

Def Doc # 2469

2840 WOODLAND DRIVE  
WASHINGTON

November 8, 1946

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 despatch referred to above.

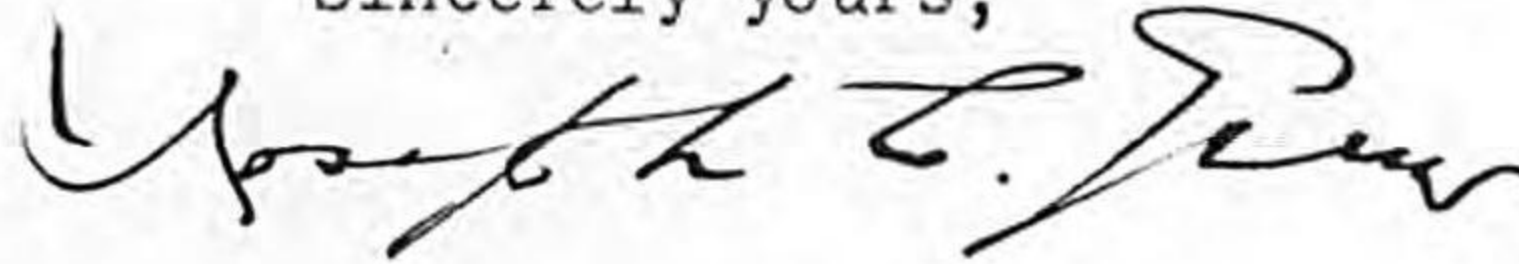
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page two

International Military Tribunal for the Far East, called 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. Hirota, Hiranuma and Shigemitsu, I did not think that any of these 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. Some of the others I believe to be guilty up to the hilt.

I am writing you this letter simply in a desire to be helpful.

Sincerely yours,



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 despatch from Tokyo under same date.
2. Copy of statement given to the United Press November 8, 1946.
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HIROTA

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Excerpt from letter from Joseph C. Grew dated November 8, 1946

伊崎 等 翻譯

弁渡側文書ニ四六九

華盛頓、ウツトラント、トライブニハ四。

一九四六年

昭和二十一年十一月一日

D.D. 2469

拜啓

親愛なるオスマン様(拝啓)

↓一字云々

今晚のワシントン・スター紙所載の同封切抜

は、ますます小生の一言が書寫上の廣田弘毅

御弁渡へ何かお役へ立つ様へ存じます。若

し、彼、グルーの陳述は、私の弁

護依頼者前元外務大臣 前元総理大臣、廣

田弘毅開し、彼が著書そつ(在日十年)の

中、言つて居ることに、大矛盾あり、  
ちるまを、あま

1)

1879

Termination of War.

III. From April 1940 (Showa 15) to October 1941 (Showa 16) I was a staff-officer of the 104th Division and served as the chief of operations and intelligence. In October 1941 (Showa 16) I was appointed a staff-officer of the 23rd Army (stationed in Canton and served as the chief of intelligence till March 1943 (Showa 18). I am, therefore, well aware of the movements of the 23rd Army which was stationed in Canton district about 1941 (Showa 16).

In about lunar December of 1941 (Showa 16), the Army stopped all operations and devoted all its energies to the maintenance of public order. It is, therefore, needless to say that it successfully entered the city without fighting. Since occupation of Hongkong the Chinese Army restored quite a calm attitude and the peace was maintained very well.

In Canton and vicinity, I have never heard of such places as Hsihupan, Wuyenchiao, Shasia, Shaipuchang, Hopien, Fucheng, Hsuehking, Hsiencheng, Chachsian, Peienwat, Hsimenkou, Paisha etc.

If anything special had taken place in connection with the Japanese Army, I must have heard of it as I was the chief of intelligence. Even the matter which concerned the life of a Chinese was to be reported to the Army without exception, but I have no remembrance of receiving any such report at that time.

貴下きげの合衆國へ他之歸國し

小生こせいと訊と聞きくやうと計畫けいけ書かくて居ゐられ

ふのA P E I - P I が報はつて居ゐるのかしら

とくすすれば、貴下は恐らく小生が要求

昭和二十一年一九四六年五月二十日認めた供

述書しよのことを云つて居られるのであるませう。

他たの二つ外のは供書は裁判の爲めに四者名

と記憶して居られますが、その後暫くして後ごに認められたものに

外務大臣東郷との最後の会見

に関するもので、届出には関係がありません。

P ↓ 一三三三三  
一九四六年

小生は昭和二十一年五月二十日の小生の

供述書に陳述してある事實を人全体を

2)



Def. Doc. No. 1877

I positively deny the fact that about 2,000 citizens were massacred by the Japanese Army at that time. Not only the commander but the leading staff of the Army were extremely strict on military discipline and repeatedly warned their subordinates to treat kindly the Chinese people, to respect the customs of the Chinese and not to interfere with the Chinese authorities. To the general soldiers, they showed such a brief motto as, "Do not burn, do not kill and do not plunder", and tried utmost to make it pervade the whole army that scarcely anyone disobeyed it.

Therefore, if the Japanese Army had ever massacred a Chinese, it would have been taken up as the serious problem of the Army.

The rumor that 2,000 Chinese people were massacred was merely a fiction and I definitely assert that such a thing did not take place while I served in the 23rd Army.

On this 27th day of June, 1947,

at Tokyo.

DEPONENT: SHIMODA, Chiyoshi (seal)

I, IMANARI, Yasutaro, 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: IMANARI, Yasutaro (seal)

詳細に調べれば、それは公式記録に據るもの

である。少生の著書に「廣田に就て言及した

ものは上記陳述や言及が矛盾するもの

ではなければ、<sup>せぬ</sup>「~~」~~」のもちたいと思ひ

ます。前者は四半の公式記録に現れね

事、<sup>そつまい</sup>「~~」~~」を扱つたものであります。→に及し、少生

の著書中に於て、廣田に關し引用した数々

は、<sup>一九三三年</sup>昭和八年から<sup>一九三八年</sup>昭和十三年迄の「日長」

期間に亘つて、記録せられたる見の表現 <sup>発表</sup>

である。 <sup>これら</sup>「~~」~~」の表現は、<sup>発表</sup>「~~」~~」の表現に上座

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な理解す

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

Excerpt from "The General Pact for the Renunciation  
of War"

Text of the Pact as signed

Notes and other Papers

Department of State  
United States of America  
United States  
Government Printing Office  
Washington

1928

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(Page 4) Notes Exchanged between the United States  
and other Powers, June 20, 1927 -- August 27, 1928.

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(Page 15) The French Ambassador (Claudel) to the Secretary  
of State.

Washington, March 30, 1928.

\* \* \* \* \*

るに非んば誰しと云官出身の総理大臣  
や外務大臣が如何に軍事極論者と闘  
はすけんばなうなかつたか諒解出来ません。

小生は小生の公的並に私的体験による彼が  
軍事的侵略の風潮を阻止せんが為めに日夜

苦の努力を試み又彼が此の在るに於て彼が

したところ以上は何事かを為したとすれば

到底に彼の努力を續ける為め其の任に留ま

ること出来なかつたこととを確信して居りま

すから、個人的に廣田が無罪を希望するに依り

小生と申すは著者論及してあるところ

を個々に見ますれば或いは對んとするかとも知らま

せんが、それらも人全体から見たれば

as inalienable, and His Majesty's Government are disposed to think that on this question no addition to the text is necessary.

.....

(Page 28)10.

The language of Article 1, as to the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, renders it desirable that I should remind your excellency that there are certain regions of the world the welfare and integrity of which constitute a special and vital interest for our peace and safety. His Majesty's Government have been at pains to make it clear in the past that interference with these regions cannot be suffered. Their protection against attack is to the British Empire a measure of self-defense. It must be clearly understood that His Majesty's Government in Great Britain accept the new treaty upon the distinct understanding that it does not prejudice their freedom of action in this respect. The Government of the United States have comparable interests any disregard of which by a foreign power they have declared that they would regard as an unfriendly act. His Majesty's Government believe, therefore, that in defining their position they are expressing the intention and meaning of the United States Government.

.....

Austen Chamberlain

決くはさういふは

あつません。

上記に當する車、車、新字、夏

答へ、求うられま

報に對し、今、換、ユー、ビー、の、心、

ザーンは、おん、私、の、声、を、同、封、し、ま、す。

II

最近、聯合軍總司令部法律部、極

東國際軍事裁判所、并、護、團、の、エ、フ、

オ、ー、ダ、ブ、リ、エ、ー、ウ、オ、ー、レ、ン、氏、と、カ、ー、リ、ン、ト、ン、

ウ、イ、リ、ア、ム、氏、と、が、小、生、を、訪、ね、目、下、

訴、追、せ、ら、れ、居、る、日、本、人、に、就、て、何、が、情、

報、を、載、け、な、い、だ、ら、う、か、と、求、め、が、あ、り、ま、し、た。、小、生、は

被告、廣田、平沼、重光三氏、の、公、的、

並、に、私、的、交、際、より、し、て、此、三、人、は、何、れ、七、戮、

争、犯、罪、人、判決、を、受、く、べ、き、人、判、決、せ、ら、れ、し、の、と、け、思、

In the light of the foregoing explanations, His Majesty's Government in Great Britain are glad to join with the United States and with all other governments similarly disposed in signing a definitive treaty for the renunciation of war in the form transmitted in your note of the 23rd June. They rejoice to be associated with the Government of the United States of America and the other parties to the proposed treaty in a further and signal advance in the outlawry of war.

Austen Chamberlain

(Page 48) The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Chamberlain),  
on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia, to the  
American Charge (Atherton)

London, July 18, 1928

(Page 49) 2. I now beg leave to inform you that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia have given the most careful consideration to your note above mentioned and that they accept the assurance given by the United State Secretary of State that the right of self-defense of a signatory state will not be impaired in any way by acceptance of the proposed treaty.

5. His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia add that the foregoing are the only questions to which the proposed treaty gives rise in which they are especially interested. As the text of the treaty which has now been submitted is completey

はすいなるを譲りウオーレン、ウイリアム西氏

一九四六年

昭和二十一年十月三十日付陳述書を渡

しすした。支氏はこれを公判の使用致し

しすし、<sup>其意に</sup>「字一通」<sup>書</sup>同封致しす。

これは小生<sup>が</sup>他の<sup>証</sup>告は全部有罪である

と信じて居ることを意味する訳ではありません

唯單に其他の<sup>証</sup>告<sup>は</sup>陳述を證明

する程<sup>充分に</sup>末令<sup>が</sup>緊要な文牒がなかつたと

いふことを意味する<sup>に過ぎません。</sup>

此手紙が<sup>確</sup>書<sup>と</sup>下に何等か役立ちん

と<sup>多</sup>祈<sup>願</sup>いたします。

敬具

6)



Def. Doc. #1957

(Page 46) The Canadian Secretary of State for External affairs  
(Mackenzie King) to the American Minister (Phillips)

Ottawa, July 16, 1928

Sir: I desire to acknowledge your note of June 23 and revised draft which it contained of the treaty for the renunciation of war, and to state that His Majesty's Government in Canada cordially accepts the treaty as revised and is prepared to participate in its signature.

Accept (etc.)

W. L. Mackenzie King

(Page 47) The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs  
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London, July 18, 1928

(Page 48) As regards the passage in my note of the 19th May relating to certain regions of which the welfare and integrity constitute a special and vital interest of our peace and safety, I need only respect that His Majesty's Government in Great Britain accept the new treaty upon the understanding in this respect.

I am entirely in accord with the views expressed by Mr. Kellogg in his speech of the 28th April that the proposed treaty does not restrict or impair in any way the right of self-defense, as also with his opinion that each state alone is competent to decide when circumstances necessitate recourse to war for that purpose.

ジヨセフ、エー、グルー（署名）

ジョセフ、エー、グルー

日本、東京

極東国際軍事裁判所 弁護團

弁護團 聯合軍務司令部 法律部（受付）

テイビッド、エフ、スミス ~~様~~殿

同封物

一、<sup>一九四六年</sup>昭和二十一年十一月八日付ワシントン、

スター紙切抜、同日付エー、ピー車草

電報所載、

二、<sup>一九四六年</sup>昭和二十一年十一月八日ユー、ピーに与へ

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たう聲明明書写

一九四二年

三、昭和二十一年十月三十日 エス、井、ダブ

リユー、ウオーレン、ヌカー、リントン、ウイリ

アム、~~ヌ~~ 西氏の手文たる同日付陳述

書写

一九四二年

昭和二十一年十一月八日付 ジョセフ、ミ、

グレンの書翰と板サテ

POW's complaints are due to the difference of mentality between POW's and the Japanese. POW's have been placed on the same level with the Japanese soldiers not only from the general point of view, but also from the special viewpoint of food and clothing. In well-organized POW's camps, soaps, razor-blades, tooth-powder, and cigarettes have been distributed every month and other daily necessities can be bought at PX. Most of the POWs are not wanting in money.

Even in camps where order and compulsory labour are strictly enforced, time for amusement and sports has been given. Most of money presented to POWs from the Pope has been used to buy play things and musical instruments.

In some camps the living condition is being improved through acquisition of local products. At some camps vegetables and fruits are growing, and in others near the sea-shore fishes are found available. The strongest requirement of POWs is concerned with the informations of their family and reading. It is so difficult to obtain foreign books in Japan, but the Pope's envoy is taking every possible means and the Swedish minister to Japan also is making his special effort to obtain literary books for them.

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辯護側文書二四六九

華盛頓、ウツドランド、ドライブ二八四〇

一九四六年（昭和二十一年）十一月八日

拜啓

今晚のワシントン、スター紙所載の同封切抜によりますと小生の一言が貴下の廣田弘毅御辯護に何かお役に立つ様に存じます。若し「彼、グールの陳述は私の辯護依頼者元外務大臣元總理大臣廣田弘毅に關し彼がその著書（在日十年）の中で言つて居ること、大變矛盾するものである」といふので貴下が合衆國へ空路歸國し小生を訪問しやうと計畫して居られるとエービーが報じて居るのが正しいとしますれば、貴下は恐らく小生が要求により一九四六年（昭和二十一年）五月二十八日認められた供述書のことを云つて居られるのでありませう。

他のもう一つの口供書は裁判の爲めに署名したと記憶して居りませうがその後暫くして認められたものであり、單に小生と外務大臣東郷との最後の會見に關するもので廣田には關係がありません。

小生は一九四六年（昭和二十一年）五月二十八日の小生の供述書に陳述してある事實全体を精細に調べればそれらは公式記録に據るものであり小生の著書に廣田に就て言及したものは上記陳述や言及が矛盾するものでもなければ兩立せぬものでもなないと思ひます。前者は單に公式記録

に現はれた事實をそのまま扱つたものであります。之に反し小生の著書中に於て廣田に關し引用した數々は一九三三年（昭和九年）から一九三八年（昭和十三年）迄の長い期間に亘つて記録せられた意見の發表は辯護上重要なる資料を提供するものでありませう。其の當時の日本の事態を完全に理解するに非れば誰しも文官出身の總理大臣や外務大臣が如何に軍事極論者と闘はなければならなかつたかを諒解出来ません。小生は小生の公的並に私的体験により彼が軍國的侵略の風潮を阻止せんが爲めに最善の努力を試みたこと又若し彼が此の點に就て彼がしたところ以上に何等かを爲したとすれば到底その努力を認めるべく其の任に留まることが出来なかつたであらうといふことを確信して居りますから、私個人として廣田の無罪を希つて居ります。拙著に論及してあるところを個人に見ますれば或ひは反對にとれるかも知れませんが、それらを全体として讀んで頂けば決してさうではありません。上記に關する東京新聞電報に答へ、求められるまゝ、今晩ニ、ピに與へた私の聲明を同封します。

最近極東國際軍事裁判所辯護團聯合軍總司令部法律部のエフ、イ、ダブリュー、ウォーレン氏とカーリントン、ウイリアムス氏とが小生を訪ねられ目下訴進せられて居る日本人に就て何か情報を提供出来ないだろうかとの求めがありました。小生は被告、廣田、平沼、重光三氏との公的並に私的交際よりして此三人は何れも戦争犯罪の判決を受けるべき人とは思は

ない旨を語りウオーレン、ウイリアムス両氏に一九四六年（昭和二十一）年十月三十日付陳述書を授けました。當氏はこれを公判に使用しようとしてせう。茲に寫一通を同封致します。これは小生が他の被告は全部有罪であると思つて居ることを意味する譯ではありません。唯單に他の被告達に就ては陳述を證明する程充分に緊密な交渉がなかつたといふことを意味するに過ぎません。

此手紙が貴下に何等か役立たんことのみ冀ひつつ認めます。

敬 具

ジョセフ、シー、グルー（署名）

日本、東京

極東國際軍事裁判所辯護團

聯合軍總司令部法律部（氣付）

デイビッド、エフ、スミス殿

同封物

一九四六年（昭和二十一年）十一月八日付ワシントン、スター紙切抜

同日付エーピー東京電報所載。

一九四六年（昭和二十一年）十一月八日ユ一、ピーに與へたる聲明書寫。

三一九四六年（昭和二十一年）十月三十日エヌ、ビロ、ダウ（リュウ、ウキ、ドレ）  
ン及カーリントン、ウイリアムス兩氏に手交したる同日付陳述書寫

一九四六年（昭和二十一年）十一月八日付ジカ、セウ、シ、グールの書十二月八日付  
翰よりの抜萃

翰よりの抜萃