

Evidentiary Doc. # 2421

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2421, 2422,
2423, 2424

12 July 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavits on Japanese Economic Control in MANCHUKUO, esp. relative to KWANTUNG Army and Asia Development Board

Date: July 46 Original Copy Language: English and Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: H. CHIU

PERSONS IMPLICATED: Gen. HONJO, Shigeru; OHASHI (Vice-Minister Foreign Affairs) SUZUKI, Teiichi

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Economic and Military Aggression, KOAIN (Asia Development Board) MANCHURIA

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. No. 2421


Affidavit of KOMAI, Tokuzo, former chief of MANCHUKUOAN Gov't, General Affairs Board. Tells of KWANTUNG Army domination and control, with view to setting up settlers and economic monopolies for Japanese. KWANTUNG Army wanted MANCHUKUO as Puppet.

Doc. No. 2422

Affidavit of ENDO, Ryosuke, appointed head of MANCHUKUOAN General Affairs Board, on recommendation of Japanese War Ministry. Further details KWANTUNG Army control of income and personnel in MANCHUKUOAN Gov't, especially virtual seizure of MANCHURIAN citizens' lands.

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al. : Case No. 1

- vs - : Affidavit of

ARAKI, Sadao, et al. : KOMAI, Tokuzo

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Sworn to before an officer whose signature appears below, I, KOMAI, Tokuzo, make oath and say as follows:

I now reside in Gumma Prefecture in Japan. At the present time I am engaged in farming and have been engaged in farming since I was an undergraduate at the agricultural college in Sapporo, Hokkaido.

In 1910 I went to Manchuria and have lived in Manchuria all the time until I returned to Japan in 1924, when I lived at Atami for a period of about five years. During that time I wanted to return to Manchuria but the Japanese Army would not permit me to go on account of the Coup d'etat of Kwoh Soong Ling. After the happening of the Manchurian Incident I was asked by the Kwantung Army to go to Manchuria to help them set up a form of government. So, in response to that request, I went to Manchuria on October 18, 1931. I had nothing to do with the operations of the Kwantung Army but was engaged in helping General Honjo to set up a form of government for Manchuria. I did not assist in drawing up the Organic Law for Manchoukuo.

On March 1, 1932, the Manchoukuo Government was set up by proclamation. On March 1, 1932, I was appointed by the Manchurian Government to be the Chief of the General Affairs Board. As Chief of the General Affairs Board I was Secretary to the Premier. The General Affairs Board had charge of and controlled secretariat, personnel, accounts, engineering and planning. The personnel of the General Affairs Board consisted of about 100 men, 15% of whom were Japanese nationals. Primarily, Manchurians were heads of ministries and about half of the vice ministers were Japanese. At first the Chinese and Manchurian ministers were able to carry on their functions comparatively independently but later on account of the increased influence of the Kwantung Army they could not do so without the permission or approval of the Kwantung Army.

I tendered my resignation in middle of 1932, because I did not like the way the Kwantung Army interfered with the Manchurian Affairs. For example, I was responsible for giving approval to all Japanese who desired to come to Manchuria to become officials but the Kwantung Army did not care for that. I was

also responsible for giving approval to immigration of Japanese nationals but the Army sent to Manchuria a considerable number of them without any permission or approval on my part. Large number of Japanese nationals thus came over to Manchuria, being encouraged by the Government and the Kwantung Army under the belief that they would be able to make a good living there. Many Japanese backed by the Kwantung Army also came to Manchuria attempting to obtain monopolies in trade with object to building up their fortunes. I refused to give approval to them, so my position became even worse with the Army. These were the main reasons why I resigned my post.

The Kwantung Army always sought to exert its influence over the different ministries and to interfere with their functions. I did not approve of it and I informed General Honjo, Chief of the Kwantung Army that the Army should not interfere directly with the work of the ministries.

I was convinced after my resignation that the Army was more and more attempting to build Manchoukuo for the benefit of the Army and not for the benefit of the people. The Army wanted Manchoukuo as its puppet. This conviction was shared by these Manchurian ministers who came to visit me in Japan after they were relieved of their services.

(Signed) KOMAI, Tokuzo

Subscribed and sworn to by KOMAI Tokuzo
before me this first day of July 1946

Arthur A. Sandusky, Captain JAGD

I, _____ HEREBY CERTIFY That I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English language, and that I truly and correctly translated from English to Japanese and from Japanese into English the oath administered to KOMAI, Tokuzo, the nature and purpose of which oath was fully understood by the said affiant.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2421-2422
2423-2424

Date 12 July 46

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Affidavits on Japanese Economic Control in MANCHUKUO, esp. with a relative to KWANTUNG Army and Asia Development Board.

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Has it been translated? Yes (X) No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

English
Japanese

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Doc Div.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ *H CHU.*

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

*Gen. HON JO, Shigeru; ONASHI (Vice-Minister Foreign Affairs)
SUZUKI, Teiichi.*

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

*Economic and military aggression, ~~XXXX~~
KŌAIN (Asia Development Board) MANCHUKUO*

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

*Doc No 2421 3/8 Affidavit of KOMAI, Tokuzo, former
chief of MANCHUKUO Govt. General Affairs
Board. Tells of KWANTUNG Army domination
and control, with view to setting up settlers
and economic monopolies for Japanese.
KWANTUNG Army wanted MANCHUKUO
as puppet.*

Analyst:

Doc. No.

W H Wagner

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Doc No 2422. Affidavit of ENDO, Ryosuke,
appointed head of MANCHUKUO
General Affairs Board, on recommen-
dation of Japanese War Ministry.
Further details ~~of~~ KWANG TUNG
Army control of income and personnel in
MANCHUKUOAN South, especially virtual
seizure of MANCHURIAN ^{citizens'} lands.

Doc No 2423 Affidavit of TSUBOGAMI, Teiji,
on MANCHURIAN Colonization,

Doc No 2424 Affidavit of TAJIRI, Akiyoshi,
on role of KOAIN (Asia Development
Board) in imperialistic policy,
and domination of SUZUKI,
Teitoku in forcing that policy.

予、駒井徳三は、本供述書に署名せられたる役員、前々宣誓して以下の口述に相違なき事と證す。

予は現在日本国群馬縣に居住す。現在予は農業に従事し居り、かつて北海道札幌農大に在学中より農事と業とせる者也。

予は千九百十年に滿洲國に渡り、千九百二十四年歸國せる迄滞在せり。歸國後五年間熱海に滞在せり。此の間由度渡滿と企圖せ

るも、郭松齡事件の爲、日本軍部の許容せざる処たり。滿洲事

變發生後、關東軍は予に、滿洲事變善後処理に助力せん事と乞

ひて渡滿をうながし来れり。予、即ち之の乞を容れて千九百三十一年十

月十八日滿洲に赴けり。予は關東軍の軍事行動上に何等関與せず、

只、本庄將軍を助けて滿洲國政府構成に努力を致せり。予は滿洲國

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法律制定に關與致したる事なし。

千九百三十二年三月一日、滿洲國は建國宣言をなす。

千九百三十二年三月一日、予は滿洲國政府によつて、總務長官に任命せらる。予は總務長官として、總理の秘書官長たり。總務廳は、秘書、人事、主計、企劃の四科を爲す。總務廳の人員は約百名にして、由、一割五分が日本人なり。

ほい、各省廳の首官は滿洲人にして、次長、半數を日本人とせり。当初、中国人及び滿洲人の首官は、各々自主的權限をもつて、其職務と遂行しありたるも、やがて、關東軍の勢力を增強するに從ひ、關東軍の認可なくしてはその職を遂行し能はざりし状態となりたるものなり。

予は、関東軍が滿洲國々政に干渉する事を欲せず、即ち千九百三十二年
 半頃より此の間に辭職の意を抱くに至れり。例をあげれば、関東軍は、
 日本人の滿洲國官吏たる事の許可權が予にある事を無視し、又、
 予の同意無くして多數の日本人移民を滿洲國に殖民せしめたり。
 多數の日本移民は、関東軍並に日本政府に依つて、滿洲國に於
 いて、よりよき生活と云う有り得可きものと信せしめられ、その後、續
 々移民したるものなり。更に、関東軍の了解ある日本人が、滿洲
 國內の特殊利權を獲得せんとして、予にその認可を強要し來る
 もの曰と述べて多く、予は一切、かゝる證認と稱ふる事を拒絶し
 續けたり。故に、予と関東軍との関係は次第に悪化せり。以上が
 予の辭職に至りたる主要なる原因の一、二なり。

関東軍は常に満洲国政府各省に對し、直接その職掌を壟断せんと企圖しありたり。予は是を肯せず、故に、関東軍司令官本庄大將に對し、関東軍は如何なる省廳に對しても直接に是の行政事務に干渉すべからざる旨を通告したる事あり。

予は予の辭任後、関東軍が満洲国と國民の利益として、凡そ軍の利益の爲の國家となさんとして、ある意圖あると確認したり。即ち、軍は、満洲国とその傀儡國としたる也。此の確認は、後來訪せる満洲國人葛岡係諸氏のもたらせる報章に引づる也。

Subscribed and sworn to by KOMAI, Tokuzo before me this first day of July 1946

Arthur D. Handricky

Captain, USAF

I, *Tokuzo Komai* HEREBY CERTIFY that I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English language, and that I truly and correctly translated from English into Japanese and from Japanese into English the oath administered to *Tokuzo Komai*, the nature and purpose of which oath was fully understood by the said Affiant.

Arthur D. Handricky