

3 NASU, Tasaburō

Checked by T. Kawai

Translated by AZUMA

Curriculum Vitae

Name: NASU, Tasaburō

Born: February 7, 1874

Social Status

~~Permanent Domicile:~~ a commoner of Tamagata-ken

~~Social Status:~~ Commoner

YEAR	MONTH	DAY	PARTICULARS	GOVERNMENT OFFICE
1895	Aug.	28	Ordered ^c Appointed Cadet at ^{the} Military Academy.	
	Dec.	1	Entered the Replacement Battalion (Infantry) of the 17th Regiment.	
1896	Sep.	1	Entered the Officers' School.	
1897	Nov.	29	Graduated from the same school.	
	Dec.	2	Commissioned ⁿ Probationary Officer.	

August 28, 1947

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MIYAMA - Redirect

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. BLEWETT.

27050 * The witness stated that the Great Diary differed from ordinary diaries, and was a large file of books, the originals of those which were sent out by the War Ministry and those received by it. It consisted of original papers.

27051 In his answer to Mr. Tavenner about the number of copies, he had meant * that there were various different volumes of this diary. More than twenty original diaries were prepared in the course of a year.

27053 When shown a particular copy, the witness stated * that no copy was made of this volume, and there were none in existence now.

27054 * The witness stated that the original of the document sent
27055 out from the War Ministry were included in the Diary. * War Ministry documents were drafted by the various sections under orders. The documents drafted, after approval, are typed and sent out. The documents approved and signed by the superior officer are kept by the respective sections for about a year. After that time it is turned in to the Secretariat of the War Ministry, which files in what they call the Great Diary.

RECROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. TAVENNER.

27056 Original papers bearing the signature and approval of superior officers * are turned in to the Secretariat, where copies are typewritten and these are distributed to the various offices. The various bureaus and sections usually keep these files, according to the type of matter, for a period of a year. At the end of a year the copies retained of outgoing letters are destroyed by burning. In regard to specially important documents there are cases where they are kept in the custody of the responsible officer concerned after a year. He knew nothing of the diary of Imperial General Headquarters. * The diary he was talking about differed from any diary of Imperial General Headquarters. He repeated that copies of outgoing letters and communications would be distributed to the various ministries.

27057

27061 Exhibit No. 3029, excerpt from the Interrogation of TOJO, March 11, 1946, stated * that Japan was surrounded by Britain, U. S., and Holland, and preparations for attack at any time by them were pushed. The nature of the preparations were defensive. These defensive preparations were begun from the time of the September 6 Conference. It was not true that the preparations for the four attacks previously referred to were begun immediately after the Imperial Conference of September 6. From the time of that conference, Japan did not know when it would be attacked by ABD, and preparations to resist attack were planned.

1898 Jun. 27 Appointed ^{of Infantry} ~~Commissioned~~ 2nd Lieutenant ^{Cabinet}
 Infantry

Assigned to the 17th Infantry ^{War} Ministry
 Regiment.

Jul. 21 Conferred the ^s Senior Grade of
 the 8th Court Rank.

1900 Nov. 21 Promoted to 1st Lieutenant ^{of} Infantry

1901 Feb. 28 Promoted to the ^j Junior Grade
 of the 7th Court Rank.

1902 Mar. 6 Appointed Military Police ^{1st} ~~2nd~~ Cabinet
 Lieutenant of 2

Assigned to the 1st MP Unit. ^{War} Ministry

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27062

* It was only after the conference of December 1, 1941, that the various surprise attacks were planned. Strategically, Japan was on the defensive, but tactically on the offensive. She was surrounded by greater forces. The big picture was of defense; in actual fighting, Japan attacked.

With respect to the four operations, orders were issued by the Emperor as Commander of the Army and Navy, on the advice of the Army and Navy Chiefs of Staff. They had responsibility of assisting the Throne, and they went to the Emperor with orders prepared and asked for his assent. When this is given, the orders are given to the various commanders. Responsibility is on the Chiefs of Staff from beginning to end.

27063

The Chiefs of Staff have Section Chiefs. * They draw plans which if approved are presented to the Emperor. The Imperial Conference comes in here. When the Conference of December 1 decided on war, the Chief of Staff prepared orders and took them to the Emperor for approval, and the Cabinet made various preparations. The national will for war was decided for the first time on December 1, 1941. As Premier, he did not believe that any orders for war were issued previous to that time. As Premier and as War Minister, he believed it unlikely that any orders were issued * in connection with the four attacks previous to the decision for war that he mentioned. He believed it improbable that orders were issued to carry out these attacks prior to the decision for war. So far as his execution was concerned, he meant to say that the four attacks took place after December 1. As for plans, this was something else. Every state has a plan of defense that is revised from time to time in accordance with the situation. Just before the conference of December 1, there was a great deal of tenseness. The situation was constantly changing, plans were changed accordingly, but the order to execute those plans was not issued until after the decision for war.

27064

27065

There were other objectives also. The China Incident was in progress, and there were troop movements in FIC. * For this a variety of dispositions were needed. The carrying out of attacks against U. S. or Britain would not have preceded the decision for war. Defense against a possible ABD attack had to be thought of in connection with national defense. The attacks against ABD would probably have to have followed the decision of December 1, 1941.

1902 Sep. 9	Relieved as member of the 1st MP Unit. Assigned to the 1st MP Unit and concurrently	War Ministry
	i Instructor of the MP training school.	
Nov. 1	Relieved of ^{his} current ^{and concurrent} posts.	--
	Appointed adjutant of the 11th MP Unit.	
1902 Nov. 30	Raised to the first pay grade.	
1904 Nov. 5	Promoted to MP Captain of M.P.	
Dec. 21	Promoted to the ^s Senior ^g Grade of the 7th ² Court Rank.	
1906 Mar. 30	Appointed ^s Squad leader of the 12	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD.

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IIMURA - Direct

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27070

The use of the results of this study in actual policies was * out of the question because of the lack of time needed for scrutiny and because of the aims. Students, who were first selected by Ministers and other organizations and examined by the Institute, were selected and formally appointed by the Cabinet as students. All were young men of an average age of 32, and no one held any responsible position. There was one judge of low grade.

The budget was ¥160,000 a year, of which half was for personnel expenses and the other half for office expenses. It was too small for making any activity possible. The Institute would seem to be of considerable importance from its name and stipulations as to its organization, but it was nothing but an Institute for educating junior officials, and they could not be educated successfully. Not a single result of their studies was used in drawing up practical policies or war plans.

27071

* In order to obtain assistance from various quarters, a councillor system was adopted in May or June 1941, but they were registered only as members. They received no suggestion or direction from KIMURA, SUZUKI, or HOSHINO in connection with business of the Institute.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY BRIGADIER QUILLIAM.

27072

The witness stated that he was the first director of the Institute, but before his appointment HOSHINO acted as director. Before the witness' appointment, he had been Chief of Staff of the Quantung Army, and for a short time had been attached * to the General Staff. He relinquished his appointment to take up the directorship, and at that time he was a Lieutenant-General. When he gave up his directorship he was appointed to command the Fifth Army in Manchuria. He held that appointment for two years, and was then appointed director of the Military War College.

27073

The Cabinet felt primarily responsible for establishing the Institute. The students were trained by the Institute, using as the background the international and domestic situation then facing Japan of which it expected to face. They discussed and examined the national * problems which would arise if Japan moved into the Southwest Pacific.

the MP Unit.

1906. Apr. 1 Decorated with the 5th Order of

Merit with the Order of ~~the Order~~

~~of the~~ Double Rays ^{of the} Rising Sun.

Given
Decorated with ^a the War Medal of

the
1904 — 1905 War.

Granted a sum of 600 yen

1907 Oct. 9 Appointed Leader of the

KURUME MP Squad.

1908 May 15 Relieved of ^{his} current post
commander

Appointed head of the MP Unit

of the Garrison Army in China

1909 Aug. 20 ^{Got Imperial sanction of} receiving Chinese 3rd Order of Merit
and wearing

Page

27163

With regard to POWs, it contained information from the Red Cross Committee, such as a report published regarding the visit made to the Zentsuji Camp, on March 12. * With regard to Hong Kong, he did not get any Red Cross report. He based his understanding concerning Red Cross visits after he went out of office on an order from friends employed by the Committee, who were Swiss.

He did not hear that they had any great difficulty visiting the camps, nor that they were not allowed to visit them. These Swiss were Mr. Pestalozzi and Billfinger, of the Red Cross International Committee.

27164

* When replies as to POW conditions were delay, further requests were made to the officers in charge at regular conferences held with the POW Information Bureau. All matters with regard to information were handled by his section. There was no case in which no information was received. It was only replies on requests for information being delayed.

27165

He recalled receiving on May 26, 1942, with regard to Wake, a request of the Swiss Minister. He did not know that on the 27th of July, 1945, the Swiss Minister again asked for the same information, because he was not in office at that time. * The witness said he remained in the Foreign Office, but no longer handled matters of that kind, and left the Foreign Office last year. To give his evidence, he discussed some matters with Foreign Office colleagues. The only matter quoted here is the passage referring to Wake Island. He did not know anything about the final action.

27166

*With reference to information only, some were sent directly by him, and others were sent by the Director of the Treaty Bureau. The witness simply did what he was told, and up to October, 1942, had received very few complaints.

Attention of the Court was called to Exhibit No. 2034, 2039, and 2040 to 2053.

The witness stated there was no case where a file of inquiries made by the War Ministry was asked for by the Foreign Ministry. They had no authority to make such request.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. FREEMAN.

27167

* The witness knew that the POW Information Bureau was under the control of the War Minister, but did not know whether it was an independent bureau.

with the Order of the Double

Dragons Treasure Star / Shwang

Lung Pao Hsing / ~~and~~

~~Imperial sanction of wearing~~

~~it.~~

1910 Feb. 21 Promoted to the Junior Grade
of the 6th Court Rank.

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page

27077 Attention of the Tribunal was called to the testimony of
27078 FUGITA, page 17550, * and to that of SAWAMOTO on page 26415.

27083 Exhibit 3032, excerpt of interrogation of TOJO, January
30, 1946 * stated that the military setup in Japan was very different from that in the United States. The Chief of Staff is independent of the War Dept in matters of command and organization. He is not subordinate to the War Minister but is equal to him. The atmosphere which permeated the army was communicated to the War Minister by the Chief of Staff and by the War Minister to the Cabinet. This was not a clique or faction. * All matters of command passed from the Emperor to the Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief. All matters of military administration passed from the Emperor via the War Minister to the Commander in Chief.

27084

The Emperor could also issue Imperial ordinances. The China Incident was in progress and many decisions passed from the Emperor to the Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, and the Chief of Staff was exceedingly important. The Chief of Staff was naturally cognizant of the pro-axis feeling in the army and informed the War Minister. The latter introduced this subject into the Cabinet discussions where they had some influence. The Chief of Staff does not attend cabinet meetings. However his view on matters relating to strategy are conveyed to the Cabinet by the War Minister. Generally speaking, he is of equal standing with the War Minister and not subordinate to him.

27086

* Exhibit 3033, excerpt from Interrogation of TOJO stated that TOJO as War Minister was not a member of the Supreme Command but was a participant. He was concerned with military administration and not with operations or tactics. He was not a member of the Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals. He was, along with the Chiefs of Staff, a member of the Supreme War Council.

27087

He did not wish to avoid responsibility and would take full responsibility. This was only a factual explanation of a real situation. When KONOYE was premier * it was very difficult for him because his authority included only the civil sphere. When TOJO became premier, since he was also War Minister, he had a voice in military administration. When he became Chief of Staff Feb. 22 1944, he had additional authority on purely military affairs.

Translated by 6
Noriko NISHIHARA

		Appointed major of M P. Promoted to gendarmery major.
	June 23	MP Unit Appointed HIROSAKI Gendarmery. ↑ <u>commander of the</u>
1911	May 26	Decorated with the Fourth Order of Merit with the Order of Sacred Treasure.
	Aug 12	Relieved of ^{his} current post and appointed head of the gendarmery MP training institute.
	Dec. 22	Relieved of ^{his} current post and MP appointed gendarmery adjutant. sent
1912	April 30	Ordered to Manchuko.
	July 8	Relieved of ^{his} current post and appointed ^{ant} commander of the

MONTGOMERY, Austin J.	
Conditions on Cryoku Maru no provision for sanitation	12,719
Describes bombing of the Cryoku Maru during course of shipment	12,688-94
Describes overcrowded conditions at Bilibid Prison	12,704
Made to sleep in cages not big enough to stretch out full length	12,683-84
Mass punishments inflicted	12,682-83
Men herded in 92nd Garage swarming with flies	12,678
Of 1650 only 450 survived trip	12,724
Testimony as to atrocities in Philippines	12,673-724
MOODY, Samuel B.	
Atrocities at Nichols Field	12,606-09
Conditions after surrender of Corregidor	12,604-05
Description of conditions on the Bataan Death March	12,579-81
Dysentery and malaria prevalent	12,598
Highways littered with dead bodies	12,580
Medicine furnished only once	12,583
Men buried alive	12,600
Prisons overcrowded	12,599
Stabbings and beatings	12,581
Testimony	12,573-91
MORIOKA, Susumu	
Examination	4950-96
Licensing was established to accomplish suppression	4963-70
No stable government to enforce suppression	4957-8
Opium Suppression Board in China	4955
Provisional Government in China continued to enforce suppression laws re opium	4963
MORISHIMA, Morita	
Anti-Japanese movement in Manchuria was strong in Sep 31	3028; 3037; 3032-9
CHANG Tso-Lin's ambition of leadership in China	3015
CHANG Tso-Lin's death in explosion while on train	3016
CHANG Tso-Lin's defeat by Chiang Kai-Shek	3016
Cross-examination	3025-3121
Direct examination	3010-24
Elements of Kwantung Army responsible for CHANG Tso-Lin's death	3016
Greater responsibility in Mukden Incident lay on Chinese side	3029
ITAGAKI's actions re Mukden Incident	3021-2

M P Unit
gendarmaria in Korea.

1912 Aug. 2 Appointed Chief of the Police cabinet
Affairs department in ^{the} Government.
General of Chosen.

1914 Oct. 15 Appointed M P
Promoted to Gendarmaria Lieutenant-
Colonel.

Relieved of ^{his} current post and
appointed ^{ant} Commander of the M P
Unit of the gendarmaria
in KURUME.

Dec. 21 Raised to ¹ Senior Grade of
the sixth Court ² rank.

1915 Nov. 7 granted a sum of 300 yen
for his service in the 1914-15 Incident.
~~1914, 1915 invisible.~~

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Nov.	7	<p>Granted a sum of 150 yen ^{his service} for the merit in the affairs of 1914 ^{Incident} and 1915. (Eliminated in the Official Gazette of May 25th, 1917.</p>	
1917	Jan. 22	<p>Relieved of ^{his} current post and appointed ^{ant} Commander of the ^{MP Unit} Gendarmerie in Formosa.</p>	
1919	May 30	<p>Decorated with the Third Order of Merit with the Order of ^{the} Sacred Treasure.</p>	
1919	July 25	<p>Appointed ^{Colonel of MP,} ^{Cabinet} Promoted to Gendarmerie Colonel. Relieved of ^{his} current post and appointed ^{ant} Commander of the</p>	

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		TOKYO MP Unit, Gendarmerie	Army Ministry
Sep.	10	Raised to copied the junior grade of the fifth Court rank.	
1920	Nov. 1	Decorated with the ^{Intermediate} Middle C Order of the Rising Sun, and granted a sum of 1500 yen for the merit of war his service in the 1915-20 War for the merit of war from 1915 to 1920.	
1922	Mar. 20	Relieved of ^{his} current post	Army Ministry
"	Nov. 2	Assigned to the MP General Gendarmerie Headquarters.	
1923	March 17	Relieved of ^{(his assignment to the MP} the Gendarmerie General Headquarters.	

MONTGOMERY, Austin J.

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		Appointed ^{ant} Commander of the MP Unit at Ronan (RANAN) Gendarmerie	Army Ministry
1923	Aug 6	Appointed promoted to major-general, cabinet	
		Appointed ^{commandant of} provost marshal the MP Unit General Headquarters of CHOSEN Gendarmerie.	Army Ministry
"	Nov 20	Raised to conferred the Senior ¹ Grade of	
		the fifth Court rank.	
1926	Mar 2	Relieved of ^{his} current post and	
		ordered to await further orders.	"
"	" 22	Placed in the first reserve. Ordered to go into reserve.	"
"	April 21	Raised to ^{the senior grade of the} a higher class 4th Court rank (as an act of grace from the Throne.	

MOBILIZATION	See also Japanese Gov't; LIEBERT, John G.	
Acts by Japan to inconvenience USSR during her war with Germany including interference with trade shipping		8023
Agreement with Germany and Italy as to joint steps in war against US and Britain		6668-70; 6681-6
Christian Science Monitor comments on Japanese actions in North China provinces		15,771-73
Hostilities at Pearl Harbor expected		6666-8
Imperial conference regarding her southern advance policy		8815-6
Institute of Total War considers conflict between USSR and Japan		7992
Kwantung special maneuver plan 1941		8079-84
Military preparations against Russia		7983-86
Mobilization for War		8791-8803
Mobilization on large scale in Jul 41		8071-74
New York Herald Tribune article on Japanese efforts to extend border of Manchukuo as a spearhead toward USSR		15,773-77; 15,778-80
Opportune time for war operations awaited		7986-7
OTT's wire to Berlin re Japan's serious mobilization measures, 13 Jul 41		8813-4
Outline of secret program 1936		1246-54
Policy for expansion and population		9879-82
Population policy established		8807-10
RIEBENTROP's talks with OSHIMA re war of Japan with USSR		8014-20
Russian Army strength on the north frontier 800,000 men in Mar 43		8020
SATO, Kenryo, testimony of re National Mobilization Law		16,090-94
Speeches explaining agreement on cultural matters		6579-83
Strength of the Red Army imparted to Germany by OSHIMA		7996-8; 8011-2
Total War Research Institute, duties relative to		8817-9
War policy		9261-2
MOJI CAMP		
Mistreatment of prisoners		14,203-04
MOLOTOV		
Commissar, foreign affairs, USSR agreement with Ambassador TOGO 9 Jun 40 on frontier line between Mongolian Republic & Manchukuo		7851
MONGOLIA		
ITAGAKI's design to have Japan seize the Mongolian People's Republic		7830-9

5...

~~Conferred the junior grade of
the fourth court rank~~

1933

April 7

Placed in
~~transferred to the second~~
reserve.

1937

April 1

Placed on
~~transferred to the retired,~~ list

MOBILIZATION	See also Japanese Gov't; LIEBERT, John G.	
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Def. Doc. #2551

Exh. No.

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al



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

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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 I 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 1928 ARAKI who was then chief of the Military Operations Department of the General Staff Limited, with the above-mentioned spirit, awarded rewards only

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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 YEDO Castle (Tokyo) at the Meiji Restoration. After the outbreak of the Pacific War he published a book entitled ~~MICSBTTTT~~ 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.

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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 SAIGO, 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 MIOSUPTEKOSO (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 9 day of Sept, 1947

At I.M.T.F.E.

DEPONENT /S/ NASU Daizaburo (seal)

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I, HASUOKA Komei, 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/ HASUOKA Kōmei (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ NASU Daizaburo (seal)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: NASU, Tasaburo
Born: Feb. 7, 1874
Social Status: A commoner of YAMAGATA-Ken

* * * * *

1895 Aug 28	Ordered cadet at the Military Academy.	
Dec 1	Entered the Replacement Battalion of the 17th Infantry Regiment.	
1896 Sep 1	Entered the Officers' School.	
1897 Nov 29	Graduated from the same school.	
Dec 2	Commissioned probationary officer.	
1898 Jun 27	Appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry. Assigned to the 17th Infantry Regiment.	Cabinet War Ministry
Jul 21	Conferred the senior grade of the 8th Court rank.	
1900 Nov 21	Promoted to 1st lieutenant of Infantry.	
1901 Feb 28	Promoted to the junior grade of the 7th Court rank.	
1902 Mar 6	Appointed 1st Lieutenant of Military Police. Assigned to the 1st MP Unit.	Cabinet War Ministry
1902 Sep 9	Relieved as member of the 1st MP Unit. Assigned to the 1st MP Unit and concurrently instructor of the MP Training School.	
Nov 1	Relieved of his current and concurrent posts. Appointed adjutant of the 11th MP Unit.	
Nov 30	Raised to the first pay grade.	
1904 Nov 5	Promoted to captain of MP.	
Dec 21	Promoted to the senior grade of the 7th Court rank.	
1906 Mar 30	Appointed squad leader of the 12 MP Unit.	

- 1906 Apr 1 Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit with the Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun. Given a War Medal of the 1904-1905 War. Granted a sum of 600 Yen
- 1907 Oct 9 Appointed leader of the KURUME MP squad.
- 1908 May 15 Relieved of his current post. Appointed commander of the MP Unit of the Garrison Army in China.
- 1909 Aug 20 Got Imperial sanction of receiving and wearing Chinese 1st Class of the 3rd Order of Merit with the Order of the Double Dragons Treasure Star /Shwang Lung Pao Hsing/.
- 1910 Feb 21 Promoted to the junior grade of the 6th Court rank.
- Jun 23 Appointed major of MP. Appointed commander of the HIROSAKI MP Unit.
- 1911 May 26 Decorated with the Fourth Order of Merit with the Order of Sacred Treasure.
- Aug 12 Relieved of his current post and appointed head of the MP training institute.
- Dec 22 Relieved of his current post and appointed MP adjutant.
- 1912 Apr 30 Sent to Manchoukuo.
- Jul 8 Relieved of his current post and appointed commandant of the MP Unit in Korea.
- Aug 2 Appointed Chief of the Police Affairs Department in the Government-General of Chosen.
- 1914 Oct 15 Appointed MP Lieut. Colonel. Relieved of his current post and appointed commandant of the MP Unit in KURUME.
- Dec 21 Raised to the senior grade of the sixth Court rank.
- 1915 Nov 7 Granted a sum of 300 yen for his service in the 1914-15 Incident.
- Nov 7 Granted a sum of 150 yen for his service in the 1914-15 Incident. (Eliminated in the Official Gazette of May 25th 1917.)

1917 Jan 22	Relieved of his current post and appointed commandant of the MP Unit in Formosa.	
1919 May 30	Decorated with the Third Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.	
1919 July 25	Appointed colonel of MP. Relieved of his current post and appointed Commandant of the TOKYO MP Unit.	Cabinet Army Ministry
Sep 10	Raised to the junior grade of the fifth Court rank.	
1920 Nov 1	Decorated with the Intermediate Cordon of the Rising Sun, and granted a sum of 1500 yen for his service in the 1915-20 War.	
1922 Mar 20	Relieved of his current post.	"
" Nov 2	Assigned to the MP General Headquarters.	"
1923 Mar 17	Relieved of his assignment to the MP General Headquarters. Appointed commandant of the RANAN MP Unit.	"
1923 Aug 6	Appointed major - general. Appointed commandant of the CHOSEN MP Unit General Headquarters.	Cabinet Army Ministry
" Nov 20	Raised to the senior grade of the fifth Court rank.	
1926 Mar 2	Relieved of his current post and ordered to await further orders.	"
" 22	Placed in the first reserve.	"
Apr 21	Raised to the senior grade of the 4th Court rank as an act of grace from the Throne.	
1933 Apr 1	Placed in the second reserve.	
1937 Apr 1	Placed on the retired list.	