

(Translated by M. TAGAWA.)  
Checked by FEGEN.

Domicile: YAMAGUCHI prefecture.

Born: Sept. 25, 1905.

Full Name: TANAKA Tadakatsu.

Mar. 14, 1925 Graduated from the Preparatory Course of the  
Military Academy.

Apr. 4, " Appointed as <sup>Cadet</sup> ~~an~~ Officer Candidate and assigned  
to the 42nd Inf. Reg. (War Ministry)

Apr. 11, " Entered the 42nd Inf. Reg.

" " " Given the rank of Superior Private. (The 42nd  
Inf. Reg.)

June, 1, " Promoted to the rank of Corporal. (The 42nd  
Inf. Reg.)

Aug. 1, " Promoted to the rank of Sergeant, Inf. (The 42nd Inf. Reg.)

Oct. 1, " Entered the Regular Course of the Military Academy.

July, 19, 1927 Graduated from the Regular Course of the Military Academy.

July, 25, " Promoted to the rank of Sergeant-Major, Inf. (The 42nd Inf. Reg.)

" " " Appointed as a Probational<sup>ry</sup> Officer (The 42nd Inf. Reg.)

Sept, 21, " Passed the Officers Selection Council in accordance with Art, 10 of the Army Replacement Regulations.

Oct. 25, 1927. Appointed 2nd Lt, Inf. (Cabinet.)  
Assigned to the 42nd Inf. Reg. (War Ministry.)

Dec. 28, " Conferred the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

Oct. 25, 1930. Promoted to <sup>1st</sup> Lt, Inf. (Cabinet.)

Nov. 15, " Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

Mar. 15, 1933. Assigned to the Military Academy. (War Ministry.)

Apr. 10, " Assigned to the Cadet Unit of the Preparatory Course of the Military Academy. (War Ministry.)

Dec. 13, 1934. Ordered to enter the Military Staff College as a student. (War Ministry.)

Dec. 26, 1934. Assigned to the 42nd Inf. Reg. (War Ministry)

Apr. 29, " Decorated with the 6th Class Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of services rendered in the 1931-34 Incident.

Aug.  
Oct. 1, 1935 Promoted to Captain, Inf. (Cabinet)

Appointed as a <sup>B</sup> Battalion <sup>A</sup> Adjutant of the 42nd Inf. Reg. (War Ministry)

Sept. 16, " Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

Nov. 5, 1938. Decorated with the 5th class Order of

Merit of the Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 1, 1939. Promoted to Major, Inf. (Cabinet.)

" 15, " Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

Nov. 4, 1940. Decorated with the 4th class Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 1, 1942. Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. (Cabinet.)

Sept. 1, " Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

Apr. 29, 1940. Decorated with the 4th class Order of

~~Merit of the Golden Kite~~ and with  
the 4th Class Order of Merit of the Small  
Rising Sun in recognition of services  
rendered in the China Incident.

Feb 16, 1944 Decorated with the 3rd class Order of  
Merit of the Sacred Treasure.

June 10, 1945 Promoted to Colonel. (Cabinet.)

Aug. 1, " Conferred the 5th Court Rank, Junior  
Grade.

Dec. 1, 1945 Made an official \_\_\_\_\_ of the  
First Demobilization Ministry according  
to Imperial Ordinance No. 686.

June 15, 1946

Made an administrative official of  
the Demobilization Board according to  
Imperial Ordinance No. 315.

27 October 1947

KIMURA

TANAKA - Direct

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\* DIRECT EXAMINATION OF TANAKA, Tadakatsu  
By Mr. Howard

The witness identified and verified Exhibit No. 3369 as his affidavit.

31810

The affidavit stated that the witness had been appointed Adjutant of the War Ministry and concurrently Secretary to the War Minister in Feb. 1941, remaining in those offices until April 1943. During KIMURA's tenure as Vice Minister, the witness assisted him as Secretary. Documents to be read or reviewed by the Vice Minister were handled by the witness except those directly handed KIMURA as KIMURA used to tell the witness a greater part of what he participated in, and since the witness attended KIMURA in almost all dealings, he was familiar with a greater part of KIMURA's activities during his tenure.

31811

Before assuming office as Vice Minister, KIMURA was in the same office with TOJO for about six months as Director of the Ordnance Bureau while TOJO was Vice Minister. \* Except for this, KIMURA never served in the same office, school, or army with TOJO and had no political, ideological or individual connection with TOJO. The witness had heard that the reason KIMURA was appointed Vice Minister was to have him help the Minister in regard to the special and technical administration of arms which was his forte and to promote intra-ministry harmony.

KIMURA was from Saitama Prefecture which had not many career soldiers. The witness was not sure whether there was any clique or sectionalism within the Army but if any KIMURA had no connection with it. Until becoming Vice Minister, he was exclusively a genuine soldier chiefly engaged in artillery education, technical administration of arms and army commander, and did his best in the field of ordnance administration. During his tenure, KIMURA could not play his role positively on account of the circumstances. TOJO was well versed in military administration and a man of special industry. TOJO's mottos were "Command at the head of the column" and "Simplification and dispatch of business" and he held power over principal bureau and department chiefs, ordering them to conduct business positively and decisively and they did so faithfully. Under such circumstances, KIMURA naturally used his ability principally in the sphere of ordnance administration and endeavored to facilitate the skilled War Minister TOJO and the bureau and department chiefs to display their abilities.

The witness recalled a part of KIMURA's farewell address in March 1943 when he was transferred from Vice Minister to the



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Page 31813 Head of the Ordnance Administration Headquarters. In it, KIMURA said \* that while he was Vice Minister he thought it proper for him as Minister TOJO's assistant to make every effort for business simplification and dispatch, as well as the unity of the whole ministry to contribute to the realization of TOJO's motto, and also facilitate the chiefs in giving full scope to their abilities. Now that he had been appointed head of the Ordnance Administration Headquarters, he would display his ambition positively.

These words of KIMURA's revealed his frame of mind while he was Vice Minister, and the witness heard KIMURA reveal similar expressions.

As TOJO was extremely pressed with national business, in addition to important state affairs, ceremonial matters and other miscellaneous business were almost exclusively transacted by the Vice Minister and so the Vice Minister was always very busy too.

31814 \* TOJO, even after becoming Premier and concurrent War Minister, abided by his principle of "Command at the head of the column", conducting the Ministry business with extraordinary effort without entrusting important matters to others. Therefore, the functions and competence of KIMURA were not subjected to any change, nor was he ordered to act as proxy. It was rather rare that TOJO was absent from Tokyo and if at all, the duration was short. There was no instance of KIMURA's conducting the Minister's functions in his place.

31815 The bureau chiefs' conference was held twice weekly as a rule, but was not a true conference, but merely a business liaison to make necessary reports to the Minister and Vice Minister \* and also exchange information.

The bureau directors' conference was presided over by the War Minister in name and reality, and he was careful in guiding it even in minor matters, although there were cases where the Minister could not attend and the Vice Minister presided but these were few. The conference was often given up because of the Minister's absence. When TOJO was absent, his secretary would record the main points and report to him afterward. The witness never remembered having heard, at bureau directors' conferences or other occasions during his term in the War Ministry, any protest or information regarding ill treatment of POWs. The contents of the communication issued in the name of the Vice Minister by order of the Minister, concerning disposal of POWs (Exhibit 1965-A) were reported by the Chief of the POW Administration Division UEMURA at

27 October 1947

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Page a bureau directors' conference \* and decision and approval were  
31816 obtained direct from the Minister.

The Kempei was a special army directly under the War Ministry, but ordnance and the Vice Minister had no right to control it.

The decision on the purport of "The Vice Minister's communication by order of the War Minister concerning the treatment of the enemy air crew members who entered Japan with the object of raiding its territory" of July 28, 1942 (Exhibit 1992) was made by War Minister TOJO and with his consent was given to the direct command of the Chief of Staff.

The employment of POWs in the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway was decided on through negotiations between the Chief of Staff and War Minister, and the relative construction order was drafted and issued by the General Staff Office.

31817 The Vice Minister had no material connection with the drafting of the bill for revision of the Disciplinary Law for POWs (Exhibit 1965-A) \* and it was drafted by the bureaus and sections concerned to meet the requirement, and after consultation with the Legislative Bureau, it was decided at a Cabinet Council and approved by the Diet. KIMURA knew the bill and the reason thereof only a few days before its introduction into the Diet, and he explained the reason before the Diet.

Like Vice Ministers of other Ministries, KIMURA was a member or councillor of various committees, but many were established customarily and most were only nominal. He did not attend most of these meetings, and even if he did, his attendance was only formal or conventional.

31818 KIMURA never attended meetings of the POW Camp Commanders in the Ministry. When the War Minister delivered instructions to the Commander of the Zentsuji Division on 30 May 1942 (Exhibit 1960), KIMURA did not attend this tour of inspection \* nor participate in drafting the manuscript of instructions.

The witness had never seen nor read "The Report on the Violent Conducts in Malaya Peninsula", Exhibit 476, nor heard of it from KIMURA and had never heard that KIMURA supported the Military Alliance with Germany. The contact of KIMURA with German military officers was limited to ceremonial occasions, and he never met them on other business.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD  
 27 October 1947  
 KIMURA  
 TANAKA - Cross

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\* CROSS-EXAMINATION  
 By Col. Mornane

31820 When asked if he remembered being seen on 25 Sept. by Mr. Monaghan of IPS, the witness said he did, and that he told him something about a document he produced to the witness. Asked if he told Monaghan that the document was a copy of a telegram delivered to the Military Affairs Bureau about 25 April 1942 and brought to KIMURA's attention, the witness said that was a little different from what he actually said. He said it was a document which after passing through the Military Affairs Bureau, was seen by the Vice Minister. When shown the document \* the witness stated that it was a copy of the document which had been shown to him previously.

31821 \* Exhibit 3370, the document identified by the witness, being a telegram addressed to the Vice War Minister from the Chief of Staff of the China Expeditionary Forces, dated 25 April 1942, of Secret Classification, stated that as they could not allow the American Air Force after inhumanly blind-bombing at the time of the air raids on Japan, to escape to China or hope for safety \* by becoming POWs, they wanted positively to destroy such enemies as such actions contained espionage elements. Also, they wished to state that they intended to punish such actions severely as grave offenses, but since it might have relation to international law, they wished to have prompt opinion from the Center as regards the matter.

31822

IPS Doc. No. 629-B

4 3376

Secret

Addressed to the Assistant Minister of War from  
the Chief of the Staff of the Expeditionary Force  
to China

Gen Staff 2 Tel No. 303

April 25, 1942

As we cannot allow American air force, after inhumanly blind-bombing at the time of air raids of the Mainland, to escape to the Chinese continent seeking the base or hoping to strive for their safety by becoming prisoners of war, we want positively to destroy such enemies and as such actions contain espionage elements also we wish to make a statement to the effect that we intend to punish such actions with severity to be grave offences of war. But it may have some relations to international laws and provisions, we wish to have the prompt opinions from the Center as regards to this matter.

「秘」

支那派遣軍 參謀長發  
陸軍次官宛

「參謀本部ニ 電信第三〇三號」

一九四二年四月二十五日

米空軍ノ本土空襲ノ際非人道的ニ盲目  
爆後、基地ヲ求メ又ハ俘虜トナツテソノ安  
全ヲ求メント希望シテ、支那大陸へ逃グル  
コトヲ許シ得ガルニヨリ、我等ハ断乎斯  
カル敵ヲ撃滅セント欲ス、而シテ斯カル行  
動ハ偵察要素ヲモ含ムモノナルヲ以テ、斯カ  
ル行動ヲ重大ナル戦争犯罪トシテ嚴重ニ  
處罰セント欲スル趣ノ聲明ヲ發シ度シ。  
然レニテ、國際法規ト若干ノ關係アルヤモ  
知レズ、本件ニ關シ中央ヨリ迅速ナル所見  
ヲ得度シ。

A F F I D A V I T

I, TANAKA, Tadakatsu, hereby certify that I served as secretary to General KIMURA, Heitaro, Vice Minister of War, from April 1941 to March 1943.

I further certify that the attached document, a Japanese translation of IPS Document No. 629, which has been shown to me by Mr. Richard H. Larsh, is a copy of a telegram which was delivered to the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry in Tokyo on or about 25 April 1942, and brought to the attention of General KIMURA.

/s/ Tadakatsu TANAKA  
TANAKA, Tadakatsu

---

Signed and sworn before Edward P. Monaghan, Chief, Investigative Division, International Prosecution Section, and Richard H. Larsh, Investigator, International Prosecution Section, at Tokyo, Japan, on this 25th day of September 1947.

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN,  
Chief, ID-IPS

/s/ Richard H. Larsh  
RICHARD H. LARSH,  
Investigator, ID-IPS

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/s/ Tadakatsu TANAKA  
TANAKA, Tadakatsu

Signed and sworn before Edward P. Monaghan, Chief, Investigative Division, International Prosecution Section, and Richard H. Larsh, Investigator, International Prosecution Section, at Tokyo, Japan, on this 25th day of September 1947

/s/ Edward P. Monaghan  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN,  
Chief, ID-IPS

/s/ Richard H. Larsh  
RICHARD H. LARSH,  
Investigator, ID-IPS

IPS Doc. No. 629 (Part 2)

SECRET

Secret Tel. No. 444 - May 8, 1942

Telegram addressed to the Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Force to China from the Assistant Minister of War.

(Code)

"Please withhold your making statement in reference to the American prisoners-of-war as this matter is being taken care of at the center."



陸軍次官ヨリ中國派遣軍

參謀長宛電報（暗號）

「米國捕虜ニ関スル事項ハ中央  
ニ於テ管理シツ、アルニ付本件  
ニ関シ聲明ヲ奏スルコトハ差控ヘ  
ラレタシ」

秘密電報第四四號

一九四二年五月八日

Copy 361  
File under Doc 629

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION  
DOCUMENT DIVISION

6 October 1947

TO: Colonel Goulsby  
FROM: Yale Maxon  
SUBJECT: Request for Documents

1. It is requested that the following dispatch be sent as soon as possible.

"From IPS GHQ SCAP  
To Army Advisory Group Nanking

1. Japanese original of following dispatch probably sent by Legal Section SCAP to Shanghai Spring 1946 in connection SAWADA trials though not used. Believed now in your custody.

2. Document of utmost importance in connecting defendant HATA Shunroku with murder of Doolittle Fliers. Unverified translation follows:

3. Quote: Secret Telegram #303 25 April 1942  
From C of S China Expeditionary Force  
To Vice Minister of War

As we cannot allow American Air Force Personnel to escape to the Chinese continent or seek safety by hoping to become prisoners of war we want positively to destroy such enemies, and we want to make a statement to the effect that we intend to punish such persons with severity. But what about international law limitations? Please reply promptly  
Unquote.

4. Request search be made of unused Japanese material assembled for SAWADA trials and originals forwarded this headquarters if located."

YALE MAXON

以等ガ「世論ニ誤ラル、コ  
又政治ニ介入スルコト勿  
ト云フ語勅ヲ引用シタコト  
知ンテキル。橋本ハ此ノ引  
ハ「政治ニ就テコヤカマシ  
フコトナカレ」ト云フ意味  
ルト解釋シ、政治ガ禁斷サ  
ニ職業的政治家ノミ委ネ  
ナケルバナラヌト云フ理由  
シナイト考ハダ。

Doc. 629

Original lost. Copy with signature  
to be considered as a "document."

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION  
Document Division

18 Sep. 1947

MEMO TO: Mr. Monaghan, Chief, Investigative Section  
FROM : Chief, Document Division  
SUBJECT: Duplicate originals or certificates re lost originals  
of IPS Doc. 629

1. This is to confirm my request this morning for your assistance on this subject.

2. Mr. Larsh realizes its importance and has started right to work. General TANAKA gave me, and I gave Larsh the name of KIMURA's secretary who will probably be able to confirm the existence of the original. It is also possible that POW Information Bureau, 1st Demobilization may have a copy, or that persons there may remember the telegrams well enough to certify as to their content.

3. Inasmuch as we have exhausted all leads in both Document and Language Divisions, everything Mr. Larsh can do will be much appreciated.

---

YALE WAXON

cc: Mr. Lopez  
Mr. Monroe  
Col. Woolworth  
Mr. Sutton  
Files, 361

Mr. Sutton :

This is now being processed  
but I thought maybe the carbon  
copies would serve your purpose.

p. Dougherty

IPS DOC. NO. 629-A

Telegram addressed to the Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Force to China from the Assistant Minister of War (Code)

Please withhold your making statement in reference to the American prisoners of war, as this matter is being taken care of at the center.

Secret Tel. No. 444

May 8, 1942

IPS DOC. NO. 629-B

Secret

Addressed to the Assistant Minister of War from the Chief of the Staff of the Expeditionary Force to China

Gen Staff 2 Tel No. 303

April 25, 1942

As we cannot allow American air force, after inhumanly blind-bombing at the time of air raids of the Mainland, to escape to the Chinese continent seeking the base or hoping to strive for their safety by becoming prisoners of war, we want positively to destroy such enemies and as such actions contain espionage elements also we wish to make a statement to the effect that we intend to punish such actions with severity to be grave offences of war. But it may have some relations to international laws and provisions, we wish to have the prompt opinions from the Center as regards to this matter.

IPS Doc. No. 629-B

Secret

Addressed to the Assistant Minister of War from  
the Chief of the Staff of the Expeditionary Force  
to China

Gen Staff 2 Tel No. 303

April 25, 1942

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IPS Doc. No. 629 (Part 2)

SECRET

Secret Tel. No. 444 - May 8, 1942

Telegram addressed to the Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Force to China from the Assistant Minister of War.

(Code)

"Please withhold your making statement in reference to the American prisoners-of-war as this matter is being taken care of at the center."

28 Oct 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Capt. Robinson; Mr. Lopez

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,  
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

KIMURA

WITNESS

TANAKA, Tadakatsu

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl  
(Described above)

*EPM*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

CURRICULUM VITAE

Full Name: TANAKA Tadakatsu  
Domicile: YAMAGUCHI Prefecture  
Born: Sept 25, 1905

\* \* \* \* \*

Mar 14 1925 Graduated from the Preparatory Course of the Military Academy.

Apr 4 " Appointed as Cadet and assigned to the 42nd Inf. Reg. (War Ministry)

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Given the rank of Superior Private, (The 42nd Inf. Reg.)

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Feb 16 1944 Decorated with the 3rd Class Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.

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Dec 1 1945 Made an official of the First Demobilization Ministry according to Imperial Ordinance No.686.

Jun 15 1946 Made an administrative official of the Demobilization Board according to Imperial Ordinance No.315.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-VS-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al



AFFIDAVIT OF

TANAKA, Tadakatsu

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, TANAKA, Tadakatsu, was born in Yamaguchi Prefecture on September 25, 1904. After graduating from the Military College, I successively served as staff-officer of various units and was then appointed adjutant of the War Ministry and concurrently secretary to the War Minister in February 1941, remaining in these offices up to April 1943. Throughout the whole duration of the then Lieutenant-General KIMURA's tenure of office of the Vice War Minister, I was always with him and assisted him as secretary attached to the Vice Minister. Documents to be read or reviewed by the Vice-Minister were all handled by me, except those directly brought and handed him by officers in charge. Moreover, as the Vice-Minister used to tell me of a greater part of what he participated in and besides I was in attendance on him in almost all his dealings, I am fully familiar with a greater part of KIMURA's activities during his tenure of office of the Vice-Minister.

2. Before his assumption of office as Vice-Minister, General KIMURA was in the same office with General TOJO for about six months as Director of the Ordnance Bureau at the time when TOJO was Vice War Minister. Excepting this, KIMURA never served in the same government office, school or army with TOJO, and he has had no connection whatever with General TOJO politically, ideologically or individually.

As to the reason for the appointment of General KIMURA to the post of Vice-Minister, I have heard that it was to make him help the Minister in regard to the special and technical administration of arms which is his forte and also to promote the intra-Ministry harmony and cooperation through his old acquaintanceship with different bureau directors at the time when he was Director of the Ordnance Bureau.

3. Vice-Minister KIMURA hails from Saitama Prefecture which had not many career soldiers and with but few noted seniors. I am not sure whether or not there was any clique or sectionalism within the Army. But, if any, KIMURA had no connection whatever with it. Until his assumption of office of Vice-Minister, he was

exclusively a genuine soldier chiefly engaged in artillery education, technical administration of arms and army commander; and did his best in the field of ordnance administration with his profound knowledge and experience in this line.

During his tenure of office of the Vice-Minister, KIMURA was not in a position to play his role positively on account of the surroundings at that time. Minister TOJO was well versed in military administration, especially proficient in business affairs, besides being a man of special industry. With "Command at the head of the column" and "Simplification and despatch of business" as mottoes, he held power over principal bureau and department chiefs and ordered them direct, and conducted business positively and decisively. Most of these bureau and department chiefs were in their respective positions for a long time and they were all skilled men of ability; so they were conducting business promptly and correctly, faithfully complying with the intention of the Minister. Under such circumstances, the actual state of affairs at that time was that Vice-Minister KIMURA naturally used his ability principally in the sphere of ordnance administration, in which he was well versed; and simultaneously endeavored to facilitate the skilled and talented Minister as well as bureau and department chiefs to display their abilities to the fullest extent.

I recollect a part of General KIMURA's address at a farewell meeting held in March 1943 (18th year of SHOWA), when he was transferred from Vice-Minister to the post of head of the Ordnance Administration Headquarters, which follows:

"During my tenure of office of Vice-Minister, I thought it proper for me as an assistant of Minister TOJO, to make every effort for business simplification and despatch as well as the unity and conciliation of the whole Ministry, in order to contribute to the perfect realization of Minister TOJO's 'command at the head of the column', and at the same time facilitate bureau and department chiefs giving full scope to their abilities; and I acted accordingly. However, now I have been appointed head of the Ordnance Administration Headquarters, so I will display my ambition positively by means of the 'command at the head of the column' - - - -"

I believe these words of his are more than enough to reveal his frame of mind during his tenure of office of the Vice-Minister. Furthermore, I heard him reveal similar expressions on occasion, while I was in contact with him as his secretary.

As Minister TOJO was always extremely pressed with the heap of various miscellaneous business matters in addition to important state affairs, ceremonial matters of all kinds and other miscellaneous businesses were almost exclusively transacted by the Vice-Minister so that the Minister may concentrate his energy chiefly on important matters. Hence, the Vice-Minister was always very busy too.

5. General TOJO, even after his assumption of office of the Prime Minister and the concurrent Minister of War, abided by his principle of the "command at the head of the column" all the more; and conducted the business of the War Ministry himself

promptly and with extraordinary efforts, without entrusting important matters to others. Therefore, the functions and competence of Vice-Minister KIMURA were not subjected to any change compared with those of the days when General TOJO was the full-service War Minister. Nor was the Vice-Minister ordered to act as proxy to conduct Minister's functions.

Besides, it was rather rare that the Minister was absent from Tokyo on account of official tours, and if any, the duration was very short; and there was not a single instance of the Vice-Minister's conduction of the functions of the Minister in his place even during this period.

6. (1) The bureau chiefs conference was held twice weekly as a rule. This was not a conference in the true sense of the word but was merely a business liaison to make necessary reports to the Minister and Vice-Minister by different bureau and department chiefs concerning matters in their respective charges, and simultaneously make mutual exchange of information among themselves for the purpose of establishing smooth business operation.

The bureau directors' conference was presided over by the War Minister both in name and reality and he was very careful in guiding it even in minor matters. Although there were cases where the Minister was prevented from attending the conference, and consequently the Vice-Minister presided over it, they were very few and the conference was often given up because of the absence of the Minister. When the Minister was absent, his secretary used to make a record of the main points of the conference to report it to the Minister afterwards.

I have no memory of having heard at either the bureau directors conference or any other occasions during my term of office in the War Ministry any protest or information regarding ill treatment of prisoners of war.

(2) The contents of the communication issued in the name of the Vice-Minister by order of the Minister, concerning the disposal of prisoners of war at present (Court exhibit No. 1965-A) were reported by Chief UEMURA of the Prisoner of War Administration Division at a bureau directors' conference, and the decision and approval were obtained therefore direct from the Minister at that time.

7. The KEMPEI or the military police is a special army under the direct control of the Minister of War based on the Ordinance concerning the KEMPEI and the Vice-Minister of War has no right to control it.

8. The decision on the purport of "The Vice-Minister's communication by order of the War Minister concerning the treatment of the enemy air crew members who entered Japan with the object of raiding its territory", bearing RIKUMITSU (TM: Army secret) No. 2193, dated July 28, 1942 (Court exhibit No. 1992) was made by the War Minister, with his consent given to the direct demand of the Chief of the General Staff.

9. The matters concerning the employment of prisoners of war in the construction works of the Burma-Siam Railways were decided through direct negotiations between the Chief of the General Staff and the Minister of War. The relative construction order was drafted and issued by the General Staff Office.

10. The Vice-Minister of War had no material connection whatever with the drafting of the bill for the revision of the Disciplinary Law for Prisoners of War (Court Exhibit No. 1965-A). To be more precise, the bill was drafted and formulated by the Bureaus and Sections concerned to meet the actual requirement, and after consultations with the Legislative Bureau, it was decided at a Cabinet Council and then approved by the Diet. The fact is that Vice-Minister KIMURA knew the bill and the reason thereof only a few days prior to its introduction to the Diet and that he explained the reason before the Diet session.

11. Like Vice-Ministers of other Ministries, Vice-Minister KIMURA was entrusted with the task of either a member or a councillor of various committees, but many such committees were established customarily in each Ministry and most of them were only nominal. Vice-Minister KIMURA did not attend most of these committee meetings, and even if he attended them on very rare occasions, his attendance was nothing but formal or conventional.

12. Vice-Minister KIMURA did never attend the meetings of the commanders of the prisoner of war camps in the Ministry of War.

13. At the time when the Minister of War delivered instructions to the Commander of the Zentsuji Division on May 30, 1942 (Court Exhibit No. 1960), Vice-Minister KIMURA did not attend on the Minister's tour of inspection. Nor did the Vice-Minister participate in drafting the manuscript of the instructions.

14. I have never seen nor read "The Report on the Violent Conducts in Malaya Peninsula" (Court Exhibit No. 476), nor have I heard of it from Vice-Minister KIMURA.

15. I have never heard that Vice-Minister KIMURA supported the German-Japanese Military Alliance.

16. The contact of Vice-Minister KIMURA with the German military officers in Japan was limited to the exchange of ceremonial greetings or compliments on festival days and so forth. He never met them on other business.