

Doc. 2503 Evid

Folder 15

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE**  
**WASHINGTON**



**DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS BRANCH, T.A.G.O.**



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Ex/205A

2503-1

一九四六年二月十八日

卓條英機ニ對スル訊問ヨリノ抜萃

一―二 三―四頁

問、先週私ハ野村提督ト會談シテ居リマシタ。ソ  
シテ日本カラ米國ニ送ラレタ最後通牒ハ宣戰  
布告ト考ヘタカト尋ナマシタ。彼ハ全然左様  
ニハ考ヘナカツタト云ヒマシタ。貴方ハ宣戰  
布告デナカツタト云フ彼ニ同意シマスカ。

答、私ハ最後通牒デアツタト思ヒマス。外交斷絶  
スル最後通牒デアリマシタ。

問、貴方ハ私ノ質問ニ答ヘテ居リマセン。宣戰布  
告デナカツタ事ニ付テ彼ニ同意シマスカ。

答、ソレハ外交斷絶通告デアツタガ直接ノ宣戰布  
告トハ異ヒマシタ。外交斷絶ノ通牒デアツタ  
故ニ行動ノ自由ヲ可能ナラシムルモノデアリ  
マシタ。ソノ點ハ國際條約ニ關聯シテ居リマ  
ス。コレハ重要ナ件デアルガ又次ノ點モ亦ソ  
レニ關係ガアリマス。日本ハ諸外國特ニ英國  
ト米國トカラ軍事的經濟的ニ挑戰サレマシタ。  
ソシテ生存ヲ脅カサレマシタ。日本ハ自衛權  
ヲ發動シマシタ。

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問、右通牒ニ既スル凡テハ貴方ノ責任デアリ又内閣ノ責任デハナカツタカ。

答、私ノ責任デアリ又外務大臣ノ責任デモアリマシタ。

問、内閣ハ右通牒ガ發送サル可キ事ヲ知ラナカツタデスカ又ソレヲ承認シナカツタデスカ。

答、ハイ、閣僚ハ知ツテ居リマシタ、ソシテ勿論承認シマシタ。

問、通牒ヲ發送スル事ニ就テ如何ナル國際條約ヲ貴方ハ述ベテ居ラレマシタカ。

答、只今夫等ノ名簿ニ付テ確カデアリマセン、勿論ソノ當時ハ知ツテ居リマシタ、然シ今ハ余リ確カデアリマセン。「ヘーグ」條約カ又ハ右ノ事件ニ適用スル何カアリマセンカ。

問、「ヘーグ」條約ハ實際攻撃ヲ開始スル前ニ宣戰布告ヲ要求シマセンデシタカ。

答、若シ或ル一國ガ挑戰サレタ時ハ自衛權ノ發動ハ自由デアルト思ヒマス。

問、貴方ハマダ質問ニ答ヘテ居リマセン、繰リ返シテ言ヒマスガ「ヘーグ」條約ハ實際攻撃ヲ開始スル前ニ宣戰布告ヲ要求シマセンデシタカ、コレハ「サウデス」トカ「異ヒマス」トカ「知りマセン」デ答ヘラレル質問デス。



答、ソノ當時私ハコノ件ニ付テ慎重ニ研究シマシ  
タ、處ガ五年後ノ今日デハ條約モ此處ニ持ツ  
テ居リマセンシ又ソレニ付イテ充分記憶シテ  
居リマセン、然シ國際條約ノ下ニハ行動ノ自  
由ガアツタト思ヒマス。

問、米國並ニ英國ニ對スル攻撃ニ關シテ貴方或ハ  
閣員ハ「ケロツグ・ブリアン」協約ガ日本ニ  
依ツテ犯サレタトイフ事ヲ考ヘマセンデシタ  
カ。

答、勿論吾々ハ考ヘマシタ。

問、ソレデハ貴方ト閣員ハ條約條項ヲ無視シ米國  
並ニ英國ヲ攻撃スル必要ガアツタト思ツタノ  
デスカ。

答、イーエ、條約條項ハ考慮シマシタガ既ニ申シ  
述ベマシタ通りノ理由デ吾々ハ拘束ヲ受ケテ  
ハ居ナイト考ヘマシタ。コレハ「ケロツグ・  
ブリアン」協約ニモ適用シマス。

問、ソレデハ貴方並ニ閣員ハ右ニ述ベラレタル理  
由ニ依リ日本ハ米國及ビ英國ニ對スル攻撃ニ  
關シテ如何ナル條約條項ニモ拘束サレナカツ  
タト考ヘマシタカ。

答、サウデス。

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5/11/46

Exhibits #1205 F1



Extract from Interrogation of  
General Hidiki TOJO  
of 18 Feb. 1946

/pp. 1-2/

"Q Last week I was talking to Admiral NOMURA and asked him if he considered the final note sent by Japan to the United States a declaration of war. He said that he absolutely did not. Do you agree that it was not?

"A I think it was a final note. It was a final note breaking off diplomatic relations.

"Q You have not answered the question. Do you agree with him that it was not a declaration of war?

"A It was a note breaking off diplomatic relations but it was different from a direct declaration of war. It was a note breaking off diplomatic relations and, hence, making possible freedom of action. That point is in reference to international treaties. This is an important matter though and this next point also applies. Japan had been challenged militarily and economically by various countries, especially England and America, and her existence was threatened. She exercised the right of self-defense."

\* \* \*

/pp. 3-4/

"Q Was not everything connected with this note your responsibility and the responsibility of the Cabinet?

"A It was my responsibility and also that of the Foreign Minister.

"Q Didn't the cabinet know that the note was to be sent and approve it?

"A Yes. They knew about it and of course they approved it.

"Q What international treaties were you speaking of in connection with sending the note?

"A I am not just sure of the names now. At the time, of course I knew them, but I am not so sure now. Isn't there a Hague Treaty, or something, that applies to these matters?



"Q Did not the Hague Convention call for a declaration of war prior to an actual attack?

"A I think that if a nation is challenged, it is not restrained from exercising the right of self-defense.

"Q You still have not answered the question. I repeat: Did not the Hague Convention call for a declaration of war prior to an actual attack? This is a question that can be answered 'yes', or 'no', or 'I don't know'."

"A At that time I studied this matter carefully, but now it is five years later and I have not the treaty here and I don't remember too well about it, but I believe that we had freedom of action under international treaties.

"Q In connection with the attack on America and Great Britain, did you or the members of the cabinet give any thought to the Kellogg-Briand Pact being violated by Japan?

"A Of course, we did.

"Q So that you and the members of your cabinet felt that it was necessary to disregard treaty provisions and make the attack on America and Great Britain?

"A No, we had regard for them, but we did not feel that we were bound because of the reasons I have mentioned. That applies to the Kellogg-Briand Pact, too.

"Q So that you and the members of the cabinet, because of the reasons given, felt that Japan was not bound by any treaty provisions in connection with the attack on the United States and Great Britain?

"A Yes."

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 2500-2515, inclusive

25 July 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Records of Interrogations of General TOJO, Hideki

Date: Feb-Mar 46 Original  Copy  Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes  No   
Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Document Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TOJO, Hideki

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Preparation for War, Military; Conspiracy for aggressive warfare; Relations with USA.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Interrogations on dates shown below given document numbers as follows:

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
2500	8 Feb 1946	2508	1 Mar 1946
2501	11 Feb 1946	2509	11 Mar 1946
2502	13 Feb 1946	2510	12 Mar 1946
2503	18 Feb 1946	2511	14 Mar 1946
2504	19 Feb 1946	2512	15 Mar 1946
2505	20 Feb 1946	2513	18 Mar 1946
2506	21 Feb 1946	2514	25 Mar 1946
2507	23 Feb 1946	2515	26 Mar 1946

Analyst: W.H.Wagner

Doc. Nos. 2500-2515, incl



Exh. 1205A

Dr 2503  
Feb 18

Interrogation of Hideki Tojo  
18 February 1946, Case File #20, Serial #64, pp. 1-2

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Er 2503  
Feb. 18th

Interrogation of Hideki Tojo  
18 February 1946, Case File #20, Serial #64, pp. 3-4

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Dr 2503

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