAKI and ORITA.

5. Disappointment of the KAKUSHIN (Reformation) Group as to ARAKI

In the pacification of the October Incident, in the extensive purge after the March Incident and in keeping the young officers -----alone from the May 15 Incident etc, ARAKI always played his important role, thus suppressing the activities of the KAKUSHIN Group which tended to appeal to an illegal and radical step. This caused a great disappointment among the KAKUSHIN Group. Disappointment turned into reproach, and then into abuse, until at last it became an exclusive attitude, which was materialized on the occasion of the SHIMPETAI Incident in July 1938. The terrorists
followed ARAKI, as one of the members of the S.I.TO Cabinet, for his life then.

Situation in the Army after ARAKI’s Retirement

1. KODO Group and TOSEI Group
   a. People often refers to the KODO Group and TOSEI Group. So I will make some explanation about them so as to make clear the situation in the Army in those days.

   The KODO Group was not the name by which the neighbors called themselves. Since the time prior to his inauguration as War Minister, General ARAKI often employed the word "KODO" or the Emperor’s Way in his speech. People began to call, half in fun, a group of those who respected ARAKI’s personality and gave mental support to him the KODO Group. Of course, this term was used by their antagonists, too.

   As regards the name of the "TOSEI" or Control Group, I don’t know its etymology. However, it might be again a spontaneous title dedicated to a group of military officers who were inclined to the centralism under total control and held the principle of powerful control and insisted on controlled economy for, the maintenance of order in the Army and for the reformation of the nation. This company stood against the movement of self-governing young officers and, taking every opportunity, suppressed such a movement. The difference of the basic opinion between the two naturally gave rise to the two antagonizing factions, which, however, were not organized at all.

   Our company of young officers, however, took their own independent position and called themselves “officers of the KOKUTAI-GENRI Group (or National Polity Principle Group)” in order to draw a line between them and other groups. To add, the idea of the KOKUTAI-GENRI Group had, strictly speaking, certain points which were different from that of the KODO Group. But there was a strong tendency among the young officers of our group to place confidence in Generals worthy of our respect among those in the KODO Group. Such being the case, the TOSEI Group regarded us to be included in the KODO Group in a wide sense.

   Subsequently, the TOSEI Group’s attack upon the KODO Group was carried out simultaneously and in parallel with the suppression upon the young officers of the KOKUTAI-GENRI Group.

   b. Basic difference between the KODO Group and the TOSEI Group.

   It is apparently a strange phenomenon that there should exist two groups so strikingly contrasted with each other in the same Army of the same country. But this was too conspicuous a fact to be overlooked. The basic difference between the two groups shall be explained briefly as follows:

   The KODO Group deemed the Emperor’s gracious wish to realize the world peace to be the way for the people the follow end also the spirit of the Japanese Army. The devoted themselves to the training of the Army as a guarantee for the defense and maintenance of the world peace.

   Personages representative of this group wore Generals ARAKI, MIYABE and OHTA. Especially General ARAKI was an important leader. Make a study on the idea he entertained and the spirit on which he stood, and the truth of the KODO Group will be understood.
As I mentioned before, General Hata was a moralist with a firm belief. Now I will explain what sort of opinion he had about "relation between the end and the means." His opinion about this point was thorough-going. What I heard from him about it will be summed up as follows: "When we take a certain means, whether there is a sting of conscience or not becomes the best criterion of our conduct. Some people say 'the end justifies the means,' but a good end never justifies a wrong means. In life there are not a few cases where an intention to attain a just object with a just means confronts a great obstacle. In such a case, one who has a sensitive conscience is liable to be at a loss which to select, to give up a just end or to resort to an unjust means. It is a tragedy of conscience. We, however, getting through such a tragic plight, must choose a fair means for a just end. You must have a firm belief that though you might be defeated for a while, you will thus after all obtain the final victory."

As for his view of war, he told me as follows: "Of course, I am against such a sort of militarism as intends to swallow up weaker nations by depending upon military strength, and thereby to satisfy avarice. However just end fair such objects as proclaiming the KODÔ (T.N The Imperial Way) or the peace of Orient or of the World may be, it would never be the way for Japan to resort to a war for attaining those objects."

Furthermore, he went so far as to say that if the Japanese forces should be used for an aggressive war, Japan would inevitably be led to ruin and the forces would prove anything but KODÔ or the Imperial forces.

What I mentioned above shows his remarkable merits. However, in the situation at home and abroad at that time, I saw that moralism he advocated all the time was often drawn into a trap by an unexpected unfair and unjust means of the opponent. It was a pity that after his assumption of the position as the Minister of War he was criticized as being short of political ability and that he was obliged, after resigning his post, to wink, with deep agony and melancholy, at the crisis into which Japan was led by the passion for war and her plunging herself into an abyss of misfortune because of the moralism in which he stood firm, of his political powerlessness due to his being away from an important position and of his uprightness. It is, however, a settled opinion that once the righteousness in him makes him indignant, he ventures forth with so surprisingly thorough-going attitude and proves himself self-sacrificing and sympathetic, when he displays his great ability. So far as I know, it is at any rate a pertinent remark that it is the best way to irritate Hata.

On the contrary, a remarkable feature of the TOSEH, or the Control Group was that it had a tendency to adhere to a sort of Machiavellianism which teaches, "the end justifies the means." Therefore, they made always the best use of their wisdom at home or abroad to obtain power. After 1934 (Showa 9) they caused the KODÔ or the Imperial Way Group to fall and in 1936 (Showa 11) they disrupted the KOKUTSU-I-KENRI-H. or the Principles of National Polity Group. As the result they came to hold real power at home.
The February 26 Incident and Junior Officers

1. Why it occurred

The direct and real cause of the Incident has not yet been made clear. Most of those junior officers who rose to action in the Incident were attached to the units in the Metropolis. To the TESEIH or the Control Group, they were the final force which resists the Group and the final objective which the Group intended to drive out. About those called "the TESEIH" or the Control Group who were mostly absorbed in foreign problems, junior officers had misgivings. The junior officers were always restraining themselves from doing anything. Therefore, the Group felt the utmost repudiation and inconvenience as to those junior officers stationed in the Metropolis where they were the center of the army, and at last decided upon the transfer of the 1st Division to Manchuric. It was an unprecedented case.

Getting the news that such an exceptional measure was taken against the 1st Division which had never been moved except for a great war because of its duty for maintaining peace and order in the Metropolis, those junior officers there, being much excited and indignant and fearing that the TESEIH or the Control Group might at last carry out its own policy as it likes, immediately opened a conference and deliberated together upon measures against it, as the result of which the positive plan, overcoming the negative one, was adopted. I heard about this fact from junior officers belonging to the Metropolitan units. It was, under these circumstances, inevitable for them to take such a step, though they knew, of course, the unlawful means was wrong. Now that they were determined to rise to action, they tried not only to strike down the TESEIH, but also to go so far as to bring about an over-all revolution of the State.

Being attached to a local regiment, I did not directly participate in their action, but I came to be punished as a sympathizer. Here lies a lot of dubious points.

The trial of this Incident was held in secret and it was a sort of revolutionary trial. This trial was carried on according to a plot prepared beforehand; no defence, no attendance and no appeal being permitted. The accused concerned were sentenced to predetermined penalties. This also caused us to entertain a lot of questions.

When he held the position of the Education Minister ARAKI Confessed that it was an endless agony that he could not render his service for bringing the China Affair to an end because of his being a general on the reserve list. I, being full of indignation at seeing great expectations of thoughtful people betrayed at every change of the Government and the China Affair developing into the Great Eastern Asia War, Often called on ARAKI and asked for his instruction. I thus always kept prudent.

2. Reason why they had nothing to do with ARAKI

Some of the officers rising in the Feb. 22 Incident were of the so-called KOKUTAI GENRI HA (National-Policy-Principle-Group) and ought to support the YODO HA (Imperial-Way-Group). They, however, shunned General ARAKI (Then the Supreme War Councillor) in this Incident. They, although respected ARAKI's character, did not like his moderation and paternalism. Especially those was a difference between ARAKI's point of view and theirs on "the relation between the end and the
means." They thus came to shun General ARAKI in such an emergency. The young officers were of course against Machiavellian advocated by the Control-Party. They were, however, more or less discontented with General ARAKI who strictly restricted their action saying that in any case, just means should be taken for a just end.

After all, General ARAKI remained from the beginning to the end a moralist with a firm belief. He, being against both Fascism and Militarism, took charge of the disposal of affairs after the Manchuria Incident and put down the hostilities with the Shanghai Incident.

From the China Incident to the Great East Asia War, he always took a stand against them. In the Army circles, however, anyone once removed from the active list became quite powerless toward the Army and, even while in active service, the voice of those in the position with no personnel power was made light of by the staff officers in the central position of planning and execution. Such being the actual circumstances, it was unavoidable that ARAKI, an old General once removed from the active list, looked on the changes of the times all along in silence and agony. But it was really regrettable that he could not show his seriousness of personality and display his ability for the sake of saving our nation.

After all, General ARAKI is a tragic character amidst a great revolution of history. Nevertheless, in the last days of a tragic character, the essence of his personality is made manifest and emits its real light.
On this 5th day of September, 1947

At I.N.T.F.E.

DEPONENT SUGUMI, Saburo (seal)

I, __________________________ hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At the same

Witness: (signed) HUJOKI, Tekeaki (seal)
OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

SUGIYAM, Saburo (seal)
Exhibit No.

東京裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

荒木貞夫

夫

供述者

波

三

郎

次ノ如ク足数ノシマス。
私は元就木大将の近部下の一人であり、直接其首動に触れられる機会が多く、又私は自身が就木の革新運動に関係してありましたが、あくまで彼の配下で居りました。元就木は元就木大将の近部下の一人であり、直接其首動に触れられる機会が多く、又私は自身が就木の革新運動に関係してありましたが、あくまで彼の配下で居りました。元就木は元就木大将の近部下の一人であり、直接其首動に触れられる機会が多く、又私は自身が就木の革新運動に関係してありましたが、あくまで彼の配下で居りました。
新しい青年将校の革命

一青年将校の概念

一青年将校とは、主として珊洲事件前後、少尉の階級に在った者及び二・二六事件当時大、中、少尉の階級に在った者を指します。但し所謂一青年将校の一青年将校の固結、軍事部の無自覚、政府の誤弊、財閥の蔭庇、社会的変態、政治的潮騒、外家の不遠等で国家族造を断行する以外此危機を切り拔ける道をしとふ状態に迫りつつも、

産経新聞の直江義男の論文を引用

大正十四年（一九三一年）八月政務総裁部原部長として東京に帰着したのも、昭和六年（一九三一年）大島に就任した後も、更にまた臨検をやめて下った後も、終始一貫して弊社に申したことを、私は於て話及面談によって知り得ました。彼の本質は、端的に申して少し申し述べたいと思います。彼の本質を知り得た當時の青年将校なるものども実体から説明し難いと思います。
尖鋭な分子は率い荒木、真崎の悪夢を実現しに思ってみた位であります。唯独木の鼻高は人強に対する想像の念のみは共通でありました。斯様な次第で青年諸氏の新潮運動は共感者及び共感者の発生及び退進に於て全く独自の立場に達し得たものであります。何か問題があると忽ち弾圧され、常に感性の激怒を奮起するのを常きに以て、道理であります。
我々仲間の青年将校と他の革新派との思想的相異。

前線の知識を自覚的に剣を展開している青年士官と、主として地方軍に所属して前線の中央部の幕僚の職に在って全体主義的な革新思想を抱く青年士官とに相異なるものがあります。此区別を明確にしてみたければ、我々仲間の青年将校（以下単に青年将校と申します）は主として地方軍に勤務して居りましたが、當時の謎呪な世相の中に年々入囮する兵士に接し、農山漁村の窮状と、政治的腐敗と、軍の組織をものをのぞみに観察して、憂国の至情を篤する能は、ついに、國家改革の原理を貫軍剣正の要點は何であったか、之を要約して申上げますと青年将校は、「社會の進化を、階級問題から期待しぼが、日本に於ては、之を要約して申上げます」という歴史的連帯主義の中心に於いて、天皇と超階級的存在者、家族愛の深い家族國などの有機的連帯主義の中心に於けて、同胞愛の深い家族団として建設せんとする中心を悩むことの必要があると考えます。
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四三月事件、十月事件、五一五事件、ニ二二二事件、ニ一二大事件、ニ青年将校と

二大事件は在京部隊の青年将校が主役となり、第一師団の顧問を兼ね、同時に一葉宣言のし、一葉将校が青年将校の一部を導くに至った。

二大事件は五月に発生し、青年将校の一部が事前に知らされて居り、これを抜粋して居る点が相違している。此项事件は後述する如く荒木大将の決定したものである。

ニ一二二事件はニ青年将校の一部が、五月に発生し、青年将校の一部が事前に知らされて居り、これを抜粋して居る点が相違している。此项事件は後述する如く荒木大将の決定したものである。
荒木大将の意図は確実であり、不穏の蔓延が一時で収まることでありました。それは荒木大将の意見は確実であり、不穏の蔓延が一時で収まることでありました。しかし、荒木大将の意見は確実であり、不穏の蔓延が一時で収まることでありました。
彼は関東の結果、橋本中佐、長勇少佐等が中心たることを知り之等の者

事件は勃発し大混亂を惹起して居たかを知れぬと関係者の一人は私に


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年の府文は、政府に依頼して反省を深めつつ日本に屈さすことも、原稿に目覚め東亜古今を一貫する普通の道に則って現職の日本を守ること。

前は、荒木・小畑等の師が後を追って発した命令に身を約せし、且つ御書が人を従来の如き非合法運動を許して合法的に切々と裁成説得された其態度の誰に非するか、

然し、此の命令を陸軍側は拒否しましたので海軍側は密かに士官候補生に接近し、其内容を打明けて、

海事部の新設の動員部隊として出征し、間もなく停戦となりましたので同一年五月に東京に専任しまして、不時中出発を友人から聞きえられ一応返信されて八方手段を模し、

然るに突如十五日夕刻に到いき、所期の期日を経過してしまった。
この文書の内容は、日本語で書かれており、文脈からもそれが明らかです。文書の内容は、ある特定の状況や事象についての詳細な説明や分析を含んでいると考えられます。内容は、特定の目的や目的の達成のために使用されるものと考えられています。文書の最後には、記号や数字が含まれているため、文書の目的や使用方法が示されているかもしれません。
五、革新派の元不対する失望

十月事件の発端、三月事件以来の人間相撲、五・一五事件に同年年に目を取せしめたる事々々、元不の存在は常に非合法、政治に対する荒木弘任の反対、その失望は運んだしかった。政治はやがて抑制となり、革新派の行動を抑制し、その実を現れ、荒木弘任一人として強く目を引く所々をなった。その一つの現れが昭和八年七月の警備事件に対する革新派の行動を内閣の関係の一人として問題にされた所々でありました。

荒木弘任相関任の遭遇

荒木弘任と佐藤派

佐藤派とは自ら附した言葉ではありません。それぞれの言葉が一定の意味を表され、元不の問題を解決する人々に示された所々でありました。
道、道、32568

道道派は、日本統一の思想としての道派を形成することとされ、以下に同様に所持の根本的信条を明らかにすることになる。これにより、道派を基にした統一思想が形成されるが、道派を基にした統一思想が形成される。道派を基にした統一思想が形成される。
理解を図るのである。

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世界平和の目的と云ふ其目的は正しいもので一時的並びに局部的な目的を排除する方法は勿論、道徳の常弁に於ても正

相を立てるか否かの点を論ずるに當てて良心の裁判を以て正しい目的を正路に導き得るものである。

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彼は一見し日本軍はなに対決を用の為に用いる様なことかあればそれとぞ々の
破壊であり、それ故に報復ではない—とまで宣言して居りました。
以上は彼の著しい長所を示すものであります。然し當時の日本は本の内容が
以下の如くに所をなしていた所を示す破壊主義は反對派の不正不義な手口で
於て民の心に根突き立たされたやうな事を見ました。故に破壊在後破刑的段階を
見る即はそれよりはるかに多くの破壊を破壊して民が破刑的段階に
在るといい且はされし破刑的段階に着べば民に於て破刑的段階に
在るといいと云えばされし破刑的段階に着べば民に於て破刑的段階に
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二、二六事件

二、二六事件は、日仏事件に直接的に続いているものである。二六事件の時、青年将校が立派な同盟会を組織して、政府に反対の活動を行なっていた。政府はこれを封じ、青年将校の活动を抑制しようと努めた。これに対し、青年将校は更に活動を強めた。

三、連続した事件

三、連続した事件は、二六事件を経て、政府は更に青年将校の活動を封じようと努めた。政府は青年将校の活動を封じ、青年将校の活動を更に抑制しようと努めた。これに対し、青年将校は更に活動を強めた。
ニ荒木と関係をかりし理由

二荒木大将は荒木の人格は尊敬してゐましたけれどもその態度から青年将校は無能なる上に相当するもので断定しました。彼等は荒木大将を尊敬してゐたのに彼等の態度が荒木大将の如何なる場合にも尊敬の態度を示すために彼等を尊敬してゐたのであります。彼等は彼等の尊敬の対象を尊敬してゐたからと云ふをかりしてゐたのです。
結果、荒木大将は一個の強い信念を持つモリスとして終焉しました。

ファシズムに対し、ミリタリアズムと共に兵隊を構成支那事変から大東亜戦争にかけては不適切な行動をしましたが、敵軍に於ては一度长征を去って一度将領としての姿を現し、東亜事変後、不適切な行動をした戦犯として処理された。

その中に於ては、ジャーナルの有り方、情勢の皆無化し、又度再びの姿を現し、一度长征を去って一度将領としての姿を現し、東亜事変後、不適切な行動をした戦犯として処理された。

全く、情勢の皆無化し、又度再びの姿を現し、一度长征を去って一度将領としての姿を現し、東亜事変後、不適切な行動をした戦犯として処理された。

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We will show by the evidence already introduced into the record which relates solely to events that transpired while Mr. Hirota held office and by the production of about one hundred and twenty (120) additional documents and the testimony of at least twelve (12) witnesses, the following facts:

1. Mr. Hirota started his long service as a career diplomat in 1906 and ended his public service in May 1938. He never occupied a military office at any time. His political and diplomatic views and policies during that long period of time were constantly characterized by peace, good will and conciliation among all nations, which were mere expressions of his modest, friendly, sound and steady character. He is one of the most outstanding men ever produced by Japan and has been widely and favorably known throughout Japan and most of the nations of the world as a liberal and progressive man who constantly strove for peaceful relations between Japan and all other nations. He was known and deeply respected both as a diplomat and statesman because of his uniform advocacy of peace and conciliation among nations. Trust and belief in the soundness of his views and policies were the main reasons why he was chosen for the first time as Foreign Minister in 1933. At that time Japan was virtually isolated from the family of nations because of the attitude taken by the League of Nations and the United States toward the Manchurian Incident. He was appointed Prime Minister at the time of the internal confusion in Japan caused by the so-called February 26 Incident.
which was an Army revolt led by officers having no rank higher than Major. The Hirota policy of conciliation, friendship and good will among all nations stands in contrast to the policy of the previous Foreign Minister Count Uchida which had been described as a "scorched earth diplomacy." Though the period between 1932 and 1936 was described as extraordinary because of the aftermath of the Manchurian Incident, it marked a turning point in the relations of Japan with the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, etc.; it marked a period of tranquility and showed a gradual improvement of internal and external conditions and relations. The slow but steady progress which Mr. Hirota had made in his capacity as Foreign Minister and Prime Minister was interrupted by the wholly unexpected Lu-Kow-Chiao Incident of July 7, 1937. The evidence will show beyond doubt that Mr. Hirota led the all-out and even heroic effort for peace on the part of the Japanese Government which immediately decided upon a policy of local settlement and non-aggrandizement; but, despite the prolonged efforts of the Government to bring the Incident to a speedy conclusion, the fighting continued to spread and what originated as the Lu-Kow-Chiao Incident expanded into the so-called China Incident. The evidence will show in detail all the efforts made by the Foreign Office to effectuate peace in China. These efforts were attended by the utmost sincerity and neither Mr. Hirota nor any other responsible official of the Foreign Office ever entertained any notion of prolonging the affair and certainly no idea of dominating or conquering China or any part of that country. No responsible official in the Foreign Office was ever so naive as to think that Japan could ever successfully dominate the teeming four hundred (400) millions in China. Japan did try to protect the lives and limbs of its nationals and their legitimate property rights in China. It had no other motive as far as the Foreign Office was concerned. The principles and policies which Mr. Hirota advocated with respect to the China Incident ultimately met opposition from the Army and this in turn caused him to resign the post of Foreign Minister in the First Konoye Cabinet in May 1938 although he had
announced his intention to resign as early as February 1938. Since his resignation he never occupied any official office in the executive branch of the Government and he had no ambition whatever in that direction.

2. Mr. Hirota by nature is endowed with "the spirit of harmony among all nations" by his very words spoken in the Diet on numerous occasions. Throughout his occupancy of high office he always sought to promote conciliation and friendship with other countries of the world. A few examples, among others, may be cited. On June 5, 1927, he arrived at the Hague as Japanese Minister to the Netherlands. During his tenure in the Netherlands he made efforts toward strengthening economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries; these efforts crystallized in the form of a Treaty of Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Mediation which was signed at the Hague on April 19, 1933. The ratification of this Treaty met some objection by a faction in Japan. The efforts of Mr. Hirota while occupying the office of Foreign Minister resulted in the ratification by Japan of that Treaty and the exchange of ratification was formally effected in 1935.

Mr. Hirota was transferred from the Netherlands to be Ambassador to the Soviet Union and during his Ambassadorship he definitely improved the relationship and feeling between the two countries which was accomplished by solving piece by piece the various outstanding problems. After returning to Japan and assuming the office of Foreign Minister he constantly sought to strengthen the friendship and good will between Japan and the Soviet Union. Among other exertions on his part, we point to his efforts as mediator in the negotiations whereby the Soviet Union sold the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo, the negotiations having extended over a period of nineteen (19) months in Tokyo before the formal transfer and sale was signed in March 1935. The interest of Mr. Hirota in acting as mediator was actuated solely by his effort to remove a potential source of friction. Moreover, the Chinese Eastern Railway connected with the South Manchurian Railroad and was an important traffic link between the East and Western Europe. Even Litvinov,
Commissar for Foreign Affairs, expressed deep gratification for the patient services of Mr. Hirota as mediator during the long negotiations. Nothing in connection with the negotiations for the sale, which will be shown in detail, even intimates any pressure by Japan in the negotiations. The fact is that the Soviet Union suggested the idea of sale of the railway to either Manchoukuo or Japan and the Soviet Union seemed to be as glad to remove a potential source of friction as was the Japanese Government.

3. The evidence will show that Mr. Hirota was personally in favor of the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty as proposed by the Soviet Union during his tenure as Ambassador to Russia; upon his return from Moscow he transmitted the suggestion of the Soviet Union to Foreign Minister Uchida. The reply of the Japanese Government to that suggestion was sent to the Soviet Union during the period when Mr. Hirota was in retirement, he having returned to Japan from Moscow in late 1932 and had been in the status of retirement and on pension until he was unexpectedly called to the post of Foreign Minister in the Saito Cabinet in September 1933.

4. The Anti-Comintern Pact which was concluded between Japan and Germany during the Hirota Cabinet in November 1936 had no other objective than to defend against the progressive encroachment of the Communist movements which offered imminent threat to the Japanese form of government as well as to the form of government maintained by all nations operating on the so-called capitalistic system. The Anti-Comintern Pact was aimed solely against Communist movements, not the Soviet Union, although the opinion was widely held in Japan in 1936, especially after the Seventh Convention of the Communist Internationale, that the Communist Internationale and the Soviet Union in their real objectives were one and the same thing. The Anti-Comintern Pact did not change the intention of Mr. Hirota and the Japanese Government to maintain friendly relations between the two States. The Pact was not a "first step" in the direction of a military alliance with Germany and neither Mr. Hirota nor any other responsible person in the Japanese Government in 1936
entertained any such fantastic notion. The evidence will further show that no man in Japan ever worked harder to promote friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

5. The effort on the part of the prosecution to show by the Kasahara manuscript that Mr. Hirota entertained anti-Soviet ideas is a paper with respect to which Mr. Hirota knows nothing. Part of the transcript will be referred to in which the same witness testified that the content of said manuscript, which is almost undecipherable, is contrary to what Mr. Hirota used to express as his opinion with respect to the relations with the Soviet Union.

6. The evidence will further show that the Chinese policy of Mr. Hirota was based entirely on the spirit of harmony, conciliation, compromise, and peace at almost any dignified price. Here again the evidence will show that no man in the recent history of Japan ever worked harder to bring about a rapprochement in the relations between Japan and China which were strained both before and after the Manchurian Incident. The atmosphere surrounding the relation between China and Japan while Count Uchida was Foreign Minister was gloomy in the extreme. Mr. Hirota exerted his utmost efforts in improving the relationship between the two countries as soon as he assumed the post of Foreign Minister and extended to China on many occasions directly and in addresses before the Diet the open hand of friendship and understanding. The evidence will show that during his occupancy of high office various pending problems between Japan and China were solved and new steps were effected to promote cooperation between the two countries. Thus in the early part of 1934 negotiations were started between the Minister to China Ariyoshi and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, for the purpose of fundamentally and radically improving the relations between Japan and China. These negotiations progressed smoothly and as a result Mr. Hirota made a statement to that effect in the Diet on January 22, 1935; following this statement, on February 20, 193
Mr. Wang Ching-wei made a statement along the same line as the foregoing. On March 2, 1935, Mr. Chiang Kai-shek endorsed the foregoing statement by Mr. Wang Ching-wei. Moreover, the Japanese Government had recognized the Chiang Kai-shek regime and Mr. Hirota was deeply interested in the tedious efforts of Chiang Kai-shek to bring internal order, unity and stability to China. In May 1935, in an effort to strengthen and promote sentiment and good feeling between Japan and China, the existing Legations in both Japan and China were elevated to the status of Embassies.

In an effort to materialize the above-mentioned Sino-Japanese relations, the Japanese Government, on October 4, 1935, decided its Chinese policy. This policy was formulated along lines of the wishes of Mr. Wang Ching-wei. The so-called "Hirota's Three Principles," with respect to China, were made public through Foreign Minister Hirota's speech in the Imperial Diet on January 21, 1936, and this statement to the Diet with respect to the Chinese policy was identical in substance with the policy decided by the Japanese Government on October 4, 1935.

7. Mr. Hirota has always maintained a firm belief that in view of the poverty of resources and economic weakness of Japan the progress of Japan was impossible without the cooperation and friendship of the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands and China; and his friendship for and cooperation with those countries to the utmost could be said to be the cornerstone and real basis of his diplomacy. He sought to persuade Great Britain to join the Anti-Comintern Pact or a pact of similar nature which would strengthen the ties. Although Great Britain refused to join the Pact, he kept fending off the frequent proposals of Italy to join the Anti-Comintern Pact solely because of fear Great Britain would not understand the motive and that reaction in Great Britain would work to the deterioration of friendly relations.
8. His bold bid for cooperation and better understanding was manifested in one form by the exchange of notes between Mr. Hirota and Mr. Hull in February 1934 and again in the personal message which Mr. Hirota sent to the United States on March 30, 1934, when he delivered an address on occasion of the anniversary of the landing of Commodore Perry on the shores of Japan in 1853, which for the first time exposed Japan to the influence of the civilization of the West. Numerous addresses made by him in the Imperial Diet will be of tremendous assistance in showing his straightforward statement of his beliefs and views. His assertion in the Diet of 1935 that "there will be no war while I remain in office" is illustrative of his determination as a diplomat and statesman. In view of the autonomous character of the Army and Navy under the Japanese Constitution the Tribunal will readily recognize the courage manifested in the foregoing statement.

9. The prosecution has contended, with all the benefit of hindsight, that though the utterances of Mr. Hirota with respect to relations with foreign powers were conciliatory, his actual policies and their results were of a different nature. By nature Mr. Hirota is not given to mental duplicity or craftiness. The evidence will show that where the result turned out to be different from the course Mr. Hirota charted the result was caused by circumstances entirely beyond his control. He resigned his last public office in May 1938 with the full realization of the fruitlessness of all his long efforts. He had the unhappy experience of being called to high office in Japan during a period of extreme distress in both internal and external affairs and while he worked with great fervor to right both internal and external unbalance, he lived to see all the ideals and objectives he worked so hard to achieve fall in ruins about him. A large part of the evidence will relate to the efforts on the part of Mr. Hirota in the face of such situations and it is intended by this means, in part, to refute the existence of a common plan or conspiracy to accomplish any of the objectives set forth in the alleged indictment and to make it crystal clear that he is not guilty of
an individual crime with respect to any count in the alleged indictment relating to him.

10. When Mr. Hirota assumed the post of Foreign Minister for the first time, Manchoukuo had already been recognized as an independent State by Japan and the relationship between the two countries was considered an accomplished fact which did not lay within the power of any one man in Japan to easily change. The evidence will show that all Mr. Hirota could do in those circumstances was to labor to improve within limits compatible with the new situation the relationship between Japan on one side and China and other powers on the other which, as previously stated, had become sorely aggravated because of the Manchurian Incident and the rise of the Manchoukuo Government. Evidence already in the case and to be further demonstrated will show that his efforts resulted progressively in removing all factors on the basis of which third powers contended that Manchoukuo was something less than a sovereign and independent State. Witness his successful effort to establish in 1935 the joint economic commission between Japan and Manchoukuo with an equal number of representatives on each side and the surrender of all extraterritorial rights in favor of Manchoukuo in 1937. His efforts consisted in conscientious adjustment of those situations.

11. In representations by the United States, Japan was sought to be held responsible for economic measures adopted by Manchoukuo such as the so-called petroleum monopoly in Manchoukuo and in other respects. The Foreign Ministry found it impossible to give full satisfaction to these complaints without fundamentally denying the independence of Manchoukuo which, as previously stated, had been recognized by the Japanese Government, before the days when Mr. Hirota came to office, as a sovereign and independent State fully capable of dealing with its own internal and external problems in its own right.
12. On July 7, 1937, the Lu-Kow-Chiao Incident suddenly broke out. It was on July 8, 1937 when telegraphic information to that effect first reached the Foreign Office. Mr. Hirota was resting at his country home at the time in Kugenuma, Kanagawa Prefecture, without the slightest knowledge, much less forethought, of this Incident. On July 9 an extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held at which the policy of non-aggrandizement and speedy local settlement of the Incident was firmly decided upon and Mr. Hirota took the initiative on that occasion. That policy was immediately transmitted from the Foreign Office to the Japanese Ambassador and Consuls in China and the Army and Navy transmitted the same instruction to their respective units in China. On July 11 a plan for preliminary preparation for mobilization was proposed by the Army and for this purpose an urgent Cabinet meeting was summoned; Foreign Minister Hirota opposed the idea of the Army for an immediate adoption of the mobilization plan. However, on that occasion: War Minister Sugiyama explained that the proposed plan for preliminary preparation for mobilization did not mean an immediate start of preparation for mobilization of home divisions, but was intended only to decide preliminarily for the start of preparation for mobilization in case the situation in China should be aggravated by chance in the near future, and Sugiyama went on to explain that without this preliminary understanding he could not be held responsible for the protection of the Army itself on the spot, the numerous Japanese residents in China, as well as important Japanese vested interests, in view of the smallness of the Japanese force on the spot which numbered only five thousand (5,000) men. Upon this explanation, the Cabinet gave its approval to this preliminary Army plan with the understanding that the preparation for mobilization would be halted immediately in case negotiations for local settlement and restoration of peace were successful. On that occasion and at the insistence of Mr. Hirota he made the understanding doubly sure that, even in case an Army should be dispatched in this connection, the object would be for the sole purpose of protecting Japanese residents and forces in China.
13. On July 11, 1937, Mr. Hirota asked the Chinese Charge d'Affaires to come to the Foreign Office and there explained to him the necessity for a speedy local settlement. On the same day he sent an instruction to Councillor of the Embassy Hidaka to make the same statement to the Chinese Department of Foreign Affairs. A local settlement was reached on the night of the same day. However, the situation shortly became aggravated as the Nanking Government started the brisk movement of huge numbers of troops to the north. In the face of this alarming development and increasing incidents between Chinese and Japanese troops in North China and in view of the general background and situation within China itself, the Cabinet, on July 20, 1937, approved preparation for mobilization of three home divisions in compliance with the Cabinet decision of July 11, as previously stated. Even in the face of that tense situation Mr. Hirota did not abandon in the least his hope for a peaceful solution and he ordered Councillor Hidaka to continue the negotiation with the Chinese which resulted in an agreement with Mr. Chang Chun, Governor of Su Chuan Province, providing for the mutual withdrawal of troops from the troubled areas. The Japanese Cabinet decision of non-reparation and non-annexation arrived at in the early part of August 1937 was self described by Mr. Hirota as being so wholesome that "the whole world would pay respect to the fair and unselfish attitude of the Japanese Empire." Negotiations based upon those principles were conducted between Ambassador Kawagoe and Mr. Kao Tsun-Wu, Director of the Chinese Bureau of Asiatic Affairs. At the same time Consul-General Okamoto exerted strenuous efforts on instruction from the Foreign Ministry for the maintenance of peace in the Shanghai district. Not being satisfied with the effectiveness of these official negotiations, Mr. Hirota dispatched Mr. Arita, Hachiro, former Foreign Minister, and Mr. Funatsu, Shinichiro, to China to work for peace among influential Chinese personalities behind the scenes. On October 1, 1937, the basic policies for dealing with the China Incident were decided among the four Ministers, that is to say, the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister,
War Minister and Navy Minister; there it was sincerely decided to seek a solution upon the broad principle to end the Incident as soon as possible, to adhere to international laws, to limit the combat zones roughly to the Hopei, Chihli and the Shanghai districts and to solve the problem of North China by assisting in whatever way might be possible in placing that district under the firm administration of the Chinese Nationalist Government. On October 20 and November 7, 1937, the Belgian Government invited the Japanese Government to participate in the Brussels Conference in connection with the China Incident but it was unable to accept the invitation. Evidence will be offered to show that the non-acceptance of this invitation did not constitute a breach of the Nine-Power Treaty. Moreover, strong and decisive elements in Japan were wary about acceptance of an invitation to the Brussels Conference because of apprehension that its ultimate decision had already been cut and dried and that nothing short of direct negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese would bring an end to the basic conditions which lay at the root of all difficulties between China and Japan for many years. Nothing the Foreign Minister could do would have altered that attitude in the least. However, Foreign Minister Hirota met Mr. Craigie, the British Ambassador, frequently after the latter's arrival in Japan in 1937 and asked the good offices of his Government for the realization of peace between Japan and China. On October 27, 1937, Mr. Hirota held an interview with the Ambassadors of Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Italy and told them frankly that the Japanese Government would warmly welcome any action by any of the above-mentioned four powers to take the initiative in introducing peace in China and to act as intermediary in any peace negotiations, the negotiations to be based solely upon the simple and non-aggressive principles expressed in the draft decision reached in the early part of August 1937 among the four Ministries mentioned above; all this notwithstanding the fact that Japan was not in a position to accept the invitation to the Brussels Conference. In response to this Mr. Craigie, British Ambassador, visited Foreign Minister
Hirota soon thereafter and informed him of the readiness on the part of Great Britain to take the initiative and to act as intermediary between China and Japan. Mr. Hirota asked him to do so. However, this effort on the part of Mr. Hirota did not progress because of objection raised by the Army. Later, the Army began to advocate the good offices of Germany. Mr. Hirota hesitated to ask Germany because he doubted the effectiveness of its good offices as Germany had only a weak voice in China. About the same time Mr. Craigie, British Ambassador, proposed to Foreign Minister Hirota the use of the combined good offices of Great Britain, the United States and Germany and it will be shown that Mr. Hirota was greatly interested in that proposal; however, it did not materialize on account of an objection from the Army and the lack of enthusiasm on the part of Germany in the use of its good offices in a joint effort with Great Britain and the United States.

In December 1937, Von Dirksen, the German Ambassador, informed Foreign Minister Hirota of the readiness of Germany to render good offices and he inquired about the Japanese terms. Mr. Hirota intended to make the terms decided in the early part of August 1937 the basis for the proposed negotiations and Mr. Hirota thought at that time there would be no objection on the part of the Army. However, as the liaison conference had been set up immediately preceding this occasion, the question was left to the final consideration of the liaison conference. On the other hand, Nanking fell on December 13, 1937, and as a result the general public and press in Japan favored a stronger China policy. At the liaison conference in December 1937 the opinions of Foreign Minister Hirota and others were not accepted and there were various heated arguments on that occasion. The upshot of the liaison conference was the insistence on stronger terms of peace for China than the terms agreed upon in the early part of August 1937. Additionally, the Nationalist Government of China was expected to make an answer to the new proposal by the fifth or sixth of January of the following year. Mr. Hirota showed the newly decided basic terms to the German Ambassador and gave him minute and detailed explanations.
The German Ambassador presented the terms to the Chinese side but the answer from the Chinese side was not forthcoming until January 14, 1938. The answer of the Chinese requesting more picayune details which had already been fully explained by Von Eirksen to them was regarded by the Japanese Government as exhibiting an inclination to protract the negotiations and in general as exhibiting an attitude of procrastination. The whole setup and complexion with respect to Chinese bona fides caused a deep feeling among the Cabinet that Chiang Kai-shek was using the occasion for the strategic purpose of rallying all China behind his banner and the anti-Japanism front. Thus, on January 16, 1938, the Japanese Government issued a statement "hereafter not to deal with the Nationalist Government." In this manner, the First Konoye Cabinet discontinued peace negotiations with the Nationalist Government but insofar only as the formal aspect of the negotiations were concerned. Nevertheless, even at this stage and with the fighting in China constantly spreading, Mr. Hirota did not give up his hope of negotiating a peaceful settlement with the Nationalist Government; and in the spring of 1938, he was in contact with the Nationalist Government which was then in Hankow with respect to the probity of a durable peace. In short, it was the consistent and earnest desire of Foreign Minister Hirota to restore peace in the speediest possible manner with China on the most reasonable and conciliatory terms; and he was at his wit's end in dealing with this intricate situation to prevent the spread of the Incident ever since it broke out on July 7, 1937. The evidence will show that he exerted his best efforts toward that end throughout his tenure of office and until the day he resigned from the First Konoye Cabinet in May 1938, he held high and almost prayerful hope that peace would reign. However, as the war progressed in favor of Japanese forces his position in the Cabinet became extremely shaky and difficult because of consistent adherence to his mild and conciliatory principles and ideas in dealing with the Chinese. This fact was recognized by Ambassador Grew as early as October 30, 1937. Thus Mr. Hirota expressed his desire to resign.
while the Diet was in session in February 1938, but his resignation was not so simple because of his extraordinary sense of responsibility and the actual tug in politics inasmuch as he joined the First Konoye Cabinet at the ardent request of and support of the so-called sound and liberal faction represented by the last Genro, the late Prince Saionji, and others. Mr. Hirota having occupied the topmost position of Prime Minister was most reluctant to accept a lesser office in the First Konoye Cabinet and did so only at the earnest request of Prince Saionji who entertained the opinion that Mr. Hirota would lend strength and balance to the First Konoye Cabinet.

14. The Anti-Comintern Pact between Japan and Germany was a means for defense against Communist movements insofar as its external aspect was concerned; internally speaking it was aimed, among other purposes, to alleviate one aspect of the insecure feeling of the Japanese arising out of its virtual international isolation since the Manchurian Incident and confrontation with the cold attitude of the League of Nations and the United States. The Anti-Comintern Pact as planned by the Japanese Government did not aim to obtain participants to the Pact solely among totalitarian States; Japan sought adherence to the Pact among all the States in the world aside from the Soviet Union. The evidence will show that the Netherlands, Great Britain and others were sincerely approached for the purpose of securing their adherence to the principles of the Pact.

15. Evidence will be introduced to show that Mr. Hirota had no connection whatsoever with the conclusion of the Tri-Partite Pact and that when the Germans evidently sounded out the Yonai Government he, in his unofficial capacity as so-called State Counsellor, advised Mr. Yonai against participation in any such military alliance and the efforts of Germany on that occasion were set at naught. The evidence will show that after Mr. Matsuoka negotiated the Tri-Partite Pact Mr. Hirota, in his capacity as a private citizen, talked and argued against it and stated that Matsuoka was following a course "fatal to Japan." As previously stated, Mr. Hirota always
maintained the firm conviction that the future of Japan lay in close cooperation with the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands. He was deeply disturbed that the Tri-Partite Fact would only result in increasingly bad relations between Japan and the United States and Great Britain.

16. The revisions effected in the organization laws for the War Ministry and Navy Ministry which followed the February 26 Incident by the terms of which qualification for the offices of Ministers and Vice Ministers were limited to Generals and Admirals on the active list did not alter one iota the existing immemorial custom and usage under which only those on the active list were appointed to the posts of Ministers and Vice Ministers. The circumstances surrounding the revision of those laws have already been testified to. The deponent of the affidavit marked as Court Exhibit No. 2366, who was unable to testify in person because of illness at that time, will appear as a witness in this phase of the case. Additional evidence will be introduced to show actual examples in which attempts were made to form a Cabinet by appointing a retired General to the post of War Minister after recall to active service.

17. The steps taken by Mr. Hirota in connection with the naval negotiations of 1934, such as the abrogation of the Washington Naval Treaty and others, do not constitute violation of any treaty obligations or principle of international law. Mr. Hirota was a leader in thought in Japanese Government for general naval disarmament, abolition of offensive equipment and the principle of "non-menace and non-aggression" among all nations. As late as 1938, Mr. Hirota stated that the time might be ripe to call a new limitation conference of the powers. The court will recall evidence already introduced by the prosecution that upon the failure of those naval limitation agreements Mr. Hirota assured all the powers that the absence of agreements did not mean that Japan would engage in a naval construction race.
18. The prosecution erroneously contended that Mr. Hirota assumed the post of President of the Board of Planning; it was not the Board of Planning, but the Bureau of Planning to which he was appointed as President. The Bureau of Planning was exclusively engaged in studies and preparations for the establishment of the Welfare Ministry and he held that office from June 10 to October 21, 1937, although he seldom attended meetings. The Bureau of Planning did not deal with any other important business. This evidence will show that he had nothing to do with the Army five-year plan, other five-year plans discussed in the evidence, or with any plans to increase the strength of the nation for war purposes.

19. As previously stated, Mr. Hirota did not hold any responsible position after his resignation from the Government as Foreign Minister in the First Konoye Cabinet in May 1938. Therefore there is no ground for holding him legally responsible for the decisions and steps taken by the Government at any time since May 1938. He was a Cabinet Counsellor under the Yonai Cabinet, but a Counsellor had no other responsibility than to express advisory opinions in response to inquiries if and when the Government saw fit to ask for such opinions. Mr. Hirota was treated under Japanese custom as a so-called "elder statesman" along with other persons who had held the position of Prime Minister and his opinion was sometimes sought concerning special political problems, more particularly with respect to the choice of the candidate for Prime Minister in case of a Cabinet change. Mr. Hirota approved the recommendation of General Tojo at the time the Third Konoye Cabinet resigned because he trusted Marquis Kido's opinion that General Tojo was a suitable person for the purpose of reconsidering the decisions made by the Imperial Conference held on September 6, 1941. Mr. Hirota did not know General Tojo at that time and had no knowledge of what kind of a person he was. Mr. Hirota agreed with the opinions expressed by Marquis Kido who was then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Moreover, Mr. Hirota understood at the time that the Tojo Cabinet would continue with sincerity its efforts for the restoration of
normal relations between the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, etc. and he had no thought whatever at the time he agreed with Marquis Kido's opinion that war would transpire on December 7, 1941. Mr. Hirota's opinion expressed at the Imperial Conference held on November 29, 1941, when he was summoned as one of the "elder statesmen," called for "diplomacy first," and is sufficient in itself to prove that even at the eleventh hour and when the existing Government was of the opinion that war was "inevitable" he stood out as a bulwark in his consistent and lifelong advocacy of peace and conciliation.

It will be clear to all those who have a correct understanding of Marquis Kido's diary that Mr. Hirota did all which lay in his power to avoid a conflict between Japan and the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

20. Thus it will appear that Mr. Hirota had no part in or power to control the Pacific War or anything to do with what transpired in connection therewith; no part in the negotiation for or conclusion of the Tri-Partite Pact; nothing whatever to do with the landing of troops in French Indo-China, the arbitration of the boundary disputes between French Indo-China and Thailand; and nothing to do with the border clashes between Japanese and Russian troops in Manchuria. Mr. Hirota has never entertained the thought or said or done anything whatever which would indicate that he either individually or in connection with a common plan or conspiracy sought Japanese domination of the world or any part thereof or any race or people living therein.

The evidence will also show that complaints lodged with the Japanese Foreign Office by foreign governments received unprecedentedly prompt attention and answer. The prompt, humble and apologetic attitude assumed by Mr. Hirota and the Japanese Government upon the happening of the "Panay" and "Ladybird" accidents in Chinese waters and prompt payment of indemnities in connection therewith are all attributable to Mr. Hirota. The evidence will show that no man who ever occupied the Foreign Office was more disturbed about those incidents and others which occurred in China during the course of
large-scale hostilities because they, in the estimation of Mr. Hirota and the responsible officials of the United States and Great Britain, seemed to offer an imminent threat to good relations between those countries and the possibility of undoing in moments of emotion and passion on the part of foreign governments of everything Mr. Hirota had worked so assiduously to build up during his years in office. Even when Mr. Grew, the American Ambassador, transmitted to the Foreign Office complaints of religious and other groups in Nanking about atrocities committed in Nanking by Japanese troops on and after December 13, 1937, Mr. Hirota, without knowledge as to whether those reports were true or false, accepted those reports from the standpoint of the Foreign Office as being substantial, ordered the responsible officials to take the complaints up with the War Minister who was to make appropriate representations to the Supreme Command of the Army; the evidence will show that Mr. Hirota personally remonstrated in this connection and that the Army took action to the extent of making appropriate investigations and sending a special Army representative to Nanking in that connection. As the Foreign Minister had no control whatsoever over the activities of the Supreme Command, this was all that any Foreign Minister could be expected to do and actually could do under the Constitution of Japan.

21. Mr. Hirota had no connection whatever with such slogans as "New Order" or the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Although some quarters in Japan maintained that the Nine-Power Pact had been a dead letter since 1930 because of the Chinese action in unilaterally denouncing all extraterritorial rights in China and that the Pact was impractical in operation, Mr. Hirota always assured the third powers that their rights in China under the Nine-Power Pact would be scrupulously observed by Japan; Mr. Hirota was honest and sincere in those representations and all instructions emanating from the Foreign Office warned Japanese authorities that the rights of third powers must be carefully observed.
22. Neither the defendant nor his counsel have been able to discover up to this stage the point sought to be made by the prosecution in his relation to the counts of the alleged indictment. Hence, counsel are necessarily driven to introducing evidence relating to the topics unraveled by the prosecution. The defendant now goes forward with additional evidence and upon the conclusion of the presentation of all the evidence in the case the defendant will most respectfully move this Honorable Tribunal to return a finding of not guilty upon each and every count of the alleged indictment affecting him.

Several additional pieces of evidence are either being prepared in foreign countries or are now en route to Japan. If this evidence does not arrive before the conclusion of the evidence on behalf of Mr. Hirota, the defendant requests the privilege of introducing such evidence at a later stage of this trial.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.
昭和十年七月七日の盧溝橋事件により中絶された。日本政府は直ちに畳地勢

外交及び不満の大の方針を決定したが、我々は嘉田氏が政府に在って平和のため、道立を尽くした労力に消され、それを示す平和実現の為外務省がなかったので、も支えずに、国際の余地を追上の支持者及び嘉田氏に示すのである。この外務の労力は政府の政治指導に支えられ、政府の行動はその内政の部分をも支えているのである。
行政的地位にしても或る又斯斯の野心もなかった。

昭和二年六月十五日彼はオランダ監督公使としてハーグに着任したが、彼は常に世界の他の諸国との紛争及び友好の増進に努めた例へば昭和八年四月十九日ハーグで署名された司法問題の解決に於ての友好と親善を強化するに努めた。彼の住居の装飾に於ける彼の努力の中、我々は之を尊ぶ。
三、我々は尾田氏が豊受大使時代ソ連によって推薦され、不可米協約

の締結に個人的に賛成であったというふりを立証するのである。モス

コウから尾田氏はソ連の提案を内田外相に伝達した。この提案に

答える日本政府の回答は、尾田氏の指示中に、ソ連に賛成させられた

年九月総裁内閣の外相に突然任命せられるまでに出ずと引退中であつ

たのである。四、昭和十二年十一月、尾田内閣時代に日ソ間に防共協定が締結された

がこれは共産主義運動が成長を遂げて来て、所調資本主義的組織の

すべての国家の統治形態に影響している。防共協定の目的を同じく

セリテルンの第七四条規定後は日本はこれに従ってソ連とも防共

協定の目的を同じくした方針を講じた。その結果、昭和十一年八月

田氏及び日本政府の関係を媒介するものであり、昭和十二年八月で

日ソ間の友好関係を示すものである。
明治九年の初、日韓間の関係を根本的に改善するための外交が、有吉鍬安公使と、国民政府行政院長兼外務長官権重道氏との交渉が、臨時政府内相に議決された。この外交政策は、後日ラインの言明をなしたが、後に日本政府は既に満州を承認していたが、韓国と満州に圧力を掛けるため、韓国公使館を設けた。
歩み違った英、意、オランダ及び中国の協力と友誼とがなければ不可能であるとの固い信念を持っていた。そして、これらの部類に対する彼の至大の友情と協力とが、彼の外交の魂の礎石であるということが

彼は英圏を続いて共同協定に同調すべきとの解決に出されるのである。彼はイタリアを色々加盟の申込がめったにも拘らず、イタリアが加盟の申込を受け流し続けたのである。

しかし、それではいかにか、と懸念されたばかりに、イタリアの申込を受け流し続けたのである。

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昭和元年三月三十一日、日本を初めて西洋文明の影響に開されることの度に、彼の言葉は日本を親しむ人々の間で、特にその意訳と見通しの真実な言葉を示すに至って洗練のための努力を払ってきたのである。日本を親しむ人々の間で、彼の言葉は日本を親しむ人々の間で、特にその意訳と見通しの真実な言葉を示すに至って洗練のための努力を払ってきたのである。
三角の主張の基礎となった一切の変更が、次第に除き去られたことを
示すことがある。特に昭和十一年、日支間協定の代表を以て組織する
一組の職員の良心的態度に於て、清満領の所謂石油専売或其他の賭博的輸
入に付て、その資は日本に在りとして置く。外務省としては、清満領
の再開を根本的に否定せし欲り、かかる立場に充分の満足を與へること
とが不可能であった。却ち前記の如く、清満領は瓜田氏の外務省に
立つように、日本に自主的に対内的及び對外的秘問方を適便するの能力ある
前に、遂に立つに至った日本により承認されたからである。事実
の事実に初め到着したのは七月八日であった。瓜田氏は松岡結外省
省に於て発生の事実を語らざる時に、決定した実の騒乱は主導的立場を
し、立った方針は日本に在する日本大使及び顧問部に訓令せられ、又

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昭和二十二年（1947）四月一日、支那戦線終結時、日本政府は支那、北支、上海の政治・経済・軍事統治を終結し、日本政府の権限を引き渡すことを決定した。以下にその詳細を示す。

昭和二十二年四月一日、日本政府は支那、北支、上海の政治・経済・軍事統治を終結し、日本政府の権限を引き渡すことを決定した。
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前進心得会謁が開催

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昭和十二年十二月十三日、南京八阿賀に到着。便

昭和二年十二月ノ暹逻会議ノ後、

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昭和十六年十二月ノ暹羅会議ノ後、

昭和十七年八月創設

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国民政府八月

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ニナット
広田氏は普通決定条件を指す大使に提示した詳細ナル説明ヲラナルヲナントラデ。...

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平和再現ノ高度且つ絶対信頼の上に於ラテ事情ハ深刻ニシテ明カテダル。然シ戦争ガ日本ニ足立ニ於シテ泰ルニシテツルテ倉田敷氏ノ内閣ニ於ケル地
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それまでに、英会話に際して、アルコールを含む飲料は避け、他の要素に影響を与えないように努めてきた。

大統領、長官、及び、長官は勇気をもって、当面の状況を判断する。
二十一

（後ノ発行ノ成績ノ申報）

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（後ノ発行ノ成績ノ申報）
Sworn Deposition

Deponent: -- ISHII Laburo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and
in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I
hereby depose as follows.

(I) Career—M.P., six times (the Seiyukai Party).

with the formation of a cabinet by Viscount Saito (May,
1933) became councillor of War Ministry, resigned from it
about middle of General Hayashi’s ministration of the
Department; never in government service ever since.

(II) Relation with Gen. ARAKI.

Though acquainted with General ARAKI when he was still a
colonel, not so much on intimate terms with him before the
organization of the Inukai Cabinet. After the INUKAI Cabinet
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With the formation of a cabinet by Viscount Saito (May, 1933) became councillor of War Ministry, resigned from it about middle of General Hayashi's ministration of the Department; never in government service ever since.

(II) Relation with Gen. ARAKI.

Though acquainted with General ARAKI when he was still a colonel, not so much on intimate terms with him before the organization of the Inukai Cabinet. After the INUKAI Cabinet was formed, often had chats with him as an M.P. of the Seiyukai
Party. When the SAITO Cabinet was organized, was appointed councillor of war Ministry under Gen. ARAKI, the then Minister, and served under Gen. ARAKI till his resignation in January in the 9th year of SHOWA (1935); remained in the post under Gen. NAYASHI who succeeded to Gen. ARAKI, and resigned in the middle of the service.

(III) Gen. ARAKI’s Relation with the SHIYUKAI Party. Account of His Entering the INUKAI Cabinet. The SHIYUKAI Party had had no relation with General ARAKI before he became War Minister. After he entered the INUKAI Cabinet soon after it was organized, though it was natural that the members of the SHIYUKAI Party had some talk with him on government affairs, no special connection could be seen between them as regards the party itself and he had nothing to do with the business of the party. When Gen. ARAKI entered the SHIYUKAI Cabinet, many kinds of rumor were talked about it in these times. But I knew on entering the War Ministry that his entrance into the Cabinet was under quite the same circumstances as when any ordinary minister was appointed out of the Army.

(IV) The Situation Viewed By the SHIYUKAI Party at the Time when the INUKAI Cabinet Was Formed.

The state of affairs was already very serious even before the Manchurian Incident. Opinions prevailed among the nation
disapproval of political parties, protesting against the infirmness of the foreign policy of the government and complaining of the tyranny of Zaibatsu. The prestige of the government was on the decline. Since the outbreak of the Incident, the SANGOAI Party wished to solve the Incident rapidly by promoting the positive foreign policy. But it being gradually expanded, the relation with the League of Nations becoming worse and worse, the party conceived an appropriate plan to meet the situation together with the solution of the problem of gold embargo, because it was judged that any ordinary method could no more be adopted. To save the situation, the party therefore decided to present a united front plan and some claimed that coalition cabinet should be formed with the Minseito Party with the unsuccessful result of opposed opinions of both parties. It was rather because each party was keeping its own countenance, and the MINSITO Party became opposed to it later. This caused the general resignation of the "AKATSUKI Cabinet of the MINSITO and then the INUKAI Cabinet succeeded it.

(v) Policies Adopted By the INUKAI CABINET.

Taking the general situation into consideration, the SANGOAI Cabinet, with its gold embargo policy, decided to settle the Manchurian Incident as quickly as possible. Not only did it pursue the course to that end by suppressing battles in Manchuria and thereby adjusting the international
affairs, it also had to deal with the Chinchou problem which was then in a high state of tension—the fate both Japanese residents and army were dependent upon it.

(VI) How was the relation between General ARAKI and Mr. INUKAI?

There had been no special personal relation between the two till the establishment of the INUKAI Cabinet. After the birth of the Cabinet, as the above-mentioned government principles must be carried out by the activities of the Army, the Premier put his trust in the General and asked his cooperation. The Premier, himself the admitted authority on Chinese affairs, seemed to have his own plan in his mind. General ARAKI, also respected Mr. INUKAI as a man of character and learning.

He was earnest about measures to be taken; and he told his candid opinions as he was very straightforward in character. It is believed that both opened their heart. Mr. INUKAI had a deep knowledge of ink-stones, calligraphy and swords, and Mr. ARAKI was also a lover of these. They had the same taste.

A few days before the assassination of Premier INUKAI, they are supposed to have promised to make an evening of it with the object of talking about them and the current situation.

When the May 15th Incident happened, Minister ARAKI lamented deeply over his death saying he felt so sorry that
the assassination was caused by the reckless participation of cadets in spite of young officers' dispassionate attitude and their no joining in.

(VII), Regulation of Chinchou District, the Shanghai Incident, and Setting Up of "Manchoukuo"

When these happened, I was not a councillor yet and so I am not at all sure what the inner state of matters in the army was. But as I was a member of the party and also an M.P., I had informations: By the regulation of Chinchou District, the crisis of the fate of Japanese residents there was tided over escaped. The Shanghai incident came to an end. It was entirely due to the firm resolution of the War Minister. The party was no doubt satisfactory with it. However, some among the members of the party who complained of the decisive measures taken by the minister when he carried out complete withdrawal of the troops renouncing the rights stipulated in the truce pact.

When the question arose to set up a state in Northeastern China, Premier INUKEI assumed a cautious attitude. But owing to the very earnest wish of the people there, he regarded it an inevitable step to maintain peace and order by establishing a new state. Especially, with Mr. Henry Pu Yi as Chief Executive Manchuria gained a little peace, so the Premier wished the newly-founded state to become
consolidated so as not to be disturbed again. In this connection, he said the Minister of War was of the same opinion as his.

(VIII) Main Events Happened While Taking Office as Councillor.

(I) Recognition Of "Manchoukuo".

(a) "Manchoukuo" was born during the administration of the INUKAI Cabinet, and the public opinions took a good deal of interest in the question of its recognition.

The policy adopted by the Saito Cabinet was the same with that of the preceding cabinet. It being to settle the situation and to harmonize affairs both at home and abroad, War Minister ARAKI who remained in office in the succeeding cabinet considered that maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria and reconciliation of international relations to be two important points. He did his best to reduce the field of operations to cease hostilities. He always asked the General Staff Office and the Foreign Ministry to follow this policy. Public opinion was aroused against it. In the capacity of War Minister Mr. ARAKI often told me as follows. In our country various affairs followed the March Incident. It was due to our poor administration at home and abroad for a long time. Therefore it was difficult to settle them. The Manchurian Incident was also developing into different phases. Under such circumstances any disturbances in the
country should be prevented. For this purpose the public should fully recognize the situation and be prudent. Paying crucial attention upon Japan's international relations, he advised us all that we should be prudent. Recognition was resolved the sixty-second session in June. KÔMÔ, Yuji of the SHIYUKAI Party, YÂIJI, Joji of the FÎNÔITO Party and KAMEI, Kanishiro of the Chakai-Taishu(Social Pass) Party made speeches representing their respective parties.

(b) Residents of the front line in the actual spot asked the government to recognize the newly founded political power, for in order to keep peace and order there it was necessary to strengthen it. The informations in this regard often reached the government political parties and the Army.

(c) Taking into account the intentions of the people at the actual spot, the Diet, the Foreign, Navy and War ministers, the Government tried to make a plan in consideration of Japan's relation with the League of Nations.

In view of the general tendency, the Army, too, agreed with it on condition that peace and order there should not be disturbed. General agreement was reached. In August, the cabinet conference made decision and it was publicly announced at home and abroad. And at length on Sept. 15, the state was recognized. Concerning this, Foreign Minister Viscount Uchida gave his opinion at the sixty-third session of the Diet on August 25.
As an international problem this should be handled by the Foreign Office but in point of keeping peace and order it had to be treated by the War Ministry. There had been business negotiations between the two. Something like a committee was formed chiefly by the Finance and other Ministries with the object of deliberating measures. The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet was responsible for its business. Moreover the War Minister exchanged opinions with the General Staff Office with a view to making steps perfect for peace and order. Their views agreed and finally it was realized.

The plan was presented to the cabinet council by the Foreign Minister and was decided.

(2) Regulation of Jehol And Tangku Treaty.

(a) After the recognition of "Manchoukuo", it took part principally in maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria within the limits of the protocol agreed between Japan and "Manchoukuo".

(b) The government authorities seemed to have intended to solve the problem of stabilizing Jehol as a diplomatic question. However, the unfavorable attitude of the League of Nations made Chang Hsuch-liang assume anti-Japanese and anti-"Manchoukuo" actions influenced by the League's atmosphere.
As the result, persecutions against Japanese residents occurred everywhere and the situation in Jehol became very dangerous. Military actions by the combined troops of Japan and "Manchoukuo" based on the protocol were again taken in February in the 8th year of Showa (1934), and peace was restored after about two weeks time. I am not well acquainted with the actions.

(c) The War Minister made an effort so that the incident might not be expanded, by closely keeping in touch with the Headquarters of the General Staff and successfully prevented it from expanding into the Great Wall beyond the Province of Jehol.

(d) In a little while, hostilities were suspended by the Tangku Treaty, and after that no engagements could not be witnessed both formally and practically.

After he entered the cabinet, it was the final object of the Minister of War to put an end to the battles as soon as possible. He forget his own comforts in settling the Manchurian problems till a truce treaty was concluded.

(3) Japan's Withdrawal from the League of Nations.

(a) The Minister of War took great pains to keep harmonious relations between nations and, considering the critical situation of that time, he hoped to attain his object by moderating the heated public opinions.
(b) At the beginning of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, something went wrong between Japan and the League. Bombardment of Chinchou during the "AKATSUKI Cabinet propaganda disadvantageously done by Chang Hseuh-liang against Japan caused much misunderstanding among those two were not so familiar with Manchurian circumstances.

When the Shanghai Incident occurred, the Army was very sincere in settling it but the attitude of the League was unfavorable for us and endeavors of the Foreign Ministry in this connection were greatly wanted by the War Minister.

(c) While the Army was busy handling matters in perturbed Jehol district, a general meeting of the League was held. Both assertion and opinions of the Japanese plenipotentiary could be accepted by none, and prior to the solution of affairs in Jehol, Japan was obliged to withdraw from the League.

(d) The opinion held by War Minister was only to remain in the League as far as possible and to do our best of get it to appreciate the true motive of our country. Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, ambassador plenipotentiary, had held this opinion before he left Japan for Geneva, and the cabinet council had supported it, too. Even after Japan's withdrawal, the War Minister hoped that some counter-measure would be taken within the limited two years.
The Line of Policy and Its Execution By the War Minister.

(a) At the end of May, the Tangku Treaty was concluded and military operation were ceased at last. But to our regret, Japan had withdrawn from the League, so since then the Minister of War worked hard to build up a great principle to bring forth everlasting peace in the East.

(b) In that summer he seemed to have made various preparations for it. He often exchanged opinions with the aged Finance Minister Korekiyo Takahashi.

Talking of the Finance Minister in this connection, he was once President of the Seiyukai Party, at one time became Prime Minister, and he was a well-known authority on U.S.A. Though he had reached an old age of more than 80 then, he was an influential vice-Premier in the Saito Cabinet and a man of sincere and earnest character.

(e) Mr. ARAKI was then in his 50's and very much younger than the Finance Minister. Stories are often told by the cabinet ministers who were party men that those two ministers were often seen debating in earnest, but they sympathised with, and trusted in, each other. Later, when Mr. Takahashi was assassinated in the February 26th Incident General ARAKI, hearing that, felt sorry for his misfortune and said if he had kept an important position in the Army at that time, misunderstandings would not have been allowed to cause.
(d) From the end of September to the beginning of October, the War Minister proposed to hold a Five Minister Gathering consisting of War, Navy, Foreign, Finance and Prime Ministers. General principles on the questions of coalition with other nations and of national defense, were discussed and determined. It first 'communique' was published in newspapers, I think.

(e) Then early in December, soon after a military manoeuvres, the second Five Minister Gathering was held. This time, Ministers of Home, Agriculture, War Finance together with Premier participated in it. That was also proposed by the War Minister, and the chief object of the meeting was to relieve the agricultural districts which was in the most difficult condition. After about ten conferences the general principle was decided. Because the Minister of War was himself a proposer, he was asked by the Premier to take part in the meeting regarding agricultural administration, I hear.

(f) He then wished to hold meeting to discuss national policies on the internal affairs and thoughts. If they could be decided, he was to present them in the coming session of the Diet. He intended to propose a peace conference to the world with object of lightening the difficulties in the East and West and clearing the dark clouds away that were hanging over at home and abroad. His basic suggestions of emergency
policies he presented to the Premier on his resignation clearly revealed this intention of his.

(g) As far as I know, Japan's armament at that time deserved no special mention, because she was then faced with the emergency.

The Minister had his own opinion about war. He thought sense of morality in the Army more important than general armaments. Though the Army on the whole was not necessarily satisfied, in the 7th and 8th fiscal year of Showa 91932-33) not a little sum of money was divided to the Navy by his courageous decision. It was not from the agreement on armament but from the political point of view, for Navy Ministers twice to resign owing to the trouble caused by the Budget.

It was chiefly to prevent such resignation in view of the situation that he took such a step. The Navy Minister in the 7th year of Showa was Admiral Okada and in the 8th year it was Admiral Osumi.

(IX) WHOLE ACCOUNTS OF THE WAR MINISTER'S RESIGNATION.

(a) To determine fundamental principle of the international relations, calling a world peace conference had been War Minister's ardent wish but he fell seriously ill with pneumonia from January in the 9th year of Showa (1934).
He was unable to attend the Diet session after his illness and as he thought delay in establishing national policies might cause a misfortune to the Empire he selected his successor. Both the government authorities and the Army begged him to stay, but his intention was too strong to allow himself to remain in his office. It was his belief that the more the establishment of national policies was delayed, the more unfavourable the situation would be.

(b) Some cabinet ministers visited him asking to remain but it was in vain, for the reason mentioned above. A rumor had it that many troublesome questions were put him from the political parties and that it was the reason why he resigned. I dare say that it was an utterly groundless rumor, I, myself a member of the political party, can certify it.

(X) Though Mr. ARAKI had no connection with political parties, he respected parliamentary politics. He always asked me, who was a party man, whether or not there was any way to make election clean and just, for corrupt election would deteriorate the nation. He respected discussions in a Diet session, which was in accordance with the august intentions of Emperor MEIJI when He said that all measures of government should be decided by public opinion. Several times the attended the House of Representatives and asserted
that administration would be made smooth by proper application of parliamentarism. He was ready to answer even to ill-natured interpellations till the interpellators could fully understand. He opined that Japan's fundamental policies both internal and external, which had been at a deadlock, should be developed through the House and that in this way the House could recover its credit. On account of his illness, however, he could not afford to do so. But the opportunity should not be lost. With a view to getting national policies discussed in the Diet session, he recommended his successor to recuperate himself. That was why he resigned. In those days his absence in office on account of illness was admitted both by the Cabinet and the House. So he could have remained in post.

(XI) Interpretation of Budo (Military Way)

I presided over a fencing-hall where many young men and children attended for Japanese fencing. I often asked Gen. ARAKI to come and make an address at the hall. On such occasions he always emphasized that Budo (Military Way) aims at cultivation of one's own virtues. It should not be deteriorated into brutal force, and its mysteries lie
in defeating an enemy without weapons, or without staining one's sword with the enemy's blood. After the outbreak of the Pacific War, when he heard that the remains of five members of our special attack corps at Sydney were politely sent home, he was much pleased saying that there still flourished BUSHIDO (Chivalry Way) in Australia, and told them all that the BUSHIDO should be encouraged all the more in our country as it was on the decline.

A moving picture, entitled "Japan in Emergency" was produced while I was a Army councillor. It was based on his speech made at the request of the MAINICHI Press. His intentions lay in teaching our national way of benevolence and the fundamental character of the Imperial Army, let alone cognition of the critical situation. I enjoyed the movie with those who attended my fencing-hall and it was by this picture that most of us realized for the first time that the Japanese forces should be a moral existence.

(XII) On Guiding Young Officers and Other Military Personnel.

(a) From the beginning of the Showa Era, high-spirited young officers of the Army often visited their superiors without reserve and appealed their solicitudes them. General ARAKI always loved those young officers, under these circumstances, he listened to their opinions with close
attention and earnestly endeavoured to convince them of doing their duties and warned against rash actions. He did so with warm sympathy.

(b) Especially after the plots for assassination were hatched one after another among the people like that of the "Ketsumeidan"—Blood-Union League, he was greatly anxious about this state of things and he did his best to keep an eye upon young officers of the Army and to guide them. Publicly as well as privately, he made them not to go astray. He asked even us to persuade them when we met them. It was evidently one of the results of his endeavours that none of them took part in the May 15th Incident. Some radical elements, however, blamed him on grounds that the General's moderate attitude was too lukewarm.

(c) He also criticized the world history of the past that were full of illegal actions and aggressions, from his point of view that the Army was no other than a moral existence. Referring to World War I, he warned the Army for the future. This caused the high-spirited youngsters of the Right to attack him for the reason that he was too weak-minded.

(d) These culminations had come to be directed against the General, and some of them were rather knavish. He was isolated from the current of the time. His character was
such that he did not pay so much attention to them, taking no special means against his opponents. His acquaintances became rather irritated about it.

(XI) The Other Accounts.

(a) After he resigned from his post, I often visited him and asked his opinion about the situation. He was opposed to the expansion of the China Incident and disagreeable with the Tripartite Pact. He was very anxious about the fate of the Empire saying it might be reduced more and more to a dilemma.

(b) When the South Sea Islands were occupied by the Imperial forces, hearing the over-production of gum, he said that we should like to have such grace as to present the enemy with amount of gum needed by them, together with invalid war prisoners when they were sent back. This, he said, was after the example shown very long ago in our history by the late Kershin Uesugi, one of the war lords of the Japanese feudal times who sent salt to his rival Shingen Takeda. By this, in his opinion, the pride of the Japanese Army and the true merit of the Empire could be shown brilliantly. Once the war had begun, it was needless to say we must fight it our and win. Through admirable action of the Army he wanted to see the real aspects of Japan as of yore justified before God and man rather than victory. He
I spoke it boldly to the public through emphasized it in his private talk.

On this 27 day of Aug. 1947
At Kamakura

DEPONENT /S/ ISHII Saburo (seal)

I, APOKI Teisuke, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At the same place

Witness: /S/ ARAKI, Teisuke (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ ISHII Saburo (seal)
因为李大钊在《新青年》中强调"彻底的"科学和民主精神，所以他的思想被后人称为"科学与民主的精神"。
な、荒木大将と犬養氏との関係を尊重し、又大将の性格より事直に意見を述べて宗次活動に依られなかったが、内閣成立以降、大将の方針を実行するには陸軍の活躍に依られなかったので、犬養氏は荒木大将を内閣に推薦して居た。これに依り、宗次活動に依られなかったが、内閣成立以降、大将の方針を実行するには陸軍の活躍に依られなかったので、犬養氏は荒木大将を内閣に推薦して居た。
政府は理地議会外務省海軍陸軍等の意見を踏み又別に国際連盟との関

第一線現地居留民よりは治安確保の為現政権を強化するの必要なら

の故に承認を求めて来て政府にも政黨にも軍にも此の情報は度々

月

早く兵乱をなくする為に全力を挙げ作戦の擴大を避けるに劣む参

謀本部と外務省には常に之を詰めにして居た。一方外務省が相當強硬に

した内政の議会を避けた国際連盟を内に傷を起さず、内政の政治の貧

弱の為か、かへと変化して行かねばならぬ所なり。此情勢を以て

令之を懲る人は容易でない。満洲事變も今に雑波に重に三月事件後起

った各種の事件は、長い間の内外の政治の貧弱により来た事である

より地方の政権を誠にせめしても一般を自重させる様にせねばなら

るに至る。是故に之を試みた方が養に合つたものなり。
第六十三議會にて八月二十五日内田外相は所信を報告した。此点に就いては、陸軍を乱さぬと云ふ一点を堅持して居たが、陸軍も一般の形勢から唯治安を顧慮して策案を研究して居た。陸軍も一般の形勢から唯治安を顧慮して策案を研究して居たが、陸軍も一般の形勢から唯治安を顧慮して策案を研究して居た。
八国陸海軍総督府自述記

八国陸海軍総督府自述記

講演会では六時半より講演が行なわれた。講演者は、八国陸海軍総督府の前総督に就任して以来、その職任を遂げたことに感謝を述べつつ、講演を開始した。講演は、八国陸海軍総督府の昨今における状況を解説し、特に八国陸海軍総督府の派遣と在日軍の役割について述べた。講演者の解説は、八国陸海軍総督府の役割がいかに重要であるかを示して、在日軍の役割がいかに重要であるかを示しました。講演者は、八国陸海軍総督府の役割がいかに重要であるかを示して、在日軍の役割がいかに重要であるかを示しました。
当時まだ五十代の荒木陸相は年齢が若く故に出身国である旧陸相大元就任に際して懸念を示した。特にこの時は、荒木大元は非常に急を要していたが、会合では、陸相がそのような懸念を示すことはなかった。

九月末より十月に入ると、荒木大元は非常に急を要していたが、会合では、陸相がそのような懸念を示すことはなかった。
十、荒木氏は全然政事には懸念がなすが、報会に至って、大名を発議した。報会による事は人心を悪化させる。それに他者を相撲に掲げ、報会の御怒を招き、その報会を有機的に結び、報会を通じて打開し、報会の意見を述べ、報会の意見を説明し、報会を報会を通じて、報会を通して、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通して、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通して、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通して、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通して、報会を通じて、報会を通じて、報会を通して、報会を通
青年将校の元気のよいもののは陸軍高官を援助感に訪問して苦衷を訴えるもののが多くありました。青少年の東大と戦を踢って、私共にも青年将校に倒れた時、よくて私の両眼を痛むため、此の雑草で、夢や、その本分を守り厳格としてはならぬ事、言葉をみて、驚かせた。

なお、青春将校は、元気のよいものは陸軍高官を援助感に訪問して苦衷を訴えるもののが多くありました。青少年の東大と戦を踢って、私共にも青年将校に倒れた時、よくて私の両眼を痛むため、此の雑草で、夢や、その本分を守り厳格としてはならぬ事、言葉をみて、驚かせた。
久末大将とは、その性格上余り之を果して別力手段をとらず平然として捨てたいたので知己の人々は、はらくした位

関西の世界史に批判を加え浪戸大戦の果とされ来た原因である。

又元の元気な若者から減らずとされて来た原因である。

大将を退任後も恐れず訪問して大黒の局に対する意見も聞いて居た

が時局の推移につれ常に、又南洋占領当時にゴムノンの通牒を開き、上杉飲信の故信に於て

天領に飢餓させられた。こうして又南洋占領時ノゴムノンの通牒を開き、

大将を退任後も恐れず訪問して大黒の局に対する意見も聞いて居た

又関西の世界史に批判を加え

久末大将とは、その性格上余り之を果して別力手段をとらず平然として捨てたいたので知己の人々は、はらくした位

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又関西の世界史に批判を加え浪戸大戦の果とされ来た原因である。

又元の元気な若者から減らずとされて来た原因である。

大将を退任後も恐れず訪問して大黒の局に対する意見も聞いて居た

が時局の推移につれ常に、又南洋占領当時にゴムノンの通牒を開き、上杉飲信の故信に於て
I, TCHIDA, Jiro, appeared as a witness in the above styled case on September 4, 1947. My former affidavit is Exhibit 3089.

I was a Major-General at the end of the war stationed in Burma under General KUMURA after surrender. I assisted the Chief of Staff in war times, and was acting Chief of Staff after surrender. Concerning Court Exhibit 1539 in which is mentioned 27 Burmese as being missing in July of 1945 and which is also known as the Moulmein case, I state as follows:

After the surrender, around the beginning of October 1945, I had occasion to talk to Commander of Gendarmerie KUME who was on his way from a place about 50 kilometre southeast of Moulmein to Rangoon with his subordinates by order of the British Army. He had stopped to rest at Thongwa village.
The Headquarters of the Burama Area Army was then located in Thongwa village about 30 kilometers to the southeast of Poulmein. In this conversation Commander KU'E told me about the so-called Poulmein incident for the first time. Commander KU'E told me that the Burmese who had been kept in custody at Poulmein had been handled by the Chief of the detachment of the Poulmein military police at his, the Chief of the detachment's own discretion and without orders from anyone. Later on after the ranking officers of the Area Army in Burma had been moved to the FU camp in Rangoon as prisoners, around the end of October 1945, I informed General KIMURA of the Poulmein case. General KIMURA told me that that was the first time he had heard of the case. "Military Headquarters of the Area Army in Burma had not issued orders nor received any information regarding the matter before the termination of the War.

I have read all of the court Exhibits concerning Atrocities in Burma presented to this tribunal. Reports concerning such matters would have come to me and I in turn would have transmitted them to General KIMURA. No reports concerning the illegal acts mentioned in the exhibits read by me were received consequently there was none to go to General KIMURA.

On this 11 day of Sept., 1947

At I.M.T.P.E.

DEponent : /S/ICHIDA, Jiro
(seal)
Def. Doc. # 2574

I, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deporcet, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date, at I.M.T.E.F.

Witness: /S/ KORETSUNE Tatsumi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth witholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ ICHIDA, Jiro (seal)
DIAGNOSIS
for
YONAI, Mitsumasa
Age 68 yrs.
Address: 1545, Fujimidai, Meguroku

1. The Name of a Disease:
   High Blood-Pressure

I diagnose that YONAI, Mitsumasa, owing to the above-mentioned disease, needs to have a quiet rest for a while to recruit his health.

September 27th, 1947

Medical Doctor  IROOI: Tadao
Seal
1552, Fujimidai, Meguroku, Tokyo
Def. Doc. #2577

ERRATA SHEET

A) UT0

3 Nov. 1947

Def. Doc. 2577, p. 6, lines 8 and 9 should read:

On this 10th day of September, 1947
At 1st Demobilization Bureau

Page 6, lines 11 and 16, name "HARA, Seiji" should be "SAEKI, Chihiro".
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: SAKAKIHARA, Kazuye

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows.

1. My name is SAKAKIHARA, Kazuye and my address is Ichigaya Honshio-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. I am now in the post of Chief of the Personnel Section of the First Demobilization Bureau. Then the war ended, I was Chief of the General Affairs Section of the General Staff. Prior to the war, that is, during the period from 1936 (Showa 11) to 1940 (Showa 15), I served as a member of the Personnel Section of the War Ministry, therefore I am fully aware of laws and ordinances concerning the appointments, dismissals, etc. of the servicemen of the Japanese Army and the actual application of them. I will hereinafter depose concerning
the appointments and dismissals of Army officers, among other matters, whether or not they could be relieved of their status or quit office freely at their own will.

2. In the Ordinance Concerning the Status of the Army Officer (Defense Document No. 1337), it was provided for that an Army officer, after being commissioned as an officer, was treated as a holder of a permanent office and accorded the corresponding privileges; while during the term of his military service, he was under obligation to devote himself to military duties, and could not leave his post as he wished, nor was he permitted to enter the reserve list from the active at his will. Now I will state points referring to both 'status' (kan) and 'office' (Shoku).

3. Concerning Permanency of Office.

Article 3 of the Ordinance Concerning the Status of the Army Officer reads:

"The officer, unless he comes under one of the following items, shall not lose his status:

(1) In case he is relieved of his status at his own request.

(2) In case he is dismissed by the Imperial sanction on the ground that he acted against his duty as an officer and impaired his honor as an officer."
(3) In case he was sentenced to a penalty imprisonment, except when he was sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment according to the Army Criminal Law or the Navy Criminal Law.

This is a protective stipulation which clarifies that the status of the military officer shall not be lost except in the above three cases. The first item which reads: "In case he is relieved of his status at his own request," does not mean that he will be relieved whenever he merely requests it, but that it is only when his request is permitted by the authorities concerned. And in the actual application of this provision, any request to be relieved of one's status was subject to an iron custom which actually never permitted it though requested. I have heard that there was an instance in which, around the time of the foundation of the Army in the Meiji era, a general who was involved in some criminal case when it was going to be a public affair requested to be relieved of his status so as not to impair openly the honor of the status and he was dismissed. However, since then there has never been an instance of dismissal in accordance with the application of this item.

4. Concerning the 'office' (shoku)

There are four cases in which an officer on the active list is authorized to leave his office: 'Awaiting orders', 
'Temporary retirement from office', 'Suspension from office', and 'Transfer to the first reserve'.

(1) 'Awaiting orders' was ordered to 'those officers on the active list who were to be placed temporarily out of duty'. (Article 6 of the same ordinance).

(2) 'Temporary retirement from office' was ordered to 'those whose term of absence from office, owing to wounds or illness, reached six months. In this case, however, such persons might be ordered to temporary retirement from office' at their request before the term of six months ended. (Article 7 of the same ordinance)

(3) 'Suspension from office' was ordered to 'those officers who committed an act deserving disciplinary punishment'. (Article 8 of the same ordinance)

(4) 'Transfer to the first reserve' was ordered to 'those officers under the order of 'Awaiting orders', 'Temporary retirement from office', or 'Suspension from office' due to their health condition or the necessity for replacement'. This 'Transfer to the first reserve' could be ordered at the request of the officer in question only in case he was considered disabled for serving in the active service owing to wounds or illness. (Article 10 of the same ordinance).
Such being the case, an officer on the active list was permitted to leave his office only when he requested to be ordered to 'Temporary retirement from office' or 'Transfer to the first reserve' on the ground that he was incapacitated due to wounds or illness from conducting business or executing duties as an officer on the active list. (Article 7, Proviso and Article 10, Clause 2 of the same ordinance).

The procedure in this case is provided for in Article 5 of Chapter 2 of the Regulations Relative to the Application of the Ordinance Concerning the Service of the Army Officer. (Defense Document No. 1335). As for the medical certificate to go with the written request for resignation, it was usually written by a surgeon attached to the unit or the Army hospital in the locality concerned; and then it was to be approved by a superior surgeon attached to the unit, or the director of the Army hospital; and when approved by the Division Commander or a person of equal authority, it was reported to the War Minister. Therefore, it was entirely inconceivable for anyone to claim illness.

5. Such being the case, an Army officer, so far as he was healthy enough to conduct business or to serve in the active service, could by no means leave his office on such grounds as that he cherished views contradicting
his superior. There might be some cases when a subordinate, held different views from his superior's, he was transferred to some other post. Such transfer was carried out not on his own request, but in accordance with the decision of the superiors concerned when it was deemed just and proper, by way of control or unity of the unit, to transfer him to some other post.

On this ___day of ______, 1947
At __________

Deponent: /S/ SAKAKIHARA, Kazuye (seal)

I, HARA, Seiji, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At the same place

/S/ HARA, Seiji, (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ SAKAKIHARA, Kazuye (seal)
日

日

日

日
私の私、前は皇居を守る役目を任され、ガールズに栄えがありました。

私は、現在第一級将官であり、その以前昭和二年より十四年、及び五十年に至る間、私は無人島の裁判員として勤めさせていただきました。これに付随して進退、特に自国の願念を以って自由にその部下を進退することは出来ません。しかしこれは、役用の実際によってはよく承知致し、居ります。

毎日、将校分限令第三条に欠格の如き規定がありましたが、

一将校、幕閣、各機、一等長官、実際、合計テハ、当戦前工作が失効コストが。
六月に及ぶと命ぜられるものであります。が、この場合には本人から命ぜられず、六月の間を待たないので休職となることもあります。第八号同上へ。第十号同上へ。

以上の如くでありますから、現役横城がその軍へから送られるものでは、左側横城病により厳格に指示され、軍に示され、これをハ、これにより送られこれを部隊に指示する。
二流人、背負い者、官発ザラレルタルトキ

(1) 三段階以上、刑・没

(2) 一時服役に

四等役職に関し

(2) 一時服役に出

(1) 一時服役に

(2) 停職、退職、検挙役職

(2) 一時服役に

(1) 異状

(2) 長官

(1) 警視

(2) 一時服役に

(1) 一時服役に

(2) 一時服役に

(1) 警視

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The United States of America, et al. vs. Araki, Sadao, et al

My name is SASA, Hiroko. I am living now at No. 219, 1-chome, Mozawa-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

1. At present I am a member of the House of Councillors and I belong to the RYOKUFUKAI Party.

2. My relation with Mr. ARAKI, Sadao is such that we have never met each other by this time, except only once when at the occasion of a wedding ceremony of the daughter of my friend Mr. SHII, Ichiro, we were among the same company.

However, I feel it my duty as a critic and a historian to lay bare the truth about Mr. ARAKI which I heard directly from Prince KONOYE, Funitaro and other people, and also the historical facts which were contained in the Political Chapter of the Annual Report of the Chuo Koron, and which were written by me from December, 1933 and published on the 1st of January, 1934.

Due to my publication entitled "Indigence of Politics" and scores of other historical, commentary or critical books on politics and on matters concerning politics which I had written with an object of criticizing Fascism and thereby to restrain the military clique, I was regarded by the army circles to be an undersirous scholar and a critic.

But I can say this that all the historical facts in those books were written as they were, and my argument and criticism was based on those historical facts.

Never had I once resorted to such despicable attitude of distorting the facts for the sake of using it as the means of attack.

Consequently, the Part I of my following statement contains the historical facts which I wrote on the aforementioned "Annual Report of the CHUO KORON", and Part II, the historical facts contained in my book "Tragic History of Political Affairs of SHOWA" and which had hitherto not been made public.

In Part III, I shall relate some social facts which I had learned in connection with Education Minister ARAKI's attitude toward one or two incidents which took place in publishing world and academic circles.

Part 1.

In connection with the "Annual Report of the SHUO KORON."

In January, 1933, when the committee meeting of the League of Nations on the Manchurian Incident showed hopelessness of coming to an agreement of a
comprising negotiation based on the provisions of Paragraph 3, of Article 15 of the Regulation, revealing at the same time a marked tendency that Japan had to submit herself to moral accusation as the result of preparation by the said committee of a report with a recommendation, based upon the provisions of Article 4 of the same Regulation.

The views of War Minister ARAKI was as follows, I shall quote here an article on the January 31st issue of the Tokyo Asahi, which gave the following report.

"There is no need of immediate withdrawal" -war Minister ARAKI talks Japan's attitude toward the League of Nations.- (Former part omitted.) "Japan does not have to immediately withdraw from the League if a recommendation based on Paragraph 4 of the Regulation were to be decided. Japan has heaps of things that she has to talk to the League. If the League act in such a way that Japan could no longer stay with it, then she can walk out of openly and squarely. Until then, Japan must do everything in her power to enlighten the League. This is a policy of Japan which had been clearly determined since before the departure of Plenipotentier M. TSUoka, to whom no instruction of tedious nature is needed at this stage. All Japan has to say to the League is that our policy is one and consistent from the beginning, and leave the rest to the skilled activity of the diplomatic people on the spot." (the rest omitted) Needless to say that this remarks drew attention of the people as being an expressed view of the War Minister in opposition to general the opinion that Japan should immediately withdraw from the League if the latter decided to apply the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the Regulation.

2. The Imperial Rescript after the withdrawal from the League was announced simultaneously with the dispatchment of the formal notification of withdrawal, a step which was not taken until our solicitation and other form of requests to the League were finally refused. My description in my book concerning this Imperial Rescript ran as follow:-

Japan even after the withdrawal clarified the principle of "being consistent in her efforts of cooperating henceforth with all the intentions toward peace," and further it is declared in the Rescript that "although Japan would tread along the predetermined path, she has no intention of ignoring from her bias toward the Far East, the good will of friendly nations." This Rescript is especially valuable in that it made clear the foundation on which to conduct the cooperative diplomacy of SHOWA. (The quotation in the above of the sentence of the Imperial Rescript was taken from the Extra Issue of the TOKYO NICHII dated March 27th, 1933.)

This Rescript was granted after careful consultation with the Army and taking into consideration its intention. The Rescript was countersigned by War Minister ARAKI.

3. After the withdrawal from the League, an opinion that Japan should enhance the friendly relations among the neighboring nations was given rise among the diplomatic, business and military circles. The view of military and diplomatic
authorities that "Japan is ready to go into a military alliance with China if only China awakens to the situation," was reported. (OSAKA Mainichi, June 24).

Japan's policy of concluding an American-Japanese Arbitration Treaty or a Mediation Treaty was reported. (YOMUKI, December 4).

The Soviet-Japanese relation at that time was just as my description in my book, which was as follow:-

"Diplomatic relations between the Soviet and Japan appeared as if approaching the "**, but on the other hand, a suggestion for an economic concert between the two countries is also gaining ground throughout the diplomatic, business as well as the military circles. War Minister ARAKI in his advocacy for a Far Eastern Peace Conference referred to non-aggression between the Soviet and Japan. This could be taken as representing the attitude of the military authorities. (CHUGOKU Annual Report. Page 176)

All of these reports underly the diplomatic policy of Japan's so-called "Friendly Relations with the Good Neighborly Nations" (TOKYO ASAKI, September 17) at the earlier stage of HIROTA's Foreign Ministry.

The diplomatic policy at that time was inclined to lay stress upon suppression of general commotion after the withdrawal end, thereby, upon mitigation of an anti-Japanese sentiment among powers. However, even if the policy contained in it such motive as this the expression of the principle of a peaceful diplomacy on the part of the army and diplomatic authorities gave a sense of relief to the general populace who welcomed it. Their sense of relief was further intensified when a formal announcement was made as to the result of the Five Minister Conference of the SAIITO Cabinet, in which Ministers SAIITO, TAKAMI, ARAKI, OSUMI and HIROTA decided to "base the diplomacy upon the spirit of international harmony, and to devise the means to promote the friendly relations among such neighborly countries as China, the U.S.A. and Russia in particular" (TOKYO ASAKI, October 21).

The War Minister ARAKI's suggestion of a Far Eastern Peace Conference (as reported by all the leading newspapers) was made in FUKUI City and it was regarded an expression of War Minister's personal belief rather than a formal announcement of the army authorities. This suggestion purported to hold a conference among powers to debate upon Manchurian problems as the leading issue and upon other Far Eastern problems which had bearing upon international peace, and to settle all of those matters once for all. (Page 182 of the Annual Report).

The Foreign Office declined to agree this suggestion on the ground that it was impracticable and that it was an act denouncing the Asia Monroe Doctrine. The reaction, of the foreign countries to this suggestion was almost imperceptible, and as a whole, the suggestion did not bring about any material result. Only I consider that it serves, to depict the views War Minister ARAKI.
Pert 11. 1. In my book "The Tragic History of Politics of Showa" I wrote as follow. (Page 13 and 14)
"At the earlier stage of the German-Soviet War, the German troops launched an incessant and irresistible attack and showed a distinguished valor in the field of battle which was worthy of a credit of being the most powerful army in West Europe. In fact it was enough to startle Japan and the whole world. An opinion was then overwhelmingly, prevailing among the army circles that Japan should rise in arms at that juncture. The opinion advocated that the Soviet Union will collapse within four or six weeks and that it presented a golden opportunity to Japan to seize Siberia. The opinion further insisted that it was possible that German influence might reach the Far East across Russia, that if such should realize, it would be a cause of great alarm to Japan and that Japan should obtain in hands what she could obtain before such contingency took place.

What a meanness, and what a baseness! One really feels to turn his face from this wretchedness. If Japan should resort to such means, Japan would not be able to show her cause of justice to the Soviet with whom she had just concluded a neutrality pact, to say nothing of Japan's infidelity to Germany with whom she was in alliance.

This opinion was mainly advocated by the people of Alliance Group and German Section of army who, while being familiar with Germany, did not know much about the Soviet Union, and it was not the opinion of the Alliance Criticizing Group or of the people who were thoroughly acquainted with the Soviet.

More particularly, the generals of so-called KODO Group (Imperial Way) were in such state of mind that a war should not be waged without the cause of justice. That a war should not be fought unless it had sufficient cause of justice, and that the war itself was of such nature that it could be waged by the strength of her own, much less a war for mercenariness. That why did they not realize the fact that the Soviet-Japan neutrality pact had only recently been ratified by His Majesty."

(2) This was very fair and just opinion. In fact I thanked Heaven and Earth that Japan was still sound because of this opinion.

The above (1) were the contents of the story of Premier KOBO when he explained to me at the end of June, 1931, of the detailed internal conditions of the army circles.

The next (2) was a correct description of what Lieutenant-General OBAMA, Binshiro and Lieutenant-General YAMADA, Heisuke told me when I, as a journalist had the pleasure of visiting them, General OBAMA on July 1st, 1931 at his house in SHIBUYA (Tokyo) and General YAMADA on July 3rd, 1931 at his house in YOYOGI (Tokyo).

As the opinions of the two Generals on that occasion were so perfectly identical that I surmised from it that the opinions might be the results of their previous talks with the so-called KODO (Imperial Way) Group Generals such as General ARAKI, General MAJIKI and Lieutenant-
General Y. I. OKA, I asked them whether they had recently met the above three generals. They said they had gathered every now and then, and then they said with forced smile that the army authorities getting annoyingly censorious over their gatherings.

It meant, then, that the above was an agreed opinion and conclusion of those several generals. I thought this opinion would give an effective support to the efforts of many of the admirers of those generals, both in the War Office and the General Staff, who, while remaining in obscurity or otherwise camouflaging themselves, were zealously engaged in settlement of the China Incident and subsequently in successful conclusion of the America-Japan peace negotiation. That is why it drove me into a mood of thanking to the Heaven and Earth.

2. On page 33 of my above-mentioned book wherein the army purification movement was closely studied, there is also a description to the following effects:

"General UGAKI and General HOMMA were the members of this group, and the movement of HAKANO, MAKINO and HATOU, aiming at the downfall of TOJO, seemed to have maintained certain contact with this group.

In contrast to this, the group of generals such as Masaki, AKAKI, YAHAGAWA, and OBAKA manifested a clear character of its own. They manifested an attitude of absolute opposition to both the incident and the great war. It was manifested in an attempt of General YAMAGA prior to the fall of Nanking."

Above was a well known fact among those well-informed people who had made sincere efforts in the study of the undisclosed phase of the state of affairs, but personally, thanks to a relation that his father was a good friend of my father, I had an opportunity of obtaining the detailed informations from Prince KONOE, who had returned from the U.S., after attending the meeting of the Pacific Problems Research Council. My description was based on those informations.

After the withdrawal of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident of July 7th, 1937, Prince KONOE made a determination of preventing the expansion of this incident. Then the Prince had several contacts with various generals, exchanged views with them, and in 1941, strived to accomplish the America-Japan peace negotiation, and had contacts and cooperated with the negotiator. All of these will offer a ground on which truth of the above statement can be verified.

It was Prince KONOE who, while being the Premier of his First Cabinet, ordered to release General NAGAKI, who had been kept in custody on a suspicion of having been concerned in the February 26 Incident. It was also the same Prince KONOE who told me of his heartfelt sympathy to Education Minister AKAKI when the latter vehemently objected from the point of view of international law as well as humanity to the bombing of several cities of China, and had a hot discussion with some cabinet members at the cabinet meeting.
During the period of his First Cabinet, Prince KONOE opined that the settlement of the China Incident was hinged upon domestic problems and that the key point of the domestic problems was in purification of the army. Because of this consideration, he attempted to remove War Minister SUGiyAMA, to be succeeded by ITAGAKI and to appoint YANAGAWA the Chief of General Staff. His attempt along this line partly succeeded and partly failed, and because of it he had to resign from the Premiership. In other words, those generals such as ARAKI, MASSAKI, YUKIYAMA and OBATA were politically the followers of KONOE, whereas they were intimate comrades in their opposition to the China Incident as well as in their attempt to avoid occurrence of a great war. Such being the case, I had a good reason to believe that all those which Prince KONOE had told me about those generals, not only after his return from the U.S.A. but also since the time of his First Cabinet, were the truth, and so I collected them and put them in my description.
During the period of A.R.I. Education Minister, the CHUO KOROKU, published GEH. KOROKU, translated from classical into present day Japanese. To this move some members of the right wing claimed that the publication was an act of blasphemy since the book treated a love affair of the members of the Royal Families. They threatened the CHUO KOROKU and made several suggestions to the Education Minister, but the Minister did not pay any attention to the suggestions. The movement of the right-wing people on this problem was eagerly watched by the cultured people with a sense of much disgust. Personally I had some apprehensions over the attitude of the Education Minister, judging from his denunciation of base talk, and worried for the sake of the president of the publishing company, Mr. SHIMIZU, who happened to be one of my personal friends.

I visited Lieutenant-General Y.W.G.M., who was an intimate friend of the Education Minister, and asked him what would be the attitude of the Minister toward the matter. Lieutenant-General Y.W.G.M. laughed and said,

"Even a Royal Member can have a love affair. It only shows that the reigning was successfully carried out, and it does not in any way spoil the dignity of the Royal Family. The matter concerns about literature, which is a production of the brilliant culture of the age, to be treasured by the people. The Education Minister has an opinion not to prohibit publication of such treasure, and so I do not think you need worry about it." Lieutenant-General Y.W.G.M. reiterated on this assertion.

On other occasion, there was a time when at the Department of Economics of the Tokyo Imperial University, a group of professors of Fascistic inclination launched an expulsion agitation against professors of socialistic tendency. The agitation so developed that several professors of left wing principle seemed to be on the point of being expelled from school. I had my friends among the group of professors, and partly because I was worried on their behalf, and partly because I thought the matter overshadowed the future of scholars, I again asked the opinion of Lieutenant-General Y.W.G.M.,

He said, "The Education Minister is of the opinion opinion that socialism is different in principle from communism in that the former makes it a principle of respecting democracy. The Minister prefers socialism rather than Fascism, which, like communism, purports to come into power and to set up its own dictatorial regime. Such being the case, the Minister has no intention of punishing those people. I think he is intending to settle the whole affair with the minimum sacrifice of punishing one person of each party, according to the principle of 'in a quarrel both parties are to blame.'" By saying this the General hinted that he had already consulted the matter with the Education Minister and had reached a decision about it.
OPENING STATEMENT

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL

The defense of the accused Hata, Shunroku, will, like the evidence which the prosecution contends points the finger of guilt at the accused, be very brief.

At no time has the prosecution introduced any evidence quoting any speeches, pamphlets, books, etc., of the accused, nor has it contended Hata joined or was associated with any brotherhood, clique, Rule Association, or other jingoistic society, which might need explaining before the Tribunal. Therefore, we will offer no documents. All our evidence will be by witnesses appearing in court.

The defense evidence is based almost entirely on Page 16,826 of the record where, in answer to our motion for dismissal, Mr. Coryns-Carr states that the prosecution contends the accused Hata "participated in Japan's overall aggression in three different ways: (1) He carried out aggressive warfare in China at two different periods as commander of various armies in China. (2) As Minister of War from 30 August 1939 to 22 July 1940, he helped determine the national policy and worked on plans and preparation for aggressive war during that period; and (3) He was one of the prime movers in the overthrow of the Yonai Cabinet, thus giving new direction and expansion to the entire conspiracy" and the recently raised issue of General Hata's alleged implication in the Doolittle trial.

The first point - aggression in China as commander of armies in China, we deem unworthy of answer and leave entirely to the Tribunal to determine whether the profession of arms in the service of one's country is an act of aggression merely because after the outbreak of war the career soldier is high enough in rank to act "as commander of various armies". We will direct our evidence to points 2 and 3.

We will through the chiefs of the Personnel Section of the War Ministry show that appointment of General Hata to his position and recommendation of General Tojo as succeeding War Minister were made in accordance with immemorial custom in the Japanese Army's system for promotions and appointments, after the
decisions for the above actions were made by the proper authorities and forwarded to the War Minister for his appropriate and perfunctory action.

With reference to the trial of the Doolittle fliers, we will trace the whole chain of events from their capture in China to their delivery in Tokyo for trial, to their return to Shanghai for trial by the 13th Army Headquarters there, not Hata's Expeditionary Army Headquarters, to the schism in Tokyo between the General Staff and the War Ministry, with the former insisting on death for all fliers, to the promulgation in Tokyo of a new military law for trial of fliers who raided the Japanese homeland or Japanese controlled areas in China and the decision to apply the new law to the Doolittle fliers although the raid had taken place before the promulgation of the new law, to the decision of the General Staff in Tokyo that it alone would review the decision of the Doolittle fliers' trial, pass final judgments, make all announcements as to trial, sentence, execution of sentence, and finally, to the arrival in China of a special emissary direct from Tokyo to make sure the trial was held, after Hata's announcement that he would treat the fliers as P.O.W.'s instead of subjecting them to trial by military court. This series of events will be traced by two witnesses, one from China, one from Tokyo, both of whom took part in the drama, to show Hata never was involved in the trial as a protagonist and the lengths to which he went to fight the holding of the trial.

With reference to the second point made by the prosecution, the evidence to be produced will show that far from working on plans and preparations for aggressive war, General Hata consistently fought against that very thing.

1. General Ugaki will testify that he gives full credit to General Hata, then a colonel, for the success of his readjustment of the numerical strength of the Japanese Army when he, Ugaki, was the War Minister.

2. Became War Minister in the Abe Cabinet by special circumstances after the Three Chiefs' Council had selected another man of their own choosing.

3. On becoming War Minister in the Abe Cabinet, issued an order forbidding participation of army officers in politics and ordering them to stick to soldiering.

4. Ordered the Kempeitai to cease all participation in politics.
6. When his order of "no politics" was disobeyed by a colonel who attacked the United States and England in a speech, crying "Down with those countries", Hata ordered his return to Tokyo, reprimanded him severely, then transferred him to an outlying post. This Tribunal and history will learn for the first time that in 1939 Hata, as War Minister, began secret (because the terms he wanted to give China were opposed by everyone around him) negotiations for a Sino-Japanese peace with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. Because of the opposition to the terms Hata wanted to give to the Chinese, the negotiations had to be carried out under cover and the preliminary steps were made by signal codes. Hata's part of the bargain was to be "the evacuation of all Japanese troops from China". During the negotiations, to show his good faith to the negotiators on the Chinese side, who at first couldn't believe a sincere attempt was being made to bring about peace, Hata, still as War Minister, reduced the number of Japanese troops in China from 900,000 to 500,000 when he made up his 1940 budget. However, the reduction was bitterly opposed by the General Staff and the final figure of Japanese troops was reduced to between 600,000 and 650,000.

7. It will be testified that "If General Hata had remained in office as War Minister, I do not have any doubt that a successful peace treaty would have been concluded. However, not long after General Hata had suddenly resigned his office, the negotiations came to an end".

8. In 1940, when Hata was War Minister, the question arose of use of Chinese prisoners in the coal mines in Japan. Because of Hata's opposition, the plan fell through.

9. In 1942, when Hata was Commander in China, the plan to use Chinese prisoners in Japan's coal mines again came up, and again, because of Hata's opposition, the plan fell through.

10. It will be testified that in 1941, while Commander in China, Hata sent his Chief of Staff, General Ushirogu, to Tokyo as his personal emissary to express Hata's view on his, Hata's, "opposition to any road or action which might lead to trouble with America or the British Empire".

11. In 1944, when General Ugaki went to China to try to seek a Sino-Japanese peace, General Hata encouraged and supported him. The same Ugaki, who
has been a prosecution witness, will testify that when in 1937 he tried to form a cabinet but was thwarted by those who opposed him because he, with the help of Hata, had reduced the numerical strength of the Japanese army, Hata was one of his choices for War Minister and he had been able to form a cabinet in that crucial time.

With respect to the third point of the prosecution, that the accused Hata "was one of the prime movers in the overthrow of the Yonai Cabinet, thus giving new direction and expansion to the entire conspiracy", the prosecution relies on the undisputed fact that the Yonai Cabinet was a conservative, anti-Tripartite Pact Cabinet, that Hata suddenly resigned as War Minister, as a result of which resignation, the Yonai Cabinet fell. From his resignation, although no statements of the accused Hata are introduced, because in fact he made none, the prosecution deduces that the accused Hata was in favor of the Tri-Partite Pact and was opposed to the Yonai Cabinet and its policies. But where is the Foreign Minister who could tell this Tribunal whether or not his policies were opposed by Hata? Where is the Prime Minister himself who could inform the Tribunal whether or not Hata opposed or supported his Cabinet and its policies? They both live in Tokyo but neither one was called by the prosecution. We will remedy this previous oversight on the part of the prosecution and we will produce both Premier Yonai and Foreign Minister Arita and the Tribunal will hear the full story of Hata's position in the Cabinet.

This Tribunal and history will learn for the first time the amazing inside story of the smashing of the Yonai Cabinet and the downfall of General Hata who never again held high government office, who was definitely not one of the seven who were decorated by Germany for their part in sponsoring the Tri-Partite Pact, and finally who was exiled to China for almost four years, so that he could not again stand in the way of those who broke him as War Minister.

The following facts will be proven:

1. That Hata consistently opposed and had made known to the Foreign Minister his unalterable opposition to the Tri-Partite Pact or any tie with the Germans as early as the days of the Hiranuma Cabinet, both on personal grounds and the grounds that the Pact would antagonize the Anglo-Saxon countries.
2. That it was well known in army circles that Hata was opposed to the Tri-Partite Pact.

3. That at the time of his fall as War Minister in the Yonai Cabinet "Hata was War Minister in name only because his successor had already been decided upon in army circles" and "so strongly was he opposed by those around him that his orders were not being obeyed".

4. That Hata was in full accord with the Yonai Cabinet's policies and supported it completely.

5. That both Premier Yonai and Foreign Minister Arita, though they did not know what had caused Hata's sudden resignation, believed his resignation to have been forced upon him and beyond his control.

6. That those who favored the Tri-Partite Pact planned to kill and succeeded in killing two birds with one stone - getting Hata out of the government and smashing the Yonai Cabinet because both stood in the way of the signing of the Pact.

7. Because of Hata's support of the Yonai Cabinet and its Anti-Tri-Partite Pact stand and his plan as shown by his 1940 War Ministry budget to reduce radically and finally to withdraw Japanese troops altogether out of China and bring about peace with China in that manner, rather than use German pressure on China to force China to sign a peace treaty, it was decided to force Hata to resign as War Minister by express demands of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff himself, H.I.H. Prince Kanin.

8. It will be shown that after a series of conferences between members of the General Staff and the Vice-Minister of War, General Arima, it was decided "there was no alternative but to change the present Cabinet".

9. It will be shown that this decision was stated to be "not the opinion of General Hata, but it was the opinion of the Vice-Minister and the men below him in the War Ministry".

10. When the decision had been made to overthrow the Yonai Cabinet by the method of removing its War Minister, Hata, from office, Prince Kanin stated "that he was truly sorry for the War Minister that such an extreme measure had to be taken, but one must bear this for the good of the country in such a vital national affair".
11. Prince Kanin ordered the Vice-Chief of Staff to write the letter to Hata, the Prince signed it, ordered the Vice-Chief of the General Staff himself to deliver the letter to Hata.

12. The letter was delivered to Hata by the Vice-Chief of the General Staff and bowing to the inevitable after the orders from the Imperial Prince, Hata resigned as War Minister, the Yonai Cabinet fell, the second Konoye Cabinet came in with no place in it for Hata and in two months the Tri-Partito Pact was signed.
二年八月八日

陸軍大臣、陸軍参謀総長

従来の歴史についての記述

（以下、陸軍大臣に対する陸軍参謀総長の命令）

以上の通牒は、陸軍大臣に対して提出したものです。
利用シテ支部ヲ強制スノ平ハ条約ニ附セルヲハ丏
私の朝日新聞政治経済部記者でありますが、朝日新聞社内に失われた政治

近衛文麿氏の手記について読む日本語にて書かれ一五一四頁より成る

校閲を受けたものをそのまんに録録したことについて証明します

昭和二十二年九月十一日

於東京都朝日新聞社

小坂 信

三郎 印
Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent: MADOKORO, Shintaro

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows.

1. I, MADOKORO, Shintaro, am engaged in foreign trade and at present residing at #2, 2-chome, NANKAIDO, NISHINARI-ku, Osaka city.

2. I was connected with the Pacific Trading and Navigation company from the 14th year of Showa (1939) to December 7, the 16th year of Showa (1941).

3. I became connected with this company through KOJIMA, Gitaro, who is my elder brother. KOJIMA was in America for many years and was engaged in business with Mr. Harry Chandler as he was very close to him and had his confidence.
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao et al

Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent:— MADOKORO, Shintaro

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and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country
I hereby depose as follows.

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company from the 14th year of Showa (1939) to December
7, the 16th year of Showa (1941).

3. I became connected with this company through KOJIMA, Gitaro,
who is my elder brother. KOJIMA was in America for many
years and was engaged in business with Mr. Harry Chandler
as he was very close to him and had his confidence.

- 1 -
Mr. Chandler was a resident of Los Angeles and was then a leader of the Republican party, President of the Los Angeles Times and a banker.

I planned to import gasoline to Japan with this contact with KOJIMA and with the financial assistance of Mr. NISHIKAWA, Suekiichi.

4. In order to enlarge this business and to promote trade between Japan and America we established the Pan Pacific Trading and Navigation Company with a capital of $300,000,000. on August 31, 14th year of Showa (1939).

One half, $150,000,000., of the capital of this company was to be invested by the American side, and other half, ¥600,000,000. by the Japanese side. Then with this company as a foundation we planned to established credit of $2,000,000,000. for the development of the Orient, especially China, with the technical knowledge and capital of Japan and America, and promote of American exports to Japan and Japanese exports to America.

As it was necessary to obtain an understanding of the Japanese Government to get the investment of the Japanese side for this company, Mr. NISHIKAWA exerted his efforts to have Mr. OKAWA, Shumei, whom he knew from before, induce Mr. HIRANUMA, Kiichiro, the then premier. I visited Mr. HIRANUMA together with Mr. OKAWA in the
fall of the 14th year of Showa, 1939. On this occasion, Mr. OKAWA told Mr. HIRANUMA over a course of 2 hours that a threatening situation existed between Japan and America, that a Japanese-American war would lead to a World War, that this must be avoided, that the sole way of evading a possible war between the two nations was to withdraw troops from China and to assist in China's development by the economic cooperation of Japan and America, and that, for that purpose, it was necessary to support by all means the said company to make it the foundation for this means.

At first, Mr. HIRANUMA, not knowing about Messrs. Chancier, NISHIKAWA and KOJIMA and their connections with the above company, appeared to have great doubts as to what extent the Americans were intent upon and whether they were reliable. But he came to understand it in the end.

Standing alongside of Mr. OKAWA listening to him speak, I was very deeply impressed by his profound learning and enthusiasm as well as by his logical argument. And I felt very much encouraged having obtained Mr. HIRANUMA’s hearty approval.

5. I obtained understanding from Mr. ITAGAKI, Seishiru, the then War Minister, and from whom I received a written agreement.
6. As a result, it turned out that the President of the Bank of Japan would undertake to finance it through the NOMURA Trust Company and the bonds were decided to be issued in America. I will submit the articles of this company as I have them with me.

7. The company decided first of all to import gasoline for aviation from America in the 15th year of SHOYA (1940) and to export tungsten from Japan. After repeated negotiations about it with Mr. Williams, the Commercial Attaché of the American Embassy, the Metal Reserve Company of America placed an order for 3,000 tons of tungsten with Mr. NISHIKAWA, and Secretary of State Hull of America granted export permission for the gasoline. As I have the written contract on the above transaction (the order form) and the permit, I will submit them.

8. This transaction was not however carried out after all. Firstly, as the agreement was to have the gasoline delivered to Japan by a U.S. ship and there were no ships and also the fact, that German submarines were haunting the American coast. Secondly, as some financiers, excluding Mr. NISHIKAWA and his group tried to get themselves directly concerned with this transaction. Namely, it was then that America had abrogated the commercial treaty with Japan and
suspended the export of goods and funds. So this company's business was the sole trade between Japan and America at the time. Such being the case, those foreign traders previously in an important position in Japanese-American trade were against it as it was a menace to their positions.

Thirdly, a rumor got around that these transactions were a fraud. The rumor was so deep-rooted among the officials of the Foreign Ministry as well as among the army officers that it was a great obstacle in the progress of the transactions.

On this 16th day of Sept. 1947
At YUFEI-KAN hotel, Tokyo

DEPONENT /S/ MADOKORO, Shintaro (seal)

I, OHARA, Shinichi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At the same place

Witness: /S/ OHARA, Shinichi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ MADOKORO, Shintaro (seal)
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On this 16th day of Sept. 1947
At YUKI-EI-KAN hotel, Tokyo

DEPONENT /S/ MADOKORO, Shintaro (seal)

I, OHARA, Shinichi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At the same place

Witness: /S/ OHARA, Shinichi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ MADOKORO, Shintaro (seal)
当時ノ成大ノ組織経西郎氏ニシテハ了市ヲ営むノ同人ヲ令 \[\ldots\]
タメソロを含め、下列の条件で対応を行います。

1. 日米貿易は、以下の条件で対応を行います。
2. 日米間の相互貿易を活発に進めるため、対応を行います。

マネージャー

注釈

※注釈

※注釈
Certificate of Source and Authenticity

I, J.K.M.TSU, Sukeyuki, who was an official of the Foreign Office from June, 1911, to June, 1931, and, after retiring from the office, was the Secretary General of the International Association of Japan (corporation aggregate), hereby certify that the book hereinafter attached, written in Japanese, consisting of preface (2 pages), table of contents (19 pages) and text (528 pages), duodecimo in size, entitled "The International Conditions in 1935, by J.K.M.TSU, Sukeyuki", was written by me under a special order of the above Association, at the time when I was the Secretary-General, as mentioned above.

The International Association of Japan, recognizing that at those days the desire for the publication of books which could correctly and faithfully describe the international affairs was increasing among the Japanese people, ordered me to write this book.

I wrote this book upon materials which I could get at those days in the International Association and which I deemed correct.

This book was published by the International Association of Japan, in June 14, 1936, as No. 169 of the International Association of Japan Series.

I hereby certify the above.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 21st day of August, 1947.

No. 990, Harumo 3-Chome, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto City
/s/ J.K.M.TSU, Sukeyuki (seal)
Certificate of Source and Authenticity

I, .K.W.TSU, Sukeyuki, who was an official of the Foreign Office from June, 1911, to June, 1931, and, after retiring from the office, was the secretary-general of the International Association of Japan (corporation aggregate), hereby certify that the book hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of preface (2 pages), table of contents (19 pages) and text (528 pages), duodecimo in size, entitled "The international conditions in 1935, by .K.W.TSU, Sukeyuki", was written by me under a special order of the above Association, at the time when I was the secretary-general, as mentioned above.

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Certified at Tokyo,
on this 21st day of August, 1947.

No. 950, Meguro 3-Chome, Meguro-ward, Tokyo City

/s/ .K.W.TSU, Sukeyuki (seal)
I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness.

at the same place,

on the same date.

Witness: /s/ MORISHITA, Goro (seal)
Association of Japan

Secretary-general of the International
Secretary-general of the International Association of Japan
Sworn Deposition

Deponent: -- KAGESA, Sadaaki

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows.

1. I, KAGESA, Sadaaki, am an ex-Lieutenant-General of the Japanese Army and am now in the First Government Hospital of Tokyo owing to ill-health.

2. Immediately after Lieutenant-General ITAGAKI's appointment as the Minister of War, in June, 1938, I was transferred from the post of department chief of the General Staff Office to that of chief of the Department of Military Affairs in the Bureau of Military Affairs. Since then, I continued in this office till the end of March, 1939. During this period, as a person in authority, I had to do
Sworn Deposition

Deponent ; -- KAGESA, Sadaaki

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

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with the question of strengthening the Japan-Germany-Italy anti-communist front.

3. Not only the Government, but also the Army and the Navy had all been at all times very anxious to effect immediate settlement of the China Incident. Considering it as a sine qua non for the settlement of the incident to nullify the menace of the Soviet Union in the north by extricating Japan from her state of international isolation, the three ministries of war, navy, and foreign affairs had eagerly studied the problem of strengthening the Tripartite anti-Comintern Pact before War Minister ITAGAKI's assumption of office.

4. According to my recollection, War Minister ITAGAKI's opinion about foreign policy which he expressed to us when he took office, war, on the whole, as below:

1) To concentrate every possible endeavour on bringing about the peace with China without a moment's delay and to make this the foundation of "au" policy.

2) To maintain a state of silence in regard to the Soviet Union, to keep strict guard against having any trouble with her, and at the same time, to watch closely her positive actions.

3) To strengthen friendship with Germany and Italy, and make use of item for alleviating the threat of the
Soviet Union. At the same time, to let these
powers take part in the co-operation for realizing
the immediate settlement of the China Incident.

4. Attempts were to be made to let Britain, the United
States, and other countries understand Japan's real
intention, and thus let them restrain their acts of
aiding the Kuomintang government, thereby contribu­
ting to the settlement of the incident.

5. War Minister ITAGAKI's idea, about the Tripartite anti­
communist Pact all originated from the above-mentioned
principle and there was absolutely no other intention
involved. Therefore, when the German Foreign Minister
made a suggestion in August, 1938, the government replied,
according to the decision of the Five Ministers'Conference, that the pact should amount to an extension
of the anti-Comintern Pact. Furthermore, when Germany
in November of the same year attempted to make the
meaning of "the objective power" clearer, the government,
in accordance with the decision of Five Ministers'
conference replied as follows:

1) We will regard the Soviet Union as the main objective
power.

2) If the situation demands it, Britain, France, and
others may be made objective powers. However,
whether any
military assistance should be given or not all depends upon the situation.

Thus, while making every effort not to hinder co-operation with Germany and Italy, we, on the other hand, had been exerting ourselves to avoid making Britain, France, and others objective powers. Especially, we had been firmly maintaining the attitude of avoiding military assistance to the utmost.

Moreover, it was quite apparent that, apart from the worst eventuality in which we would have to make Britain, France, etc. objectives, even if we had to make the Soviet our object, this pact was a pure defensive mutual-aid pact against any kind of invasion and did not contain even the slightest hint of positive aggression. After all, the only object of this pact was to make the pact itself serve in the settlement of the China Incident.

On the 22 day of Sep., 1947

I, YAMADA, Hanzo, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.
On the same date
At

Witness: /S/ YAMADA, Hanzo (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ FAKUSA, Sadaaki (seal)
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF
PAN-PACIFIC TRADING & NAVIGATION COMPANY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, the undersigned, have this day voluntarily associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under and by virtue of the General Corporation Laws of the State of Nevada, approved March 21, 1925, and all acts amendatory thereof or additional thereto, and we hereby certify:

FIRST: That the name of this corporation shall be
PAN-PACIFIC TRADING AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SECOND: That the place where its principal business
is to be transacted is 511 North Carson Street, Carson City, Ormsby County, State of Nevada, but the said corporation may maintain an office or offices in such other place or places within or without the State of Nevada as may be fixed from time to time by its Board of Directors, or as may be fixed by the By-Laws of said corporation.

THIRD: That the nature of the business or objects
or purposes proposed to be transacted, promoted or carried
on are:
To purchase and sell merchandise of every kind and nature for exportation into the United States and/or to and from and/or between any and/or all countries foreign thereto, including the purchase and sale of domestic merchandise in domestic markets and of foreign merchandise in foreign countries; such transactions to be for the account of the corporation and/or others, and to constitute as one of said purposes the doing of a general foreign and domestic exporting and importing business and in particular, to carry on a general export and import business between the Americas and/or the Americas and the Orient and/or the Countries of the Pacific Basin;

To export, import, barter, contract, buy, sell, deal in, and to engage in, conduct and carry on the business of exporting, importing, bartering, trading, contracting, buying, selling and dealing in goods, wares and merchandise of every class and description raw, manufactured or produced in any foreign land or territory.
To carry on and license others to carry on the business of importers, exporters, merchants and traders;

To carry on the business of general contractors, engineers and constructors;

To act as agent, brokers and factors for any person, firm, association, corporation or body politic in any part of the world;

To carry on the business of ship owners, ship factors and ship agents and to acquire, charter, operate and dispose of steamships and other vessels of any class and in connection therewith to purchase, lease and utilize docking and berthing facilities for steam and sailing of all kinds and ratings;

To establish, maintain, conduct, and acquire or dispose of either as principal or agents, trading posts of all kinds and description in any of the states or possessions of the United States or any foreign countries and in connection therewith to do all such acts and things and to acquire and/or dispose of such real and/or personal property as is usual or customary with a general trading post business;

To own and control and acquire by lease, purchase, construction or otherwise, steamships, barges and vessels of all kinds or interests therein, and to operate the same, for a transportation line for passengers and freight of all kinds, with power also to purchase, build, construct, repair, lease, sell, convey and operate vessels of all kinds and all machinery, appliances and apparatus incidentally necessary or convenient thereto, or in any way connected therewith; with power also to do a towing business, and also to purchase, own, lease, construct, control and operate docks, warehouses, dry docks and dock machinery, appliances and apparatus of all kinds; and with power also to do a general shipbuilding, stevedore, dockage, warehouse and commission business;

To carry on the business of cold storage and warehousing and all the business necessary or impliedly incidental thereto, and to further carry on the business of general warehousing in all its several branches; to construct, hire, purchase, operate and maintain all or any conveyance for the transportation in cold storage or otherwise by land or by water of any and all products, goods, or manufactured articles; to issue certificates and warrants, negotiable or otherwise, to persons warehousing goods with the company, and to make advances or loans upon the security of such goods or otherwise; to manufacture, sell and trade in all goods usually dealt in by warehousemen; to construct, purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any wharf, pier, dock or works, capable of being advantageously used in connection with the shipping and carrying or other business of the company; and generally to carry on and undertake any business undertaking, transaction or operation commonly carried on or undertaken by warehousermen and any other business which may from time to time deem to the directors capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's properties or rights;
To search for, prospect and explore for ores and minerals and to locate mining claims, grounds or lodes in the United States of America or the territories thereof or in foreign countries, and record the same pursuant to the mining laws of the said United States or other countries; to bore, drill, prospect and mine for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, tin, asbestos, and all kinds of ores, metals, minerals and precious stones, oils, gas and coal, and to mill, convert, prepare for market and otherwise produce and deal in the same in the products and by-products thereof; to purchase or otherwise acquire, own, exchange, sell or otherwise dispose of, mortgage, hypothecate, and deal in minerals and mineral lands of all kinds, oil, coal, and timber lands, personal estate, water and water rights, and to work, explore, operate and develop the same and carry on the business of mining in all its branches.

To carry on the business of searching for, prospecting, preparing, procuring, refining, piped, storing, transporting, supplying, buying, selling, manufacturing and distributing petroleum and other oils and their products or by-products; to construct, build, operate and maintain oil wells, refineries, pipe lines, buildings, works, workshops, laboratories, machinery, power plants, saw mills, stores, and warehouses; to acquire by grant, purchase or otherwise, any property or privileges from any government or any authority, individual, municipal or otherwise, and to perform and fulfill the conditions thereof.

To purchase, lease, hire or otherwise acquire real and personal property, improved and unimproved, of every kind and description and to sell, dispose of, lease, exchange, rent, convey and mortgage said property or any part thereof; to acquire, hold, lease, manage, operate, develop, control, build, erect, maintain for the purposes of said company, construct, reconstruct, or purchase either directly or through ownership of stock in any corporation, any lands, buildings, offices, stores, warehouses, mills, shops, factories, plants, gas houses, machinery, rights, easements, permits, privileges, franchises and licenses and all other things which may at any time be necessary or convenient in the judgment of the Board of Directors for the purposes of the company; to sell, lease, hire, exchange, rent or otherwise dispose of the lands, buildings or other property of the company or any part thereof.

To construct, equip, improve, work, develop, purchase, sell, lease, hire, mortgage, operate and deal in and with public and quasi-public works and conveniences, including docks, harbors, piers, wharves, canals, reservoirs, embankments and improvements; sewage, drainage, sanitary and other engineering works; and also, so far as necessary or incidental to, or connected with any one or more of the corporate purposes to undertake any lawful business, transaction or operation undertaken or carried on by capitalists, or financial operations of all kinds.

To purchase, lease, acquire, own, hold, operate, mortgage, sell or dispose of railroads, and railways, rights privileges, concessions and franchise in general, and to acquire, construct, develop, own, sell, mortgage, lease, dispose of, alter, substitute, operate and maintain railroad and railways, operated by steam, electricity, petroleum or any other kind of motive power, for the public service, and for the conveyance and transportation for hire of passengers and mail, express, merchandise and freight of any kind and
in connection therewith to have the power of exercising the right of eminent domain and thereunder to appropriate for its own use, any right, title, right of way and easement of any real property, in any of the states, districts, territories, dependencies and colonies of the United States, or foreign countries as may be allowed by the law of such state, district, territory, dependency or colony or foreign country for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway line and doing of all things incidental to the acquisition and / or maintenance thereof;

To purchase, lease, own and otherwise acquire, sell, rent, mortgage and dispose of locomotives, cars, motors, motor cars, rolling stock of all kinds, and all other appliances, goods, merchandise and supplies necessary, incidental or convenient to the construction, operation and maintenance of a railway, and the carrying on of the business of transportation;

To construct, purchase, acquire, maintain and operate electric light, heat and power plants, and telegraph and telephone lines along the line of its railroads, for railroad and other purposes and use;

To conduct and carry on the business of builders and contractors for the purpose of building, erecting, altering, repairing or doing any other work in connection with any and all classes of building and improvements of any kind and nature, whatsoever, including the building, rebuilding, alteration, repairing or improvement of houses, apartment houses, flats, factories, buildings, works or creations of every kind and description whatsoever, including the locating, laying out and constructing of roads, avenues, docks, ships, sewers, bridges, walls, wells, canals, railroads or street railways, power plants and generally in all classes of buildings, erections and works, both public and private, or integral parts thereof, and to perform engineering and architectural work, including the preparation of plans and specifications and expert work as acting and consulting and superintending engineers and architects, and generally to do and perform any and all work as builders and contractors, and with that end in view to solicit, obtain, make, perform and carry out contracts covering the building and contracting business and the work connected therewith;

To loan and borrow money, secured and unsecured;

To conduct a general brokerage business and to act as broker or brokerage agent to effect casualty, fire, theft, burglary, wrongful conversion and embezzlement or indemnity insurance; and to act as agent, broker, factor or representative in the sale of real or personal property of other corporations, joint stock companies, partnerships, associations, or individuals;

To participate in syndicated bond offerings, distributing and generally dealing in corporation, government and municipal bond and stock issues and of the doing of a general investment securities and brokerage business; to buy, sell, negotiate, exchange, invest in, underwrite, participate, pledge, trade and deal in and with shares, stocks, debentures, scrip, bonds, stocks, trust certificates and securities or every description of any government, state or public or private corporation or any corporate body; to mortgage, pledge or otherwise change all or any part of the investments of the corporation or its property and rights; to make advances
on, sell or dispose of any property of investments of the character above described, or to act as agent, factor or broker for any of said purposes;

To purchase or otherwise require the capital stock, shares, debentures, scrip, bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness of any other corporation, partnership, individual or association, and to exchange therefor the shares stock, debentures, scrip, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of this corporation;

To purchase, receive, hold and own mortgages, debentures, shares and other securities or other obligations of any public, private, or municipal corporation, or bonds or other security or obligations of the Government of the United States, or of any state, district, territory, colony or dependency of the United States or any foreign country, state, or colony; and to undertake the sale and distribution of the securities and / or other indebtedness of any of the above for its own account and / or for others and to charge and / or receive such fees or commission therefor as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine, or as may be permitted by law;

To collect and receive, disburse and dispose of all interests, dividends, accumulations, earnings and income from, upon or on account of any bonds, debentures, stocks, shares, securities, contracts, evidences of indebtedness, obligations or other property held or owned by the corporation;

To issue and accept drafts, promissory notes, scrip, acceptances or other corporate obligations and negotiate the same;

To transact a general real estate agency and brokerage business, including the management of estates; to act as agent, broker or attorney in fact for any persons or corporations in buying, selling and dealing in real property and any and every estate and interest therein, and choses in action secured thereby, judgments resulting therefrom, and other personal property collateral thereto, in making or obtaining loans upon such property, in supervising, managing and protecting such property and loans and all interests in and claims affecting the same, in effecting insurance against fire and all other risks thereon and in managing and conducting any legal actions, proceedings and business relating to any of the purposes herein mentioned or referred to; to register mortgages and deeds of trust on real property or chattels real and all other securities collateral thereto; to investigate and report upon the credit and financial solvency and sufficiency of borrowers and sureties upon such securities;

To invest and reinvest its capital and / or surplus, and to acquire by purchase, subscription, contract or otherwise, and to hold, sell, exchange, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise dispose of, or turn in account or realize upon, and generally deal in and with all forms of securities, including but not by way of limitation, shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, scrip, mortgages, evidences of indebtedness, commercial paper, acceptances, certificates of indebtedness and certificates of interest issued or created in any and all parts of the world by corporation, associations, partnerships, firms, trustees, syndicates,
individuals, governments, states, municipalities, and other political and governmental divisions and sub-divisions or by any combinations, organizations or entities, whatsoever, or issued or created by others, irrespective of their form or the name by which they may be described and all trust participation and other certificates, and receipts evidencing interest in any such security therein to issue in exchange therefor or in payment therefor in the manner provided by law, its own stock, bonds, debentures or its other obligations or securities, or to make payment therefor by any other lawful means of payment whatsoever; to exercise any and all rights, powers and privileges of individual ownership or interest in respect of any and all such securities or evidences of interest therein, including the right to vote thereon and to consent and otherwise act with respect thereto; to do any and all acts and things for the preservation, protection, improvement and enhancement in value of any and all such securities or evidences of interest thereto; to aid in any lawful manner by loan, subsidy, guarant or otherwise, any corporation whose stock, bonds, notes, debentures or other securities are held or controlled directly or indirectly by the corporation, and to do any and all lawful acts or things necessary or advisable to protect, preserve improve or enhance the value of any such stocks, bonds, notes, debentures or other securities or obligations; to endorse or guarantee the payment of principal and/or interest or dividends upon any stocks, bonds, obligations or other securities or evidences of indebtedness and to guarantee the performance of any of the contracts or other undertakings in which this corporation may otherwise be or become interested of any corporation, association, syndicate individual or others, or of any country, nation or governmental or political authority;

To establish, maintain and conduct a general mercantile agency; to carry on every branch of business usually transacted in connection therewith, including the obtaining and acquiring by purchase or in any other lawful manner information, statistics, facts and circumstances of, relating to or affecting the business, capital debt, solvency, credit, responsibility and commercial condition and standing of any and all individuals, firms, associations and corporations, engaged in or connected with any business, occupation, industry or employment in any part of the civilized world, and to dispose of, sell, loan, pledge, hire and use in any and all lawful ways the information, statistics, facts and circumstances so obtained and acquired; also to establish, maintain and conduct a general collection business for the recovery, enforcement and collection of accounts, bills, debts, dues, demands, and obligations and claims of all kinds; also to establish and conduct a general business of making and issuing contracts to secure the faithful performance of any mercantile or commercial contract or agreement; and for the prompt payment of any debt or obligation due under or arising from or out of any mercantile or commercial transaction; also to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to establish, maintain and conduct a general printing, publishing, bookbinding and advertising business, and to prepare and distribute newspapers, books, pamphlets, directories, catalogues, reports, ratings, digests, lists and other printed matter of interest or use to merchants, traders, bankers and lawyers;
Def. Doc. No. 2607

To form, promote and assist financially or otherwise, companies, syndicates, partnerships and associations of all kinds, and to give any guarantee in connection therewith or otherwise for the payment of money or for the performance of any obligation or undertaking;

To employ, engage, hire and to appoint corporations, firms and individuals in any and all parts of the world, to act as agents and/or sub-agents and/or brokers and/or factors for this corporation in such capacity or any other capacity whatsoever and on such terms and conditions as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors, the foregoing not being exclusive;

To carry on and undertake any business, undertaking, transaction or operation commonly carried on or undertaken by capitalists, promoters, financiers, contractors, merchants, commission men and agents, and in the course of such business to draw, accept, endorse, require and sell all or any negotiable or transferable instruments and securities, including debentures, bonds and notes;

To guarantee the payment of dividends upon any shares of the capital stock of, or the performance of any contract by, any other corporation or association in which this corporation has an interest, and to endorse or otherwise guarantee the payment of the principal and interest, or other evidences of indebtedness created or issued by any such other corporation or association;

To acquire and pay for in cash, stock or bonds of this corporation or otherwise, the goodwill, rights, assets, and property and to undertake or assume the whole or any part of the obligations or liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation;

To acquire, hold, use, sell, assign, lease, grant, licenses in respect of, mortgage or otherwise dispose of letters patent of the United States or any foreign country, patent rights, licenses and privileges, inventions, improvements and processes, copyrights, trade-marks and trade names, relating to or useful in connection with any business of this corporation;

To purchase, hold, sell, and transfer the shares of its own capital stock; provided it shall not use its funds or property for the purchase of its own shares of capital stock when such use would cause any impairment of its capital; and provided further, that shares of its own capital stock belonging to it shall not be voted upon directly or indirectly;

To acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise, and to hold for investment or otherwise and to use, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise deal with or dispose of stocks, bonds, or any other obligations or securities of any corporation or corporations; to merge or consolidate with any corporation in such manner as may be permitted by law; to aid in any manner any corporation whose stock, bonds, or other obligations are held or in any manner guaranteed by the company or in which the company is in any way interested; and to do any other acts or things for the preservation, protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such stock, bonds, or other obligations, or to do any acts or thing designed for any such purpose;
and while owner of any such stock, bonds or other obligations to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges or ownership thereof; and to exercise any and all voting powers thereon; to guarantee the payment of dividends upon any stock or the principal or interest or both of any bonds or other obligations and the performance of any contracts;

To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, own, mortgage, pledge, sell, assign and transfer or otherwise dispose of, to invest, trade, deal in and deal with, goods, wares and merchandise and real and personal property of every class and description;

To do all and everything necessary, suitable and proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any of the objects or the furtherance of any of the powers hereinafter set forth, either alone or in association with other corporations, firms, individuals, and to do every other act or acts, thing or things incidental or appurtenant to or growing out of or connected with the aforesaid business or powers or any part or parts thereof, provided the same be not inconsistent with the laws under which this corporation is organized;

To have one or more offices, to carry on all or any of its operations and business and without restrictions or limit as to amount to purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, convey or otherwise dispose of real and personal property of every class and description of any of the States, Districts, Territories, or Colonies of the United States, and in any and all foreign countries, subject to the laws of such State, District, Territory, Colony or Country.

In general, to carry on any other business in connection with the foregoing, whether manufacturing or otherwise, and to have and exercise all the powers conferred by the laws of Nevada upon corporations formed under the act hereinbefore referred to, and to do any or all of the things hereinbefore set forth to the same extent as natural persons might or could do.

The business or purpose of the company is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things hereinafter set forth, and it shall have power to conduct and carry on its said business, or any part thereof, and to have one or more offices, and to exercise all or any part of its corporate powers and rights, in the State of Nevada, and in the various other states, territories, colonies and dependencies of the United States, in the District of Columbia, and in all or any foreign countries.

The foregoing clauses shall be construed both as objects and powers; and it is hereby expressly provided that the foregoing enumeration of specific powers shall not be held to limit or restrict in any manner the powers of this corporation.

FOURTH: That the total authorized capital stock of this corporation is Three Hundred Million Dollars ($300,000,000); divided into Three Million (3,000,000) shares of common stock of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per share.
The common shares may be issued by the corporation for such consideration as the directors of the corporation shall from time to time determine.

FIFTH: That the names and addresses of each of the original incorporators are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMES</th>
<th>ADDRESSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John F. Dolan</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony M. Langen</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuel G. Brassell</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIXTH: That the members of the governing board of this corporation shall be styled directors, and the number of said directors may, from time to time, be increased or decreased in such manner as shall be provided in the by-laws of this corporation, provided that the number shall not be reduced to less than three (3). In case of any increase in the number of directors, the additional directors may be elected by the directors or by the stockholders at an annual or special meeting as shall be provided in the By-laws.

That the names and post office addresses of the first board of directors are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>NAMES</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John F. Dolan</td>
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<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuel G. Brassell</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEVENTH: That the period of the existence of this corporation shall be unlimited.

EIGHTH: That the capital stock of the corporation shall not be subject to assessment.

That the private property of the stockholders, directors and officers shall not be subject to the payment of corporate debts to any extent whatever.
NINTH: The following provisions are inserted for the management of the business and for the conduct of the affairs of the corporation, and for further definition, limitation and regulation of the powers of this corporation and of its directors and stockholders.

1st: The number of the directors of the corporation shall be such as from time to time may be fixed by, or in the manner provided in the by-laws.

2nd: By a resolution or resolutions passed by a majority of the whole Board of Directors, the Board of Directors may designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of two or more directors of the corporation which, to the extent provided in said resolution or resolutions, or in the by-laws of the corporation, shall have and may exercise the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation and shall have power to authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it. Such committee or committees shall have such name or names as may be stated in the by-laws or the corporation or as may be determined from time to time by resolution adopted by the Board of Directors.

3rd: The Board of Directors shall have power:

a. Without the assent or vote of the stockholders to make, alter, amend, change, add to or repeal any by-law or any part of the by-laws of this corporation; to fix and vary the amount to be reserved as working capital and/or paid in surplus; to set apart out of any funds of the corporation a reserve or reserves for any proper purposes, or to transfer or abolish any such reserve in the manner in which it was created; to authorize and cause to be executed mortgages and liens upon the property of the corporation or any part thereof; to determine the use and disposition of any character of surplus or of any net profits over and above the fixed capital and to fix the time for the declaration and payment of dividends.

b. With the consent in writing of the holders of a majority of the voting stock issued and outstanding, or upon the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the stock issued and outstanding, having voting power, either at a regular or special meeting, to sell, lease or exchange all of its property and assets, including its good-will and its corporate franchises upon such terms and conditions and for such terms and conditions and for such consideration as the Board of Directors shall deem expedient and for the best interests of the corporation.
4th: In addition to the powers and authorities hereinabove or by statute expressly conferred upon them, the Board of Directors is hereby empowered to exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by a corporation, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the statutes of Nevada and these Articles, and to any by-laws from time to time made by the stockholders. Provided, however, that any by-laws so made shall not invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if such by-laws had not been made.

TENTH: No contract or other transaction between this corporation and one or more of its directors, or between this corporation and any other corporation, firm or association in which one or more of its directors are directors or are substantially interested, shall be either void or voidable by reason of the fact that such director or directors are present at the meeting of the Board of Directors or committee which authorizes or approves such contract or transaction, or that his or their votes are counted for such purpose,

(a) the fact of such participation shall be disclosed or known to the board of directors or committee, and noted in the minutes, and the board or committee shall authorize, approve or ratify such contract or transaction in good faith by a vote sufficient for such purpose without counting the vote or votes of such director or directors; or

(b) If the fact of such participation shall be disclosed or known to the stockholders; and they approve or ratify such contract or transaction in good faith, by a majority vote of holders of shares entitled to vote; or

(c) If the contract or transaction be as to the corporation just and reasonable at the time it was authorized or approved.

ELEVENTH: The corporation reserved the right to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in these Articles of Incorporation in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by law, and all rights and powers conferred...
herein on stockholders, directors and officers are subject to this reserved power.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 30th day of August 1939.

Signed, sealed and executed in the presence of:

JOHN F. DOLAN L.S.
ANTHONY M. LANGER L.S.
MANUEL G. BRASSELL L.S.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA ) SS.
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES )

On this 30th day of August in the year 1939, before me C. O. DENNING, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared John F. Dolan, Anthony M. Langen and Manuel G. Brassell, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

(Sign) C. O. DENNING  
Notary Public in and for the  
County of Los Angeles, State  
of California

My commission expires:

My commission Expires Sept. 14, 1939
言葉及び表現に関しては、詳細は省略します。

なお、この文書は、言語学的な分析や、翻訳作業のために適切な処理がなされているものではありません。

以上、お知らせいたします。
(2) 各州又ハ領邦ノ各種製品原料品ノ輸出入交換契約事務等
(3) 商人貿易商ノ業務ノ遂行又ハ認可等
(4) 一般ノ顧問人、技術顧問等ノ業務等
(5) 各国ノ個人商売、倉庫、公共団体ノ代理商人、仲買人、代理商人
(6) 劇場、劇場管理人ノ業務等
(7) 各州又ハ合衆国領土内ノ各種貿易取引所ノ設立、維持スルコト等
(8) 倉庫業及ハ倉庫所有、倉庫管理等
(9) 鈴山ノ探査、試掘、採掘等
このページでは、日本語のテキストが書かれています。具体的な文脈や内容を理解するために、より詳細な分析が行われることが推奨されます。
日韓、日朝、日中は共に一国としての歴史を持ち、また、韓国と朝鮮半島の歴史も深く関連しています。

これにより、日韓、日朝、日中は共に一国としての歴史を持ち、また、韓国と朝鮮半島の歴史も深く関連しています。
日本の国家元首は天皇です。
METALS RESERVE COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 16 1941

Pan-Pacific Trading and Navigation Company,
701 Citizens National Bank Building,
Los Angeles, California

Attention: Mr. John F. Dolan,
President.

Gentlemen:

Metals Reserve Company will buy from
Pan-Pacific Trading and Navigation Company 3000 short tons
(of 2000 pounds each) of Chinese wolfram ores or concentrates,
dry basis, conforming to the specifications, terms and conditions
contained in the executed Contract dated May 16, 1941 enclosed
herewith, at the price of $17 per short ton unit (20 pounds) delivered
c.i.f. (including war risk and marine insurance) New York pier to
be designated by this Company, to be shipped from Shanghai during
June and July, 1941.

Very truly yours,

(Sign)
Charles B. Henderson
President
REFERENCE YOUR APPLICATION OCTOBER 3, 1940 COVERING 600,000 BARRELS GASOLINE TO JAPAN, LICENSE NUMBER 320, ISSUED OCTOBER 4, 1940 AND IS BEING FORWARDED TO YOU AT LOS ANGELES.

CORDELL HULL SECRETARY OF STATE.
ATTN: Mr. John F. Lelan, President

Fan-Pacific Trading and Navigation Company
761 Citizens National Bank Building
Los Angeles, California.
敬具

敬具
THIS CONTRACT, made and entered into by and between PAN PACIFIC
TRADING AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, a corporation, 701 Citizens National
Bank Building, Los Angeles, California (hereinafter called "Seller"),
and METALS RESERVE COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing
under the laws of the United States, with its main office in
Washington, D. C. (hereinafter called "Buyer").

WITNESSETH THAT: In consideration of the mutual agreements and
promises hereinafter set forth and for other good and valuable con-
siderations, it is hereby covenanted and agreed by and between the
parties hereto as follows:

1. AGREEMENT OF PURCHASE AND SALE:

   Seller agrees to sell and deliver to Buyer and
   Buyer agrees to buy, receive and pay for Chinese
   wolfram and or concentrates (hereinafter called
   "tungsten ore") in accordance with the terms and
   conditions hereinafter set forth.

2. QUANTITY:

   Seller shall sell and deliver to Buyer three
   thousand (3,000) short tons of 2,000 pounds
   avoirdupois each of tungsten ore, dry basis,
   plus or minus 5% at Seller's option.

3. QUALITY:

   Tungsten ore delivered under this Contract meeting
   the following specifications shall not be subject
to penalties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tungsten trioxide WO3</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorous</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismuth</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tungsten ore not conforming to the following specifications will be rejected:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WO3</td>
<td>60.00% minimum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>2.20% maximum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>0.50% maximum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>0.12% maximum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorous</td>
<td>0.05% maximum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>0.05% maximum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bismuth</td>
<td>0.10% maximum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>0.50% maximum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1.00% maximum</td>
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The following penalties on tungsten ore delivered under this Contract are hereby agreed to:

**WO3 Content**
- If the WO3 content is under 65% but is not below 60%, then there shall be deducted from the price for each percent that the WO3 content is under 65% down to and including 60%, six cents ($0.06) per unit WO3 per short ton of 2,000 pounds per ton net dry weight - fractions in proportion.

**Tin Content**
- If the tin content exceeds 1.50% but does not exceed 2.20%, then there shall be deducted from the price for each .10% over 1.50%, four cents ($0.04) per unit WO3 per short ton of 2,000 pounds per ton net dry weight - fractions in proportion.

**Arsenic Content**
- If the arsenic content exceeds .20% but not .50%, then there shall be deducted from the price the following:
If the arsenic content exceeds .20% up to and including .25% - six cents ($0.06) or six cents ($0.06) per unit of WO3 per short ton of 2,000 pounds per twelve cents ($0.12) ton net dry weight.

If the arsenic content exceeds .25% up to and including .30% - eighteen cents ($0.18) per short ton net dry weight.

If the arsenic content exceeds .30% up to and including .50% - eighteen cents ($0.18).

If the impurities exceed the maximum percentages as set forth above or the WO3 content is less than the minimum percentage as set forth Buyer shall have the right in its sole discretion to accept such tungsten ore and in that event further penalties shall be agreed upon.

4. PRICE:
Seventeen Dollars ($17.00) U.S. Currency per short ton unit (20 pounds) dried at 212 F. as determined by analysts hereinafter mentioned c.i.f. (including war risk and marine insurance) pier in New York Harbor to be designated by Buyer, less smelting (returning) charges and penalties for impurities as hereinafore provided.

5. DUTY:
Seller will make appropriate arrangements for the entry of the tungsten ore pending the acceptance of the ore by Buyer. The Buyer shall pay any United States customs duty (if any) for importation of the tungsten ore into the United States.
The tungsten ore shall be shipped from Shanghai, China, during the months of June and July, 1941, to be delivered in lots of not less than 1,000 short tons, to be delivered in lots of not less than 1,000 short tons, prior at Buyer’s option New York Harbor. The shipments shall be made in vessels registered under the flag of any of the American republics if sufficient tonnage is available at competitive rates. All shipments shall be in the name of and for the risk and account of the Seller and title to the tungsten ore shall not pass to Buyer until acceptance thereof and full payment therefor as hereinabove provided. The Seller shall notify Buyer in writing of the expected date of arrival of the vessel at the United States port of destination not less than five days prior to such expected date of arrival. All charges, including freight, marine and war risk insurance and cost of discharging incurred prior to delivery of the tungsten ore at the designated terminal, shall be for the account of Seller.

7. PAYMENT

Payment to the Seller of the purchase price shall be made promptly after arrival of the tungsten ore and its discharge at New York against Seller’s invoices with certificates of weight and analyses attached and after receipt by Buyer of a complete set of documents.

8. WEIGHT

Certificates of weight of licensed weighers satisfactory to Buyer shall be moisture as determined by analysis hereinfore provided shall be conclusive as to the quantity. The cost of weighing shall be borne equally by Seller and Buyer.

9. SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Each shipment shall be sampled in lots of twenty-five (25) tons each, at the time of weighing, by Iddoux & Co., Inc., of New York, New York, or in the event said analyst is unable to act, then the sample shall be taken by an analyst agreed upon between Seller and Buyer. From said sample, three (3) pulp samples shall be made by the analyst taking the sample and one of such samples shall be analyzed by such analyst. The results of such analysis shall be final and shall be the basis of settlement. The two remaining pulp samples shall be sealed and held by the analysts making the sample subject to instructions of Buyer. Cost of sampling and analysis shall be borne equally by Seller and Buyer.
(a) All tungsten ore shall be delivered in appropriate bags suitably bound containing approximately 100 pounds or, at the option of Buyer, in suitable steel drums. In the event Buyer elects to receive the tungsten ore in drums, then the Buyer may at its option require the Seller to deliver the ore in drums or the Buyer may perform this work itself. In the event that Seller places the ore in drums, then the Buyer shall pay to the Seller in addition to the purchase price for the ore a price to be agreed upon between the parties hereto for such drums and the cost of removing the ore from bags and packing the ore in such drums, complying with the instructions of the Buyer in this regard. The bags or drums in which the tungsten ore is delivered shall be the property of the Buyer.

(b) Should the performance of this Contract be hindered, prevented or delayed owing to:

(1) War, political disturbances, riots or civil commotions, strikes, lockouts or stoppages of labor of Minors, Workmen or Seamen, or combination of Minors, Workmen or Seamen, occurring in country of origin or of consumption or of transit, or anything done in anticipation or furtherance thereof, or in connection therewith;

(2) Total or partial breakdown at Mines, or of Railways, or of other means of transport, storms, earthquakes, tempests, droughts, epidemics or quarantine; or

(3) Any other happening of any kind outside the events hereinbefore set forth, beyond the personal control of Buyer or Seller;

deliveries may be suspended by either Buyer or Seller during the continuance of such events or happenings or any of them, and extended beyond the cessation of any of the above events.
(c) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Contract, no liability shall attach to Buyer hereunder until after discharge and acceptance of the ore at the port designated.

(d) No Member of or delegate to the Congress of the United States shall be admitted to any share or part of this Contract, or to any benefit arising therefrom. But this provision shall not be construed to extend to this Contract if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provisions hereof, any part of this Contract remaining incomplete after October 1, 1941 may be canceled by Buyer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Contract to be executed in duplicate original counterparts by its duly authorized officers or agents this 16th day of May, 1941.

F.N.PACIFIC TRADING AND NAVIGATION COMPANY (SELLER)

(Seller)

BY (Signature) John F. Dolan

President (Title)

EST. P. RESERVE COMPANY

(Buyer)

BY (Signature) Charles B. Henderson

President
タンクステン契約書

カルフ・ルニア州ロサンゼルス市、国立市民銀行ビルディング七〇一号

社会法人・汎太平洋貿易証券株式会社（以下「販売者」という）と、米国の
法令によりその関連と存在を承認され、本店をワシントン市に有する社

本契約者は次の事項を証明する。即ち、以下に列挙する相互間の約束。其
他の有効なる事情を考慮し、共に双方の利益を著して次のように契約を結ぶ

本契約によつて販送されたタンクステン類に以下の説明書に相当す

販売者は、乾燥のタンクステン原価十円相当及び又は一カ月（以下一

以下の一の条件により、中間倉庫名取から減価を受入及び供給する

販売は、これらを含めた価格を販売者に提示す。
通過をし、あるいはするとすれば、凡て之を支払るべきものとする。

豆蔦及引渡

タンゲステン

鍔は一九九一年六月及七月中に、中ノ上海より出出し、一同

の運送は於て引渡すものとする。

同関係

の運送は使用し得る船舶十分ある時は、使用認可の上

米州装置等の一部

運送は凡て販費者、名簿・損額等及び清算に於て行はれ、米州

の所有関係は同者に引渡される。販費者は、該装置が米州

装置等の使用を停止するために、販費者に書面を以て通告する。

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Envelop

Containing letter from Baron HARA to Marquis KIDO postmarked Sept. 14, 1941.

Front

Stamp -
Sept. 14, 1941.

Marquis KIDO, Koichi
Tokyo Akasaka, Shinsaka Machi, 52.
Confidential.

Back

Sept. 13, 1941.
Amanoya Hotel, Yugawara, Soshu.
Kumano.
LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE LATE BARON KUNIO HARADA,
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO PRINCE SAIONJI, TO
MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO (Translation)

C/o Amanoya Hotel, Yugaivara,
September 13, 1941.

Dear Keichi,

I came here yesterday in quest of data for Prince Saionji's reminiscences to stay a few days. I am very pleased to let you know that I have come across a very interesting document, which contains a record on the circumstances leading up to your assumption of the post of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The document shows that you assumed a very modest attitude, recommending Prince Konoyo or Baron Hiranuma as candidate for the post, but Prince Saionji would not approve of any other candidate but you. The document further quotes the Prince as saying:

"The grandson of Koin Kido, who rendered very distinguished services to the Throne during and after the Meiji Restoration of 1868 is now going to serve the Emperor close to him. It is not only a manifestation of our devotion to our imperial tradition, but also a matter for admiration to the people in general. Kid's unalloyed loyalty and unswerving devotion to the Throne will add to the splendor of his grandfather's record."

The document also contains a passage in which Prince Saionji stressed the propriety of assuming the post of Grand Chamberlain concurrently on your part.

- 1 -
LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE LATE BARON KUMO HARADA, PRIVY SECRETARY TO PRINCE SAIONJI, TO MARQUIS KOICHI KIDO (Translation)

C/o Amanoya Hotel, Yugawara, September 13, 1941.

Dear Koichi,

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The document shows that you assumed a very modest attitude, recommending Prince Kenzaburo or Baron Hiranuma as candidate for the post, but Prince Saionji would not approve of any other candidate but you. The document further quotes the Prince as saying:

"The grandson of Koin Kido, who rendered very distinguished services to the Throne during and after the Meiji Restoration of 1868 is now going to serve the Emperor close to him. It is not only a manifestation of our devotion to our immortal tradition, but also a matter for admiration to the people in general. Kido's unalloyed loyalty and unswerving devotion to the Throne will add to the splendor of his grandfather's record."

The document also contains a passage in which Prince Saionji stressed the propriety of assuming the post of Grand Chamberlain concurrently on your part.
It is a small wonder that the Emperor confers implicit confidence in you, especially since there is not much talent among those close to the Throne. I understand that the change of Grand Chamberlain is imminent. Talent is as scarce as over among those close to the Throne, which fact makes me secretly recall the concurrent assumption of the post of Grand Chamberlain on your part, as stressed by Prince Shinjji. When Prince Shinjji passed away, the following Chinese poem was hung written on the wall of my study:

Saifu Sakuya Eryo o myosu
Shushi Shirshin Fikkari ari
(The west ind slow yellow-tinted leaves last night,
Autumnal sentiments are concentrated on the chrysanthemum).
(The first part stresses the writer's devotion to the Throne, the chrysanthemum being the Emperor's family crest).

I recommend you to read the poem. It is growing cooler and colder every day with the advance of autumn, and I hope this note may find you in the best of health.

Yours very truly,

Kunio.
木戸書簡第3号

相州湯河原天乃原田澤男ヨリノ書簡（一六、九、一三）

逐日秋冷之時節ニ赴候館老兄益々御多難大慶末後ニ在居。小生昨日ヨリ

今朝ノ豫定ニ當地ニ到り老兄-picture:65103.jpg-ニ奉仕ス。國柄ニ通シ又衆庶ニ仰ガ

處所以テニシテ

入ノ忠誠ハ賢ニ夫レ父親ノ歴史ヲ更ニ光輝ヲアシムルモノヲナラムテ

更ニ老兄ガ侍従長ノ兼務ベキカヲ

臣以テ誓願スルニ充分ナル言ヒ賜シ。主上老兄ニ信厚キヲ賜フ亦宜

更ニ近人身シク侍

想聞シテ密ニ側近ノ手ヲ思フ。老兄ニ今日ノ書簡ヲ何ヲ聞テ

人自キニ及バテモノを探任ノ代ヲ

老兄ニ.dtメテ二久乞フ。
The following corrections should be made on the Defense Document No. 2628.

Page 3 - line 24:25,
"Matsui granted us a gift of ¥10,000, with which we shall be able to buy 14 day's ration of food."
should read
"Matsui granted us on 14th a gift of ¥10,000, with which we shall be able to buy food."
Father of 300,000 Refugees (Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Nov.15.)

A visit Paid to Father Jacquinot

With Bullet-marks Left on skirts of His Black Robe Bishop Praisos tho Justice of the Japanoso Army: When the relief funds were about to be exhausted, Gentle rain of mercy was poured on Father by Gen. Matsui, (Nov. 15, Shanghai -- Edamatsu, correspondent)

Several hundreds of thousands of Chinese good people had been almost driven into death by those anti-Japanoso radicals and disintegrated Chinese troops who were offering the last illegal resistance to the Imperial Army who were swooping them out of the Nanking city; but fortunately they have been saved by Mr. Jacquinot de Bosauge, French Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church and now are living peacefully in the Safety Zone established by Father in the corner of the Nanking castle, provided with various supplies. On Nov. 15 visited Father Jacquinot, "Hero of Humanism" in the safety zone. Houses were still burning fiercely; the Chinese sand bag positions had been bombed and shelled to pieces by the Imperial Army; going through this changed city of Nanking, I saw a disorderly
Father of 300,000 Refugees (Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Nov.15.)

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With Bullet-marks Left on skirts of His Black Robe Bishop Praises the Justice of the Japanese Army; When the relief funds were about to be exhausted, Gentle rain of mercy was poured on Father by Gon. Matsui, (Nov. 15, Shanghai -- Edamatsu, correspondent)

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crowd squeezing one another in the so-called safety zone which extended from where we go eastward through from the west to where the castle was divided in two to the side of French concession, that is, an entrance to the Hoping road. Here and there along the rows of houses were soon the notices of the Japanese Army declaring "All the Chinese good people are safe." In spite, accordingly, of the grave-faced sentinels standing here and there with swords attached to their rifles. signs of relief were clearly soon on the face of every citizen.

The effectiveness of Japanese bombardments was clearly shown in the fact that not a shell or even bullet was scored in and around the safety zone. Next to the right I visited the Huisin Ting right in the centre of the zone, which was about as peaceful, as crowded and as noisy as before.

When I went out of the Huisin Ting again into the Hoping road, I noticed an old man in black robe approaching slowly; I called to him and found he was Father Jacquinot on patrol. He seemed about sixty a gently old man with gray board and quiet small eyes set in the centre of the spectacles. But those small eyes sparkled in that pious passion with which he dedicated his life to the Chinese people, kept standing on the boundaries of the
First of all, I thanked him for his exertions saying "I as one of the Japanese nation express our deep gratitude for your noble work." To which he replied: "No, it's not my work. It is the Japanese Army who established it; it is entirely due to the kind consideration of the Japanese Army that I can do such a noble work."

"In this safety zone," he proceeded, "about 300,000 Chinese refugees have been living but the Japanese Army never shot a shell there in for humanity's sake. So, even when Nanking was afire, we could live almost as peacefully as ever, and there was found no man who assumed an anti-Japanese attitude. In my long life in China, never have I experienced so keenly as now that the Japanese Army are that of justice. We have already mobilized the International Red Cross Society at Shanghai and divided it into three sections, i.e., Medical Clothing and Food Sections. In order to do our best for protection of the refugees as to medicines and clothes we have enough but as to food we had only 2 or 3 day's ration left. We felt quite uneasy when Japanese commander-in-chief General Matsui granted us a gift of ¥10,000. with which we shall be able to buy 14 days' ration of food. We can't express
our sense of gratitude."

A glance at Father Jacquinot's black robe showed me the two bullet holes. I said to him:

"I am very glad that you were not injured, that day when I heard you were so active."

Father blushed at this compliment and replied "pray come and see how active our sisters are in medical section."

So saying, he took the load and took us to the Section established in the second storoy of the building at the entrance of Hsin Ting.

Here I saw children injured on arms or legs, old woman suffering stomach-ache, etc. Two clergymen and two young nuns were offering kind medical treatment to those dirty patients thronging in one after another. I could not help being deeply impressed with humanism which saw no borderlines between nations.---

To the correspondent just going to say "sayonara" Father Jacquinot greeted, saying:

"I have long been an earnest reader of Zibun Mainichi, (English Edition). Please give my best wishes to my brethren in Japan through your paper."

On my way back from Tanking city where night was gradually falling, I felt buoyant after a long interval ---
I know not how long!
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of Chief of the Materials Department of the MAINICHI SHIMBUN, hereby certify that the newspaper report hereto attached, written in Japanese and entitled "With Bullet-marks on Skirts of His Black Robe Bishop Praised the Justice of the Japanese Army" is an exact excerpt from the newspaper report on page 7 of the morning paper issued on Nov. 16, 1937 and in the custody of our Press.

certified at the MAINICHI SHIMBUN Company, Marunouchi, on this 6th day of February, 1947

/S/ TAMURA, Hisashi (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness, at the same place, on the same date.

Witness: /S/ KAISHIRO, Takuuzon (seal)
ERRATA Sheet

The following corrections should be made on this document:

page 1, - Line 1, 6 and 10 from bottom,

"NANKING"

should read

"NANTAO"

page 3, -- Line 13,

"NANKING"

should read

"NANTAO"

page 4, - Line 3 from bottom,

"NANKING"

should read

"NANTAO"
東京日日新聞昭和十二年十一月十六日

松井指揮官の慈雨

上海十五日枝松特務員報

警備の官に敵を訪ふ

ジャキノ一倍正を訪ふ

仏教の僧に戦に勝ちる

南市数十家の大支那軍民はわが軍の南市敵軍兵の清掃にあくまで無法な抵抗を試みんとする抗日分子や敵軍兵の犠牲となり危険をかかられた

防転の故人で天主教ピエ・ジャキノ一倍正の溫い手に救われた城内の一角に設けられた避難民区の中でも何等の危険もなく穏やかな給与を受けて平和の生活を送っている。
防弾、防弾、防弾。

Portraits of Japanese civilians are seen in the center of the evacuation area, surrounded by small fires. The image shows a man walking through the evacuation area, surrounded by small fires.

The man appears to be on his way to an evacuation area, carrying a child on his back. The overall scene is chaotic, with people running in all directions.

The text on the page is written in Japanese and is difficult to translate accurately due to the nature of the content. It appears to be a description of a chaotic evacuation scene, possibly during a wartime situation.
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Certificate

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of the Chief of the Archives Section in the Foreign Office, hereby certify that among the official documents which are in the custody of the Foreign Office, there is not the document which shows the contents of the statement (cf. Defense Document No. 2270) made by the Diplomatic Department of the Nationalist Government on May 17, 1935 in connection with the exchange of ambassadors between Japan and China.

Sept. 23, 1947
At the Foreign Office, Tokyo

/S/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

He affixed in signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At the same place

Witness: /S/ URABE, Katsuma (seal)
OPENCING STATEMENT

INDIVIDUAL DEFENSE OF: ITAGAKI, Seishiro

MAY IT PLEASE THIS TRIBUNAL:

The counts in which the accused, ITAGAKI, is charged are:

(1) With all the accused in counts 1 to 5, of participating in the formulation or execution of a plan concerning the Manchurian, China, Changkufeng, and Nomonhan incident, and the Pacific War in general.

(2) With all the accused in counts 6 to 17, with having planned and prepared so-called wars of aggression, and in violation of international law against the Chinese Republic, the United States, Great Britain, The Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, The Philippines, The Netherlands, France, Thailand and the Soviet Union.

(3) With some or all the accused:
   (a) In counts 18 and 27 respecting the causing and execution of the Manchurian incident.
   (b) In counts 19 and 28 respecting the causing and execution of the China incident.
   (c) In counts 23 and 33, respecting the causing and execution of war against France.
   (d) In counts 25 and 35, respecting the causing and execution of the Changkufeng incident.
   (e) In counts 26 and 36, respecting the causing and execution of the Nomonhan incident.
   (f) In counts 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34, respecting waging war against the United States, Philippines, Great Britain, The Netherlands and Thailand.
   (g) Count 44 charges cruelties to prisoners of war; count 45 in respect to Nanking; count 46 in respect to Canton; count 47 relates to Hankow; count 51 the Nomonhan incident and count 52 the Changkufeng incident.

-1-
(h) Count 54 and 55 allege violations of the laws of war. 

The evidence which the accused ITAGAKI will present, taken in connection with that already adduced, will show:

1. That he did not consciously join or participate with anyone in any plan or preparation for any war of aggression, or in the execution thereof or any war in violation of international law.

2. That he had no culpable or wrongful part in any of the incidents mentioned in the Indictment and in the evidence.

3. That he, likewise, had no culpable or wrongful part in the causing of war against the United States, the Philippines, Great Britain, the Netherlands or Thailand.

4. That he neither caused, counseled, ordered, permitted, committed or condoned any mistreatment of any prisoners of war at any place.

That, on the contrary, at all times and places with which he had anything to do he endeavoured to see to it that such prisoners were well and fairly treated and, within the limits of supplies available, that they were well fed, housed and clothed.

5. That he did not commit, or cause, advise, command or condone any violations of the laws of war.

We will show that the Mukden incident was not planned but was a chance occurrence which happened following a long series of violent acts committed by the Chinese troops. That the Kwantung Army, and Japanese nationals, being in a place where they had a right to be, in order to defend against the violent and murderous acts of the Chinese troops, took actions and measures solely for self-defense.

The evidence will show that there was no plan to set up military government of Manchuria and that none was set u,
That there was no plan, so far as the Japanese were concerned, to have Manchuria secede from China and set up an independent State, and that the movement which resulted in such secession and the establishment of Manchukuo originated with and was accomplished by the Manchurians themselves.

He will show that Pu Yi's coming to Manchuria was the result of the wishes of the Manchurians and the burning desire on Pu Yi's part to be restored as Emperor of the Manchus.

It will be shown that the Concordia Society of Manchukuo, was not to function in furtherance of wars of aggression, but its purpose was to establish a peaceful land of kingly rule on the basis of racial concordia; the accused ITAGAKI was not one of the founders of the society and had no control over it.

The evidence will show that at the time of the Marco Polo Bridge incident, ITAGAKI was the Commander of the Fifth Division, was not connected with the General Staff and had no part in or responsibility for the China incident mentioned in count 19.

His evidence will disclose that at the time of the fall of Nanking, ITAGAKI, as Commander of the Fifth Division was stationed at Paoting, Hopei; that he had no part in, control over, knowledge of or responsibility for that operation.

ITAGAKI became War Minister in the KONOYE Cabinet at the urgent request of the Premier because KONOYE knew that ITAGAKI agreed with him, on

(a) withdrawal of the Japanese army from China;
(b) peaceful settlement of the differences existing between Japan and China.

That as War Minister in the first KONOYE Cabinet ITAGAKI made effort to bring about such withdrawal and
Def. Doc. 2636

settlement; but that circumstances such as Chinese military action and CHIANG Kai-Shek's insistence on a policy of down-treading Japan, made it impossible and drove Japan into a protracted war.

After the fall of the KONOYE Cabinet HIRANUMA requested ITAGAKI to remain as War Minister. As establishment of peace with China was by this time impossible, no other course was open to Japan save to endeavor to break down China's anti-Japanese attitude.

This necessitated Japan's gearing her domestic economy to enable her to carry on such activities while, at the same time, keeping herself prepared to seize all opportunities for settlement with China.

We will show that the negotiation with Germany and Italy for strengthening the anti-Comintern Pact was not for purposes of aggression, but to improve Japan's international position and to induce China to abandon her pro-Comintern and anti-Japanese policies, to strengthen Japan against the Soviet menace in the North and to save continental China from chaos.

That Germany's conclusion of a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union ended the matter.

We will show that with respect to the advance of some Japanese troops from China to Indo-China in September 1940, ITAGAKI had nothing whatever to do with it and was and is not responsible in any way. That transfer of troops was made by Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo which detached the force from the China army and then ordered them to Indo-China. Counts 15, 23, and 33 relate to this matter.

From July 1941 to April 1945 ITAGAKI was in command of the Korean Army and had no part in the plan for or opening of the Pacific War.
The Korean Army was on a peace time footing up to February 1st, 1945, and had no operational duties in connection with the Pacific War.

From April 1945 to the termination of the war ITAGAKI was in Singapore as commander of the 7th Area Army.

We will show that with respect to prisoner of war camps they were under the control of the Southern Area Army and administered under the regulations promulgated by the Central Bureau in Tokyo. The only function falling within the duty and responsibility of the 7th Area Army was to hold the custody of such prisoners and to supply them. ITAGAKI at all times endeavoured to see to it that all prisoners were dealt with fairly, and provided with food, shelter, clothing and medical care within the limits of the facilities available. Allied sinkings of supply ships and severing of transport and communication lines in the area caused a critical shortage of supplies, but he made the best possible use of them. Prisoners received substantially the same rations as Japanese soldiers.
Def. Loc. 2636

Exhibit B

Opening Statement

Individual Defense of: Itagaki, Seishiro

P.2, line 1,

after "Count" add "53".
大手取引業者に支払いを要求

出荷責任

支払い条件

利益分配
五
被告ハ又戦争違規中犯シ違反ノ原因ヲ作り又ハ勧告、命令ヲ冒せ
ル二ナシ

奉天事件ハ計画サレタルモノデナク支那軍ノ長期に亘ル多数ノ暴行ノ次イ
デ起ツタ偶発事件デアツテ関東軍及び日本ハ合法的ノ駐屯及ニ居住シテ
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モノデアルコトハ或日ハ自身ニヨリ判ツキ立賛言スルデアルマセぬ。
満州国が協和会の事を警戒するのを示す様に、強行セントが為に作るタクノ仮書デハ全書ナクメラトハ反対三民協和会違逆難立設立、為に民主満州会デタタコストマス

盧溝橋事件当時板垣ハ第五師団長デアヌテ其ノ縁参謀本部ニ在ツタコトハテナイコト従ツテ許可フルノ被疑事実ハ全く其ノ根拠ナキコトハ

又所謂南京事件当時板垣ハ第五師団長トテ北支河合省保定ニ駐ヘアリ

松板垣が鶴沼近衛内閣＝於テ陸相トシテ近衛首相＝迎ヘラヲハ近衛首相

自分等意見が一致シテ居ルコト知ツバカラデアリマス。
校場八斯フテ速三全面拋矢し日華和平解決ヲ固ルベ。戦第一次近衛内閣ノ陸相トシテ全労カノニ侯近シタノデフタム。然ノ作ヲ各般ノ事情既中、中華ノ偽歴ノ全面抗戦ヲ決意及兼分ノニ日本控制政策ヲ果ナキ長期抗戦ヘノ泥沼ヘ日本ヲ退ヒミツンダノデアルコトヲ立讃スルデヲハリマセ。
聯合國側の南方地区における連絡船の感染状況と交通の状況

合同が発表した報告書によると、南方地区における連絡船の感染状況は現在も続いており、交通の状況も依然として悪化している。
"The Contents of Talks between Mr. Max Festelozzi, Representative to Japan of the International Commission of the International Red Cross Society, and Representatives of Prisoners of War."

I certify that the document entitled as above is a true and correct copy of the document on file at this Bureau.

Date: 22nd September, 1947

(signed) LIDA: Yukio (seal)
Acting Chief of the POW Information Bureau.
Def. Doc. #2639

The Contents of Talks between Mr. Max Pestalozzi, Representative to Japan of the International Commission of the International Red Cross Society, and Representatives of Prisoners of War.

Place: in the room of the Main Camp Commandant of the War Prisoners Internment Camp of Korea.

Time and Date: At 11 A.M. on November 15, 1943 (Shows 18)

Attendents: Representative of the Red Cross Society,
Mr. Max Pestalozzi,
Representatives of Prisoners of War,
Lieutenant Colonel Ellington (the Second Battalion Commander of the Royal Regiment),
Lieutenant Colonel Cardew,
Captain Pake and Captain Salipan.

Others: Chief of the Medical Department, Shindo,
Staff-officer Yoshida,
Captain Sasaki,
MP Lt. Osewa,
Interpreter Oda,
Main Camp commandant Noguchi,
The First Branch Camp Commandant, and
other members of the Camp.
(After everyone having introduced himself)

Mr. Pestalozzi: As a representative of the Red Cross, Mr. Paravicini visited here last year, and in the same capacity I have come here this year. As I shall ask you a few questions, will you answer them frankly? First, have you received comfort goods or relief supplies from the Red Cross Society?

Lt. Col. Ellington: Yes, we are grateful to get a lot of comfort goods from your society. Up to now, each of us received six parcels of comfort goods.

Mr. Pestalozzi: Is there any remainder of them?

Lt. Col Ellington: No, but we still have some canned relief supplies.

(Thereupon Camp Commandant Noguchi explains of Red Cross comfort parcels and relief supplies.)

Mr. Pestalozzi: Cargoes of parcels and supplies have recently arrived at Yokohama, so within a few months such things will reach here, too, I suppose. We wish to send you even a part of them for Christmas. Is there anything you want specially as relief supplies --- for instance: --- medicines, vitamins, clothing and so on?

Lt. Col. Ellington: First of all we want food, and then warm clothing.

Mr. Pestalozzi: Aren't you supplied with clothing by Japanese forces?
Lt. Col. Ellington: We are supplied with ordinary clothing, but want
woolen waistcoats and hoods (caps) for protection
against the cold. Ten to twelve persons do not
have these hoods (caps). We want woolen mufflers,
too. We have sufficient shoes.

(Hereupon Camp Commandant Noguchi explains about such articles.)

We want slippers, too.

Mr. Pestalozzi: How about recreations?

Lt. Col. Ellington: We want chiefly mental amusement, namely,
instructive or scientific books. Japanese people
are kind enough to let us read various books.
Especially the Y.M.C.A. kindly lends us many
books, but they are mostly novels; so, if possible,
we want scientific books as I have just said.
Of course, we will pay the price. In spring,
summer, and autumn, we succeeded in managing an
"officers' farm" headed by Lt. Col. Cardew.
But as we can't till the soil in winter, we want
carpenters' tools for officers. Whatever tools
will do.

Mr. Pestalozzi: Anything else?

Lt. Col Ellington: To other ranks cards were given by the Y.M.C.A....
but they have become worn-out. Officers are
allowed to buy them.
Lt. Col. Ellington: We are supplied with ordinary clothing, but want woolen waistcoats and hoods (caps) for protection against the cold. Ten to twelve persons do not have these hoods (caps). We want woolen mufflers, too. We have sufficient shoes.

(Hereupon Camp Commandant Noguchi explains about such articles.)

We want slippers, too.

Mr. Pestalozzi: How about recreations?

Lt. Col. Ellington: We want chiefly mental amusement, — namely, instructive or scientific books. Japanese people are kind enough to let us read various books. Especially the Y.M.C.A. kindly lends us many books, but they are mostly novels; so, if possible, we want scientific books as I have just said. Of course, we will pay the price. In spring, summer, and autumn, we succeeded in managing an "officers' farm" headed by Lt. Col. Cardew. But as we can't till the soil in winter, we want carpenters' tools for officers. Whatever tools will do.

Mr. Pestalozzi: Anything else?

Lt. Col Ellington: To other ranks cards were given by the Y.M.C.A., but they have become worn-out. Officers are allowed to buy them.
Mr. Pestalozzi: How about the condition of mail?

Lt. Col. Ellington: Almost all British prisoners have received letters from home. Those who did not get any letter from their wives or children have been allowed with special consideration to write to their homes. For this they are thankful. Letters from India and Australia have not yet reached here.

Mr. Pestalozzi: The exchange steamer has recently returned, so lots of mail matters have arrived, I suppose. Especially from India and Australia, too.

Lt. Col. Ellington: An Australian Red Cross representative called Philips is in this camp. He is worried about his own qualification (position). Will you help him in some way?

Mr. Pestalozzi: I have once heard about him, but I can not tell you anything concrete just now. As far as I know, he is granted the rank of Captain. If so, he will be regarded as a service man.

Captain Hagu: That is so in peace time or during hostilities, but the question is different after he was taken prisoner.

Mr. Pestalozzi: Anyhow, after I go back to Tokyo and investigate it again, I will inform you about it. Next, what is the general condition of this camp?
Lt. Col. Ellington: We are being treated well. It is not flattery but Camp Commandant Noguchi is always looking after the needs of the prisoners of war, and is very just and upright. He is doing all he can for us. All prisoners respect him. Next I hope that on coming Christmas those prisoners sent out from here to various other places will be able to have spiritual rites.

Camp Commandant Noguchi: I intend to have those who are in Korea hold such rites in each camp. I cannot tell you with accuracy whether those who were transferred to Japan proper can do so, but I suppose they will probably have similar events.

Lt. Col. Cordova: Here are two officers who are more than fifty years old. Myself and Captain Goldard. Let me know whether or not you have any plan for transferring those persons to a special camp where climate is mild and living conditions are better?

Mr. Pestalozzi: I cannot give a concrete explanation, but so far as I know, we have not. However I will inform you of it after I returned to Tokyo and investigated.
Camp Commander Noguchi: We are giving special protection to them by supplying them with additional blankets.

The Contents of Talks between Pestalozzi and Philips (Australian Red Cross Representative) during the Former's Visit.

Mr. Pestalozzi: I have already heard of you. If there is anything I can do for you, I will inform you of it.

Philips: Thank you. We are being treated well, but if I am likely to be allowed to go home, help me so.

Mr. Pestalozzi: What is your health condition?

Philips: Very well, but I am worried because I have not heard from home.

Mr. Pestalozzi: I am sure you will hear before long.

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The Contents of Talks between Pestalozzi and Captain Faucet

Captain Faucet: I am also very much concerned about letters.

Mr. Pestalozzi: Don't worry yourself for you will have them by Christmas, I suppose.

Captain Faucet: Thank you.
Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

I, KAYA, Okinori, attended practically all the Liaison Conferences up to the decision for war. I attended also all the Liaison Conferences held after the decision for war was made, except when otherwise inconvenienced.

Prior to my time, the Minister of Finance did not attend Liaison Conferences and I have not been told the reason why I, as Finance Minister, who was not a regular member, was asked to attend the meetings. At the time I joined the Cabinet I had exchanged views with the Premier on the efforts to be made to settle the Japanese-American negotiations and on the question of cooperation between the Cabinet and the Supreme Command and I have thought this might have been the reason for my being asked to attend the meetings.

In my recollection, subject matters within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance were never discussed. The decisions of the Liaison Conferences did not control the Cabinet meetings.

(1) — The Liaison Conference was established for the purpose of enabling the Supreme Command and the Cabinet to get together for discussions. There is no law or Imperial Ordinance specifying its establishment and it had no power of making a decision.

(2) — Important matters within the jurisdiction of the Cabinet discussed at the Liaison Conference were submitted to the Cabinet meetings for discussion and decision. In such instances the understanding reached at the Liaison Conferences were generally adopted.
(3) At the Liaison Conferences subject matters coming under the direct jurisdiction of the Premier or matters under the jurisdiction of the Foreign, War and Navy Ministry were generally discussed. Wherever matters coming under the jurisdiction of other Ministers came up, such Ministers were asked to attend the meeting for discussions, or understanding was reached by some other method and when an unanimous agreement was reached the matter was submitted to the Cabinet for decision.

(4) At the Cabinet meetings matters submitted by the Minister having jurisdiction or matters which the Minister having jurisdiction approved were generally passed without opposition. There are hardly any cases in which a major change was made. In case a major opposition or a basic change in the subject matter was made, the Minister having jurisdiction or the Minister making the objection had to resign his post. Then any opposition to a proposal even expected, it was customary to iron out the difference among the Ministers concerned before the proposal was submitted to the Cabinet meeting. I do not know of any case whereby the decision of the Liaison Conference controlled the Cabinet decision.

(5) At that time the Army and the Navy held strong political power and had absolute control over certain matters submitted by them or approved by them. Any opposition by any of the other Ministers did not carry weight.

I wish to point out next that the Liaison Conference was not the Supreme Organ for the prosecution of the war.

Matters such as when, where and under what method a battle was to be held, transportation and movement of soldiers, commanding officers, etc, that pertained to war strategy were never discussed at the Liaison Conferences, nor was the Conference informed about such matters. They were
considered secret matters of the Supreme Command. The Conference was not informed about any new implements of war, nor about the total strength of the Army and Navy. The Conference did receive reports on battles, but when I think about them now, there were great discrepancies between the reports and the actual facts. The reports received were generally the same as those reported in the newspapers.

As stated above, the Conference did not discuss matters pertaining to the armed forces, nor received factual reports on battles nor knew how much materials the Army and Navy had in stock.

On this 26th day of September 1947
At TOKYO.

DEPUTY: KAYA, Okinori (Seal)

I, TAKANO, Tsuruo, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
at TOKYO

WITNESS: TAKANO, Tsuruo (Seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

KAYA, Okinori (Seal)
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

Oguri, Tadao, et al

SWEAR I HTATION

Oguri, Tadao, Yataro

Having first duly sworn to and on an attached oath and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

1. I (Oguri, Yataro) was born in June 1883. After graduating from the law school of the Tokyo Imperial University I entered into business and engaged actively in the lines of machinery production and coal and mining industries.

In December 1939 I was elected director of Kita-China Kaibetsu Kaisha (North China Development Co.) and held that office until December 1941 when I resigned the post.

2. All important business activities of the North China Development Co. were subject to supervision of the China Affairs Board.

Therefore the Company was nothing more than an intermediary organ, and it was so provided that the company was powerless to take any
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE PACIFIC

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

vs-

J.W.I. Jadao, et al

SWEAT EXECUTION

Deponent: OC'f, Yutaro

Having first duly sworn as set out on an attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

1. I (OCf, Yutaro) was born in June 1883, after graduating from the law course of the Tokyo Imperial University I entered into business and engaged chiefly in the lines of machinery reconstruction and steel and mining industries.

In December 1939 I was elected director of Kita-Shina Kaisa Kaisha (North China Development Co.) and held that office until December 1941 when I resigned the post.

2. All important business activities of the North China Development Co. were subject to supervision of the China Affairs Board. Therefore the Company was nothing more than an intermediary organ, and it was so provided that the company was powerless to take any
"initiative whatever. Thus the president of the company possessed by far a narrower scope of authority than the president of an ordinary bank or of a holding company. On this account there was heard a heated debate in various quarters, criticizing the uselessness of the company. While my main outward reason for resigning the post in the company was ill health, another strong reason was the fact that I had got sick of remaining any longer in such a company where I had to work under such restrictions.

3. The business fund of the North China Development Co. consisted entirely of subscriptions paid by its stockholders and of the loans obtained in Japan.

4. Whereas the North China Development Company supplied funds in the form of loans or investments to such enterprises as specified by law, these enterprises did not embrace all categories of industry. In other words a capitalistic monopoly was not the aim of the company, neither was I told that the government had ever harbored such a monopolistic plan. To cite an instance to endorse this, there were numerous coal mines in the district with which the company was in no way concerned. I further remember that in the years 1940-1941 the ratio between the company-subsidiary coal mines and others in coal output was about fifty-fifty. The company had not invested a cent in the coal mines located in the neighborhood of Peking which were the source of supply of coal to the citizens of that city -- such as Dali Coal Fields, Wentoukuo Coal...
Fields and others located in the same district. Those collieries were operated either as an independent Chinese enterprise or as a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise.

5. The North China Development Co. was not permitted to operate any industrial enterprise by itself. Consequently the company never concerned itself with the work of taking over the operation of any Chinese enterprise, nor was there any instance of the North China local government having ever transferred an enterprise to the company.

6. The North China Development Co. never formulated any plan for mobilization of materials and resources in the Japanese Army occupied zone in North China. The company was only called upon to investigate such items as productive capacity of its subsidiary concerns, amounts of funds and materials required by them, etc, and to report the result of such investigations to Koa-In (China Affairs Board).

7. It was common knowledge that the coal output in North China prior to the outbreak of the China Incident was 15,000,000 tons per year. After the outbreak of the incident, however, every coal mine suffered a temporary setback in its production due to havoc wrought by the retreating Chinese troops to the production equipments of the mines, the general social unrest and the disturbance of public order and other incidental factors, and the coal output during 1938 dwindled to about 10,000,000 tons. Due to the effort of the Japanese the coal output in 1940 broke all past
records and reached more than 18,000,000 tons, and the following year's production showed an even higher of 23,000,000 tons, and thousands of Chinese were thereby given opportunities for new jobs. 

Mr. H.K., seeing there were few expert engineers among the Chinese, inaugurated within the company an institute designed to afford facilities of technical education to young Chinese and many Chinese young men received technical education and training at this institute.

8. I also remember that in the early part of 1940 there happened to be, as a temporary phenomenon, extreme difficulty in procuring house coal in Peking. This was occasioned by the decrease in coal production following the outbreak of the China Incident as referred to, coupled with the reluctance of Chinese coal producers and dealers in Peking-Tientsin area to sell their ware and the hoarding of coal by speculators. Naturally the coal prices in Peking soared up. This situation, however, was remedied by the increased production as mentioned before, which, combined with an improvement effected in marketing and distribution of coal by North China Coal Selling Co., which was established in October, 1940, served to insure a smooth supply of coal in that district.

9. With coal output in North China thus stepped up, the export of this article to Japan increased, and I remember also a marked increase of coal supply for local consumption in North China. 

At that time the Koa-In (China Affairs Board) was strongly opposed
to the coal export to Japan being increased at the expense of its local consumption in North China. I remember it was when the coal prices for the year 1940 were decided that, in response to demand made by producers in North China for higher prices to cope with increased production cost, the Japanese government acceded to such demand and allowed the prices of coal for Japan to be advanced but disapproved any increase in prices of coal for local consumption.

I further remember President K.A.Y. remarking at a company meeting to the following effect:

"We are not allowed to squeeze the Chinese people. To squeeze is against morals. There can be no lasting good relationship between one who squeezes and one who is squeezed. Squeezing goes counter to the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity."

10. As previously stated, in all matters pertaining to loans or investments in subsidiary companies, the North China Development Company was required to obtain instructions from the China Affairs Board. But at no time, I remember, did the North China Development Company receive any instruction from the China Affairs Board to the effect that approval be given to all plans for enlargement of plants or increase in production by the subsidiary companies where said plans call for consumption in or around the year 1941, nor any instructions to make loans or investments in companies having such plans.

On this 26th day of Sept., 1947

At Tokyo

[Signature]

Def. Doc. 2658
I, T.N. K., Yasurichi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the defendant, the affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: /s/ T.N. K., Yasurichi (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ Ckey, Yataro (seal)
OPENING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF
KAYA, OKINORI

By: TAKANO, Tsuruo
TANAKA, Yasunichi
FUJINARA, Kenji

Japanese Counsel

By: Michael Levin

American Counsel
OPENING STATEMENT OF KAYA, OKINORI

In this brief opening statement of the defendant Kaya it is necessary to preface what we have to say by pointing out that not only is there a paucity of evidence against him to sustain the charges of the Prosecution under the Indictment; but except for the fact as has been shown, that he held conventional administrative offices during the Konoye and Tojo Cabinets, and performed his duties in a conventional and routine manner, there is nothing in the record to sustain the charges against him. The evidence will show that he entered the Finance Ministry as a young man out of college through competitive civil service examination, and that his entire career was spent in that department of the Government, with the exception of his service as President of the North China Development Company, which may said to have been kindred to his work in the Finance Ministry. We believe we are sustained in this statement by the tenuous argument of the Prosecution made on this defendant's motion for dismissal. Without apology, we nevertheless feel that we must meet the issues raised by the Prosecution in a negative way.

In GROUP ONE: CRIMES NOT PERTAINING to the Indictment, the defendant Kaya is charged with all the Counts except those concerning initiation and prosecution of a war of aggression against French Indo-China and Soviet Russia, and the initiation of the Mukdenian Incident. The evidence will show that the first position that this accused held, although it cannot be said of any power, was when he became Vice-Minister of Finance in February 1937, followed by his short tenure as Minister of Finance in June 1937, which continued only until May 1938, a period of less than a year, and his evidence will indicate that he conducted his office as an office of state; and that he did not participate in a conspiracy as charged, and had no connection with one whatever. It is, of course, contended that no con-
Def. Doc. No. 2660

spicy existed, but if there was one, the evidence will indicate that he was not a party to it. The Prosecution has not tendered any evidence against the defendant Kaya in connection with the attacks against Soviet Russia or French Indo-China nor in connection with the Manchurian Incident. In his personnel record it stated that he was an official of the Finance Ministry, but he was out of the Government about a year before the border disputes with Soviet Russia took place as claimed by the Prosecution, and it was about two years after he resigned from the Government that the French Indo-China development took place. When the Tri-Partite Pact was signed he was not a member of the Government and there is of course no evidence to indicate any connection on his part in either the negotiation or the signing of the Pact. For some time prior and after the occurrence of the Manchurian Incident he was a minor official of the Finance Ministry. The evidence will show that when the matter of military budgets came before him for consideration, he exerted, within his limited powers, every effort to slash them and prevent them from increasing.

The Prosecution has charged that he was party to the planning of a huge-scale war of aggression but not only did he have nothing to do with it, (and there is no evidence to indicate that he did) but he knew nothing about the Five Year Plan for Ammunition Industries and Five Year Plan for Heavy Industries said to have been established in May and June of 1938. The Cabinet of which he was a member did not adopt such plans nor did he have anything to do with their adoption nor with putting them in effect.

The evidence will show that what the defendant did in office during the time he became Vice-Minister of Finance in February, 1937 up to the time he resigned as Finance Minister in May, 1938 was to establish measures to combat the turmoil
and uncertainty that were troubling the economy of the country before he assumed his post and which became aggravated on account of the China Incident. What steps he took towards controlled economy, he took because such steps he felt would tend to avoid war. But he did try to avoid radical changes. The prevailing tendency at that time was for a strong foreign policy, and at home the abolition of status quo in favor of radical changes. His moderate policy, therefore, was regarded in disfavor and for that reason he was asked to resign his post as Finance Minister. He resigned because of this difference in views.

The evidence will show that the defendant Kaya was President of the North China Development Company from August 1939 to October 1941. Mr. Kaya had nothing to do with the organization of this company nor with the enactment of the law which created it. He was appointed as its administrative head and acted in that capacity pursuant to law. It will be pointed out that the company was under the direct control of the Prime Minister and that the approval of the Prime Minister was required when either making or revising regulations, increasing capital and the carrying on of the functions of this company. The evidence will show that it was under the direction and supervision of the China Affairs Board and he was not permitted to act on his own initiative.

The evidence will show that Mr. Kaya had a strong desire to avoid war long before he became a member of Tojo's Cabinet. He had no connection with the Imperial Conferences of July and September, 1941 nor did he know anything about these conferences. In October, 1941, when Tojo requested him to become the Finance Minister, he did so only after receiving the assurance from Tojo that the new Cabinet would endeavor to maintain peace and would adopt policies to that end.
After joining the Cabinet, the defendant Kaya worked toward the amicable settlement of the Japanese-American negotiations. He endeavored to prevent war even if the negotiations were not successful. However, the conditions at the time were beyond his power to prevent war. Dissatisfied as he was with the outcome, he did not resign from his post because he could not do so as a loyal citizen of the country. However, he assented to the decision for war because he clearly recognized that the war was inevitable.

Under GROUP TWO of the Indictment, MURDER, the defendant Kaya is charged with Counts 37 to 47. The evidence will show that Mr. Kaya did not plan a war of aggression nor knowingly agreed to it. He was not a party to any plan to open hostilities without first giving notice, nor did he give silent approval to such a plan. He was not a party to any plan to wage battles in breach of laws or land warfare, nor did he give his consent nor silent approval to such acts. The record is replete that the Supreme Command was independent of the Cabinet and therefore a civilian Cabinet officer could have no responsibility in relation to the waging of war. Civilian members of the Cabinet had no voice in war operations. The attacks on Hankow and Canton took place long after he resigned his post as Finance Minister.

As to GROUP THREE: CONVICTIOnAL WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, the defendant is charged with all three counts. However, the treatment of prisoners of war was a matter outside his jurisdiction. He was not informed nor consulted on the matter of illegal treatment of prisoners of war and it was a matter with which he was charged with no responsibility and in the nature of negative presentation we state the Prosecution did not directly or indirectly offer evidence to indicate any responsibility on the part of Mr. Kaya in relation to these counts in the Indictment.
In relation to the matter of military currency concerning which the Prosecution has offered evidence, it appears that in January 1941 the order for the preparation of military currency by the Japanese Army was made on the Finance Ministry at a time when Mr. Kaya was not the Finance Minister and the only evidence offered by the Prosecution is to charge Mr. Kaya with responsibility of establishing the procedure of handling military currency at a time when war seemed imminent but this procedure was already in preparation at the time Mr. Kaya assumed office and it was merely a routine administrative matter.

In fine, the evidence to be offered by the accused will show that he is a career public servant; that such duties and functions he performed were either as a member of the Cabinet or in an administrative capacity and not otherwise all of which were performed as a state official essential in carrying out the functions of government.
大系案内において示されております。同案内は、総合、大系案内が示しております。}

「大系案内において示されております。同案内は、総合、大系案内が示しております。」

大系案内において示されております。同案内は、総合、大系案内が示しております。
ある始発の示す所によると、住友家臣は、一九九四年九月から一九九五
年十一月延に至る新設の実態を展開させ、又の威力を発揮する様に、
事実の大営でみたかれた所であるが、住友の示す所によると、金沢は大鶴の
事実と大営の役を務めていた。住友はこの金沢の役を務め、又の威力を発揮
したとして居た。この金沢は大鶴の役を務め、又の威力を発揮したとして
居た。彼はこの金沢の役を務め、又の威力を発揮したとして居た。この金沢
は大鶴の役を務めていた。
交渉が成功しなくても、戦争は避けられない。そこで、日本は交渉の努力を行った。彼は外交官の協力により、交渉が成功しないことを承知している。彼は交渉が成功しなくても、戦争は避けられない。そこで、日本は交渉の努力を行った。彼は外交官の協力により、交渉が成功しないことを承知している。彼は交渉が成功しなくても、戦争は避けられない。そこで、日本は交渉の努力を行った。彼は外交官の協力により、交渉が成功しないことを承知している。彼は交渉が成功しなくても、戦争は避けられない。そこで、日本は交渉の努力を行った。彼は外交官の協力により、交渉が成功しないことを承知している。彼は交渉が成功しなくても、戦争は避けられない。
彼は、彼が担当していた不法取扱は彼の管轄外に属する事実を指摘され、それは彼が責任を負うべきであるとは言えません。

彼が担当していた不法取扱は彼の管轄外に属する事実を指摘され、それは彼が責任を負うべきであるとは言えません。

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彼は、彼が担当していた不法取扱は彼の管轄外に属する事実を指摘され、それは彼が責任を負うべきであるとは言えません。
Diagnosis

Name of Patient: KAGAWA, Sadaaki
Date of Birth: March 7th, 1893
Name of Disease: Phthisis

Present State: No remarkable change in general condition since last May. According to the physical examination the rale in the chest region, both front and back, has generally become slight. According to the X-ray examination, the cavity in the upper left lung seems to have gradually been drawn upward. Neither suppressive pain nor coagulation in the abdominal region, but of late there are frequent occurrences of gastralgia, and there is also excretion of pus, mucus and blood.

Tuberculous bacilli in the sputum are No. 4 to 5 on the Goffky Scale.

Precipitation rate of red corpuscles:
42 m.m. per hour.

It is impossible for the patient to be present at court, his condition being as stated above.
On this 27th day of September, 1947

Doctor: D.M. ŌSUZU, Hirobumi

Kōsei-gikan
Head Physician of Internal Medicine Department of
Tokyo National First Hospital
No. 1 Toyama-cho, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo.

Witness: /s/ YAMADA, Hanzō
Attorney
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Department (Translation)
Deponent; -- OYAMA Ayao

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet
and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country
I hereby depose as follows.

1. I, OYAMA, Ayao, served as Director of the Bureau of
Legal Affairs of the War Ministry from December 1933 to
March 1945. My rank at the time of the surrender was Judicial
Lieutenant General on the reserve list.

2. In regards to the directive which the Vice Minister
issued in compliance with the order he received (Court exhibit
1992) entitled "The Letter Concerning the Treatment of the
Pilots of the Enemy Planes which Carried out Aerial Attacks
on Japanese Land" No. 2190, dated 28 July 1942, I learned
as follows:
That the General Chief of Staff directly requested the Minister of War that something similar to the content of the said directive be issued. Whereupon the War Minister expressed his idea as to what the directive should contain, and the departments and sections concerned consulted and arrived at the final draft which after being approved by the Minister of War was issued. The purport of this directive was that the Minister indicated to the Army Commander that those captured among the crews on the raiding planes whose actions did not violate international law were to be treated as ordinary prisoners of war. Those suspected of violating international law were to be subjected to trial by the Counsel of Military Discipline. And if trial proved that the suspects were guilty of a war time major offense, they were to be punished in accordance with the martial law. If the trial found that they were not guilty of any war time major offense or if the trial did not prove that they were guilty of the said offense, they were to be found "not guilty" and acquitted and were to be treated as ordinary prisoners of war; the legal procedure of the special Court Martial as applied to Japanese soldiers in general when put on trial was to be applied.

On this 30th day of September, 1947
At Tokyo

Defense /s/ OYAMA Ayao (seal)
DEF. DOC. #2675

I, SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date
At the same place

Witness: /S/ SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ OYAMA, Ayao (seal)
ERRATA SHEET

Affidavit of OYAMA, Ayao

The following corrections should be made on this document:

Page 2, Line 15
Strike out the words
"in accordance with the martial law."
STATEMENT

My acquaintance with Mamoru Shigomitsu began in Peking during my residence there from 1924 to 1927; I would guess that we met around 1928. He was at that time First Secretary of Legation and occasionally he conducted press conferences, but he was not particularly intimate with the foreign correspondents because others at the Legation spoke English in a more facile way. My attention was drawn to him when someone at the Soviet Embassy mentioned him as considered by the Russians to be a coming man. Thereafter I paid more attention to him, found myself attracted by his broadly civilized attitude, and we became personal friends. Subsequently I knew him in Shanghai as Japan's minister to China, called on him in hospital after his injury by a Korean bomb, and saw him in Tokyo where he entertained me and the late Ray G. Marshall of the United Press immediately before going to Moscow as Japan's ambassador to the USSR.

I have never heard Mr. Shigomitsu enunciate a sentiment on international affairs contrary to democratic principles derogatory to the sovereignty and dignity of China. My recollection is that while he spoke always as a patriotic Japanese, he expressed the view that Japan could advance in the world on her own merits without recourse to force. He was always in his actions and words seeking the path of conciliation in every emergency. He never expressed the slightest belligerence. Hatred was not in him, as was vividly brought out when I talked to him swathed in bandages at the Shanghai hospital; he expressed concern only with the point as to whether he would be able to perform further public service. Later, when I saw him in Tokyo and we discussed Russia, Mr. Shigomitsu manifested a sympathetic attitude toward Russia's place in the world just as he had always done with regard to my own country.
the United States, and toward China. In my many talks with him he repeatedly expressed his view that every country should be given freedom to seek its own goal in fair competition not involving military measures. He advocated particularly that China should be treated as an equal with full sovereignty, and should not be forced by Japan.

/S/ Randall Gould, Editor

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
SHANGHAI, CHINA

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 17TH DAY OF SEPT., 1947

/S/ Arthur H. Roson
Vice Consul of the United States of America at Shanghai, China.

NO FEE PRESCRIBED

The Consul General assumes no responsibility for the contents of this document.
余が徳川英吉利書記の文を知り、ルイ・ブールヌールに至るまで、はるかに長い時間が経ち、自分のことを読むことができない。この文章は、何の意味を持っているかを知ることができない。
OPENING STATEMENT

Now comes SHIRATORI, Toshio, by his counsel:

The defendant SHIRATORI is indicted on the following counts: Counts 1-17, 27-32, 34 and 44; that is to say, he is indicted only on the counts on which the whole accused are indicted.

In their general phases the Defense has produced evidence in order to contradict the prosecution's evidence and to show that the latter failed to sustain the aforesaid counts in the indictment. I wish to state that we rely upon this evidence of the Defense for the benefit of SHIRATORI. I will not, however, indicate in particular the evidence upon which I rely, in order to avoid repetition and to save time.

We will contradict or explain all of the evidence offered by the prosecution against the defendant SHIRATORI. But we also clearly deny all the charges by the prosecution against SHIRATORI, which have not been backed by evidence, without regard to whether the denial should be backed by evidence or not, as pertains to acts of commission and of omission.

The prosecution insisted in conclusion:

"While he (SHIRATORI) is specially concerned with Count 5, we submit that he was in the general conspiracy from the beginning, and responsible under all the counts in which he is charged." (Record, p.16,924).

However, at the time of the Manchurian Incident, we will show that SHIRATORI was the Chief of the Bureau of Information; that is to say, a Section Chief of the Foreign Ministry, who is neither a statesman nor a politician, but an official serving under the control and direction of the Foreign Minister, and we will show that he fulfilled the duties of his office in line with the peace policy of the WAKATSUKI cabinet.
The prosecution contends, relying on the so-called SHIRATORI letter to ARITA under date of 4 November, 1935 (Ex. No. 774-A), that SHIRATORI advocated war against Russia, if inevitable in order to shut her out from advancing into East Asia. But it will be shown that this letter, which is of quite private nature, is only a copy made from another copy of the original, that it is not sure whether it quite conforms to the original, and further that it was not an official document of the government as the prosecution alleged.

We will show further that in June, 1933, SHIRATORI was appointed to serve concurrently as Minister for the countries of Norway, Denmark and Finland, where he remained until December, 1936, and that the Anti-Comintern Pact was negotiated during his stay in Sweden, far removed from the scene thereof, and finally concluded while he was aboard ship, enroute home from his posts in the Scandinavian countries. Further, that SHIRATORI could have had no part in the China Affair because at the time of the outbreak of this incident, he was on the waiting list in the Foreign Office and had no duties, connections, authority or influence of any kind on the policies of his Government.

The prosecution made many damaging contentions against SHIRATORI, relying on the telegrams exchanged between Ambassador OTT and the German Government, but we will show that they are all unfounded.

It will be shown that SHIRATORI had nothing to do with the initiation, the talk and the negotiations for concluding a tripartite alliance until early 1939, and then only in a limited capacity, and also had nothing to do with Italy's acceptance to participate in the alliance. Moreover, practically the entire negotiations with Italy were made through Germany.
The prosecution insisted that SHIRATORI advocated an all-out military alliance without reservations; but it will be shown that the Tripartite alliance, under consideration at the time, was a weak and harmless pact of mutual assistance, which would enable a peaceful settlement of the China Incident and would prevent the outbreak of a European war, and which would not bind Japan automatically to participate in any war for Germany and Italy, or to render military assistance to them, in case a European war should break out contrary to expectations. It will be shown that SHIRATORI, seeing that Germany and Italy would not agree to the instructions of the Japanese Government, submitted to his Government his opinions advocating conclusion of a weak and harmless alliance for the cause of peace in Europe and in East Asia, without insisting upon the formula of reservation proposed by Japan. It will also be shown that the Japanese Government did not accept SHIRATORI's opinions and furthermore, that the responsibility for treaties or alliances did not finally rest with SHIRATORI, an Ambassador, but with his Government.

Moreover, it will be shown that the negotiations for concluding a Tripartite Pact in 1938-1939 finally terminated because of the conclusion of the Non-Aggression Pact between Germany and the USSR on 23 August 1939, that the Tripartite Alliance of 27 September 1940 was quite a different one from the pact negotiated in 1938-1939, and that there was no relation between the two.

It will be further shown that SHIRATORI, being Matsuoka's diplomatic advisor in name only, had nothing to do with the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact of 27 September 1940, and with the other diplomatic activities of Foreign Minister Matsuoka.

The prosecution branded SHIRATORI as a propagandist in the so-called "conspiracy" (record, p.16,765), probably relying on his activities, contributing articles and delivering lectures. But
we will show that he contributed articles and delivered lectures
on his own volition and not upon instructions or directions of
his Government; that he was not, properly speaking, a writer or
lecturer, and a certain amount of popularity of his writings and
lectures resulted mainly from his outspokenness and indiscretion
as a diplomat, and that his writings and lectures were always of
a private nature and had only a limited influence. It will also
be shown that the main purpose of SHIRATORI's delivering lectures
after his return from Rome was to answer certain criticisms against
his activities in Italy.

We will show, further, that SHIRATORI was seriously ill for
almost one year, beginning in the spring of 1941; that is to say,
during the most decisive period of the times, and was disabled from
engaging in any position of responsibility; and certainly had no
part in the planning, preparation for, or otherwise in the insti­
gation and carrying on of the Pacific War; that the serious ill­
ness brought about a marked change in his character, drawing him
more deeply into a domain of spirituality, and that during the
entire period of World War II he concerned himself very little
with worldly affairs.

We will also show that SHIRATORI played no important part
as a member of the directorate of the Imperial Rule Assistance
Association as well as of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political
Society.

In short, we will show that there is no substantial evidence
to connect the defendant SHIRATORI with commissions or voluntary
omissions so as to be guilty of any of the offences set forth
in the Indictment.
ERRATA SHEET
(Def. Doc. No. 2695)
Revised

Page 2: paragraph 2, line 2, insert "Sweden," after "countries of"; line 3, substitute "November" for "December".

Page 3: line 19, insert "(Record pp. 31255-57)" after "with his Government".
（资料来源不明）

说有四个名为“四”、“四”、“四”、“四”的人，分别住在不同的地方，其中一人住在南方，一人住在北方，一人住在东方，一人住在西方。四个人的名字都叫“四”，但分别来自不同的文化背景。南方的四人喜欢穿红色的衣服，北方的四人喜欢穿蓝色的衣服，东方的四人喜欢穿绿色的衣服，西方的四人喜欢穿黄色的衣服。这四个“四”都是好朋友，他们经常在一起玩耍，分享彼此的故事和经历。
二四四

然しながら満洲事変の時には白鳥は情報部長であり、外務省の一部長であり、ポリテイシェンでもありましたが、我々は彼が若頭内閣の平和政策の線に背ふて完全に

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であります。即ち彼は外務省の一部長であり、ポリテイシェンでもありましたが、我々は彼が若頭内閣の平和政策の線に背ふて完全に

二四五

立つ一省官吏であります。我々は彼が若頭内閣の平和政策の線に背ふて完全に
等の態度も影響も有しなかったからであります。

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ではあります。尚又白鳥が「ローマー」から四つ折りにせしめた後によした築城の主たる目的は彼の伊大利に於ける活動に対し彼の破壊の批評に対し論議する在ったことがあるので示されるであります。

更に我々は白鳥が一九四一年春以来治化一今回間、挨拶すれば日本に取り扱う決定的の期間恩宣大戦に於きる何等責任ある談話に當ることは世界大戦の全期間を通じて妥当のことを示されなかつたこと、右責任は彼の性格遂行につき従来可何等の誤解をも流にしなかったこと、更に彼は他進動及び

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調査文書第二六九五訂正

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訳明
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

vs

ARAKI, Sadao, et al,

Defendants

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent TAKEMI, Taro

Deponent, DR. TAKEMI, Taro, having been first duly sworn on oath, as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

1. I am a duly registered physician, entitled to practice as such in Japan, with an office at 303 Bible Building, Ginza, Tokyo.

2. I have been attending MAKINO, Nobuaki, for some time past as his physician. At the present time, and for about the past two months, he is and has been suffering from asthmas of the heart, irregular pulse, fall of blood pressure and edema on the legs. He is losing blood from an ulcer on his right leg and it is difficult for him to walk and stand. He is 86 years of age. At the present time he resides at Tanakamura, Katsuka Gun, Chiba Prefecture, and it is my opinion that it would be dangerous to his health to have him come to Tokyo to testify at the trial.

Certified at Tokyo this 7th day of October, 1947.

Deponent: /S/ TAKEMI, Taro (Seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness.

At the same place, on the same date.

Witness: /S/ KIDO, Takahiko (Seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ DR. TAKEMI, Taro (Seal)
一説は正式に公表されておりませんが、私としては日本に於ては地として一説するならば何とせよ全てを問わざるむしろ、

ご云々、二ヶ月間は風は心の病気、苦杯の不能、血脈の低下並に脚部の水腫を

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させられるため東京に於ての滞在が是他の変動のため、東京に於ての滞在が

すとといふのが私の意見であります。
THE PROTOCOL ON BORDER-LINES

This document is annex I of the protocol on the Border East of Hunchun, concluded between China and Russia in 1886, and is taken from the "Collection of Border Treaties between Pescapu and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," compiled in July, 1943, by the Bureau of Treaties of the Foreign Office, Tokyo, pp. 78-80.

PROTOCOL BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA ON THE BORDER EAST OF HUNCHUN

Signed at Yench’u, Russia, on June 3, the 12th year of Kuanghù (1886).

ANN. X I. THE PROTOCOL OF BORDER-LINES

The Protocol of Border-lines of the First Section.

The envoys for border demarcation of both countries have defined the border of the First Section to be the stretch from the River Tumen to the astronomical point at Changling, according to the map drawn up after the survey by Russian commissioners in 1884 (the 10th year of Kuanghù). This mountain is situated between the Russian outpost at Hunchun and that of the Chinese side at Kunchun, and is on the road between Hunchun and the River Tumen. The distance between the place where the border-mark T has newly been established and the astronomical point is sixty-five and half Russian li, or approximately one hundred and thirty-one Chinese li, and the red line on the map marks the border all along the watershed, and the side on which water flows westwards and pours into the River Tumen belongs to China, and the side on which it flows eastwards and pours into the sea to Russia. The distance southwards from the border-mark T along the stream to the estuary of the River Tumen is fifteen Russian li, or approximately thirty Chinese li, and the distance to the end of the sandbar measured in a straight line by land is thirteen li four hundred and fifty-five saijns, or approximately over twenty-seven Chinese li. The established monolith border-mark T is one sajen, or approximately seventeen Chinese foot-high, ten Russian inches, or approximately fifteen Chinese inches wide, and four Russian inches, or approximately six Chinese inches thick. On one side it has the Russian letter T inscribed, and on the other three Chinese characters "T Letter Monument" with the date at the side. The depth of the border-mark in the ground is one Russian foot, or approximately two Chinese feet and three inches. The foundation ground it is constructed with hard stone, and surrounded by a ditch filled with crushed gravel and bordered by pouring mortar so as to make the border-mark durable. Proceeding over the hill northwest-
...from the border-mark T up to the north of a sand hill via the west of the town, the border-mark No. 1 is established, the total distance being eight li and one hundred and sixty-five sejens, and turning thence northwesterly for four li, one hundred and thirty-five sejens along sand hills, Tungtzu is reached, where the border-mark No. 2 is established. Turning further southeast, and proceeding around a swamp, and turning north, Mount Borneo is reached. From the north of this mountain, again turning east, Tung-Varobesh is reached, and thence again proceeding northeast, a road between Hanchen and the river Hingan is reached, and there the border-mark No. 3 is established, the total distance being thirteen li four hundred and sixty-five sejens. Thence for two li and four hundred sejens northwesterly along a flat hill, and the border-mark No. 4 is established. Thence in northwesterly direction for two li one hundred and fifty sejens after crossing several hills, and Tung-Kehunin is reached, where the border-mark No. 5 is established on a flat slope at the foot of the mountain. Again six li two hundred and eighty-five sejens northwesterly, ascending a hill and crossing small ravines at several points, Hatingtzu is reached. The border-mark No. 6 is established on a ridge leading to the river Huanghu, again proceeding northeast, Huang or Heihsaitingtzu is reached. Turning thence southwest, yesuh or Tshetlingtzu is reached, from where turning northwest and crossing a large mountain by a narrow and steep path, Mount Xleco is reached. Proceeding thence around the source of the river Chulun, and turning east of the town north, the border-mark No. 7 is established on the top of the mountain, which, though not high, has very rugged sides, and is situated twenty li four hundred and seventy-five sejens from the border-mark No. 6. Thence turning north at the point through two hundred and eighty-five sejens northwesterly, and proceeding one li and sixty-five sejens, and again turning east for three hundred and thirty sejens, the astronomical point, erected in 1854, is reached. This is the border-mark No. 8. The distance mentioned above or all in Russian li, one Russian li corresponding to two Chinese li, and one Russian sejen to over seven Chinese ft. The astronomical point is a tall brick building with a hard stone foundation. All other border-marks are round mounds of earth, around which a ditch is dug and filled with gravel. On each mound is erected a small monolith with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., inscribed. This protocol is drawn up in duplicate, in Chinese, Chinese and Russian languages. Two maps are drawn up according to the border lines defined above. The envoy for border demarcation of both countries signs both of them and affix their seals thereto, each holding one copy of the Protocol and the maps as evidence.
Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, K. HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section of the Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in the Japanese language, consisting of 4 pages and entitled:

The Protocol of Border-Lines

is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,

on this 27th day of March, 1947.

/s/ K. Hayashi

Witness:

/s/ K. Uraga

Certificate

I, KIURA, Katsuichi, hereby declare that I can read, write and speak the Japanese and the English Languages, and have done the English translation of

The Protocol of Border-Lines

accurately and faithfully.

/s/ K. Kiura

Tokyo, January 10th, 1947
On the afternoon of the same day, KUTO, the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, came to the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and said, "Somehow or other it seems that the reason that the Premier can not make up his mind due to the fact. Thus, of the Navy really does not with war the Army also must think about it. But the Navy does not say anything openly to the Army and only says that 'it will leave it up entirely to the Premier'. Just to say that it will be up to the decision of the Premier will not be enough to control the inner circle of the Army. But if the Navy will openly come to the Army and say that 'The Navy at this time does not wish war,' then the Army can easily control its command. I wonder if you can not manage it so that the Navy will come and say something along this line." Thereupon, the Chief Secretary spoke to OKI, the Chief of the Navy Affairs Bureau, concerning this matter, but all that the latter could say was this: "As far as the Navy is concerned, no matter what anyone may think, for it to day that it does not wish war is something that it can not do in any formal manner. What the Navy can say is that 'it is entirely up to the decision of the Premier.'"
Again that same night, SUZUKI, the President of the Cabinet Planning Board, came to my home in Ogikubo as the messenger of the War Minister. The War Minister's message was as follows:

"According to what we have been able to discover lately, it looks as if the Navy does not wish to have war. If this is so, why does not the Navy Minister clearly say so to me? If there were any clear statements to me from the Navy Minister than I too would have to reconsider matters once more. But it looks as if the Navy Minister is making the Premier shoulder the entire responsibility. This is indeed a matter of regret. If the Navy can not make up its mind, the conference on September 6th in the presence of the Emperor will have been fundamentally overturned. Hence, this would mean that, beginning with the Premier, the Ministers of War and the Navy and the President of the Supremo Command all did not sufficiently perform their responsibilities as advisors to the throne. Hence I believe that there is no other way but that at this time we all resign, declare insolvent everything that has happened up to now, and reconsider our plans once more. There is no one who is now a subject who has the power to keep control over the Army and the Navy and to refashion a plan. Therefore, I believe that at this time no other way but to have an Imperial Prince come forth as the leader of the next Cabinet. I believe, to
begin with, that among the Imperial princes, Prince HIGASHIKUNI is most suitable for the position. As far as myself am concerned, it is very hard for me to ask the Premier to resign, but as matters now have come to pass, I can not help but do so. I should like to beg that you kindly exert your efforts to having the Emperor ask Prince HIGASHIKUNI to become the next Premier.

The next day, the 15th, I went to the Palace and reported on developments since the last time that I had been there. The Emperor remarked: "If the War Minister is in discord with the other members of the cabinet, it is reasonable for the Premier to replace him by some other person who will agree with himself. Unfortunately, however, a tradition has been established that the recommendation of the War Minister should be in the hands of the 'Three Head of the Army', making it very difficult for the Premier to choose the person he considers fit for the post." In reply to this, I said: "In the past few days no small number of people have visited me in order to urge me to dismiss the War Minister and to act up to my own conviction. Some even suggested that in case I fail to find a person suitable for the post, I myself had better become charge d'affaires for the War Department. In my opinion, however, such a step would end in confusion and do no good to the nation. Last night I received a message from TOJO, suggesting that Imperial Prince HIGASHIKUNI he recommended as the head of the coming cabinet." Thus I inquired concerning the inner feelings of the Emperor. Whereupon the Emperor said, "Prince HIGASHIKUNI, I believe, is indeed most suited to his position as Chief of the General Staff. And I believe that to have a member of the Imperial Family stand in a governmental position is something that requires considerable thought. In time of peace, it would be all right, but in a situation in which we fear that there
Def. Doc. No. 2707

may be war, and when we also think further of the interests of the Imperial House, I question the advisability of a member of royalty standing forth; but it did not seem that he was completely out of favor with the idea. On the way home, I met Morquis KIDO, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and broached the matter of Prince HIGASHIKUNI, but the Lord Keeper seemed not at all to rise to the idea.

The same night, I secretly visited the residence of Prince HIGASHIKUNI, reported to him the opinions of TOJO, the War Minister, and urged him to come forth. But the Prince said, "the matter is too important, so please let me think about it for two or three days." On the morning of the next day, the 16th, I spoke over the telephone with the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal but he said, "As to the matter of the Prince, there are great difficulties at the Imperial Court." But the situation was such that it did not allow for even a single day's delay. Thus from about ten o'clock in the morning, I had each Cabinet member come individually to the Japanese-style room of my official residence, stated the unavoidable reasons for a resignation, obtained their understanding, and in the evening, after gathering together all of their letters of resignation, went to the Palace. The letter of resignation of the Premier at that time was as follows.

After presenting the resignation, I met the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, whereupon he said, "The Emperor will not appoint Prince HIGASHIKUNI as the next leader of the Cabinet. The leader of the next Cabinet will in any case become the subject of consultation at the meeting of the senior statesmen tomorrow; but as far as I myself am concerned, looking
back on the chain of events up till today, I feel that it seems reasonable that the command to form the next Cabinet will fall on either the "navy or War minister. As to which is better, the Navy or War Minister, we are now greatly racking our brains over it. What is your opinion?" thus, I was asked by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, so I said, "From the point of view of political I feel that it is a post that is more suitable to the War Minister than to the Navy Minister. At the same time the situation as it now stands is such that the War minister is on the surface opposed to the continuation of negotiation between Japan and American; but, just as we may understand from his talk of two or three days ago, he even states that as long as the opinion of the Navy is not clear, we ought to declare everything insolvent and revise our plans, so I think that even if the Minister of War were to receive the command to form the next Cabinet, he would not plunge us immediately into war. Especially if there were a few words to this effect at the time of the command, I feel that the War Minister will take a prudent attitude all the more." It seemed that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal also was of the same opinion.
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, OGANE, Masujiro, who occupy the post of Chief, Document Division, Office of the Grand Chamberlain, do hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 5 pages and entitled "Excerpt from the KONOYU memo" is a true and accurate copy of an excerpt from a document in the custody of the Document Division, Office of Grand Chamberlain.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 10th day of December, 1946.

/S/ OGANE, Masujiro (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

On the same date,
at the same place.

Witness: MATSUDAIRA, Yasumasa (seal)
Dez. 2007

אין טקסטnatureל להנרי.
各開催に際し特別会場開設を図り、必要に応じて仮観客を抜き、一般公開に応じた予定です。

なお、詳細な開催日程や参加方法については、後日発表予定です。
Prince SHIMAZU, Tadashige

As one of the proposers I wish to explain the reasons for the presentation of this Resolution Bill concerning the Prosecution of the National Policy, which is being discussed now.

Both the speeches of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister point out to this fact most clearly. We appreciate what has been done so far but desire very earnestly that the Government would further carry on the negotiations with every possible effort, showing the magnanimity of a great people and modestly recognizing the insufficiency of past efforts so that he (T.N.: U.S. President) may be made thoroughly to understand the real situation in East Asia and see not only our true intention but our real ability as well. However, there is naturally a limit to our generosity. If, despite our best and every possible effort, he insists on underestimating our strength and refusing to understand our real intention, and thereby dares to hinder the carrying out of our immovable national policy, by holding to his insolent and menacing attitude toward our Imperial honour and existence, we sincerely wish that the Government will act up to its conviction with a determined attitude. This is the motive for our presentation of the bill. Now I will read the resolution bill.
The Resolution Bill for the Prosecution of the National Policy.

It is our immutable national policy to promptly settle the troubles in East Asia, permanently realize our principle of co-existence and co-prosperity in the region and thereby contribute to the establishment of world peace. We hope that the Government will break through the present crisis by effectively coping with the situation, both internal and external, and carry out our national policy to success.

I earnestly hope that this bill will fortunately obtain your approval.
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of the Chief of the General Affairs Section, Cabinet Printing Bureau, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, printed in Japanese consisting of 8 pages and entitled "Official Gazette, Nov. 18, 1941 (Stenographic Record No. 2 of the Proceedings of the House of Cera, the 77th Diet Session)" is a document printed and issued by the Japanese Government (The Cabinet Bureau of Printing).

certified at Tokyo,

on this 6th day of Oct., 1947

(signed) FUJINARA, Kote (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date

Witness: (signed) UOCHI, Mamoru (seal)
Mr. President and Members of the Tribunal:

Evidence will be presented for General KILURA to show that he was Chief of Staff of the Manchuria Army from October 22, 1940 until April 10, 1941 and not from October 1939 to October 1940 as alleged by the prosecution. It will also be shown that KILURA was actually in Manchuria as Chief of Staff for about four months only. It will be shown that while he was in Manchuria he had no connection with Germany.

There will be presented a statement made by the man in the best position to know, namely, General TOJO, to the effect that KILURA did not take any interest in politics, economics or diplomacy. That KILURA while Vice War Minister did not formulate policies, nor advise in their formulation. That he acted only under prescribed regulations and assisted the War Minister on purely administrative matters. This statement will also show that important decisions were not made by KILURA and that matters concerning the treatment of prisoners of war were decided by the War Minister and orders concerning such issued in the name of the Vice War Minister. It will be shown that the authorities and responsibilities of the Vice War Minister were not increased after TOJO became concurrently War Minister and Prime Minister.

Following this there will be presented affidavits of men who held positions in the War Ministry and Navy Ministry. They will explain in detail the way administrative matters were
handled by the Vice War Minister. It will be shown that KIMURA concentrated his energy chiefly on ordnance administrative matters and at the same time endeavored to establish and maintain harmony in the Ministry. It will be shown that important orders issued by the War Ministry were preceded by the words, "As the Minister has decided so I send this note by order."

It will be shown that the Vice War Linister acts as an assistant to the Minister concerning military administrative affairs, but not concerning state affairs. That he could not have had authority in state matters unless authorized by the Emperor.

Although a prosecution witness has already testified that the Vice War Minister had no authority to command, appoint, dismiss or punish the Chiefs of Bureaus and Departments, evidence will be produced to verify these facts by defense witnesses. One affidavit will show that a Vice Minister has no authority to direct, command or cancel the business specially assigned to each of the Bureaus and Divisions.

Concerning the trial of the "Doolittle Flyers" it will be conclusively shown that KIMURA was not responsible for any decision in connection with this matter. However, since the prosecution has stated that "he personally issued the order for the death penalty on captured airmen", we will offer evidence to show the kind of trial contemplated by the War Ministry. This might more properly be used in other individual phases but is being offered now since the Tribunal has indicated an interest in the form of trial.

Evidence will be offered to show that the advice of counsel was sought by the War Ministry concerning the revision of the Prisoner of War Punishment Act.
SEMBA, Tsutomu, the man who drafted the "Note of Utilizing the Manchurian Machine Tool Company for the Purpose of Urgent Aerial Maintenance" will testify that they had no intention of using the Manchurian Tool Company in the production of arms and in fact did not do so.

TANAKA, Tadakatsu, will testify that much of KIMURA's time was taken in attending ceremonial and routine matters. He will also testify that KIMURA was not materially concerned with the drafting of the revision of the Prisoner of War Punishment Act. He will further testify that KIMURA had nothing to do with the drafting of the instruction by the War Minister to the Zentsuji Division concerning the treatment of Prisoners of War on May 30, 1942.

Since the prosecution has gone so far afield in citing exhibit numbers in which they charge KIMURA as being responsible for alleged atrocities in particular, we have found it necessary to take up all of the exhibits that deal with the Burma Area atrocities even though KIMURA was there only a short time.

It will be shown that there were other Japanese troops in the Burma Area besides those under KIMURA's command. ICHIDA, Jiro, will testify that no report of the alleged atrocities in Burma was ever received by the Burma Area Army headquarters. It will be shown that the Commander of the Burma Area Army had nothing to do with the Mergui-Kiriikkan Road. Some evidence has already been introduced in the general defense and in the individual defense of other accused which is also defensive matter for KIMURA. For instance, it was shown that the treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Burma Area was generally good during the time that General KIMURA was in command. It was also shown that letters of thanks were received
Def. Doc. 2719

from former prisoners of war.

Although KIMURA is named in the conspiracy counts, no proof has been made that he did anything more than any loyal soldier would have done when his country was at war or was preparing for war. Hence there is nothing for us to answer concerning the alleged conspiracy.
木村大将は一九四九年十月二十一日から一九四九年十一月二十一日まで東軍の副広演の任にあり、枢機官の主導する軍事面の問題を提出致しました。もし本府が政治、経済又は外交に真に興味を持たなかった事があったら、一九四九年十月遥に見るならば、本府は木村大将の話の内容を立たなかった事があったと言ふ事を承認せんとして、命令が東軍次官の名で行うべき命令が分かせます。東両軍の知る所及、東軍次官の決定し、之に断する命令が分かせます。
之等は行政事項を器械次第が処理したやり方を詳細に説明するでしよう。木村が、主として兵部行政に勝出力を集中すもと同時に省の和合を図り議会が新しく決定したので余は命によりこの通院を送る一といふ前提を文句がしてあつた事が分かります。
この事件を裁判所が裁判の決定について発表する死刑の命令をみつから下し、このよう考察、裁判所がこの事件の裁判を決定するか否かを示した裁判を示し、また裁判所が裁判の改正に応じて和

(3)
省が所間の助言をもとめたという場面が指示により示されるであり支

一航空の整備者が行うために整備工具をもつことも、整備する件に

うちすることをなされたか否かことを詰めかけるもつてまったことと

いうことの中見落すべきことをつりやしたということを詰めるごよ

ありを出発することにつきますが、木村がその間の多くを詰めその

整備工具を整備に木村が整備に整備をしなかと思われたこと

(未)
彼は更に、一九四二年五月二十日に俘虜取扱いにした菩提寺の関係者に

徴収大臣の命令の理由と、木村は何等関係なかったことを説明してきました。

捜査官は、初々に申立ての関係者、木村が責任あると起訴するにあたり

等範囲の監視状況を引用いたしました。そこで私達は、木村がビルマ

方面に出たのは短期間にすぎなかったけれども、ビルマ地区倫理行為に

係ある金銭授受類をとりあげることを必要と知りました。

ビルマ地区には、木村の指揮下以外にも他に日本軍隊の居ったことを説明

いたしました。ビルマにおける申立ての倫理行為については、ビルマ地区

軍司令官のもと何等報告がなかった事を、イチダ、デリーが説明致しました。

ビルマ方面監視司令官は、ビルマ方面の倫理及び他の被害の個人個見

を説明致しました。一般犯及び他の被害の個人群を災害における日本軍

大府が司令官時代には、ビルマ方面の倫理及び民間被害者の取扱いは鉄し

て良好であったが説明されました。又前掲のから感謝の手紙を受けたことも

以上のようにしたとの言葉をありました。それ故申立ての共同謀議に

しては、私達は容るべき何物もなかったのであります。
Army Looking forward to New Cabinet Pursuance of irremovable National Policy Strengthening of Planning Board Urged.

(Excerpt from the ASAHI Press Jan. 5th, 1939)

Although the army was eagerly desirous that the KONOYE Cabinet be continually pushing forward, the cabinet having had collapsed, Lieutenant-General ITAGAKI happened to become the succeeding Far Minister upon the unanimous recommendation of three Director-Generals. How much the army estimates the real value of the HIRANUMA Cabinet could be said to be a barometer to judge the life of the HIRANUMA Cabinet, whether long-lived or short-lived.

The fundamental theory ruling thoroughly in the Army was completely manifested in the statement made by Premier KONOYE previously regarding the national policy in connection with the new phase of the China Incident. The concrete measures for establishing new order in the Far East are already decided and courses to pursue hereafter are also prepared. We would have to follow these courses merely from now on in order to attain the objective of establishing the new order in the Far East. Accordingly, the Japan's national policy toward China would be unaltered in any case, even if the cabinet might be shifted to HIRANUMA from KONOYE. The army is determined to hold firmly the said...
Def. Doc. #: 2722

steadfastly unalterable national policy to the utmost. Hence, the army is looking forward the freshness of HIRANUMA Cabinet with rather fresh and undisturbed sentiment toward the formation of HIRANUMA Cabinet.

The army kept a very prudent attitude toward such a hope as the continuation of the KONCE Cabinet. In other words, the army showed its political movement only through Army Minister ITAGAKI. The army kept silent and wished the early completion of the Cabinet formation instead of making any request as to whom should be selected for the cabinet members. Nevertheless, this did not mean that it would keep on this silence to all the political movements of the HIRANUMA Cabinet.

At the present time when the incident had already reached a new stage at which the armed battle became the construction battle, no less strong array would be necessary of the members than that formed around the center of the so-called five-ministers conference of KONCYE, ITAGAKI, YONAI, IKEDA and ARITA that demanded a fur more closer connection and cooperation between the army on the one and the economic and diplomatic authorities on the other hand, as the economic as well as diplomatic sides had been pushed out of the way and as the mounting production was necessary to carry out the land defense plan for two-sided operations against Russia as well as China.
The effective realization of the total national mobilization plan is the all-important motive force for the establishment of the New Order in East Asia. The Military, therefore, will first of all require the HIRANUMA Cabinet to see to the further enlargement and strengthening of the power of the Cabinet Flanning Board. The desire of the Military is to have the Flanning Board quickly reinforced and strengthened to such a state as to become the organ, in effect and true capacity, for the making and executing of national measures and policies, so that the Military may be relieved of all its political cares and come back at the quickest possible opportunity to its proper sphere of activity and duty. It has been clearly marked of late that the Military, in the prosecution of national policies, is desirous the reject the autocracy of the government officials and is heartily welcoming the expression of the people's will. This tendency must be noted as crucial in directing the future of the national development. We have also the military budget amounting over 5 billion yen and some other moves against the coming Diet session. The Military has much to look forward to from the HIRANUMA Cabinet.
飛行

不動の国際現実へ

東京朝日新聞よりの抜粋

昭和十四年十一月六日

先ず企画強化要望

この一貫した王政の崩壊は近衛勅使の辞去によっても何等影響をもって無延徴四郎中将の辞任とは

先ずしては近衛勅使のはずしの辞任によっても誠実な建て直しを期待してあたが仮に総裁府を

とめたので近衛勅使は三長官一致の意見をもって無延徴四郎中将の辞任と

でありますかその辞任をとるならばパロメーターにならいたろう

この航路の上を東京新中央警備の責任者をさばくべき航路は既に出来あがつてある。東京新中央警備の長官として

従って近衛勅使から平沼内閣に責任を負わせて既に出来あがつてあるジャスコの

とくのが既に決定し今日起こすべき航路は既に出来あがつてある。この上は

新政内閣の成立に際しては既に出来あがつてあると云ふだけに決定して平沼内閣に責任を

持つに広て新政内閣の成立さす旨報をしてある。
近衛内閣の報復希望といった動きに対して、陸軍は非常な慎重さで臨んだ。即ち陸軍は板垣陸相のみを通じて政治的な動きを見せており、

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東亜新秩序建設への推進力は、一に国内の国家体制の本格的強化に先立つ国家の強化を平沼内閣に対する期待は大きいものがある。
The KonoYɛ Cabinet fails to give any freshness of impression in its course of being formed.

Excerpts from the TOKYO ASAHI-ShinBUN dated 6th, January 1959 (14th year of Showa)

Baron HIRANUMA received the baton from Prince KONOYE:

Inasmuch as the preparations to organize the interchanging KONOYE-HIRANUMA Cabinet had been set on since late last year in compliance with the basic principle to follow the fundamental national policy established by the KONOYE Cabinet in order to meet the emergency situation at home and abroad, no great changes for the better were to be seen in the whole cast of the new Cabinet.

Thus as Baron HIRANUMA had chosen his cabinet members in accordance with the basic policy as stated above, every possible member of the KONOYE Cabinet was made to remain in their offices as much as the circumstances admitted. Consequently, the new Cabinet retained seven posts to be occupied by former ministers, Foreign Minister ARITA, War Minister ITANO, Navy Minister YUDAI, Justice Minister SAIONO, Education Minister SHIKI, Welfare Minister KIKU and Overseas Affairs Minister NAKA.
昭和十四年一月五日東京朝日新聞よりの政事

進新鮮味を示く

平和論の成立巡行

近衛公から平沼易へ——近衛内閣によって確立された内外非協時に対

して平沼易が有的の根本方針を踏襲するとの原則に立って平沼近衛交流内閣

を創り上げようとの方針の下に新内閣から下準備に着手されて来たと

へて打撲した新内閣の御湯を見らとされ支えに大した響き表わされがしないに

外は、近衛内閣、米内内閣、重野内閣、荒木内閣、木戸内閣、八貫内

の七老を新内閣に留めてある。
INSTRUCTIONS TO DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS OF
THE UNITED STATES,
MARCH 8, 1927

CHAPTER I

The Diplomatic Branch of the Foreign Service and the
Department of State

I-1. Definitions.—Throughout these instructions the term
"diplomatic officer" shall be deemed to include ambassadors,
ministers (whether plenipotentiary or resident), diplomatic
agents, chargés d'affaires, chargés d'affaires ad interim,
counselors of embassy or legation, and secretaries of embassy
or legation.

The term "diplomatic representative" shall be deemed to
denote chiefs of mission only.

I-2. Oath of office.\(^2\)

I-3. Functions of diplomatic officers.—Diplomatic offi-
cers have, within the countries to which they are accredited,
four major functions to perform:

(a) To establish and maintain friendly relations be-
tween the Government and people of the United States and the
Government and people of that country.

(b) To keep the American Government promptly and ac-
curately informed regarding political and economic develop-
ments abroad affecting its interests.

(c) To extend protection to American citizens and to
promote just American interests in every proper manner.

(d) To interpret faithfully the viewpoint of the
American Government in any questions at issue.

I-4. Diplomatic and consular branches of Foreign Ser-
vice.—Diplomatic officers of the United States are accredited
to foreign governments, whereas consular officers are accredi-
ted to municipalities and districts. Diplomatic officers,
therefore, have to deal with the officers of the governments
to which they are accredited; consular officers, with the
municipal and district officers of the countries in which
they are resident.

\(^2\) Bracketed matter descriptive of omitted portions of this
document, when printed in italics or capital type, reproduces
the respective heading or subheading of the original text.—Ed.
展開側文書
第二卷
第一編
外交機能
第二巻よりの抜萃
展開側文書
第二巻
第一編
外交機能
第二巻よりの抜萃

※本条件を通じて外交官の職能を有する。外交官はその信任派遣された臨時に於て
遂行すべき四大使館の長のみを指すものと見做すべきを

(a) 米国政府並びに国民と當該政府並びに国民との友好関係を樹立し維持

階級窓文書
第二巻
第一編
外交機能
第二巻よりの抜萃

※本条件を通じて外交官の職能を有する。外交官はその信任派遣された臨時に於て
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(2) 米国経済に影響を与える海外経済活動に関与して経済を促進すること。
(3) 上記の相互の経済活動に関する情報発表に当たる経済を促進すること。
(4) 上記の相互の経済活動に関する情報発表に当たる経済を促進すること。
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(30) 上記の相互の経済活動に関する情報発表に当たる経済を促進すること。

THE AGENTS OF INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE

The law regulating the diplomatic intercourse between nations is one of the oldest parts of the general body of international law. Indeed, in some of its branches it antedates all other parts of that law. The records of ancient China, India, and Egypt show a respect for the person of ambassadors and for the sacred character of their office. The Greeks and Romans, while having no permanent embassies, recognized the right of sovereign states to send ambassadors, received their envoys with great respect, and accorded to the envoys a personal inviolability supported by the strongest sanctions. In Rome the principle of extraterritoriality found definite recognition.

With the development of the independent Italian states in the fourteenth century, embassies took on a formal character, particularly in the case of the papal representatives sent out from the Holy See to the various secular courts. By the fifteenth century the permanent interrepresentation of states, in the form of resident embassies, made its appearance; and within two centuries an elaborate code of diplomatic procedure was built up. Questions of precedence and of the personal inviolability of the ambassador occupied the attention of statesmen and writers and were the occasions of numerous disputes between states. Since the adoption in 1818 of a formal classification of diplomatic agents there have been few important changes in the law. In certain respects the significance of the ambassador's functions has increased in consequence of the closer contacts between states of recent years.

The primary agents of international intercourse are the constitutional heads of the separate states. While international law has no jurisdiction over the organization and personnel of a state's government, it recognizes the domestic constitutional law of each state to the extent of accepting as head of the state the person holding that position with apparent legal right. International law recognizes that the policies announced or the measures pursued by the government are in effect the will of the state. In consequence of this representative character of the head of the state, certain formalities and courtesies attend the visit of the monarch or president of one state to the head of another state, and the privileges and immunities regularly extended to ambassadors are extended to them with scrupulous exactness. The head of the state continues to be the personality in whose name ambassadors and ministers are sent from one state and received by another. It is for constitutional law only to determine the organization and functions of his office in respect both to the diplomatic representation of the state in foreign countries and to the supervision of the conduct of the particular persons to whom that task is confided.
international law deals with the relations between the foreign secretary and the diplomatic representatives of other states. A number of rules, have been developed prescribing the procedure by which official communications are exchanged and interviews held between the foreign secretary and the group of residents known collectively as the "diplomatic corps." Moreover, modern international practice makes the secretary of foreign affairs the responsible medium of negotiations with foreign states, so that documents sent out in the name of the state are signed by him and negotiations are conducted in his name. International usage, however, prescribes that, as a general rule, the foreign secretary of one state shall communicate with the foreign secretary of another through the medium of the diplomatic agents resident in the state to which the communication is sent.

The early ambassador of the fifteenth century not only conducted the business of his sovereign but represented his person as well.

At the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, an effort was made "to prevent in the future the inconveniences which have frequently occurred, and which may still occur, from the claims of precedence among the different diplomatic characters" by dividing them into "classes," as follows: (1) ambassadors, legates, or nuncios, who alone were allowed to represent the person of their sovereign; (2) envoys, ministers, or other persons accredited to sovereigns; (3) charges d'affaires, accredited to ministers for foreign affairs. It should be observed that custom decreed that the smaller states shall not appoint representatives of the first class.

International law contains no positive rules regarding the personal character or qualifications of the persons appointed by a state as its representatives abroad.

Once appointed to his post, international law prescribes that the diplomatic agent shall be armed with certain documents which are the credentials of his office. A "letter of credence," addressed by the head of the state sending the public minister to the head of the foreign state, identifies the minister and designates his rank and the general object of his mission; at the same time, it asks that the minister be received favorably and that full credence be given to what he shall say on the part of his state. In addition to the above documents, diplomatic agents also receive from their home governments general or special "instructions" for the conduct of the business intrusted to them; but these are of no concern to international law.

International practice contains a certain number of customary rules regulating the reception of diplomatic agents when they have arrived at the seat of the government to which they are accredited.
... This reception must be a public one in the case of ambassadors ... Other rules regulate the notification to be given of the arrival, the privileges and immunities accorded to him before his official reception, and details of ceremonial. These rules have attained a legal status ... a breach of them is no more than bad form, unless a deliberate insult should be intended.

The functions or duties performed by diplomatic agents are primarily determined by the municipal law of their home states ... A third group of functions brings the minister into direct and official contact with the foreign government. Here international law intervenes to prescribe certain rules of procedure and to impose certain restraints ... in the interest of promoting cooperation and preventing friction between the two countries.

... Diplomatic etiquette likewise forbids public ministers to correspond with the press upon matters which are the subject of official communication, or to publish a note or despatch from their home government before it has been received ...

By long custom, antedating perhaps all other rules of international law, the diplomatic agents sent by one state to another have been regarded as possessing a peculiarly sacred character, in consequence of which they have been accorded special privileges and immunities ... Grotius wrote in 1625 that there were "two points with regard to ambassadors which are everywhere recognized as prescribed by the law of nations, first that they be admitted, and then that they be not violated." The basis upon which this personal immunity rested was generally found in the principle that the ambassador personified the state or sovereign he represented. From this principle developed not only the custom of according special protection to the person of the ambassador but also a comprehensive exemption from the local jurisdiction ... Even the outbreak of war between two countries does not lessen the obligation of the local government in this respect ...

In addition to enjoying special protection of their persons, ambassadors are completely immune from the criminal jurisdiction of the state. Under no circumstances may they be prosecuted for offenses against law and order ... Should he conspire against the safety of the state, he may temporarily forfeit his personal freedom; but no further punishment, other than expulsion, may be inflicted upon him. The classic cases of conspiracy are those of Count Gyllenborg, the Swedish ambassador in London in 1717, who was arrested for complicity in a plot against George I, and of Prince Cellamare, the Spanish ambassador in Paris, who was arrested in 1718 for conspiring to overthrow the French regent.

(mp 367 - 370 inc)

With the privileges and immunities conferred upon diplomatic officers must be associated those attributed by special treaty agreements to certain public officials engaged in international activities.

- 3 -
The Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes gave to the members of an arbitration tribunal constituted under its provisions diplomatic privileges and immunities when in the performance of their duties and when outside their own country. Similar immunities are granted by the Covenant to representatives of members of the League of Nations and to officials of the League when engaged in the business of the League, and, by the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, to judges and deputy judges of the court.

The privileges conferred upon ambassadors extend beyond his person to his official residence and to the members of his suite.

The question, to what extent a diplomatic mission possesses a "right of asylum" which may be taken advantage of by fugitives from justice that the chief problem has arisen.

In 1928 a Convention was adopted at Havana by the twenty-one American Republics defining the extent to which asylum might be given. While it was too denied to persons accused of common crimes and to deserters from the army and navy, it might be granted under certain circumstances, specified in part, to political offenders.

The privileges and immunities granted are extended in large part to the members of their retinue or suite. Those who are officially connected with the embassy or legation enjoy by old custom the same inviolability and personal exemptions as are enjoyed by the ambassador himself.

It is an old rule, deduced from the general principle of the recognized necessity of diplomatic intercourse between states, that public ministers have a "right of innocent passage" through the territory of third states, whether their mission has not yet begun or has officially terminated.

It is in time of war, however, that the question of innocent passage presents special difficulty. The United States points out that it is an inalienable right of sovereign states to exchange ambassadors and that third states, even in time of war, are not justified in denying that right.

Their personal immunity in such case is clearly established, it is doubtful whether they may claim any other privileges beyond the right to leave the country.

The general principle appears to be recognized that a state may for good and sufficient reason demand of a foreign government that it recall an individual minister who has rendered himself persona non grata; but the law is not clear as to what circumstances shall give rise to good and sufficient reason.
略の不完全な問題は、政治家及び著述家の注を集中し、多くの国家間の紛争の原因となりましたのである。一八八年に外交官の正式の分野が採用され以来、国際法におけるこれは重要な変化は到達しなかった（中略）或る論点では大統領の職能の衰退は、…近年諸外国間の協調が緊密を加えた結果、

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代理公使としての外交官に対する派遣される者

一覧の外交官が派遣先政府の所在地に常駐する際の接待についても

一定の例的規則がある（三六五、三六七頁）。

この例的規則は、派遣先政府の在日公使館の

外交官に対する招待の規模に基づいても

その類似した者である。
外交官の裁判所等の職務の経験を経た者で、その目的を、外務省の要望に基づき、公使は必要に応じて公務の通告を受けることができる。この通告は、文書の形式によるもので、公使が通告を受けた旨を明示するものである。
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9° 6' 30" 6 3' 6" 6 9° 6' 30"
め。国際紛争の平和的解決を目的とするハーグ裁判により間規約に生き

外交官の待遇者（犯人）が用いるさまを限りの「庇護を受ける者」

の際の外交官の職務及び庇護が付与されるためには、国際間規約に依

大佐には付与される庇護は大使の身柄のみならずその官邸及び領

を外傷した者は、その程度までこれを有するかさあるいは問題

（頁三百三十一頁三七五）
その役目が未だ開始されず、もはや公式に終了せざるを得ない事実から、任命されるに至る法律上自由な通行밖에ない問題が、特に困難を生ずるものに際しては、第三者関係の必要性を認められた一般事例から、公的行为としての公に合する不可避性及び身柄の自由を享受する。公告としての公位は、公に合する不可避性及び身柄の自由を享受する。公告としての公位は、公に合する不可避性及び身柄の自由を享受する。
Excerpt from "Cases on International Law" by Fenwick

AGENTS OF INTERNATIONAL INTERCOURSE

Character of Diplomatic Agents.

The law regulating the character of diplomatic agents is one of the oldest branches of international law, with precedents reaching back into ancient Greece and Rome. Elaborate rules have developed regulating the extent to which states have a "right of representation," the classification of diplomatic agents, the formalities attending the appointment of particular agents, the credentials of their office and their reception by the foreign state.

Privileges and Immunities of Diplomatic Agents.

The privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents are so well established that few questions arise in connection with the head of the diplomatic mission or his immediate subordinates. The old fiction of the extraterritoriality of the embassy has given way to the more practical principle of recognizing certain definite exemptions belonging to the diplomatic agent, based upon the necessity of securing to him the fullest possible freedom in the discharge of his official duties.
外交官の資格を規定する法律は、国際法の古来の者に対する規則として定められています。
外交官の会合及び発除の規定は充分に出来てあるから、外交官の長はその在外を設める上に関し、問答が起こるときは総である。

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TREATMENT OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES FOLLOWING THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

On account of the intense bitterness and excitement which prevailed in some of the capitals at the outbreak of the war, the diplomatic and consular representatives of enemy powers were subjected to discourteous treatment and even to gross indignities, in violation of the customary immunities. Practically all writers on international law hold that diplomatic representatives are entitled by a long-established customary rule of the law of nations to have their diplomatic immunities and privileges respected after the rupture of diplomatic relations and until they have had a reasonable time to withdraw from the enemy country and return to their own land. During this period they are entitled to protection and respect, and it is customary to provide special facilities for their transportation to the frontier of the country from which they are withdrawing. If, of course, a minister insists on remaining in the enemy's country longer than is reasonably necessary for him to withdraw, he loses his diplomatic immunities and may be made a prisoner of war.

(pp 39-40)
（二七）
外交の権限の行使は政府の命令により行われるが、政府は、その権限を適時適切に行使するための政策を決定し、外交官は、その政策に基づいて行動する。外交官は、政府の指示に基づいて国際関係に従事し、国際法に従い、その国際法に基づく利益を追求することを目的としている。

（二八）
外交官は、その国際法に基づく利益を追求することを目的としているが、そのために、その国際法に基づく利益を追求することを目的としている。

（二九）
外交官は、その国際法に基づく利益を追求することを目的としているが、そのために、その国際法に基づく利益を追求することを目的としている。

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外交官は、その国際法に基づく利益を追求することを目的としているが、そのために、その国際法に基づく利益を追求することを目的としている。
We hereby sanction the Official Organization of the Greater East Asia Construction Commission and cause it to be promulgated.

The imperial signature and seal.

This 20th day of February in the 17th year of Showa (1942),

[Signature]

The Prime Minister.
Impartial Ordinance
No. 95

Official Organization Of The Greater East Asia Construction Commission

Article 1: The Greater East Asia Construction Commission shall come under the supervision of the Prime Minister and, in response to the Prime Minister's inquiry and consultation, investigate into, and deliberate on important matters relating to the construction of Greater East Asia (excepting military and diplomatic affairs).

The Greater East Asia Construction Commission may make recommendations to the Prime Minister in regard to matters referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

Article 2: The Greater East Asia Construction Commission shall consist of one president and less than forty members.

Article 3: The Prime Minister shall be the President of the Commission.
The members of the Commission shall be appointed by Imperial Order from among persons of scholastic attainments and experience.

Article 4. The term of membership shall be two years; however, a member may be dropped from the membership when specific reasons for such action exist.

Article 5. The president shall preside over the affairs of the Commission. When circumstances prevent the President from performing his duties a Minister of State nominated by the Prime Minister shall act in his place.

Article 6. When deemed necessary, the Prime Minister may set up committees in the Greater East Asia construction Commission, each to take partial charge of the affairs of the Commission. A committee shall have a chairman. Such chairman shall be a Minister of State nominated by the Prime Minister. Members of the committees shall be designated by the President.

Article 7. The Ministers of State may, at any time, be present at the meetings of the Commission and state their views.
Article 8: When deemed necessary, the Prime Minister may have technical members or other appropriate persons present at a meeting of the Commission and have their opinions expressed.

Article 9: In order to investigate special matters, technical committees may be set up within the Greater East Asia Construction Commission. After the Prime Minister submits to the Throne names for a technical committee from among the high officials of the government agencies concerned or among persons of scholastic attainments and experience, the Cabinet shall appoint those men to the committee. When a technical committee completes the study on its specific assignment, it shall be dissolved.

Article 10: The Greater East Asia Construction Commission shall have a Chief Secretary, Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. The President of the Planning Board shall be appointed Chief Secretary. After the Prime Minister submits to the Throne names for Secretaries from among the high officials of the government agencies concerned or among persons of scholastic attainments and experience, the Cabinet shall appoint those men as Secretaries.
for Assistant Secretaries from among the high officials of the government agencies concerned, the Cabinet shall appoint those men as Assistant Secretaries. By order of higher offices, the Chief Secretary, Secretary, Secretaries; and Assistant Secretaries shall study and make plans for the Commission.

Article 11: The Planning Board shall manage the general affairs of the Greater East Asia Construction Commission. The Assistant Secretaries shall assist in the management of the said general affairs. Other necessary matters pertaining to the Greater East Asia Construction Commission which are not provided for in this ordinance shall be decided by the Prime Minister.

Supplementary Provision

This ordinance shall come into force on and after the day of its promulgation.
I, SATO, Asao, who occupy the post of Secretary of the Cabinet, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 4 pages and entitled "Official Organization of the Greater East Asia Construction Commission" is an exact and true copy of excerpts from an official document in the custody of the Japanese Government (The Secretariat of the Cabinet).

Certified at Tokyo,
On this 12th day of July, 1946,

(signed) SATO, Asao
(Seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the witness.

At the same place,
On the same date,

Witness: (Signed) IGAWA, Kokuichi
(Seal)
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

-Araki Sadao, et al.

AFFIDAVIT

Okada Keisuke

Having first duly sworn an oath as on the attached sheet, in accordance with the procedure prevailing in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

1. I came to know Mr. Togo Shigenori around 1934, when I was Premier and he was Director of the European-Asian Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. Since then I have talked with Mr. Togo on various occasions, and exchanged views on various problems. Especially after he became Foreign Minister in the Togo Cabinet in October 1936 there was frequent contact between him and me directly and indirectly not only while he was Foreign Minister but even after he resigned from the ministership. In April 1945, when Mr. Togo was entering the Suzuki Cabinet, he called on me to explain his position and requested my opinion.

2. At the time of the London Naval Disarmament Conference of 1934-1935 I was Premier and Mr. Togo was Director of the European-Asian Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. I learned at that time from the officers concerned that Mr. Togo was opposed to the position of the Navy and carried on heated arguments with the Navy over such problems as the common upper limit, the abrogation of the Washington Treaty, and the exchange of information on naval ship-building.

3. Toward the end of October 1941, Foreign Minister Togo urged that, as the opinion of the Navy was unyielding and it was likely that a Japanese-American war would ensue if things were left alone, I, as a veteran of the Navy should contribute my efforts promptly to moderate the opinion of the Navy. Thereupon, I immediately requested Admirals Kobayashi Soizō and Toyoda Teijirō to come to my house, and conferred with them. I do not remember the result.

4. I have long recognized the importance of diplomatic affairs, and it has been my belief that the choice of Foreign Minister was the most important next to that of Premier. Especially after the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance in September 1940, it was my sincere desire to have a Foreign Minister who was a lover of peace and would be earnest in negotiations with the United States, in order that we might go through that critical period without becoming entangled in the war. After deliberation I came to the conclusion that Mr. Togo was the best, and I talked about it to my friends and acquaintances. Especially in October 1941, immediately before the establishment of the
5. The Togo Cabinet, I told Lord Keeper Kido this. I recommended Mr. Togo because I had known that Mr. Togo, since the time when he was Director of the European-Asiatic Bureau, had entertained moderate opinions and favored international cooperation over such matters as European and American questions, the China question and the disarmament problem; that after he became Ambassador he had been opposed to the strengthening of the Anti-Commintern Pact or the Tripartite Alliance, even though he was stationed in Germany; and that after he had returned from the Soviet Union he had been keenly interested in the success of the Japanese-American negotiations. When the Togo Cabinet was organized, Mr. Togo insisted that he could not accept the post of Foreign Minister unless the new Cabinet would strive for the success of the Japanese-American negotiations. He resigned from the post on account of his opposition to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry. Thereafter it was his sincere desire that the war should be terminated as soon as possible, and when the Suzuki Cabinet was formed, he contended strongly for the prompt ending of the war and entered the cabinet on that condition. These instances show how intense is Mr. Togo's aspiration for peace.

5. After Mr. Togo resigned from the Foreign Ministership in the autumn of 1942, he often related to me that the policy of war-direction of the Togo Cabinet was not proper and that therefore the continuation of the cabinet was not in the interest of the country nor favorable for the termination of the war.

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth, withholding nothing and adding nothing.

Okada Keisuke (Seal)

On this 2nd day of January, 1947

At Tokyo

Deponent Okada Keisuke (seal)

I, Nishi Haruhiko, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn to by the deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: Nishi Haruhiko (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, Nishi Haruhiko, of the Defense, hereby certify that I am conversant with the English and Japanese languages, and that the foregoing is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation of the original document.

Nishi Haruhiko

Tokyo
2 January 1947
Great and Good Friend:

Being anxious to maintain without interruption the relations of sincere friendship and good accord which happily unite our two countries, I have made choice of Hiroshi Oshima, Zyusii, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, and conferred upon him the high mission of representing Myself near Your Excellency as My Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in succession to Saburo Kurusu, Zyussanmi, Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, who for some time past has resided near Your Excellency in the same capacity.

The knowledge which I have of Hiroshi Oshima's fidelity, his zeal for My service, and his talents, as well as of the other personal qualities which so eminently distinguish him, convinces Me that he will accomplish, to My entire satisfaction, the honourable mission which is entrusted to him, and that he will neglect nothing in order to merit Your Excellency's esteem and confidence.

I therefore request that Your Excellency will give full credence to whatever he shall communicate to You in My name, more especially when he shall express to You My earnest

To His Excellency Adolf Hitler,

Chancellor of Germany.
earnest wishes for Your happiness and for the prosperity of Your Country, and shall assure You of the profound esteem and invariable attachment with which I am,

Great and Good Friend,

Your sincere Friend,

Sign-Manual: HIROHITO.

At Hayama,

the tenth day of the first month
of the sixteenth year of Syowa.
CERTIFICATE

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archive Section, hereby certify that

the document hereto attached in English consisting of 2 pages and entitled "Letter of Credence of

Ambassador Oshima dated 10 January 1941,

is an exact and true copy of an official document of the

Japanese Foreign Office,

Certified at Tokyo,

on this 16th day of October, 1947.

/s/ K. Hayashi,
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ K. Urabe
Opening Statement of MATSUI, Iwane.

President and Judges,

Gentlemen,

when the defendant MATSUI was a student of the Army Preparatory School, he was deeply impressed with the idea advocated by KAWAKAMI, Sōroku, the great senior of the Japanese army, that the "raison d'etre" of the Japanese Army is to secure the peace of the Orient. Later on, he came to sympathize with the idea of the "principle of Greater Asia" propounded by SUN Wen, "Father of the State of China that Asiatic peoples must not, submit themselves to the "rule of might" (Hado), and strive against each other but go hand in hand with friendly understanding, according to the "rule of justice" (ōdo), which is the time honored moral sense of the Orient. Thus he was putting his heart and soul into the establishment of cordial relations between Japan and China, and the resuscitation and prosperity of Asia. Thus he has been endeavouring to this day for the realization of that idea. He has never been a Cabinet member, nor has he ever taken any important post in general politics and military affairs.
Accordingly he has, of course, never planned or prepared any aggressive war, or carried it into practice as the Prosecution alleges. He has never taken part in any plan to commit nor committed any action contrary to international law, treaties, agreements or guarantees. He will testify, for convenience sake, according to the groups mentioned in the indictment.

The defendant Natsui is charged with offenses in counts. In crimes against peace under Group One of the indictment he will explain this deal within three parts.

I. With regard to counts 1 to 17 inclusive, there is absolutely no fact at all of his having planned and prepared a plan for an aggressive war, because the post the defendant occupied did not enable him to decide or participate in a decision of such an act nor had he any authority to commit such an act.

The Prosecution has tried to make the witness Chin Te-chung testify that the movement of the Great Asia doctrine advocated by Natsui was the offense stipulated in these counts. But the Great Asia doctrine advocated by Natsui is the same in its principle with the Great Asia doctrine advocated by Sun Wen.
This is the principle of brotherhood of the East and
the West; the principle of the co-existence in the
world. It never meant an oriental Monroe doctrine
or a "block principle". The idea of this doctrine
does not necessarily intend to exclude any European
or American people from various areas in Asia. On
the contrary, it recognizes with respect the pains­
taking work of civilization achieved by the European
and American peoples in Asia during the past century.
Therefore, Europeans or Americans, who understand
the civilization peculiar of Asia and desire to
cooperate with us for the sake of the Asiatic races
and their welfare, are our friends and colleagues.
He will testify hereby that the movement conducted
by him was but to elaborate on the views manifested
in this doctrine of Great Asia. Accordingly he
will make this clear beyond doubt by witnesses and
exhibits that this doctrine was not "advocated in
order to plan and prepare for an aggressive war.

Furthermore it will be shown that the Chinese
Great Asiatic Association which was created in China
was not organized by such a process as mentioned in
the testimony given by the witness CHIN.
Again the fact that the positions the defendant occupied were such that they did not allow him to participate in planning or preparing such a conspiracy as mentioned in the counts will be proven by witnesses. The Prosecution tried to prove that the defendant had deliberated at Berlin concerning the affairs of the Soviet Union.

On this point, although contrary evidence has already been produced by the witness HASHIMOTO, Kingoro, it is also intended that the substance of that meeting be proven clearly by testimony to be produced by the defendant himself, moreover, the fact will be made clear by witness that at that time he was relieved of the post of the Chief of the Second Section of the General Staff.

II. Concerning the matter of initiating aggressive war charged in counts 19, 25, and 26, the defendant UATSUI was not in a position or authorized to make any decision, nor to be consulted with, as a reserve officer or as a Cabinet Councillor, during the period of time mentioned in the counts.
III. He is charged with the offense of waging war of aggression according to counts 27-32 and No. 34-36.

The defendant was called out of the reserve on August 14, 1937 and held the post of commander of either the Shanghai, Exeditionary Force or the central China Expeditionary Army until February of the following year of 1938. It was only a sequence of the Japanese system that he was called out by order from the reserve and took the post of a commander. Besides he was still ever desirous of a speedy termination of hostilities and endeavoured to seize every opportunity for peace between Japan and China. This fact will be testified to by witnesses.

Apart from the period aforementioned the defendant was simply an officer in the reserve list enjoying civilian life. So he had nothing to do with the matters mentioned in the Courts.

In the second group of the indictment--murder-- the defendant 'ATSUJI' is accused on the bases of the facts set forth in Counts No. 44, 45, 46, 47, 51 and 52.

'MATSUJI was the Commander-in-Chief of the SHANGHAI Expeditionary Army or the Central China Area Army from August, 1937 to February, 1938. During that period MATSUJI had rever
taken part in any common plan to murder P.O.'s, enemy nationals and their people, nor did he give order and permissions to the Japanese Army, as described in the incident. On the contrary, as the commander MATSUI did his best to maintain and enforce military and moral discipline. He took every precaution to prevent violations and punished severely anybody who acted without regard to discipline. Furthermore, he stressed harmony and friendship between Japan and China which was his long-cherished idea; tried to minimize as much as possible damages caused by the hostilities, and gave orders to be decent to and protect the good people. The witnesses and evidences will verify his action. At the same time, that he also made every effort to protect the foreign interests and cultural establishments will also be proved. As for the protection of the so-called refugee district, any attack on this district was prohibited even before the capture of Nanking, not to mention of the fact that after the capture the district was guarded by the KEMPEI unit and the Japanese officers and men were strictly prohibited from entering the area. These facts will be clearly established. All our evidence will prove that no atrocities were carried out with the understanding and consent of MATSUI, as referred in the statement of Prosecutor Hsiang.
Our witnesses, who were actually on the job of guarding Nanking, will clarify the condition of guarding and the activities of the Japanese Army and the fact that there were, besides the casualties caused by fighting, no acts of atrocity as claimed by the Prosecution.

MATSUI was ill in bed at Soochow when Nanking fell on 13 December, 1937. He entered Nanking on 17 of the same month withdrawing from there on 21 of the same month, and returning to the headquarters in Shanghai. Thus, he stayed in Nanking only for five days. Furthermore, the authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the central China Area Army was to make plans of unified command regarding the operation, having actually no units under his direct command. The actual movements of the soldiers were controlled by the low-ranking commanders. All these facts were already testified by witness NAKAYAMA in the general phase.

That at the time of attacks on the cities of Kwantung and Hankao and in the regions of Khackhin-Gol and Lake Khasan, MATSUI was already retired, was a civilian and was not in a position to carry out these attacks.

In the third group -- conventional war crimes and crimes against humanity -- the defendant MATSUI is accused in every...
count. But, we maintain that in regard to the treatment of POWs and civilians, the defendant MATSUJI was never in a position with authority to handle POWs. He never authorized, permitted or gave order to violate the laws and customs of war, much less proposed to the Japanese Government, the suspension of preventing such violations.

Our witnesses will testify that, without authority to do anything with the treatment of POWs as mentioned above, MATSUJI asked the authorized units under his command to care for and protect POWs and civilians during the period from August, 1937 to February, 1939, that is, when he was the Commander-in-Chief of the Shanghai Expeditionary Army and the Central China Area Army, and that this request of his was carried out.

In other periods, he was neither in a position able to make such request nor he was ever consulted or informed of their treatment.

In short, we will show that the defendant was never in such a position as to be able to plan, prepare and carry out an aggressive war throughout the whole period covered in the indictment; that he never acted for such purposes; that there exists no fact that he committed crimes of opening and carrying out an aggressive war; and that he was not involved in any murders, war crimes, or crimes against humanity.
日本の在邦・在日外務官憲に於て存在する日清戦争後の日米貿易状況についての報告

平和を attends せんと

日本政府は、現在の在日外務官に於て存在する日米貿易状況についての報告を

した。
松井の本が悪化を招くとして、松井の主張した大アジア主義運動を一概に否定するものではない。反差大アジア主義は、大アジアの文化を共存させることを主張するものであり、必ずしもアジア主義を排除するものではない。過去は、松井の主導する大アジア主義運動に対して批判され、それを否定するものではない。
第三条

昭和二十七年七月三十日及二十八年八月十四日設修本方于内に於て略議事に於て

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第三条

昭和二十七年七月三十日及二十八年八月十四日設修本方于内に於て略議事に於て
て可及的に少納めのことを努力し且民の実に実際にを信じたるることを
及ばさるゝるよりはそのものの信ずる者を遺すことを
制限する如く.actual

東京占領に際してはあらゆる努力を

面付の各司令官たりし期間に於ては彼等を宣撫愛護すべくことを議下の
緊急ある部分に要請しその要請が平素せられたることを故人によって
明致します。

その他の期間に於ては被告はかかる要請をも為し得る地位に於て又被告
の取扱につき相営又は通知をうけたることを他に存在せず何時問知せ
るのであります。従つて検縄側もこの點に関しては被告公弁に対する
犯罪の事実を立証してゐないことを申述べます。被告は起訴せられたる全期間を通じ侵略戦争を諦諭し調和を
行うべき於ては被告人道に対する罪を犯し得る相営ならび
を立証致しません。
Def. Doc. No. 2771

The following correction should be made on the Defense Document No. 2771.

Page 1 -- last line
"military affairs" should read
"military politics"
Oct. 10th, 1947
47 Avenue dell'Armee
Brussels.

Dear Sirs:

I have your letter of Sept. 29th.

I am very sorry to hear my affidavit in favor of Mr. Hirota cannot be used in his defense.

In spite of my efforts I cannot remember any precise facts which I could mention to prove that my firm belief in Mr. Hirota's innocence of war guilt must necessarily be shared by the court. Ten years have elapsed since I was in contact with Mr. Hirota and I have no clear recollection of any precise act or speech of his which could be cited as a direct proof.

My conviction is based upon the remembrance of numberless conversations with Mr. Hirota himself or other Japanese leaders. As a result of them, I have the firm belief that Mr. Hirota, as I stated in my affidavit, always used his real influence with the military leaders to restrain them to the best of his ability. I am convinced this was the case at any rate until the moment I left Japan in 1939. Mr. Hirota was, and is, much too clever ever to have shared the illusions of the military clique or to have favored their absurd designs. To thwart these he was probably powerless to do more than he actually did. It is my conviction but I cannot prove it by any precise facts.

I sincerely hope this declaration may be useful to him. Please give him my friendly regards and believe me

Sincerely yours,

Pessompierrre
F. S. On Dec. 15th, 1934, I presented Mr. Hirota with the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, the highest decoration of my country, which our King had bestowed on Mr. Hirota, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon my proposal. This is proof of the very high esteem in which I held Mr. Hirota.

Bassompierre
这页的内容似乎是一些手写文字，但由于字符的不清晰，无法准确地将其自然语言化。
彼は私の後援は正確なかつ直接を拡げて、之を説明することを望んでやみません。何卒彼に宜しくお願い申し上げます。

外務大臣藤田氏に説を申しました。これは、私の提霊に基づき、わが国王が当時違った

一九三四年十二月十五日、私は藤田氏に我國最高の勲章であるレールボールを

追
Diagnosis

No. 1976 OKURA-machi, SETAGAYA-ku, Tokyo-to.

AKUWA TSU, Sadao (Age 43)

1. Name of Disease
Angina Pectorio

This is to certify that the above-named person is required to be kept in absolute rest for medical treatment as from 16th Oct. to 31st Oct. 1947.

16th Oct., 1947

No. 2169 KOKIDAMACHI, Nerima-ku, Tokyo-to.

SASPIDA, Tsukanosuke (seal)
Doctor
診断

患者，男性，30岁，主诉上腹部疼痛，伴有恶心、呕吐。

体格检查：腹部压痛，反跳痛，肠鸣音亢进。

实验室检查：血常规：白细胞计数升高；肝功能：ALT、AST升高；腹部B超：胃肠道正常。

诊断：急性肠胃炎

治疗：卧床休息，禁食，口服止痛药，静脉输液，支持治疗。

注意事项：避免进食生冷硬食物，避免饮酒，注意休息，加强营养。

医生：李医生

日期：2023年3月14日
I, Joseph C. Grew, being first duly sworn, make oath and say that in a conversation with Mr. Koki Hirota, Prime Minister of Japan, on August 25, 1936, I asked Mr. Hirota if there were any observations which he would wish me to take back to the President and the Secretary of State. Mr. Hirota said that although he was no longer Foreign Minister he felt that the relations between Japan and the United States were proceeding smoothly. He said that so far as China was concerned, Japan would in no way interfere with American trade in that country and that he could specifically give me assurances to that effect.

As regards domestic affairs, the Prime Minister asked me what I thought of the present situation. I told him that after the incident of February 26th I had told my Government that I thought the net result of the incident would be salutary and present conditions made me feel that I was right in this prognostication. Mr. Hirota said that this was perfectly true and that his whole effort at present was one of conciliation. There were naturally difficulties to be overcome, but he was happy to say that the civil government and the army and navy were working together in entire accord. The thing that bothered him most in the world at large in general and in China in particular was the spread of bolshevism and that in China Japan must make efforts to stem the tide of the communist menace.

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew

October 15, 1947
Washington, D. C.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, a notary public for the District of Columbia, this 17th day of October, 1947.

(Signed) Martha H. Wilhelm

My Commission Expires Sept. 1, 1953
私ジョセフ・・・グループは先方方式通り宣誓した後次の通り供述し
ました。一九三六年八月二十五日日本の首相専田弘毅氏と会談の際、私は
尾田氏に向って大統領並に国務省に傅へて欲しがる御所見は無いかと諦
ます。尾田氏が言ふには自分はもはや外務大臣ではなくなかった
尾田氏に於ける日本国間の関係は即ちに進行して居ると感じて居る。支那
に於ける限ふものは却って Fac なるものに足らないと報告したのが居なかった
が、尾田氏は即ちに於ける米国の関係に干渉する考は毛頭無い。此点に就い
ては特に保持して居ても宜しいとの事であった。

内西事件に於いて私に對し現在の情勢を如何に思ふかと諦れた
の情勢は私の見測が正しかったと考える。支那に於て自分の最も優らるる
ため将田氏は外務省を経て居るに近い中権力は全体の統和と
の説である。日本は支那に於て共産主義の変成の風潮を抑止するに
舞えねばならぬと言った。

九四七年十月十五日ワシントン・ロ・に於て

（署名）

（捺印）

先任期限一九五一年九月一日

（署名）
AFFIDAVIT

I, Joseph C. Grew, being first duly sworn, make oath and say that on November 30, 1936, Mr. Koki Hirota, Prime Minister of Japan, turned on his own initiative to the recently signed agreement between Germany and Japan (the Anti-Comintern Pact) and said that the agreement had to do purely and simply with combating communism. He said that the agreement was evidently being misinterpreted in Europe and that the Japanese Government was doing its best to obviate this misinterpretation and to clarify the situation. He said that the more Soviet influence and bolshevist propaganda spread abroad, the closer the relations between Japan and Germany would become.

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew

Washington, D.C.
October 15, 1947

(Signed) Martha H. Wilhelm

My Commission Expires Sept. 1, 1951
I, Joseph C. Grew, being first duly sworn, make oath and say that on September 1, 1937, Mr. Koki Hirota, Prime Minister of Japan, turned to Sino-Soviet relations and said that the Chinese Ambassador had yesterday explained to him the nature of the recently concluded Sino-Soviet Pact. Two attempts on my part to draw him out as to the nature of the pact were unsuccessful. The Minister said that it seemed to him unfortunate that the Soviet Union and China, which could have concluded this pact at any time during recent years, had chosen this particular moment and situation to do so. He said he felt that there was grave danger of the communists getting control in China, that Chiang Kaishok was weak and that the virile young men of the nation were at the front where they were fighting most bravely. In the meantime some 20,000 communist troops were moving towards Outer Mongolia. He felt that the communist menace was very real and that the communists undoubtedly aim to take over eventual complete control of the Government and country.

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew

Joseph C. Grew

Washington, D. C.
October 15, 1947

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, A NOTARY PUBLIC FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THIS 17th. DAY OF OCTOBER, 1947.

(SEAL)

(Signed) Martha H. Wilhelm

My Commission Expires Sept. 1, 1951
私、ジョセフ、グループは先づ正當なる宣誓を行ひたる後以下の如く、

と申してゐるのもであります。即ち、一九三七年九月一日、日本総理大臣廣田

弘毅氏はソ支間係について宣言したというのを、彜民の試みは二度とも成功しました。この秘密の性質を彼に説明したというのは、約束を結ぶことは出来たのは、ソ連に

折れると中園が最近の彼年の間、いつでもこの秘密に預けられたソ連の

こと、特にこの時期とかいう状態を通過したとはいひました。彼は中園で共産党が勢力を得た時は出来たはづかな

ように思はれるといひました。彼は中園で共産党が勢力を得たことは出来たのは、ソ連が

非常に強く感じられる。反對事実は力弱く、日本は勇敢な勢力を得る危険性が

非常によく戦つゝあるといひました。當時ニ、ノ、ノノの共産党が前線

を退けてゐるのだといひました。
AFFIDAVIT

I, Joseph C. Grew, being first duly sworn, make oath and say that on December 26, 1937, I called on Mr. Koki Hirota, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, and told him that I had good news. I then read to him the American Government's note of December 26, which may be regarded as an acceptance of the Japanese Government's note of December 24, towards the settlement of the PANAY incident. After I had read the note aloud, Mr. Hirota said to me, "I heartily thank your Government and you yourself for this decision. I am very, very happy. You have brought me a splendid Christmas present." The Minister added that the Japanese Government has taken and will continue to take all possible measures to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew

Washington, D. C.
October 15, 1947

Sworn to and subscribed before me, a Notary Public for the District of Columbia, this 17th day of October, 1947.

(Signed) Martha H. Wilhelm

My Commission expired Aug. 1, 1951
私、ジョナサン・グーラーはお先に宣言をなし。宣言の下に次の如く敬意を申し上げます。私の声明は、日本政府の宣言を彼に納め、日本政府の宣言に対する返答を講じられるものであります。

十二月二十六日ほのアメリカ政府の宣言を彼に納め、宣言の上、

に大垣は言及しなけり、一日なは、合はむでいくる要所が入らぬように成りでゆる

コロンビア地方。ミンストン

十九世七年十月十三日

ジョナサン・グーラー

宣

仍
一九三七年八月十七日コロンビア州政府公務人たる

本職に宣誓に上る、その誓詞にて

梅原

マーシャル・スコット

公務人にとしがの職を

九・三〇・十二月一日

2
I, Joseph C. Grew, being first duly sworn, make oath and say that I called at noon on December 17, 1937, on Mr. Koki Hirota, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Foreign Office and after oral representations I left with him an aide-memoire precisely and fully embodying the contents of Department's telegram No. 350, December 16, 1 p.m. I talked to the Minister in the strongest possible way regarding the seriousness of the facts presented which beyond peradventure disprove the allegation that a mistake had been made in bombing the U.S.S. PANAY and the seriousness with which my Government regarded this new evidence. I pointed out that according to this evidence Japanese naval and military forces were both clearly guilty of deliberate attack carried out from points from which there could be no question whatsoever as to the visibility of the colors flying from the American ship. I read the aide-memoire textually to the Minister informing him that I would later communicate such further facts as might come to our attention.

The Minister said that he was totally unaware of the facts which I had presented and that he would immediately take up the matter with the naval and military authorities. He was visibly upset by the facts communicated and the gravity of the manner in which I presented them.

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew

Joseph C. Grew

Washington, D. C.
October 15, 1947

Sworn to and subscribed before me, I, notary public for the District of Columbia, this 17th day of October, 1947.

(Signed) Martha H. Wilhelm

My Commission Expires Sept. 1, 1951
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说明：

签字：

日期：

2021年1月1日
一九三七年十二月十八日正午私は日本外務大臣及田弘毅氏及び外務省に訪問し、
して、口頭文にして抗議を行った後、十二月十六日午後一時に円文書を送って
設計。日本バネに短縮略事件を通じて、館内大庭を呼ぶという。これにつれて
玉井が政府に宛件を新しい文書として、に大庭を呼ぶという。これにつれて
合衆国パネル調査事件が通じて、館内大庭を呼ぶという。これにつれて
とのとどめ、何れも日本公使館は関連文書は藩書を送ってあるというふことも、
と、何れも関連文書は藩書を送ってあるという。これにつれて
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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAI, Sadar, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Depositor: MATSUI Iwane

Having been duly sworn in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I do hereby depose and say as follows:

Defence Doc. # 1077 A is my statement regarding the mission and program of the Japanese Army dispatched to Shanghai, which I proclaimed there on the 8th of October 1937 in the capacity of Commander of the said Army. Defence Doc. # 1077 B consists of the announcements which I made at Shanghai around that time as Commander of the said Army for the purpose of giving advice to the Chinese masses.

I made both the above statements orally.
The both documents are substantial and exact representations of my statements.

Dof. Doc. #2600 is showing the comment titled "Manchoukuo for the Manchurians" written by me and published in pages 2-4 of the June edition of "The Greater Asia Principle (Vol. 1, No. 2)" in 1933, which was an organ of the Greater Asia Association.


The document is a substantial and exact representation of the lecture.

On this 27 day of Oct., 1947
At __________

DEPONENT MATSUI Iwane (seal)

I, ITO Kiyoichi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At __________

Witness: (signed) ITO Kiyoichi (seal)
OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/L/ N. TSU. Iwane (seal)
의회비 반환절차

안녕하세요,

이번에는 회의비 반환절차에 대해 간단히 설명하겠습니다.

1. 회의비 지급
   - 회의비가 지급된 날짜를 확인합니다.
   - 지급액을 확인합니다.

2. 회의비 반환
   - 지급된 회의비 중 불필요한 비용은 반환합니다.
   - 반환비용을 결정합니다.

3. 반환절차
   - 반환신청서를 작성합니다.
   - 신청서에 반환 이유와 금액을 명시합니다.
   - 신청서를 작성한 후, 해당 부서에 제출합니다.

4. 처리
   - 신청서는 해당 부서의 승인을 받습니다.
   - 승인 후, 반환금액을 제출합니다.
   - 반환금액은 지급된 회의비 중 불필요한 비용으로 인정됩니다.

이렇게 전부 처리가 완료되었습니다.

감사합니다.

[署名]

[日期]
The duties of attaches are such as may be prescribed for them by the heads of their respective departments, from whom they receive their instructions and to whom they shall report, but such duties shall be performed under the general supervision of the chief of mission.

In ceremonial matters, attaches are subject to the direction of the chief of mission, and are responsible to him for their personal conduct.

In a circular instruction of February 14, 1906 to certain diplomatic officers requesting them to report on the usage in regard to the presentation of military and naval attaches to the heads of the states to which they were accredited and to the several departments of the governments with which their duties required them to deal, the Secretary of State said:

It is understood that these attaches are usually presented by their Ambassador or Minister to the head of the State in person, and are in like manner presented to the Minister of War or of the Navy as the case may be, besides being furnished with all other possible facilities for meeting officially and knowing those high in authority in order to enable them to comply with the calls made upon them by their respective Departments for military and naval information.

This is the practice which obtains in Washington . . .

The peculiar and delicate functions of military and naval attaches, combining membership of the official diplomatic representation of their own government with the added privilege of direct intercourse with other than the diplomatic branches of the foreign administration and even of official association, on some occasions with the Head of the State and with the highest officers of its military establishment, make it desirable that American officers serving in those capacities shall enjoy no less privileges than their colleagues of other nationalities.

Secretary Root to the diplomatic officers of the United States at posts where a military or naval attaché is stationed, Feb. 14, 1906, L.S. Department of State, 16 Instructions, Argentine Republic, 80-81.
military attaches assigned to the foreign diplomatic missions at Washington transact their official business directly with the War Department. They act under the instructions of their own governments and — it is understood that their duties are such as may be assigned to them from time to time by their government in respect of obtaining available military information.

(P. 460-61)

But it may be said that the immunity applies merely to diplomatic agents accredited to and actually residing within the United States. To which it is replied that such a construction is narrow and literal. It would undoubtedly follow if the immunity in question depended upon the Statute in the nature of an exception which must always be strictly construed and limited, but such construction is wholly inapplicable to a right existing anterior to and independent of the Statute in question. The law of nations must be construed broadly and in a spirit to safeguard any right existing by virtue of the law of nations. It is a separate system of jurisprudence although incorporated bodily in our fundamental law. It must therefore be construed with regard to the origin and nature of the right, irrespective of a provision that provides means for the punishment of its violation.

Now the reason of the immunity has been shown to arise from the necessity of mutual intercourse and it follows that rights and privileges necessary and proper to the enjoyment of the right and privilege must coexist in the right and flow from its existence.

If a diplomatic agent is privileged to enter and to leave an accrediting state, it follows that he must not be debarred the right of returning from his post by the act of a neighboring and friendly state. Otherwise the delay and inconvenience involved might seriously hamper the agent in discharging his duty to the home government and a return by a reasonable and proper route although it lie through a neutral territory is at times necessary as in the case of such a country as Switzerland for example, and at all times convenient.

If there is little law on the question that is due rather to a uniform practice than to any doubt as to the existence of the right or privilege in question. Comity is the basis of much of International Law and custom is the very life of the common law of nations. Convenience, especially if it be international, is a firm basis for comity and passage through neutral territory is certainly convenient.

And it should be observed that the law of nations should not be repealed or modified by implication and it is submitted that a mere omission from a statute of a right or privilege does not repeal a right or privilege based upon International Law. Otherwise the privileges of ambassadors might be impugned as there is no saving clause in the section of the act in question. The provision of the act should be specific and inconsistent with the right or privilege conferred by International Law and if the law in question be construed with International Law it will be seen that an exception does and should exist in the case of diplomatic agents.
Had the attention of the Attorney General been called to the fact that diplomatic immunity does not rest upon the wording of any statute, but is independent thereof, except as to punishment of a violation of such immunity, he would doubtless have held that the question of immunity was untouched by the Statute and not necessarily involved in it.

Non-Interference in Politics

Chapter I, section 15, of the Foreign Service Regulations of the United States provides (Jan. 1941):

Officers of the Foreign Service shall not participate in any manner in political matters of the country to which they are accredited or assigned. They shall also refrain from expressing harsh or disagreeable opinions upon local political questions or other controversial subjects.

Ex. Cr. 610, Apr. 18, 1914.

The Secretary of State wrote informally to an Ambassador in Washington on September 23, 1914 that the President of the United States was much annoyed over an interview published in a local newspaper on September 23 which was purported to have been given by a Secretary of the Embassy relating to the unfriendly public opinion in Japan for the United States. The Secretary said that, although the Secretary of the Embassy had publicly denied that the interview was correct, he had admitted that he had made some statement to the reporter in regard to this subject. The Secretary added:

However disposed the President is to recognize the liability of error in a newspaper report of an oral statement, he cannot but feel that a statement at any time by a diplomatic officer of a foreign government, as to the relations of the United States with another Power, is indiscreet and improper. A statement on such a subject at the present time, when the United States is seeking to preserve a strict neutrality, if it tends to influence American public opinion against one of the belligerents in the war which is being waged, is especially mischievous and arouses suspicion as to the motive which inspired it.

He added that he regretted being compelled to call this matter to the Ambassador's attention and had done so in an informal way so that he might take the first convenient opportunity to call at the Department and discuss the propriety of the Secretary's conduct. The Ambassador replied on September 29 that he agreed with the Secretary of State as to the impropriety of the language of the alleged interview but that, since the Secretary of the Embassy had assured him that he had not made the statements therein contained, he had published a denial in all newspapers. He requested the Secretary of State to bring his reply to the attention of the President.

MS. Department of State, file 701.6211/28041, 2811.
The Department of State inquired of a foreign minister in Washington in 1920 as to his procedure in calling upon a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate for the apparent purpose of providing the Committee with certain information already requested of the Department in a resolution introduced in the Senate. The Minister gave a very frank statement of what had taken place at the interview and stated that his procedure was due to his unfamiliarity with the established custom of the Government of the United States and that no similar occurrence would take place in the future.

MS. Department of State, file 701.1411/104.

On July 20, 1908 the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Minister Resident of the Netherlands that the Supreme Magistrate of Venezuela had directed him to hand him his passports, in view of a letter (apparently criticizing the political and commercial situation in Venezuela) addressed by him to a commercial union in Amsterdam and published in the Netherlands.

John Brewer (custodian of Legation property) to the Secretary of State, July 25, 1908, MS. Department of State, file 14457/8-11; 1909 For. Rel. 630.

A resolution adopted at Habana in 1940 at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics recited that the convention on diplomatic officers, signed at Habana on February 20, 1928, established the following principles:

a) Foreign diplomatic officers shall not participate in the domestic or foreign politics of the State in which they exercise their functions.

b) They must exercise their functions without coming into conflict with the laws of the country to which they are accredited.

c) They should not claim immunities which are not essential to the fulfillment of their official duties.

d) No State shall accredit its diplomatic officers to other States without previous agreement with the latter.

e) States may decline to receive a diplomatic officer from another, or, having already accepted him, may request his recall without being obliged to state the reasons for such a decision.

It was accordingly resolved:

To urge the Governments of the American Republics to prevent within the provisions of international law, political activities of foreign diplomatic or consular agents, within the territory to which they are accredited, which may endanger the peace and the democratic tradition of America.

Department of State, III Bulletin, no. 61, p. 130 (Aug. 24, 1940); ibid., no. 62, p. 178 (Aug. 31, 1940)
In a letter of March 16, 1906 to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Secretary Root said:

There are many and various reasons why diplomatic agents, whether accredited or not to the United States, should be exempt from the operation of the municipal law at (sic) this country. The first and fundamental reason is the fact that diplomatic agents are universally exempt by well recognized usage incorporated into the Common law of nations, bound as it is to observe International Law in its municipal as well as its foreign policy, cannot, if it would, vary a law common to all. If such a law were passed by the proper authority such law would be binding upon Government, courts and people within our jurisdiction, but foreign nations would not be bound to admit its validity in a case properly involving their rights and privileges or duties and obligations. If authority be needed for this assertion it will be found alike in decisions of courts and in works of authority.

The reason of the immunity of diplomatic agents is clear, namely: that Governments may not be hampered in their foreign relations by the arrest or forcible prevention of the exercise of a duty in the person of a governmental agent or representative. If such agent be offensive and his conduct is unacceptable to the accredited nation it is proper to request his recall; if the request be not honored he may be in extreme cases escorted to the boundary and thus removed from the country. And rightly, because self-preservation is a matter peculiarly within the province of the injured state, without which its existence is insecure. Of this fact it must be the sole judge; it cannot delegate this discretion or right to any nation however friendly or competent. It likewise follows from the necessity of the case, that the diplomatic agent must have full access to the accrediting state, else he cannot enter upon the performance of his specific duty, and it is equally clear that he must be permitted to return to the home country in the fulfillment of official duty. As to the means best fitted to fulfill these duties the agent must necessarily judge; and of the time required in entering and departing, as well as in the delay necessary to wind up the duties of office after recall, he must likewise judge.

For these universally accepted principles no authority need be cited.

It would appear therefore abundantly clear that the immunities of diplomatic agents exist by virtue of the law of nations which is a part of the law of the land, and that such provisions (sections 4052-4065 of the Revised Statutes) are merely declarative and punitive in their nature.
in the United States a foreign diplomatic representative is accorded all the immunities, privileges, and exemptions to which he may be entitled by international law. He is immune from the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the United States and cannot be sued, arrested, or punished by the laws thereof; he is exempt from testifying before any tribunal whatever; his dwelling house and goods and the archives of his mission cannot be entered, searched, or detained under process of law or by the local authorities; but real or personal property held by him aside from that which pertains to him as a public minister is subject to the local laws. The personal immunity of a diplomatic representative extends to his household, and especially to his secretaries. Generally his servants share therein, but this is not always the case when they are citizens of the United States. The statutes on the subject are contained in Sections 4062-4066 of the Revised Statutes. Secretary Knox to the Spanish Minister (Riano y Gajangos) no. 97, Jan. 18, 1912, RS. Department of State, file 701.0011/3.

The immunity (under the law of the United States) from criminal prosecution and civil process and from the obligation to testify is considered to apply to a foreign diplomatic representative, his secretaries, attaches, including military, naval and commercial attaches, employees, members of his household, including his family, and domestic servants. Employees or servants of diplomatic missions are entitled to the immunities in question regardless of their nationality with the exception of one case provided for in Section 4065 of the Revised Statutes -- namely where process is founded upon a debt contracted before the employee or servant (a citizen or inhabitant of the United States) entered the service of the mission.
外国の外交官は、所屬各省の長官から命令を受け、これに報告するものである。しかし、その仕事は大公使の指揮に従う、その個人的な行動に対しは大使に責任をもたなければならない。

一九〇六年二月十四日附で一部の外交官に與へられた同種の命令は、派遺される際の元首や、事務上交渉の必要な宣諭に従行武官は、派遣長官の元首に従う。
在住する外交官に対してののみであるとも言えよう。これに対する、そ

しかし、この範囲が適用されるのは、合衆国に派遣されての内に貿易

一九〇六年二月十四日、ルート副視長官より臨海駐武官の在せる任地

八〇一ハニー、三〇三〇米外相大公使館附武官は臨海省と直接その公務

元首やその軍の主権は国際法が加えてあるから、以上

以上の資格で勤務するアメリカ士官は、他国の同様に決して劣らぬ

これは自国の各省が臨海省の情報を持通せざるための便宜を出

を受けるためである。これ以外の高官に公式に会見しえるための便宜を出


のようない解釈は余りに近く字義通りであると反対されてゐる。もしこの解釈が右の法令に対する一例外としして、常に意味に且つ字義に解釈さればならぬものであるならば、勿論そのようなことになるであろう。故にその道理、それを解釈されるべきであるとせばならないものとするとならば、勿論そのようなことは全く適用しない。因に際しては全く適用されぬばならば、別箇の法律相違のものであり、且つその箇所に於ける法条に於ける箇条を示す法律とは別に、その箇所の関係に於てものであり、且つその箇所の関係に於てものである。
これに臨する法律がないとしても、それは一概に有理的ないし行使されてあるからではないのであつて、かたなれる補償乃至特権の存在が疑問に附せられ、国際法の本質は附属的なのである。多くの場合国際的特権の存在があつべきものであり、国際法の固有基礎であり、中立国内を通じることは、たしかに便利をもので、法文に依ってもるものので少なく停業のものである。外交官の補償は、かかる補償のものであつである。法文に依って補償を附す目的以外には、除々を除去する目的がある。外交官の補償は、かかる補償のものである。外交官の補償は、かかる補償のものである。外交官の補償は、かかる補償のものである。外交官の補償は、かかる補償のものである。
合衆国が厳正な立場を守ることは、現在の状況において重要なことである。合衆国が一定の立場を保つことで、アメリカの影響を世界に示すことが重要である。

合衆国は、民主主義の支持を示すことが重要である。国の立場を保つことにより、アメリカの影響を示すことができる。
一九〇二年七月二十日ヴェネツィアの外相エ・ズワリの政治的経済的影響を抑制するため、ラマサルの威脅を履行し、内外に示している。
外交官の見詰め

一九八六年三月十六日の商務労働省官の言論に対しては自己の市民法の適用から第一の面して根本的な理由は、国際貿易法に表現される度数認知された便例その一として外交官は強く除外され、なぜ外交官を論じなば外交官は

受審官に選択されたら否と同様はず外交官は述べた市民法の適用から第一の面して根本的な理由は、国際貿易法に表現される度数認知された便例その一として外交官は強く除外され、なぜ外交官を論じなば外交官は

その謝罪を受けると同様その国内政府に於ても国際貿易法を遵守する者を選出された便例その一として外交官は強く除外され、なぜ外交官を論じなば外交官は

などの罪を犯すための労務の Bain にはないのに相違ない。若しもその主張に偏威が必要な連合には、という法律のあることが

注詰められるのであら

注詰められるのであら

注詰められるのであら
外交官の出展等の理由は明白である。自ら政府はその代表者又は代理者に
妨げられていなければならないのである。しかしながら代理者が派遣され
る事によつて、その代表者又は代理者
が補品としてあり彼の行為が不正である。若しくは代理者又は派遣者は
国際連盟の理由を明白である。それ故代表者は派遣されなければならない。若
しわかれる事によつて、彼の派遣者が派遣される。彼が派遣されて
の間は派遣された国際連盟に自動的に任される。派遣される事は出来
ない。これらの派遣者は派遣された国際連盟の派遣された国際連盟の派遣
をしないで派遣された国際連盟の派遣された国際連盟の派遣された国際連盟
の派遣された国際連盟の派遣された国際連盟の派遣された国際連盟の派遣
はならない。
外国人外交使節、事務官、職員（陸海軍武官、司法官を含む）等の職員等の人には、これに準じて適用されるものとする。職員等の家族及び家内居住人の使用人が、これに準じて適用されるものとする。
SURVIVAL OF AMBASSADORIAL IMMUNITY

Excerpts from: "The Law of Nations" by Herbert W. Briggs

******** the immunity for official acts is permanent. Insofar as the member acts in his official capacity, his immunity confounds itself with that of the sending state itself, and depends, not upon the person of the representative, but upon the intrinsic nature of the act performed. International Law imposes upon the courts of the receiving state an incompetence ratione materiae in the case of public acts."

(Salm v. Frazier p. 384 - Immunities and privileges of agents)

******** (5) consequently, immunity for official acts survives the cessation of diplomatic character and functions, since it is not attached to the person of the agent but to the sending state itself."

Cf. also Husurus Bey v. Gadban (1894) 2 Q.B. 352; Suarez v. Suzrez (1917) 2 Ch. D. 131 and (1918) 1 Ch. 176.

(Dickinson v. Del Solar p. 391 - Status and Functions of Consuls.)
Def. Doc. 2800 -- Opening Statement

Page 1 - 8 lines from bottom, "Evidence will be offered," etc., eliminate entire sentence.

Page 5 - 7 lines from end of first paragraph, "as had been initially planned", will read, "as the result of careful study".

Def. Doc. 2589 -- IWAKURO affidavit

Page 2 - paragraph 3, eliminate sub-paragraphs A, B, C, D, and on page 3, sub-paragraph E.

Page 3 - sub-paragraph F, line 6: those two sentences will read, "Regarding the attitude of the Army as to the Tri-Partite Pact, it was remarkably different from the way in which TANAKA described it".
Def. Doc. 2582. Affidavit of Iwao Ueno, Hideo:

Page 1, Para. 1, under "My Career", Line 7, "SHOWA (1939); went over" should read: "SHOWA (1939); was appointed Colonel in March of the same year; went over."

Page 1, under "My Career", Line 17, "in the Military Affairs Section" should read: "in the Military Administration Section."

Page 4, Para. 5 A., Line 2, "of SHOWA. It was because" should read: "of SHOWA, as an assistant of Ambassador Nomura. It was because."

My Note

4 Nov. 1947
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

S'CR' DEPOSITION

Dependent: IWAKURO, Hideo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

1. I, IWAKURO, Hideo, live at No. 789, 2-Chome, DSEMCHCFU, OTA-WARD, Tokyo Metropolis, and am aged 50.

My Career: I was appointed an infantry sub-lieutenant in December of the 7th year of TAISHO (1918); was appointed a staff officer of the Kwantung Army in July of the 7th year of SHOWA (1932); served at the Army General Staff Office from August of the 11th year of SHOWA (1936); was appointed the Chief of the Military Administration Section of the War Ministry in February of the 14th year of SHOWA (1939); and went over to America as the officer attached to the Military Affairs Bureau to assist Ambassador NOMURA. After returning to Japan in August of the same year, I served as the Commander of an infantry regiment and as the Chief of the IWAKURO Organ successively; was appointed Major General in March of the 18th year of SHOWA (1943) and then served as the Chief of the General Affairs Division of the Sumatra Military Administration Department and as the Chief of the Staff of the 28th Army successively. At the time of the termination of war, I was attached to the Army Munitions Department. As mentioned above, I held a post in the Military Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau from August 1938 (the 13th year of SHOWA) to March 1941, so I have a fair knowledge of diplomatic matters, since external affairs as they affect the national defense are studied in this bureau.

2. The Army's opinion on the foreign policies came from the national defense plan, of which the General Staff was in charge. Besides, the General Staff had the duty to collect and examine military information and diplomatic information connected with it, and supervised military attaches. Accordingly, the Army's opinion on diplomatic policies used to be initiated by the General Staff. The Military Affairs Bureau was to report the matters transferred from the General Staff to the War Minister and to negotiate with the Foreign Ministry according to the War Minister's intention. On the other hand, when any matter was proposed by the Foreign Ministry to the Military Affairs Bureau, the Military Affairs Bureau, after transferring it to the General Staff to ask for its opinion, obtained the Minister's decision on it and made a reply to the Foreign Office. Such being the case, only a few officers served at the Military Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau in considering diplomatic affairs as they affected national defense.
3. On the Tri-Partite Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy. —

A. It was about August or September, 1938, when the proposed Japanese-German-Italian Tri-Partite Alliance was communicated to us from the Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy at Berlin. The then KONOYE Cabinet resigned before formally taking up that question and thereafter the HIRANUMA Cabinet was formed.

I remember it was in the spring of 1939, soon after the formation of the HIRANUMA Cabinet, that the pros and cons of concluding the Tri-Partite Alliance were formally dealt with.

B. Those who advocated the Tri-Partite Alliance aimed at the immediate settlement of the China Incident. At that time, although Japan, impatient of the protracted China Incident, was eager for its prompt settlement by taking every possible means, it was observed that America, England and the Soviet Union, backing up China, were supporting China's persistent struggle; Japan, therefore, tried to expedite the solution of the Incident through the "good offices" of Germany. As regards the "good offices" of Germany, it was a fact that Japan requested the German Ambassador to China to mediate the peace negotiations between Japan and China in the autumn of the 12th year of SHIWA (1937), about the time of the occupation of Nanjing, as we had an impression that Germany's view toward China remained considerably strong.

C. Before Japan and Germany came to an agreement on the pros and cons of concluding the Tri-Partite Alliance, the non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia was concluded unexpectedly in August, 1939 (the 14th year of SHIWA). As a result, the conclusion of the alliance did not come to be realized.

The main point as to the Tri-Partite Alliance on which Japan and Germany held different opinions was that, against Japan's intention of making the alliance a defensive one as to the Soviet Union, Germany tried to make it an offensive and defensive alliance against America and England.

D. The conclusion of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact gave the Army as well as the people at home a strong impression that Japan had been betrayed by Germany. So far as we were concerned, accordingly, the impression among the military circles as well as the general public that Germany had betrayed us was due to the fact that we could not but doubt what Germany's true intention was when she concluded a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, as to whom Japan had desired protection through the Tri-Partite Alliance. In the statement made by the HIRANUMA Cabinet on its resignation, there were the words "intricate and enigmatic" which were also our honest feeling toward Germany's way of doing. Thus no one came to seriously expect the conclusion of the Tri-Partite Alliance.
Soon after the second KONOE Cabinet was formed in July 1940 (the 15th year of SHOWA), the Japanese-German-Italian Tri-Partite Alliance was concluded. It was generally said, however, to have been proposed by Foreign Minister MATSUDA, the Military Affairs Bureau having nothing to do with it. Therefore, on being informed of the conclusion of the alliance, we in the War Ministry were surprised, as the conclusion of the pact was out of our consideration.

On January 22, 1947, former Major General TANAKA Ryukichi testified that the Military Affairs Bureau sustained a consistent policy aiming at the conclusion of the Tri-Partite Pact and of construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from the time of the ABE Cabinet. But the attitude of the Army as to the Tri-Partite Pact is as above described, and the testimony of Major General TANAKA is remarkably different from the fact. And it is also groundless to say that the military authorities had established a policy as to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

On the attitude of Director of the Military Affairs Bureau MUTO toward diplomatic problems. ---

It was about the middle of October, 1939 (the 14th year of SHOWA) that Major General MUTO arrived at his post as the Director of the Military Affairs Bureau. I never heard from Director MUTO of the proposed Tri-Partite Alliance.

About the settlement of the China Incident, however, he frequently gave his views. As he had been on the China front for two years, he was well aware of the extreme difficulty of settling the China Incident. He believed that it was urgent for Japan to settle the China Incident, and that, for that purpose, we should not only directly deal with Chiang Kai-shek instead of taking such an attitude as saying "Japan will have nothing to do with Chiang Kai-shek", but also make the greatest concessions in the terms of negotiations, so as to bring about peace between the two nations. He further insisted on avoiding a dispute with any third power.

When the German forces won a victory over the British Army in Dunkirk in May, 1940 (the 15th year of SHOWA), I discussed it with MUTO. He asserted himself, saying, "Generally speaking, many Japanese overestimate Germany's strength. Nevertheless, the German Army will never be able to invade Great Britain across the Straits of Dover. The English are sure to rally mentally and materially through the assistance of America. It is to be anticipated as a matter of course that this war will be protracted."
5. On the attitude of Director of the Military Affairs Bureau MUTO toward the Japanese-American negotiations.

A. I went over to America in March, 1941 (the 16th year of SHOWA). It was because the Ambassador asked Vice-Minister of War ANAMI and Chief of the General Staff SUGIYAMA to send an assistant and, on the recommendation of Director MUTO, the Minister sent me.

My main duty was to assist Ambassador NOMURA at large. Prior to my visit to America, I made arrangements with IKAWA Tadao, with a view to restoring promptly the diplomatic relations between Japan and America. We proceeded with private negotiations on adjustment of Japanese-American diplomatic relations with Maryknoll Bishop Walsh, Mr. Drought, Secretary-General of Maryknoll, and others in America. I, accordingly, prepared a programme of formalizing the negotiations between the two countries along this line. Prince KONOYE also expressed himself in favor of our negotiations. Mr. IKAWA and I, after going over to America, reported this plan to Ambassador NOMURA who readily agreed with us. So from then on the negotiations on adjusting the Japanese-American diplomatic relations were entered into in line with this plan.

On April 15, 1941, our tentative plan "Draft of the Understanding between Japan and America" was unofficially taken up by Ambassador NOMURA and Secretary of State Hull and was reported by telegram from the Embassy at Washington to the Foreign Ministry. At the same time, I wired War Minister TOJO urging him to give his support to our proposals. MUTO was very delighted at this and sent me a telegram of thanks.

Later, in August, 1941, I was ordered home and returned to Japan. After returning home, I was informed by Director of the Military Affairs Bureau MUTO that some of the staff of the Foreign Ministry were criticizing the presence of outsiders in connection with affairs of the Foreign Office, such as the efforts of Mr. IKAWA and myself in assisting Ambassador NOMURA, and that, accordingly, War Minister TOJO ordered me to return home in order to get rid of a possible obstacle to further negotiations.

I made a report to the top officials of the War Ministry after I returned home. I was glad to find my efforts being appreciated beyond my expectation. MUTO especially asked me in various ways about the forecast.

When I answered, saying, "According to my impression when I talked with Secretary of State Hull and Postmaster General Walker, there is a full possibility of bringing the negotiations to a success", he was very delighted.

B. After that, I left the War Ministry to be appointed commander of an infantry regiment. My acquaintances in the Military Affairs Bureau and the General Staff Office informed me of the fact that MUTO had made an effort to the last to conclude the negotiations between Japan and America.
On this 2nd day of June, 1947
At Tokyo

DEPONENT  IWAKURO Hideo (seal)

I, HARA Seiji, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
at the same place

Witness: (signed) Hara Seiji (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth, withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/s/ IWAKURO Hideo (seal)
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Def. Doc. № 2800

戦局の動向を望みつつ、我々は多くの難儀を表現する際には如何に自らの努力を示すべきかを知らしめ、努力した。我々が直線的、均一の状況を示し、武勇を栄えるが如く、何等の反抗を示さぬこと、戦局の中においては、攻シャドの決定を伝えられた結果、度々は何等の反抗を示さぬ状況を示して我々の努力を示すべきであった。我々の努力を示す際には、我々が何等の反抗を示さぬことを知らしめるべきである。我々の努力を示す際には、我々が何等の反抗を示さぬことを知らしめるべきである。我々の努力を示す際には、我々が何等の反抗を示さぬことを知らしめるべきである。
ドワード・ウォルシュは、従来の宣戦布告を含む多くの人間の反対団に反対した。しかし、彼らは同意を示さなかったため、戦争は開始し、彼らは降伏を含みませんでした。我々は主として、降伏という形でこれに対する日本の状況でありました。
我々は無能力の理由以外は解任という形で実際不可能であった理由を明

ながらにしたいたと思ふのであります。

我々元々は解任人の解任状を読み、解任状の内容を確認したのですが、

中々解任者の省人に関する一具で今更一復員局人事課長の

在職中には日本図書の中でも概ね的を欠くものである

ために、解任の事実を確認する際には

お尋ねしになりましたが、お尋ねされてこられた人々が学

役に従事させられ


- 6 -
たがりの言葉に負けて充分に踏みとまることはありません}

- 7 -
米軍の第十二航空軍の連合艦隊司令部に送られた機密電報を元にした報告書は、レイテ島に進軍するための計画を詳細に説明しています。この報告書によると、米軍はレイテ島の攻撃を急ピッチで開始し、日本軍がレイテ島に進攻する前に進軍を支配する計画を立てました。

さらに、この報告書によると、レイテ島の攻撃を急ピッチで開始するため、米軍はレイテ島の攻撃を急ピッチで開始し、日本軍がレイテ島に進攻する前に進軍を支配する計画を立てました。
この訴えは、両者の間での問題である。相手は、私と同様の立場にいる。

両者が、同様の立場にいる。
THE UNITED NATIONS

U.N. COMMITTEE ON THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ITS CODIFICATION

Report of the U.S. Representative

1. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification, hereinafter referred to as the Committee, was established by Resolution no. 94 (1), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on December 11, 1946. On the same date, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the President, appointed the following states to serve on the Committee:

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Egypt, France, India, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

II. DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Delegation of the United States to the Committee consisted of Professor Philip C. Jessup, Representative, and Dr. John Maktos, Adviser.

III. TASKS OF THE COMMITTEE

The above-mentioned resolution directed the Committee to study:

"(a) The methods by which the General Assembly should encourage the progressive development of international law and its eventual codification;

(b) Methods of securing the co-operation of the several organs of the United Nations to this end;

(c) Methods of enlisting the assistance of such national or international bodies as might aid in the attainment of this objective;

and to report to the General Assembly at its next regular session."

By General Assembly Resolution no. 95 (1) of December 11, 1946, the Committee was requested:

"To treat as a matter of primary importance plans for the formulation, in the context of a general codification of offences against the peace and security of mankind, or of an International Criminal Code, of the principles recognized in the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal and in the judgment of the Tribunal."
By another resolution of the General Assembly of December 11, 1946, no. 38 (1), the Draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States presented by Panama to the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly (Doc. A/285) was referred to the Committee for a report to the General Assembly.

The final task of the Committee resulted from a letter from the Secretary-General transmitted to the Committee pursuant to a resolution of the Economic and Social Council of March 28, 1947. The resolution instructed the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary studies with a view to drawing up a draft convention on genocide and to consult the Committee in regard thereto.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on March 12, 1947, at Lake Success. Sir Dalip Singh, Representative for India, was elected chairman of the Committee, Dr. Antonio Roche, Representative for Colombia, and Professor Vladimir Koretsky, Representative for USSR were chosen vice chairmen. Professor J. L. Brierly, Representative for the United Kingdom, was elected rapporteur. Dr. Yuen-li Liang, Director for the Secretariat Division of Development and Codification of International Law, acted as secretary to the Committee.

The Committee held thirty meetings, the last one on June 17, 1947. Its final reports are: Document A/AC. 10/1 (Codification of International Law); document A/AC. 10/52 (Nuremberg Principles); and document A/AC. 10/53 (Rights and Duties of States).

At its first meeting the Committee adopted the provisional agenda drawn up by the Secretariat (Doc. A/AC. 10/1) and agreed to begin with the item relating to the methods by which the General Assembly should encourage the progressive development of international law and its eventual codification. *******************

*************


As pointed out at the beginning of this report another task of the Committee resulted from a General Assembly resolution of December 11, 1946 directing this Committee to "treat as a matter of primary importance plans for the formulation, in the context of a general codification of offences against the peace and security of mankind, of an international Criminal Code, of the principles recognized in the Nuremberg Tribunal and in the judgment of the Tribunal."

By a majority the Committee decided not to undertake the actual formulation of the Nuremberg principles which would clearly be a task demanding careful and related study. It recommended unanimously that the ILC should be invited to prepare:

- 2 -
(a) a draft convention incorporating the Nuremberg principles and

(b) a detailed draft plan of general codification of offences against the peace and security of mankind in such a manner that the plan shall clearly indicate the place to be accorded to the Nuremberg principles. The Committee further expressed its opinion that this task would not preclude the ILC from drafting in due course a code of international criminal law.

By a majority the Committee decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that the implementation of the Nuremberg principles and of other international criminal law may render desirable the existence of an international judicial authority. The Representatives for Egypt, Poland, the United Kingdom, USSR and Yugoslavia desired to have their dissent from this part of the decision recorded. In their opinion, the question of establishing an international criminal court falls outside the terms of reference from the General Assembly to the Committee.
国際法の進展及び法典化に関する国際協会委員会

国際法の進歩及びその法典化に関する国際協会委員会（以下委員会と称す）は、一九四六年十二月十一日、総会が募集せる共に委員会を構成運営せしむべく、同日総会は議長の推薦により左記諸国を委員会を構成運営させしむべく任命した。アルゼンチン、フランス、イギリス、ソビエト社会主義共和国、パナマ、パフォランデ、スウェーデン、オーストラリア、ブラジル、支那、コロンビア、エジプト、フランシュ、インド、バーレーン、エジプト、ソビエト社会主義共和国、マクロネシア、カナダ委員会の米国代表は、(1)代表フリッツ、(2)デッサップ教授、(3)サルツマン博士である。

委員会の仕事

上記決議により委員会は左記事項を研究すべきことを命令された。
四

同委員会の第一次会議は一九四七年三月二十二日レーゴサクセンに於て開催せられた印度代表ダリットブレッレンブラムが委員会設長に選ばれた。
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同委員会は三十日会議を開き、最後の会議は一九四七年六月十七日であった。その後の報告は左の通りである。
(b) 同委員会は、ニューラルベルグ諸原則を緩和し、類推の基礎に更に、この行事は改善を妨げぬであらう、という方法で、人類の平和と安全に関する犯罪の一般的の法制化に係るべきであると勧告した。

同委員会は、ニューラルベルグ諸原則及び他の国際刑法の履行の結果、国際司法機構の存続を望むべきものとする事実に組合の注意を喚起すべき事な決定を命じた。
的代表は決断のこの部分に対する異議を記録され、ることを求めた。

彼等の意見では仮設刑事捜査所設立の問題は経費より同委員会に委任された範囲外に属するとの事であった。
OPENING STATEMENT

TOJO, Hideki

Individual Defense

Dr. Ichiro Kiyose
George Francis Blewett
COUNSEL
In this opening statement we shall outline briefly the representations of the defendant TOJO, as will be testified to by him in his own deposition.

The evidence covered is divided into two parts, differing in nature; one part comprising matters of a general nature which will be amplified and more satisfactorily described by the witness from his own observations as the person most directly concerned. The second portion of the affidavit will consist of internal and external situations in Japan which led up to certain critical decisions and actions as the witness understood them at the happening, as well as of the expositions of motives, objectives and the essence thereof, although these decisions and actions of themselves have already been offered in formal proof in the General Division in this case.

TOJO's deposition begins with July, 1940, when he was recommended as War Minister in the Second KONOÉ Cabinet. Before that time, TOJO had been successively appointed Commander of the 24th Infantry Brigade, at Kuruma, Commander of the Kwantung District Military Police, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, Vice Minister of War, and Inspector-General of the Air Force. But he held these posts merely in a capacity as an Army officer, serving faithfully under established military authority, and he was not responsible
during those years for the formulation or decision of Japanese national policies. Nor is there proof that TOJO had taken part in political activity as one of the so-called "younger officers" outside his regular duties. Therefore, with regard to the affairs which took place prior to his appointment as War Minister, he has not much to state or refute in particular. As he once stated to the Prosecution, TOJO will never evade his political and administrative responsibility for the actions he performed and the events which took place within the scope of his authority since assuming the post of War Minister in July 1940, and, later, that of Prime Minister in October 1941. As to whether he was criminally responsible therefore, we must leave to the judgment of this Honorable Tribunal.

TOJO's testimony will be given for the sake of convenience, in the order in which the events took place. So the facts which tend to serve for the same purpose of proof may appear separately from one another in accordance with the time of their occurrence. There will also be some instances where several aspects of the evidence jointly constitute a single fact, which are unavoidable in so comprehensive a presentation of events. And though it is divergent and complicated, the important matters may be summarized into the following seven points:

(1) That Japan had neither planned nor prepared beforehand for the war against the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands.
The Second KOKUYE Cabinet, formed in July 1944, decided upon the two national policies as set forth in "Outline of the Basic National Policy" (Ex. 541-1297) and "Gist of Main Points in Regard to Dealing with the Situation to Meet the Charge in World Conditions" (Ex. 1310). It is a fact that these constituted the foundation policies of the Second KOKUYE Cabinet and the succeeding ones. They aimed principally at (1) settling the China affair which had already broken out, and (2) ensuring the independence and security of the state by strengthening national defense in view of the world situation at that time. The settlement of the China affair consisted in bringing the issues to an end in such a way as to save the face of both Japan and China, to cease the anti-Japanese movement, to secure friendly relations between the two countries for the future, and to protect both nations against subversive activities of the Comintern, thereby contributing to the maintenance of peace in East Asia. It intended the realization neither of territorial ambition nor the idea of economic monopoly. The Tripartite Alliance was also concluded in order to settle the China affair and avoid war between Japan and the United States. The actual circumstances relating to these matters at that time will be clarified by TOJO's testimony.

There was no plan to dominate the world or any part thereof in conspiracy with Germany and Italy, or with any other nation or persons, and his evidence should completely dispel any idea that Japan attempted or carried out such a bizarre affair.
It will be shown that both the Japanese Government and the military circles set their hopes on the success of the Japanese-American negotiations essayed in April 1941, with high hopes of bringing them to a rich fruition. Proof will also be introduced evidencing the clear intent of the Japanese Government in going to the limits of changing its Minister of Foreign Affairs to make certain of honesty of purpose in United States-Japanese negotiations. Proof will be offered that the Japanese Army formulated no actual preparations for war against the United States, Britain and the Netherlands prior to 6 September 1941. Proof will further be indicated that the war, when it became unavoidable, was neither deliberate nor premeditated. The dispatch of Japanese forces to French Indo-China in 1940 and 1941 was aimed principally at the settlement of the China affair and was carried out under the guarantee of recognizing the territorial integrity of French Indo-China and respecting the sovereignty of France therein. In this connection we have secured and are able to produce the letter addressed by Prime Minister KOKOYE to Field-Marshall Henri Philippe Pétain, the then recognized Head of the Republic of France, in July 1941. Further, Japan's policy towards the Southern regions was limited to French Indo-China and Thailand. With regard to Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, it aimed merely at the maintenance of economic and commercial relations.

(2) That hostilities against the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands were provoked by the allied nations, and the attacks were
unavoidably instituted by Japan in self-defense and for self-existence.

It was really a matter of the utmost seriousness that Japan, while involved in the China Affair with its four years of exhaustive national effort, should finally decide in 1941 to take up arms against the United States and Great Britain, the two greatest Powers in the World. How did such a momentous decision reach maturity? TOJO is sole to tell the story. On 26 July 1941, the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands issued orders to freeze Japanese assets. The plan to improve the situation by means of a personal talk with President Roosevelt, which Premier KONOYE proposed in August, failed of effect. Thereupon, the decision to go to war was finally made through the following stages:

(a) The Imperial Conference of 6 September 1941.
(b) The Imperial Conference of 5 November 1941.
(c) The Imperial Conference of 1 December 1941.

Of the matters decided upon at the Imperial Conference of 5 November 1941, only Plans A and B, which form part of all the matters decided on, have been proved, and the decision itself has not yet been sufficiently shown as a whole (although this is partly touched upon in the testimony of Mr. YAMAMOTO, Kumazichi, court record 25,949).

It will be proved completely by TOJO's testimony. At the same time the defendant will, as far as
he remembers, testify to the internal and external situation at the time when decisions were made at the above three Imperial Conferences, the information obtained as to the attitude of the United States and Great Britain, procedures that had been taken in advance before the opening of the Conferences, the details of explanations and discussions at these Conferences; and the essential point of the decisions. Of all the items enumerated above, the information obtained as to the attitude of the United States and Great Britain is of the utmost importance. For it will show that the exercise of the right of self-defence was regrettable but an unavoidable course of action which the then leaders of Japan were driven to take. After November the Supreme Command of Japan was considering that a forestalling attack might perchance be made by the Americans at any time.

(3) That the Japanese Government had scrupulously prepared to deliver the lawful notification of war to the United States of America prior to the commencement of hostilities.

In TOJO's evidence it will be proved that the gist of the note to be dispatched by Japan and the main reasons to be set forth therein were brought up for discussion by TOGO, Foreign Minister, and met with unanimous approval at the Liaison Conference on the 4th of December 1941; the procedure of its delivery were left entirely to the Foreign Minister; that Japan would be free to take any action subsequent to the delivery to the United States Government of this note with regular formalities required.
for notification of war in compliance with international law; that the delivery should by all means be made to the United States Government prior to making an initial attack; and that the time of delivery of the note to the United States Government should be fixed after mutual consultation among the Foreign Minister and the Chiefs of General Staffs of the army and the navy. It will also be proved that at the Cabinet meeting on the following day; that is, the 5th of December, Foreign Minister Togo gave explanations of the gist of the note to be dispatched to the United States, which was unanimously approved, and that the formalities to be taken for its delivery were left entirely to the Foreign Minister. It will also be shown how circumspect the Japanese Government was to instruct its ambassador in Washington in order that this important note be delivered without fail at the appointed time. Namely, it will be conclusively shown that the Japanese Government had never deliberately planned to deliver the note after the Pearl Harbor Attack. That is to say, with regard to the text and delivery of the Japanese final note, both the Liaison Conference and the Cabinet positively believed that these matters had been thoroughly studied and lawfully executed by the Foreign Office authorities in the light of international law and treaties.

(4) The true purport and significance of the Greater East Asia Policy.

The Greater East Asia Policy advocated by Japan was known by various names, such as the New Order
in East Asia or the establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere, etc. This term was often distorted and even made an object of vilification by other nations during the war. The Japanese people, however, had always clearly understood the true purport and meaning of the term. The essence of this policy consisted in securing political freedom for all the peoples of Greater East Asia, in accordance with their voluntary desire; in other words, first the emancipation of East Asia and then mutual cooperation for the establishment of East Asia. The realization of the policy was primarily to be effected by peaceful means by appealing for international cooperation and understanding of the various nations of the world. The Pacific War, as stated above, was started for the sake of the self-existence and self-defense of Japan and not as a means to implement the Greater East Asian Policy. However, once the war was started it was inevitable that a great change should take place in the status quo of Greater East Asia. We simply took this opportunity to cooperate with the various peoples in achieving their long cherished desire. In TOJO's statement, the substance of the above-mentioned Greater East Asian Policy, and the measures adopted as a means for its realization will be shown. Above all, it will be explained how:

(a) the last remnants of unequal treaties, then existing, between Japan and China, were abolished
(b) recognition of the independence of self-government of all East Asian peoples.
(2) the Greater East Asiatic Conference was held to promote mutual understanding between the various nations.

These are items connected with and tend to prove that Japan did not entertain any aggressive intention in this connection.

(5) The Non-existence of the So-called "Militaristic Clique."

The indictment opens with the statement: "In the years hereinafter referred to in this indictment, the internal and foreign policies of Japan were dominated and directed by a 'criminal militaristic clique'." Such an allegation, which seems to be woven through the entire indictment, is a fallacy of the highest degree, one having no basis in fact or foundation whatever. At that time, if it is true, voices of the War Ministry, the Army General Staff, the Navy Ministry, the Navy General Staff, component parts of the state organization carried great weight. This, however, is attributable to the fact that these military organs had come to be entrusted with greater power as a result of the system of selecting Army and Navy Ministers from the active list, as well as the absolute independence of High Command from civil administration. Then too, the political parties became alienated from the people owing to international unrest and internal discontent. It does not mean, however, that there existed any organization having powerful influence which could be termed a "militaristic
"clique" in fact or in imagination, outside the officially constituted state organization, nor that any such influential clique came to power with the specific object of carrying out policies of their own. Throughout TOJO's testimony, it cannot be admitted for a moment that any such imaginary power ever was a motivating force behind the internal and foreign policies of Japan. It is indeed true that there existed a movement by the so-called "younger" element and such incidents as May 15th and February 26th occurred. However, on these respective occasions, the actual leaders of the Army and Navy spared no efforts to suppress them. After the outbreak of these affairs, there were not a few who attempted to achieve their own ambition, taking advantage of these incidents to propagandize that these incidents were representative of the general atmosphere of the Army and the Navy.

It happened that these groundless rumors gave rise to a gradual growth of feeling of the existence of some militaristic clique of a tyrannical nature. We must point out that those who were moved by such rumors did not take pains to ascertain the actual situation from anyone with responsibility, and rashly concluded out of sheer imagination that there was such a group as to be called a "militaristic clique." Since the February 26th Incident, in particular, the successive War Ministers had strictly prohibited military personnel from taking part in political affairs, and had been exceedingly vigorous in straightening out and maintaining military discipline. It was widely known that during TOJO's
tenure of office as War Minister, there was nothing left to be desired in regard to the control over army and civilian personnel, as well as the maintenance of military discipline. This will all be shown in his testimony.

(5) The Independence of the Supreme Command and the functions of the Liaison and the Imperial Conferences.

Under the former Constitution, national defense and military operations; that is, matters pertaining to the Supreme Command were not included in the state affairs, as repeatedly alluded to in this trial. Thus, it was generally understood that state administrative ministers (including War and Navy Ministers) were not authorized to interfere in affairs strictly the province of the Supreme Command. In actuality, however, if the state structure was divided into two separate parts, the civil administration and the Supreme Command, having nothing to do with each other, there would be no diplomatic and military functions at work. So in order to bring about adjustment and harmonization between the two divisions, the Liaison Conference, the Imperial Conference, and, later, the Supreme War Directing Council were created. It will be explained that matters decided by these organs were further to be ratified, according to the nature of the proceedings, by organs provided for in the Constitution, such as the Cabinet or the Supreme Command, and thus made constitutionally valid, specifying the source of responsibility for the matter involved.
The testimony of this witness will be helpful in locating the source of responsibility for various decisions connected with the questions here discussed.

(7) That the dominant characteristics of the Military Administration exercised by TOJ consisted in just control and discipline of the military system, and he gave neither orders for, tolerated, nor connived at any inhuman acts.

During the periods in which he held various positions in the army, TOJO was well known for his stressing of just control and stern discipline. On the occasion of the February 26th Incident in 1936, he promptly arrested in Manchuria many of those involved, and established rigid control to avoid any further disturbances there. When he was for the first time entrusted with political responsibility as War Minister in the Second KOICYE Cabinet, it was one of his principles, in regard to the army, to "further intensify the control of the army." Accordingly, in September 1940, when the advance was made into Northern French Indo-China, he ordered a Court-Martial to determine whether the border was illegally crossed or not. He also requested a court-martial when it was alleged there was maltreatment regarding prisoners of war in connection with the construction of the Burma-Siam railroad. The efficient use of regularity and the observance of laws and regulations were the features of military administration under TOJO. Careful consideration was paid to the proper treatment of prisoners of war. In regard to the treatment of civilian
interness, he never disregarded or connived at violations of laws and regulations. Neither the text of "Prisoners of War's Labor Regulations" issued in his name, nor the instructions given to the Commanders of the prisoner of war camps ordered forced labor to be imposed. TOJO issued especially "Instructions to the Officers and Men at the Front" by which he ordered all officers and men to carry out and strictly observe the instructions therein. He never at any time gave orders for, or countenanced the commission of an inhuman act. It is a fact, as referred to by other defendants, that he had always been strictly obedient to the desires of the Emperor. It will also be proved that he laid before the Throne the matter of obtaining the Imperial sanction for commutation of death sentences imposed upon enemy fliers who raided Tokyo. This act of his is believed to be in accordance with the Emperor's gracious desires.

At this stage of the TOJO case, no other witness will be called other than TOJO himself, who will take the stand to give his own testimony. We are to submit several documents, nearly all of which are either those cited in the TOJO affidavit or those certifying to non-availability of the original texts of the documents referred to in TOJO's statement, in compliance with the regulations of this Tribunal.
"It will also be testified that Japan never intended or planned aggression against U.S.S.R., although she had always been intent to prevent bolshevisation of East Asia by the subversive activities of the Comintern."
大日本lijk朝 部門 参勤交代

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右に於て設営させんとする所に於ての全参勤人の本陣を

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(発表:2020年1月

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十一月以降於彼は武力行使を要することを約束し各務が述べられたのであります。
日本の東亜政策の真実と虚妄

日本の東亜政策は、資料に示されているように、事実上是正の目的を秘めたものであった。この政策は、日本が東亜の支配を目指して、様々な手段を用いて実現を図っていた。東亜政策の真実は、資料の中には示されていない。そのため、東亜政策の目的を正しく理解することは、資料に示されている情報に頼ることになる。

東亜政策の目的は、以下の通りである。

1. 東亜の支配
2. 日本の利益を最大限に伸ばす
3. 東亜の文化の発展を促進する

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素の御意思を観し、その裁判を委譲した者を立証させられます。

これは、証人の供述はありませぬ。共々は現状の買通の審議を提出しますが、
ついて引用するか、若くはその原本の不存在の証明をあります。

11
CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES

(as amended by Resolution Numbered Thirty-nine adopted by the Second National Assembly on the fifteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and approved by the President of the United States on the tenth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and by Resolution Numbered Seventy-three adopted by the Second National Assembly on the eleventh day of April, nineteen hundred and forty, and approved by the President of the United States on the second day of December, nineteen hundred and forty.)

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1. The National Territory
   II. Declaration of Principles
   III. Bill of Rights
   IV. Citizenship
   V. Suffrage
   VI. Legislative Department
   VII. Executive Department
   VIII. Judicial Department
   IX. Impeachment
     a. Commission on Elections
     b. General Auditing Office
   XII. Civil Service
   XIII. Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources
   XIV. General Provisions
   XV. Amendments
   XVI. Transitory Provisions
   XVII. Special Provisions Effective upon the Proclamation of the Independence of the Philippines
   XVIII. The Commonwealth and the Republic
Ordinance appended to the Constitution

- 1 -
The Filipino people, imploring the aid of Divine Providence, in order to establish a government that shall embody their ideals, conserve and develop the patrimony of the nation, promote the general welfare, and secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of independence under a regime of justice, liberty, and democracy, do ordain and proclaim this Constitution.

ARTICLE I. -- THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

SECTION 1. The Philippines comprises all the territory ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris concluded between the United States and Spain on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the limits of which are set forth in Article III of said treaty, together with all the islands embraced in the treaty concluded at Washington, between the United States and Spain on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred, and in the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the second day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty, and all territory over which the present Government of the Philippine Islands exercises jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II. -- DECLARATION OF SOVEREIGNTY

SECTION 1. The Philippines is a republican state. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.

SECTION 2. The defense of the State is a prime duty of government.
and in the fulfillment of this duty all citizens may be required by law to render personal military or civil service.

SEC. 3. The Philippines renounces war as an instrument of national policy, and adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as a part of the law of the Nation.

SEC. 4. The natural right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency should receive the aid and support of the Government.

SEC. 5. The promotion of social justice to insure the well-being and economic security of all the people should be the concern of the State.

ARTICLE III.—BILL OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. (1) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.

(2) Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

(3) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, to be determined by the judge after examination under oath or affirmation of the complainant and the witnesses he may produce, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
(4) The liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits prescribed by law shall not be impaired.

(5) The privacy of communication and correspondence shall be inviolable except upon lawful order of the court or when public safety and order require otherwise.

(6) The right to form associations or societies for purposes not contrary to law shall not be abridged.

(7) No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed. No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.

(8) No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.

(9) No law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust shall, without the consent of the Congress of the Philippines, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any foreign state.

(10) No law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

(11) No ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

(12) No person shall be imprisoned for debt or nonpayment of a poll tax.
(13) No involuntary servitude in any form shall exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

(14) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, when the public safety requires it, in any of which events the same may be suspended wherever during such period the necessity for such suspension shall exist.

(15) No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law.

(16) All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except those charged with capital offenses when evidence of guilt is strong. Excessive bail shall not be required.

(17) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

(18) No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

(19) Excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

(20) No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution.
for the same act.

(21) Free access to the courts shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty.

ARTICLE IV.--CITIZENSHIP

SECTION 1. The following are citizens of the Philippines:

(1) Those who are citizens of the Philippine Islands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

(2) Those born in the Philippine Islands of foreign parents who, before the adoption of this Constitution, had been elected to public office in the Philippine Islands.

(3) Those whose fathers are citizens of the Philippines.

(4) Those whose mothers are citizens of the Philippines and, upon reaching the age of majority, elect Philippine citizenship.

(5) Those who are naturalized in accordance with law.

SEC. 2. Philippine citizenship may be lost or reacquired in the manner provided by law.

ARTICLE V.--SUFFRAGE

SECTION 1. Suffrage may be exercised by male citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law, who are twenty-one years of age or over and are able to read and write, and who shall have resided in the Philippines for one year and in the municipality wherein they propose to vote for at least six months preceding the election. The National Assembly shall extend the right of suffrage to women, if in a plebiscite which shall be held for that purpose within two years after the adoption.
of this Constitution, not less than three hundred thousand women possessing the necessary qualifications shall vote affirmatively on the question.

ARTICLE VI—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of the Philippines, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The Senate shall be composed of twenty-four Senators who shall be chosen at large by the qualified electors of the Philippines, as may be provided by law,

SEC. 3. The term of office of Senators shall be six years and shall begin on the thirtieth day of December next following their election. The first Senators elected under this Constitution shall, in the manner provided by law, be divided equally into three groups, the Senators of the first group to serve for a term of six years; those of the second group, for four years; and those of the third group, for two years,

SEC. 4. No person shall be a Senator unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least thirty-five years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the Philippines for not less than two years immediately prior to his election.

SEC. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than one hundred and twenty Members who shall be apportioned among the several provinces as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, but each province shall have at least one Member.

The Congress shall by law make an apportionment within three years after
the return of every enumeration, and not otherwise. Until such apportionment shall have been made, the House of Representatives shall have the same number of members as that fixed by law for the National Assembly, who shall be elected by the qualified electors from the present assembly districts. Each representative district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous and compact territory.

SEC. 6. The term of office of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be four years and shall begin on the thirtieth day of December next following their election.

SEC. 7. No person shall be a Member of the House of Representatives unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least twenty-five years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the province in which he is chosen for not less than one year immediately prior to his election.

SEC. 8. (1) Elections for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be held in the manner and on the dates fixed by law.

(2) In case of vacancy in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, a special election may be called to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed by law, but the Senator or Member of the House of Representatives thus elected shall serve only for the unexpired term.

SEC. 9. The Congress shall convene in regular session once every year on the fourth Monday of January, unless a different date is fixed by law. It may be called in special session at any time by the President to consider general legislation of only such subjects as he may designate.
A special session shall continue longer than thirty days and no regular session longer than one hundred days, exclusive of Sundays.

SEC. 10. (1) The Senate shall elect its President and the House of Representatives its Speaker.

Each house shall choose such other officers as may be required.

(2) A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner and under such penalties as such House may provide.

(3) Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its Members, expel a Member.

(4) Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in its judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays on any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of the Members present, be entered in the Journal.

(5) Neither House during the sessions of the Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 11. The Senate and the House of Representatives shall each have an Electoral Tribunal which shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of their respective Members. Each Electoral Tribunal shall be composed of nine Members, three of whom shall be Justices of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief
Justice, and the remaining six shall be members of the Senate or of the
house of representatives, as the case may be, who shall be chosen by each
house, three upon nomination of the party having the largest number of votes
and three of the party having the second largest number of votes therein.
The senior Justice in each Electoral Tribunal shall be its Chairman.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Commission on appointments consisting of
dozen Senators and twelve members of the house of representatives, elected
by each House, respectively, on the basis of proportional representation of
the political parties therein. The President of the Senate shall be the
Chairman ex officio of the Commission, but shall not vote, except in case of
tie.

SEC. 13. The Electoral Tribunals and the Commission on appointments
shall be constituted within thirty days after the Senate and the House of
Representatives shall have been organized with the election of their President
and Speaker, respectively. The Commission on appointments shall meet only
while the Congress is in session, at the call of its Chairman or a majority
of its members, to discharge such powers and functions as are herein conferred
upon it.

SEC. 14. The Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall,
unless otherwise provided by law, receive an annual compensation of seven
thousand two hundred pesos each, including per diems and other emoluments or
allowances, and exclusive only of traveling expenses to and from their respec-
tive districts in the case of members of the House of Representatives, and
to and from their places of residence in the case of Senators, when attending
sessions of the Congress. No increase in said compensation shall take effect
and until after the expiration of the full term of all the members of the Senate.
of the House of Representatives approving such increase. Until otherwise provided by law, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each receive an annual compensation of sixteen thousand pesos.

SEC. 15. The Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Congress, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate therein, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may hold any other office or employment in the Government without forfeiting his seat, nor shall any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office which may have been created or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased while he was a Member of the Congress.

SEC. 17. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives shall directly or indirectly be financially interested in any contract with the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof, or in any franchise or special privilege granted by the Congress during his term of office, nor shall not appear as counsel before the Electoral Tribunals or before any court in any civil case wherein the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof is the adverse party, or in any criminal case wherein an officer or employee of the Government is accused of an offense committed in relation to his office, or collect any fee for his appearance in any administrative proceedings, or accept employment to intervene in any cause or matter where he may be called.
upon to act on account of his office. No Member of the Commission on Appointments shall appear as counsel before any court inferior to a collegiate court of appellate jurisdiction.

SEC. 13. All appropriation, revenue or tariff bills, bills authorizing increase of the public debt, bills of local application, and private bills, shall originate exclusively in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments.

SEC. 19. (1) The President shall submit within fifteen days of the opening of each regular session of the Congress a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the general appropriation bill. The Congress may not increase the appropriations recommended by the President for the operation of the Government as specified in the Budget, except the appropriations for the Congress and the Judicial Department. The form of the Budget and the information that it should contain shall be prescribed by law.

(2) No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the general appropriation bill unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation therein; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

SEC. 20. (1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. If he approves the same, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House where it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration,
two-thirds if all the members of such house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members of that house, it shall become a law. In all such cases, the votes of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against shall be entered on its journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the President as herein provided within twenty days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless vetoed by the President within thirty days after adjournment.

(2) The President shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. When a provision of an appropriation bill affects one or more items of the same, the President cannot veto the provision without at the same time vetoing the particular item or items to which it relates. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the manner heretofore provided as to bills returned to the Congress without the approval of the President. If the veto refers to a bill or any item of an appropriation bill which appropriates a sum in excess of ten per centum of the total amount voted in the appropriation bill for the general expenses of the Government for the preceding year, or if it should refer to a bill authorizing an increase
D.S. Doc. # 2310

of the public debt, the same shall not become a law unless approved by three-fourths of all the Members of each House.

(3) The President shall have the power to veto any separate item or items in a revenue or tariff bill, and the item or items vetoed shall not take effect except in the manner provided as to bills vetoed by the President.

SEC. 21. (1) No bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject which shall be expressed in the title of the bill.

(2) No bill shall be passed by either House unless it shall have been printed and copies thereof in its final form furnished its members at least three calendar days prior to its passage, except when the President shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate enactment. Upon the last reading of a bill no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the Journal.

SEC. 22. (1) The rule of taxation shall be uniform.

(2) The Congress may by law authorize the President, subject to such limitations and restrictions as it may impose, to fix, within specified limits, tariff rates, import or export quotas, and tonnage and wharfage dues.

(3) Cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.
SEC. 23. (1) All money collected on any tax levied for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund and paid out for such purpose only. If the purpose for which a special fund was created has been fulfilled or abandoned, the balance, if any, shall be transferred to the general funds of the Government.

(2) No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law.

(3) No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister, or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces or to any penal institution, orphanage, or leprosarium.

SEC. 24. The heads of departments, upon their own initiative or upon the request of either House may appear before and be heard by such House on any matter pertaining to their departments, unless the public shall require otherwise and the President shall so state in writing.

SEC. 25. The Congress shall, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House, have the sole power to declare war.

SEC. 26. In times of war or other national emergency, the Congress may by law authorize the President, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out a declared national policy.
ARTICLE VII.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Philippines.

SEC. 2. The President shall hold his office during a term of four years and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, shall be elected by direct vote of the people. The returns of every election for President and Vice-President, duly certified by the board of canvassers of each province or city, shall be transmitted to the seat of the National Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for President and Vice-President shall be declared elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, one of them shall be chosen President or Vice-President, as the case may be, by a majority vote of the members of the Congress in joint session assembled.

SEC. 3. No person may be elected to the office of President or Vice-President unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, a qualified voter, forty years of age or over, and has been a resident of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding the election.

SEC. 4. Elections for President and Vice-President shall be held once every four years on a date to be fixed by law.

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the thirtieth day of December following the expiration of four years after
their election, and the terms of their successors shall begin from such time.

SEC. 5. No person shall serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The period of such service shall be counted from the date he shall have commenced to act as President. Voluntary renunciation of the office of any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service of the incumbent for the full term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice-President-elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President shall act as President until a President shall have qualified, and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice-President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

SEC. 7. Before he enter on the execution of his office, the President shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and
In case of affirmation, last sentence will be omitted.

SEC. 8. In the event of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress shall by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

SEC. 9. The President shall have an official residence and receive a compensation to be ascertained by law which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Government or any of its subdivisions or instrumentalities. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the President shall receive an annual salary of thirty thousand pesos. The Vice-President, when not acting as President, shall receive an annual compensation of fifteen thousand pesos until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 10 (1) The President shall have control of all the executive departments, bureaus, or offices, exercise general supervision over all local governments as may be provided by law, and take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(2) The President shall be commander-in-chief of all armed forces.
Def. Sec. 2310
the Philippines and, whenever it becomes necessary, he may call out such armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion. In case of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, he may suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law.

(3) The President shall nominate and with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, shall appoint the heads of the executive departments and bureaus, officers of the Army from the rank of colonel, of the Navy and air forces from the rank of captain or commander, and all other officers of the Government whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and those whom he may be authorized by law to appoint; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers, in the President alone, in the courts, or in the heads of departments.

(4) The President shall have the power to make appointments during the recess of the Congress, but such appointments shall be effective only until disapproval by the Commission on Appointments or until the next adjournment of the Congress.

(5) The President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Nation, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

(6) The President shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction, for all offenses, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions

- 19 -
and with such restrictions and limitations as he may deem proper to impose. He shall have the power to grant amnesty with the concurrence of the Congress.

(7) The President shall have the power, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate, to make treaties, and with the consent of the Commission on appointments, he shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers duly accredited to the Government of the Philippines.

SEC. 11. (1) The executive departments of the present Government of the Philippine Islands shall continue as now authorized by law until the Congress shall provide otherwise.

(2) The heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus or offices and their assistants shall not, during their continuance in office, engage in the practice of any profession, or intervene, directly or indirectly, in the management or control of any private enterprise which in any way may be affected by the functions of their office; nor shall they, directly or indirectly, be financially interested in any contract with the Government, or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

(3) The President may appoint the Vice-President as a member of his cabinet and also as head of an executive department.

ARTICLE VIII.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The Judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as may be established by law.
SEC. 2. The Congress shall have the power to define, prescribe, and apportion the jurisdiction of the various courts, but may not deprive the Supreme Court of its original jurisdiction over cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, nor of its jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm on appeal, certiorari, or writ of error, as the law or the rules of court may provide, final judgments and decrees of inferior courts in—

(1) all cases in which the constitutionality or validity of any treaty, law, ordinance, or executive order or regulation is in question.

(2) all cases involving the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, or toll, or any penalty imposed in relation thereto.

(3) all cases in which the jurisdiction of any trial court is in issue.

(4) all criminal cases in which the penalty imposed is death or life imprisonment.

(5) all cases in which an error or question of law is involved.

SEC. 3. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Supreme Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as may be possessed and exercised by the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall include all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls.
SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and ten associate Justices and may sit either in banc or in two divisions, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. The members of the Supreme Court and all judges of inferior courts shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments.

SEC. 6. No person may be appointed member of the Supreme Court unless he has been five years a citizen of the Philippines, is at least forty years of age, and has for ten years or more been a judge of a court of record or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines.

SEC. 7. No judge appointed for a particular district shall be designated or transferred to another district without the approval of the Supreme Court. The Congress shall by law determine the residence of judges of inferior courts.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall prescribe the qualifications of judges of inferior courts, but no person may be appointed judge of any such courts unless he is a citizen of the Philippines and has been admitted to the practice of law in the Philippines.

SEC. 9. The members of the Supreme Court and all judges of inferior courts shall hold office during good behavior, until they reach the age of seventy years, or become incapacitated to discharge the duties of their office. They shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Until
the Congress shall otherwise, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual compensation of sixteen thousand pesos, and each Associate Justice, fifteen thousand pesos.

SEC. 10. All cases involving the constitutionality of a treaty or law shall be heard and decided by the Supreme Court in banc, and no treaty or law may be declared unconstitutional without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Court.

SEC. 11. The conclusions of the Supreme Court in any case submitted to it for decision shall be reached in consultation before the case is assigned to a Justice for the writing of the opinion of the Court. Any Justice dissenting from a decision shall state the reasons for his dissent.

SEC. 12. No decision shall be rendered by any court of record without expressing therein clearly and distinctly the facts and the law on which it is based.

SEC. 13. The Supreme Court shall have the power to promulgate rules concerning pleading, practice, and procedure in all courts, and the admission to the practice of law. Said rules shall be uniform for all courts of the same grade and shall not diminish, increase, or modify substantive rights. The existing laws on pleading, practice, and procedure are hereby repealed as statutes, and are declared Rules of Courts, subject to the power of the Supreme Court to alter and modify the same. The Congress shall have the power to repeal, alter, or supplement the rules concerning pleading, practice, and procedure, and the admission to the practice of law in the Philippines.
ARTICLE IX.—IMPEACHMENT

SECTION 1. The President, the Vice-President, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Auditor General, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, or other high crimes.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives, by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be in oath or affirmation. When the President of the Philippines is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the Members of the Senate.

SEC. 4. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the Philippines, but the person convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution, trial, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE X.—COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. There shall be an independent Commission on Elections composed of a Chairman and two other Members to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, who shall hold office for a term of nine years and may not be reappointed.
Members of the Commission first appointed, one shall hold office for nine years, another for six years, and the third for three years. The Chairman and the other Members of the Commission on Elections may be removed from office only by impeachment in the manner provided in this Constitution.

Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Chairman of the Commission shall receive an annual salary of twelve thousand pesos, and the other members, ten thousand pesos each. Their salaries shall be neither increased nor diminished during their term of office.

SEC. 2. The Commission on Elections shall have exclusive charge of the enforcement and administration of all laws relative to the conduct of elections and shall exercise all other functions which may be conferred upon it by law. It shall decide, save those involving the right to vote, all administrative questions, affecting elections, including the determination of the number and location of polling places, and the appointment of election inspectors and of other election officials. All law enforcement agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, when so required by the Commission, shall act as its deputies for the purpose of insuring free, orderly, and honest elections. The decisions, orders, and rulings of the Commission shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court.

No pardon, parole, or suspension of sentence for the violation of any election law may be granted without the favorable recommendation of the Commission.
SEC. 3. The Chairman and members of the Commission on Elections shall not, during their continuance in office, engage in the practice of any profession, or intervene, directly or indirectly, in the management or control of any private enterprise which in any way may be affected by the functions of their office; nor shall they, directly or indirectly, be financially interested in any contract with the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

SEC. 4. The Commission on Elections shall submit to the President and the Congress, following each election, a report on the manner in which such election was conducted.

ARTICLE XI.—GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE

SECTION 1. There shall be a General Auditing Office under the direction and control of an Auditor General, who shall hold office for a term of ten years and may not be reappointed. The Auditor General shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, and shall receive an annual compensation to be fixed by law which shall not be diminished during his continuance in office. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Auditor General shall receive an annual compensation of twelve thousand pesos.

SEC. 2. The Auditor General shall examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source, including trust funds derived from bond issues; and audit, in accordance with law and administrative regulations, all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the Government or the provinces or
municipalities thereof. He shall keep the general accounts of the Govern-
ment and preserve the vouchers pertaining thereto. It shall be the duty
of the Auditor General to bring to the attention of the proper administ-
rateive officer expenditures of funds or property which, in his opinion,
are irregular, unnecessary, excessive, or extravagant. He shall also
perform such other functions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The decisions of the Auditor General shall be rendered with-
in the time fixed by law, and the same may be appealed to the President
whose action shall be final. When the aggrieved party is a private person
or entity, an appeal from the decision of the Auditor General may be
taken directly to a court of record in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 4. The Auditor General shall submit to the President and the
Congress an annual report covering the financial condition and operations
of the Government, and such other reports as may be required.

ARTICLE XII.—CIVIL SERVICE

SECTION 1. A Civil Service embracing all branches and subdivisions
of the Government shall be provided by law. Appointments in the Civil
Service, except as to those which are policy-determining, primarily con-
fidential or highly technical in nature, shall be made only according to
merit and fitness, to be determined as far as practicable by competitive
examination.

SEC. 2. Officers and employees in the Civil Service, including members
of the armed forces, shall not engage directly or indirectly in partisan
political activities or take part in any election except to vote.
SEC. 3. No officer or employee of the Government shall receive additional or double compensation unless specifically authorized by law.

SEC. 4. No officer or employee in the Civil Service shall be removed or suspended except for cause as provided by law.

CHAPTER III—CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION
OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SECTION 1. All agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State, and their disposition, exploitation, development, or utilization shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations or associations at least sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by such citizens, subject to any existing right, grant, lease, or concession at the time of the inauguration of the Government established under this Constitution. Natural resources, with the exception of public agricultural land, shall not be alienated, and no license, concession, or lease for the exploitation, development, or utilization of any of the natural resources shall be granted for a period exceeding twenty-five years, renewable for another twenty-five years, except as to water rights for irrigation, water supply, fisheries, or industrial uses other than the development of water power, in which cases beneficial use may be the measure and the limit of the grant.

SEC. 2. No private corporation or association may acquire, lease, or hold public agricultural lands in excess of one thousand and twenty-four
hectares, nor may any individual acquire such lands by purchase in excess of one hundred and forty-four hectares, or by lease in excess of one thousand and twenty-four hectares, or by homestead in excess of twenty-four hectares. Lands adapted to grazing, not exceeding two thousand hectares, may be leased to an individual, private corporation, or association.

SEC. 3. The Congress may determine by law the size of private agricultural land which individuals, corporations, or associations may acquire and hold, subject to rights existing prior to the enactment of such law.

SEC. 4. The Congress may authorize, upon payment of just compensation, the expropriation of lands to be subdivided into small lots and conveyed at cost to individuals.

SEC. 5. Save in cases of hereditary succession, no private agricultural land shall be transferred or assigned except to individuals, corporations, or associations qualified to acquire or hold lands of the public domain in the Philippines.

SEC. 6. The State may, in the interest of national welfare and defense, establish and operate industries and means of transportation and communication, and upon payment of just compensation, transfer to public ownership utilities and other private enterprises to be operated by the Government.

 ARTICLE XIV.—General Provisions

SECTION 1. The flag of the Philippines shall be red, white, and blue, with a sun and three stars, as consecrated and honored by the people and recognized by law.

- 29 -
SEC. 2. All public officers and members of the armed forces shall take an oath to support and defend the Constitution.

SEC. 3. The Congress shall take steps toward the development and adoption of a common national language based on one of the existing native languages. Until otherwise provided by law, English and Spanish shall continue as official languages.

SEC. 4. The State shall promote scientific research and invention. Arts and letters shall be under its patronage. The exclusive right to writings and inventions shall be secured to authors and inventors for a limited period.

SEC. 5. All educational institutions shall be under the supervision of and subject to regulation by the State. The Government shall establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of public education, and shall provide at least free public primary instruction, and citizenship training to adult citizens. All schools shall aim to develop moral character, personal discipline, civic conscience, and vocational efficiency, and to teach the duties of citizenship. Optional religious instruction shall be maintained in the public schools as now authorized by law. Universities established by the State shall enjoy academic freedom. The State shall create scholarships in arts, science, and letters for specially gifted citizens.

SEC. 6. The State shall afford protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, and shall regulate the relations between landlord and tenant, and between labor and capital in industry and in agriculture. The State may provide for compulsory arbitration.
The Congress shall not, except by general law, provide for the formation, organization, or regulation of private corporations, unless such corporations are owned or controlled by the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

SEC. 8. No franchise, certificate, or any other form of authorization for the operation of a public utility shall be granted except to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or other entities organized under the laws of the Philippines, sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines, nor shall such franchise, certificate, or authorization be exclusive in character or for a longer period than fifty years. No franchise or right shall be granted to any individual, firm, or corporation, except under the condition that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress when the public interest so requires.

SEC. 9. The Government shall organize and maintain a national police force to preserve public order and enforce the law.

SEC. 10. This Constitution shall be officially promulgated in English and Spanish, but in case of conflict the English text shall prevail.

ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. The Congress in joint session assembled, by a vote of three-fourths of all the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives voting separately, may propose amendments to this Constitution or call a convention for that purpose. Such amendments shall be valid as part of this Constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast at an election at which the amendments are submitted to the people for their ratification.
ARTICLE VI.—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. The first election of the officers provided in this Constitution and the inauguration of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall take place as provided in Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four.

SEC. 2. All laws of the Philippine Islands shall continue in force until the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; thereafter, such laws shall remain operative, unless inconsistent with this Constitution, until amended, altered, modified, or repealed by the Congress of the Philippines, and all references in such laws to the Government or officials of the Philippine Islands shall be construed, in so far as applicable to refer to the Government and corresponding officials under this Constitution.

SEC. 3. All courts existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue and exercise their jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law in accordance with this Constitution, and all cases, civil and criminal, pending in said courts, shall be heard, tried, and determined under the laws then in force.

SEC. 4. All officers and employees in the existing Government of the Philippine Islands shall continue in office until the Congress shall provide otherwise, but all officers whose appointments are by this Constitution vested in the President shall vacate their respective offices upon the appointment and qualification of their successors, if such appointment is made within a period of one year from the date of the inauguration of the Commonwealth.
of the Philippines.

SEC. 5. The Members of the House of Representatives for the Mountain Province shall be elected as may be provided by law. The voters of municipalities and municipal districts formerly belonging to a special province and now forming part of regular provinces shall vote in the election for Members of the House of Representatives in such districts as may be provided by law.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this Constitution, except those contained in this article and in Article V, and those which refer to the election and qualifications of officers to be elected under this Constitution, shall not take effect until the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

ARTICLE XVII.—SUCH PROVISIONS EFFECTIVE UPON THE PROCLAMATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

SECTION 1. Upon the proclamation of the President of the United States recognizing the independence of the Philippines—

(1) The property rights of the United States and the Philippines shall be promptly adjusted and settled, and all existing property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States shall be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens of the Philippines.

(2) The officials elected and serving under this Constitution shall be constitutional officers of the free and independent Government of the
Philippines and qualified to function in all respects as if elected directly under such Government, and shall serve their full terms of office as prescribed in this Constitution.

(2) The debts and liabilities of the Philippines, its provinces, cities, municipalities, and instrumentalities, which shall be valid and subsisting at the time of the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States, shall be assumed by the free and independent Government of the Philippines; and where bonds have been issued under authority of an Act of Congress of the United States by the Philippine Islands, or any province, city, or municipality therein, the Government of the Philippines will make adequate provision for the necessary funds for the payment of interest and principal, and such obligations shall be a first lien on all taxes collected.

(4) The Government of the Philippines will assume all continuing obligations of the United States under the Treaty of Peace with Spain ceding the Philippine Islands to the United States.

(5) The Government of the Philippines will embody the foregoing provisions of this article (except subsection (2)) in a treaty with the United States.

ARTICLE XVIII.—THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE REPUBLIC

SECTION 1. The Government established by this Constitution shall be known as the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Upon the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States and the proclamation of
Philippine independence; the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall thenceforth be known as the Republic of the Philippines.

ORDINANCES APPENDED TO THE CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing Constitution, pending the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines—

(1) All citizens of the Philippines shall owe allegiance to the United States.

(2) Every officer of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office, declaring, among other things, that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of and will maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States.

(3) Absolute toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant or religious organization shall be molested in person or property on account of religious belief or mode of worship.

(4) Property owned by the United States, cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or events appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.

(5) Trade relations between the Philippines and the United States shall be upon the basis prescribed in section six of Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, as amended by the Act of Congress of
(6) The public debt of the Philippines and its subordinate branches shall not exceed limits now or hereafter fixed by the Congress of United States, and no loans shall be contracted in foreign countries without the approval of the President of the United States.

(7) The debts, liabilities, and obligations of the present Government of the Philippine Islands, its provinces, municipalities, and instrumentalities, valid and subsisting at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be assumed and paid by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

(8) The Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall establish and maintain an adequate system of public schools, primarily conducted in the English language.

(9) Acts affecting currency, coinage, imports, exports, and immigration shall not become law until approved by the President of the United States.

(10) Foreign affairs shall be under the direct supervision and control of the United States.

(11) All acts passed by the Congress of the Philippines shall be reported to the Congress of the United States.

(12) The Philippines recognizes the right of the United States to appropriate property for public uses, to maintain military and other reservations and armed forces in the Philippines, and, upon order of the President of the United States, to call into the service of such armed forces all military forces organized by the Government of the Commonwealth of the
Philippines,

(13) The decisions of the courts of the Philippines shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States as now provided by law, and such review shall also extend to all cases involving the Constitution of the Philippines.

(14) Appeals from decisions of the Auditor General may be taken to the President of the United States.

(15) The United States may, by Presidential proclamation, exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and for the maintenance of the Government as provided in the Constitution thereof, and for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty and for the discharge of Government obligations under and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

(16) The authority of the United States High Commissioner to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines as provided in Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, is hereby recognized.

(17) Citizens and corporations of the United States shall enjoy in the Commonwealth of the Philippines all the civil rights of the citizens and corporations, respectively, thereof.

(18) Every duly adopted amendment to the Constitution of the Philippines shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval. If the President approve the amendment or if the President fail to disapprove such
amendment within six months from the time of its submission, the amendment shall take effect as part of such Constitution.

(19) The President of the United States shall have authority to suspend the taking effect of or the operation of any law, contract, or executive order of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, which in his judgment will result in a failure of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to fulfill its contracts, or to meet its bonded indebtedness and interest thereon or to provide for its sinking funds, or which seems likely to impair the reserves for the protection of the currency of the Philippines, or which in his judgment will violate international obligations of the United States.

(20) The President or the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall make an annual report to the President and Congress of the United States of the proceedings and operations of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and shall make such other reports as the President or Congress may request.

SEC. 2. Pending the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines, there shall be a Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States who shall be appointed by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. The powers and duties of the Resident Commissioner shall be as provided in section seven, paragraph five of Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, together with
such other duties as the Congress of the Philippines may determine. The qualifications, compensation, and expenses of the Resident Commissioner shall be fixed by law.

Sec. 3. All other provisions of Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four, as amended by the act of Congress of the United States, approved August seven, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, applicable to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines are hereby made apart of this Ordinance as if such provisions were expressly inserted therein.
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of Archives of
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, hereby certify that the document hereto
attached, written in English, consisting of 20 pages and entitled
"CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES" is an exact and authorized copy of
excerpts from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 10th day of December, 1947.

/s/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed
hereto in the presence of the witness.
at the same place,
on this same day.

witness: /s/ SATO, Takeyoro (seal)
一切ノ照民ノ福祉及経済の安定ヲ確保スル為ノ社会の正義ノ助長ハ図ノ
法曹等は命令を依り裁判をせらラタルトキハ真ノ何レカノ一方ニ速ク有

(二) ノ入ノ法律及命令ニ依り冊セラタルト

(三) 処罰

(四) 命令ニ依リ冊セラタルトキハ真ノ何レカノ一方ニ速ク有

(五) 原判決又ハ売毀ハ同一ノ行為ニ付テノ他ノ誹謗

(六) 理由トシテ裁判所ニ於ケル自由ノ訴訟ヲ拒馬ル
第五条 選挙権

選挙権は法律が別段の資格を定めない限り、男子又は女子に於いて、年齢二十歳以上、又は終戦の時年齢二十一歳以上の選挙権を有する。
三組－沙谷セラゲク第一組ノ上院議員ハ六年間、第二組ノ者ハ四年間

又第三組ハ者ハ二年間勤務スルモノトス
(二) 各発行・延長・改変等に関する条件

上記発行・延長・改変等に関する条件は次のとおりである。

(1) 発行時
発行は通常、毎月の第1日から第5日まで行う。発行が遅れた場合は、発行日を延長する。

(2) 延長時
延長は、発行が遅れた場合にのみ行う。発行が遅れた場合は、発行日を延長する。

(3) 改変時
改変は、発行が遅れた場合にのみ行う。発行が遅れた場合は、発行日を延長する。

(四) 上記発行・延長・改変等に関する条件は、発行が遅れた場合にのみ適用される。
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第十一節
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第一節
フイリピングン民族法

第二節
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第四節
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February 3, 1941

Decision of the Liaison Conference

The Outline of the Plan for Negotiations with Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union.

1. To have the Soviet Union accept Foreign Minister Ribbentrop's plan. In line with this policy, to get the Soviet Union to co-operate with the policy of Japan, Germany and Italy as to the overthrow of England. At the same time, to ensure the adjustment of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

2. The following will be the general terms of adjustment of the diplomatic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

(1) To have the Soviet Union sell North-Sakhalin through German mediation. If the Soviet disagreed to this, the following plan should be adopted.

a. To let the Soviet Union afford facilities in regard to the drilling of one and half million tons of oil for five years. After completing the above drilling, to let the Soviet Union transfer for a consideration the oil and coal-field rights and trial drilling rights.

b. To have the Soviet Union guarantee the Japanese purchase of one and half million tons in total of oil for the next five years after the above transfer.

c. To conclude a new agreement which would include all the above-mentioned clauses, and at the same time, abolish the old rights agreement.
(2) The Japanese Empire will acknowledge the Soviet Union's position in Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia, while the Soviet Union will acknowledge the Japanese position in North China and Inner Mongolia. In regard to the relations between Sinkiang, Outer Mongolia and the Soviet Union, to let the Soviet Union and China negotiate together.

(3) To have the Soviet Union abandon her aid to China.

(4) To establish immediately committees for demarcating the border and for settling border disputes between Manchuria and the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia.

(5) To lead fishing negotiations to a successful conclusion in accordance with the Tatsukawa plan (the committee's plan).

(6) In the interests of the trade between Japan and Germany, to have the Soviet Union guarantee the operation of cars necessary for the transportation of proper quantity of goods and to have her promise the discount of freight rates.

3. The Japanese Empire will maintain her position as the political leader in the areas within the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and will be responsible for the maintenance of order in these areas. The people living in these areas, in principle, shall maintain independence or shall be made independent. However, of the people now in the districts which are the possessions of Britain, France, Holland, Portugal, and others, those who are not capable of being independent shall be permitted to have self-government as much as possible in accordance with their
ability, and the Japanese Empire will bear the responsibility for

guiding their government. Economically, the Empire will reserve
her preferential position in regard to the defense resources
produced in these districts. However, with regard to other
general commercial enterprises, the Empire will adopt the
principle of open door and equal opportunity mutually with
other economic blocs.

4. The world will be divided into four greater blocs —
the Greater East Asia Bloc, the European Bloc (including
Africa), the American Bloc and the Soviet Bloc (including
India and Iran). (Australia and New Zealand will be left
with Britain, which will be treated on an equal footing with
Holland). The Empire will maintain the realization of this
policy at the peace conference after the war.

5. Japan should obtain the understanding of the German
authorities concerning Japanese action and policy to aim at
making American participation in the war impossible to the best
of Japan's ability.

(Note) The Empire will not make any such promise as may
restrict the Empire's autonomy regard the project,
action and exercise of military power in connection
with the Empire's entry into the European War.

6. To conclude a "no separate peace" treaty between our
allies Germany and Italy, in case Japan should participate
in the European war.
7. Germany and Italy, especially Germany, will check the Soviet Union. If the Soviet Union attacks both Japan and Manchukuo, Germany and Italy will attack the Soviet Union.

8. Germany will assist Japan to the best of her ability in the production of Japanese armaments, while Japan will endeavour to supply Germany with raw material and food. Moreover, Germany will promptly and abundantly supply Japan with inventions, techniques and technicians that may be necessary for the development of the areas within the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and for the expansion of Japanese peace-industry.

9. To have a further talk with Germany in regard to the hastening of general peace with China.

10. Foreign Minister Matsuoka will visit Europe and negotiate with each government of Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union, and will make efforts for the accomplishment of the items outlined above, and if necessary he will conclude a Pact.
The Contents of Foreign Minister Ribbentrop's Proposal to the Soviet Union, for the Agreement between Japan-Germany-Italy and the Soviet Union, which would regulate the relations between the Tripartite Pact and the Soviet Union.

1. The Soviet Union will express her intention of agreeing to the object of the Tripartite Pact in the sense of prevention of war and quick restoration of peace.

2. The Soviet Union will acknowledge each leading position of Germany, Italy and Japan regarding the new order in Europe and Asia, while the three powers promise the Soviet Union to respect Soviet territory.

3. The three powers, and the Soviet Union will promise each other not to help any state which would be hostile to other parties of this group, nor to participate in any group of such hostile states.

In addition, these powers will make a secret understanding which recognizes as the future spheres of influence the following areas: the South Seas for Japan, Iran and India for the Soviet Union, Central Africa for Germany, and North Africa for Italy.
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, PAYASHI, Kazru, who occupy the post of the Chief of the Archives Section, Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document here attached, written in Japanese, consisting of pages and entitled "The Outline of the plan for Negotiations with Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this day of October, 1947

/s/ PAYASHI, Kazru

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed here in the presence of the Witness,
at the same place,
on this same date

Witness /s/ SATO, Takagoro

6
Outline of Policies Towards
French Indo-China and Thailand

Decided at the Liaison Conference
February 1, 1941

I. Aim.

On the high road to the establishment of the Greater
East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the policy aim towards
French Indo-China and Thailand, with which the Japanese
Empire is confronted consists in forming a close inseparable
union with both nations, militarily, politically, and economi-
cally, for the sake of self-existence and self-defense.

II. Direction.

1. The Japanese Empire will soon take a stronger policy
towards French Indo-China and Thailand, putting required
pressure upon them with a view to attaining her aim.

If unavoidable she will resort to arms against French
Indo-China.

2. These policies will swiftly be put into force in
rejection of the maneuvers of the United States and Great
Britain and to attain the objective as soon as possible.
III. Outline.

1. The Japanese Empire will enforce mediation of the disputes between the French Indo-China and Thailand, whose aim is the disposition of the lost territories. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the Japanese Government will take such necessary steps as will enable her to establish a leading position in both regions.

2. She will conclude the Japanese Thailand Agreement with Thailand at the earliest possible date, while on the other hand, she intends to bring the economic negotiations with France to an immediate conclusion.

Simultaneous with these steps, she will take the first opportunity to conclude an agreement on general cooperation, with a view to increasing friendly relations between Japan and French Indo-China as well as on military cooperation, whose aims are to secure prevention of disputes between French Indo-China and Thailand and to defend the commercial intercourse between Japan and French Indo-China.

The political and military demands of Japan to be supplemented in the above agreement is as follows:

A. France be made to agree to prevent French Indo-China from cooperating politically and militarily in all forms with third party powers.

B. The establishment or the use of air bases and port facilities in specified areas in French Indo-China as
well as the establishment of organizations required for the maintenance thereof.

C. Accomodations of special conveniences concerning billeting and movements of the Imperial Armed Forces.

3. With a view to making the most of both politics and strategy, required preparations will be made for operations, and at the same time, the time for the exercise of arms will be previously fixed without losing any time.

4. In an earnest effort of attaining the objective, timely pressure will be increased thereupon in accordance with the progress of the negotiations. In case the subjugation action is met by military resistance of the French Indo-China, the said units there will forcibly exercise arms.

5. In case France should not accede to a proposal of settlement of disputes, the use of arms against French Indo-China will be previously provided for. The operation thereof will be decided upon separately. The use of arms in case of her refusal of the conclusion of agreement shall be previously provided for while starting of operations will be decided upon, according to the situation at the time. The foregoing use of arms is limited to making France comply with our requests. Even after the use of arms, we will leave, as best we can, the maintenance of peace and order, administration, and the economy of French Indo-China under the authorities of French Indo-China.
6. In case Thailand should refuse our demands, the contents of the Japanese-Thailand Agreement shall be altered or some pressure shall be brought to bear etc. to get her to accede to our demands as much as possible. In any case, steps will be taken in such a way so as not to get Thailand to take her side with Britain and the United States.

7. To take it into consideration to unify the public opinion prevailing in Japan so as to meet the said steps, and not to bring about useless friction by aggravating the problem in the Southern areas, whose object is the United States and Great Britain. In addition, the following memorandum was decided upon at the Liaison Conference between the Imperial Headquarters and the Government on January 30:

"With respect to the 2nd Article in II, 'Policy,' the attainment of the objective of this policy shall be made for March or April. Best efforts should be made diplomatic
CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

Y, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Archives Section, Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 4 pages and entitled "Outline of Policies Towards French Indo-China and Thailand" decided at Feb. 1st 1941 at the Liaison Conference is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (Foreign Office).

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 27th day of October, 1947

/S/ HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on this same date

Witness: /S/ SATO, Takegoro (seal)
DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

Diplomatic privileges of Non-Diplomatic persons

417a. In addition to the diplomatic persons upon whom customary International Law confers certain immunities and privileges, there are several classes of officials whom States have agreed by treaty to invest with the same, or at any rate a similar, status. These persons may be classified as (a) international officials, and (b) certain national officials and agents of a miscellaneous character.

(a) International Officials. - Among these may be mentioned -

(1) The United Nations and its Officials.

The Charter of the United Nations lays down, in Article 105, that officials of the Organisation - as well as representatives of the Members of the United Nations - shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organisation. The details of these privileges and immunities are left for determination as the result of recommendations of the Assembly or of special conventions made with the Members of the United Nations. Unlike the corresponding Article 7 of the Covenant of the League, the Charter does not refer to diplomatic privileges and immunities. The probable reason of that change was the intention to leave room for a substantial measure of elasticity suggested by the experience of the League. The First General Assembly approved, in February 1946, a convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and proposed it for accession by each member of the United Nations. The Convention embodies details provisions concerning the juridical personality of the United Nations; the immunity and inviolability of its property, its premises, and its archives; exemption from taxation and customs duties, facilities in respect of communications, and various jurisdictional and other immunities and privileges for the representatives of Members of the United Nations, and its officials and experts on missions for the United Nations.

(ii) The Judges of the International Court of Justice, who by Article 19 of the Statute of the Court when engaged on the business of the Court shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities. The diplomatic privileges of the members of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Registrar were regulated in detail in an exchange of notes between the President of the Court and the Dutch Government on May 22, 1928. The latter agreed that the judges and the Registrar, if not of Dutch nationality, should be granted the diplomatic privileges and immunities accorded to heads of missions accredited at the League. If the persons in question are of Dutch nationality, they are accorded immunity in regard to their official acts; they are also exempted from direct taxation on their official income. The Statute as revised in 1945 leaves the wording of Article 19 unchanged - an indication that the privileges and immunities of the Judges of the Court may be wider than those of the officials of the United Nations.
(iii) **International Organisations and their Officials.**

The constitutions of various international organisations set up since the Second World War contain provisions claiming and regulating immunities for themselves and their officials. In Great Britain, the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Act, 1944, gives His Majesty in Council the power to confer various immunities and privileges, laid down in the Act, upon international organisations of which the Government of the United Kingdom and foreign Governments are members. The Act enumerates the maximum of such privileges and immunities and leave it to an Order in Council to apply its provisions to the several international organisations. According to the Act and subject to the Order in Council to be issued in any specific case, such organisations may be given the legal capacities of a body corporate in respect of holding property, concluding contracts and suing in courts; they may be granted immunity from suit and their archives and property may be made inviolable; their representatives of foreign Governments on its governing body and a limited number of its higher officials may be granted diplomatic immunity - a provision which, since the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Act, 1946, applies also to British subjects. Certain other classes of their officials, whether British subjects or not, may be granted exemption from income tax in respect of their official salaries. By Orders in Council these provisions were made applicable, in 1945, to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and to the United Nations Information Office, the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, and the European Advisory Commission. In 1945 the United States Congress approved an Act to extend certain privileges, exemptions and immunities to international organisations and their officers and employees. In 1946 a similar Act was passed in Great Britain, in connection with the general convention on privileges and immunities of the United Nations approved at the First General Assembly. The general effect of the Act of 1946 is to extend to the United Nations and the International Court of Justice the privileges as laid down in the Act of 1944.
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(Pages 734 - 739 incl.)
エール・オッペンハイム著「国际法」第一巻よりの抜萃

外交攻防の特徴

外交官の官対

国家の国际法により一定の地位を具えられている外交官の外に

それと同一若しも少くとも同様の区分を賦与されることを目的に

って協定した文書の官対がいる。これ等の人々は左の如く分類される

外交官を含む一定の国家官対及び代理人

(1) 田中邦一郎
(2) 田中邦一郎
(3) 田中邦一郎
(4) 田中邦一郎
(5) 田中邦一郎

Reference text:

Exhibit No. 1

Diplomatic and Consular Relations

Diplomatic relations, while they are in the nature of a public service, are subject to the rules of international law, and are governed by the principles of the law of nations. The international law of diplomatic relations is based on the principle of reciprocity, which recognizes the rights and duties of each nation in the conduct of its relations with other nations. The law of diplomatic relations is a part of the law of nations, and is governed by the principles of the law of nations.

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この日、国際法学者の代表者たちが集まり、その議題について話し合っています。特に、国際法における重要な点について、各国の代表者が意見を交換しています。
THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Work of the Research - - First Phase

With the approval of the Advisory Committee, a Reporter was named for each of the three subjects which were to be considered at the conference at The Hague, and each of the Reporters was assisted by special advisers. The Reporters named by the Research in International Law were:

1. Nationality
   Richard W. Flourney, Jr.

2. Responsibility of States
   Edwin M. Borchard

3. Territorial Waters
   George Grafton Wilson

The draft conventions prepared by the Research were published in April, 1929, and republished in a special supplement to the American Journal of International Law, vol 23, No. 2 (April, 1929). Copies of the volume containing these drafts were circulated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the Governments invited to be represented at the Hague Conference. The Research also published in 1930, in cooperation with the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a Collection of Nationality Laws of Various Countries, edited by Richard W. Flourney, Jr., and Manley O. Hudson. The publications of the Research were frequently referred to at the Conference at The Hague in 1930; and that Conference adopted a recommendation as follows:

The Conference, highly appreciating the scientific work which has been done for codification in general and in regard to the subjects on its agenda in particular, cordially thanks the authors of such work and considers it desirable that subsequent conferences for the codification of international law should also have fresh scientific work at their disposal and that with this object, international and national Institutions should undertake at a sufficiently early date the study of the fundamental questions of international law, particularly the principles and rules and their application, with special reference to the points which are placed on the agenda of such conferences.

Work of the Research - - Second Phase

In February, 1929, the Advisory Committee of the Research decided to undertake the preparation of draft
conventions on the four additional subjects which had been reported by the Committee of Experts to be "sufficiently ripe for codification." With the approval of the Advisory Committee, the following Reporters were selected for these subjects:

(1) Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities --
   Jesse S. Reeves

(2) Legal Position and Functions of Consuls --
   Quincy Wright

(3) Competence of Courts in regard to Foreign States --
   Philip C. Jessup

(4) Piracy -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
   Joseph W. Bingham

The Reporter on Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities,
   Mr. Jesse S. Reeves, has been assisted by Mr. Lawrence Preuss as Research Assistant and by the following advisers:

Frederic R. Coudert, New York City
Francis Deak, Columbia University
Edwin D. Dickinson, University of Michigan
Clyde Eagleton, New York University
A. H. Feller, Harvard University
James W. Garner, University of Illinois
Green H. Hackworth, Department of State
Herbert C. Hengstler, Department of State
John V. A. MacMurray, Johns Hopkins University
Pitman B. Potter, University of Wisconsin
Julius I. Puente, Chicago
Jackson H. Halston, Palo Alto
James Brown Scott, Carnegie Endowment
Daniel C. Stanwood, Bowdoin College
Ellery C. Stowell, American University
John B. Hitton, Princeton University
Francis C. De Wolf, Department of State
Lester H. Woolsey, Washington, D. C.
Quincy Wright, University of Chicago

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Meetings of reporters and advisers have been held as follows:

**Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities:**

New York: January 21 and February 1, 1930
New York: December 5, 6, 1930
Washington: April 19, 21, 23, 1931
New York: October 23, 24, 25, 1931
Ann Arbor: December 11, 12, 13, 1931.

(Pages 10, 11 & 13)
外交官の辞職及び見送
於総まい
一九三〇年（昭和五年）一月二十一日及二月一日
於総まい
於華盛頓
一九三一年（昭和六年）一月二十八日及二月一日
於アン・アーバー
一九三一年（昭和六年）三月二十七日及五月一日
於十三、二十三日
（第三十、十三頁）
Section III - Duties of Diplomatic Officers

Article 12. Foreign diplomatic officers may not participate in the domestic or foreign politics of the State in which they may exercise their functions.

Article 13. Diplomatic officers shall, in their official communications, address themselves to the Minister of Foreign Relations or Secretary of State of the country to which they are accredited. Communications to other authorities shall also be made through the said Minister or Secretary.

Section IV - Immunities and Prerogatives of Diplomatic Officers

Article 12. Diplomatic officers are exempt from all civil or criminal jurisdiction of the State to which they are accredited; they may not, except in the case when duly authorized by their government, waive immunity, be prosecuted or tried unless it be by the courts of their own country.

Article 20. The immunity from jurisdiction survives the tenure of office of diplomatic officers in so far as regards actions pertaining thereto; it may not, however, be invoked in respect to other actions except while discharging their diplomatic functions.

(Pages 175-177)
OPENING STATEMENT
OF OKA, TAKAZUMI

Counsel--S. SOWTYA - S, Roberts

After careful consideration of the evidence adduced concerning
the defendant OKA, it is obvious that he has been indicted and is now
on trial not for any acts which he committed, but rather because he
occupied a certain position which the prosecution has erroneously
contended, presupposes a guilty participation in an alleged conspiracy.
If this theory were correct, then thousands of career men in similar
Government positions should likewise be held responsible for the
alleged acts of others and they, too, should be in the prisoner's box.
It will be shown that this Indictment by general sweeping statements
and trial by inference is not legally sufficient to prove any
participation in a conspiracy to wage aggressive war or any of the
other crimes charged against this defendant.

Although the defendant OKA is included in the blanket Indictment
for conspiracy to wage aggressive war in the first seventeen counts,
he is not included in the specific counts numbered 18 and 19 relating
to initiating a war of aggression against China on 18 September 1931,
and 7th July 1937. He is likewise not included in the specific
counts numbered 23, 25 and 26, relating to initiating a war of aggression
against France, the U.S.S.R., the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, and
in Counts numbered 33, 35 and 36 relating to waging a war of aggression
Def. Doc. #2830

against France, the Mongolian Peoples' Republic and the U.S.S.R. In
Group Two, relating to Murder, the defendant OKA is not included in
the specific counts numbered 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52
relating to alleged murder in China and the U.S.S.R.

It is obvious that the participation of the defendant OKA in the
Manchurian Affair and China Incident was based upon presumption because
of a committee membership which he held and because he was decorated
for "his services" in both Incidents (Record Page 16,968.)

It will be shown that OKA did not participate in either Incident,
directly or indirectly, and the awards made to him were part of general
awards to many thousands of navy men. The Manchurian Affairs Committee
appointment (being from January 1938 to November 1939) was an automatic
perfunctory appointment coexistent with the office he occupied, wherein
action was taken by the defendant.

In will be shown that in October 1931, OKA was a member of the
staff in the Research Section, Navy Ministry, and from October 1932 to
April 1934, he was a member of the suite of the Japanese Naval Delegation
to the League of Nations Standing Military Commission and also as a member
of the suite of the Japanese Delegation to the general disarmament
conference in Geneva he was stationed in Paris and Geneva. Upon
his return to Japan he re-entered the Navy Ministry and served in the
Temporary Research Section. That in December 1937, he was Captain of
the battleship "JINGEI," and served on coastal patrol along the Japanese
coast and that from December 1, 1937 up to January 14, 1938, he served
in the Naval General Staff and concurrently in the Navy Ministry. Thus, it will be evident that he could not be involved in the Manchurian Incident, the signing of the Anti-Corintern Pact and the China Incident which occurred during the foregoing dates.

The Prosecution has placed great emphasis upon the fact that OKA was the Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau and alleges that the importance of his position is shown by the fact that he attended a number of liaison conferences, Imperial Conferences and Investigating Committee Meetings of the Privy Council. This is another erroneous presumption. The evidence will show that all of the foregoing meetings were attended by OKA in the capacity of a secretary or explainer. Although this is self-evident from the exhibits introduced by the Prosecution, we shall in addition to pointing out such disclosures in said Exhibits, also present the testimony of a former Navy Minister to incontrovertibly prove that OKA had no voice or vote at said meetings and was in no position to participate in the policies formulated therein.

We shall further prove that the aforementioned conferences and meetings were always attended by two categories of persons. One category was the w-boys who usually occupied some cabinet or similarly high position and the other was the secretaries or explainers who were usually bureau heads attending for the purpose of assisting or presenting material to assist their superiors. We shall further prove that OKA only attended as a subordinate, never without his superior being present as a w-boy, and always acted in a subordinate...
manner, without power to participate in the decisions or even engage in discussions except when asked. The Prosecution admitted OKA's inability to vote at these meetings (Record Page 16,972), and proceeded to say it was of little importance because the proceedings were always unanimous. It is not stated how the secretaries who did not vote showed unanimous approval. The Prosecution then stated further that "The important point that they fix him with full knowledge of the policy to be pursued, which we submit his position gave him great power of shaping, and he retained that position." This is a further presumption based on no act or acts of the defendant. The evidence will show that OKA occupied his post in a manner similar to other naval officers and that he was unable to resign of his own accord, even should he so desire.

The evidence will show that on October 15, 1940, OKA became Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry. That the Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau in the Navy Ministry, like other Bureau Directors, received his commands and orders from the Navy Minister, and it was his duty to carry out the matters decided by the Navy Minister under the supervision of the Vice Navy Minister, and he was simply one of the aides to the Navy Minister.

The proof to be adduced will also show that OKA continued as Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau after the formation of the TOJO Cabinet, even though there was a reshuffle in the Prime Minister or the Navy Minister because the custom prevailed in the Navy that such a shift should not affect the personal ranking below that of the Vice Navy Minister.
Thus OKA remained in his post, not of his own free will, but pursuant to the order from his superior officer to remain. Nor did OKA personally solicit the entry of "Admiral YONAI in the TOJ Cabinet in order to strengthen it during the closing days of the TOJ Cabinet, but that such a solicitation was made upon the order of Admiral Nakumi NGUFA, the then Navy Minister.

We shall prove to the satisfaction of this Tribunal that OKA at all times acted in accordance with the policies formulated by his superiors and insisted on his subordinates acting in a similar manner. It will be shown through competent witnesses that OKA expended considerable effort on behalf of the Japanese-American negotiations and worked unceasingly for the successful conclusion of such negotiations. It will be shown that because of his known sympathetic attitude he was tentatively selected as one of the attendants to the suite to accompany Prince KUNOYE on his proposed meeting with President Roosevelt, and he actually participated in preparing a ship to carry the delegates to the proposed meeting.

It will be shown that the alleged statements made by OKA and referred to by the Prosecution as proof of his power to stop the war (Record Page 16,971) were in fact messages being delivered by him for any on behalf of his superiors. This is another erroneous premise relied upon by the Prosecution which falls of its own weight. It is indeed very flattering to the accused to credit him with absolute power to plunge his nation into war, when he was only a bureau chief, but the true facts will point out the utter absurdity of his contention.

- 5 -
Similarly, the assertion that the formula for the American-Japanese negotiations was under the direct personal influence of OKA is based on an erroneous conception. It will be shown that the Foreign Office was in charge of the preparation of said formula and that OKA was in no position to exercise any personal influence in drafting such an important policy.

The evidence already adduced and to be adduced will show that the formula was prepared by the Foreign Office and copies were sent to all the Ministers for their suggestions. The Navy made its suggestions from time to time and in accordance with the regular routine procedure. It will be demonstrated that the foregoing presumption, which is based on Exhibit III (Record Page 16,970) is erroneous and that the true interpretation of OKA's connection with said formula is limited to the procedure outlined above. It is also recalled that the Prosecution's interpretation has been corrected by the defendant KIDO on Page 31,238 of the Record.

The Prosecution also laid great emphasis upon OKA's presumed powers by stating that he attempted to bolster the TCC Cabinet in 1944 by urging Admiral YOMOTO to join the Cabinet. However, the evidence will dissipate this presumption by showing the true facts through the Navy Minister who ordered OKA to make this inquiry in his behalf.

It has likewise been contended that OKA's appointment to a great number of committees was also proof of his great importance. Again it is only a presumption, based upon no proof of any specific act or acts. It will be shown that by virtue of his position as Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau, OKA was pursuant to custom and procedure automatically appointed to many committees, for the purpose of carrying out liaison
work with Bureau heads of other Ministries. It will appear that the appointment thus accompanied the office regardless of the individual.

It will be shown that he sold, if ever, attended the meetings of the various committees referred to by the prosecution in Exhibit 120, and usually required the various section heads or the persons in charge to attend to their matters with which they were directly concerned.

The primary reason for such committee meetings was the exchange of information between the various Ministries.

The defendant is charged with crimes against humanity in Group Three of the Indictment and the evidence against him is based upon presumption.

The Prosecution alleges that the Naval Affairs Bureau had similar jurisdiction to the Military Affairs Bureau for the handling of prisoners of war. The evidence already adduced has clearly proven that Prisoners of War were handled only by the Navy through the Prisoners of War Information Bureau and the Army organs. In some instances the Naval combat units would temporarily hold prisoners before turning them over to the Army and these were handled by the respective commanders of the units as a part of operations. Similarly when some prisoners were temporarily held in a Naval Station camp they were under the supervision and control of the commander of said Naval station. The only requirement under the Naval regulations was that the name and the number of prisoners being held should be reported to the Navy Minister for administrative purposes.

The evidence adduced and to be adduced, will convincingly prove that notices of protest were usually addressed to the Chief of the Prisoners-
of the Information Bureau and or the Vice Minister. In only one instance was it shown that a copy of a letter was forwarded to the Naval Affairs Bureau. This was in April 1945, about one year subsequent to the defendant's vacating that office.

Insofar as the atrocities at sea were concerned, there was no proof of the fact that the Navy Ministry or its subservient Naval Affairs Bureau were responsible for or had knowledge of the acts charged. The evidence already adduced has demonstrated that no overall policy was ever adopted or pursued by the General Staff which ordered the destruction or mistreatment of prisoners and survivors but to the contrary many specific orders requiring fair treatment were introduced into evidence. It was charged that the Control Command issued verbal orders for the destruction of prisoners of war but this was emphatically denied by the General Staff Commander. However, it will appear that any attempt on the part of the Prosecution to fix any responsibility upon the defendant OKA for these acts is utterly baseless and without any foundation whatsoever.

The defendant OKA was appointed Vice Minister of the Navy on 18 July 1944 and served in this capacity until August 5, 1944. On September 9, 1944 he was appointed Commander of the Chinki Naval Station and served until June 1945 when he retired and was put on the reserve list.

I respectfully submit that no evidence has been introduced to substantiate the charges made against the defendant OKA and that the facts to be related will clearly show that the case against him is based on
A misconception. That the positions occupied by officers one of the subordinates in the Navy Ministry gave him no authority to participate in formulating important state policies. That he could not and did not participate in any conspiracy to wage a war of aggression but as a subordinate member of the fighting forces only guilty of "faithfully serving his country", once the war began.
被告者に証に提出せられた証拠に対して検察は、被告としての地位を占めておらず、したがって被告の立場から見ることは、被告が起訴者であるという主張をするものである。被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと言えると、被告が正して、その地位を占める者は、当然起訴にかかる共同訴訟を以てする起訴は、被告が同じような立場に在る為であり、被告が自身の行為そのものであるか否か、その行為が、被告の行為でないと
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衛門関が付くと、この流れに従って、僕の役割を務めることになりました。風の力であるが、これは特別な行いをした結果、権限を持たせてくれた殿を務めることになりました。
時はその傍聴は業務監督府長官の監督下にありました。海軍の規則によ

る規則に従って、従来の取扱いをしたハラフリで発生した結果は、

長力万隆若次官宛に通知されたものであります。これは内部

の内規に基づく業務監督府長官の監督下にありました。}

（昭和三〇年）

十月三十一日

（昭和三四年）

月既に発告がその事実を巡りて約一ヶ月も後の日

に於ける業務監督府長官の監督下にありました。
被告が上告状を提出し、これを受理した。被告は、 ...

二十日、六月仏在東に後戦は不破して予備役に挙用され、同年八月三日には、被告は第段階として、被告の称した地位を有する起訴を成立させ、...

仕方なかったという告状があったり、被告の称した地位を有する起訴を成立させてあることを申し立て、また被告が養育者の一員として同のことをを申し立てて開かなかった。
In January, 1841, a British subject named McLeod was arrested, whilst in the State of New York, on a charge of having been concerned in the murder of one Durfee, a United States citizen. Durfee had been killed in 1836 in the course of an attack which had been made on the "Caroline," under the following circumstances: The "Caroline" was a small passenger steamer carrying the American flag and on the American register; but at the time in question she was in fact in the employment of the Canadian insurgents. The latter, who had armed and organized on American territory, in the neighbourhood of Niagara, were proposing to use the vessel for the purpose of making a descent on British territory. In order to prevent this a British force crossed the river by night, and after a short resistance took possession of the "Caroline," and sent her adrift down the falls of Niagara. It was in the course of this attack that Durfee was killed; and McLeod, who was an officer in the Colonial forces, was one of the assailants.

On McLeod's arrest, the British Minister at Washington at once demanded his release, claiming that the destruction of the "Caroline" was a public act, done by persons in her Majesty's service, acting in obedience to superior orders; and that the responsibility, if any, rested with her Majesty's Government, and could not, according to the usage of nations, be made a ground of legal proceedings against the individuals concerned, who were bound to obey the authorities appointed by their own Government. The United States Government replied that, as the matter had passed into the hands of the Courts, it was out of its power to release McLeod summarily; and that its action must be confined to using all possible means to secure his liberation at the hands of the Courts, and to seeing that no sentence improperly passed upon him was executed. Great Britain, however, caused it be understood that the condemnation and execution of McLeod would be followed by a declaration of war (k). A writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for on McLeod's behalf; but the Courts of the State of New York refused to release him; with the result that, after being detained in prison for several months, he was ultimately brought to trial and acquitted. In the course of the correspondence that took place Mr. Webster, the United States Secretary of State, admitted that his Government was not inclined to dispute that it was a principle of public law, sanctioned by the usages of all civilized nations, "that an individual forming part of a public force and acting under the authority of his Government is not to be held answerable as a private trespasser or malefactor"; and he therefore agreed that "after the avowal of the transaction as a public one by the British Government, there could be no further responsibility on the part of the agent." The fact of an acquittal rendered it impossible to challenge the proceedings in the State Court. But, to prevent the occurrence of any like incident in the future, an Act of Congress was passed in 1842, which, in effect, empowered the
Federal Courts to print a writ of habeas corpus in any case where a person, who was a subject or citizen of a foreign State, and domiciled therein, might be held in custody in respect of acts done or omitted under the alleged authority or protection of any commission or orders issued by any foreign State, the validity and effect of which depended on the law of nations (11).

In 1857 a claim for damages for wrongful arrest and detention was made before the Claims Commission appointed under the Convention of 1853, but the claim was rejected by the umpire (n).

It is an admitted rule that the public agents of one State cannot be made amenable to the laws of another State, in respect of acts done under the authority of their own State. This would really seem to be only a branch of the wider doctrine, that the acts of the State itself, done in its sovereign capacity, cannot be called in question before the tribunals of another State. (2) If the acts of the State itself are exempt from the jurisdiction of foreign tribunals, it follows that the acts of its agents done under its authority and within their delegated powers, or adopted by it, must also be exempt. And this applies to acts done under the authority both of States proper and de facto Governments (m). The most obvious application of this principle is seen in the universal recognition of the fact that members of the military forces of a State, although subject to the laws of war, cannot be made amenable to the civil laws of another State, in respect of acts done in the legitimate exercise of belligerent powers. In McLeod's Case this was extended by the British Government, and rightly, to acts done, even in time of peace and against the subjects of a nominally friendly Power, under the authority of the State, and for which the State assumed full responsibility. The issue thus became one between the States themselves. In this particular case, Great Britain was able to show that the acts in question had been done under the pressure of self-defence. But even had this not been so, the fact of their having been done under the authority of the State should have sufficed to shield the agent, although reparation might of course have been sought from the States itself. And the same principle applies to acts, not being belligerent acts, done by other public agents in their official capacity, and within their delegated powers.

So, in Hatch v. Baez (7 Kun. 596) it was held by the Courts of New York State that no action could be maintained in that State against a former President of the Dominican Republic for acts done by him in his official capacity.

So, again, in Underhill v. Hernandez (26 U.S. App. 573) it was held that no action could be maintained in the United States against the defendant, who had been one of the leaders in a revolutionary movement in Venezuela and for some time the civil and military chief of the revolutionary Government there, in respect of divers acts of aggression committed by him against the person of the plaintiff, a United States citizen; such acts having been done as acts of State.
So long as the circumstances are not such as to call for an express adoption of the agent's act, the tacit acquiescence of the State will suffice to make the act effectual as an act of State as against foreigners (o). On the other hand, just as a State is at liberty to adopt the act of an agent purporting to have been done on its behalf, so it is also at liberty to disown acts which were not actually done by its orders or within the authority committed to its agents. But, if any injury has accrued to another State or its subjects, by reason of any transgression of authority, then such right of disavowal will be subject to an obligation on the part of the State to repair the injury in so far as possible, and to punish the transgressor. Moreover, by pardoning a wrongdoer in a case of this kind, a State will be deemed to accept responsibility as regards the acts complained of (p). In the case where a treaty or international agreement has been entered into by an agent in excess of his authority, there is also a right of disavowal; but this is equally subject to the obligation of restoring any advantage that may have been gained thereunder (q).

(k) Lord Palmerston, then Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, told Mr. Stevenson, the U.S. Minister in London, that such would be the case.

(1) See also Hall, 270, 311; and Taylor, p. 171.

(m) Moore, Arbitrations, III. 2419.

(n) See Underhill v. Hernandez (26 U.S. App. 573); Scott, p. 62, and cases there cited.

(o) The Rolls (6 C. Rob. 364).

(p) See award in the case of Cotesworth and Powell (Moore, Arb. 11. 2050, at 2085).

(q) See Hall, 355; and as to the capitulation of El Arisch, 593. But all treaties, except such as are concluded directly by the treaty-making Power, are now regarded as subject to ratification.
ク州は彼の裁判を指摘したが、結局マクレオドは無罪で決裁にあつた後

二年間の法的ないしは法的の事件が主なあり、この州の政治的、社会的・
市民による裁判を含め試合の下に行つた者は法的上は合法的でない。
これに、裁判が実をなす裁判の事件に対し裁判を主張した者に対して裁判の
裁判は命令がでなかった。一と四の

一八五七年不告入なる裁判、並に裁判において、捜査員に対して、裁判の
事件の裁判が不告入である。一八五七年度の裁判の裁判が不告入である。一と四の

一と四の
一国の代表者が自国の権限に基づいて行った行为に関して他国との法律の適用を受けるべきという事実は、行為が一国の代表者が自国に認められた権限に基づいて行った行為は、その行為の権限に基づいて行われた行為とみなされ、他国の法律の適用を受けるべきという事実である。その理由は、一国の代表者が自国に認められた権限に基づいて行った行為が、一国の代表者が自国に認められた権限に基づいて行った行為とみなされ、他国の法律の適用を受けるべきという事実である。
代表者自ら、自らの権限を越えて、愛国を装った行為をとった場合、国家に対して損害を被った者に形式的、非対称的責任を負わせることが、国家に対して有益である。
In the second place the state, being composite in nature, cannot act as a physical unit. It can only act through designated agents, its public officers, who by reason of constitutional privilege or de facto control are recognized by other states as the legal representatives of the corporate body. The acts of these officers are attributed by law to the state, and the state is therefore held responsible for them. But the officers of the state do not thereby become "subjects" of international law; and the rules of international law are not binding upon them personally, but only upon the state that they represent. In like manner international law does not deal directly with the individual citizens of the state, so that in a strict legal sense such individuals have neither rights nor duties under international law. It is true that the state is frequently engaged in protecting the lives and property of its nationals outside its jurisdiction, and in so doing it may give the appearance of asserting international "rights" on the part of its nationals; or again, it may protest against illegal conduct on the part of nationals of another state, as in the case of violations of the law of contraband and blockade. The language of diplomatic correspondence which thus suggests a direct relationship of individuals to international law is strengthened by the fact that on occasion individuals have been permitted to appear before international courts on behalf of their personal claims. Nevertheless individuals under such circumstances are not "subjects", but merely "objects," of international law. Their apparent international rights and duties are merely the rights and duties of their respective governments to assert claims in their behalf or to redress wrongs arising indirectly from their conduct.

Strictly speaking, international law, as it exists today, knows only the state of which such individuals are nationals and will protect their rights or punish their acts only through the interposition of their state. A number of authors hold that individuals as such are subjects of international law, that there are natural rights possessed by a man as against other nations as well as against his own nation. This position, however, while explainable as an inference from the way in which states find it practically convenient to enforce certain rules of international law, cannot be reconciled with the present formal basis of international relations.
没有提供可读取的文本内容。
CERTIFICATE

It is hereby certified that MURATA, Yachiho, Chief of Investigation Section of the Board of Decorations, is at present about on account of his trip to the North-Eastern district for the estimated period from Nov. 1st to Nov. 6th, 1947.

Board of Decoration
(seal)

Dated
Nov. 6th 1947.
Mr. Andrew B. Puskas  
Office of Strategic Services  
U.S. Army  

Peiping  

Dear Mr. Puskas,  

I hand you herewith a document dated Nov. 15th, 1945, prepared by me out of my own free will in order to answer questions put to me by the American Military Authorities in Peiping.  

As I have stated at the end of this document, I have prepared it from memory without the help of official papers or private notes. The dates and the exact wordings of utterances contained in it may therefore be subject to irrelevant mistakes. In all essential points, I have, however, according to my best knowledge correctly related the course of events.  

Yours truly  

/s/ Eugen Ott  
(Major-General Eugen Ott)  

S. O. 441 CIC - 29 Jan. 1946
TRANSLATION

The following statement is divided into:

the time preceding my dispatch to Japan,

my military work in Japan 1933-1938 in its main phases,

my activity as German Ambassador in Tokyo as far as the United States of America is concerned, up to the outbreak of the war between the USA and Japan.

(1) The time preceding my dispatch to Japan.

During autumn 1923 Major v. Schleicher requested me to join him in his work in the "Reichswehrministerium" and I retained his confidence throughout his career, which finally led him to become "Reichswehrminister" and "Reichskanzler". During the last two years of this career 1931 and 1932 I was chief of the "Wehrmachtstabteilung" and was therefore responsible for all inner political questions concerning the Army and Navy. Predominant amongst these questions was the relation of the armed forces to the fast growing National Socialist movement. Schleicher endeavored to incorporate the National Socialist legally into the parliamentary system of the Weimar Republic and, when this attempt failed, to destroy it. The book written by Dr. Goebbels "Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichskanzlei" contains on page 212 and the following pages a description of this final development, which although one-sided yet is correct on the main points. I myself was the officer mentioned on pages 213, 214 as intermediary between the "Reichswehrminister" and Adolf Hitler.

After the removal of v. Schleicher from his office as "Reichskanzler" and after this position had been taken over by Adolf Hitler personally I was requested by the new "Reichswehrminister" v. Blomberg to remain in my position as chief of the inner political "Wehrmachtstabteilung". I made it a condition, however, that if I continued in this capacity I should not be brought into conflict with the person of General v. Schleicher or with the views held by him and this was expressly confirmed by the "Reichswehrminister": "since the 'Reichswehr' can follow no other path than the previous one of strict legality."

Beginning of March such conflicts, however, already arose. I was replaced by Captain Jodie, who subsequently as General was in the "Oberkommando der Wehrmacht", but I was allowed to make a request concerning my new employment. I requested to be attached to the Japanese army then operating on the Manchurian war theatre with the intention to get away from all political work and to be as far removed from Berlin as possible. My request was sanctioned. However, since during my journey to the Far East the war actions in Manchuria came to an end, my assignment was changed into being attached for 6 months to the Japanese home-army. I arrived in Japan during the summer of 1933, removed from Berlin on my own request and with the sanction of the leading personalities.
(2) **My military work in Japan 1933-1938 in its main phases.**

This work is divided into two sections:

(a) The time when I was attached to the Japanese army in 1933.

(b) My activity as military attache to the German Embassy in Tokyo 1934-1938.

(a) When I became attached to the Japanese army I had the choice between the Guards in Tokyo or a line-regiment. I requested to be attached to the 3rd regiment of artillery garrisoned at Nagoya. My stay in this provincial town, which at that time had not yet developed into one of the main centres of Japanese armament, was meant to give me the opportunity to devote myself exclusively to the study of the Japanese army, removed entirely from all diplomatic and political circles. This study and a period extending over many weeks during which I lived in closest contact with the troops, allowed me to form an opinion on the Japanese army. My subsequent work in Japan was mainly based on this judgment. I found the following to be the main characteristics of this army:

- Unflinching obedience towards the Tenno,
- Extreme preparedness for sacrifice,
- Deficiency in modern arms and combat methods,
- An officers' corps, that was politically minded to a large extent.

(b) In April 1934 I returned to Tokyo as military attache after a brief stay in Germany. I guess that two reasons secured this new position for me:

In view of the increasing tension with Russia it was the intention to send as military attache a man, who already had acquired a certain knowledge of the country and who had established contact with the Japanese officers' corps.

In view of the inner political tension in Germany it was desirable to remove a man, of whom it was well known that he held the confidence of General v. Schleicher. (The General was murdered four months later.)

In my capacity as military attache I first broadened my judgment concerning the military conditions prevailing in Manchuria, particularly as regards the adaptability of the Manchurian-Russian frontier for attack and defense, even during the severest winter. I gained the conviction that taking into consideration the weapons in use at that time, the attacker, whether Russian or Japanese, would find himself in an unfavorable position and that possible war actions on Russia's far-eastern front would hardly touch Russia's heart or make themselves felt on Russia's European front. These considerations and the main characteristics of the Japanese army mentioned above led to the conclusion that the Japanese army would better be used for political means then for actual combat. I expressed this principle, which I stressed repeatedly towards the "Reichswehrminister" and the political quarters, in the words:
"The Japanese sword should be sharp, but remain unsheathed". I requested the "Reichswehrminister" to confirm this principle expressly and reported accordingly, when I heard of the negotiations that were conducted in Berlin for the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact.

Resulting from this opinion I told the Japanese General Staff that I considered the attack in China July 1937 to be a very severe blunder, which surprised and annoyed the General Staff extremely. Nevertheless the Japanese General Staff requested me October 1937 that I should use the occasion of a visit to the China Front to undertake the secret mission to extend a peace-feeler from the General Staff to Chiang Kai Shek. This was done at my instigation by the German Ambassador to China, Treutmann. After my return from this front-visit, I had the opportunity to explain to the War Minister and to a confident of Prince Konoye my views on the situation and gave my advice in a most decided manner that this war should be ended, which otherwise would be endless and result in a deterioration of the Japanese position in the world. This subsequently, during the winter 1937-1938, resulted in the cooperation of the German Government when an attempt was made to establish peace between Japan and China, which however was not successful at that time.

(3) My activity as German Ambassador in Tokyo as far as the United States of America is concerned, up to the outbreak of the war between the USA and Japan.

When Ambassador v. Dirksen was recalled from Tokyo due to illness, I received a cable-message from the Chief of the General Staff in March 1938 to the effect that the Fuehrer had the intention to dismiss me from active military service and to appoint me instead as ambassador to Tokyo. My reply to this message was solicited. I declared myself ready to accept the appointment, but requested to be permitted to remain on the active service list. I wished to retain the possibility to return to my old profession, since it might at any time be possible, that in my capacity as ambassador I might come into conflict with the instructions received from Berlin. The permission to remain on active service was not granted and my appointment as ambassador confirmed.

The confidence I enjoyed with the Japanese army, at that time the decisive political group, was probably mainly responsible for my appointment, which was completely surprising. The confidence placed in me had recently made itself particularly felt in connection with the peace-attempt with Chiang Kai Shek. On the other hand it is also not impossible that the Japanese military attaché in Berlin, Major-General Oshima, used his strong influence with the Reich Foreign Minister in the expectation that my appointment might induce his government to appoint him ambassador as well. This appointment actually took place.

I was ordered to report personally to Adolf Hitler in Berlin, and this coincided with the danger of war in connection with the Czechoslovakian crisis in May 1938. Hitler gave expression to his apprehension that the "necessity imposed upon him" to enlarge the German "Lebensraum" to the East until national self-sufficiency was reached might meet with the strongest opposition on the part
of England. Hitler intimated that there were no signs of understanding in England for the necessities of life of the Reich, in spite of the German policy of restraint which found its expression in the Naval Agreement. Hitler vaguely hinted at the possibility of war with England and asked whether in such event Japan might diminish her tension with Russia and would change over to a policy of exerting pressure on England. I declared that I could judge this question only from Tokyo, since it was new to the German-Japanese policy, and after I had arrived at an opinion how far the war actions in China had in the meantime absorbed the strength of Japan and influenced her foreign relations. One point however I would have to make clear immediately. It would be of paramount importance for the attitude of Japan towards England, that the German Government succeeded to keep the United States neutral, because the latter had their fingers on the threat of Japan.

I communicated the contents of this conversation to Secretary of State v. Viszheinzecker and obtained his consent to adjust my future reports, if at all possible, to the object of preventing this war danger and to call on the ambassadors v. Dirksen and Dieckhoff on my way back via London and Washington, in order to win them over to the same procedure. Both ambassadors were found by me to be fully prepared to do this. Ambassador Dieckhoff was much perturbed, however, because his continued warnings regarding the growing estrangement of the United States were not taken seriously by Berlin. He gave me the assurance of the fighting forces, however, that both in his own reports and in those of his attaches he would stress the extreme weight that the United States could bring to bear upon Japan, both economically and militarily. I myself reported from Tokyo that the China conflict had in the meantime grown to become a matter of life and death, occupying Japan's strength completely, as it was most seriously pointed out to me by Japanese statesmen after my return.

The news of the result of the Munich Conference lifted for the moment the nightmare of imminent war. I attended a lunch which happened to take place at the time and which united all arm and air-attaches accredited to Tokyo, whose doyen I had formerly been, and in a speech I gave expression to my joy over the pacification of Europe, same as this was done by the British military attache, General Piggott.

After the conclusion of the German-Russian Agreement and after the war had broken out in Europe Japan first took up a waiting attitude, which was characterized by the declaration of Foreign Minister Arita, in which he acknowledged the status quo in the Pacific. After the collapse of France and in view of the growing aid rendered by the United States to England and Chiang Kai Shek the new Japanese Cabinet Konoye through its Foreign Minister Matsuoka attempted to establish closer contact with Germany.

In this situation special envoy Stahmer arrived in Tokyo, who was charged by the Reich Foreign Minister with the special mission to negotiate with Japan for a defensive treaty, whose main object should be to prevent the United States from entering the war. The Three-Power-Treaty resulted, which was negotiated in Tokyo, and signed in Berlin. I collaborated with all my
strength at its conclusion. The preamble to the treaty, which was
drawn up by Matsuoka personally and his attitude throughout the
negotiations admitted no doubt whatever that the treaty was also
by the Japanese Government considered to be a means to prevent
the expansion of the European war and of the war actions in China
to a world conflagration and to facilitate the local settlement
in Europe and Asia.

In speeches held before the German communities in Tokyo
and Kobe I underlined this sense of the treaty and gave expression
to the hope that through the joining of Soviet Russia and if at
all possible also China as signatories the Three-Power-Pact should
become a fully effective instrument of peace. The same declaration
was repeatedly made by Matsuoka and myself to the Russian ambassador
in Tokyo, Smetanin. The invitation to Berlin by the German
Government during Spring 1941 was also used by Matsuoka in his first
talk with Hitler in my presence to once again explain at length
Japan's desire for peace as embodied in the Three-Power-Pact.

When Matsuoka upon his return to Japan found the proposals
of the State Department, which touched upon the Three-Power-Pact,
he kept me informed of the main outlines and of the counter-
proposals planned by the Japanese Government and declared that Japan
considered herself bound to the Three-Power-Pact. By order of the
German Government I supported his intention to uphold this pact
as an instrument of peace. On this occasion Matsuoka gave me a
new and impressive proof of our complete agreement in the valuation
of the pact, when he showed me a letter from him to the American
ambassador Grew, in which with almost imploring words he gave
expression to his gravest fears concerning the outbreak of a war
with the United States.

When Foreign Minister Matsuoka resigned a period of active
and open exchange of ideas between myself and the Japanese
Government came to its close and was replaced by an attitude of
restraint and secretiveness on the part of the Japanese. The
further development of the negotiations with the United States, as
far as such took place, became obscure, e.g. it was not even
possible for me to clear up the rumor concerning a meeting in the
Pacific between Prince Konoye and President Roosevelt. Also the
sudden dispatch to Washington of Ambassador Kurusu as negotiator
was communicated to me as a fact only, without sufficient data
concerning the orders given him. The situation therefore was such,
that during these months, which, as was subsequently proved, were
decisive in Japan's preparations for war, my personal contact with
the Japanese Government was particularly restricted. The same
applied to the Italian ambassador, Indelli. Up to today it has not
been possible for me to find out the date when Japan actually
resolved to resort to war.

During this period public feeling was running high
occasioned by the coercive economic and financial measures adopted
against Japan and the necessity of military counter-measures was
often discussed theoretically in Japanese circles. I remember a
call on me by Minister of War Tojo, when he also theoretically
discussed the piercing by the Japanese army of the embargo on raw
materials, and when he also talked of the oil-fields in Burma.

- 6 -
Def. Doc. 2858

warned him in the event of a military conflict not to stake the aims too far and particularly not to act as aggressor against the United States.

End of November or beginning of December. Major-General Okamoto, a member of the Imperial Headquarters, approached the German military attaché with the question, whether in the event of an armed conflict with the United States Japan could count on the armed support by Germany, and requested to submit this question to the ambassador. Since according to Japanese procedure this was obviously an official feeler, I passed the question on to the German Government with this characterization and received the instruction to transmit to the questioner the impression from Berlin, that one would be prepared to negotiate for armed support by Germany to be effective in the event of an American-Japanese conflict.

Major-General Okamoto declared that he would communicate this reply to the Japanese Government, by order of which he had acted. In connection herewith I received, as far as I remember, the draft of an agreement drawn up by the German Government, which was presumably agreed upon with the Japanese officials in Berlin, and which was to be submitted to the Japanese Foreign Minister. After a few slight alterations by the Japanese Foreign Minister this agreement was signed in Berlin on the 1st December and published.

In the meantime the events of the 8th December had taken place. At about 7:30 in the morning I was called to the Vice-Foreign Minister, who informed me that the negotiations in Washington had resulted in a deadlock and that a clash had occurred with naval forces of the United States. At first I had the impression of a very severe incident and cabled accordingly to Berlin, until shortly afterwards I received a second declaration from the Vice Foreign Minister to the effect that the Japanese armed forces had attacked Pearl Harbor and the Philippines. This outbreak of the war took the German Embassy in Tokyo completely by surprise, same as this was the case, according to my knowledge, with all other foreign missions. The navy had put to sea unnoticed, - on second thoughts a temporary news blackout, which however had not been enforced for the first time, and demonstrative marches of marine troops in Tokyo and surrounding districts could be considered as camouflage measures.

At a meeting which was immediately convened I informed the leaders of the German community and commercial establishments of Japan's entry into the war and laid it down that this had happened on the own free will of Japan.

Towards the world at large the Japanese Prime Minister TOJO declared in one of his first statements after the outbreak of the war in December - I do not remember exactly the date and the wording - that Japan entered into the war in accordance with her own decision and that she would conduct it as her own war.

***************

I have prepared this document from memory without the help of official papers or private notes. The dates and the exact wording of utterances contained in it may therefore be subject to irrelevant mistakes. In all essential points I have, however, according to my best knowledge correctly related the course of events.

***************

Translation from the original in German language dated Peking, 15th November 1945, and signed by Eugen Ott.
昭和三十年十一月十八日北京に於て

下記の因縁は元々御はじめに分けられる。

大阪日本大学に於て

昭和十二年秋のことハナオン・ジュハイル少佐は予に話すこぼこを始めた。そして予は彼の説明及びそれを彼を

した後とに防毒犬たるしの啓用たるしもたるのがあるか、これに於て言及

しろ。
ホーム。シュライヘルが知るとしての説明とあるのは、社長の役を務める動作たる彼に任じられ、それが賞賛されるべきである。しかし、彼は副社長から社長に昇格し、現在の社長に就任する際、改めてその説明を既に従事してある。したがって、彼は企業界を築き上げたものである。

しかし、そのような説明は短くて、彼に任じられて、その仕事を遂行するためには、企業界の経済力が築き上げている。したがって、彼は現社長に就任する際、改めてその説明を既に従事してある。したがって、彼は企業界を築き上げたものである。
无症状的患者可以通过PCR检测出新型冠状病毒的存在。然而，有些患者可能没有任何症状，但仍然具有传染性。因此，早期检测和隔离至关重要，以防止病毒的传播。
本項は、十一月二十八日自治会の説明と十月十八日自治会の説明を合計してある。なお、十二月二日、千丸百三十一の発言は、日本刀使用の問題として、同じ自治会に入会したときのイメージである。この説明は、自治会の責任者に伝えられるよう努めた。
はい、はい、よくわかりました。トレドエンテル大使は、この月に派遣政府の命を受けたという。これについては、近衛公の指示により、ある彼に緊急の通信を行った。これにより、私よりなぜこの大使がいて、近衛公の指示により、ある彼に緊急の通信を行った、という文書をいった。この文書により、私よりなぜこの大使がいて、近衛公の指示により、ある彼に緊急の通信を行った、という文書をいった。
私は近く大使に任命された私は第く私を含む第絶対的政策力を有していた内容である日本の豪華な軍隊から注けていた我その主なる原因に対してこの信任を上記。関係者に対して公私には意を以てドイツに外のものである外交のSqlServer・ヒットラーは日戦和三十三年、千九百三十八年、五月、ヒットラーの対価の自省は彼自身から戦争経済の使事の命令を受けたが、この命令の出たにも Newlyなる反侵略を試みたのであるということにあたる問題でない、この当時のヒットラーは英国側から戦争経済の使事の命令を受けたが、この命令の出たにも Newlyなる反侵略を試みたのである。
この問題は日本外交にとってはしげてのい・であるから私が必要に訴えたある先生の意見に従って、彼の意見のあ

12
ミュニッし会議の結果が導かれ、緊迫する情勢の態勢が重く、消滅し、多軍武官ビチェット中将と私は、この中で、戦略平和合意の必要を表した。

新内閣は松岡外相を通じてアメリカの防衛条約締結の必要を強調した。

日本の政策は、自立の手に成る條約前文で、交渉を通じて彼の態度に足し上げ、ヨーロッパ夜戦の拡大、防波、包囲及び日本、それぞれ助けたと約束を行われ、ヒルリンで調印された条約が成る手、成る利益を生じた。
松岡が日本に戻って来て、三国協定に関連してアメリカ国の結論に対して否決を主張したが、彼はその結論と、之に対する日本政府の対策を余に示し、そして日本は三国協定に表示した首都が会議の場を失うことを決して説明した。彼の間の完全なる意見一致を示す新らしめ、そして感謝的表示を示す余に説明した。彼は彼の御家人を指示し、彼が日米の関係を整備する必要があることを明らかにした時であった。その結果には、合衆国との間の戦争の効さに触れ、彼の言葉を余に示す余に説明した。
松岡外相大臣が来訪した時余と日本政府との間には活発な且真直な意
見の交換を為す時期が訪れ、それに伴って日本側の態度は控え八品
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見の交換を為す時期が訪れ、それに伴って日本側の態度は控え八品
( 얼마 전에 말씀드렸던 것처럼)

시트론 엔제에 대해 말씀드릴 바가 있습니다.

시트론 엔제는 프랑스의 자동차 제조 회사로, 다양한 종류의 차량을 제작합니다.

이 회사의 차량은 고급스러운 디자인과 뛰어난 성능으로 잘 알려져 있습니다.

시트론 엔제의 차량은 주로 고급차와 스포츠 카로 대표이지만, 다양한 분야에서 그들은 내구성과 안정성을 추구합니다.

시트론 엔제의 차량은 주로 고급차와 스포츠 카로 대표이지만, 다양한 분야에서 그들은 내구성과 안정성을 추구합니다.

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I, Joseph C. Grew, first being duly sworn, make oath and say that to the best of my knowledge and belief the appended letter, dated December 30, 1941, was sent me and signed in his own handwriting by Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu during the period of our internment in the American Embassy in Tokyo during the period between the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States and our departure from Japan in June 1942. This letter appeared on my desk in the Embassy; I have no means of knowing by whom it was delivered. I believe that the Japanese military police tried to prevent such missives reaching me and that Mr. Shigemitsu thereby ran considerable risk in forwarding the letter to me since I was already technically an enemy of his country.

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1947.

Washington, C. C. October 23, 1947. (Signed) Ruth V. Stiles
Notary Public, D.C.

My commission expires Aug. 31, 1952.
December 30, 1941

It is with a sense of great grief that I write you this letter. In spite of our sincere and sustained endeavours to avert the rupture of our relations, the awful eventuality has at last come. I do not want to say much on the causes and circumstances that have led to this war; I only wish that the present struggle may prove but a brief episode in the long annals of our relations which I hope will be quickly restored.

You and Mrs. Grew have won numerous friends among my compatriots by your able and admirable work extending over nine long years. As you well know, it is not the habit of our people to forget their friends easily, especially when they are so highly esteemed as you are, and I assure you that there are many of us who tender their deep sympathy to you in your great difficulty.

Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to say that I consider it a great privilege to have enjoyed your genial and generous friendship. I look forward keenly to the happy day when we shall once again cooperate heartily for the advancement of the relations of our two countries.

As I have been transferred to China, I am leaving for my new post within a few day's time. I wish you and your good self a happy new year and safe voyage home.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) M. Shigemitsu
I, LOY W. HEWLESON, state that during the years 1936, 1937 and the first half of 1938 I served as First Secretary of the American Embassy at Moscow. At times during this period, in the absence of the American Ambassador, I was Charge d'Affaires ad interim at Moscow.

In my capacity as Charge d'Affaires, or as First Secretary of the Embassy, I had numerous conversations with Mr. SHIGEMITSU while the latter was Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union. As a result of these conversations, as well as of talks of a personal nature, I came to the firm belief that Mr. SHIGEMITSU was out of sympathy with the expansionist and aggressive policies of the Japanese militarists and was deeply concerned lest their growing influence might involve Japan in a world war; that he was endeavoring to prevail upon his Government not to follow an expansionist policy or to look upon war, or the threat of war as a legitimate means for attain political objectives; and that he was sincerely striving to bring about a liquidation by friendly negotiation of the differences existing at that time between the U.S.S.R. and Japan. Mr. SHIGEMITSU was frank during the course of our various conversations in condemning the aggressive
policies of the Japanese militarists toward China and in deploring the tendencies of the Japanese Government to cooperate with the Axis powers rather than with the great democracies of the West.

During my association with Mr. SHIGEMITSU I came to have the highest regard for him because I believed him to be a man of personal integrity and idealism, a belief which was shared by most members of the American Embassy at Moscow.

(Signed) Loy W. Henderson

Washington, D.C.
December 23, 1946.
余ハ一九三六年二月より一九三七年五月間日本大使として在任シタ。自ノ期間中余ハ米国大使館職在在ノ時ハ米国在日大使館中係ノ使命ヲこサレタ。事務ヲ行うヲ為ス為ノ为
大使館に勤務して居る。但し、日本国が大統領を設置するに際して、米国が正式な閣僚としての地位を認めるものではない。
近くの電源を接続し、電源をオンにすると、表示部に「クラスII」の文字が表示されます。
The Mozart Week of the German Reich in Vienna from 28 November to 5 December 1941

Under the Protectorate of Minister of the State Dr. Joseph Goebbels
Reichsleiter Baldur von Shirach

1 Day
Friday, 28 November 1941

11:00 hours Opening ceremony with Great Concert Hall
1. Overture of "Don Juan"
2. Speech by Baldur von Shirach
3. Jupiter Symphony C-dur KV. 551
Musical Director -- Leri Boehm
Played by -- City Orchestra Vienna Sinfoniker

17:00 hours Serenade in the Great Gallery of Schoenbrunn
1. Concerto c-moll for piano KV. 491
   allegro-Larghetto--Allegretto
2. Fantasy for an organ-walz f-moll KV. 608
   (arranged for a string orchestra by Edwin Fischer)
3. Rondo D-dur for piano with orchestra KV. 3
4. Haffner -- Symphony KV. 385
Musical Director -- Edwin Fischer
Played by -- City Orchestra Vienna Sinfoniker

20:00 hours Festive Performance of "Ailenapping from the Serail" at the State Opera House
Musical Director -- Karl Boehm
Staged by -- Oscar Fritz Schuh, Scenery by Wilh. Reinking
Soloists -- Irma Beilke, Erna Berger,
   Herbert Alsen, Anton Dermota,
   Curd Jurgena, Richard Sallaba

2 Day
Saturday, 29 November 1941

10:45 Hours Chamber music with old instruments at the Palais Pallavicini in Josef Square
1. Rondo for piano a-moll KV. 511
2. Trio E-dur KV. 542
Played by -- Frenz Bruckbauer, Roland Renpenstreich, Wilhelm Winkler
   (studying association for the old music, of the Music School of the City of Vienna)
12:00 hours Opening of the exhibition "Mozart's works in documents" in the ceremony hall of the State Library.
Greeting by -- Director General Dr. Heigl
Opening speech by -- General intendant Dr. Drewes

20:00 hours Festive performance of "Cosi Fan Tutte"
State Opera House
Guest performance by the State opera of Munich
Musical director -- Clemens Krauss
Staged by -- Rudolf Hartmann, Scenery by -- Rochus Gliese
Soloists -- Hilde Guedan, Georgine v. Milinkovie, Violica Urusulesc, Carl Kronenburg, Hans Herrmann Kissen, Julius Patzak

Sunday, 30 November 1941

11:30 hours First Festive Concert in the Great Hall of the Musical Association
1. Symphony Es-dur KV. 543
2. Violin Concerto A-dur KV. 219
3. Symphony g-moll LV. 550
Musical Director -- Hans Knappertsbusch
Soloist -- George Kulenkampff
Vienna Philharmonics

17:00 hours First Chamber Music at the Palais Pullavicini in Josef Square
1. String Quartet C-dur KV. 465
2. String Quartet G-dur KV. 387
3. Clarinet Quartet A-dur KV. 581
Played by -- The Strulb Quartet
Clarinet by -- Luigi Amodio

19:00 hours Festive performance of "Don Juan"
Musical Director -- Hans Knappertsbusch
Staged by -- Oscar Fritz Schuh, Scenery by Josef Pennaker
Soloists -- Else Boetticher, Halana Braun, Esther Rethy, Anton Derenda, Fritz Krum, Erich Kunz, Paul Schoeffeler, Siegmann Roth

19:30 hours Piano evening of Wilhelm Backhaus in the Great Hall of the Musical Association
1. Overture of "La finia semplice" KV. 488
2. Piano Concerto A-dur KV. 396
3. Fantasy c-moll LV. 330
4. Sonata c-dur KV. 537
Musical director -- Rudolf Moralt
City orchestra Vienna Sinfoniker
Monday, 1 December 1941

11:30 hours Chamber music for blowing instruments in the middle hall of the Concert House
1. Quintet for blowing instruments and piano KV. 452
2. Fantasy c-moll for piano KV. 475
3. Serenade for 13 blowing instruments b-dur KV. 361

Soloist -- Elly Ney
Played by -- Blower Association of the Vienna Philharmonics

17:00 hours Second Chamber Music at the Palais Lobkowitz (Eroica Hall)
1. String quartet D-aur KV. 155
2. String quartet B-dur KV. 458
3. String quartet A-moll KV. 516

Played by -- The Schneiderhan Quartet

19:00 hours Festive performance of "The Marriage of Figaro" in the Redouten Hall of the Castle
Musical Director -- Karl Boehm
Staged by -- Casper Fritz Schuh, Scenery by Casper Neher
Soloists -- Maria Cebotari, Maria Reining, Martha Rohs, Maria Schobar, Else Schurhoff, Mathieu Ahlersmeyer, Hermann Gallos, Peter Klein, Erich Kunz, Franz Normann, Paul Schoeffler

20:00 hours Second Festive Concert in the Great Hall of the Concert House
1. Piano Concerto d-moll KV. 466
2. Symphony Concertante E-dur KV. 364
3. Symphony D-dur (without Menuett) KV. 504

Musical director -- Hans Weisbach
Soloists -- Wilh. Kempff, Wolfgang Schneidermann, Ernst Morawek
City Orchestra Vienna Sinfoniker

Tuesday, 2 December 1941

10:30 hours Festive Hour for Mozart in the Great Gallery of Schoenbrunn
followed by

11:30 hours Academy Performance in the Theater of the Schoenbrunn Castle
"Bastien and Bastienne"
Ballet -- "Les petits riens"
Musical Director -- Leopold Reichwein

- 3 -
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17:00 hours Third Chamber Music
"Leopold Mozart and his contemporaries" in
the Knight Hall of the Castle
1. Leopold Mozart (1719-87) Sinfonia
2. Johann Stanitz (1717-57) Trio
3. Josef Haydu (1739-99) Cello-concert
4. Karl Dittersdorf (1739-99) Overture
5. Christian Bach (1734-87) Rondo for
Soprano and Orchestra
6. G. Chr. Wagenseil (1715-77) Sinfonia
Musical Director -- Leopold Ludwig
Played by -- Chamber Orchestra and Soloist: of the Vienna Philharmonics

20:00 hours Third Festive Concert in the Great Hall of the
Musical Association
Messe in c-moll KV. 427
Musical Director -- Clemens Krauss
Soloists -- Gertrude Zipperle, Marie Cebotari,
Jul. Petzak, Georg Hann
Vienne Philharmonics, Concert Association of the Vienna State Opera Chorus

6 Day
Wednesday, 3 December 1941

11:00 hours "Mozart and we" in the Ceremony Hall of the
Castle
1. Opening address by Prof. Dr. Erich Schenk,
Vienna University
2. "The picture of Mozart in our time"
speaker -- Dr. Hans Joachim Moser
3. "Problems of the Practical Mozart study"
speaker -- Prof. Leopold Reichwein

17:00 hours Fourth Chamber Music at the Palais Pallavicim
1. String quartet d-moll KV. 173
2. Clarinet quintet A-dur KV. 581
3. Strings clarinet D-dur KV. 499
Played by -- Concert House Quartet
(Kumper-Kvarde)
Clarinet -- Leopold Vlach

19:30 hours Festive performance of "Idomeneo" State Opera
House
In the arrangement of Richard Strauss
Musical director -- Richard Strauss
Staged by -- Erwin Kerber
Soloists -- Else Boettcher, Amy Konezui,
Esther Rathy, Herbert Alsen, Alfred Poell,
Lorjen Rus, Jakob Sabel.

7 Day
Thursday, 4 December 1941

11:30 hours Festive Concert of the Court Music Chapel
at the Castle Chapel

- 4 -
1. Organ Sonata C-dur  KV. 329
2. Coronation mass  KV. 317
3. Ave verum  KV. 618
4. Laudate Dominum  KV. 339

Musical director -- Ferdin. Grossmann
Played by -- Walter Pach, Vienna Singing Children, Vienna Philharmonics,
Concert Association of the Vienna State Opera Chorus

15:00 hours  Cultural political Manifestation, State Opera House
1. Overture to the Opéra "Titus"
2. Speech by State Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels

17:00 hours  Fifth Chamber Music at the Winter Palais of Prince Eugen
1. String quartet G-dur  KV. 171
2. String quartet a-moll  KV. 421
3. String quartet G-dur  KV. 465

Played by -- Mozarteum Quartet (Salzburg)

19:00 hours  Festive performance of "The Magic Flute", State Opera House
Newly staged in Vienna in the scenery of the Berlin State Opera
Musical director -- Hans Knappertsbusch
Staged by -- Gustaf Grundgens, Scenery by Traugott Mueller

8 Day
Friday, 5 December 1941
(150 Anniversary of the death of W.A. Mozart)

Homage to Mozart

12:00 hours  Placing of wreath to the Mozart monument in Albertina Square
1. Priests March
2. Fanfare of "The Magic Flute"
3. Speaker
4. Laying down of wreath

Ringing of bells of all the churches in Vienna,
17:00 hours State Ceremony in the Great Hall of the Musical Union Requiem
Musical Director -- Wilhelm Furtwängler
Soloists -- Eina Berger, Margarete Klose, Peters Anders, Herbert Alsen
Vienna Philharmonics, Concert Association of Chorus of Vienna State Opera, Vocal Association of the Union of the Friends of Music
Organ by -- Franz Schuetz
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シュートルフ・クロルデット

クラリネット

ルイ・プロデイオ
Questions propounded on behalf of the
Honorable Shimomitsu, Ihamo:

QUESTION NO. 1: What is your name and present office?
ANSWER: Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, United Kingdom representative to
the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

QUESTION NO. 2: During what period were you His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador
to Japan?
ANSWER: From Sept. 3rd 1937 until the outbreak of war.

QUESTION NO. 3: Did you, from information received by you in your official
capacity as such ambassador, have an opportunity to know the
activities and policies of Hamoru Shigomitsu, the Ambassador
from Japan to the Court of St. James's from October 1938 until
his return to Tokyo on leave?
ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION NO. 4: Please state what you know as a result from such information
such activities and policies, giving the basis of your knowledge.
ANSWER: From records of conversations which Mr. Shigomitsu had with
British Cabinet Ministers and others in London, I know that he
was doing everything in his power to improve Anglo-Japanese
relations and ease the growing tension.

QUESTION NO. 5: Did Mr. Shigomitsu return from London on leave, arriving in
Tokyo on or about July 20, 1941, and remain in Tokyo until the
outbreak of war?
ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION NO. 6: Did you meet Mr. Shigomitsu after his return to Tokyo, and, if
so, approximately how many meetings did you have with him?
ANSWER: Yes, six or seven times.
QUESTION NO. 7: Were these meetings of an official or social nature, or both?

ANSWER: Both.

QUESTION NO. 8: Did he tell you the purpose for which he returned, and, if so, what did he say was his purpose?

ANSWER: Yes, he said he had returned on leave because he believed he could at that moment do more in Tokyo than in London to arrest the deterioration in relations with the Western Powers.

QUESTION NO. 9: Did you discuss with him the improvement of Anglo-Japanese relations, the peaceful settlement of differences between the two countries and the avoidance of war, or any of those subjects?

ANSWER: Yes, I discussed all those subjects.

QUESTION NO. 10: What did he say regarding those subjects or any of them?

ANSWER: We discussed various suggestions for averting the catastrophe of war. Mr. Shigemitsu was simultaneously having talks with Admiral Toyoda and other leading Japanese. After this interlude of time it is difficult to remember exactly what he said and in any case our conversations were purely unofficial since the negotiations which would decide the issue of peace or war were proceeding at Washington. But our talks left no doubt in my mind of Mr. Shigemitsu's earnest desire to help towards a peaceful settlement. He remained hopeful as long as Prince Konoye retained the Premiership.

QUESTION NO. 11: Did you discuss with Mr. Shigemitsu, Admiral Toyoda, the then Foreign Minister, or other persons, any work Mr. Shigemitsu was doing or conferences he was having with Admiral Toyoda or other persons on those matters and, if so, what did Mr. Shigemitsu, Admiral Toyoda, or such other persons say?

ANSWER: Yes, I can quote two instances.

(A) At Mr. Shigemitsu's suggestion a meeting took place at the Foreign Ministry between Admiral Toyoda, Mr. Shigemitsu and myself at which the critical stage reached in the Washington negotiations was explained to me and I was asked to urge the British Govt. to play their part in averting a breakdown.
At Mr. Shigemitsu's request Mr. Shigeru, Yoshida came to
Hyon on about Oct. 1941 to enquire whether I could make any
personal suggestions for ending the deadlock in regard to Indo-
China. I was however precluded by my instructions from taking
any official part in discussing the matters under negotiation
in Washington.

QUESTION NO. 12: Did you discuss with Mr. Shigemitsu or other persons the
proposed Konoye Conference with President Roosevelt and any
work Mr. Shigemitsu was doing with regard to it, the part, if
any, it was proposed he have in such conference, and, if so,
what did h., or such other persons say?

ANSWER:

QUESTION NO. 13: Did he express any opinion as to whether or not the purpose of
such a conference was the peaceful settlement of the differences
between Japan and Great Britain and the United States and the
chances of success of such a conference, and, if so, what did
he say and what, if anything, did you say with regard to such
conference?

ANSWER:

QUESTION NO. 14: From your observation, did he show any reaction of discouragement
or encouragement or otherwise when the proposed conference
did not materialize and, if so, what reaction?

ANSWER:

QUESTION NO. 15: Did you later hear from any persons whether or not it was
proposed that Mr. Shigemitsu be sent to assist Admiral Nomura,
the then Japanese Ambassador to the United States, in his
negotiations in Washington, and, if so, what did such persons
say?

ANSWER:

I learned that the original idea of the Foreign Minister had
been to send Mr. Shigemitsu to Washington to assist Admiral
Nomura. My informants were two Japanese of high standing.
RESPONSE NO. 16: Did you hear from any persons that such proposal was vetoed, by whom it was vetoed and for what reasons?

ANSWER: The proposal was vetoed by the army on the ground that Mr. Shigemitsu was known to be too friendly to the Western powers.

BEVIN
質問第二

此事件の問題点

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質問第三

此事件の問題点

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質問第四

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質問第五

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質問三十

此事件の問題点

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質問第六

大抵我が姓佐塞尔ミアルコトフハ際イテ居マシタ。私ニ

之ヲ告ゲタハ人ハ地位ノ高イロ本ハニデアルマシタ。却フ

ラレタコトヲ離ガ拒否シタカ及

トノ理田デテ

田光氏ガマナリニノヨリ居ケラレタノデアル

ミスカ

ヘヴィン

6
The Letter addressed
to Foreign Minister YOSHIDA
from SHIRATORI, Toshio

December 10, 1945

Dear Mr. Yoshida:

It was more than sixteen years ago that Baron Shidehara, as Foreign Minister and yourself as vice-minister, were good enough to nominate me as weekly lecturer on foreign affairs before the Emperor. That privileged post which I held for nearly three years afforded me the rare opportunity of observing and studying the personality of our Sovereign at a close range. As a result, I could thoroughly convince myself of his innate love of peace, his thirst for truth, and his genuine anxiety for the welfare of his people. Especially keen, I found, were his interest in foreign affairs and his desire for good relations with other nations. It seemed to me that he had an instinctive mistrust of the military and that nothing worse became him than his title of Generalissimo and the military uniform in which he had always to appear in public.

When the Manchurian affair occurred his reaction to it was unmistakable. I learned at the time on good authority that, for the first few months, both the War Minister and the Chief of General Staff, were taken sharply to task almost at every turn.
whenever they were received in audience by His Majesty for report on matters under their jurisdiction. I myself remember his asking me several times whether such and such decision by the Government had been taken on the initiative of the Foreign Office or of the War Ministry. In short, I felt that he was in every respect true to type as Tenno of Japan. But the current of affairs set in motion by the Manchurian imbroglio rapidly gathered such a momentum that it carried everything before it. No man, however wise or virtuous could have stopped it before it had run its course. It did run its course to a finish and here we are amidst the abyss.

Stupefied by the fearful blow dealt them, the Japanese people are for the moment altogether at a loss what to think or believe. Hitherto, we called this country of ours "the land of Gods" and the Emperor the Son of Heaven and with a light heart, believed in Divine help in case of real need. Kamikaze in their sense, however, did not come after all. They were visited, instead, by earthquakes, typhoons, floods, and famine. What they liked to call a holy war ended in an ignominious defeat and the country, for the first time in its history, is placed under the occupation of foreign armies. In face of these dire facts, the disillusionment of the people is complete. Disappointed and exasperated, they are throwing to the winds what faith they had in Kami-Sama, and their evaluation
this nation's history and of the Tenno system is naturally at its lowest ebb. The state of things prevailing in Japan today reminds one forcibly of the gloomy chapter in Hebrew history where, their country lost and groaning under the Roman yoke, the people eagerly longed for the coming of the prophesied Messiah who would give them back their ancient glory under David and Solomon. It was Jesus of Nazareth, however, who did come, an entirely different sort of Messiah who told them to "render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's and unto God that which is God's". That was exactly the contrary of their expectation. So they finally lent themselves to the commission of that irrevocable crime of murdering their Christ on the cross. Similarly, are not the Japanese people of today, having asked of their Deity and of their Tenno what they ought not to have asked and not getting it, so deeply chagrined that they are on the point of giving themselves over to an everlasting nay? While it seems to me that now, if ever, is the time for us all to turn to Heaven in all humbleness of heart and in profound repentance, the actual tendency is quite the reverse. That is the most deplorable phase of the whole situation.

Take an oblong sheet of paper and, folding it twice as when making paper cranes, get it into a shape like this; cut it along the dotted lines.
into 14v. parts of equal width and you will have nine pieces of paper like those enclosed herewith. You will find that they can be put together so as to form the two Chinese characters signifying Japan (日支).

Take it to pieces again and arrange the cuttings in another way and you will get a cross (一) and the word hell (HELL).

Please do not imagine, dear Fr. Yoshida, that I am trifling with you, for I am quite serious. I read about this puzzle several years ago in a book entitled "The Three J's Proposition" (Japan, Jesus, and Jews), by the late Fr. Sakai, head of the Japano-Jewish Association. The puzzle is said to have been invented by an English hospital nurse during the first World War. How a foreigner, with perhaps little knowledge of Japan and the Japanese language, could have made it may in itself be considered somewhat of a mystery. At any rate, for us Japanese reduced to the present predicament, it is too grimly suggestive to be lightly dismissed as a mere piece of amusement. Indeed I venture to think that it may not be too much to say that the future of Japan largely depends upon how we solve this puzzle and what we read into it. The palpable implication of the riddle is that, to begin with, the whole make-up of the old Japan (日支) must be taken to pieces and that all chaffs, abuses, sins and impurities must be discarded.
and borne away to the shades below (HII), until, after the
great purge, that only remains which is symbolized by the
cross (çiš). The process of disintegration has been going
on in full swing under our very eyes. Dull would he of
mind who were to fail to discern in all that the unseen hand
of the Almighty. No less patent must it be that that same hand
shall guide the building up of the new structure. Thus the
marrow and essence of the whole problem before us would seem
to be the cross. What exactly may that mean? May that imply
that Japan is to be Christianized outright? It might or it
might not, for religion is admittedly too complex a matter to
be settled out of hand one way or the other.

Now the cross is generally supposed to be the symbol exclu­
sively of Christianity. Seeing, however, that Jesus told his
disciples on several occasions to "take up their cross", it
does not, to my mind, necessarily represent the wooden cross
on which Christ was crucified. Rather may it not be presumed
that the Hebrew people had always regarded it as symbolic of
the Supreme Being, omnipresent through time (vertical) and space
(horizontal), which is variously called in various ages and
climes? It is said that the two Shrines at Ise which together
make one temple (X X) also represent, by the
different ways in which the cross-beams on their respective
roofs are cut out, a cross, i.e. time (the Inner Shrine) and
space (the Outer Shrine). It is moreover said that on the
back of the Sacred Mirror of the Inner Shrine is to be found
a writing in which apparently is the Hebrew alphabet; and,
again, that one of the gates to the temple at Jerusalem bears
the Crest of Chrysanthemum with sixteen petals. It is perhaps
because of these and many other similarities in matters
pertaining to the worship of God, besides marked affinities
in racial traits, that the Japanese and Jewish peoples are con-
sidered to be closely related to each other by some observers
both native and foreign. To what extent such a surmise may be
verified by strictly scientific researches remains to be seen.
Be that as it might, there is in my opinion one aspect in this
connection which is of immediate concern to this nation at the
present juncture. As it is to the deterioration of their ideas
about God and especially their idolatrous tendency that the
downfall of the Israelites as a nation is generally attributed,
so may it not be said that the root cause of our present debacle
is the beclouding and abuse of the true spirit of Shinto on one
hand, and on the other, the apathy to matters of worship or
its utter materialization on the part of so large a section of
the people? Just as Hebraism taught by Moses had become so
twisted or reduced to formalism at the hands of later Israelites
that God sent down Christ among them "not to destroy but fulfill
the law", so for Shintoism of Japan, if it really means the
"Way of God", a thorough-going overhaul is long overdue. And since there cannot be, in the nature of things, two universal Gods or two ways of one God, and inasmuch as the true attributes of the Supreme Being have nowhere so unmistakably been made manifest as by Jesus who "spake as never man spake", I see no reason why the teachings of Christ should not be accepted by us Japanese without any reserve. Quite a few Shintoists freely admit that a genuine and true interpretation of Shintoism would bring it very near Christianity. Now that the diehards are out of the way, the metamorphosis might prove much easier of accomplishment than is commonly imagined.

Although a wide dissemination of Christianity among the people as a religion in its accepted form will not be an easy affair and will in any case take a long time, the history of Buddhism in Japan shows that it would by no means be impossible. The question only is if we can afford to wait such a tedious development or to bear with a sort of repetition of the uninteresting Buddhist history of Japan. In this connection it strikes me, indeed it must occur to every Japanese who ponders on the matter at all seriously, that a key to a quicker solution of the whole question might be found in the Tenno system. Suppose the Emperor were thoroughly to Christianize himself in spirit and, in person, to lead the entire nation in that direction. Would not that result in practically
Christianizing Japan wholesale and at a stroke? A Tenno speaking to his people in the spirit and language of Christ and practicing the Gospel doctrines both in Court and Government would be far more in keeping with the scheme of things in undistorted Shintoism than the figures of some of our former monarchs who wore black robes, read sutras, and prayed for their own rebirth in some paradise far off.

The people of Japan are now called upon to decide whether or not to continue the Tenno regime in future. Given freedom of expression, the answer in all probability would be in the affirmative. But that would not appear to me to be the whole question nor even the most important part of it. The crux of the matter must rather be; what kind of a Tenno shall we accept anew as our sovereign? Two thousand years ago, the Hebrew people had a similar question put to them. The answer they gave is a matter of history. What shall we do? Shall we accept Christ in the person of the Tenno, so to speak? It would not do to put the matter before the people as a religious issue, although, as far as the general public are concerned, their very indifference to religion might, if anything, facilitate the acceptance of the proposition. Instead thereof, might it not be made so to dawn upon them gradually that, when they are aware, the sun is well up in the sky? We have our Pharisees and scribes, no doubt, but the decision in
our case largely rests with the Emperor himself. If forms and rituals are not insisted upon, if it is mainly a question of spirit and substance, I do not suppose that His Majesty will much hesitate to espouse the Christian doctrine. For many centuries our Emperors were educated in Chinese Classics, the so-called "Imperial Learning" consisting, as I understand, largely in Confucian teachings about the "Virtuous Way"; and the Imperial rescripts are to this day so full of classical Chinese expressions and quotations which many of the people do not understand at all. It is almost incomprehensible why, while we imported so freely the fruits of Western culture and civilization, little or no notice has hitherto been taken of the Christian religion by the Imperial Court. The time is more than ripe for a drastic change in this respect. A beginning might forthwith be made with the education of the Crown Prince.

Democracy is the watchword of the day and naturally all possible efforts must be bent to the democratization of the nation and the government. Democracy, however, is not a question of form or machinery merely; it is one of spirit and of general outlook. Where, for instance, would the American democracy be without its spiritual and idealist background? In spite of the communist tenet denying God and denouncing religion as opium, not only had Soviet Russia to give back
to the people the freedom of worship, but there is said to be on foot a movement for a new religion in that country. Extremes meet, and I should not be surprised if the atomic age upon which we have just entered were to prove at the same time a religious age par excellence. It would not do, therefore, for the new Japan to be taken up exclusively with political, economic and social reforms alone, important though they undoubtedly are.

In regard also to the question of the revision of the Constitution, attention seems to be concentrated at present on the limitation of the prerogatives of the sovereign and the extension of the rights of the people. That is all very well, but those matters are fully defined in constitutions of other countries upon which we can draw at will. So the problem may after all be comparatively simple. Are we not, however, going to be a "peace at any price" nation? The foundation for eternal peace, as the Imperial rescript of August 15th has it, must surely be laid in the new Constitution. Provisions containing a solemn promise on the part of the Emperor never, under any circumstances, to make his subjects fight a war, the right of the people to refuse military service in any form under any government, and the non-application to martial use of any part of the resources of the country, must form the cornerstone of the fundamental law of the new Japan if it is seriously meant to make her a land of eternal peace. That would be a
totally new departure in constitutional legislation. After
the crushing defeat in war, and weltering in a quagmire of
misery resulting from a protracted campaign overseas, we are
now in such a subdued mood that no one ever dreams of another
war in any measurable future. But there be many among us to
whom renouncing war of any sort, under any circumstances
whatever and for all time to come, might appear quite another
thing. Honest misgivings might be entertained for wanton
attacks from our continental neighbours, or vain hopes might
still lurk in some dishonest bosoms for a fundamental change
in international interests and relations. Surely it would
require all the courage and determination we can muster to
take the fateful decision once and for all. Unless animated
by a strong religious faith, we might find the difficulty
insurmountable even under the existing circumstances. Here
also, or rather in this connection particularly, the Tenno
system would prove an invaluable, nay almost indispensable
factor in our new governmental structure. Honestly I do not
see how, without Tenno, a peace clause could effectively be
wrought into the framework of the new Constitution. Only by
binding up that clause indissolubly with the provisions
concerning the Emperor and by making that chapter of the code
unrevisable except through downright revolution, can we secure
eternal peace for this nation.
Taking the Prussian constitution as a model, our statesmen of the Meiji Era provided in the present Constitution for the prerogatives of the Tenno to head the army and navy and to declare war, as if it were a matter of course for a sovereign. If they had more deeply studied into the history of Japan, they would have found out that no Emperor since the foundation of the country ever became the Chief of a standing army or navy and that not a single instance of any importance could be cited where the Emperor ordered the nation to engage in a foreign war of any sort. It is indeed a pity that on account of these provisions in the Constitution the sovereign, from Emperor Meiji down, was made apparently responsible for the many wars this nation fought and for the resultant expansion of territory, until the impression came to prevail abroad that the Tenno system, along with
Shintoism, is the principal source of Japanese militarism and aggression. Nothing is further from the truth. As is well known, in our Shinto literature especial emphasis is persistently and invariably laid on the Tenno’s mission to reign over this land in peace and tranquility. In fact, besides the commandment always to regard the sacred mirror as the spirit of his Seveny ancestor, this about his peace mission is the outstanding injunction ordained upon the Tenno as the ruler of his people. That is why I believe that for the Tenno to identify himself, before his people, with the “Prince of Peace” as Christ is called, would not only be perfectly natural but be in fulfillment of the commandment of his ancestor. With a Tenno so conceived, a new Constitution framed in that spirit, and a Christian democratic habit of mind cultivated by the monarch and the people alike, this country will before very long be turned into a veritable land of eternal peace in fact as well as in name.

I am sorry, Mr. Yoshida, to have singled you out for a target of this lengthy epistle. You probably did not expect any such verbosity on my part when you told me to put my ideas not given it up midway in writing. Nevertheless, if you have interred it and thrown it into the wastepaper basket, will you kindly have a copy made of it and sent round to Premier Shidehara? I am anxious to know what he may say to my suggestion about the new Constitution.

With best wishes and warmest regards, I am,

Yours most faithfully,

/s/ T. Shintori
四戦時中白鳥氏が発表した意見を熟知する人々の言に依れば、本書翰の内容は何等かの形に於て白鳥氏が既に観々述べて立た所から自然に流すべき結論であって、敗戦の御家に遙く一時の立場ではないとのこと、全く同意する次第であります。生一本を白鳥氏の性格を知悉する私としては右の見方に全く同意する次第であります。
Def. Doc. 2918

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FEF. EAST, TOKYO, JAPAN.

U.S.A. ET AL

VS.

AIKIKI, SAMA, ET AL

Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent, YOSHIDA, Shigeru

having duly first sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

(1) I was Prime Minister of Japan, from 22 May 1946 to 24 May 1947, after I was Foreign Minister from 17 Sept. 1945 to 22 May 1946, in the Shidehara Cabinet. I have been Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, from 1 April 1936 to 20 May 1939, and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, from 24 July 1928 to 26 Nov. 1930. I was in the Foreign Service of the Japanese Government altogether thirty-three years beginning from 15 Nov. 1906; and, while I was in the Service, I had opportunities to be acquainted with Mr. SHIRATORI, Toshio, who joined the same service several years after I did.

(2) I hereby testify that the copy of a letter, which is the Defense Document 2919, is a correct copy of the letter which the accused SHIRATORI, Toshio, wrote in English in the Sugamo Prison and caused to be delivered to me, dated as 10 December 1945. I recall that I received the letter early in 1946 while I was Foreign Minister.

(3) The circumstances under which the said letter was written were as follows:
Immediately before SHIRATORI went to the Sugamo Prison on 26 November 1945, he interviewed with me and stated orally about his opinions on how to rehabilitate Japan after the defeat, how to legislate the new Constitution, the questions of religion in Japan, the question of Tenno institution, the questions of renunciation of war and so forth, and requested me to convey the substance to the then Prime Minister Baron SHIDEHARA. I, therupon, required him to put it into writing and send it to me, which he, in due time, did in the form of the said letter. In compliance with SHIRATORI's wishes, I handed a copy of the letter forthwith to the Prime Minister Baron SHIDEHARA.

(4) According to those who are familiar with the opinions expressed by SHIRATORI during the last war, the thoughts enunciated in the said letter are taken as the conclusion most naturally to be derived from what SHIRATORI had been stating repeatedly prior to that date, and not as the stand which the shock of the defeat made him to take accidentally or extemporaneously. I fully concur with the above views, as one who knows SHIRATORI's genuine and sincere character.

On this Fourth day of December 1947, at Tokyo.

Doponent, /S/ YOSHIDA, Shigeru (seal)

I, C.B. CAULDE, hereby verify that the above statement was sworn by the deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date, at Tokyo.

Witness /S/ YOJI HIROTA
In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing, and adding nothing.

/S/ YOSHIIDA, Shigeru (seal)
D I A G N O S I S

SAKAYA, Tadahi (Age 61)

1. Name of Disease
   Neurasthenia (in an advanced condition)
   This is to certify that the above-mentioned person requires to be kept at rest for medical treatment for three months to come.

7th December 1947
No. 2019, Sanchōme, SHIINA-machi, TOSHIwA-ku, Tokyo-to.

TAKASHIMA Katsumi, M. D. (Seal)
Doctor
ERRATA SHEET

for

Defense Document No. 2927

page 14, Sec. 33, line 29
after "Attaché" add "ask that the German authorities"

page 25, Sec. 56, line 29
change "was made" to "had been made"

page 25, Sec. 57, line 5
after "Navy" add High Command"

page 26, Sec. 59, line 8
delete "War und"
change "Ministers" to Minister's"

page 29, Sec. 66, line 4
delete "the morning of"

page 35, Sec. 78, lines 6 and 7
change "decisions" to "discussions"

page 36, Sec. 80, line 5
change "some such period as" to "a period of at least"

page 38, Sec. 83, line 11
change "had been made" to "was to have been made"

page 38, Sec. 85, line 5
change "excluded" to "precluded"

page 40, Sec. 87, line 4
change "28" to "27"

page 43, Sec. 98, line 6
change "Foreign Minister" to "Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal"

page 44, second paragraph, line 1
add section number, "99"

page 46, Sec. 107, line 9
after "speech" add "chiefly"

page 52, Sec. 122, line 2
after "responsibility for" add "management of"
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

-vs-

ARAKI Sadao, et al.

AFFIDAVIT

TÔGÔ SHIGENORI

I

General

Having first duly sworn an oath as on the attached sheet, in accordance with the procedure prevailing in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

1. I entered the service of the Japanese Foreign Ministry in November 1912, immediately after passing the diplomatic and consular service examination, and for the following thirty-three years until my retirement upon resignation of the post of Foreign Minister on 17 August 1945 I devoted my life continuously (except for the period 1 September 1942 to 9 April 1945, when I was retired) to the diplomatic service. During that period I occupied successively the usual positions at home and abroad which are the history of a diplomat's life, and received promotions, decorations and other forms of recognition in the usual course of a government servant's career. I have never held military office nor had connection of any nature with any military or militaristic group or clique; neither have I been a member of any political party or society nor ever held political office, except that after my retirement from office on 1 September 1942 I was appointed a member of the House of Peers, a sort of retirement honor frequently bestowed on retiring cabinet ministers and other high officials. (I did at one time receive membership in the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, which I suppose might be considered a "political party"; but I was never active in it, and took so little interest in it that I am not even sure when I received my membership, whether it continued until the Society's dissolution, and whether an advisorship or the like position was conferred on me.) My profession has been diplomacy; my aim as a diplomat has been the advancement of my country's interests, but always governed by the conviction that my own country would be best served by attempting to understand other's viewpoints, by promoting international friendship and striving for amicable settlements and maintenance of peace, thus to contribute to the welfare of mankind as a whole.

2. The facts of my career are substantially as contained in the record of the Personnel Section of the Cabinet Secretariat, introduced into evidence as Exhibit No. 127, subject to the amplifications contained in Defense Documents Nos. 1260, 1261 and 2866, which points I shall mention in detail hereafter at the appropriate times. My diplomatic career up to the time I became Foreign Minister was related almost wholly to European and American affairs, and primarily to European. My introduction to the diplomatic service was a period of something short of three years in the Consulate-General at Mukden; but I never served thereafter in any country in Asia. During World War I I was appointed to a post in Switzerland, and after the armistice served on the Japanese
I was dispatched to Germany, and remained there after the conclusion of the peace treaty as a secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. I then served in Tokyo as Chief of the 1st Section of the European-American Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, which section is concerned with affairs of Russia and neighboring states (Exhibit No. 127). In December 1925 I was ordered to the Japanese Embassy in Washington as senior secretary, staying there until May 1929, and then from June of that year until the end of 1932 I was Councillor of Embassy in Germany. During that time I was twice ordered to Geneva (Defense Document No. 1280). The first of these occasions was in September 1930, when I was designated as a member of the suite of the Japanese delegation to the 11th assembly of the League of Nations. I was absent from my post at Berlin that time only 22 days, and was at Geneva about ten days. Again, in December 1931 I was detailed as the Secretary-General of the Japanese delegation to the Conference on General Disarmament, and served in that capacity in Genova from February to August and in November 1932.

3. At this point I should like to take the occasion to correct a few misconceptions arising from the prosecution's evidence or assertions. From the fact that I was once in Genova at the same time as Mr. Matsuoka, the prosecution have produced this argument: "at the time of the Manchurian Incident he was with Matsuoka on the delegation of the League of Nations, whose business it was to defend the aggression and to give the assurances which were so often broken" (51 January 1947, Record, p. 16959). At "the time of the Manchurian Incident", September 1931, I was not in Genova, but at my post in Berlin. Presumably the prosecution's assertion relates to 1932, a year after the Manchurian Incident. At that time I was in Genova as chief secretary of the Japanese delegation to the Disarmament Conference. I point out that there was no connection whatsoever between the business of the two delegations, that to the Extraordinary Assembly of the League of Nations, Matsuoka, Chief Delegate, and that to the Disarmament Conference, of which latter I was the Secretary-General. Although some evidence has already been given on this point (Defense Document No. 2740), I should like to emphasize that I originated the proposal that neither should the business of the two delegations be intermingled nor should the personnel of the two be common, and that this proposal was adopted in principle by our Chief Delegate, Mr. Matsuoka, and the other delegates, and was as far as possible carried out in practice; although inevitably there was some overlapping of personnel, I, at least, had nothing whatsoever to do with the business of the delegation to the Assembly concerned with the Manchurian question. So far as concerns my being "with Matsuoka", he did not in point of fact leave Tokyo for Genova until October (Defense Document No. 2760). By that time the Disarmament Conference was in summer recess, and I had been ordered home to report and confer, and had left Berlin on 22 August for Japan. Upon my arrival at my post in Berlin on 19 November, I found the order, dated the preceding day, for me to return to Tokyo for a new assignment as Director of the European-American Bureau. I therefore went to Genova to report on my visit to Japan, remained there for about ten days, and returned to Berlin, which I quitted on 22 December 1932. During that brief stay at Genova I had no official connection with Mr. Matsuoka, and no occasion to "defend" the Manchurian Incident—although we stayed at the same hotel and I did, of course, meet him. By the time that he led the Japanese delegation's withdrawal
from the Extraordinary Meeting of the League Assembly, in February 1933, I was no longer in Geneva, but was then in Japan (Defense Document No. 1200).

The prosecution have asserted (13 November 1946, Record, p. 10,297) that in 1931 I became a member of the Supreme War Council. That the Supreme War Council was composed of military men can be discovered from Defense Document No. 2781. That membership in this body was restricted to general officers of the Army and flag officers of the Navy was in fact stated to the Tribunal by a prosecutor (11 June 1946, Record, p. 672). This allocation of my membership seems to be founded upon a document (Exhibit No. 102), the original Japanese of which refers not to the Supreme War Council (Gunji Sangin) but to the Supreme Council for Direction of the War (Saiko Senso Shido Kaigai); however, the prosecutor also explained, correctly, to the Tribunal (11 June 1946, Record, p. 681), that this organ was established under the Koiso Cabinet, in 1941. I was therefore not a member of this body in 1941.

5. It has been pointed out to the Tribunal several times that in the course of my public service I received various awards and decorations, some of which are suggested to have sinister implications. Since I believe that evidence already introduced (Defense Documents Nos. 2741 and 2755) will have given the Tribunal an understanding of this subject, a few words from me should suffice to dispose of the matter. It is intimated that the award bestowed upon me "for services during 1931-4" was related to the Manchuria Incident (IPS Document No. 0001). It is obvious from the record of my career that I had no connection whatever with the Manchuria Incident nor is there any evidence to connect me therewith; I was in Berlin when the incident occurred, and during all of 1931-34 to the time of this award I was stationed either in Berlin or in Tokyo as Director of the Foreign Ministry's European-American Bureau, which had no direct connection with Manchurian affairs. Awards for services in connection with any contemporaneous affairs could in those days have been given in the guise of awards for services in the Manchuria Incident, the award bestowed upon me for services in 1931-4 could therefore have been in connection with other matters; but if I had been decorated for services in connection with the Manchurian affair I would have been, as has already been testified (Exhibit No. 3117, Record, p. 28,026), one of 4,526,826 recipients of such awards. The award granted me for services in connection with the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact came to me as director of the bureau in charge of the negotiations concerning the Pact. It is customary on those occasions, under the Japanese system, to bestow the awards upon the officials concerned in management of the matter, quite without regard to their personal views or the large or small part which they actually played in the matter. That I was given an award upon the occasion of the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact despite my having, as I shall testify presently, been unsympathetic to it, is perhaps sufficient commentary upon the significance of these awards. So far as concerns the decoration for "services in connection with the China War" (31 January 1944, Record, p. 16,944), those awards, as I have mentioned, covered all services in the period under consideration. But if I had been decorated for services in connection with the China affair, it has already been shown (Exhibit No. 3117) that 3,319 others received awards on the
same basis. My award, it is said, was "the highest Japanese award". It is quite clear that Japan has higher awards; but in any event, this one was in the circumstances the one appropriate for bestowal under the Japanese system of awards.

I shall like also, before coming to the substantive matters of my testimony, to dispose of the question of the Kokusaku Kankyōkai (National Policy Research Society), my membership in which has been shown (Exhibit No. 683) to prove that I entertained aggressive designs upon the world at large. I believe that the nature of the Society has been made sufficiently clear from evidence already introduced (Exhibit No. 678 and Defense Document No. 2747). I need add only that I never paid membership fees or dues, never attended meetings (unless it be a ceremonial New Year's Day affair, or the like), never served the Society as officer or committeeman (though I was requested to take office in it), and never had the slightest knowledge of what it was doing or proposed. I was solicited by a personal friend to become a member, and did, in just the same way that any man in public life is likely to take out membership in any number of organizations without inquiring into the details of their activities. As to the donation which has been testified to have been made to the Society by the Foreign Ministry, I had nothing to do with it; if it occurred, it was a matter transacted by the Vice-Minister in conformity with precedent and routine, and I was not consulted concerning it.

II

Russian Affairs

7. Throughout my diplomatic career Russo-Japanese relations have been the most important problem for Japan after that of China, and not a small part of my career has been devoted to it. As section chief in the European-American Bureau from 1923 to 1925 I was concerned directly with Russian affairs; and during my time in the post of Director of the European-American (later European-Asiatic) Bureau, 1933-1937, Russian affairs were of paramount importance among the affairs under my jurisdiction.

8. During my tenure as Chief of the First Section of the European-American Bureau I was the official directly concerned with solution of Japanese-Russian problems, and it was during this time that we finally reached a settlement of the many points of contention which had arisen as a result of the Soviet Revolution and the Siberian Expedition carried out jointly with the United States, Britain and France, and which had been pending between Japan and the U.S.S.R. My efforts were devoted to the settlement of such problems as Soviet ratification of the Treaty of Portsmouth, Soviet recognition of the Czarist debts to Japan and the question of prohibition of Communist propaganda in Japan. The settlement of these questions which was finally arrived at was embodied in the Soviet-Japanese Basic Convention, granting Japanese recognition of the Soviet Government and reestablishing relations on a normal basis, signed at Peking in January 1925.

3. Although my designation as Chief of the European-American Bureau was dated 1 February 1933, I actually took over the office only in early March, having meanwhile visited my
home on leave and spent a considerable time at my personal affairs. I am charged here with having assisted in engineering the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations; actually, I had no connection with this high-level policy decision, the general trend of which had been decided before I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office as bureau director in March (Defense Document No. 2941)---my bureau not being the one in charge of the matter. I had expressed my personal opinion, in the days when the question of withdrawal was being mooted at Geneva, that such a course would be unfortunate for Japan (Defense Document No. 2740). Although the formal notification of Japan's withdrawal from the League was given on 27 March 1933, the policy had for all practical purposes been determined when Mr. Watsuoka led the Japanese delegation from the meeting of the assembly in late February. After the withdrawal from the League of Nations, I submitted to Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, at his request, a written opinion entitled "On the Foreign Policy of Japan vis-à-vis Europe and America Following Withdrawal from the League of Nations" (Defense Document No. 116). In showing my concern with Russian questions, it may be noted that although this report treats of Japanese relations with the United States and all the chief European countries, over a third of it is devoted to the Soviet question. I might say that so far as it lay within my competence and my abilities, I worked throughout my later career for the fulfillment of the entire diplomatic policy set out in this plan of 1933. With such other important branches of Japanese diplomacy as affairs of China and of the United States and Britain I had in later years almost no direct connection---until by their complications they had so deteriorated as to bring us to the verge of the Pacific war—and was not in a position to work to any good effect for the carrying out of my proposed policies in those fields. But so far as Soviet affairs are concerned, I had the opportunity to deal with them for a considerable period, and the main points of my program as set forth in the above-mentioned opinion were subsequently brought to fruition. These points, which were the results of my interest in and study of the question, were three: conclusion of a non-aggression pact; settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway question by purchase of the Soviet interest; demarcation of the Soviet-Manchoukuo boundaries.

10. My first work as Director of the European-American Bureau was the negotiations proposed by the U.S.S.R. which eventually led to the purchase by Manchoukuo of the half interest of the U.S.S.R. in the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the removal of that long-standing source of friction in Soviet-Manchoukuo and Soviet-Japanese relations. These negotiations were peculiarly taxing and complex, and occupied much of my time for almost two years. I shall not here repeat the details---how the parties were at the outset extremely far apart in their ideas of the monetary value of the Soviet interest; how the negotiations were repeatedly interferred with and rendered more difficult by the occurrence of conflicts in Manchoukuo; how the Japanese military authorities had repeatedly tried persuad to amicable settlement of the issue was to Japan's interest. These have been told by other witnesses (Exhibit No. 3234 and Defense Document No. 2753). The result was that, while to eliminate a source of friction in Manchuria and to make the situation tranquil the Japanese Government worked as mediator to smooth the course of the negotiations between Manchoukuo and the U.S.S.R., my bureau and I
wore in fact fully occupied in pursuing the parties to compromise their original claims. The prosecution have referred to the Chinese Eastern Railway sale as having been intended to strengthen Japan's position in Manchoukuo and to eliminate concessions of foreign countries, except Japan, there. This argument overlooks the fact that the sale was first proposed by the U.S.S.R., and that the three Governments concerned were from the first on the belief that the transaction would promote peace in the Far East (Exhibit No. 3251). It was by the request of the U.S.S.R. that the guarantee by Japan of the obligation to pay the purchase price also was made, the Soviet Government lacking confidence in the solvency of Manchoukuo. As I have already mentioned, the consummation of this transaction was an ambition of mine of long standing, as proposed in the report to Foreign Minister Uchida.

11. During the progress of the negotiations referred to in the preceding paragraph the Foreign Ministry was reorganized; the European-American Bureau was divided into two, and its functions transferred partly to the new American Bureau and partly to the new European- Asiatic Bureau, which was charged also with responsibility for matters affecting European countries and continental Asia except China, Thailand, etc. My chief interest and specialty being, as I have mentioned before, in the Russian field, I was appointed to the bureau which succeeded to responsibility for Russian relations, the European- Asiatic Bureau (I shall hereafter refer to the Bureau during my tenure generally by its later name).

12. Immediately after the successful conclusion of the Chinese Eastern Railway transaction, I had to turn my undivided attention to the Soviet-Manchoukuoan border question. Before my entry into the office of Director of the European-American Bureau agreement had been reached between the Governments of Japan and the U.S.S.R. to study the question proposed by Japan of establishing a mixed (Soviet-Japanese-Manchoukuoan) commission for the prevention of border disputes. With the Chinese Eastern negotiations supervening, however, it was not until May 1935, when they were at last concluded, that the negotiations on this question were entered into. After the foundation of Manchoukuo, border incidents had been numerous; but during the time that the Chinese Eastern Railway question was under discussion feeling was good, and the number of incidents had decreased. It seemed to me an opportune time, therefore, to try to put an end to the constant expenditure of effort which, to the annoyance of both parties, was required to settle the incidents, by entrusting the task of preventing and settling border disputes as far as possible to such a commission. I therefore endeavored to commence negotiations for establishment of this commission in the summer of 1935. The Government of Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Army, however, insisted that first the establishment of a border-demarcation commission be agreed before the establishment of the commission for settlement of disputes, to which the Soviet Government eventually agreed, as a result, however, of differences of opinion the negotiations were finally dropped. Thus even in 1938, when I arrived in Moscow as ambassador, I found neither commission yet established, and the demarcation of the Mongolian-Manchoukuoan border in the Nomonhan District, which in 1939 I succeeded in bringing about by negotiations with People's Commissar Molotov (Exhibit No. 767), was the only result achieved in the history of many years' negotiations between Japan and the U.S.S.R. directed toward this end.
13. In the summer of 1937 Russo-Japanese relations were again troubled, by the landing on and occupation by Soviet troops of the Kwan-ten-ta-te Island in the Amur River. The Kwantung Army was eager to dispatch troops to the spot to settle the incident by force of arms, but I insisted strongly on negotiation first, and the incident was settled by negotiation without involving armed conflict. This was, however, the last matter of dispute between the USSR which I managed as Bureau Director. In March 1936, Premier Hirota (who was concurrently Foreign Minister) had intimated to me that he intended to appoint me Ambassador to the USSR, having been engaged for many years in Soviet affairs, and being of the front rank in that field, I was of course quite happy at the prospect of appointment but the post in Moscow. However, after Mr. Arita was appointed Foreign Minister, relieving the Premier of the portfolio, the Moscow post went to another, and I was finally in October 1937 appointed Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Hirota told me afterward, though he had considered it advisable to send me to the USSR, personnel problems of the Foreign Ministry had compelled him to make a different appointment.

16. On 15 October 1938 being then ambassador to Germany, I was appointed ambassador to the USSR, and arrived at my post in Moscow on 29 October. Upon my arrival I found awaiting my attention a serious problem, in the form of the perennial fisheries question. Since 1930 when the negotiation of a new fisheries convention had broken down owing to the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact, it had been necessary to conclude annually an arrangement on the fisheries question, and troubles and difficulties arose annually. At the time of my arrival in Moscow as ambassador, at the end of October 1932, I found the state of affairs especially serious, because a large part—about half—of the Japanese leases for fisheries lots, including those operated under long-term contracts, were about to expire together, and the Soviet Government had no intention to conclude the annual agreement, as the Japanese leases expired. It required much patience and long-drawn-out negotiations to settle the matter—first time in the course of the fisheries questions the year commenced with no agreement of any sort in effect—and the matter became so serious that for a time it even threatened to bring about a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Finally, however, our labors resulted in a settlement in April of the following year, 1939: but as a result of the work done then the negotiation of the annual modus vivendi in subsequent years was easier for me and my successors. In 1939, for example, after the Nomonhan settlement, we commenced the negotiations for an agreement for 1940 in the middle of November, and had reached agreement and were able to initial the document, after a last all-night session, by 8 o'clock on New Year's morning, 1940—a day which Commissar Molotov and I, with our staff, created in the Kremlin in the most friendly atmosphere with toast drunk in champagne.

15. The Nomonhan Incident, which broke out in May 1939, is charged to me as a crime against the USSR conspired for by me. It is probably superfluous to say that, being in Moscow when the incident occurred, I first knew about it only by Soviet protests and by denunciations from the Foreign Ministry, and that I had never discussed it or any other conspiracy against the Soviet Union with any person whatsoever. The details of the negotiations for settlement of the Nomonhan Incident:
have been testified to by the witness Ōta (Exhibit No. 2659), and I therefore refrain from repeating them here. I might add that when the settlement was arrived at between Foreign Commissar Molotov and me (Exhibit No. 767) there was none who suggested that I had conspired to wage a war of aggression against them or that my position or conduct throughout the affair were other than those of any diplomat negotiating to settle a problem, which had arisen between two governments; in fact, Foreign Commissar Molotov said at the time we agreed upon the settlement that it was an augury of better relations between our countries. As a result of the Nomonhan settlement, part of another item of my 1933 plan for Russo-Japanese relations—the demarcation of Soviet-Mongolian boundaries with Manchoukuo—came about. This point having already been fully testified to by the witness Ōta, I shall not refer further to it here.

16. At this stage of relations between the two countries I felt it opportune to undertake the negotiation of the non-aggression pact which I had long desired. My motive was nothing more recondite than to secure for both countries the obvious benefit in the way of improved Soviet-Japanese relations to be derived from the conclusion of such a pact. I had certainly no idea of encouraging Japan to undertake southward expansion—a policy which was always opposed to as sure to cause conflicts with Britain and the Netherlands, and probably, in the end, with the United States as well; and therefore I had no such intention as that which the prosecution has imputed to me of "making a friend of the enemy in the north" in order to facilitate a southward advance. My motives in undertaking to conclude a non-aggression pact were just as I had expressed them in my written opinion on the subject submitted to the Foreign Minister in 1933. (With the Soviet proposals for a non-aggression pact made in December 1931, and declined as premature in January 1933 Exhibits Nos. 744-757, I had nothing to do, arriving in Japan from Germany only on 28 January 1933 and taking office as Bureau Director in March.) The commencement of such negotiations, however, even in 1939 was not easy, and required repeated telegrams and the dispatching to Tokyo of a member of my staff, as has been testified to. After at length obtaining authority from the Japanese Government, I commenced such negotiations. These resulted in general agreement between Commissar Molotov and me for conclusion of a neutrality pact, which had been put into draft form, and only the Russian desire concurrently to liquidate some of the concessions in North Sakhalin prevented conclusion of the agreement. Then suddenly, in October 1940, I was compelled to return to Japan, leaving the negotiations uncompleted. At the time I received the instructions for my return to Japan I received also specific directions to cease negotiations on the neutrality pact. Nevertheless, when a neutrality pact was concluded between Japan and the U.S.S.R. in April 1941—by which time I was thus able to see the realization of the three basic points which I had set out, in 1933, as essential for the rationalization of Soviet-Japanese relations—it was of contents almost identical with those of the preliminary agreement reached between Commissar Molotov and me (Exhibit No. 15 and Defense Document No. 2918).

17. The prosecution seems to place great reliance on what they contend to be the fact that when Foreign Minister Matsuoka carried out his "purge" of the diplomatic service, recalling and dismissing all ambassadors and ministers considered insufficiently loyal toward his axis-alignment policy, I was left undisturbed in my position in Moscow (24 September 1946, Record
p. 6,270, 31 January 1947, record, p. 16,943). That such is not the fact, but is an error growing from an incomplete personal record, has been asserted by my counsel before the Tribunal (25 September 1946, record, p. 6,364, when the prosecutor undertook to investigate and report), and is proved by Defense Document No. 1260, from which it appears that I was recalled on 29 August 1940, and actually arrived in Tokyo on 5 November. This is perhaps the most convenient place to give the sequel. Upon my return to Tokyo Foreign Minister Matsuoka intimated that my resignation would be acceptable, several times mentioning the matter personally or by sending the Vice-Minister or the Chief of the Personnel Section with the same suggestion. I was quite obstinate in my refusal to resign, and told the Foreign Minister that his demand that diplomats resign simply because they were opposed to his policy or estranged from him was entirely unjustified; I warned him also of the consequences of dismissal of many experienced diplomats at one time. On each occasion that my resignation was requested, I gave the same answer: "If you want to dismiss me, go ahead, but I will not tender my resignation voluntarily, for that would mean my approval of your policy." No further steps were taken by Mr. Matsuoka; my successor, General Tatekawa, replaced me in Moscow (Defense Document No. 1281), and I held the nominal position of Ambassador, while in actuality I lived in retirement and had nothing to do with the activities of the Foreign Ministry for the year following my return to Japan, until I became Foreign Minister in October 1941. During that year I received no information regarding the development of Japanese diplomacy, and had no concrete knowledge concerning it.

III

German Relations

18. I have never been a specialist in German affairs, though I have served in the Japanese Embassy in Germany three times—as Second Secretary, Councillor and Ambassador. My first impressions of Germany, when I was dispatched there in April 1919 under orders to examine the post-war condition of the country and to report on the German attitude toward the peace treaty, were such as to impress upon me the horrors and miseries of war. My basic policy toward Germany in later years was, as it had been set forth in my report to Count Uchida, not one of positive cooperation. After the Nazis came to power, I was not only antipathetic to their dictatorial and totalitarian politics but was skeptical of the widespread admiration of the strength of Nazi Germany, having spent considerable time in Germany and known the situation there.

19. My first connection with German affairs materialized when the Anti-Comintern Pact was negotiated during my service as Director of the European-Baltic Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. The prosecution alleges that I had a "close connection" with the anti-Comintern Pact. Of course I had a close connection with it, as Director of the Foreign Ministry bureau which had charge of the negotiations concerning the subject from the time that it came to the Foreign Ministry. The nature and extent of my connection, as bureau director, with this pact requires some explanation if the true facts are to be understood.
20. The history of the Anti-Comintern Pact, so far as it concerned me or the Foreign Ministry, commences at about the beginning of February 1936, with a report from the Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, Councillor Inoue that since the previous year conversations had been in progress in Berlin between the German side and the military attaché to our Embassy with a view to a defensive alliance between Germany and Japan (Exhibits Nos. 177 and 178). Upon receipt of this information I requested the War Ministry and the General Staff officers concerned for information about it; shortly afterward Lieutenant-Colonel "akamatsu informed us of his general impressions of conditions in Germany, from where he had just returned, but not about the details of the conversations.

21. While the Foreign Ministry was studying the matter, Mr. Arita returned from China and became Foreign Minister. At that time the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Viscount Mushakôji, was in Tokyo on leave, and the Foreign Minister had a conversation with him in which he gave him oral instructions to the effect that since it seemed to be necessary to make a political agreement of some kind with Germany, he should make a study of the matter upon his return to Berlin. Formal instructions to the same effect were sent to him around the time of his arrival there. Ambassador Mushakôji after returning to his post reported a German proposal for an agreement which was basically the Anti-Comintern Pact, but contained many objectionable features. I had opposed from the outset the idea of a pact based on Nazi ideological grounds, and so stated to Foreign Minister Arita. Being merely a bureau director, I naturally had no voice in the decision of the policy—although a bureau director can submit his opinion to his superiors, in this case only carries into effect the policies decided and dictated by the Government and the Foreign Minister. I did on this occasion, however, endeavor to persuade my superiors as well as the military authorities concerned of the desirability of making the proposed Japanese-German agreement as weak as possible. In other words, I argued that it should be limited strictly to the bare minimum of what had been determined as the national policy to be Japan's needs; and particularly that the matter should be so managed, and the treaty so framed, that it should not injuriously affect our relations with Britain and the United States, as well as with the USSR, unnecessarily. In this endeavor I was successful in several points. The policy on this question presented here as Exhibit No. 3267 was drawn by the European-Asiatic Bureau, and my intention is to a certain extent represented in it and the aforementioned points are to be seen in it.

22. One of my chief reasons for insistence on revision of the draft pact which had come to us from the German Government was to the propagandistic tone which pervaded it. The preamble particularly, which originally read like a Nazi manifesto, was greatly changed while the document was in the hands of the European-Asiatic Bureau, which changes were eventually agreed to by the Japanese military authorities and by the German side, with the result of the form as it finally stands (Exhibit No. 36). The text of the pact, moreover, was rewritten to limit the cooperation between the two nations to the exchange of information concerning the destructive activities of the Third International and counter-measures to be taken against them. The term of the pact was reduced from ten to five years. I also removed such provisions as that for meetings of the Foreign Ministers and other high officials of the contracting nations. I thus succeeded in making the Pact more businesslike.
Above all, I strongly asserted that the secret agreement attached to the Pact (Exhibit No. 40) should be of strictly defensive nature, and I insisted on changes to that effect. The first article of the secret agreement originally provided that it "would become effective "should one of the High Contracting States become the object of an attack or a threat of attack" by the U.S.S.R.; this was amended, at my insistence to limit its operation to the case of unjustified attack, to read "should one of the High Contracting States become the object of an unprovoked attack or an unprovoked threat of attack." In connection with article 2, also, I succeeded in securing German agreement to a list of exceptions from the requirement of mutual approval of the contracting of political agreements with the U.S.S.R., with the intention of leaving Japan free of German meddling in our relations vis-à-vis the Soviet Union than would have been the case under the provision of the Pact taking its language at face value (Exhibit No. 40).

It was my feeling also that since Japan had, despite what seemed to me the dangers of such a liaison, determined upon the national policy of entering into the Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany, it was essential to keep the foreign policy of our nation on a rational and balanced basis that efforts be made to maintain a close relationship with the democratic powers, especially England. This stand of mine can readily be comprehended from my 1933 report -- especially in that the report put emphasis on the British policy -- but the latter part of Exhibit No. 3267 will further clarify it as of July 1936, at which time I presented to a conference held between Foreign Ministry and Army officials a policy for managing the matter. The revisions in the Pact were agreed to by the Army officials. But at the same time I presented to the Army officials my views of the necessity of concurrently undertaking negotiations for an entente cordiale with Great Britain. War Minister Toruichi became angry at this suggestion, and it was only after making great efforts to persuade him that I obtained his agreement to undertake negotiations toward the rapprochement with England. The general outline of what I had in mind, modeled on the familiar treaties of consultation, is shown by the memorandum prepared at the time (Exhibit 3267). While time was consumed in China affairs related to the negotiations with Great Britain, the Hirota Cabinet fell. Even after the fall of the Hirota Cabinet I continued my efforts to obtain agreement within the Foreign Ministry, and to persuade the military authorities to start the negotiations with the British Government with a view to establishing closer relations. After formation of the Konoe Cabinet I requested of Foreign Minister Hirota that my appointment to an ambassadorship be postponed still further to enable me to work on the problem. Eventually an agreement was reached among the ministries concerned, and an instruction was sent to the Ambassador at London to commence negotiations; but at this point, when negotiations were about to be initiated, the China affair broke out, in July 1937, bringing about the indefinite postponement of the Anglo-Japanese pact question. My appointment in October following as Ambassador to Germany forced me to give up my design of bringing about closer Anglo-Japanese relations.

The prosecution seems inclined to make much of my attendance at meetings of the Privy Council and its committees at which the Anti-Comintern Pact was considered. The responsibility for the management of this matter relative to the Privy Council was joint, shared by the Treaty Bureau and the European-Asian Bureau, and in this case the director of the Treaty Bureau undertook the explanations; I made none. In any event, a bureau director in attendance on such occasions has in no way any part in the debate nor in the vote and decision.
In fact, the record shows that explanation of the Anti-Comintern Pact to this Privy Council Committee was made by the Premier and the Foreign Minister; I made no explanation, said nothing, nor did I speak at any meeting of the committee or of the full Privy Council which treated of the matter.

26. The Anti-Comintern Pact was signed by Germany and Japan in Berlin in November 1936. Italy was not an original signatory of the Anti-Comintern Pact, coming in only in November 1937—and was never a party to the secret protocol. Although the prosecution have denounced me as one of those "most instrumental in the realization of . . . Japanese-Italian collaboration", the negotiations which brought Italy into the fact were carried on entirely in Europe and I took no part in the conduct of them. I was no longer handling the affairs of the European- Asiatic Bureau (and was in fact absent from Tokyo) when Italy's adhesion to the Anti-Comintern Pact was decided upon and took place; for in September 1937 my appointment to the German ambassadorship had already been informally decided upon, and the business of my bureau undertaken by my successor, Councillor Inoue. On 10 October I had left Tokyo for a trip of investigation in Manchoukuo (Defense Document No. 2866), and I had nothing to do with Italy's adhesion to the Pact.

27. The circumstances of my designation as Ambassador to Germany have already been mentioned. My appointment was dated 27 October; I left Tokyo on 28 November and arrived at Berlin one month later, on Christmas Eve of 1937. At that time, Japan had been attempting to solve the China Affair through the good offices of Germany, but the position of the German Government was extremely equivocal. Professing concern with strengthening friendly relations between the two countries, at the same time she had for many years had her military advisors in China, a great deal of arms and ammunition were sold to China, and it was even said that many German officers were training the Chinese army and directing the construction of military works, and were accordingly actually engaged in war against Japan, helping the Chinese. For that reason the stoppage of German aid to China was regarded by the Japanese Government as most important and my instructions from Foreign Minister Hirota on the occasion of my departure for Germany were to endeavor to effectuate the recall of the military mission and the stopping of the shipment of arms. My approach to the German officials on this subject was, as it is hardly necessary to emphasize, made in my character as Ambassador; I did not make policy, but merely carried it out in accordance with my instructions, by which the ambassador's field of action is inescapably bounded. My own opinion of the China Affair will be mentioned in the appropriate place.

28. The prosecution have attempted to make much of my talk with Foreign Minister von Neurath of 10 January 1938 (Exhibit No. 486-D) as proof of collaboration. I had called on him, as his memorandum shows, merely to tender the thanks of my Government for Germany's efforts by way of mediation between Japan and China (with the plan for mediation I had nothing to do, the negotiation having been conducted in Tokyo). He brought up the general question of the China Incident. It must be borne in mind that the policy of the Japanese Government of not dealing with Chiang Kai-shek and of fighting the incident to a military conclusion was just then under consideration by the Cabinet and had been substantially decided upon.
This policy, with the formulation of which I had no connection, was published to the world on 16 January, a few days after my conversation with von Neurath, as the "Hiroo Declaration" (Exhibit No. 972-A). I had, however, had advance information from Tokyo of the imminent decision, and therefore naturally took it into account in stating to von Neurath the policy of the Japanese Government.

29. The problem of German-Japanese economic cooperation in Germany was the chief matter which occupied me during my brief service in Germany. I do not know whether it is necessary for me to say much concerning my part in these negotiations for the evidence which has been produced to the Tribunal seems to tell about as well as it can be told the story of the absence of cooperation not only between the German officials and me, but between the two Governments as well. In early 1938 I was instructed by the Foreign Ministry to commence negotiations with the German Government for conclusion of a trade agreement to try to rectify the unfavorable balance which Japan's trade with Germany showed under the arrangements then in effect. Negotiations started between Commercial Attaché Shudô and the Wilhelmstrasse. Then in May 1938 Foreign Minister Ribbentrop communicated to me his desire to make an agreement to the effect that Germans engaged in trade in North China should be given substantially equal treatment in conditions of trade with Japanese traders. On receipt of this proposal I flatly declined to enter into any negotiations for the reason that I was not authorized to do so. Long before—immediately upon Ribbentrop's appointment as Foreign Minister, in February—I had had occasion to tell him that all important political and economic matters involving the Governments of Germany and Japan should be transacted exclusively by negotiations between the Foreign Minister and the Japanese Ambassador or with their approval. Ribbentrop had definitely replied that he willingly agreed to this. I found at this May meeting that Foreign Minister Ribbentrop was still, despite his promise to me, discussing economic problems of China with others than the Embassy personnel directly concerned, I made little effort to conceal my dissatisfaction with his attitude. From about this time the discord between Ribbentrop and me became impossible to conceal.

30. Ribbentrop tried again, after some delay, to open negotiations on the trade-in-China question. This time he handed me a memorandum, similar to the earlier one, but with the substitution of "preferential" for "equal" treatment to be accorded to German nationals. This being the second time that the German Foreign Minister had proposed it, I transmitted this one to the Foreign Minister. With it, however, I sent my opinion that it would naturally result in violation of existing treaty obligations (I had in mind the Nine-Power Treaty) to grant to Germany anything other than most-favored-nation treatment in China, and that I therefore opposed it.

31. I received from Tokyo in response to my report of Ribbentrop's proposal instructions (Exhibit No. 2,228A) directing me to offer to Germany "the best possible preference" in economic matters in North China, and to promise that Germany's interests would be given preference over those of any third country. Nevertheless, being doubtful of the appropriateness of such measures, I tentatively narrowed down the proposal still further before presenting it, in the form of the Pro Memoria, Exhibit No. 591. I limited its terms to
German "foreign trade", and offered, instead of "preferential" treatment, "benevolent" treatment, an altogether different thing from the preference which Ribbentrop had in mind, and substantially equivalent to the most-favored-nation treatment embodied in numerous existing international commercial agreements. As Ribbentrop himself states in his memorandum of our conversation (Exhibit No. 592), he considered my formula unsatisfactory. Negotiations continued without showing any progress, but my connection with them was cut short by my being ordered, on 15 October, to leave Berlin for Moscow as Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. This story I shall now tell.

32. I had gradually become unpopular with Ribbentrop and the other German Nazi leaders, the reasons being my dislike of Nazism and its creed, and to their knowledge soon enough; and doubtless my lack of sympathy for the Anti-Comintern Pact likewise had become known. I was, of course, always solicitous for the betterment of Japan's relations with all powers, not excluding Germany; but my greatest efforts had always been directed toward improvement of relations with the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, and I always objected to any rapprochement with Germany at the expense of those paramount interests. From my knowledge of the strength of Germany gained during long residence there, I did not believe that Japan's future lay in alliance with Nazism and Fascism.

33. Beginning early in my tenure in Berlin, Military Attache Oshima was negotiating with Foreign Minister Ribbentrop for the "strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact". These negotiations, as General Oshima has himself testified (Exhibit No. 497), were without my approval or participation—which is made clear also by the Kido Diary (Exhibit No. 2262). The negotiations were again in violation of Ribbentrop's assurance to me that he would deal only with the Ambassador in connection with important political and economic matters. The very good reason for my being ignored in this matter was my known strong opposition to any project of the sort. Europe was now in a state of increasing tension, and the danger was clearly apparent that Japan would, if tied by alliance to Germany, be involved in an imminent war. I emphasized to the Foreign Minister the danger to which a Japanese-German-Italian alliance would expose Japan. The reinforcement of the Anti-Comintern Pact meant a three-power alliance. At last Ribbentrop presented to General Oshima a draft of an agreement, which was sent on to Tokyo by Major-General Kasahara as a courier, and only thus became known to the Foreign Minister (Exhibit No. 497). Having been informed of this fact, I cabled to the Foreign Minister registering my opposition to the project as one which was most undesirable and should be forestalled promptly for the reason that a tripartite alliance would not, as its supporters argued, contribute to the solution of the China Affair, but rather would involve Japan in an imminent war in Europe; but the Foreign Minister notified me that the decision had been made by a conference of five ministers to have the Military Attache formally make a proposal with a view to proceeding with negotiations on the German proposal. I answered with my objections to a tripartite pact, pointing out the difficulties in and disadvantages of cooperation with such a dictator as Hitler. The result of my sending this cablegram was that I received shortly afterward a request from the Foreign Minister to assent to my transfer to the post of Ambassador to the U.S.S.R.
34. My position was then somewhat peculiar. The Moscow post had long been my ambition; and I was certainly not, in the usual sense, a success in Berlin. It was, however, obvious that my removal from Berlin would facilitate the realization of the course of action which I had feared and fought and I felt that by remaining there I might be able to exert some restraint upon the militarists, and might even be able to sabotage the military-alliance scheme. I therefore requested the Foreign Minister to leave me in Berlin for the time being. A second and more peremptory request for my assent came the following day, to which I could only submit. I was appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union on 15 October, and left Berlin for Moscow on the 27th.

35. My transfer to Moscow naturally ended my connection with Japanese-German affairs. The further negotiations and the conclusion of the Tripartite alliance itself, were entirely outside my sphere. I had occasion only once to have even semi-official connection with those questions. This was when in February 1939, some time after my transfer to Moscow, I met in Berlin with Ambassadors Oshima and Shiratori and with Minister Itō, who had been sent to Berlin to convey the opinion of Tokyo concerning the question. I had received a telegram from Ambassador Oshima saying that he was requesting Foreign Ministry permission to call a meeting in Berlin, on the occasion of the arrival of the Itō mission, of all Ambassadors stationed in Europe; but as transportation to Berlin was slow, I could not wait for advice from Tokyo, and left for Berlin to attend the meeting after advising the Foreign Ministry. Upon my arrival there I found that the Ministry had disapproved the conference, and I therefore merely had dinner with Ambassadors Oshima and Shiratori who were there, and later called on Minister Itō, who was sick in his hotel-room. In conversation with the two ambassadors I repeated my fixed views in opposition to this alliance, and I urged Mr. Itō to go home promptly to prevent the conclusion of such a pact, as it would bring disaster to Japan.

36. The prosecution have attempted to prove, by presentation of a memorandum of Knoll of the German Foreign Office of a conversation in June 1940 with Ambassador Kurusu, that my opinion in the matter of German-Japanese alliance had undergone a change, and that Ambassador Kurusu knew of my opinions. It is true that I did once, in May 1940, see him while I was Ambassador in Moscow and he in Berlin, but we did not discuss this matter, and I could never have expressed to him such an opinion as Knoll records, for I did not hold it. A perusal of the original record of Knoll shows, beyond any question, that Mr. Kurusu did not state to him as his opinion or mine the conclusion which the prosecution have drawn.

37. The Tripartite Alliance (Exhibit No. 43), was signed while I was still in Moscow as Ambassador (Defence Document No. 1280) and I had nothing to do with it. As the Tribunal has already heard, it was signed in such secrecy that a very few even in the Government knew of it beforehand (Exhibit No. 271A). For convenience, I may mention here my later connection with Japanese-German matters. The Anti-Comintern Pact was renewed and extended for a further term of five years on 25 November 1941, when I was Foreign Minister (Exhibit No. 195). This was nothing more than the continuance of the policy which had been in effect since 1936, the date of the original pact, and the Government had already been committed to it by Foreign Minister Matsuoka, when he visited Berlin in the spring of 1941.
Moreover, I was successful at that time in obtaining the abrogation of the secret protocol, the part of the Pact most likely to exacerbate the sensibilities of the U.S.S.R. Further, in 1949, during my second terms as foreign minister, at the time of the formation of the Doenitz regime in Germany there was opinion in some quarters that the Anti-Comintern Pact, having other signatories, should not be terminated. At that time I urged—and again my view prevailed—that all political agreements with Germany be abrogated, the anti-Comintern Pact included, particularly in view of the necessity of not giving offence to the Soviet Union, as well as the desirability, which I had always insisted on, of disassociating our foreign policy from that of Nazi ideology. This was done, on 15 May 1945.

30. The no-separate-peace treaty among Japan, Germany and Italy was concluded in 1941, when I was foreign minister (Exhibit No. 51). The treaty was concluded on 11 December, but of course the negotiations for it had begun before the outbreak of war with America and Britain (Exhibits Nos. 606-607). It will be seen, however, that these negotiations were undertaken only when the consummation of the Japanese-American negotiations had come to appear all but hopeless, and that they were undertaken only as a precautionary measure in case worse came to worst—all of which will be treated of more fully later. As to the Japanese-German-Italian military operational agreement signed on 12 January 1942 (Exhibit No. 491), it was planned and concluded exclusively among the military authorities of the three powers. I had no knowledge of its conclusion or contents beforehand, but was simply notified of it later by the High Command, and that only of the fact that operational zones had been established; the Tribunal doubtless understands that military operations plans, such as this, were not confided to civilians, no matter what their rank or position. Lastly, I am charged with German-Japanese collaboration as a member of the three-power committee established under the provisions of the Tripartite Pact (Exhibit No. 127). The Pact itself provides that the Foreign Ministers of the contracting powers shall be ex officio members of such committees in the respective countries, and it was as foreign minister of Japan, not as an individual of any particular ideology or views, that I became a member. The Committee had, in Japan at all events, only a nominal existence, and never met while I was in office.

IV. British and American Relations and the Pacific War

39. Up to the time of becoming foreign minister in the Tōjō cabinet I had had little direct contact with American and British affairs. It is true that the European-Asian Bureau, of which I had once been director, had to do with British affairs (and the predecessor European-American Bureau with American affairs); the Japanese-American and Japanese-English relations of those days, however, mostly related to problems of China and Manchuria, and in consequence were almost entirely the concern of the East Asiatic Bureau, which had to do with those affairs. But of course a Japanese foreign policy could never be conceived to ignore relations with the two dominant powers, and having served and travelled in those countries and acquired considerable knowledge of their conditions and the characteristics of their people, I had long-considered ideas con-
concerning Japanese relations with Britain and the United States. The specific American and British policy which I had set forth in my 1933 document (Defense Document No. 11) was, owing to the greatly changed situation, obsolete; but I still had confidence in the principles which had inspired that policy. I did not enter the Tōjō Cabinet to strive for domination of the world, which I had never dreamed of, nor for the annihilation of America and Britain nor their expulsion from East Asia. My intention in accepting the Foreign portfolio was to work for improved relations which would lead to an on-going peace with those countries, and to settle somehow the interminable China Affair; but in October 1941, at all events, the obvious immediate policy could only be to avert war.

40. Before accepting the post of Foreign Minister in the Tōjō Cabinet, I had in effect no correct knowledge of the progress of the Japanese-American negotiations—for although nominally still an ambassador in active service, in fact I had had no post since my return from the U.S.S.R. in November 1940, and was in all but name living in retirement. I knew that negotiations designed to effect an improvement in relations with the United States and Great Britain had been in progress since Ambassador Nomura’s arrival in America, and from Foreign Ministry friends I occasionally heard the outlines of the subject-matter; but the whole subject was highly secret (it was "State Secret," and heavy penalties were imposed by law for revealing such information to any but the small circle of high officials entitled to access to it), and I knew and could know nothing concrete concerning it, except that evidently relations were gradually deteriorating, a process which if unchecked might lead Japan into a disastrous war.

41. However, I did know at the time of assuming the post of Foreign Minister enough of Japanese diplomatic and internal political history to be fully aware of the importance of the foreign minister of Japan even within the field of foreign relations which was outwardly his charge. The position of the foreign minister in the Japanese system differed so radically, in both theory and practice, from that of the equivalent official in most other modern nations that I should like to emphasize certain facts in connection with the matter, for without full comprehension of this question my position cannot be understood.

42. On the one hand, the foreign minister is not solely charged, even within the cabinet or the government itself, with responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs. This is apparent from the Constitution itself, according to which the ministers are collectively responsible to the Throne (full explanation of this point has also been made to the Tribunal by former Minister of Welfare Okada Tadahiko Record, p. 17,752 and former Director of the Legislative Bureau Moriyama Defense Document No. 2976). With the collective responsibility has come its corollary, collective management of affairs; but subject to still another growing tendency of recent years, in every country, that of the Premier to assume more and more power over all affairs of state, including foreign affairs. On the other hand, it has to be noted that in Japan the government itself has undergone within the past, say, fifteen years a progressive weakening of its power vis-à-vis the High Command of the Army and the Navy. The Tribunal is well aware of the independence which by virtue of long custom and the Constitutional provisions was enjoyed by the
High Command; but what I wish to emphasize especially is the gradual, sometimes imperceptible, but unceasing encroachment by the High Command upon the sphere of action of the government. By virtue of the assertion that such matters bore directly upon their special concern of national defence, the High Command had come to have the power even in time of peace to force acceptance of its proposals in matters of budgets, national finance, industry, education and other fields, as well as foreign affairs. The Foreign Minister, on the other hand, had no means of knowing the military strength of the country, and even in the field of foreign affairs was quite powerless to block any measures insisted upon by the military.

In the atmosphere of war of the ten years since the Manchuria Incident the military had wielded increasingly strong influence over foreign affairs, and the area within which a foreign minister could influence the national policy had become very much circumscribed indeed. As examples of this process, most of which are already familiar to the Tribunal, I might mention the following. The testimony of Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister at the time of the Manchuria Incident, has shown how powerless he was to influence the decision of the high national policy where war questions were involved. After the commencement of the China Incident there was an increasingly strong opinion in military circles that the Foreign Ministry should be restricted as far as possible; at that time occurred the establishment of the Kōain (China Affairs Board), one of the manifestations of the design to deprive the Foreign Ministry of more and more of its responsibility, protest against the creation of which was a main reason leading Foreign Minister Ugaki (himself a retired full general of the Army) to resign his office. Examples of the Foreign Minister's being ignored in the taking of the most serious decisions affecting the national policy were numerous in the period leading up to the Pacific War. Thus (as I learned for the first time in this Tribunal) in the spring of 1941 military currency was already being printed for use in a possible war, without consultation with the Foreign Ministry, notwithstanding this currency was to be used in foreign countries, and accordingly might be expected to call for consultation with the Foreign Ministry. Again on 17 October, upon the occasion of the resignation of the third Konoe Cabinet, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal called in the outgoing War and Navy Ministers—but not the Foreign Minister—urging them to a review of the Imperial Conference decision of 6 September and to come to agreement between Army and Navy on a basic national policy for the most serious question which can face a nation—war or peace (Exhibit No. 115).

It was in these conditions that I was asked by Premier-Designate Tōjō on 17 October 1941 to assume the post of Foreign Minister. Knowing these things very well, and knowing that it was the strong stand of the Army, as expressed through Minister of War Tōjō, which had directly brought about the downfall of Prince Konoe's last cabinet, I was at some pains to assure that as Foreign Minister I would have scope for action. Therefore I told Gen. Tōjō, when I called upon him at his request at about 11:30 on the night of 17 October, that before coming to any decision whether to accept the portfolio I must first be informed of the situation which had brought about the fall of the preceding cabinet. After hearing his explanation I said that in the event that the Army's stand was to be uncompromising, if even only on the question of the stationing of
troops in China, the negotiations would to a certainty end in a breakdown. Since in that case the continuance of negotiations would be meaningless, I said that if the new cabinet was to be formed on the basis of such a prospect I should have to reject the proffered portfolio of Foreign Affairs. I made it quite plain that I would agree to enter the cabinet only if the army consented to make considerable allowances in reviewing the question of troop-stationing, and as well to re-examine the other questions in the Japanese-American negotiations—in short, only if the army genuinely intended to facilitate the consummation of these negotiations on a rational basis. In response to my statement of my position, General Tōjō assured me that reconsideration of the various questions involved in the negotiations including that of the stationing of troops in China, might be undertaken. On this assurance, I agreed to accept the Foreign Ministership, and on the following day, 18 October 1941, the investiture ceremony was held and the Tōjō Cabinet was organized. There has been some mention during this trial of a "clique" centering around General Tōjō. I did not and do not know whether such a clique existed; but in this connection it may be worth-while for me to state the extent of my acquaintance with General Tōjō and some of the other defendants. So far as my memory serves, I had met General Tōjō, prior to 17 October 1931 when he called me in and requested me to accept the portfolio of foreign affairs, twice: the first time (though he does not remember this and I am vague concerning the details of time and place) in 1935, when he was chief of the Temporary Investigation Section of the War Ministry; and again in Hsingking, in 1937, during my visit of inspection to Manchoukuo. In Hsingking we met only with a group of people, savoir tete-a-tete. We never had more than this bowing acquaintance; I know nothing, before entering his Cabinet, of his personality or outlook and he, I suppose, nothing of mine. I was not selected as Foreign Minister by reason of any personal relations with the premier, for none existed, but (I assume—I never know the facts) as a senior of the Foreign Ministry eligible in the normal course for the place. Three of the other defendants (Dohihara, Hashimoto and Hata) I met for the first time when we were confined in Sugamo Prison; three others (Generals Kimura, Mutō and Satō) after I became Foreign Minister. The rest I had known for varying periods; but the only ones who could be said to be more than official acquaintances were the defendants Hirota and Shigemitsu of the Foreign Ministry. With some of the others I had had occasion to come into more or less frequent official contact. General Ôshima I first met in Berlin, when I was appointed Ambassador and found him there as Military Attaché.

45. Concurrently with the Foreign Affairs portfolio, I took over that of Overseas Affairs, concerned with Japan's overseas possessions and colonies, and emigration. In my brief connection with that office—I was Minister only to 2 December 1941—I conducted no business whatever of the Ministry. So far as I remember, I was on the premises of the Ministry three times—once to be welcomed after investiture as Minister; once when I dropped in in passing to look about; and finally to say goodbye to the officials upon quitting the ministry. The Ministry was capably operated by the Vice-Minister, who had been with it since it was a mere bureau, and I was entirely too busy with the Japanese-American negotiations during October and November 1941 to devote any attention to its affairs—aside from the fact that I know nothing about them. With this, I shall say no more concerning the Ministry of Overseas Affairs.
As I have mentioned above, I had not been informed prior to becoming Foreign Minister of the details of the course of the Japanese-American negotiations, which were high state secrets. I had, for example, absolutely no knowledge of the Imperial Conference decision of 2 July, which effected a decisive change in the course of Japan's policy; while regarding the decision of 6 September, which had driven diplomacy into a corner, I had only vague knowledge, nor was I familiar with the proceedings of the 11 October cabinet meeting, which had made the fall of the Konoe government inescapable. I felt the need at the very outset to acquaint myself in detail with the negotiations which had gone before, by reference to the documents and papers relating to them, and this I did immediately upon my assumption of office. My chief reference data for this purpose were the cables from Washington reporting Ambassador Nomura's negotiations, the copies of cables from the Foreign Ministry to the Embassy and the "Opinion" of Foreign Minister Toyoda, Exhibit No. 2916.

My first impressions upon examining the proposals which had been advanced by the two parties to the negotiations, and the correspondence between the Foreign Ministry and the Embassy in Washington, were about these: First, that while basically Japan's position had been one of endeavoring to secure the stability of the Far East taking into consideration the actual conditions resulting from the events which had occurred since the Manchuria Incident, that of the United States had been one of not paying due regard to these conditions, which fundamental and almost unbridgeable difference in the viewpoints of the two countries had brought the negotiations virtually to a stalemate. Second, there was an extraordinary situation in that although Japan had in the course of the negotiations made considerable concessions from the desire to settle the China Incident which had so long been an embarrassment to her, nevertheless the positions of the two nations could be truly said to be farther apart by October than in April. This was owing to the United States' having taken a progressively stronger stand--gradually from about June, then after the Japanese advance into southern French Indo-China in July more rapidly cooling toward the negotiations. Thirdly, it was generally understood in Tokyo at that time that an agreement in principle had been reached with the United States on two of the three basic questions in the negotiations--the Tripartite Pact question and that of the non-discriminatory treatment in trade in China. Premier Tojo himself told me that, based on the reports from ambassador Nomura, such was the situation; it therefore appeared that there remained only one large point of contention--the stationing of troops in China--between the United States and Japan.

Since the days of the second Konoe Cabinet, the Japanese-American negotiations had been managed in the Liaison Conference between the Government and the Imperial General Headquarters. The Liaison Conference has been much discussed in the evidence here, but I do not believe that its nature and power have been made sufficiently clear. I wish therefore to give the following explanation. The Liaison Conference, which has no standing as a constitutional organ of government, dated from the time of the first Konoe Cabinet, when it became necessary to establish some liaison between the military High Command and the Cabinet, each of which was responsible directly to the Emperor. I repeat, the Conference as such has no constitutional existence, and its decisions had in a formal sense no weight. But since the decisions were treated at that time
as being binding so far as concerned those present (Premier, Chiefs of Army and Navy General Staffs, Army and Navy Ministers, Foreign and Finance Ministers and President of the Planning Board normally; occasionally other ministers as required), in practice they had great weight. Since the Army and Navy Vice-Chiefs of Staff were almost always in attendance before the war, and since of the three secretaries of the Conference (Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Directors of Military and Naval Affairs Bureaus) two were military men, it can be seen how strong the military influence in the Conference was. Indeed, the fact of the establishment of such a conference is proof of the fact that the military authorities were not only interfering in politics but were exercising such influence as to control and direct the national policy, and that some co-ordination was needed; but while the military members of the Liaison Conference exercised great influence on affairs of state, the civilian members exercised very little or none on military affairs, and were not allowed even knowledge of military operations. Decisions of the Liaison Conference involving affairs of state had of course to be presented to the Cabinet--and, in proper case, to an Imperial Conference--but in almost no instance did such a decision fail to pass through the Cabinet in the form in which the Conference had adopted it. Of course drafts of the decisions of the Liaison Conference were always prepared beforehand--the matters examined by the staffs of the ministries concerned and coordinated by the three secretaries before they were submitted to the Conference; hence the matters to be passed upon were known in advance to the ministers and high officials of the ministries concerned, which facilitated their approval by the Cabinet. In accordance with the well-established custom which had prevailed since the days of the second Konoe Cabinet, at that time all explanations to the Throne of deliberations and decisions of the Liaison Conference on questions involving peace or war were made by the Premier, the Foreign Minister reporting only on the diplomatic negotiations themselves.

Thus immediately after the formation of the new cabinet, meetings of the Liaison Conference again began to be held almost continuously, undertaking the most thorough reconsideration from every point of view of Japanese policy and its adjustment to the Japanese-American negotiations. To understand the situation of those days, it is necessary to bear in mind the state of opinion in Japan. The United States, Britain and the Netherlands had ruptured economic relations with Japan in July, and were known to be strengthening their measures of cooperation directed against Japan, thus making it appear, rightly or wrongly, that those Governments regarded a war as highly probable and were anticipating its outbreak. Japan was then engaged in a war with China which had been in progress for over four years (or, in another way of looking at it, since 1931). With all public opinion which manifested itself approving of and supporting Japan's course during and since the Manchurian Incident, it was unthinkable for any cabinet even to consider ignoring all of the changed conditions which had resulted from those years of warfare, as the United States was demanding of us--in fact, no Japanese, even those of us who had most strongly opposed aggressive courses, felt that we should do so. Indeed, the strong-policy advocates were already before the inauguration of the Tōjō Cabinet declaring with finality that there was no prospect of a settlement with the United States, and insisting that measures of self-defence be taken without further loss of time.
50. My position at that time will be apparent from the conversation which I had had with Premier '5j5 at the time of his offering me the Foreign portfolio; it was my desire to bring the negotiations to successful consummation without fail, for the sake not only of Japan but of the world. It was, of course, clear from the outset that the military authorities held strong views concerning the Japano-American negotiations but I believed that there was still some prospect of saving the situation and ensuring the continuance of peace and a settlement which would be to the benefit of both countries. Since, however, from the time of the previous Konoe Cabinet all basic matters concerning the Japano-American negotiations, were discussed and decided upon by the Liaison Conference; and in fact the Foreign Ministry was restricted in its conduct of foreign affairs to what was discussed with and gained the approval of the High Command in the Liaison Conference. One of the first steps that I took to further the Japano-American negotiations was a removal from the Foreign Ministry of a number of officials who were urging the adoption of a strong policy toward Britain and the United States and were trying to guide foreign policy in an unsound direction, even going to the extent of conspiring with or catering to the radical elements of the Army and the Navy to achieve this. This had gone so far that many of the moderates of the Ministry, who constituted the great majority, had come to shrink from expressing their views, and their influence was declining, which not only disturbed the execution of a sound foreign policy in general, but in my judgment was likely to have a direct effect for the worst on the Japano-American negotiations. I therefore determined to eliminate the radical elements from the service, and instructed Vice-Minister Nishi to carry out such a purge, the details of which have been testified to (Defense Document No. 277). The result of my action was, I think, that the discipline of the Foreign Ministry personal was effectively restored to a condition where we could exert all our efforts for the success of the negotiations without being distracted by internal dissention.

51. As I have said, the Liaison Conference meetings began immediately upon installation of the new cabinet. At the first meeting, on 25 October, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army, General Sugiyama, emphasized the need of hastening a decision. The intent of the 6 September decision of the Imperial Conference, he asserted, was that during the month of September diplomacy should be accorded primary emphasis and military preparations subordinated, but that from the beginning of October preparations for military operations would be the primary and diplomacy the secondary concern. Thus I soon found that despite the understanding that the 6 September decision would be reexamined, the High Command's unceasing acceleration of preparatory military actions as well as its strong stand on the conditions of the negotiations, were to be an obstacle to the consummation of the negotiations throughout. At the time that I became Foreign Minister and a participant in the Liaison Conference the only other changes in its membership were the Ministers of Navy, Shimada, and Finance, Kaya. There is a sort of momentum which must be reckoned with in such a case; not only did those who had been members of the Conference longer exercise greater influence in its deliberations than did newcomers, but they were also unable entirely to free themselves from the history of the matters discussed. Their approach to the reexamination of the 6 September decision, therefore, was to take that decision as a basis and to study what revisions of it could be made; and there was a strong feeling that it
should not easily be changed. At the same meeting of the Liaison Conference—the first—the Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, Lieutenant-General Tsukada, was even more pessimistic and more intransigent: he saw, he said, no possible prospect of a successful outcome of the Japanese-American negotiations, and in view of the fact that Britain and America had already ruptured economic relations and strengthened their encirclement of Japan, those should be broken off at once and action taken in self-defence. I opposed this position of the High Command vigorously, insisting that if there were means of breaking the deadlock it was necessary that all of them be tried; and I declared that since there was room to try them, it would be an error to be over-hasty in taking military action now. With the object of reconciling these sharply-conflicting viewpoints the Liaison Conference studies went on, with reconsideration and study continuing every day, sometimes through the night and into the early hours of the morning; debate often developed into heated argument; no effort was spared for minute and careful discussion of the problems on hand.

52. There had been three major points of difference between the two Governments; the Tripartite-Pact question, that of non-discriminatory access to trade in China, and that of the stationing of Japanese troops in China. It then appeared, from the report of Ambassador Nomura, that of these the first two had reached a point of understanding where agreement would readily be reached (Exhibit No. 2906). I therefore concentrated my efforts on persuading the Liaison Conference to agree to the making of such further concessions on what was considered the remaining outstanding problem—that of the stationing of troops in China—that agreement might be reached with America. My study of the subject had convinced me that it would be necessary to make some further advance toward the American position, the best method of approach to which was by adopting as a basis the conditions which my predecessor, Foreign Minister Toyoda, had regarded as offering the possibility of agreement (Exhibit No. 2916), and then endeavoring to get agreement on new proposals. I therefore worked to secure agreement by the Liaison Conference upon a program developing those points. There was at that time a wide gulf between the positions of the two parties in the Japanese-American negotiations, and it was agreed by all that it would require a radical, almost revolutionary change in the American attitude for any prospect to appear of settlement on the basis of the minimum demands contained in the 6 September decision. From the beginning, however, the majority of the participants in the Liaison Conference opposed the adoption of the principle of withdrawal of troops from the specified areas of China, and I had to fight unceasingly for it; the Army members especially strongly emphasized the necessity of indefinite stationing of Japanese troops in specified areas of China. In the end, as a result of my strong contention that it was improper and disadvantageous to station troops indefinitely on the soil of another country, the others relaxed their stand to the extent of agreeing with me to put a time-limit on the stationing. As to the duration, however, various strong opinions were still presented. I first proposed the same time-limit as that suggested by Foreign Minister Toyoda, five years. I could obtain no support for this, and then suggested eight years and ten years, also without success; there were even suggestions in the Conference of setting a 99-year period, or one of 50 years. Finally twenty-five years was agreed upon as an approximate limit. It will be observed that the actual proposal (Proposal "A") to the United States did not mention the twenty-five year period, but limited the time only.
This was because it was felt that at that stage the whole negotiation might be upset if debates over details were injected into it. The twenty-five-year "approximate goal" was therefore given to Ambassador Nomura to be used in one of inquiry by the United States; but I had a talk privately with the Premier, and reached an understanding with him that if we found the United States to be in a receptive mood toward Proposal "A", in general, still further moderation of its terms might be considered. I did succeed in winning agreement to limiting the stationing of troops in the geographical sense, by having excluded from the areas where troops would be stationed the Shanghai triangular zone, Amoy and others; this too was achieved only after a struggle, for there was opinion by the military and naval authorities that we should retain the right to station troops at all the points specified by the 1930 treaty between Japan and the Wang Ching-wei régime.

A related problem was that of French Indo-China. Admiral Toyoda's proposal in this connection was that of no further increase of Japanese troops in Indo-China, in view of the apprehension entertained by the United States over the threat of Japanese military advance to the south with Indo-China as a springboard. With respect to this point also I prevailed upon the Army to agree, in pursuance of the main object of avoiding war, that upon the reaching of an agreement with the United States all troops would be immediately withdrawn from southern French Indo-China--a greater concession than that proposed by Foreign Minister Toyoda. In this matter, too, the opposition was strong; I won my point here and on the time-limit for stationing of troops in China only by threats to resign if this much scope for diplomatic action was not allowed me.

Persuading the Liaison Conference to agreement on these two major points was not achieved without long and arduous work--for, despite the "wiping the slate clean" which was often spoken of, practically it was not possible to ignore entirely the past course of affairs, and the limitation imposed by the 6 September decision upon diplomatic action did still subsist, at least that part which was a fait accompli--namely, that the period up to the middle of October had passed, and that the increasing military preparations which had been carried out had given rise to a feeling among the military that Japan would not be defeated if war came. This constituted a great obstacle to the reexamination of the 6 September decision or the determination of the conditions of further diplomatic negotiations. But while I had expected that the Army's stand on the making of concessions in the negotiations would be a strong one, I was somewhat astonished, in view of the history of the matter, to find from the Liaison Conference discussions toward the end of October that of the Navy scarcely less strong. In view of this, on 30 October I sent a representative to Admiral Okada, veteran of the Navy and an ex-premier who, I thought, had much influence in naval circles, to inform him of this situation and to request him to use his influence to moderate the stand of the Navy toward the negotiations.

By these efforts I finally succeeded in securing consent of the Liaison Conference to my presenting the Proposals "A" and "B", which were approved at the Imperial Conference of the 5th. The plan of these two proposals was my own idea,
but subject to modifications as above mentioned, and in the form adopted represented the utmost concessions which at that time could be wrung from the military authorities.

56. In addition to the question, already discussed, of whether and on what basis to continue the negotiations with the United States, there was another which was never absent from the background of the Liaison Conference discussions. This was the question of what Japan's policy should be if the negotiations failed in the end. This question first became explicit at the all-night session of 1-2 November, when there was a heated discussion of it and I again insisted with all possible force on avoiding war. To me it seemed of paramount importance to avoid war at almost any cost; I had seen the after-effects of World War I, in Europe, and knew that modern warfare would bring still greater suffering and misery to the peoples of the belligerent countries, and I felt that only by steady, sound development, avoiding sudden expansion or war, could a nation progress. Therefore insisted that even if the negotiations should end in failure, war need not follow; that even in such circumstances we should exercise patience and forbearance and await a changed situation. The military representatives retorted with the utmost vehemence that Japan must fight sooner or later, unless the negotiations could be concluded, for the reason that Japan's dependence upon imports of supplies, especially petroleum, was so great that with economic blockade in progress the "gradual exhaustion" of Japan's resources was apparent, and that if after our stockpiles had fallen to a minimum additional pressure were applied to enforce demands made by the United States and Britain relative to China or other problems we would have no alternative but complete submission without being able to fight. In this connection, a suggestion was made that perhaps we could continue with economic relations ruptured, assuring a supply for our needs by the production of synthetic oil. I concurred in the suggestion and argued in support of it, but the opinion of the Planning Board was that reliance could not be placed on synthetic petroleum, for Japan's production of iron and coal was insufficient, and their use for manufacture of petroleum would be at the sacrifice of other vital industries. The Board's opinion was also that, in view of the amount of equipment and other materials needed, it would if it were attempted be four or five years before annual production of four million tons could be attained. Thus the overwhelming opinion of the Liaison Conference was that though there might be a possibility of the international situation's turning in our favor if we exercised patience and watched the development of affairs until the spring of 1942, nevertheless in view of the gradual exhaustion of our stockpiles and the operational disadvantages which would come with delay, the prospect of the negotiations must be definitely ascertained while the situation was still favorable to Japan, and that if they were to fail we must go to war without further loss of time. The general feeling was, throughout this period, that the United States was conducting negotiations only to gain time for military preparations, and it was pointed out that from this cause also delay was disadvantageous to Japan.

57. The great majority of those attending the Liaison Conference were, as I have said, of the view that there was no alternative to war if negotiations failed. The Army High Command expressed confidence in victory in the over-all prospect of the war. But the view of the Navy was that they were confi-
Dont of initial success; that though the situation after a
year and a half or two years would depend on the general
strength of the country and the international situation, we
could establish an impregnable position if we occupied strate-
gic points in the South; and that since we could only go to
war immediately if negotiation failed and since we would lose
the opportunity of success unless we did so immediately, we
should decide on that day the steps to be taken in case of
failure of negotiations. No, however, it was clear to me that
once a war with America and Great Britain began it would be
a long war, I thought it a short sighted view and a great
mistake to depend much on the good prospects at the outset.
I knew, I said, something of the determination and indomitable
spirit of the American and British people, and by omitting
Japan upon a war with them, should we lose it. No matter if
the other party was wrong, we would be inviting disaster to
our country. I therefore specifically asked the War and Navy
ministers for their views on the over-all prospect of a war.

58. The War Minister, Tojo, replied by saying that the
prospects were certain that not only success at the outset
but also victory in the war as a whole could be won. Navy
Minister Shimada said that there was no need for pessimism;
and the Chief of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Nagano,
stated, in addition to restating the necessity of immediate
decision, that the Navy had every confidence in its ability
to carry out interceptive operations, and that if the United
States fleet should venture northward from the Central Pacific
the Japanese Navy could and would destroy it, in the area of
the Mandated Islands.

59. After the all-night discussion on 1-2 November the
majority agreed that if the negotiations on the basis of
Proposals "A" and "B" failed Japan would decide upon war.
However, the explanations of the military and naval authorities
and of the Planning Board failed to satisfy me, and I was not
willing to concur at once in the proposal to decide on war
in case the negotiations failed. Therefore, despite the High
Command's and the War and Navy Ministers' pressing for an
immediate decision, at the conclusion of the Liaison Con-
ference of 1-2 November I requested that I be given the night
to think the matter over before giving my vote. Finance
Minister Kaya joined me in this request.

60. I deliberated over the whole matter that night. Al-
though I felt that something less than full credit should be
accorded to the assurances of the military authorities, I
could not refute their arguments, having no accurate data (all
of which were military secrets) upon which to judge of the
condition of the armed forces of Japan, nor of the national
strength of Japan in other fields. None of the arguments from
the viewpoint of the international situation had been fully
considered. I had pointed out the vast material and spiritual
strength of Britain and the United States, and I had insisted
that no great expectation could be entertained of German assis-
tance. I came to the conclusion that so far as concerned the
views of the armed services on the prospects of war, I was in
no position to refute them or disprove their factual basis, but
had to take them on trust. The only remaining question was
whether I might be able to bring about a change in the situation
by my own resignation. In this connection I called, in the
morning of 2 November, on former Premier Hirota, who was one
of my seniors in the Foreign Ministry and from whom I had
received advice and assistance on other important problems. I explained to him the general situation, and told him that the Japanese-American question was in far more serious state than I had thought when I entered the Cabinet, and that there was great danger of war despite my resolution to succeed by diplomacy, and asked his opinion of whether there was a possibility of bringing about a change in the situation by my resignation. Mr. Hirota was opposed to the idea; if I resigned, he pointed out, a supporter of war might immediately be appointed Premier Minister, therefore I should remain in office to do all that I could to maintain peace. Meanwhile, Vice-Minister Doshi, whom I had sent to learn the Finance Minister's decision, returned with the report that Mr. Kaya had reported to Premier Tojo his concurrence in the decision of the majority of the Liaison Conference. It seemed to me, considering all these factors, that there was nothing for me to do but agree; and I therefore called on the Premier around 12 o'clock and told him that I did so. I took the occasion, however, to secure his agreement to several suggestions which I made to him. One was that if the United States showed a receptive attitude toward either of our proposals, "A" or "B", he would support me in obtaining Japanese reconsideration of our maximum concessions, for the sake of the success of the negotiations. Premier Tojo also confirmed the agreement which I had obtained from the High Command in the Liaison Conference, that if negotiations should be successfully concluded, all military operations would be suspended and the original status restored. I told the Premier at that time that I would now continue the negotiations on the basis of Proposals "A" and "B", with the resolve that if they did end in failure I might consider resigning. The proposals were reported to the Cabinet meeting, with my explanation of how they had been decided upon by the Liaison Conference. The proposals were of course approved by the Cabinet, and also by an Imperial Conference on 5 November.

Proposals "A" and "B", which were approved by the Imperial Conference on 5 November, are already in evidence (Exhibits Nos. 1216 and 1215). I felt that if the United States were willing to understand Japan's position and manifest a spirit of reciprocity, it might be quite possible to break the deadlock by agreement on the general lines of Proposal "A". By that time, however, matters had reached such a stage that settlement of all the outstanding problems at a stroke was likely to be difficult if not impossible if we encountered continued American insistence on their demands. It was for the purpose of averting a crisis by agreement on the most urgent matters calling for immediate solution that I had prepared Proposal "B" as well. The intention of Proposal "B" was, by restoring conditions to something resembling normal relations—to those prevailing before July—to create a calm atmosphere and remove the imminent threat of an outbreak of war.

Negotiations on the basis of the new proposals commenced in Washington on 7 November. The course of the negotiations in Washington has been fully testified to by the witness Yamamoto (Exhibit No. 2315), and I shall not repeat his explanations. The deliberations of the Liaison Conference, however, continued; it would be a happy solution if the impasse in the negotiations could be broken by the two new proposals, but in the light of the past attitude of the United States sufficient expectations of favorable reception could not be entertained to justify the abandonment of further study toward the eventuality of failure in the negotiations. Hence the Liaison
Conference discussions treated not only of the conduct of the negotiations but also of measures to be taken in case of failure of negotiations.

It was a little before this time that I discovered that the condition of the negotiations was not quite what we had all thought it. I have mentioned before that reports from Washington had given reason to believe that the Tripartite Pact and China-trade questions had already been all but settled. The longer I studied the files, however, the less evidence I could find of anything tangible to support this belief; and finally I inquired directly of Ambassador Nomura. His answer was that the reports to that effect had not been quite correct. This naturally made the prospects of settlement even more remote, though I still had confidence that my Proposals "A" and "B" were fair and reasonable, and hoped that the United States might be persuaded to recognize that fact. It was at this same time that I sent Ambassador Kurusu to assist Ambassador Nomura in Washington. My motive in doing this was that of having in Washington during that critical period an experienced career diplomat, to assist Ambassador Nomura in conducting the negotiations. Since Ambassador Nomura had specifically requested even before I became Foreign Minister that Ambassador Kurusu be sent for the purpose (Exhibit No., 2921), and since Ambassador Kurusu and I shared a sense of the importance of maintaining good relations with the United States, he was the natural choice for the purpose. On 3 November, therefore, I requested him to accept the mission, which he did. I outlined to him the situation prevailing and the imperative necessity of early settlement of Japanese-American problems, war being unavoidable if they failed, and requested him to convey this to Ambassador Nomura and to cooperate with him to do their best for the success of the negotiations, which he promised to do.

Again we encountered the time-limit. Since the beginning of November the High Command representatives had urged in the Liaison Conference necessity from operational considerations that it be ascertained promptly whether the negotiations would succeed or fail, and they had stated strongly in the beginning of November that it must be made clear in the course of that month what the prospect of the negotiations was. It was necessary, they said, for them to make operational preparations on the assumption that military action would be commenced in the beginning of December should war become unavoidable. I argued against putting a time-limit to the negotiations for the reason that it would hinder the diplomatic activities greatly, and would be likely to prevent successful conclusion of the negotiations, but I was overruled for reasons of operational necessity. This time-limit imported an additional difficulty into the negotiations; it was of course because of it that the so-called dead-line was set in instructions to the Washington Embassy.

Military preparations were, of course, simultaneously being made over since the decision of 6 September but, they being matters of operational secrets, no information concerning them was given to the Liaison Conference. The civilian Cabinet ministers who participated in the Liaison Conference were never informed of the operational preparations, and never knew, for example, that the Japanese fleet had assembled in and sailed from Atokappu Bay, or that the Southern Army Headquarters had been formed and General Terauchi appointed its commander-in-chief. As to the sailing of the fleet, it first came to my
knowledge after the termination of the war, from reading the newspapers. The fact that the first target of military operations was Pearl Harbor had never before the attack been communicated to me in the Liaison Conference or anywhere else, nor from any sources whatever. I personally assumed that the Philippines and Malaya would be the first targets of military operations should a war occur, since in the Liaison Conference there had been in early November some mention by the High Command of what time would be required to occupy the Philippines and Malaya, and a remark by the Naval High Command to the effect that they were confident of victory in battle with the American fleet when it should come near Japan. I did not dream that the Japanese Navy would ever attack the American fleet in Pearl Harbor. The Navy High Command, when mentioning war prospects, always spoke of "luring out" the American fleet and destroying it "in the vicinity of the mandated Islands"—see for example the 13 November Liaison Conference decision, Exhibit No. 919.

65. Proposal "A" did not gain American acceptance—did not, in fact, arouse any perceptible interest, contrary to our expectation. Proposal "B" was therefore—after I had secured assent of the Liaison Conference, of course—presented on 20 November. At first conditions appeared promising; when we learned that the American newspapers of the 25th were reporting the probability that a modus vivendi would be concluded, we assumed that it was on the basis of Proposal "B". It was on this assumption that I sent to the Embassy an instruction regarding the amount of oil which would be requested when an agreement was reached. The figure adopted in this instruction was much less than that suggested originally by the Army General Staff, owing to my insistence, and was approximately equivalent to the average of Japanese imports over several years (Exhibits Nos. 2944 and 3045).

66. On 26 November, in Washington, Secretary Hull handed his "ten-point" proposal to our Ambassadors. The cable from the Ambassadors summarizing Secretary Hull's note was received on the morning of the 27th. Almost simultaneously I received another cable from the Ambassadors giving their recommendation of a procedure for settling Japanese-American affairs by having President Roosevelt send a personal message to the Emperor and the Emperor reply, after which in the cordial atmosphere so created the Japanese Government should propose the neutralization of French Indo-China, Thailand and the Netherlands East Indies. The Ambassadors requested that Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Kido be consulted concerning this proposal. The suggestion of the Ambassadors of the neutralization of these areas, implying the withdrawal of troops which would follow as the consequence, raised many complicated and difficult questions. Only after heated discussions and the threat of resignation in the Liaison Conference had I been able to obtain the consent of the military high command to the withdrawal of troops from southern Indo-China; in the circumstances prevailing it would have been impossible to secure a decision for withdrawal from all of Indo-China without any assurance of solution of such related questions as that of Japanese-Chinese peace, freezing of assets, and others. The recommendation of the two Ambassadors proposed only the neutralization of French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies and Thailand, and made no mention of the possibility of rescission of freezing of assets, deemed absolutely necessary by Japan, if it were adopted, nor of the United States' readiness to undertake mediation for peace between Japan and China, the
roaching of which peace had been the fundamental reason for the stationing of Japanese troops in Indo-China. Moreover, it was clear that the two ambassadors themselves had no confidence in the success of the procedure after receiving Secretary Hull's note on the 26th, for in their telegram dispatched shortly after the receipt of that note they reported that there was no prospect of reaching an agreement and advised measures to be taken in case freedom of action was resorted to (Exhibit No. 2919).

67. On the 27th there was a Liaison Conference at which the Hull note of 20 November was discussed. The reaction of all of us to it was, I think, the same. Ignoring all past progress and areas of agreement in the negotiations, the United States had served upon us what we viewed as an ultimatum containing demands far in excess of the strongest positions theretofore taken. We felt that clearly the United States had no hope or intention of reaching an agreement for a peaceful settlement, for it was plain to us and must have been plain to the Americans that this document demanded as the price of peace total surrender by Japan to the American position. Japan was now asked not only to abandon all the aims of her years of sacrifice, but to surrender her international position as a power in the Far East. That surrender, as we saw it, would have amounted to national suicide. The only other way to face this challenge and defend ourselves was war.

68. The following day, the 28th, I called on the Premier at his official residence fifteen minutes before the Cabinet meeting which was scheduled to convene at 10 A.M. I talked over with him and with Navy Minister Shimada, who appeared from the next room and joined us, the ambassador's recommendation, as well as the Hull note, the full text of which had been received. Though they should both of course have been familiar with the ambassador's report of Secretary Hull's note and with their recommen­ dation plan—since copies of all the important cablegrams relating to the negotiations were automatically routed by the Foreign Ministry to the War and Navy Ministries and the General Staffs through the Military and Naval Affairs Bureaus (Exhibit No. 2915)—I made explanation to them of the contents of these messages. Both the Premier and the Navy Minister were of opinion that there was absolutely no hope of a solution by such means as that proposed by the ambassadors. I left before the end of the Cabinet meeting, since I was being received in audience at 11:30. Before being received in audience I explained to Lord Keeper Kiho about the Hull note, and talked with him (telling him that that was their desire) concerning the two ambassadors' recommendation.

He was discouraged by the Hull note, and he too was of the opinion that the ambassadors' recommendation was insufficient to save the situation. Marquis Kiho even said that if its conditions were adopted as the basis of a settlement, the result might be civil war. I told him that I would report his opinion to ambassador Nomura. The plan was not reported to the Emperor because there was none who could take responsibility for it, the Government having no confidence in its realization or in its chief advisor being against it. Ambassador Nomura was instructed accordingly that the quarters he had suggested had been consulted but that the recommendation was not regarded as appropriate for adoption at that time (Exhibit No. 1193). It was at this time that we received a report from ambassador Nomura that the State Department, which had theretofore maintained silence concerning the negotiations,
had made public their development, and that the American press was saying that the decision of peace or war was in Japan's hands (Exhibit 2750). In reading this report, we felt that America was expecting war.

69. Now for the second time I considered resigning as foreign minister. I had at all times had the intention of resigning if by doing so I could further the Japanese-American settlement. Conditions were now, however (for reasons which I shall mention in a moment), basically different from those of early November when I had first considered resignation, and there seemed little likelihood that a change in foreign ministers could affect the situation. I did, nevertheless, ask for the advice of former foreign minister Sato, one of the Foreign Ministry seniors who had been much interested in the success of the negotiations, whether by resignation I could bring about a change of over-all policy by forcing a change of cabinet, and thus avoid war. He advised me against resignation, saying that there was no possibility that it could affect the situation—as did a few others whom I consulted concerning the matter. My reason for feeling at that time that resignation would be useless is as follows. Before, the question had been one of wringing from the military authorities agreement to the making of further concessions which might lead to a compromise of the Japanese and American positions; by resignation I might (I had thought) have been able to force a change of government in favor of one able to take a stronger stand against the demands of the military high command. Now, it appeared that no concessions which Japan could make would avail to reach an agreement with America; America evidently was no longer interested, if she ever had been, in any compromise; it was now, patently to everyone, a question of the self-defence of our nation. There remained only the faintest hope of a diplomatic settlement, and that hope was based on the possibility of American reconsideration; my resignation would in no way have assisted toward a settlement, but would only have been an escape from my responsibility. I therefore decided to stay on, work for every last chance to avoid war, and, should war break out, to do everything in my power for its earliest possible termination, in the interest of Japan and of the world.

70. As I have said, the feeling not only of myself but of all concerned in the matter was that after the Hull note of 26 November there was no hope for a settlement with the United States unless it could be persuaded to reconsider its newly-adopted extreme stand. I had felt earlier that war need not be the consequence of a failure of negotiations; I had been overruled, and submitted. But now it was a far broader question. The very existence of the Japanese nation was at stake, and I was compelled to agree that we must wage war, whatever the prospects, unless America would reconsider. At the Liaison Conference of 27 November, everyone had agreed on this, and there was no dissenting voice to the proposition that we must go to war. The meeting adjourned with the decision to present the recommendation to the Imperial Conference.

71. The Liaison Conference decision after consent by the Cabinet meeting of the following day, was presented to the Imperial Conference of 1 December and was there approved, the general feeling being that Japan had no alternative but to resort to self-defence. On the 5th there was a meeting of the Elder Statesmen, or ex-Premiers, concerning which there has been some testimony. There was a morning meeting called by the Government, and an afternoon audience with the Emperor. It
the morning meeting there were explanations made to the elder Statesmen by the Premier and other cabinet ministers; the Premier's was of the reasons compelling Japan to resort to war, mine was confined to the Japanese-American negotiations, and was given in detail; ex-Prime Ministers Wakatsuki and Hirota alone made inquiries concerning the negotiations, which I answered fully, it has been testified to by Admiral Okada (Exhibits No. 3229). No one present expressed the view that the American proposal should be accepted, at the afternoon meeting, held in the presence of the Emperor, Prince Konno especially stated that he was fully informed concerning the negotiations and approval of the efforts of the Government. He said that he feared that there was no hope for the negotiations, in view of the recent United States proposal, but pondered whether there was no way by perseverance to avert war. The Premier replied that the matter had been thought over again and again and studied most earnestly by us, and that the conclusion was that there was no other course than war.

72. On 1 December the actual decision to commence the war was made, by the Imperial Conference called for the purpose. Those present were all members of the Cabinet, Chiefs and Vice-Chiefs of Army and Navy General Staffs, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Directors of Military and Naval Affairs Bureaus, and the President of the Privy Council. Main explanations were made by the Premier (Exhibit No. 2954) of the circumstances compelling us to go to war, and by me of the negotiations and the impossibility of continuing them after the 26 November note (Exhibit No. 2955). Explanation of various other matters by the other Cabinet ministers and the High Command followed. There was then unanimous agreement on the necessity of going to war.

73. Even with the formal decision taken to go to war, there remained some hope, faint though it was, of reaching a solution through diplomacy. Japan had nothing new to offer; but there always remained the possibility that, especially if we took a strong stand—by manifesting no intention to yield to the American demands—the United States would repent of the finality with which its latest position had closed negotiations and, being willing to make a “peace with honor” for both sides, would reconsider. For this reason I urged our Ambassadors in Washington to do what they could to obtain American reconsideration, and so reported to the Liaison Conference. Prior to the decision for war of 1 December, of course, I had already instructed the Ambassadors not to let negotiations lapse, which would have made certain the war which up to then was only probable. For continuing the negotiations in the only way that I could see open I am now charged with deceit and perfidy, with having kept up a pretence only to gain time to cloak the military preparations which were going forward. I have attempted to make it clear that it was never, at any time, on our side, a question of gaining time, but that rather I had the constant struggle to prevent precipitate action by the military High Commands—and not only I, but my predecessors had had this struggle throughout the Japanese-American negotiations, to defer military action and keep negotiations going. It seems to me yet that, even when war had been actually decided on, I would have been a traitor to my profession had I not tried to take advantage of any last hope for a peaceful settlement; and, as has already been testified (Exhibits Nos. 809 and 2915), I had secured the commitment of the High Command that if by any chance an agreement could yet be reached, all military plans would be canceled.
Meanwhile, there remained the important questions of procedure--how and when to notify the commencement of hostilities if we obtained no reconsideration from the United States and had to carry out the plan for war. These questions of procedure came up at the first Liaison Conference following the Imperial Conference. At this meeting I asked when operations would commence. General Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, said, "about next Sunday". I thereupon said that it was appropriate that the usual and customary procedure be followed in regard to notifying the commencement of hostilities, which I had assumed would be done as a matter of course. I was immediately met, however, with the statement by Admiral Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, that the Navy wished to carry out a surprise attack, and by the demand by Vice-Chief Itō that the negotiations be left unteminated, in order that the war be started with the maximum possible effectiveness. I rejected this suggestion, replying that it was contrary to the usual practice and highly improper, and that such conduct would be disadvantageous because, even if we were going to war, there would be a time when the war would come to an end and we would be a nation at peace again, and we should think of our national honor and reputation against that day before committing irresponsible acts at the war's beginning. I had received a telegram from our ambassadors in Washington actually discussing this very point and urging that if Japan was going to "freedom of action" a notification of the breaking off of negotiations should be given also in Washington (Exhibit No. 2949); and I quoted this to the meeting to show that my suggestion was the natural and normal one and that notification was absolutely necessary as a matter of international good faith. However, Admiral Nagano continued to contend strongly that if we were to go to war we must win. None among the members came to my support; this perhaps is the best explanation for the fact that none of them now remembers this altercation. I was disgusted by the Navy's position, and took the initiative in adjourning the Conference, without any decision having been reached. Immediately upon my arising from my seat Admiral Itō came to my place and pleaded with me to understand the difficult position of the Navy, and suggested that in any event the notice breaking off negotiations, if one must be given, be given to the American ambassador in Tokyo, rather than in Washington. I refused, and we parted without any agreement. I felt, nevertheless, that he recognized that the Navy would have to agree to giving somewhere a notification of termination of negotiations before attacking.

Upon the opening of the following Liaison Conference Admiral Itō announced that the Navy had no objection to delivering the notification of termination of the negotiations in Washington, and requested that the notice be delivered at 12:30 P.M., 7 December, Washington time. No one opposed. I inquired whether that would leave a sufficient time before attack, and he said that it would. (I shall explain presently my conception of "a sufficient time"). It was therefore so agreed. My feeling was that after a hard struggle I had succeeded in stopping the Navy's demand, but had stopped it at the hallowed limits of international law. Since the end of the war--or, more precisely, since the beginning of this trial--the Navy has taken the line that nothing was ever further from their intention than to mount a "surprise attack" against the United States. It is clear that my testimony on this point, as in some other particulars of events leading up to the Pacific war, is in conflict with that of other defendants. The decision
between us is, of course, for the Tribunal. I have fought throughout my life for what I thought was right, and now at the end of it I am determined, for the sake of history as well as the purposes of this Tribunal, to the best of my ability and recollection to tell the full truth as it is known to me, neither attempting to evade responsibility which is mine nor accepting that which others would transfer to me.

76. This may be the opportune time to explain my understanding of the international law in regard to the question of commencement of hostilities. I am no scholar of international law, but of course, as a diplomat throughout life, I have made some study of the subject, and in December 1941 I saw the matter as follows. As I have attempted to make clear, my feeling, like that of all others concerned in the decision to wage war against the United States and the British Empire, was that the war was one of self-defence—clearly so under the broad interpretation of the scope of the right of self-defence laid down by the United States in those very Japanese-American negotiations—and I was aware that opinion existed that a war of self-defence required no giving of a declaration of war.

I knew for example that when Hague Convention III was considered in the Peace Conference of 1907, the American delegate, General Porter, especially stated that the policy of the United States invested the President with the power to exercise the right of national self-defence at any time and place—and that the United States did not, apparently, regard the Convention as applicable in such case, as was demonstrated when the punitive expedition was sent to Mexico in 1916 without the declaring of war by the Congress, it being explained as an act of self-defence. I knew also that Secretary of State Kellogg, in his note to all the nations participant in the Kellogg-Briand Pact, had said that the right of self-defence was above treaty provisions. But since international agreements did in their wording provide for (though international practice had largely ignored) the giving of a notice as the normal course, I thought it better in every way that that course should be followed even in a case where it might be superfluous, rather than that there should be any question of Japan's good-faith observance of international morality.

77. The notice which we proposed to and did serve upon the United States was not in terms a declaration of war. I considered a notice of termination of negotiations to be sufficient, and a compliance with international law in the situation of that time, for the following reasons. The Hull note of 26 November was regarded as being beyond any possible question an ultimatum from the United States—it offered to Japan the alternatives of abject surrender or war. Japan's answer to the American ultimatum, rejecting it, we felt to be sufficient as a notification that hostilities would be resorted to, and in effect a declaration of war. It seemed to me, in considering and approving the form of the final note, that it was in any point of view tantamount to a declaration of war: the expression "the earnest hope of the Japanese Government to preserve and promote the peace of the Pacific . . . has finally been lost", I thought, clearly imported that peace was ended, with war to follow. I did not feel that "an document would have been made any more unequivocally a declaration of war by the inclusion in it of such stock phrases as "a state of war exists between our countries" or the reservation of "freedom of action which Admiral Oka has testified was proposed (and which, by the way, I never saw or heard of); they would only have emphasized the obvious. The note as it stood being more plainly a declaration of war than the "ultimatum" contemplated by Hague.
Convention III, there was no room for such phraseologies. So far as I remember, the opinion is universally held among international-law scholars that no special form of words is necessary for a document to constitute a declaration of war, but that any language was sufficient which unequivocally expressed the intention (it was clearly in my mind that one of the most recent cases, France's declaration of war against Germany in 1939, France notified only the carrying out of her obligations to Poland). But, over and above all technical questions, it had been unmistakably clear for some time in Japan that rupture of the negotiations would lead to war, and I have no doubt that it was so understood in the United States as well. Hence we drew the notification in the form of a breaking-off of negotiations, which the Liaison Conference had authorized, and which was drawn in the full confidence that it would be understood as a declaration of war.

78. The draft of this final notification had, except for its final part, already been drawn, in the days after our receipt of the United States' note of the 26th. It was actually written, of course, by the American Bureau of the Foreign Ministry; but its contents were those dictated by the decisions of the Liaison Conference. After drafting by the Foreign Ministry in accordance with those decisions, the note was revised on the basis of the opinions of the Army and Navy officials interested; but the details of this have been testified to, and I need not repeat them. The draft note as eventually agreed upon was distributed to the members of the Liaison Conference at the meeting on 4 December, and approved by them, and also, no one dissenting, by the Cabinet meeting of the 5th, when I orally reported on the contents.

79. In the afternoon of 5 December the Vice-Chiefs of the Army and Navy General Staffs, General Tanabe and Admiral Itô, called on me. Upon entering my office Admiral Itô stated that it was the desire of the High Command to postpone delivery of the final note in Washington from 12:50, as previously agreed upon, to 1 o'clock, and asked my consent. I feared that the time between notification and attack might be made too short, and asked why the change was desired. Admiral Itô said that he needed the postponement only because of his own miscalculation of the time. General Tanabe said that the army's operations would commence after those of the Navy. I asked how much time was needed between notification and attack, but was told that the operational plans were secret and could not be disclosed. I then insisted on knowing whether the proposed arrangement left an adequate time before the attack, and upon receiving Admiral Itô's assurance that it did, I agreed to the change. On leaving, Admiral Itô remarked that he hoped the note would not be dispatched to the Embassy too early; but I replied that it had to be so sent as to insure delivery to its destination at the time fixed. The agreement to change the hour of delivery was reported to the Liaison Conference by Admiral Itô on the 6th. No one opposed this, and it was approved. At the same meeting, Admiral Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, said that this was a very important note and should be delivered to Secretary Hull personally. It occurred to me that the Secretary might well have other plans for lunch-time on a Sunday, so I promised to order it done if possible—which was ordered (Exhibit No. 1218).

80. I have mentioned above my conception of "a sufficient time". I was well aware that the conference which adopted the
Hague Convention had debated fully and finally rejected a proposal to fix a definite time for advance notification of hostilities. Since, as a result, many scholars had stated that one minute’s advance notice was sufficient, I felt quite assured that if some such period as an hour were allowed it would comply with the requirement of the Convention. Not being, as I have said, an expert of international law, I not only read much on this subject in those days, but also especially sought out legal opinion. I requested the opinion, for example, of Dr. Tachi Sakutaro, generally accounted Japan’s most distinguished living international law scholar, then adviser on international law to the Foreign Ministry. I had also discussed the matter long before with Dr. Nagaoka Harukazu, who had been a member of the Secretariat of the Hague Peace Conference and Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice; this was when I was Councillor in Berlin under him as Ambassador. Both of these authorities were of the opinion that I was correct in my beliefs that a war of self-defence required no giving of notice, but a notice however short was valid where notice was necessary. I might just add a word concerning the Kellogg-Briand Pact. As First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington at the time the Pact was negotiated I had worked on it and was therefore familiar with its history and meaning. I assumed that the explanations of Secretary Kellogg concerning the non-applicability of the Pact to a situation of self-defence, and the reservations of the right of self-defence made by various Governments before their ratifications of the Pact and not taken exception to by any other signatory power, clearly imported that that Pact likewise was not applicable in the case of Japan’s war against the United States and Great Britain.

81. After the final note had been approved by Liaison Conference and Cabinet, I gave instructions that it should be cabled to Washington in good time, together with instructions to the ambassador to make all necessary preparations for its delivery at the time agreed upon. The Tribunal has heard full evidence concerning this question, as well as how the delay occurred in making delivery, and I should like merely to refer to the evidence of showing that all that was possible was done in Tokyo to insure proper delivery, and that the delay was not caused, deliberately or negligently, by any action taken by me or anyone in Tokyo (Exhibits Nos. 296, 2967 and 2970). I naturally learned, however, from American radio broadcasts soon after the commencement of the war, that apparently there had been mismanagement in Washington. I learned even sooner that the attack on Pearl Harbor took place at about twenty minutes after the time when the note should have been delivered, and a few days after the outbreak of the war when Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff Itô explained the matter to me I protested to him that if the attack was to follow so soon on the notification, I saw no reason for the Navy to have objected to notification in the first place. His reply was evasive—to the effect that "I am sorry for you; we cut it too fine". A short while after the beginning of the war, in the course of a conversation with Premier Tôjô, the subject came up of the American broadcasts' having reported that our note had been delivered late—after the beginning of hostilities. We had both been dismayed and displeased at this report, and I mentioned that it was unfortunate, if true, especially in view of the great propagandist value to our enemies of such an incident, and that it was being so used by them. I recall that the Premier said "I wonder how such a delay could have taken
place? Can it be that the United States itself delayed the delivery?" I answered that I did not believe that, but that, since no communication could be had with Ambassador Nomura, we would have to wait to learn how the delay had occurred until we could inquire of him and the Embassy staff upon their return to Japan. In fact, I gave instructions at that time to the Vice-Minister and the Chief of the Cable Section to have an investigation made when the Embassy staff returned from Washington, and when they arrived in Japan on 20 August 1942, I again ordered the investigation commenced into the causes of the delay. Within a few days after that, however, I became very busy with the problem of the Greater East Asia Ministry, as a result of which I resigned office on 1 September, without having received a report on the matter. The investigation was made, and its results have been testified to (Exhibit No. 29bl). The prosecution have introduced into evidence a pamphlet (Exhibit No. 1270A), printed by the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, as evidence that I had a guilty conscience over the late delivery of the final notification to the United States and attempted to procure legal opinion to justify it. Not only was that pamphlet prepared without my direction or knowledge; not only did I never see it while I was Foreign Minister; but it is wholly unnecessary for me to seek justification for an incident which occurred in violation of my orders. Reference to the preface of the pamphlet itself shows that it was wholly unofficial, and represented merely the individual opinions of those who prepared it (Defense Document No. 2914).

82. I first knew the contents of President Roosevelt's message of 7 December to the Emperor at around 12:30 a.m. of the 8th, when ambassador Grew called on me. We had heard suggestions during the day of the 7th that such a message was on the way, and I had had inquiries made to try to locate it (Exhibits Nos. 2960 and 2963), but had learned nothing until about 10:00 at night ambassador Grew called to say that he had an important message which was being decoded, and would like to call as soon as the job could be finished. He did call soon after midnight; he informed me of the arrival of the President's message, asked an audience—which I told him would have to be arranged through the Imperial Household Ministry but, it being midnight, it could not be said when it could be granted—and left a copy of the message with me, taking his departure after about fifteen minutes. I immediately ordered a translation prepared; and, the matter being of importance, I called the Imperial Household Minister, Mr. Matsudaira Tsunoo, told him that the message from President Roosevelt to the Emperor had come through Mr. Grew, who wanted to have an audience to submit it to the Emperor, and asked him how, in view of the fact that it was the middle of the night, I should proceed. He told me that I should talk with the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the matter being political. I then called Marquis Kido, who suggested that I consult the Premier, and said that the Emperor would receive me even at such a time. The translation being ready about 1:50, I called on Premier Tojo at his official residence; he said that a message of such contents would do no good. I left him, returned to my residence to change clothing for the audience, and started at about 2:30 for the Palace, where I arrived at about 2:40. There I met Marquis Kido in the waiting-room, and had a three- or four-minutes' talk with him before my audience, telling him the contents of the telegram; then was received in audience from 3 to 3:15. I reported the matter to the Emperor and received his answer, and left, returning to my residence at about 3:30.
83. The following morning Ambassador Grew called on me around 7:30—I had ordered arrangements made to see him at 6, but the arrangements were reported delayed by difficulty in making telephonic connection with him—and I gave him the Emperor's answer to the President's message, as well as a copy for his reference of our final note. The war having then, of course, already started, the ambassador never formally delivered the President's message to the Emperor. Before the interview with Mr. Grew I had heard that radio broadcasts of the commencement of the war and the attack on Pearl Harbor had been made by Imperial Headquarters at 6; and naturally assuming that the ambassador had received the information, I made no mention in my conversation with him of the state of war, but expressed as my farewell words my appreciation of his efforts for the negotiations and my regret at the precipitation of such a state of Japanese-American relations. It has since been charged that I was engaged in deceiving Mr. Grew; but it should be sufficient to point out that I could have had no motive for doing so at that time when the commencement of hostilities had been published to the world. British Ambassador Craigie followed Mr. Grew, seeing me at about 8 o'clock. This visit also was made by my request, though the time of the ambassador's arrival was much later than planned. To him also I gave a copy of our final note, and informed him of the cessation of negotiations. As my farewell I thanked him for his endeavors for the improvement of relations between our two countries since his arrival. I thought that both these interviews were understood to be farewell greetings.

84. Regarding the delay in delivery to Ambassador Grew of the President's telegram, I had no knowledge at the time. The testimony given in the Tribunal has disclosed that incoming and outgoing diplomatic messages were delayed by the Ministry of Communications at the request of the Army General Staff; but neither of these organizations consulted me nor, so far as I know, the Foreign Ministry in the matter, nor had I any knowledge that the delay was being effected. I had heard from ambassador Nomura of the press report that such a message had been sent by the President, even before which (having gotten such news from the press services) I had inquired of him concerning it, and had had my subordinates inquire of the Ministry of the Imperial Household on the supposition that the message might have been directed to the Emperor personally. However, as I say, I was able to get no information concerning it until ambassador Grew reported.

85. The question has arisen why our final notification was not served on the Government of Great Britain as well as that of the United States. The Liaison Conference decision that a notification of breaking off negotiations would be delivered in Washington of course excluded the delivering of a declaration of war in London. There was, moreover, reason to expect that the course chosen would be equally effective. In the latter stages of the negotiations—or at all events from the time that I became Foreign Minister—relations with Great Britain were naturally considered. Throughout the whole of the negotiations with the United States run the assumption that to any agreement to be concluded with it the British and Dutch (and of course the Chinese) Governments would become parties, or that simultaneous settlements of outstanding problems of Pacific interest would be made with them. I therefore from time to time inquired concerning this point not only of the United States Government and ambassador, but also of the British ambassador, the answer invariably being that the settlement of all such
matters would be managed by the United States Government, which would keep the British and other interested Governments informed. I was aware also of Prime Minister Churchill's speech of 10 November 1941, in which he had promised that hostilities between Japan and the United States would be followed automatically by those with Britain. The Tribunal has already seen the evidence of these facts (Exhibits Nos. 2956, 2918, 2957, 2958, etc.). It was therefore evident that any notification to be given in connection with the negotiations might properly be given to the United States alone, relying upon it to inform the powers associated with it and for whom it had acted as representative.

86. The prosecution argue that I am convicted, by a variety of evidences, of double-dealing in carrying on the Japanese-American negotiations while, as they charge, I was secretly taking part in the making of plans for war. I have already described as accurately as I am able to my actions and my thoughts and intentions of the seven weeks of my foreign ministership prior to the war; but, lest my silence be taken as admission of the charges, I must deal also with a number of minor points. First of these is the consular reports of shipping from various ports of America, the Indies and elsewhere, which were addressed to me in response to requests which had been put over my name. Evidence has already been given that these were routine matters which were managed by subordinates of the ministry (Exhibit No. 2915). I do wish, however, to take this occasion to deny specifically that I ever had any knowledge of the subject other than the fact that such routine was followed, and to state that none of the messages in question ever came to my attention.

By production of Exhibit No. 2975, a draft of proposed policy drawn by some foreign Ministry subordinate official, the prosecution have attempted to show, I suppose, that the Foreign Ministry or the Foreign Minister had the intention of continuing negotiations as a sham. Inasmuch as this document is one of a very large number of the same type produced during the trial, I should like to say a word about its significance. In the Japanese ministries and governmental offices it is customary for low-ranking officials—especially those below section chief—to prepare, without specific instructions on each occasion, various "studies" or drafts of policies, notes, etc., relating to current questions. These in no way represent policy of the ministry; if occasion arises, the drafts will be presented to responsible officials for their consideration, when they may be adopted in toto, serve as the basis for final drafts, or be rejected. It is obvious that it would be quite out of the question for a foreign minister to read or to know of all of these papers. So far as concerns Exhibit No. 2975, I can deny that I have ever seen or known of it; but in general I point out the fallacy of indulging any presumption that a state minister knows of such documents simply because they are found in the files of his ministry.

87. I have already mentioned the no-separate-peace agreement which was concluded on 11 December 1941 among Japan, Germany and Italy (Exhibit No. 51). Despite the importance which the prosecution profess to attach to this agreement, I remain unconvinced that it is not a most natural thing for a nation which expects or fears to find itself at war to take such measures as are prudent by way of provision for it, including the acquiring of as many allies as possible. Nor was
it perfidious that the negotiations for conclusion of the agreement began, as the prosecution have pointed out, during the last week before the outbreak of war. The probability of war, after the Liaison Conference of 28 November, was very great; and this agreement was the result of our desire to get whatever assistance we could from the nations which were in all likelihood to be our co-belligerents. (My own estimate of the amount of assistance that we were likely to get was, as I had said in the Liaison Conference, quite low, and so far as I could see the main effect of a no-separate-peace agreement would be what encouragement it would bring to our people, by warding off the feeling of isolation. The Liaison Conference, however, had decided that negotiation for it should be undertaken.) Up to the time of receipt of the United States' 26 November note—and even thereafter—I had refused repeated requests of Ambassador Ott to give the Gormans any concrete or detailed information concerning the development of the Japanese-American negotiations—no other course would have been consistent with my desire to bring the negotiations to success. After the American note made war almost unavoidable, for the first time on 30 November I instructed the Japanese ambassadors in Berlin and Rome to inform the Governments of Germany and Italy of the general outlines of the negotiations and to commence negotiations for a no-separate-peace agreement in the event of war. In connection with General Ott, moreover, I should point out the absurdity of such reports of his as that of 5 December (Exhibit No. 606) that any "leading official" of the Foreign Ministry gave him such misinformation as he there recites concerning Japan's intention in commencing hostilities. No responsible official of the Foreign Ministry—certainly none of the three or four who were informed on this subject—would have discussed the matter with General Ott; and anyone who told him as late as 4 December that the procedure for opening hostilities was under "deliberation" could not have been one of those few, who know that the matter had been settled by the Liaison Conference. The Ambassador of Germany was patently taken in by the gossip of some bureau director who wished to appear to have important information to give in confidence on a matter of which he was uninformed—or perhaps the general was, as he has testified (Exhibit No. 3503) to having done on occasion, indulging his imagination.

88. Lastly, on one or two broader questions related to the Pacific war. With the naval disarmament question I have had some connection. First was in 1932, in Geneva, when as Secretary-General of the Japanese delegation I worked for the success of the General Conference on Disarmament. Later, Japan's abrogation of the Naval Disarmament Treaties, in 1935, and the withdrawal from the London Naval Disarmament Conference of 1936 occurred during my service as Director of the European-Bureau, and as Bureau Director I had to work on these matters with the naval officials concerned. The Navy Ministry submitted to me the draft instruction to the Japanese delegation, based on the principle of the common upper limit. In the Washington and London Treaties, however, Japan had agreed to the ratio principle of naval limitation, and had made a proposal approving it at the General Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. When I received this proposal of the Navy I opposed it, on the ground that contending for the principle of the common upper limit would not only make an agreement difficult, but would give rise to suspicion of Japan's intentions, probably blocking the conclusion of a new treaty, and thus enhancing the danger of an armaments race and a war. For two or three months we had heated discussions, during which time I...
never agreed to the Navy's proposal. Finally, as agreement could not be reached at the bureau-directors' level, the matter went to the higher authorities for decision. Foreign Minister Hirota adopted and spoke for my view, but was overruled, and the Navy's proposal became the national policy. Having failed in my efforts for quantitative disarmament, I continued working for qualitative limitation and the exchange of information on naval ship-building, but the Navy's opposition again prevailed. Throughout the controversy the Navy's stand was extremely strong, and the assertion was freely made that the question of naval strength lay within the prerogative of the High Command and allowed of no outside intervention.

89. The prosecution have produced evidence to show that at various times the South Seas Islands held by Japan under mandate of the League of Nations were being fortified, contrary to the terms of the mandate. I suppose that it is self-evident that if fortification was carried on, the Foreign Ministry had no part in it; but perhaps it will be charged that we were in a conspiracy because correspondence concerning the matter passed through the Ministry. This whole matter was the responsibility of the Treaty Bureau--in which I never served--and I never had any official connection with it or knowledge of it; I was told by Treaty bureau personnel that the military authorities had given assurance that they had no intention of violating the terms of the mandate, and there seemed to be no reason to disbelieve it. In any event, the Foreign Ministry was, as the only branch of the government which dealt with other governments, the mere channel of communication through which passed the inquiries made by the League and the answers received from the military and naval authorities.

V.

War-time Diplomacy and "Greater East Asia" Relations

90. The scope of diplomacy in war-time was much restricted. With the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands there were, of course, no diplomatic relations; with Germany and Italy questions of war were uppermost. There remained, in effect, the relations only of our relations with the U.S.S.R., the countries of East Asia and South American countries, and of diplomatic preparation for the eventual restoration of peace.

91. I have already mentioned the tendency not to pay due regard to the diplomatic function, which had been increasing from some years before the war. War inevitably intensified this condition--but diplomacy, it seemed, was expected not only to play a secondary role, as was natural with war in progress, but to be wholly neglected. A striking example of this tendency came to light at the time of the question of Japan's participation in the war against Russia. When I reported to the Emperor in July on the refusal of the German request to go to war against the U.S.S.R. and discussed with him the steps to be taken to insure that his desire should be correctly conveyed to the German Government, without interference by the military authorities, he also mentioned his desire to see an early restoration of peace. I then discovered for the first time that the Emperor had expressed this desire to Premier Tsjó as long before as February, but neither he nor
the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had ever mentioned it to me. Needless to say, questions of military operations were still kept secret in war-time, including those which had intimate connection with foreign affairs—the Army, for example, kept entirely secret even from the Liaison Conference the defeat at Midway.

92. Disagreement of views, partly over this question and partly concerned with the policy of direction of the war, had early after the start of the war developed between me and the Premier and some of the other Cabinet ministers. The general atmosphere, both within the government and outside, was at that time one of over-optimism brought about by the initial victories of the war. The Premier and others believed that it was going to be a long war—of ten to twenty years' duration—and that it would take a long time for the United States to build up her fighting power, so that she would not be able to undertake a counter-offensive before 1945. Instead of trying to establish Japan in an impregnable position, therefore, they concentrated on strengthening the political position of the government by securing election of the candidates for the Diet sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in the spring of 1942 and by the creation of the Greater East Asia Establishment Council (from the purview of which military and diplomatic matters were excluded), and tried to consolidate the authority of the government by putting into effect such measures as those for reorganization of enterprises and reform of the educational system.

93. I opposed such measures on the ground that it was premature to undertake such a program with the war just started, and that long-range plans should not be laid in a time of emergency. In relation to the prospect of the war, I felt that a large-scale war of attrition could not last longer than five or six years, and therefore insisted that it was urgent that preparations be made for increase of production and stabilization of living conditions. I came into collision with the Premier also on such other matters as the China question, in connection with which I frequently urged the Liaison Conference to reconsider promptly a fundamental policy for its solution. These differences developed, finally leading to a head-on clash and my resignation over the Greater East Asia Ministry question in September 1942. But before coming to that I should sketch the diplomacy which I conducted while still in office.

94. With the Soviet Union I attempted, as always, to maintain the best relations possible. Maintenance of neutrality with the U.S.S.R. was the fundamental policy of the government; but beyond that, from the beginning of the Pacific War I was thinking of and planning for its termination, and considered that the most promising method of approach was to try to bring about Russo-German peace as a preliminary step. I did in fact try as early as 1942 to set such a plan in motion (Defense Document No. 2740).

95. During my tenure of office the Soviet-Manchukuoan border was generally maintained in peace. In January 1942, in particular, the Governments of Manchukuo and the Mongolian People's Republic finally approved the work of the border-demarcation commission which, in accordance with the agreement arrived at between Foreign Commissar Molotov and me, had marked the border in the Nemushan areas (Exhibit No. 2659) Considering
that the Russian-Manchoukuoan border was (especially in view of the Russo-German war) quite secure, I often suggested to the military authorities that they could rely on my assurance that the Red Army would not launch an invasion of Manchukuo even if the Japanese forces on the border should be considerably increased. I attempted also to avoid irritation of the U S S R by persuading the military authorities not to reinforce the Kwantung Army (I never know, by the way, of the "Kantokuen" of the year before).

96. At the outbreak of the Pacific war some controversies occurred between Japan and the U S S R, growing out of restrictions, based on the rights of a belligerent, enforced upon the vessels of the U S S R, a neutral. To such controversies the Foreign Ministry paid careful consideration, forwarding to the Government of the U S S R the replies of the Navy concerning measures taken in response to the Soviet protests or inquiries. The Foreign Ministry took the initiative also in offering conveniences for the rescue and repatriation of Soviet sailors and vessels involved in such incidents, and for compensating the Soviet Government by transfer to it of vessels to replace such of theirs as were sunk. There were, while I was Foreign Minister, no steps taken toward disturbing the transportation through Vladivostok of munitions from America, despite various complaints from Germany in regard to it.

97. War-time relations with Germany and Italy were, so far as concerned the Foreign Ministry, very much restricted, events borne out my prophecy of the amount of cooperation to be expected from our European allies; it was, as the Tribunal is already aware, never more than nominal. The Russo-German war had cut rail communication between us; and sea transportation became increasingly difficult until with the German defeat in North Africa communication was practically restricted to the token exchanges of small amounts of supplies by submarine (Exhibits Nos. 2751, etc.). At the time, of course, I had no information of the extent of such cooperation, it being military and hence outside my field. The respective German and Japanese attitudes vis-à-vis the U S S R also illustrate the kind of relations between the two countries. Germany's expressed desire from the time of the third Konno Cabinet had been that Japan join in the war against the Soviet Union, and that request was renewed in July 1942. It was decided, however, that Japan should refuse the request and give as a reason that she could not undertake a two-front war, which was accordingly communicated to the German Government through the German Ambassador in Tokyo and the Japanese ambassador in Berlin (Exhibits Nos. 3508, 2751 and 2762). I never dreamed of, far less participated in, any plan for Japan for domination of the world in cooperation with Germany and Italy.

98. It was in October 1941, when I became Foreign Minister, that for the first time I managed as on my own responsibility affairs relating to China, including Manchoukuo. I had once, many years before—in 1929, before the Manchuria Incident—made a visit of inspection to Manchuria, and as a result had reported to the then Foreign Minister, Count Makino, that we must cooperate with China in a spirit of mutuality and achieve truly cordial relations. The intervening years had seen the occurrence of the Manchuria Incident and the China Incident—with neither of which had I anything to do. I am now charged with having
by serving as a diplomat and Cabinet minister in later years, worked to secure the fruits of aggression committed there. I have never done so. I was never sympathetic to those incidents, and when I have been in positions of responsibility toward them I have done what I could to prevent their occurrence or spread.

It was at any rate more clear than ever in 1941 that the China Incident must be settled, and I hoped when I became Foreign Minister that I should be able to achieve it. At that time the Kōain (China Affairs Board) had been in charge for some years of all political, economic, cultural and other business of China (excluding Manchuria); it had its agencies at various places in China, and negotiations with regional regimes in China were its affairs. The creation of the Kōain had opened a new and major phase of China relations. Its purpose was frankly that of removing from the Foreign Ministry control, so far as concerned China matters, the normal functions of a foreign office; the Foreign Ministry's liberal attitude toward other countries was heresy to the militarists, who therefore managed to have China affairs confided to a new organ under their control. The Foreign Ministry's remaining jurisdiction extended only to diplomatic negotiations in Nanking—"diplomacy in the narrowest sense"—and matters pertaining to the consulates (whose main business was protection of Japanese nationals in China). Thus the connection of the Foreign Ministry with Japanese-Chinese relations was all but severed, and the Ministry had lost its power to deal with affairs in China. I was, it is true, as Foreign Minister an ex officio vice-president of the Kōain (others were the Ministers of War, Navy and Finance); but since the very purpose of the creation of that body had been the destruction of the Foreign Ministry's authority vis-à-vis China, the influence of the Foreign-Ministry vice-president in the Kōain was nothing. As has been pointed out by the prosecution (13 June 1946, Record, p. 543), the business of the Kōain was conducted almost exclusively by its Director-General.

-114-
Manchurian affairs had in the main been confided for many years to the Taiman Jimukyoku (Manchurian Affairs Board); I had nothing to do with that body, and therefore very little to do with Manchurian affairs. The Foreign Ministry's only connection with Manchuria was that we maintained the Embassy in Hsingking and consulates in Harbin, Manchuli, Tientsin and Mutangchiang, but the functions discharged by the Foreign Ministry through them were only negotiation with the U.S.S.R. over Manchoukuoan matters. The post of Ambassador was held ex officio by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, and the Foreign Ministry of course did not control him.

After the commencement of the Pacific war, the Government of Manchoukuo and Nanking China cooperated with Japan, without themselves entering the war. Neither went to war. On the basis of Exhibits Nos. 1214 and 1219 the prosecution assert that the Japanese Government directed and controlled those two in their policy toward the war. These telegrams are submitted in the form of intercepts, and of course the Japanese translation provided is not the text originally sent. I do not remember having sent messages of such content, and the language has not the sound of Foreign Ministry phraseology; but in any event, if they were sent by the Foreign Ministry, there is nothing inherently sinister in the use of such language as appears there, for it is customary in diplomatic instructions, for simplification of telegraphic language, to use such terms as "to have the foreign Government do so-and-so", or "the steps to be taken by the foreign Government are". Similar expressions may be found in our telegrams to our embassies in Washington, London and Moscow.

I have mentioned a time or two heretofore that I had consistently opposed the China Incident from its beginning, and had worked as far as I could for its early settlement on an equitable basis. My opposition at the time of the outbreak is already in evidence (Exhibit No. 3260). I was not at that time in charge of China affairs, but I believed that for the sake of Japan's international relations generally it was a matter of urgent necessity to arrest the expansion of the incident by settling it locally. With Vice-Minister Horinouchi and the Director of the Bureau of East Asiatic Affairs, Ishii Itaro, I earnestly advised Foreign Minister Hirota that he should object to the dispatch of troops to China, to which he agreed. But our efforts failed, and the long-drawn-out China affair got under way. Later, I had worked at the Japanese-American negotiations from the point of view of arriving at an early settlement of it. Still in war-time I insisted on this. In March 1942 the question of the policy for direction of the war was discussed in the Liaison Conference, and I then pointed out that in the domestic field the increase of production and the securing of food, and in the international field the preservation of Russo-Japanese peace and the prompt solution of the China affair were of primary and immediate importance. At that time I obtained the agreement of the Conference to my proposal that the basic policy vis-a-vis China be examined from all points of view; but it was subsequently reported by the Army High Command that although the military authorities had been examining the military aspects of the matter, there were many difficulties and no conclusion had yet been arrived at. The matter failed to develop thereafter, notwithstanding I seized one more opportunity to press it. This was in the middle of July, when former ambassador Ōta Tanakichi, returning from a trip to China, reported to me that Wang Ching-wei had suggested to him the immediate cessation of Japanese-Chinese hostilities and general
place between Japan and China. I reported this to Premier Tōjō with another request for prompt examination of the China policy.

163. As to the Philippines, Japan declared as early as January 1942 her intention to accord them the status of an independent country—partly as having inherited the United States' promise that Philippine independence should be realized by 1946 (Exhibit No. 133G). So far as concerned my motives in supporting this policy, they were on the one hand to demonstrate that we entertained no territorial ambition in the South, and on the other to remove one obstacle to eventual peace with the United States by manifesting the same intention vis-à-vis those islands as that of the United States.

104. The only new event during my tenure of office in the Tōjō Cabinet affecting Indo-China was the military agreement of 9 December 1941 (Exhibit No. 656). This was a measure taken by the military authorities on the spot, and the Foreign Ministry and I had nothing to do with it.

186. It was, despite the Imperial Conference decision, Japan's intention if possible to avoid entering into belligerency with the Netherlands East Indies. The Dutch Government, however, declared war against Japan (record T-11, 624) for reasons of her close relationship with the United States and Great Britain, and the Dutch Navy was at once reported as carrying out attacks on Japanese shipping. Japan was therefore compelled to take hostile measures against the Indies.

105. It was the relations of Japan with "Greater East Asia" generally which brought about my final break with Premier Tōjō and my resignation from the government. There was a fundamental difference of outlook between us on the question of these relations. Japan had long been recognized to occupy in East Asia the position of stabilizing force; very recently, there had been to be expounded the idea of a New Order in East Asia or a Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, which originated in such concepts as those of bloc-economy and Lebensraum. My fundamental policy was different from that. As will be seen from various evidences, it was one of establishing good, neighborly and amicable relations among nations on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and of economic cooperation. My principle was that Japan, as an advanced nation of East Asia, should assist the progress of the countries and regions of East Asia and realize the prosperity of these countries and of Japan through peaceful means. This idea of mutual assistance excluded any policy of exerting control over these countries by force.

107. My speech reporting on foreign affairs to the Diet on 22 January 1942 (Exhibit No. 137J) was in expression of these principles. Notwithstanding that this speech was delivered soon after the outbreak of the war, it in no way expresses (as will be clear to anyone who reads it) any intention that Japan should annex or exploit any part of East Asia. Of course it is stated that such areas as are absolutely necessary for the defense of East Asia in the war were to be grasped by Japan—but this is a war-time speech, concerning war measures. Needless to say, Ambassador Ott's distorted account of this speech (Exhibit No. 127J), which for some reason the prosecution chose to introduce in addition to the original document, while it may represent his view, has nothing to do with mine. I wish
to point out especially that in the Diet speech I clearly said that the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere should not be conceived of as an exclusive thing, and that measures to exclude non-isotic states from participation in East Asia should not be taken.

10C. In the course of this trial has come to my attention Exhibit No. 1333, condemnating a Foreign Ministry Plan for the Policy on the Disposal of the Southern Areas, dated 14 December 1941. If this extraordinary document was actually drawn in the Foreign Ministry, it could have been only a draft worked up by a section chief or a lower official, of the type already referred to; I never approved it, never saw it nor heard of it. That it is quite impossible that it should have been adopted or proposed as Foreign Ministry policy is demonstrable from the inconsistency of this purported policy with my proposed policy in the matter which was finally adopted by the Liaison Conference. After the Japanese occupation of the southern areas the High Command had proposed there that for the sake especially of convenience of execution of military administration the disposition of these occupied territories be then determined. Against this suggestion I insisted that such an important matter should certainly not be decided at that stage in war-time, when nothing was as yet finally settled. Premier Tôjô agreed with my view, and it was finally so decided by the Liaison Conference.

10J. Confirmation of my true attitude toward the Greater East Asia question can be found in the matter of the Greater East Asia Ministry. This question, which led to my final break with the Tôjô Cabinet, had first come up in May or June of 1942. At that time there were only rumors that the establishment of a new ministry was contemplated; but as time went on the general outlines of the scheme emerged. It appeared that all outpost agencies in the area of Greater East Asia (excluding Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin) were to be placed under the control and supervision of the Ministry of Greater East Asia; with the exception of matters of what was called "pure diplomacy", all political, economic, and cultural affairs concerning foreign countries in the Greater East Asia area—such as Manchukuo, China, Thailand, French Indo-China, etc.—were to be placed in charge of the new ministry. With its establishment, the Tanpan, the Kôain and the Ministry of Overseas Affairs were to be abolished. The avowed purpose of the plan was to place these countries under special treatment as brother nations, and to contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the war by carrying out a general mobilization of material power throughout Greater East Asia.

12B. The creation of the Ministry had been planned by the four cabinet board presidents, and principally by the Planning Board, and by the summer of 1942 conditions had so far developed that there was considerable prospect of its realization. At that time I had a talk about it with Premier Tôjô. I told him that it was no time to indulge in changes of administrative structure, the urgent necessity being to establish an undefeatable position, and expressed my opposition to the plan for the reasons that establishment of the proposed ministry would in practice remove from the Foreign Ministry the essential part of the diplomacy of Japan, thus impairing the unity of Japanese diplomacy, and would injure the pride of independent nations of the other countries in Greater East Asia, with the result that it would become impossible for Japan to
maintain friendly cooperation with them. The Premier promised that he would give the matter careful consideration.

III. On 23 August Mr. Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, called on me at the direction of Premier Tōjō, and handed me a copy of a draft proposal for establishment of the Ministry for Greater East Asia which was on the line above mentioned and was to be submitted to the Cabinet. It was, he told me, the intention of the Premier to present it at the Cabinet meeting of 1 September. I glanced through the proposal which Mr. Hoshino had handed to me and inquired of him about the meaning of the "pure diplomacy" which was to be left to the Foreign Ministry. He explained that by "pure diplomacy" were meant such things as matters of protocol and the formalities relating to the conclusion of treaties. Thus the Foreign Ministry would receive ambassadors of foreign countries, and would sign any treaties concluded, but the Greater East Asia Ministry would conduct all negotiations. I pointed out the imprropriety of the plan, and requested that its submission be postponed until the Cabinet meeting of 5 September, so that there would be enough time to study the proposal. Mr. Hoshino left, but called again later, bringing Premier Tōjō's reply that he wanted the plan decided on without fail at the 1 September meeting. After a dinner on 31 August I had an opportunity to discuss the matter with Premier Tōjō, and repeated my opposition to the plan, again urging that its submission to the Cabinet meeting of 1 September be put off. The Premier refused. Thus the plan came up for decision at the Cabinet meeting of 1 September. At that meeting I explained my opposition somewhat as follows, and we had a discussion which lasted for three hours in the morning. I had four grounds of objection to the proposal.

1. First of these was that under the proposed plan the foreign policy of Japan would be in the hands of two different ministries, according as it related to Greater East Asia or to the rest of the world. Such an arrangement would render it impossible for Japan to conduct a unified and consistent diplomacy, and neither the Foreign Ministry nor the Ministry of Greater East Asia would be able to function properly.

Secondly, the countries of Greater East Asia, because of being treated differently from other foreign countries, would entertain distrust and suspicion of Japan, and their pride would be hurt. Any treatment of this sort is certainly contrary to the spirit of respecting the independence of other countries.

Thirdly, the proposed plan meant the extension of the jurisdiction of the Kōain, which had excited ill-feeling among the Chinese people, and it would thus be a failure.

Fourthly, it was urgently necessary to concentrate our efforts toward the execution of emergency measures, and it was not the time to undertake the changing of the administrative structure.

152. Against my assertions Premier Tōjō argued that the Greater East Asia countries had to be treated differently from other countries, as relations between Japan and the countries of Greater East Asia were like those of kin. General Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, contended that the Kōain had not been a failure. I retorted that it was a fact well known.
to everyone that it had been a failure. A few other Cabinet ministers expressed themselves, but none came to my support. The Cabinet meeting took a recess with the discussion unfinished. During the recess Premier Tojo asked me for my individual resignation, but I refused it, saying that it was the Premier and the other supporters of the plan, not I, who should reconsider the matter. I considered it necessary from the viewpoint of the general war-guidance policy to persist in my stand to force out the Tojo Cabinet.

Soon thereafter, Finance Minister Kaya called on me to ask my reconsideration. Subsequently, General Sato and Admiral Oka, Directors of the Military and Naval Affairs Bureaus, together visited me. They said that the plan for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry was supported equally by the Army and the Navy, and requested me once more to agree to the plan. I again refused altogether. Finally, Navy Minister Shimada came to me and said that a change of Cabinet was not desired by the Court and that he would work for a compromise solution if no was possible. After exchanging views with him, I presented my final plan of compromise. Navy Minister Shimada left, but later returned and conveyed to me the information that Premier Tojo did not accept the compromise plan. I had never expressed any intention to make an individual resignation, but had been making efforts with the determination to do everything possible for the attainment of my purpose.

In view, however, of the talk with Navy Minister Shimada, I decided to and did tender my resignation, out of a desire not to cause annoyance to the Emperor by further complicating the matter, and retired on the same day, 1 September.

As a result of my resignation of office, Premier Tojo became concurrently Foreign Minister, and the plan for the establishment of the Ministry for Greater East Asia was thus decided upon at the Cabinet meeting of 1 September. The Government had intended the new ministry to commence functioning as of 1 October, but my resignation, however, delayed public opinion, and it was not until 9 October that the Privy Council began examination of the plan. There followed sharp arguments between the Privy Council and the Government over the plan, as seen in Exhibit No. 687; the Privy Council even suggested to the Government that it withdraw the proposal, but Premier Tojo and the other supporters of the plan refused. On 26 October the Examination Committee of the Privy Council adopted the plan by a majority vote (Privy Councillor Ishii being absent). At the meeting of the full Privy Council which followed also there was much controversy over the plan before it was passed by a majority, with Councillors Ishii and Minami dissenting. Finally, the Ministry was inaugurated on 1 November.

I learned later that with regard to the scope of "pure diplomacy" the Government had decided to make the necessary definition in the Cabinet, leaving the regulations governing the functions of the ministries concerned without any provisions on this point, and that this also had been explained to the Privy Council. But the "pure diplomacy" defined by the Cabinet understanding upon the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry was somewhat wider than the plan shown to me at the Cabinet meeting of 1 September, as a result of the opposition of the Foreign Ministry and the criticism expressed by the Privy Council.
At the Cabinet meeting of 1 September, civilian members of the Cabinet also had supported the Greater East Asia Ministry proposal. Later I learned that they were not necessarily in opposition to my position, but were of opinion that a change of cabinet at that time was to be avoided. As I have said before, however, I had by that time come to the conclusion that the Japanese government, somewhat intoxicated by the initial victories of the war, was paying no serious consideration to preparations for the conduct of the war; that some within the Cabinet felt that there was no need of diplomacy in the management of external affairs; and that in general the government's policies were being executed in a very superficial manner. I considered the Greater East Asia Ministry proposal an expression of such tendencies of the Tōjō Cabinet, and it was my conviction that at that opportunity it should be replaced. Despite my strong opposition to the Greater East Asia Ministry, for this and other reasons already mentioned, I could not change the current single-handed; but events were already justifying my view, for the battle of Guadalcanal had deteriorated, not to mention the sea-battle off Midway, and the road to defeat was already plainly marked out.

As I have said, I retired from the government service at the time of my resignation of the Foreign Ministership and remained in retirement until I was again appointed to the position on 9 April 1945. Notwithstanding the fact that during my second term I held concurrently the ministry of Greater East Asia, my connection with Greater East Asiatic affairs from then until my quitting office on 17 August of the same year was slight; partly because I was chiefly occupied with the problem of ending the war, partly because almost all authority over matters relating to East Asiatic countries had by then been transferred to the military ministries. I word first, however, as to how I came to accept the portfolio of Greater East Asia affairs notwithstanding that I had bitterly opposed the creation of that ministry. It was my desire and intention when I could to see the Ministry of Greater East Asia abolished; meanwhile, by holding the two portfolios concurrently I could let it die of inanition, and did. As minister for Greater East Asia affairs I did nothing.

The continuity of my attitude toward the countries of East Asia can be seen in the decisions of the Greater East Asia Ambassadors' Conference held in Tokyo on 23 April 1945, decisions adopted in accordance with my proposals and with the consent of the Governments of the countries represented as the guiding principles for the establishment of the world order (Document No. 2951). The principles here spoken of are: 1) establishment of political equality of nations and avoidance of racial discrimination; 2) respect for national independence and non-interferences in domestic affairs; 3) freedom for colonial subject peoples; 4) economic reciprocity and equality; 5) exchange of cultures; 6) prevention of aggression; 7) the establishment of the international order by means of both regional and universal security systems. This plan, I venture to believe, is not essentially different from that later developed by the United Nations at San Francisco.

By the time of my second assumption of the Foreign Ministership in April 1945 there was almost nothing for even the Greater East Asia Ministry to do in connection with the countries of East Asia. Although its jurisdiction did include some matters relative to occupied areas, these were not matters of administration actually but only of rendering assistance to the Army and the Navy, which conducted the administration,
by training officials in Japan to be sent to the occupied areas.

In Burma and the Philippines (which had declared their independence during my retirement) the military commander was in control not only of military affairs but also of the guidance of internal politics, because it was considered to be inseparably related to the conduct of the war. Thus while the ambassadors to those countries managed diplomatic affairs under the direction of the Minister for Greater East Asia, they were interfered with even within the scope of their jurisdiction by the military commanders. The same was true of the ambassador to Indo-China; despite the different status of that country, the ambassador could not act against the will of the military commander. In addition the war situation had so deteriorated that in most of those countries no longer even had functioning ambassadors. Burma, for example, had been partially reoccupied and our ambassador had escaped from Rangoon to the interior, where communication between him and Tokyo was so nearly impossible that it was impossible even to learn conditions there. The Philippines likewise had been lost by Japan, and there was no possibility of our conducting diplomatic functions. The various "plans" submitted by the prosecution for the disposal of British Malaya, involving the annexation by Japan of part of that territory (Exhibits Nos. 13331 and 1334-1336) were never approved or known by me during either of my terms as foreign minister.

The changed conditions occurring in French Indo-China in March 1945 (Exhibits Nos. 661-664), preceding my assumption of office, I had nothing to do with. As a result of this change, Indo-China was placed under the exclusive jurisdiction of the military authorities, and the Embassy was closed in March and the ambassador returned to Japan in the following month. From that time, of course, the Greater East Asia Ministry had nothing to do with affairs of French Indo-China. At the Greater East Asia Ambassadors' Conference mentioned above, a resolution was adopted on the motion of the Thai Ambassador that full support be given to the movement for independence, then recently declared, in Annam, Cambodia and Laos. Phnom Penh. It was the unanimous desire of the countries of East Asia that all the peoples thereof have their independence, which was in conformity with the policy of Japan. The same may be said of the resolution adopted at the same time relative to the status of the Netherlands East Indies; I again in fact emphasized in July at the Supreme Council for Guidance of the War the necessity for our assisting the Indonesians to the independence, thus to demonstrate that we had no territorial aspirations in that area.

Lastly, among war-time questions, is that of prisoners of war. The Foreign Ministry's connection with this matter commenced when, in January 1942, notes from the British and American Governments were received through the Swiss Government requesting advice whether Japan would agree to reciprocal application of the Geneva Convention of 1929 regulating treatment of prisoners of war. Japan was not a signatory of that Convention; but I felt that Japan should—and assumed that she would—out of humanitarian considerations, agree to application of it so far as was reasonably possible. The decision, however, was not for the Foreign Ministry to make. The Tribunal has heard full explanation of the question of responsibility for prisoners of war in the Japanese system; I wish, however, to mention one additional point to clarify the very limited
responsibility of the Foreign Ministry in this matter. The sum of responsibility for matters relating to prisoners of war resides in the Prisoners-of-War Management Bureau and the Prisoners-of-War Information Bureau. The former being a War Ministry bureau, no responsibility for its management of prisoners accrues to the Foreign Ministry. The latter, however—which is the bureau responsible for giving information in answer to protests and inquiries—is one especially created by Imperial Ordinance in time of war. When action is taken by exercise of the Imperial Ordinance power, the Ordinance is countersigned by the ministers who have responsibility in the matter (Defense Document No. 2924). The ordinances establishing the Prisoners-of-War Information Bureau, at the time of not only the Pacific war but also of the World War, are countersigned by Ministers of War and Navy, but not by the Foreign Minister (Defense Documents Nos. 2924 and 2934). It is the War Ministry which is the responsible authority.

123. The inquiries from the United States and Britain were therefore referred in the normal course by the Foreign Ministry Treaty Bureau, which managed such matters, to the War Ministry, as the ministry empowered to decide the question. The answer which came back (Exhibit No. 1958) was that we should undertake to apply the terms of the Geneva Convention "mutatis mutandis", and it was therefore so replied to the Governments inquiring (Exhibits Nos. 1169 and 1196). Although the prosecution seeks to consider that by the giving of this answer Japan became bound by the Convention to the same extent as if she had ratified it, I assumed (and still assume) that we were binding ourselves only to apply the Convention so far as circumstances permitted."Mutatis mutandis", then, I supposed to imply that in the absence of serious hindrances the Convention would be applied (Exhibit No. 3039); I assumed also (although this was only assumption on my part) that where the requirements of the Convention came into conflict with the provisions of domestic law the former would prevail. If this proved to be a mistaken assumption, neither War nor Navy Ministry ever suggested any other interpretation to me, nor does the War Ministry's reply to our request for a statement of policy suggest it. In any event, knowing the high reputation which Japan had gained by her humanitarian treatment of prisoners of war in both Russo-Japanese and World Wars, I took it for granted that those precedents would be followed (this consideration also perhaps influenced me later, when we began to receive illusory protests of mistreatment, to accord less credit to the illusory claims than might have been the case had history been different, and to go to the War Ministry direct or through my subordinates, fully confident that steps would be taken to correct abuses if any existed).

124. I should like to emphasize, also, that the Foreign Ministry received and answered the protests and inquiries regarding prisoners of war only as a channel of communication, not as the responsible agency. The answers returned were not in fact prepared in the Foreign Ministry, but were those given to us by the Prisoners-of-War Information Bureau; but the Foreign Ministry was the only place to which correspondence from foreign Governments could come, and from which answers could go—there was nowhere else that the correspondence could go.

125. Little question concerning prisoners of war arose during my first term as Foreign Minister. I recall the case of Hong Kong—when in the spring of 1942 Foreign Minister Eden
was reported to have made a speech charging the Japanese army with atrocities after the capture of the city. At that time I said to War Minister Tojo that special attention should be paid to treating prisoners of war kindly, and for that matter to preserving the name of the Japanese army from disgrace. He sympathized with my viewpoint, and said that he would give due attention to the matter; and soon after I was pleased to hear that Mr. Eden had made a radio broadcast to the effect that the situation in Hong Kong had improved.

126. A more active question during my first term was that of exchange of enemy nationals. It was my idea that not only should diplomatic personnel be exchanged, in the usual way, but also that civilian internees of British and American nationality should be repatriated. This was difficult to achieve; it involving the allocation of shipping bottoms and facilities, the High Command was reluctant to agree, and only after considerable insistence on my part were the exchanges brought about, as had been testified to (Defence Document No. 2916). We succeeded thus in returning to their homes some thousands of enemy nationals, not only from Japan Proper but as well from China, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China and Thailand.

127. During my second term as Foreign Minister, toward the spring and summer of 1945, the situation of the Japanese army on the front in the Philippines, Burma, and other Southern districts deteriorated extremely. There was already a large accumulation of prisoner-of-war matters on hand when I took office; and as the Allied forces advanced in various districts of the South, protests began to be lodged concerning the treatment accorded by the Japanese army to the prisoners of war and internees in those region. In these days, Japan itself being subject to severe air-raids, the Ministers of the neutral countries representing the interests of enemy countries had moved to Karuizawa and communication with them accordingly became very difficult. In spite of those difficulties, under my instruction, the Foreign Ministry transmitted those protests and inquiries to the competent authorities and did not fail to convey all the replies that were received from the competent authorities concerned. We often sent and received personal letters, or sent officials to Karuizawa, in addition to the exchange of official notes, thus exercising all possible efforts to meet the situation. So far as I am aware there was never any neglect by the Foreign Ministry of its duty in the matter, which was the transmitting of the protests or inquiries received from the Allied countries to the Japanese authorities concerned, and the sending to the former of the replies received. The Foreign Ministry, despite having no power over prisoners of war, repeatedly requested the authorities concerned to do their best to accord fair and generous treatment to the prisoners of war. On 5 June 1945, when the Swiss Minister handed me a protest of the United States Government concerning atrocities to American prisoners of war at Puerto Princesa on Palawan Island (Exhibit No. 2107), I personally called the special attention of War Minister Inami to the subject and urged him to accord fair and generous treatment to prisoners of war in general, to which he consented. In spite of those efforts, however, conditions had become such that provision of information satisfactory to the Allied countries was impossible. On this point, it was explained by the military authorities that, as the result of the defeat of the Japanese army, telegraphic communication between the central military authority and the forces at the front had become very difficult and often impossible.
and that even when such communication was possible, the confusion within the Japanese forces at the front rendered investigation into the matters almost impossible. The Foreign Ministry, having neither jurisdiction nor means of investigation of these problems, could do nothing beyond conveying communications from one party to the other. I wish to add that the Foreign Ministry received no information whatever concerning the trials of Allied fliers, such as those which took place in the middle of July 1945.

128. The Foreign Ministry, under my direction, constantly attempted, despite its purely liaison function in the prisoners-of-war business, to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners. In some ways we succeeded; especially insofar as concerned Japan Proper, conditions were relatively good. We could not, of course, meddle with matters under military jurisdiction, and could only urge the military authorities to be humane; this was done repeatedly. If only from self-interest, this would have had to be the position of the Foreign Ministry; for we had some hundreds of thousands of our nationals in enemy countries for the amelioration of whose lot we were responsible, and there was a self-evident correlation between the two questions.

129. With the truth or falsity of the replies furnished by the army (or, in a few cases, by the Navy) to inquiries from enemy countries, the Foreign Ministry had nothing to do. I, as foreign minister, had no personal contact with the matter of inquiries and answers, which were purely routine liaison work so far as the Foreign Ministry was concerned. But regardless of who actually managed the business, no one of the Foreign Ministry could do more than forward the answers received from the military authorities. We had neither the right nor the facilities to inspect camps, and we could have done nothing had we had reason to doubt the truth of the answers—which, in the absence of opportunity to inspect conditions, we had not.

VI. The Suzuki Cabinet and the Ending of the War

130. My entry into and service in the Suzuki Cabinet can be said to have had only one purpose: ending the war. Before treating of my activities during this period, therefore, I shall give a brief description of my previous efforts in the direction of peace, which form the background to my efforts in this period.

131. My various efforts to bring the war to the earliest possible and were the continuation and extension into war-time of my opposition to the war before its start. Those efforts therefore began at once after 8 December 1941. I have already explained fully the state of my mind at that time—that I did not share the over-optimism or the illusions of most Japanese and believed that it would be extremely difficult to overcome the fighting spirit and the industrial productivity of America and Great Britain; that I did not doubt that from the Japanese point of view the war had to be ended as quickly as possible if it were not to end in complete disaster; and that I still believed that if it became a long-drawn-out war, there would be no real victor, both sides being exhausted and the world as a whole being as impoverished, dispirited and in distress as the belligerents. On New Year's Day of 1942 I took the
opportunity of the occasion to address an instruction to the staff of the Foreign Ministry to suggest this idea, elucidating the inter-relationship between war and diplomacy, the task of diplomacy at war; I told them that, though the prevailing tendency was to neglect diplomacy—which was very shortsighted—diplomacy would only gain in importance as the war progressed. We should therefore, I said, study and make every preparation to end the war, lest we should fail to seize the chance when it did come.

Although it would be difficult to bring about the termination of a war which had encompassed the whole world, I thought that there was some possibility offered by the idea of a Russo-German peace, which might give a beginning to the movement toward general peace. Therefore, when I had a conversation with Soviet Ambassador Smetanin in February, I told him that the relations between our two countries were like a bright spot in a troubled stormy sky, and that I desired to enlarge and extend this spot to cover other regions with the aim of restoring peace throughout the entire world—which was an added reason for the necessity of maintaining neutrality between the USSR and Japan. I also directed Ambassador Satō in Kuibyshev to prepare the ground for such steps in order not to miss the chance when an opportunity should present itself, concerning which he would be instructed later. My resignation from the Tōjō Cabinet prevented any development of this plan.

Although out of office from September 1942 to April 1945, and in no position in the government, I expressed my opinion to various persons that the war had to be ended promptly. For example, in November 1944 I happened to have a conversation with General Umezu, then Chief of the Army General Staff, to whom I said that the war should be ended, perhaps by first arranging for the termination of the Soviet-German war. (General Umezu agreed, and said that although the government had failed to do anything he would continue to work for this idea.)

On 8 April 1945 I received in Karuizawa, where I was then living, a request from Admiral Suzuki, the Premier-Designate, to come to Tokyo to see him. Accordingly I returned to Tokyo that evening, and called on Admiral Suzuki, who asked me to become Foreign Minister in his cabinet. My earnest desire being to bring about peace promptly, I considered that, for this purpose, it was necessary that the Premier share with me not only the desire for prompt peace but also the estimate of the war situation and its prospect. I therefore asked his view on the prospect of the war before giving him my answer to his request. However, having heard him state his estimate of the war situation, which differed from mine, although I found him sincere and earnest for prompt peace, I felt that I could hardly accept the responsibility of directing diplomacy unless we had identical opinions on the prospect of the war, and left, telling him so. I soon received earnest and serious persuasions from many quarters to enter Admiral Suzuki’s Cabinet and onlitchen him on the matter: Admiral Okada; Mr. Matsuda Taneo and Mr. Hirota Kōki, seniors of the diplomatic service; Marquis Matsuura Yasumasa, Private Secretary to the Lord Keeper of Privy Seal; Sakomizu Hisatsuna, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, urged me to accept the post, after another talk with Admiral Suzuki at which I reiterated my views, he agreed to them, as a result of which I accepted the appointment.
135. Upon becoming Foreign Minister, my chief concern was how to realize my long-cherished desire, prompt restoration of peace. Shortly after taking office, I received a call from our Minister to Finland, Sakaya Tadashi, who told me that some arrangement had been made between my predecessor, Mr. Shigomitsu, and the Swedish Minister, Mr. Bagge, according to which the Swedish Government would, on its own initiative, sound out the American peace terms and inform us. Minister Sakaya asked my opinion of this plan. I replied that it was the first time that I had heard anything about it, but that such services by Minister Bagge and his Government would be very much appreciated by me, inasmuch as I was eager for an early peace. I instructed him to convey to Mr. Bagge my words to that effect. Nothing came of this scheme, however, and in fact an attempt in another direction was begun soon, that of securing Soviet mediation for peace.

136. As early as 1942, as I have already stated, I had attempted to bring about world-peace, using the good relations between Japan and the U.S.S.R. as a starting point, but the situation had greatly changed since that time. On 5 April 1945—shortly before I became Foreign Minister—the Soviet Government had given notice of abrogation of the Neutrality Pact, though it had more than a year to run. Immediately upon my assumption of office I received requests from military and other quarters to make efforts for cooperation with the U.S.S.R., but it seemed to me that it was too late, and I therefore warned them that the possibility of Russia's having concluded an agreement with Britain and the United States for division of the spoils of the war had to be taken into consideration, and I carefully watched the world situation with a view to seizing a good opportunity for the restoration of peace.

137. Toward the end of April, the defeat of Germany became an accomplished fact, and in the beginning of May the Doenitz régime surrendered unconditionally. I considered that this surrender provided an opportunity to achieve the ending of the war, and therefore, in early May, when I reported to the Emperor on the causes of the defeat of Germany, among which air-raids were one of the major factors, I took the opportunity to add that now that air-raids on Japan were becoming severer we should promptly bring the war to an end. I advised the Premier to the same effect, and urged him to convone a meeting composed only of the principal members of the Supreme Council for the Direction of War. The reasons for this were that the ordinary meetings, in which the secretaries participated, had a tendency to be formal and adopt a strong stand, and there was also danger of leakage of secrets to the lower military ranks through such meetings. My advice was adopted and the principal members of the Supreme Council met three times in the middle of May. (General Umezu can also claim some credit for bringing about the meetings in this form). At the meeting of 14 May, after much discussion it was agreed that in view of the war situation and events abroad, Japan should realize a speedy termination of the war. As to the measures to be adopted, it was further agreed that, although an approach through the Chungking régime or negotiations through such neutrals as Switzerland or Sweden could be considered, it was clear that an approach through such countries would end in the American demand for unconditional surrender; and that therefore the only way was to request Soviet mediation, although that too might be too late in view of the world-situation.
138. The policy thus being decided, I requested Mr. Hirota to have a talk with Mr. Malik, the Soviet ambassador, to feel out the Soviet reaction. They met several times in June, at Göra, Hakone. These conversations, Mr. Hirota informed me, were productive of a friendly atmosphere. Meanwhile, on 6 June a meeting of the Supreme Council for Direction of the War was suddenly called, and on 8 June an Imperial Conference was held. I stated on that occasion that the international situation was so unfavorable for us, and that war-time diplomacy was to some extent under the influence of the war situation, that we were likely to find ourselves in a position of extremely great difficulty. The war situation continued to deteriorate.

139. On the other hand, on several occasions since April I had explained my views on the necessity of ending the war quickly to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, who informed me on 15 June that it was the Emperor's wish to see an early end of the war, and said that it was necessary to request Soviet mediation to gain an honorable peace even if the price was high, lest it become too late. On 16 June, a meeting of the chief members of the Supreme Council was held, and after deliberation an agreement was reached to the effect that proper measures for ending the war should be expedited, in view of the war situation. Accordingly, I reported the developments to Mr. Hirota and urged him to speed up his conversations with the Soviet ambassador. On the following day I reported to the Throne the measures taken regarding the U.S.S.R. and the mission entrusted to Mr. Hirota; the Emperor expressed his desire for an early ending of the war without fail, in spite of the great difficulties, to which I replied that I would exert myself to the utmost, doing everything in my power. On 22 June, the Emperor called into his presence the chief members of the Supreme Council and expressed his wish that each of us there assembled should exert his efforts toward bringing the war to an end. It was about this time that I learned that the heads of state of the United States, Great Britain and China were soon going to meet at Potsdam in a conference in which the Soviet chief would also be taking part, and I wanted the Soviet Government to be informed of the Emperor's wish for an early peace before such a conference should take place. I sent instructions therefore to Ambassador Sato to convey the Emperor's wish to the Government of the U.S.S.R. (Exhibit No. 2606). Our intention to dispatch a special mission was also communicated to Moscow. The Soviet reaction, however, was not favorable.

140. On 26 July the Potsdam Declaration was issued by President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang. At a meeting of the Supreme Council of the following day, I pointed out that the Declaration offered in effect a peace on terms, and that serious consequences would follow if we rejected it. It was therefore agreed that we should wait and learn the Soviet reaction to the proposal for mediation. At the Cabinet meeting that afternoon the same explanation was given, and it was agreed that the Declaration should be passed without comment and the press be guided not to play it up, in order to guard against unfavorable public reaction to it. The press unfortunately reported the Premier's statement that the Government had decided to "ignore" the Declaration, which was interpreted in the United States and elsewhere as a rejection and was used by President Truman as justification for the use of the atomic bombs and by the U.S.S.R. as reason for entering the war against Japan.
1141. On June 6, 1945, the atomic bomb destroyed Hiroshima, and warnings were served that the United States would drop the bombs until Japan was annihilated if she persisted in her rejection of the Potsdam Declaration. I instructed Ambassador Sato to press for an interview with Foreign Minister Molotov, at least to clarify the situation. The request by the ambassador was not acceded to by the Soviet Government, and although Mr. Molotov returned to Moscow on 5th, it was not until the 8th that ambassador Sato was notified that Mr. Molotov would receive him at 5 P.M. of that day (Exhibit No. 2705). After that we received no communication from our ambassador; but in the morning of the 9th I received from the radio-room of the Foreign Ministry an urgent report that it had been broadcast from Moscow that Mr. Molotov had handed to ambassador Sato a declaration of war against Japan. Hostilities were also reported from Manchoukuo to have commenced at midnight preceding. It was request and received from him the first formal communication from his Government notifying the declaration of war against Japan. Having mentioned to him the Soviet commencement of war when the Neutrality Pact was still in force, and when the Soviet Government had not yet replied to Japan's request for mediation between Japan and the Allied Powers, I asked him to transmit to his Government our reply relative to the Potsdam Declaration.

1142. The situation having thus become very serious, a meeting of the Supreme Council was held at 11 o'clock that morning. All members recognized the difficulty of continuing the war, after the use of the atomic bomb and the Soviet entry into the war, and no one in the Council expressed objection to acceptance in principle of the Potsdam Declaration. Various opinions, however, were expressed regarding the conditions upon which it was to be accepted; all agreed that the preservation of the fundamental structure of the state should be made a condition, but the Army and Navy High Commands and the War Minister wished to add three more conditions: a) that the Allied forces would refrain as far as possible from occupying the mainland of Japan, and that if occupation was unavoidable it would be on a small scale and would exclude Tokyo; b) that the disarming of the Japanese forces should be done voluntarily by the Japanese themselves; c) that the punishment of war-criminals should be entrusted to the Japanese themselves. No agreement could be reached, and the meeting was adjourned; a Cabinet meeting in the afternoon was no more able to arrive, though most of its members agreed with me that the condition for accepting the Potsdam Declaration should be limited to the absolutely necessary one of preserving the fundamental structure of the state. The matter was discussed that night when the Supreme Council and the President of the Privy Council met in the presence of the Emperor, at his command. I repeated my previous statement and strongly urged the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration without any condition excepting that of the preservation of the fundamental structure of the state, but there were various opinions demanding other conditions and insisting on their necessity. Finally the Emperor expressed accord with my views and the wish that the Potsdam Declaration be accepted to relieve the sufferings of mankind and to save the country from ruin. The decision having been given, a Cabinet meeting was held thereupon at 3 A.M., and our answer was unanimously approved by the Cabinet. Accordingly I ordered the Minister in Switzerland to transmit it to the United States and China through the Swiss Government, and the Minister in Sweden to transmit it to the USSR and Great Britain through the Swedish Government (Exhibit No. 3).
111. On 6 August the atomic bomb destroyed Hiroshima, and warning was served that the United States would drop the bombs until Japan was annihilated if she persisted in her rejection of the Potsdam Declaration. I instructed ambassador Sato to press for an interview with Foreign Minister Molotov, at least to clarify the situation. The request by the ambassador was not acceded to by the Soviet Government, and although Mr. Molotov returned to Moscow on 5 August, it was not until the 8th that ambassador Sato was notified that Mr. Molotov would receive him at 5 P.M. on that day (Exhibit No. 2705). After this we received no communication from our ambassador; but in the morning of the 9th I received from the radio-room of the Foreign Ministry an urgent report that it had been broadcast from Moscow that Mr. Molotov had handed to ambassador Sato a declaration of war against Japan. Hostilities were also reported from Manchoukuo to have commenced at midnight preceding. At 11:15 A.M. of the 10th I received Soviet ambassador Malik at a request and received from him the first formal communication from his Government notifying the declaration of war against Japan. Having mentioned to him the Soviet commencement of war when the Neutrality Pact was still in force, and when the Soviet Government had not yet replied to Japan's request for mediation between Japan and the Allied Powers, I asked him to transmit to his Government our reply relative to the Potsdam Declaration.

112. The situation having thus become very serious, a meeting of the Supreme Council was held at 11 o'clock that morning. All members recognized the difficulty of continuing the war, after the use of the atomic bomb and the Soviet entry into the war, and no one in the Council expressed objection to acceptance in principle of the Potsdam Declaration. Various opinions, however, were expressed regarding the conditions upon which it was to be accepted; all agreed that the preservation of the fundamental structure of the state should be made a condition, but the Army and Navy High Commands and the War Minister wished to add three more conditions: a) that the allied forces would refrain so far as possible from occupying the mainland of Japan, and that if occupation was unavoidable, it would be on a small scale and would exclude Tokyo; b) that the disarming of the Japanese forces should be done voluntarily by the Japanese themselves; and c) that the punishment of war criminals should be entrusted to the Japanese themselves. No agreement could be reached, and the meeting was adjourned; a Cabinet meeting in the afternoon was no more able to agree, though most of its members agreed with me that the condition for accepting the Potsdam Declaration should be limited to the absolutely necessary one of preserving the fundamental structure of the state. The matter was discussed that night when the Supreme Council and the President of the Privy Council met in the presence of the Emperor, at his command. I repeated my previous statement and strongly urged the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration without any condition excepting that of the preservation of the fundamental structure of the state, but there were various opinions demanding other conditions and insisting on their necessity. Finally the Emperor expressed accord with my views and the wish that the Potsdam Declaration be accepted to relieve the sufferings of mankind and to save the country from ruin. The decision having been given, a Cabinet meeting was held thereupon at 3 A.M., and our answer was unanimously approved by the Cabinet. Accordingly I ordered the Minister in Switzerland to transmit it to the United States and China through the Swiss Government, and the Minister in Sweden to transmit it to the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain through the Swedish Government (Exhibit No. 3).
Trouble arose again, however, when the contents of the reply from the four Governments to the Japanese Government became known to us. I learned of it for the first time from the Foreign Ministry radio-room, and finding the phraseology somewhat unclear, instructed the officials of the Ministry to study the text. They reached the conclusion, after studying it carefully, that it could be interpreted as being generally in conformity with our understanding that the Potsdam Declaration did not imply a requirement of a change in the fundamental structure of the state, and that we should accept the Potsdam Declaration without proposing any further conditions, unless we were prepared to face and resolve to accept the breakdown and collapse of our peace efforts. Meetings of the Cabinet and the Supreme Council were held to consider this reply of the four Governments. Stating my views in these meetings, I strongly advised the acceptance of the Declaration with no further representations; but there was strong opposition by the group led by the Minister of War, insisting that the reply was unsatisfactory and unacceptable, and that further negotiations should be attempted. In these circumstances a conference was again called in the presence of the Emperor in the morning of the 14th. Again the conference could not reach a decision. The Emperor himself stated that we must accept the Declaration, that the polity and the existence of the Japanese nation should be preserved and the sufferings and hardships of mankind be alleviated. At 1 P.M. a cabinet meeting was held, and subsequently the Imperial Rescript accepting the Potsdam Declaration was promulgated. The acceptance was communicated to the Allied Powers through the Swiss Government in the morning of the 15th.

The grave decision to end the war having been made, Premier Suzuki called a meeting of the Cabinet on the 15th, at which he proposed the resignation en bloc of the Cabinet for the reason that he had much troubled the Emperor by having to request his decision, and that someone else should replace him. All agreed, and the resignations were submitted to the Emperor. On the following day Prince Higashikuni called me and requested me to remain as Foreign Minister in the Cabinet which he was forming, but I refrained from accepting it on the ground that the reason for Admiral Suzuki's resignation applied equally to me.

As I have testified above, I had striven throughout my career to see Japan maintain friendly and peaceful relations with the world, and had exerted every possible effort in the last critical months to improve relations with the United States, Britain, China and the other powers and to avert the Pacific war. At last I was driven into a position where, as I saw it, conditions no longer permitted me to oppose war, and I failed. But from the day of the outbreak of the war I devoted myself with special care to bringing about as speedily as possible the end of the war; and after becoming Foreign Minister in April 1945 I worked actively toward that end at the risk of my life, resisting all stubborn opposition of various circles until at last the decision for terminating the war by acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration was reached on 14 August 1945. It is the great sorrow of my life that I was not successful in preventing war in 1941, but it is a matter of some consolation for me that I was able by my efforts to contribute to lessening the suffering of mankind by ending it in 1945.
OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth, withholding nothing and adding nothing.

Tōgō Shigemori (seal)

On this 12th day of December, 1947
at Tokyo

Deponent: Tōgō Shigemori

I, Nishi Haruhiko, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn to by the deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
at Tokyo

Witness: Nishi Haruhiko. (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, Nishi Haruhiko, of the defense, hereby certify that I am conversant with the English and Japanese languages, and that the foregoing is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation of the original document.

Nishi Haruhiko (seal)

Tokyo
12 December 1947
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松岡が皇居を出発したのは十月のことであり、...

（詳細は省略）
四六年六月十四日記録 第六八一頁 一九四一年には余は政局戦争指導者会議の一員でもあり得ない。
本法改定後に、余が萬々の恩恵及び労章を受けて居るのを知り、余の過去の功績を示すものならとされて居る。一九三一年及び四年の勳章に依り、余に授けられた勳章は清勳章に依るもののなりとされて居る。此の點に就ては既に提出された證據（清進文書第二七四四及七五五號）が絶えこれを明かにして居ると思ふから、余はとくに簡単に述べるに止む。

この為に、余の過去の功績を示すものならとされて居る。
六

余が世界大戦の計画を推進して片方のものをとされていたことを見て（法華経第六十八章

合に割断したこともなく（新年の感想等は別とし）余員又は余員となら代

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第二章
総説

日露関係は日本にとり過去数十年間主な問題に次ぎ、最も重要な問題であったと云ってよい。次に、その問題を次第に、全般に認識されるに至るまでを論じてみよう。

1. 20世紀初めの日露間の緊張

日露間の緊張は数十年間去るに伴い、次第に激化し、最終的に戦争に発展するに至った。この緊張の種類は多岐にわたるが、主に以下の3つの点が重要である。

(1) 军事緊張

日露両国は、第一次世界大戦以前に陸軍の拡張を競い合っていた。特に、日本は満州の占有を計画し、露国はこれを阻止しようとした。この緊張が最終的に戦争に発展した。

(2) 海軍の競争

日露両国は、海軍の拡張を競い合っていた。特に、日本は露国の海軍を圧倒する為に、その発展を阻むことを計画していた。この緊張も最終的に戦争に発展した。

(3) 自由貿易の問題

日露両国は、自由貿易の原則を尊重するのを約束していた。しかし、日本は露国の商品を進出させることを楽しみにするのを、露国はこれを認めないために、この問題も最終的に戦争に発展した。

2. 次期の日露交渉

この緊張の下で、日露両国は、次期の交渉を試みたが、特に日本側は、露国の主張を認めず、結果的に交渉は失敗に終わった。その結果、露国は日露間の緊張を急激に強化した。

3. 次期の日露戦争

以上の緊張の下で、日露間の緊張が急激に強化され、最終的に戦争に発展した。この戦争は、日露両国の軍事力の差異を突かせ、結果的に日本が勝利した。

このように、日露間の緊張は、数十年間去るに伴い、次第に激化し、最終的に戦争に発展した。この緊張の種類は多岐にわたるが、主に以下の3つの点が重要である。
直前に至る時期迄余は国交において関係したことは殆どなく、此の内黃面に
 события前記所有方針実現の書と分離なく位を旧になかった。但し東洋関係関
 直に於ては近一九三年以内に於ても相当長期に及ぶ立つを見
 さつなかったのである。此等外相主黙方策は余の関心と研究の結果であつて
 不便に偏在の論議、東洋関係に至る途を踏する時際関係の範囲の産業化及
 定の三段に分った。
余の欧米局長謁談後秘書局長、前農業一事の説明をいたすに、今至るまで日中の永くに至るまでも探求を深くすることにあった。当初相馬の事きの為、必要に寄るに於て直ちに就き、若者に言下の捕らえ方が深き故に、其它の得たるwis。
ての関係からその度に実の解決の如く不調味な処方を述べる歳を経るの
とすると云う変更を余りすべしと好味はなりとほれた。従て各方員と打合
せた上一九三五年残員より築親書面に
に交渉は中見の止むなさきに至った。かくて一九三八余が大後として
に交渉、作図会書の訂正をは先づい
に交渉は中見の止むなさきに至った。かくて一九三八余が大後として
に交渉、作図会書の訂正をは先づい
一九三六年以降防共協定締結の結果新漁業條約の締結が迫ってきた。一九三六年以来防共協定締結の結果新漁業條約の締結が迫ってきた。一九三六年以来防共協定締結の結果新漁業條約の締結が迫ってきた。一九三六年以来防共協定締結の結果新漁業條約の締結が迫ってきた。
共同謀議せる軍を以って説明されることは

一九三九年五月勃発せるノモンハン事件に際し余は察報邦に対して

共同謀議せる軍を以って説明されることは

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共同謀議せる軍を以って説明されることは

一九三九年五月勃発せるノモンハン事件に際し余は察報邦に対して
二六条条約の此の段階に臨んで余は余の意見ある不優先条約の交渉を提上することが時宜に適せるものと考えた。余の意見ある不優先条約の交渉に依り日本政府に明示して無実を要するのに余は悉く承認したのに他ならなかった。此の段階に至るに際して余は余の意見ある不優先条約の交渉に依り日本政府に返覆して無実を要するのに余は悉く承認したのに他ならなかった。
何等の通報を受けることなく従来具体的には何等知る事は出来なかった。
第三章

過度関係

一月 異常

余は二等響記官、参事官及び大使として三度在獨日本大使館に勤務したが、異常関係においては、とりわけ政治的観点において重要な問題があった。

余が在編時代の外交努力について、特に重要なのは、日本政府が在外邦居住者のための保護と、日本との経済関係の促進があった。

広東総督府について、特に重要なのは、日本と広東の商務の促進があった。

一月の異常関係においては、日本政府が在外邦居住者のための保護と、日本との経済関係の促進があった。
新に於ける事務の経済及び四八条の内省及イ採役作成について

旧条約に基づき於て義務を応ずる目的において

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鰐魚政府より出方を受與した時期に関する交渉の結果、この期間を利用して余を協定の可能に於けるべきことを約束し、余の申言を以てする協定の提案をなさるべきことを約束し、余の申言を以てする協定の提案をなさるべきことを約束した。
二四一余は斯かる関係の結成が日本の将来につき危険に思われたにも拘らず、日本はその国策として絶対的な防共協定に入れることを決したのである。これは余の内田伯爵提出せる意見書中、防共政策と外交政策を合理的に、且つ平衡のとれた基盤に置くことの重要なることを感じたのである。前記法廷設第三二六七號末段は右事実を一九三六年七月の事態の下に於て更に明確にすると思う。即ち同月外務省と陸軍本部との間に於て結局陸軍側の同意を得たが更に余は英との相互協力の協定交渉を開かれた際余は本件處理の方針を提示した。防共協定に関する修正案は結局陸軍側の同意を得たが更に余は英との相互協力の協定交渉を更に開始すべきと主張したのであるが、寺内陸軍大臣より、大不満が余に加えられた。余は右陸相の意見に強く反駁を加え、後述の為防共協定に於ける意見書に於て更に明確にすると思う。即ち同月外務省と陸軍本部との間に於て交渉を開始する必要ありと共に、外務省内に於ける意見の取扱
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一九三六年十一月防共協定が日独間に締結されたが、伊太利は原締
約園ではなかったが、一九三七年十一月に至り次に参加することと
なった。
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七、余の駐箚大使に於ける任命事情は既に述べた如くである。即ち一九三七年のクリスマスの前夜に伯林に到着した。この時日本は西線の防線に依り支那軍を防撃し、防線外の防備工を指揮し、支那軍を援

・当時日本は西線の防線に依り支那軍を防撃し、防線外の防備工を指揮し、支那軍を援
二八、発策側と余との関係は、余の立場においては、余と政府の関係において、特に余が発端であるという立場に立つことが必要である。問題は、余の発言する立場に立つことが必要である。
二つの交渉に関する日本政府の関心は余の速かに誠懇に中余の関心を
持てる主要な問題であった。

実際には、日米両国政府は交渉のための交渉を開始したが、その交
渉のみならず日清戦争の政府の関心が日本政府に対する態度を決定するもの
であると考えるより、かかる事情を考慮せらるとして交渉に於ける余の役割に
於て如何にして居ると思考せらるから此の交渉に於ける余の役割に於て

丁度を貫く要領を為すよりと彼等は以て交渉に入ることを蹙迫した。
このような意見を受けて、葉書は、以下のように書かれたものである。

三月の吉日、外務省よりレッペントロップ大使に送られた公文書において、次のような内容が記載されている。

政府の立場から、レッペントロップ大使の要求に対する対応策として、まず文部省との協議が必要であり、その後に関係省庁での調整も必要である。
Dor, Dec, 1927

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会とリップェントロップと他国との関係は次のように善いためのものであつて、制定後は存を守るにむると認められ、余がナチス主義及軽の誤解と

余は余のfatherlandとの関係改善に最も力を強く必要を認めて居たのである。
三三余の関係はナチスとその関係が出来なかった。尚余は多分迅速に忘れ去るようになることを知らないことは常に反対であった。
それは原案を知ったので、余は外務大臣に対して日英両国同盟は資産を高く反転して余を乞うべき旨を具申した。その旨に於て日本を侍衆を移しするべきを乞うべき旨を具申した。"
これは自然な文章表現です。
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一九九一年に発表された日露親善の草創下合意の条約
会の外輪経経のものである。会の役員は十二月十一日締結されたものである。協約は十二月十一日締結されたものである。

会の役員は十二月十一日締結されたものである。協約は十二月十一日締結されたものである。
第四章　英米関係及び太平洋戦争

第一章　米国及び英米関係

次に米国が対日関係を拘束する背景を述べる。米国は対日関係を拘束するために、米国は次の二つの観点から対日関係を拘束する。

1. 米国は対日関係を拘束するために、米国は次の二つの観点から対日関係を拘束する。

2. 東アジアにおける米国の利益を確保するため、米国は対日関係を拘束する。
東京内閣の外務大臣に就任する以前には日本変更の成行きに顧し余
より頑固にして以来、余は名目上見役の大臣の職位に在ったが、実際には
余の外務省の職務に何等関与しなかったからである。反し一九四〇年十一月間
ようになった法律的問題があったのである。彼によって余は日本外交に寄る感念があらると云ふことは全
分に知れて居たが、詳細且具体的に日本外交の内容を知るとは余

外交政策の遂行は、内閣部も政府部内に於てすら、外務大臣のみが

四
九月六日御簡議会の決定を踏まえ、内閣を長とする大審院裁判官の意見の一獲得を見ると、外務省の何等の指示もなく行われた。外務省の指示は、九月二十一日に知られて、外務大臣は、内閣を長とする大審院裁判官の意見の一獲得を見ると、外務省の何等の指示もなく行われた。

このように、内閣は、外務省の指示を踏まえ、大審院裁判官の意見の一獲得を見ると、外務省の指示を踏まえ、大審院裁判官の意見の一獲得を見る。
従せずに余も所期と相所の詳細を聴えて居らしめ、従次、余京に於て居らっし、方舟を以てすか、新京に於ては他の人々を一旦に宿るのを余は苦心して許さざるをせらる。其の故に進立と於て、余京に於ては他の人々を一旦に宿るのを余は苦心して許さざるをせらる。又他は三人（依依、武蔵、佐野）は余之を逆顧（依依）しておくことありきならざるも、余は彼の人々に外遊省の経費を付けたる方をせらる。余京に於ては他の人々を一旦に宿るのを余は苦心して許さざるをせらる。又他は三人（依依、武蔵、佐野）は余之を逆顧（依依）しておくことありきならざるも、余は彼の人々に外遊省の経費を付けたる方をせらる。
を支配し、指導する力を持つの様になり、軍に統制部を設けて政治上の問題に正面からたたかれることを避け、賛成する力を持ったのだった。このため、軍が軍部で政治に介入し、軍部の影響を排除しようとした。
五〇 資料の余の立場は、外相就任時の宣言言辞の自伝に破り切らかである

即ち余は日本の為のみならず世界の為にも努力外交を誓うことを

により明らかであったが余は対外の為に実を懸けた外交政策を

決断した。勿論外相が日米交渉に於て張力態度をさらさぬであらうと

同僚内閣以来調め連絡会議に於て決定せられたから外務省は外務省の

於いても常に連絡会議に於て決定せられた合議を退しその同意を得た範囲内

に限り行動し得る許容度であった。

余は外務大臣に就任するや外務省は外交政策の路行

の見地より外務省内に於て対米交渉委員府を唱和して日本の外交政策を下

に取入れべきとしてる。少数の外務省官吏を除き皆非せぬことを

に於て是等の意見を発表するに際し懸け態度分量力が局まるに近った。証に大要は一般

に健全な外交政策を遂行するに支障さるのをみたらし余は日米交渉の局に於

て

51
し、この二条言に合せたか、其詳細は既に報告せられた通りである

文書に従って、この一文の説明は外務官員の規律・規律を取指され内務

の争いの為に妨げられるとなるなら日米交渉の進行に全力を凝すこと

が出来るところであった

5-2
十一日既に述べた如く遠隔交信は、内閣の成立直後に始まり、九月二十一日に内閣総理大臣が、交信の要を断わり、九月十九日には内閣は遠隔交信を三日以降行うことを決定した。この三日間は、遠隔交信の実行に必要な手順を立て、交信の準備を進めるために、内閣は詳細な議論を行った。

この期間に内閣は、交信の進め方、内容、目的などを決定し、交信の実効性を確認した。また、交信の手順を具体化し、内閣によって実施されることを確認した。これにより、遠隔交信の実効性と効率を高めることができた。

さらに、交信の実施に必要な設備を整備し、交信の手続きを明白化することにより、交信の効率を高めることができた。これにより、遠隔交信の実行は円滑に行われることができた。
総合審議は検討を続けたが、返答日時には平価に及ぶ速報説し、我々それへ要請を挙げました。

日米交渉は三面の問題について特に大切に考えている。返答する米側の方針は、関係に関する基本的な立場であり、この点で特に重要視されている。検討の趣旨は、米側が提案した解決策によく言及する必要がある。

五面には、検討の趣旨に沿って、米側から提案された解決策について、今後の交渉の進め方についても検討されることを希望している。
1. 完成任务
2. 完成任务
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完成任务
外交及び交渉上の不利益を日本に与す等の有害になる可能性ある者に訪問する等

外交の成否を明にし交渉不成立の場合には速やかに交渉を行うものであるから此の観点より適宜は我方

外交の結果を極力の見解に於ても必勝

外交不成立の場合には直に交渉にかけるものであるから本日無に交渉不成立に至る

外交不成立の場合には交渉を極力の見解に於ても必勝

外交における如く諸国事件の大事は交渉成立の場合には速やかに交渉を行ったもののであるから此の観点より産延は我方
東條陸軍大臣は戦争全般に於ても勝算確実なりと述べた。東條陸軍大臣は怒状の変色しと言明した。又永野軍令部総長は更に即時決定の必要を力説せる外等在戦時代にも自誇あり米固結隊が中立太平洋より北上し来ると我方は委任統治地域に挿り之を破壊し得べきと述べた。
六一、十一月五日御前会議の決定を経た。その後甲案乙案は閣議に提出され余は連絡会議に於ける共の決定の説明に付説明した。右決議は閣議の承認を得た。又十一月五日の御前会議の決定を経た。其後甲案乙案は閣議に報告され余は連絡会議に於ける共の決定の説明に付説明した。右決議は閣議の承認を得た。
六三、丁酉此の頃余は交渉の事態を関係者の考えるべきものに交渉の新たな位置を示し、交渉を進めるべきことを提案した。これは交渉の目的を達成するためには、関係者全員が交渉に必要な認識を持つことが必要である。交渉は、双方の間で話し合うことで、問題を解決するための手段を提供する。
大四

我々は再び交渉期の問題に追及した。十一月の初め統師部側は、交渉のため、作戦上の考慮より交渉の成就に付何中に意を異なる。却って、交渉の成就を利便に余の主張に述べることになるのである。又布仏を示した知令が送られたのも、勿論、この意である。交渉の内容及条件後作戦決定に於ける命令は明確である。尼沢、今軍司令官、方軍司令官が、交渉期に於ける命令の下に、作戦、命令作戦準備は九月六日、決定以来仏仏進めたと、余は思へ、ニ沢を念すべきに、余は尼沢大将及び、尼沢の限界に於ける命令を示したと云ふこととなる。南方軍司令官及び、尼沢の作戦目標、真珠湾であり、余は尼沢の指揮に於ける作戦、命令、余は尼沢の指揮に於ける命令を示したと余は思へ、ニ沢大将及び、尼沢の限界に於ける命令を示したと云ふこととなる。
大兵甲案に対し米国側は我方の協議に反し興味を示さなかった。依て余は連合質談の同意を待たる後十一月二十一日乙案を提出せしめた。本案は富厚数分か有望と認められ十一月二十五日の米国通信篇に依り改訂せざる時我々は乙案を採用せしめるに至れり。但し石油量を大幅に削減せざる時我々は現在成立の基礎を誤るものである。一戦論議第二十九号四月及三月平均に入量に略々等しきものである。
大正二十七年四月二十九日

昭和十四年四月二十七日

第二十九号飛行機

第二次世界大戦（昭和三十四年）

昭和三十五年四月二十七日

第二次世界大戦（昭和三十五年）

昭和三十六年四月

第二次世界大戦（昭和三十六年）
六八十八年八月十八日午時頃の講談の会議の内容について、小余は内大臣に対して、内閣の指示に従うべきであると申し述べた。

内閣の指示に従うべきであるという理由は、講談の内容が、国の利益を損なうものであると考えられるからである。国は平和のために必要なことをするため、講談の内容に従うべきである。

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六九、余は再び交渉を促進し得るに於ては何時たたりとも軍職に依り日米交渉の成否に大なる関心を抱いた。然し余は再び交渉に依り内閣を更迭して事態を変化せしめる事が不可能なりとして余の辞職に反对し得るか否やに付意見を求めたが皆無の如く即答せられぬ事もあり余の辞職は外務省の所に対し余の辞職に依り内閣を更迭せしめるか否やに付意見を求める所の先定であり何と認められたかかった。然し余は再び交渉を促進し得るに於て再び交渉に依り内閣を更迭して事態を変化せしめる事は不可能なりとして余の辞職に反對した。余は再び交渉に依り內閣を更迭せしめるか否やに付意見を求める所の現在あり余が如何に謝歩しても為我方の辞職を取付けるとすれば何より好し余の辞職は外務省の辞職を同認せしめる事は不可なり。余の辞職在ヲ依リ内閣ノ更迭ヲ取付ケルヲ云フ。即ち前ノ問題ニ係リテハ余ノ辞職ヲ依リ内閣ヲ更迭セシメテ之ヲ何ノ如ク出ヲ如フかヨシリノ如ク望みを喫く次第であり若し米国が如ク日本が如何に辞歩して後内閣ヲ依リ内閣ヲ更迭セシメテ之ヲ取付ケルヲ云フ。餘ノ辞職ヲ依リ内閣ヲ更迭セシメテ之ヲ取付ケルヲ云フ。余ノ辞職ヲ依リ内閣ヲ更迭セシメテ之ヲ取付ケルヲ云フ。米国ノ為我方ノ辞職ヲ取付ケルヲ云フ。
七二、十二月一日御前議会に於ては鶴山を始め、参議院議長及び陸海軍軍需局長、及び陸海軍軍需局長の議題に至った際の明示が、対日交渉に於て考えを異なる者に対し、如何に交渉を決定的に遂行せしめるかに図さる必要があると述べたが、陸海軍軍需部総長の下の大問題に於ては、彼が自ら反省する所であるとするが、陸海軍軍需部総長は、この一の解決に於て、何等か顧忌自重して交渉が絶望であるとは答えた。

七三、新しくして閣僚の決定は、知られたが、米国側に於て覚る場合に、同上所述べたように、非難して置かざるをえなかった。
論者の見解を述べるにあたっては、まず事実を明らかにしておく必要がある。論者の見解を述べるにあたっては、まず事実を明らかにしておく必要があります。
この文書は日本語で、主に外交交渉に関する内容を含んでいる。特に、日本が他の国々と交渉する際の戦略や、明らかに自国が利益をもたらす方針を示すことを含んでいる。
12月26日のハルノートでは、田中内閣は日本が当時の世界情勢にかかわる問題を別として、日本側においては交渉決裂は既に間近であることを述べた。なお、交渉の経過を踏まえて、日米間の文章戦略の一環として、以下に述べた内容を示すことが必要とされている。
七月、十三日午後田邊部長及び伊藤部長が余を訪問した。

両次長が余の居間を先に定められた十二時三十分より一時に延す委員会の要旨を述べた。余は余の所見を述べたが、両次長は余の提案を許可しなかった。余は依頼書を再提出したが、両次長は余の提案を許可しなかった。

七月、十四日午後田邊部長及び伊藤部長が余を訪問した。
十二月六日の速報書に於て伊語次長より通知させられた。吾等は速報書の次長宛に直接手交するべきであるが、手交するためには日には日の速報のことをして居るから、速報書に直接手交されるべきであると述べた。余は速報書に直接手交されるべきであると述べた。
ウノ一役方の役方ト遇長テ根條ヲ直テ手交し得ルヲ知り早囁テ速しタリガ所為ツ報告タリ又ニ所要ヲ報シテスルニ必要スルも云フニれど外延ノ言ヲ亦聞サレタフ云フニハ之ヲ亦聞サレツルニ必要スルも云フ

乙ノ二十九七〇月二戦戦元ニ於テ黙示ヲ与へタルハ必要ナリサルヘキヲ言ヒタリガ所為ツ手交し得ルヲ知リテ早囁テ速しタリ

延長ヲ二ニル八日に於テニト言ヒタリガ所為ツ手交し得ルヲ知リテ早囁テ速しタリ
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ハニが十二月七日のルース・ベルト大統領の天皇陛におけるメッセージの内容を初めて知ったのは十二月八日午前零時半に米国大使来訪の後である。余は大統領より重要電信に接し次第にメッセージを解読した後、夜半時過ぎ余を呼ばれ宮内大臣により申し上げた旨を後に退去した。大統領はメッセージの内容であることを余に告げ再び申し上げるのを手伝うように言葉を交わした。「日本政府は大統領の申し上げた旨が当面の重

旨を述べた。依って木戸内大臣に電話してと共に内大臣に電報して、ルース大使は宮内大臣に電報し、「グローマ大統領が来訪米国・大統領には中 vaz."ために

メソヘンに就ての申し上げた旨を後退した。・」
余は夕闇に於て同大本領に対して午前三時半を到着し、同大使と同大使を併せて到着すると述べた。午前三時半を越えて来訪し、同大使に対する電話通話に際して余は大本領に対して、その内容を述べた。外相官邸を訪れて、三時より三時半に於て、余は夕闇に於て同大使に対し、十一時十分を越えて来訪し、同大使に対する電話通話に際して余は大本領に対して、その内容を述べた。
余が同大使を敬くべき理由は全く存じたいことを指摘され、充分一度訪れた。グレース大使は敬くべき理由は全く存じたいことを指摘され、充分一度訪れた。
来たとしても英国内閣（及び勿論支那）は之に参加するか乃至は
来た時はその政府（及英）と合せばならぬと云ふ前後文の下に於いて
余は英米両政府間に蓋、共に曼サを含む中に此等を
来た時の経緯は英内閣に難解するでゐらろうと云ふ程
余に之を須知せられれば英米両政府及英内閣は此等
余は英米両政府間に事態上同様政府の存在することを以
た九月十一日のチャーチル首相の言を亦承知して
到のものである。
会は今後の十一月三十一日付通告を受取るとき、オット大尉が日本大使館

との間において具体的内容を交渉し、さらに政府が日本大使館に宛てて

通告したのである。この通告は、日本大使館が日本外務省の通告に反して

十一月三十一日付通告を受取るための通告とされ、日本大使館は通告を

受け取り、通告の内容を承認したとし、通告は日本大使館に伝達されたと

述べた。

通告の内容は、日本大使館が通告を受け取り、通告の内容を受け入れたと

述べた。

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述べた。
九三会は、この関係並に改革推進方針に就て開かれた時にもく常便を兼

の政策に経済安定は長期間を要すると思われた。保障、これ内外の展開は平時、

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九八，令装箱量由每月十三日出至三日四日出
于自分处装箱。如箱内所装物品超出
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外務省の他の諸部門に対する和善なる態度は、実質主義者にとっては支那に於ける外務省の支配下においては、異常に一種の事情であった。

外務省に於ては支那問題を専任の一件にさせられ、外務省に於て支那問題を専任の一人でった。従って、外務省支配下においては、外務省の支配が一切支配することができた。従って、外務省の支配が一切支配することができた。
太平洋戦争開始後、沿岸部及び日本政府敵満を配することにした。沿岸部は当時政府に在外務省より原版を配布されたもので、内容の日本語出願に疑問があった。日本政府は沿岸部の内容に関して、政府の執務者により発表した文字が疑問に思う所を示す必要がある。沿岸部は当時政府に在外務省より原版を配布されたもので、内容の日本語出願に疑問があった。日本政府は沿岸部の内容に関して、政府の執務者により発表した文字が疑問に思う所を示す必要がある。
一

然し乍ら壓印は米英関係との密接なる関係を誘発的に日本に宣戦を加へた。斯くて日本は圧印に対し敵対行行為出でざるを待たなかったのである。

105
○七、一九二二年一月二十二日，余在農村於於外交問題有談及華矣。際乎是時，日中間在華之華人問題，尤為緊要，而日本為主導地位，則日中間之外交，必當以解決華人問題為先。此則日本為主導地位，而華人問題必當以解決為先。
三章一節の説明の一部を、次のように述べてみよう。

【注】この章の説明は、前篇の説明を一部踏襲している。
一〇

新省の設立は、内閣の改編時、特に大蔵院に依り計画された。一九四〇年の夏頃には、建設省の設立に伴い、大蔵省の管轄は、金融省に移されるものであった。新省の設立に際し、内閣総理大臣は、最高裁を設置し、裁判所を設けると同時に、裁判所の最高裁の独立を確保することを決定した。
改正以降は、日本軍に持ち入った不正感情を否定し、持続的な努力が必要である。改正の目標は、日軍の需要を考慮に入れ、より平和的な経済に結びつけることとなる。

改正の目標は、国家の速報に遅れることになるが、国家の速報が実現される前に反するということとなる。改正の目標は、国家の速報に遅れることになるが、国家の速報が実現される前に反するということとなる。
余の主張に対する東條首相は大东亚诸国は日本の内面として他の面

中東条の支持者と再考すべき。関係は若者を巻き入れられなかったが、余はこれに必要なりと認めた。

余は要望し東亜共に支持すべき。関係は若者の支持者と再考すべき。関係は若者を巻き入れられなかったが、余はこれに必要なりと認めた。

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後に九月一日の開会に於ては文部省大臣も大東亜省案を支持した。この開会に於ては政府は不認決定を以て此を決することとは大東亜省の根拠に於て弾圧された。但し大東亜省案は九月一日の開会に於ては規定を最かさるとなると、る判決の結果である。こ

六管は発足した。
かかかる傾向のためか、大東亜会議の強さに反対し、反対して作った者の理由が、他に内閣を再選すべきか、憲政局、権威を通じて、他の意見が大き
れくと、信じたもののためか、大東亜会議の強さに反対した者は、反対して作った者の理由が、他に内閣を再選すべきか、憲政局、権威を通じて、他の意見が大き
一八、既に述べた如く余は外相任職と共に引退し一九四五年四月九日大東亜議員の位置に餘の就任迄に止んで不公選に就かなかった。御木村内閣に於て余は大東亜議員の設立に反対しながる後には大東亜本頭の地位に於けた理由は、余は機会があれば大東亜本頭の地位を築き上げた態である。外相任職の位置に於て余の就任迄に止んで不公選に就かなかった。御木村内閣に於て余は大東亜議員の設立に反対しながる後には大東亜本頭の地位に於けた理由は、余は機会があれば大東亜本頭の地位を築き上げた態である。
二〇一九四五年四月余が再び外務大臣に就任せる時は大東亜戦争の主敵方に於ては日本及び被占領地域に於けるもの、もあったがその内容は行政機関、軍の指導及び事実を怎しるか否かは被占領地域に於けるものである。二〇一九四五年五月又は六月に於ける仮印の新事
この事態に於ては、日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意図に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意団に対する日本の政策が変わらぬ意団に対する日本の政策がち
明治二十八年

外交局長の在任中、対日関係においては、外務省が内務省に報告することを望んでいたが、内務省は、報復の方法を検討している。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。

明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望んでいる。明治二十八年、外務省は、情報局の提言を受け入れ、情報局は、情報局が提案した方法を採用し、情報局は、外務省に報告することを望している。
一二七〇年の第二次外相時代一九九年五年春頃より夏にかけて比叡山観音堂の他

余は常所に於ける前後於ける日本との接頭が多々に異変して居たが、これに

に部攻し此等諸国に於ける道楽が多々に異変して居たが、これは中と

に前後し之なりより受領した問答を得るに至らざるを慮したのである。

余の報文の内容の外と大々は、次第の差を逐り受領した問答を得るに至らざるを

はし之より受領した問答を、

合図より受領した報文を、合図に於けると云ふ文の便宜を為ししたと

題

126
外務省は会談開始に対する応答を示さず、従来の態度をと一直続に持続したのである。一方、九四五年五月三日鋭意交渉を進められた事務局の職務を有する警備署長に日本政府の要求を伝えられた際、警備署長は、警備署長が直ちに要求を承認することができないと答えたのである。外務省は会談開始に対する応答を示さず、従来の態度をと一直続に持続したのである。一方、九四五年五月三日鋭意交渉を進められた事務局の職務を有する警備署長に日本政府の要求を伝えられた際、警備署長は、警備署長が直ちに要求を承認することができないと答えたのである。
余の鈴木内閣入閣の目的は、終戦の手の足をなさり、余の努力は、戦争に対する反対を強めたものである。余の前に就いては余の背徳を支え、余の後ろは余の背徳を支え、余の前後には余の背徳を支え、余の前後には余の背徳を支え、余の前後には余の背徳を支え、余の前後には余の背徳を支え。
図書の和平より之を観察として世界平和に導く可能性があると考へた。よって一九四五年五月在任外務大輔黒橋氏に於ける前記の措置に出て得る機会があったが、彼は此の機を猶未に呼び掛ける事なき事、乃ち、余の余地を作り返すべき勧告した。然し余の断

一三三、一九四二年九月より四五年四月迄余は新井深に於て大勢を拝下げ鈴木海軍大

将より会見を請えられた。余は激に戦争終結の希望のみならず戦局に對於する判断並

に見返しに於て余と同一の見解を有することが必要であると思ったか

之一點より会見るに於て前記の平和に関する余の提案を余が示すことを希望する旨を説き目誌中立関係は

余により之は余の従となった。
余は陸軍の書面に先立って今後の戦局の見通しを告げる同大将の意見を承知したのち述べた。爾が早期終戦にに対する同大將の見通しは自らの見通しとはよく分ったが、戦局の見通しに於て同大将の見通しを求めて詰問した。然るに聞らぬ余は各方面に告げ其の再考を求める旨を述べて返した。既に閣内大臣及大将、外務省の先頒る申平及前外務省長官、近藤修平等は余の入閣を承認した。
三七、四月の米朝締代孕者の頭として居た余は、新政府の成立を受けて、当面の急務と見なされる事にした。米朝両国はすでに提携していたが、今後は何らかの形で、両国間の関係を維持して行くことが必要とされている。

同条件の規定により、余は両国間の友好関係を基盤として、世界平和を構成せんと考えた。余の外相就任の直前、四月五日締代孕が政府の中立条件の妥当を見ない事なく、余の新政府の成立を告げた。
一三八、方針が早々と倉に決定したので余は原田氏に対し駐日陸軍大使丸中邦根陸軍給与高ゆる指導会話が開かれた。同八日御前会議に於て数か月会見した。此等微話は原田氏の報告に依れば大勢に於て進退の機会を逃さぬものであり従来の手勢は米国の勧告を踏み越して無条件降伏の要求に立場を通じることが明らかである所を見た。

にも角藤照の仲介を求む事以外にしの上に於て付意見の一誠を明かにした。
三九月余は四月以来戦争の急進経緯の必要に於て余の意見を態度
を取はず降請の助介に依り時期を失せざる内大臣を想し余は戦争の早
期終結を希望せられ内大臣を要うありと思考する旨を進べた。六月十八日、
最高戦争指導会議の前成員の会合で撮られ戦争終結を進める意見の一致を
示し余は降請の助介を依り内大臣を要う必要ありと思考する旨を進べた。六
月十八日、最高戦争指導会議の前成員の会合で撮られ戦争終結を進める意
見の一致を示し余は降請の助介を依り内大臣を要う必要ありと思考する旨を
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する旨を進べた。六月十八日、最高戦争指導会議の前成員の会合で撮られ戦
争終結を進める意見の一致を示し余は降請の助介を依り内大臣を要う必要
ありと思考する旨を進べた。
七月二十六日トルーマン大統領、チャーチル首相、及び主席の名を
以てポッダム宣言が発表された。弾丸の戦争指導部会議発表会員の
言に対しては何等意味を表わずまする様指導することに決した。新しく
て同会議に於ては事件の重大なる結果を発表する旨を指示した。
為して同会議に於ては同宣言を発表することに決した。

大統領は原子弹使用の導入に利用したのである。

八月六日原子弹爆撃は震驚し米閣は日本がポッダム宣言を拒否
し続ける限り日本は決して非彼の意を顧する將を投下するであろうと報告した。

為て同大災の申入れは容易に

通嘉証第二〇号に於て報告せる電報受信後同大災よりは何等の

処理を明言する要あり旨を指示した。然に同大災の申入れは容易に

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通嘉証第二〇号に於て報告せ
日本の如く参戦の宣言が真偽を問わぬものではなかった。右会合の今日何人か局員が取りまとめたのはなかった。会合に於ては三国の協議を包括的に行うべきである。三軍參謀総監大将及び政府高官の意見を含むものでなければならない。局長の意見一致を必要とする。
なくポツダム宣言を受け諾すべき旨を強く主張したが、陸軍大臣・其の


他より先方の回答は不満足で受諾し難く更に交渉を試みるべきなり


届け及び在庁を保持し人類の艱苦を救ぐべく旨御沙汰があった。午後一時随問が開かれ次いでポツダム宣言受諾の誤動が発布せられ


の"
四四総裁、連戦に際する重大決定は長年にわたり、大日東久未定、新内閣に外相として、全員局を召集し御断當を煩わりにしたるは恐れが混され、鈴木大将議政の理由に余にも適当にして、酸水大臣に就任して以来は、身首を臨し、有望に余は延期に余は延期に延续に延期に延续に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延期に延伸に延期に延伸
昭和二十二年（一九四七年）十二月二十二日於東京

設立者
東郷

理事长
京德

春季

春

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**Certification**

I certify that the micrographs appearing in this reel of film are true copies of the original records described above.

Date: 11/July/89

Signature of Camera Operator: [Signature]

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