

Not used

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al)

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

) AFFIDAVIT
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)

I, KAWABE, Torashiro, of lawful age, having been duly sworn on oath, in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, make the following statement, of my own free will and accord:

I first became acquainted with the accused DOHIHARA, Kenji, in 1934, at which time he was Chief of the Special Service Organ in Mukden, Manchuria. At that time I held the post of Staff Officer of the Kwantung Army. I held this post from August, 1934, until March, 1936. During this period my work often brought me in contact with General DOHIHARA and I became familiar with the methods he used in the administration of his official affairs and also became intimately acquainted with him from a personal standpoint and learned his viewpoints with reference to the relationship of Japan and China. I observed that he administered his official duties in a sincere manner and did not tend to enlarge or to detract from facts which were dealt with in his official reports. He did not hesitate to speak his mind with regard to his personal feelings as to the conduct of the Japanese toward the Chinese people. On one occasion we asked him to deliver a speech on this subject, which was entitled "How to Act with the Chinese People." This speech was to be delivered to the junior officers and I distinctly recall his words to this very day, when he summed up his lecture with the following words:

"There is no distinction whatsoever between the Japanese people and the Chinese. The most important and ^{the} best way to meet people so that you can convey your thoughts fully is to be sincere." He felt, and often expressed such opinion to me, that the best interests of Japan and China lay in a mutual understanding of the people of those nations of each other. He did not believe that war between the two nations could settle any issues. On the contrary, he believed it would drive the peoples of those nations further apart. I personally know that he was opposed to the outbreak of war, or to a show of force by arms against China.

When General DOHIMARA was Inspector General of the Army Air Force, I served under him as Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Army Air Force. He was my immediate superior officer. During this period of time I became very familiar with the duties and responsibilities of the Inspector General of the Army Air Force and desire to make the following observation with reference thereto:

The Inspector General of the Army Air Force was under the direct command of the Emperor and was subordinate only to the Minister of War, insofar as his duties were concerned. The Inspector General of the Army Air Force was in charge of the technical education, which was his primary duty, and although the Chief of the Army Air Command Headquarters was subordinate to the Minister of War with reference to maintenance, supply, etc., neither of them had authority to participate or to advise in operational matters, and were precluded from participating in the preparation or planning of any operational mission with reference

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to armed forces in the field or in war. I have mentioned the Inspector General of the Army Air Force and the Chief of the Army Air Force Command Headquarters, which were two distinct posts. In order to clearly show General DOHIHARA's position, I feel it best to explain the command relationship between these two posts, both of which General DOHIHARA held simultaneously.

As Inspector General of the Army Air Force, which was concerned only with technical educational matters and had nothing to do with planning and operational matters, General DOHIHARA was under the direct command of the Emperor. As Chief of the Army Air Command Headquarters, the chain of command went from the Emperor through the War Ministry, then to General DOHIHARA as Chief of the Army Air Command Headquarters. In this position he did have some duties with reference to Air Corps supply, but did not participate in planning and operational matters.

At the time General DOHIHARA was Inspector General of Military Education, I did not serve under him, but because of the close connection which I formerly had with that office, I am fully acquainted with its operations and responsibilities. The Inspector General of Military Education was responsible for the administration of the various technical schools and Army Service Schools generally, and the educational matter of the Army, with the exception of technical matters pertaining to aviation. However, he had no authority, and as a matter of practice did not take part in any planning or operational matter, and had absolutely no voice in any decision with reference to planning and operation of the Army in the field.

Because of my many experiences in the Army, I am fully acquainted with the Supreme War Council, of which General DOHIHARA was at one time a member. The Supreme War Council is more of an honorary position than an actual integral part of the Army Command, and was simply a military inquiry organ, whose duty was to respond to the Emperor's questions on important military problems. It had little or no practical authority and was, in fact, an organ which received reports on general affairs and the current military situation from various Army leaders in the central or main commands.

From my observations of General DOHIHARA, I know he cared little for civilian politics and that he considered himself strictly as an Army man, and as such did not feel that he should engage in politics. He has often expressed this thought to me and advised me not to engage in civilian politics. While he was Chief of the Air Command Headquarters I know of occasions where he was required to deal with various civilian aircraft industry problems, involving political significance. When these matters came up, he merely clarified the position of the Army, its objects and expectations and left all concrete measures entirely in the hands of the industrialists and refused to engage in politics with them. I have never known him to offer them a hand for the sake of political artifice. On the contrary, he remained aloof almost in the extreme.

I have been asked if I knew anything of General DOHIHARA's views on the Pacific war. With respect to this I wish to state that General DOHIHARA assumed his post as Inspector General of the Army Air Forces and Chief of the Army Air Command Headquarters six months prior to the

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outbreak of the Pacific war, at which time, as previously stated, I was appointed his Assistant as head of the General Affairs Section. General DOHIHARA discussed the problems with me on many occasions and from those discussions I know he had scarcely any knowledge up to the outbreak of the war of the various essential problems of political and military significance in our country. The reason I dare say this is that finally, and just before the outbreak of the war, when I asked General DOHIHARA a few questions concerning what appeared to me to be a strained and gloomy prospect, he did not have the slightest idea whatsoever as to the import of my questioning, and instead asked me what it was all about. After discussing the problems, he ordered me to get information from the War Ministry and the General Staff Headquarters so that he would have the knowledge which we deemed necessary to the discharge of his duties.

I have also been asked about the decoration which General DOHIHARA received from Germany. This was received by General DOHIHARA during the time he was Inspector General of the Army Air Force, and as his subordinate I was present at the time he received it. As I recall, he was decorated with the Grand Cross by the German Government. I know personally that General DOHIHARA had never undertaken any political action, or, for that matter, any action of any kind to strengthen or enlarge the triple alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, and we were surprised that he received the medal. The only reason that we could attribute at that time for him having received the medal was due to the fact that he was the head of the Department. I distinctly remember that the General himself uttered words of surprise upon receiving the decoration.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of
December, 1947.

KAWABE, Torashiro (seal)

On the same date
At the same place.

Witness: (signed)

OTA, Kinjiro (seal)

OATH

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

KAWABE, Torashiro (seal)

not used

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極東國際軍事裁判所

重光葵 加倉衆 其 他

對

荒 木 貞 夫 其 他

宣 讀 供 述 書

供 述 者 河 邊 虎 四

郎 讀 述 者

河

宣 讀 供 述 書

荒 木 貞 夫

對

極東國際軍事裁判所

重光葵 加倉衆 其 他

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ク供述致シマス

供 述 書

私（河邊虎四郎）ハ一九三四年（昭和九年）ニ被告土肥原ト最初ニ知合ニナリマシタ。其ノ時彼ハ滿洲奉天特務機關長デアリマシタ。當時私ハ關東軍參謀ノ職ニ在リマシタ。コノ職ニ私ハ一九三四年（昭和九年）八月ヨリ一九三六年（昭和十一年）三月迄在リマシタ。此ノ度私ハ職務上屢々土肥原大將ニ接スル機會ガアリマシタノデ私ハ彼ノ職務執行方法ニ親シクナリ且ツ又彼ノ個人的立脚點ヲ親シク知り而シテ口支關係ニ關スル彼ノ觀點ヲ知ルニ至リマシタ。私ノ觀察スル所デハ彼ガ其ノ職務ヲ遂行スルニ當リ誠實デアリ、彼ノ出ス公ノ報告ニ取扱ハレル事實ヲ誇張シタリ。曲シタリスル業ヲ事ハアリマセンデシタ。彼ハ日本人ノ支那人ニ對スル行動ニ就イテ彼自身ノ感情ヲ表明スルニ躊躇シマセンデシタ。嘗テ我々ガ彼ニ「支那人ニ對スル心掛」ト言フ口目デ演説ヲスル事ヲ依頼致シタコトガアリマス。此ノ演説ハ後進將校ノ爲ニサレタノデアリマス。其ノ際彼ガ其ノ講話ノ結論トシテ述ベタ次ノ言葉即チ「日本人モ支那人モ何ノ區別ハナイ。人ニ接スルニ最モ大切ニシテ且ツ己

レノ意志ヲ先方ニ篤ト諒解セシムル爲最善ノ方法ハ唯ダ一ツ誠實之アルノミ
ト言ハレタコトヲハツキリ今日マデ記憶シテ居リマス。彼ハ日本及ビ支那ノ兩
國ニ最モ爲ニナルコトハ兩國々民ガ相互ニ理解シ合フコトデアルト言フ意見
ヲ持チ且ツ私ニ表明致シマシタ。彼ハ日支兩國間ノ同好ハドレーツトシテ戰
争デ解決出來ルトハ信ジナカッタ。其レドコロカ兩國間ノ戦争ハ日支兩國ノ
國民ヲ益々離間サセルダロウト彼ハ信ジテ居リマシタ。又私ハ自ラ彼ガ戦争
ノ勃發或ハ支那ニ對シテ武力ヲ示ス事ニ反對シテ居ツタ事ヲ知ツテ居リマス。
土肥原大將ガ陸軍航空總監時代、私ハ日本航空總監部總務部長トシテ彼ノ下
デ勤務致シテ居リマシタ。彼ハ私ノ直屬上級士官デアリマシタ。本期間中ニ
私ハ航空總監ノ職務及ビ責任ヲ篤ト知ルニ至リマシタノデ之等ノ點ニ關シテ
次ノ觀察ヲ供進致シタイト思ヒマス。陸軍航空總監ハ天皇ニ直屬シ其ノ職務
ニ關スル限リニ於テ陸軍大臣ニノミ從屬シテ航空總監ハ其ノ第一ノ職務トシ
テハ専門的教育ヲ掌ツテ居リマシタ。而シテ陸軍航空本部長ハ資材ノ準備、
補給等ニ關シテ陸軍大臣ニ隸屬致シテ居リマシタ、ケレドモ、其等ノ何レモ

ガ作戦事項ニ參畫スル權限ハ全ク無ク戰爭デ武力ニ關スル作戦或ハ計畫ニ關
與スルコトハ不可能ニサレテ居リマシタ。私ハ航空總監及ビ航空本部長ニ就
テ述ベマシタガ其等ノ地位ハ個々別々ノ地位デアリマシタ。

土肥原大將ノ地位ヲ閑隙ニスル爲ニ私ハ此等ノ二ツノ地位ノ間ノ命令關係ヲ
説明スル事ヲ最善ノ方法ト考ヘマス。而シテコノ二ツノ地位ニ土肥原大將ハ
同時ニ在任シタノデアリマス。

陸軍航空總監ハ専門ノ教育事項ニノミ關係シ計畫及ビ作戦事項ニハ關係ガナ
カッタノデアリマス。而シテコノ地位ノ土肥原大將ハ天星ニ直屬シテ居リマ
シタ。陸軍航空本部長トシテハ、命令系統ハ陸軍省ヲ通シ天星カラ航空本部
長ノ土肥原大將ニ傳リマシタ。此ノ地位デ彼ハ航空隊ノ補給ニ關スル若干ノ
職務ヲ持ツテハ居リマシタガ計畫及ビ作戦事項ニハ參畫致シマセンデシタ。
土肥原大將ガ教育總監當時、私ハ彼ノ下ニ働イテ居リマセンデシタガ然シ私
ハ前ニ其ノ總監部ト緊密ナル關係ガアツタノデ、私ハ其ノ機能及ビ責任ヲ熟
知シテ居リマス。

教育總監ハ航空ノ専門事項ヲ除イテハ全陸軍ノ種々ナル教育並ニ軍所轄諸學
 校ノ統轄指導ヲ爲スヲ以テ其ノ諸責トナスノデアリマシタ。然シ乍ラ彼ハ如
 何ナル計畫或ハ作戰事項ニモ參畫スル權限ヲ有セズ且ツ實際同題トシテ參畫
 セ^ズ又即地ニ於ケル軍ノ計畫及ビ作戦ニ關スル如何ナル決定ニモ絶對的ニ發
 言權ヲ持ツテ居リマセンデシタ。私ノ軍ニ於ケル多クノ經驗ニ依リ私ハ軍事
 參議官ナルモノヲ熟知致シテ居リマス其シテ土肥原大將ハ嘗テ其ノ一員デア
 リマシタ。軍事參議官ハ軍命令ノ實權アル肝要ナ機關デハナク、寧口名譽職
 デアリ其シテ單ナル軍事ノ諮詢機關デアリ其ノ職務ハ重要職務ニ付キ天皇ノ
 諮詢ニ奉答スルニアリマシタ
 其レハ殆ンド何等實權ナク而シテ實際同題トシテ軍中央ノ主腦部ヨリ一般ノ
 狀勢並ニ軍事的ノ狀勢ニ關スル報告ヲ受取ル機關デアリマシタ。
 土肥原大將ニツイテ私ノ觀察スル所デハ私ハ彼ガ一般政治ニ關與セズ自ラ嚴
 格ニ武人ヲ以テ任ジ、政治ニ撈ハルベキトハ考ヘナカッタ事ヲ知ツテ居リマ
 ス。彼ハ屢々此ノ考ヘヲ私ニ表明シ、私ニ一般政治ニ關與セヌ様忠告致シマ
 シタ

彼ガ航空本部長時代ニ於テ政治的意味ヲ有スル民間ノ航空工業ノ諸問題ヲ取扱フ事ヲ餘儀ナクサレタ場合ガアツタ事ヲ私ハ知ツテ居リマスガ此等ノ諸問題ガ發生シタ時、彼ハ唯軍ニ軍ノ立場ヲ固カニシ、其ノ終局ノ目的ト希望ヲ明示シマスケレドモ總テノ具體策策ニ付イテハ民間業者ニ一任シ、彼等ト共ニニ政治的固固ニ固與スル事ヲ拒ケマシタ。私ハ彼ガ政治的術策ヲ授ケタリシテ彼等ヲ援助シタ事ヲ知りマシ、セシデシタ。寧ロ反對ニ彼ハ殆ド極端ナ程超然トシテ居リマシタ。

私ハ太平洋戦争ニ關スル土肥原大將ノ意見ニ就ツテ何カ知ツテ居ルカト質問セラタ事ガアリマシタ。

此ノ事ニ關シテハ次ノ如ク陳述シマス。太平洋戦争開戦六ヶ月前土肥原大將ガ陸軍航空總監兼陸軍航空本部長トシテ在職中、前述セル如ク、私ハ彼ノ輔佐官タル陸軍航空總監部總務部長ノ職ニ就イタノデアリマス。土肥原大將ハ屢々私ト共ニ色々ノ固固ニ就キ論議シタノデアリマスガ此等ノ論議ヨリ推察シテ私ハ彼土肥原ガ固固開始ニ到ル迄ノ我國ノ政治的軍事的ノ重要諸問題ニ

就イテ殆ンド何等知ル所ガナカッタ事ヲ知ツテ居リマス

私ガ敢テ斯ク申ス譯ハ戦争勃發直前ニ私ガ形勢ノ逼迫シ悲觀的ニ思ハレル
 事柄ニ口シテ二三ノ質問ヲ土肥原大將ニ尋ネタノデアリマスガ、彼ノ質問ノ
 ノ意味ニ就イテハ彼ハ何事モ事情ニ通ゼズ却ツテ私ハソレハ如何ナル事カ
 ト私ニ質問ヲ爲シマシタ位デアリ此等ノ諸國ニテ論ジタ後彼ハ私ニ陸軍省
 ヤ參謀本部カラ我々ガ任務遂行上必要ト思ハレル知識ヲ得ル爲ニ情報ヲ得
 テ來ル様ニ私ニ命ジタノデアリマス。

私ハ又土肥原大將ガ獨逸カラ贈與セラレタ勳章ニツキ尋ネラレマシタ。此
 レハ彼ガ陸軍航空總監ノ時代ニ贈與セラレタノデアリマスガ、私ハ彼ノ部
 下トシテ彼ガ其レヲ受ケタ時在勤致シテ居リマシタ。私ノ記憶スル處デハ
 彼ハ獨逸國政府ヨリノ大十字章ヲ贈ラレマシタ。土肥原大將ガ日獨伊三國
 同盟強化擴大ノ爲如何ナル政治的活動或ハ其ノ事ニ關スル如何ナル種類ノ
 行動ヲモ爲シタ事ノ無カッタ事ヲ私ハ自ラ知ツテ居リマシタノデアガ勳章
 ヲ贈與セラレタ事ニ先キ我々ハ驚カサレマシタ。當時彼ガ勳章ヲ贈與セラ

レタ理由トシテ我々ニ考ヘラレタ唯一ノ理由ハ彼ガ總監部長デアッタトイ
フ事實ニ歸着致シマシタ
私ハ大將自身勳章ヲ受取ツタ時驚キノ言ヲ發セラレタ事ヲ閃瞭ニ記憶シテ
居リマス。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）十二月十五日 於東京

供 述 者 河 邊 虎 四 郎

右ハ營立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同 日 於 同 所

立 合 人 太 田 金 次 郎

宣
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符

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ誓フ

(署名捺印)

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