

10 June 1947

*File
Yuzawa*

MEMORANDUM FOR: Capt. Robinson USN Att: Cndr. Cole; Mr. Lopez
Mr. Edwards; Mr. Dunigan; Mr. Sutton
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 - MUTO
TOJO

The attached information has been taken from the compiled report prepared by MIS. The report was previously classified secret however this classification has been cancelled and at the present time does not carry any classification. It will be noted that much of this information has been furnished in curriculum vitae obtained from the Cabinet Secretariat's office.

WITNESS

YUZAWA, Mich io

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info from MID Report

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

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Michio YUZAWA: Former Minister of Home Affairs; member House of Peers.

1888 May Born Tochigi Prefecture; 2nd son of Yoshimoto Yuzawa.
1912 Graduated in law Tokyo Imperial University; entered
Home Office as a secretary.
Chief, Research Section, Sanitation Bureau, same.
1921 Sent to Europe and America for study.
* Chief, Health Section, Sanitation Bureau, Home Office;
Chief, Insurance Section, Social Affairs Bureau, same;
Director, Public Works Bureau, same.
* Governor, Miyagi, Hiroshima, and Hyogo Prefectures.
1936 Vice Minister of Home Affairs.
* Representative Director, Saisei-kai.
1938 Feb. Advisor to Provisional Government, China.
1941 Oct. Vice Minister of Home Affairs, Tojo Cabinet.
1942 Feb.-
1943 Apr. Home Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
1942 Councilor, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and
Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society.
1943 Jan. Member House of Peers.
1944 Director IRAPS and IRAA; Chairman, People's Air
Defense Committee of IRAPS.
1944 Dec. Appointed member of Committee for Investigation of
Political Treatment of Chosenese and Taiwanese.

Address: 20, Akebono, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Introduced bill for creation of Tokyo Metropolis which was formed
in 1943.

30 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Capt. Robinson USN Att: Cmdr. Cole; Mr. Lopez;
Mr. Edwards; Mr. Dunigan

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

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - MUTO
TOJO

WITNESS

YUZAWA, Michio

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info. on Societies

One suggested source of material on societies is the "Brocade Banner".

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

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

NAME

SOCIETY

POSITION

YUZAWA Michio

KOKUI KAI (National
Restoration Society)

KANJI
(Secretary)

YUZAWA, Michio

Request by MUTO, Akira

- a. Resident of Tokyo**
- b. He was formerly Vice Minister of Home Affairs, later Home Minister, and will give relevant testimony similar to that of OASA.**

Def. Doc. 2917
Tōgō

not given



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI Sadao, et al

43635

- Defendants. -

re: SEA ministry

A F F I D A V I T

YUZAWA MICHIO

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

1. I entered the service of the Home Ministry in November 1912, and remained in the service for more than twenty-four years till I retired from office as the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in February 1937.

When the Tōjō Cabinet was formed in October 1941, I was again appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and was promoted to Home Minister in February 1942, resigning the office in April 1943.

2. In July 1942, when I was Home Minister, I was informed that a plan was being prepared by the four Cabinet Directors for the organization of the Greater East Asia Ministry. In August, I received a report with respect to the contents of the plan, to the effect that the business concerning the countries of the East Asiatic areas, including all the political, economic and cultural relations with them, was to be transferred to the Greater East Asia Ministry, leaving for the Foreign Ministry only the formal matters which they called "pure diplomacy". I thought the Foreign Minister had good reason to raise an objection, and had a foreboding that this might compel him to resign his office.

Such was an undesirable event, to be avoided in the course of war. Moreover, being a career official as Mr. Tōgō was, I felt deep sympathy for his painful situation--a Foreign Minister to see the Foreign Ministry, where he had served for so many years, being deprived of its function.

Thereupon, I made up my mind to see Mr. Tōgō directly and ascertain his true intention. I intended to do all I could to prevent any incident that might turn out to be a cause for his resignation. Toward the end of August, I called at his residence to ask his true intention, and realized that he was dead set against the four directors' plan for the creation of the Greater East Asia Ministry. I could perceive his resolution to stake his position on that issue, though he did not express it openly. So I said to him something to the following effect:

"I tender my heart-felt sympathy for your painful situation. I take a practical interest in preventing any such mishap as might cause your resignation, but, in case you two do not reach an agreement, we ministers who stand neutral in this connection may be obliged to take the part of the Premier

Shimada as we do not wish to have the Cabinet collapse at this serious moment." On the other hand, hoping to find any neutral person who could undertake mediation in the dispute between the Premier and Foreign Minister, I sounded in the first place the opinion of the Navy circle, but after becoming convinced that the latter circle was supporting the new organization, I gave up my attempt to seek help from this side. 11

On the following day I saw the Premier, and informed him of the Foreign Minister's resolution to oppose the plan at the risk of his position. I told him that I really wondered if it was the proper way, to adhere to the Greater East Asia Ministry plan, and tried to persuade him to reconsider it so that the Foreign Minister's honor might be saved.

The resolution of the Premier, however, was firm. He would not recede an inch, emphasizing the necessity of the new organization in the then circumstances. And he declared that he wished the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry to be decided at the following Cabinet meeting. Thereupon, I told him that, since both had such firm resolution, the following Cabinet meeting would probably be the last conference that the Foreign Minister attended, and expressed my desire that they would have the moral courage to state their respective opinions fairly, without being carried away by their feelings, discussing the matter from all aspects, and part as good friends.

The plan in question was brought up for discussion at the Cabinet meeting of 1 September. The Premier personally took charge of the explanation of the contents of the plan, and was very emphatic about its necessity. His point after all was that, owing to the great changes the situation in East Asia had undergone in the course of the war, in which the countries of East Asia had a common object, those countries were no longer unrelated but were in close kinship; and that, in order to meet the new situation of East Asia, a special organization had to be established, which was to deal exclusively with the international affairs of Greater East Asia separately from diplomacy in general.

Foreign Minister Tōgō opposed this on the following grounds:

a) As a natural result of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry, the diplomacy of Japan would be divided into two, the diplomatic relations with those countries in Greater East Asia being dealt with by a different ministry from that in charge of the relations with the remaining countries of the world. In such case, consistent diplomatic activity of Japan would be quite impossible.

b) The countries of Greater East Asia, which were to be subjected to different treatment from other countries, would surely entertain doubts as to the true motive of Japan. This would also hurt their national pride, and would infringe upon the principle of respect for their independence.

c) It was feared that the new ministry would turn out to be a mere enlarged Kōain, extending the latter's way of handling Chinese affairs to the whole area of Greater East Asia, the result of which would be most undesirable.

Def. Doc. 2917

The discussion lasted for about three hours, during which time all the attendants remained silent except State Minister Suzuki and one or two others who uttered their opinions in brief. The conference began, and ended, with the single combat between Premier Tōjō and Foreign Minister Tōgō. Both were calm and gentlemanlike from the beginning to the last, expressing their opinions in a bold and fearless way, and leaving nothing undone for the carrying of their respective points.

The meeting was closed in the afternoon, with an understanding that it would be resumed afterward. But the Foreign Minister tendered his resignation on that very evening. The Premier took over the additional post of Foreign Minister, and the meeting was resumed and passed the Greater East Asia Minister plan unanimously.

I called on Mr. Tōgō on the following day, and said to him that he must have ^{no} regrets, since he had set forth his opinion at length, doing all that a Foreign Minister should do on such an occasion. Mr. Tōgō revealed to me that he had made up his mind to tender his resignation because he had realized that he could not agree with General Tōjō even in the fundamental question of the guidance of the war, not to speak of the matter in question.

O A T H

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

Yuzawa Michio (seal)

On this 3rd day of December, 1947

At Tokyo

Deponent Yuzawa Michio (seal)

I, Shichida Motoharu, 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: Shichida Motoharu (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
4 December 1947

witness YUZAWA ^{Michio} _{files}
5 June 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. D. N. Sutton
FROM : Lt. K. Steiner
SUBJECT : IPS Document 455

1. Your attention is invited to IPS Document 455 which contains a report from the Vice Minister of Home Affairs regarding control of election speeches for the 1942 election. The Home Minister at the time was ~~YU~~ZAWA, Michio, a witness for TOJO who will testify "as to the principles of the TOJO cabinet concerning the question of public relations". The report was addressed to the defendant HOSHINO who was then Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. Reference in this connection is made to IPS Document 1602 which also contains reports and instructions referring to control of the 1942 elections originating from the witness ~~YU~~ZAWA.

2. These documents have not been introduced in evidence and may be used either in cross-examination ~~of~~ ~~YU~~ZAWA, HOSHINO or other members of the TOJO Cabinet who will testify on this subject or in rebuttal (e.g. witness ANDO Record p. 18158).


LT. K. STEINER

cc: Mr. Dunigan (TOJO)
Col. Mornane (HOSHINO)

YUZAWA, Michio

Request by MUTO, Akira

- a. Resident of Tokyo**
- b. He was formerly Vice Minister of Home Affairs, later Home Minister, and will give relevant testimony similar to that of OASA.**

DATE 2 April 1947

PROGRESS REPORT OF: Yuzawa, Michio

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Partially Completed</u>	<u>Fully Completed</u>
1. Information in the hands of the Investigation Division.	_____	<u>X</u>
2. Statement in application for subpoena as to subject of witness's testimony.	_____	<u>X</u>
3. Examination of case file, if any.	_____	<u>X</u>
4. Cross-reference file on case files in office of Investigation Division.	_____	<u>X</u>
5. Cross-reference card file by subject matter of evidentiary documents in Document Division.	<u>X</u>	_____
6. Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony.	<u>X</u>	_____
7. Preparation of summary of testimony already given by witness.	<u>X</u>	_____
8. Memorandum prepared by Mr. Lopez, dated March 11, 1947, relating to decorations awarded to defendants and their witnesses.	_____	<u>X</u>
9. Statement of any other investigation conducted by you.	_____	_____

Lester C. Sunigan
(113)

DATE 2 April 1947

PROGRESS REPORT OF: YUZAWA, Michio (MUTO)

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Partially Completed</u>	<u>Fully Completed</u>
1. Information in the hands of the Investigation Division.	_____	<u> X </u>
2. Statement in application for subpoena as to subject of witness's testimony.	_____	<u> X </u>
3. Examination of case file, if any.	<u> X </u>	_____
4. Cross-reference file on case files in office of Investigation Division.	<u> X </u>	_____
5. Cross-reference card file by subject matter of evidentiary documents in Document Division.	<u> X </u>	_____
6. Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony.	<u> X </u>	_____
7. Preparation of summary of testimony already given by witness.	<u> X </u>	_____
8. Memorandum prepared by Mr. Lopez, dated March 11, 1947, relating to decorations awarded to defendants and their witnesses.	_____	<u> X </u>
9. Statement of any other investigation conducted by you.	_____	_____

Pedro Lopez
Capt. James J. Robinson
William E. Edwards

By *P. Lopez*