

Doc.
1717

I, OHTA, Ichiro, do make the following statement freely and without any compulsion or inducement of any kind: I am 45 years of age and have been in a compound of the former Japanese Embassy in Nanking, China. I am now living at Ohi-Hayashi-Cho, Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo.

I went from Japan to Peiping in 1924 as a student studying abroad and entered the North China Union Language School. I was a language student for three years and was then appointed Attache to the Japanese Legation in Peiping, remaining in this position for about 7 months. I then went to the Japanese Embassy in London as attache, remaining there for two years, and then in 1930 I went to Nanking as Vice Consul, remaining there for two years. I was 3rd Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Shanghai for 1½ years. I returned to Tokyo in 1934, and from April 1934 to September 1937 I was Secretary in the First Section of the Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Office. From November 1937 to January 1939 I was Consul at Los Angeles. At the end of 1938 I was appointed 2nd Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Peiping and went there in February 1939. Upon the establishment of the North China Liaison Office of KOA-IN (China Affairs Board) in March 1939, I was appointed Secretary of the North China Liaison Office and concurrently 2nd Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, and remained there in that position until September 1940. During this time I was sent to Nanking as Attache to the Mission of Ambassador ABE. Ambassador ABE signed the Basic Treaty between Japan and the Nanking Government on November 30, 1940. I returned to Tokyo in September 1940 as Chief of the 1st Section of the East Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, remaining there until November 1942. Upon the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry on November 1, I was automatically transferred to secretary of the said Ministry, and remained there until May 1943, when I went to Nanking as Counsellor of the Embassy. I stayed in Nanking until the end of June this year.

Mr. Kazuo AOKI was one of the Economic Advisers to the National Economic Commission of the Nanking Government. He was appointed Minister without Portfolio in 1942 and was later transferred to Ministership of Greater East Asia Ministry.

I accompanied Mr. Masayuki TANI when he went as Ambassador to Nanking in May 1943.

The KOA-In (China Affairs Board) was established in December 1938. I learned upon my return from Los Angeles that KOA-IN was set up because the military authorities did not want the Foreign Office to have sole charge of affairs in China. The most important post in KOA-IN was that of the Chief of the Political Department. Lt. General Heisuke YANAGAWA was Chief Secretary and Lt. Gen. Teiichi SUZUKI was the first head of the Political Department. The Premier was ex-officio the president and the ministers of Army, Navy, Finance and Foreign Affairs were ex-officio the vice-presidents.

Under KOA-IN there were 4 liaison offices in China: (1) Kalgan,

Handwritten signature

(2) Peiping, (3) Shanghai and (4) Amoy. There was also one branch office at Tsingtao which was under the North China Liaison Office.

The heads of the Kalgan and Peiping Liaison Offices were always officers on active service with the army, who held the positions of the Research Secretary of KOA-IN, while the heads of the Shanghai and Amoy Liaison Offices, and of the Tsingtao Branch Office, were always naval officers. I learned that it came from a mutual understanding between the Army and Navy. However, I know of nothing in print to that effect. I also understand that there was an understanding to the effect that when the Chief of the Political Department of KOA-IN was a military man, then the Chief of the First Section should be a navy man and the chief of the Second Section should be a military man, and vice versa. As a matter of fact, however, the chief of the Political Department was always a military man until the last. It was prescribed that, during the China Incident, the KOA-In should be responsible for dealing with political, economic and cultural matters in China, but even on these matters, should they be regarded as having anything to do with military operations and maintenance of peace and order, the military had especially a powerful voice.

The North China Development Company and Central China Development Company were under the supervision of KOA-IN. Under each of these two companies, there were many subsidiary companies operating mining, railway transportation, aviation, telegraph, telephone, bus, water-service, etc. In fact, important industries in China were run by these subsidiary companies. It was through KOA-IN and companies under its supervision that the wishes and desires of the Japanese Government were carried out in the economic affairs of China. The main duties of the Political Department of KOA-IN were the negotiations with the local Governments which had been set up in China and sponsored by the Japanese military and an adjustment of matters dealt with by the other departments in Koa-In. These included the Provisional Government of the Republic of China in Peiping under Mr. WANG Keh Ming, the Reform (Weisin) Government at Nanking which was under Mr. LIANG Hung Chi, the National Government in Nanking headed by Mr. WANG Ching Wei, the Mongolian Autonomous Government under Prince Te-Wang, and so on.

There was a Cultural Department in Koa-In which had charge of educational Organizations, libraries and the like in occupied China. Propaganda and gathering information concerning China was also handled by Koa-In and this was principally under the Political Department of Koa-In. Experts were sent to China by Koa-In in order to eliminate anti-Japanese materials from Chinese text books used in schools and make new ones. There was also a Technical Department in Koa-In but it had no particular functions.

Regarding the dissolution of Koa-In there had been lots of talks for quite a bit of time, but after the outbreak of the Pacific war, an opinion that there should be established a new ministry which had charge of affairs concerning not only China but also Manchuria and the Southern Regions gained more force. At last, on November 1, 1942, the Greater East Asia Ministry was

created by the unification of Koa-In, the East Asiatic and the South Seas Sections of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Manchurian Affairs Board, the Overseas Ministry, in spite of the strong opposition from the Foreign Office.

In that case there was also an agreement concerning the positions which should be occupied in Tokyo and abroad by military and navy men, on active service, who were concurrently Research Secretaries. The first Minister of Greater East Asia was Mr. Kazuo AOKI, who had resigned the post of Economic Adviser to the Nanking Government and had been appointed Minister without Portfolio of the TOJO Cabinet.

This statement written on three (3) pages is signed by me, this 29th day of August, 1946 and certified to be true.

Ichi Ohta

The foregoing statement was made in my presence, reduced to writing and signed in my presence by I. Ohta at Tokyo, Japan, this 29th day of August, 1946.

John H. Mumford
Major J.A.G.D.

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International Military Tribunal for the
Far East

United States of America, et al | affidavit of
Araki, Sadao et al | Ohta, Ichiro

Sworn to before me officer whose
signature appears below; Ohta, Ichiro
make oath and say as follows:

(a)

Must affiant
Han Jap. names
include this

Subscribed and Sworn to
by Ichiro Ohta before
me this _____ day of August
1946 in Tokyo, Japan

Ohta, Ichiro

(4)

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(D)

From the
application
company file

Page 1

I, OHATA, ICHIRO do make the following statement freely and without any compulsion or inducement of any kind: I am 45 years of age and now living at what was the Japanese Embassy in Hankow, China.

I went from Japan to Peiping in 1924 as a language student in the North China Union Language school. I was a language student for three years and was then appointed Attaché to the Japanese Legation in Peiping continuing in this position for about 6 months and I then went to the Japanese Embassy in London as Attaché remaining there for **two** years and then in 1930 I came to Hankow as vice Consul remaining for two years. I was vice-consul and 3rd Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Shanghai for 1 1/2 years. I returned to Tokyo in 1934 and from 1934 to 1937 was clerk of the first section of the Asiatic Department of Foreign Affairs in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. From ^{Nov} 1937 - ^{Jan.} 1939 I was consul at Los Angeles and then I went to Peiping

in 1939 as Secretary of the North China Liaison Office of KODA-INO (China Affairs Board) and remained there in that position until September 1940. During this time I was also appointed a member of mission of Ambassador ABE to Nanking which executed the fundamental treaty between Japan and the Nanking government in China signed Nov. 30, 1940.

I returned to Tokyo in 1940 as chief of the 1st section of the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Office continuing until November 1942 when I was appointed Secretary of the Greater East Asia Ministry (at the time of its creation) and continued in this capacity until May 1943. In May 1943 I came to Nanking as Counsellor to the Embassy and remained in Nanking in that capacity until the end of the war.

AOKI had been Economic Adviser to the Nanking Government. He was Minister without portfolio in 1942 and was then appointed Minister of Greater East Asia Department.

I came with TANI when he came as

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Ambassador to Nanjing in May 1943. He remained as ambassador to this government until the end of the war and is now in Sugamo Prison.

② The Koa-IN (China Affairs Board) was established in 1938. It was set up because the military authorities did not want the Foreign Office to have charge of affairs in China. The chief person responsible for this organization and its functioning was

1. T. SUGUOKI. General Yanagawa was chief of Koa-IN and SUGUOKI was Deputy chief. ~~The nominal head~~ and head of the Political Department of Koa-IN. The premier was ex officio Director and the ministers of Army, Navy, Finance and Foreign Affairs were ex-officio Deputy Directors.

Under Koa-IN there were 4 principal offices in China (1) Kalgan in inner Mongolia (2) Peiping (3) Shanghai and (4) Army. There was one branch office at Tsingtao which was under the Peiping office. The head of the Northern office -

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Kalgren and Peiping was always a representative of the Military, while the head of the southern office, Shanghai and Amoy was a representative of Navy. The head of the sub office at Tsingtao was a man from the Navy. This was by reason of a mutual understanding between the Army and the Navy, I do not know of any written agreement to that effect. There was also the understanding that ^{when the} chief of the Political Department of Koa IN should be a military man the chief of the first section should be a Navy man and vice versa. The chief of the second section would be from the same branch of the service (Army or Navy) as the Chief. The Army always had the Chiefs at Peiping and Kalgren while the Navy usually had the Chiefs at the three port branches.

The Koa IN had charge of and was responsible for the Political Economic and cultural ~~relations~~ ^{affairs}.

Concerning

China, excluding strictly military operations and maintenance of peace & order which likewise was under the military,

The North China Development Company and Central China Development Company were under the supervision of Koa-IT. Under each of these two Companies there were many branch Companies controlling, mining, transportation, Power Lines, Public utilities, electric Companies, water, companies, in fact every type and kind of industry in China was controlled through these Companies.

Koa IT was in charge of and directed the economic life of China through the Companies controlled by it. It was through this organization that the wishes and desires of the Japanese government were carried out in the economic affairs in China.

Koo-ITN through its political department had charge of ~~setting up~~ ~~provisional~~ ~~(puppet)~~ ~~governments~~ ~~in~~ ~~China~~ or of handling all negotiations with and directing the course of the ~~puppet~~ ^{provisional} governments which had been set up and ^{approved} by the military in China. These included the government in Peiping under Wang Keh Ming; the Municipal government at Shanghai under Ta Tao and the reformed ^[Wei Sin] government at Nanking which was ~~at first~~ under Chiang Hung Tze and expired when the Wang Ching Wei government was set up. Koo-ITN was the means by which the puppet governments were controlled and coordinated in China.

大
道
市
政
府

There was a cultural department of Koo-ITN which had charge of the education libraries and the like in occupied China. Publicity and propaganda was handled by Koo-ITN but was principally

under the political department of Koa I N.
 Through Koa I N a committee was appointed
 to review the Chinese text books used in
 schools and eliminate therefrom all
 material objectionable to Japan.

There was also a Technical Department
 of Koa I N but it did not function
 effectively beyond the planning stage.

In Nov. 1942 Koa-I N was amalgamated
 into the Greater East Asia Ministry, the
 head of this Greater East Asia Ministry was
 A. O. KI who had previously been
 adviser to the Nanking government
 which was headed by Wang Ching Wei.

This Ministry controlled the affairs
 in Manchukuo, China, Philippines, French
 Indo-China, Thailand and Burma and was
 the connecting link between the Japanese
 central Government and the governments
 which had been set up by Japan in
 these countries.

✓ I first ^{time} knew of Stahmer when he was
 in Tokyo trying to arrange for an
 alliance between Germany and Japan
 which was concluded upon the signing
 of the Tripartite Pact in September 1940.
 His mission was very confidential and
 highly secret. Many persons in the Foreign
 office did not know that Stahmer was in
 Tokyo or anything about the negotiations
 until the signing of the Pact was
 announced. Stahmer was the
 principal ^{PERSON} person from Germany who
 did the work that led to the signing
 of this Pact. He was also the principal
 proponent of Nazi Germany in
 China and as ambassador to the
 Nanking Government worked hard
 to strengthen Japan in China and
 assist Japan in its course in China.
 There were many Germans in China who
 were not strongly pro-Nazi and Stahmer
 tried to build up the Nazi strength and
 influence. According to the best
 information I have and in my knowledge

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Stahmer was the most important figure which Germany had in Asia. He worked to strengthen the collaboration between Japan and Germany. ^{stop}

This statement written on nine (9) pages is signed by me this 9th day of April 1946 and certified to be true.

J. Ahla

The foregoing statement was made in my presence reduced to writing and signed in my presence by J. Ahla at Nanking, China this 9th day of April, 1946

David Nelson Butler
Associate Counsel,
International Military Tribunal
for the Far East, Tokyo.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1717

28 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Statement of OHTA, Ichiro, re: KOAIN

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Document Section

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: See Mr. D. N. Sutton

PERSONS IMPLICATED: SUZUKI, Teiichi, Ohta, Ichiro

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

SUZUKI, Teiichi, was chiefly responsible for the organization of the KOAIN, which was established because the military authorities did not want the Foreign Office to have charge of affairs in China. There were 4 principal offices of the KOAIN in China: KALGAN (Inner Mongolia), PEIPING, SHANGHAI and AMOY. A branch office at TSING TAO was under PEIPING. The heads of the northern offices (KALGAN, PEIPING) were army men; heads of the southern (incl. TSING-TAO) were many men. Here an outline of division of officers between army and navy (p. 4).

"The KOAIN had charge of and was responsible for the political, economic and cultural affairs of China, excluding strictly military operations....." (p. 4-5). The No. China Development Co. and the Central China Dev. Co. were under control of the KOAIN. Thru companies controlled by it, the KOAIN, the desires of the Japanese gov't were carried out. The KOAIN directed provisional govts formed by the military (list given p. 6). The KOAIN revised Chinese school text books (p. 7). Nov 1942 the KOAIN was absorbed into the Greater East Asia Ministry, which was the link between the Jap gov't and puppet govts in occupied territory (p. 7).

Re: STAHER (pp. 8-9)

Analyst: 2nd Lt. Wilds

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後藤 彦 彦

Doc. No. 1717

Date Begun 2. July. 46

end

Translator GOTO Masakina

第一頁

私、太田市郎ハ如何ナル強制若クハ誘導ヲ
モ受クル事ナク自由ニ次リ如ク陳述致シマス。私ハ

四十五歳デアリマシテ今ハ支那、南京ノ日本大使館

ニ住ンデ

ナリ貴方ニシテ金デ生活トシ居リマス。

カニシヤ (カニシヤ)

私ハ日本カラ北平へ一九四五年(大正十五年) 北支

ユニオン外國語學校ノ留學生トシテ赴キマシタ。私

ハ三年間留學生デアリマシタ。次イテ私ハ北平ノ日本

命サレ

公使館ノ外交官補ニ任ゼテ約六ヶ月在勤ノ上

ロンドンノ日本大使館ニ外交官補トシテ赴任シ全

地ニ二年間滞在シ一九三〇年(昭和五年)副領事

コシデ 澤石

トシテ南京ニ歸リ二年間 ~~津~~ 駐シマシタ。 松ハ上海

テ副領事兼日本公使館三等書記官ヲ一年半

勤メ一九三四年(昭和九年)東京へ帰リマシタ。一

九三四年(昭和九年)カラ一九三七年(昭和十二年)迄ハ外

務省亞細亞局才一課ノ書記官デアリマシタ。 一九三七

年(昭和十二年)十一月カラ一九三九年(昭和十四年)一月迄

私ハ「ロス・アンゲルス」ノ領事デアリマシタ。 其後一九三九

年興亜院ノ華北連絡部書記官トシテ北平ニ行キ

【中二頁】

一九四〇年（昭和十五年）九月迄 其ノ職ニ在リマシタ。此

阿部大使ノ使節團ノ一員トシテ

ノ間、私ハ亦南京へ派遣 ~~サレシマシタ~~ 所部大使ノ使節團ノ一員

ヲ任命セラレヨリ。 本使節ハ一九四〇年十一月三十日

調印セラレタ日本ト東邦南京政府間ノ基本條約ヲ

締結シテモテオナシヨリ。 私ハ一九四〇年外務省亞細亞局

才一課長トシテ東京へ帰り 一九四二年（昭和十七年）十一月

迄在職シ 今月大東亞省（設立ノ際）^{当ノ}書記官ニ

任命^{サレ}シ 一九四三年（昭和十八年）五月迄 本職ニ在リ

マシタ。 一九四三年五月 私ハ大使館參事官トシテ南

京ニ行キ終戦迄 各地ニ居リマシタ。

青木ハ南京政府経済顧問トアリマシタ。彼ハ

一九四二年(昭和十七年)無任所大臣トナリ、其後大

命サレマシタ。

東亞大臣ニ任サレマシタ。

〔中絶〕

私ハ谷ガ一九四三年(昭和十八年)五月大使ト

赴任シタリ(併ニ行キマシタ。

日本)

シテ南京ニ在リ時彼ノ所ノ参リマシタ。彼ハ非政

府ノ大使トシテ終戦迄 在職シ。今ハ巢鴨刑務所ニ

居リマス。

興亜院ハ一九三八年(昭和十三年)設立サレマシタ。之ハ

軍部ガ支那ニ於ケル行政事務ヲ外務省ガ擔當シマシ

事ヲ

改メサレマシタ。

興亜院及ビ

理申サ好マス爲置カレバシクナリマセ。

此組織

其、運用ノ主要責任者

職員林 責任アリ 首要人物ハ 鈴木貞一 デアリマシタ。

柳川將軍ガ 興亜院長官 デアリ、鈴木ハ長官

代理兼政治部長 デアリマシタ。 總理大臣ハ 櫻上

理事長

テアリ、陸軍大臣、海軍大臣、大藏大臣、外

務大臣ハ 副顧問

テアリマシタ。

興亜院ノ下ニ 支那ニ 四箇所ノ主要十連絡部

- ガアリマシタ。(一) 内蒙古ノ張家口 (二) 北平 (三) 上海 (四)

支部

厦門、テアリマシタ、青島ニ 十箇所ガアリ 卅北平連

絡部ノ管轄下ニアリマシタ。

北支

北支

主任

張家口及北平ノ 華北連絡部ノ 主任ハ 常ニ陸軍

代表者アリ、上海及厦門、~~華~~連絡部、

中南支

主任

海軍代表者アリマシタ。

支那

青島海軍ハ其

主任

海軍代表者アリマシタ。

出身

之ハ陸海軍間、相互諒

成文ノ協定

解ニ基クモノデアリマシタ。私ハ本件ニ関スル覺書等

ハ余知リマセン。次ノ如キ諒解事項モ亦在リマシタ。

又

興亞院ノ政治部長ガ陸軍カラ出ル場合ニハ中

課

諒解事項モアリマシタ。遂ニ部長ハ海軍ニ

一部長ハ海軍カラ出ル或ハ友村トナル。中ニ部長ハ陸

軍ニ由ル海軍ニ陸軍デアリマシタ。為ニ部長ハ陸海軍内、

海軍内、長官ト同ジ方ノ側カラ出ヌコトニテハアリ

主任

主任

陸軍ハ常ニ北平及張家口ノ再官ヲ占メ、海軍

支那 主任

ハ通例三ヶ所ノ港ニ在ル連絡部ノ再官ヲ占メテ居リマシタ。

第五頁

興亜院ハ純然タル軍ノ作戰及ビ中日開戦ニ軍ノ

ハ軍が担当シタカ

指導下ニ在リタ治安維持ノ支那ニ向スル政治上

細豆院が

経済上、文化上ノ事務ヲ擔當シソノ責ニ任ジテキタ

北支那開發株式會社及中支那振興株式會社ハ興亜

院ノ監督下ニ在リマシタ。而會社ノ下ニ鑛業、運輸

送電事業

公共事業、電力會社、水道會社ヲ支配スル多クノ子會社

分群

ガアリマシタ。事實、支那ニ於ケル産業ノ凡ユル形態ハ之等

ノ會社ノ支配下ニアリマシタ。

興亜院ハソノ支配スル會社ヲ通ジテ支那ノ經濟生活

擔當

ヲ指導シテアリス。

北組織ヲ通ジテ日本

此後南の道

政府ノ支那ノ経済問題ニ関スル希望ヤ要求カ実行

セラレタノデアリマス

附録

興亜院ハソノ政治部ヲ通ジテ支那ニ於ケル軍部ニ依リ

後援セラレ

設立セラレタ臨時政府トノ凡ラノ交渉ニ之等

政府ノ方針ノ指導ヲ擔當シマシ。之等ノ政府トシテハ次ノ

モノガ含まレマス。即チ。王克敏ヲ長トスル北平政府。

トモトニ上海市政府

海大道中政府

及ビ汪精衛政府ガ設立サレタ時

消滅シタ梁鴻志ノ南京維新政府デアリマス。興亜院

ハ支那ノ傀儡政府ヲ統制指導スル為ノ手段デアリマシタ。

興亜院ニハ支那ノ巨領地ノ教育圖書館

等ヲ

●掌ル文化部がアリマシタ。公衆^先及宣傳ハ興亜院

ハ所管デアリマシタガ之ハ主トシテ興亜院政治部ノ指導

下ニアリマシタ。支那ノ~~興~~興學校ニ使用サレテモ教科書ヲ

好コンカラヌ資料ヲ

改訂シ全ラノ日本ニトリ實價上ノ都合ナキ其所カラ

取リ除ク爲ニ委員ガ興亜院ニ依ッテ任命サレマシタ。

サレタノミニテ

興亜院ニ技術部モアリマシタガ立案~~上~~般階^以

其効果的ニ活動シマセンデシタ。

十月

一九四二年(昭和十七年)興亜院ハ大東亞省ニ合

併サレマシタ。大東亞省ノ大臣ハ青木デシタ。彼ハ先

ニ汪精衛ノ南京政府ノ顧問デアリマシタ。

此ノ省ハ滿州國支那比律賓佛領印度支那

中國及ビルマニ因ニル事項ヲ管理シ日本中央政府ト日本

ニ依リ之等ノ諸國ニ設立サレタ諸政府トノ間ヲ結ブ連鎖

機關ヲアリヨシタ

リヤキヤレタ

用

私ハスターマーガ日獨間ノ同盟準備ニ東京

テ奔走シテキタ時 始メテ會ヒマレタ 此ノ同盟ハ一九

四年(昭和十五年)九月ノ三國條約ノ調印ニヨリ締結サレタ

キナレタ。 彼ノ使命ハ機密ニ屬シ極秘トサレテ居リマレタ

多クノ外務省ノ役人モ 條約ノ調印ガ公表セラレル迄

スターマーガソノ交渉ノ爲東京ニ居タ事ヲ知リマセン

デリング。スターマーハ本條約ヲ調印セシナル工作

ヲナス爲ニ獨乙カラ來タ主要人物デアリマシタ。彼ハ

亦支那ニ於ケル十ナス獨乙ノ主要ナル提議者

デアリ、南京政府ヘノ派遣大使トシテ支那ニ於ケル日本

ヲ強化シ、支那ニ於ケル日本ノ進路ヲ援助スル事ニ辦

カニヨリタ。余ナナスニ義ニ認見ホシナイ

獨逸人のリナリキニシタ。

デナイ多クノ獨逸人が居サシキ。スターマーハ

支那ニ

十ナスノ勢力ト權勢ヲ築キ上ゲルト也男

破カナ 且申

マス。私ノ得テキル最モ良リ情報ト私ノ知識ニ依レ

才九頁

ハスターマーハ獨乙ガ亞細亞ニ有シテオク最モ重

要十人物デアリマシタ。 彼ハ日獨合作強化ノ爲ニ御
要メマシタ。
イナリマシタ。

以上

九頁ニ涉ル本陳述書ハ一九四六年四月九日
私が署名シソノ正確ナル事ヲ保証致シマス。

太田市郎

上記ノ陳述ハ余ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレ、筆記サレ

余ノ面前デ、太田市郎ニヨリ、支那南京ニ於テ

一九四六年四月九日署名セラレタリ。

極東國際軍事裁判所

准法律顧問

デーカホト、ホシソン

カトソン

1100A

Doc. 1717

Translated by M. MURAMATSU

Statement of OHTA.

①

I, OHTA, Ichiro do make the following statement freely and without any compulsion or inducement of any kind.

I am 45 years of age and have been in a compound of ^{former} ~~at what was~~ the Japanese Embassy until recently;

in Nanking, China, ~~but~~ now I am living at ^{OHI-} HAYASHI-CHO, ^{Ward} SHINAGAWA ~~District~~, ~~OHI~~ TOKYO.

I went from Japan to Peiping in 1924 as a student studying abroad and entered ~~in~~ the North China Union Language School. I was a

language

(student ~~studying~~ abroad for three ²

years and was then appointed Attaché

to the Japanese Legation in Peiping, ^{remain} ~~continui~~

ing in this position for about 7 months;

~~and~~ I then went to the Japanese Embassy

in London as attaché, remaining there

for two years, and then in 1930 I

went to Nanking as vice Consul,

remaining there for two years. I

was 3rd Secretary of the Japanese

Legation at Shanghai for 1 1/2 years.

I returned to Tokyo in 1934, and

444
from April 1934 to Sept. 1937 I was³
Secretary in
~~clerk of~~ the First Section of the Asiatic
Bureau the Office,
~~Department of Foreign Affairs in the Foreign~~

~~Affairs Ministry.~~ From Nov. 1937 to Jan.

1939 I was Consul at Los Angeles.

At the end of 1938 I was appointed

2nd Secretary of the Japanese Embassy

in Peiping and went there in Feb.

1939. ^{Upon} ~~At the same time with~~

(the establishment of the North China

Liaison Office of KOA-IN (China Affairs

Board) in March, ^{1939,} I was appointed

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Secretary of the North China Liaison Office

Concurrently
and 2nd secretary of the Japanese Embas-

sy, and remained there in that position

until September 1940. During this

time I was ^{sent to Nanking as attaché} ~~also appointed a member~~

^{to} of the mission of Ambassador ABE, ~~to Nan-~~

~~king~~. Ambassador ABE signed the ^{Basic} ~~Basic~~

~~fundamental~~ Treaty between Japan

and the Nanking Government ~~in~~

~~China~~ on Nov. 30, 1940. I returned

to Tokyo in September 1940 as chief

of the 1st Section of the ^{East-Asiatic} ~~Asiatic~~ Depart-

449
Bureau ~~secret~~ of the Foreign Affairs, ~~continuing~~ ministry, remaining⁵ there

until November 1942. Upon on Nov. 1, ~~On Nov. 1.~~

the establishment of the Great East Asia Ministry
I was automatically transferred to immediately appointed (secretary

of the ~~Great~~ ^{said} East Asia Ministry, ~~at the~~ and

~~same time with its creation, and conti-~~

remained there ~~used in this capacity~~ until May 1943,

~~when~~ In May 1943 I went to Nanking as
Counsellor of the Embassy. I stayed and remained

in Nanking in that capacity until the end

of June this year.

Mr. Kazuo AOKI was one of the
~~had been~~ Economic
National Economic Commission
Advisers to the Nanking Government.

of the Nanking Government.

He was ^{appointed} Minister without Portfolio in 1942 and was ^{later transferred to} ~~then~~ appointed ^{Ministry} ~~Minister~~ ^{ship}

of Greater ^{East} Asia ~~Department~~ ^{ministry}.

I ^{accompanied} went with Mr. Masayuki TANI

when he went as Ambassador to Nanking in May 1943.

The KOA-IN (China Affairs Board)

was established in Dec. 1938. ^{I learned upon} It is ^{my return from Los Angeles,}

✓ said that ^{Koa-In} it was set up because

the military authorities did not want

~~only~~ the Foreign Office to have ^{sole} charge

of affairs in China. The most

419
important post, ^{in KOA-IN} ~~was~~ ^{the} Chief of the

Political Department. ~~Lt. General~~ ^{Lt. General} - Maj. General -

Secretary
Heisuke YANAGAWA was chief of ~~KOA-IA~~
~~Lt. General~~ ^{Lt. General} the first time
and ~~Mr.~~ Teiichi SUZUKI was Vice-

chief and head of the Political Department.

? ~~It was a matter of course that~~ The

premier was ex-officio the president and

the ministers of Army, Navy, Finance,

and Foreign Affairs were ex-officio the

vice-presidents.

Under KOA-IN there were 4

Liaison Offices in China (1) Kalgan,

(2) Peiping, (3) Shanghai and (4) Amoy.

There was ^{also} one branch office ^{North China} the Peiping Liaison Office at Tsingtao which was under

The heads of the Halgan and Peiping Liaison Offices were always officers on

active service ^{with the} ~~in~~ army, who held the positions of ^(my) Research Secretary ~~were~~ (the Investigators of KOA-IN, while

the heads of the Shanghai and Amoy Liaison

offices, and of the Tsingtao Branch Office,

I learned that ~~It is said~~ were always naval officers.

It came from that ~~they~~ had a mutual understanding between ^{the} ~~the~~ Army and Navy.

However, I ~~do not~~ know of ~~any~~ ^{nothing in print} ~~written~~ ^{PRINT 9}
~~books~~ to that effect. I ~~know~~ ^{also understand} ~~the~~ ~~fact~~

~~fact~~ that there was ^{also an} ~~the~~ understanding
to the effect ~~as follows~~ → that ~~it~~ when the chief

of the Political Department of KOAIN
^{was}

~~should be~~ a military man, then the

chief of the First Section should be a

navy man and the chief of the Second

Section should be a military man,

and vice versa.

As a

matter of fact, however, the chief of the

Political Department was always a

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military man until the last. It was
during the China Incident,
prescribed that, the KOA-IN, ~~have charge of~~
~~should be,~~ ^{should} ~~for dealing with,~~
^{was} and responsible for ~~the~~ political, economic
and cultural ^{matters} ~~affairs~~ ⁱⁿ concerning China, but
even, ^{with} these matters, ~~should they be~~ ^{should they be} regarded as having
~~exclusive of~~ strictly military operations, and
maintenance of peace and order, ^{of} which
was almost under the military, ^{especially} had a powerful
voice.

The North China Development Company
and Central China Development Company
were under the supervision of KOA-IN.

Under each of these two companies,
there were many ^{subsidiary} ~~branch~~ companies

(Running 2)

running

~~controlling~~ mining, railway transportation,

aviation, telegraph, telephone, bus, water-

service etc. In fact, important indust-

ries in China were ~~controlled~~ ^{run} ~~through~~ ^{by}

these ^{subsidiary} ~~branch~~ companies. It was through

KOA-IN and companies under its super-

vision that the wishes and desires of the

Japanese Government were carried out

in the economic affairs of China.

The main ^{duties} ~~duty~~ of the Political Department

of KOA-IN ^{were} ~~was~~ the negotiations ^{with} ~~and~~

~~disesteing~~ the local Governments.

the other departments in Koa-Ju,
which had been set up ^{in China} and sponsored
Japanese (and an adjustment of matters dealt with by)
by the military ~~in China~~. These included
Provisional of the Republic of China
the Government in Peiping under Mr. -WANG

~~TATTO~~
Keh Ming; the ~~DAIJO~~ Government which
was at Shanghai for a while; the

Reformed (Weisin) Government at Nanking

which was under Mr. LIANG Hung Chi,
National Government in Nanking headed by Mr.
and expired when the (WANG, Ching Wei,

government was set up, and the Mongolian

Autonomous Government, ~~which was~~ under Prince Te-Wang

and so on,
etc. (and similar governments)

There was a Cultural Department

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in
of KOA-IN which had charge of ~~the means~~
of educational ^{organizations} (libraries and the like
in occupied China. Propaganda and
gathering information concerning China
was also handled by KOA-IN ^{and this} but was
principally under the Political Department
of KOA-IN. Through ~~KOA-IN~~ ^{Experts} ~~committee~~
^{were} ~~was~~ ^{by KOA-IN} ~~ion~~
~~had been~~ sent to China in order
to eliminate all ^{anti-Japanese} ~~materials~~ objectionable
to ~~Japan~~ ^{Chinese} from ~~the~~ Text books used in
schools and make new ^{ones} ~~text~~ books.
There was also a Technical Department

in
of KOA-IN but it ^{had no particular} ~~did not~~ functions

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~~particularly~~

Dissolution

Regarding the ~~expiry~~ of KOA-IN
lots of talks
there had been ~~many rumours~~ for quite
(bit of
a long time, but after the outbreak of
Pacific
the Greater East Asia War, ^{an opinion that arose} ~~an opinion~~ which
there should be
~~insisted on the new~~ ^{reestablished} of
a new ministry, ^{which had} ~~which had~~ charge of

affairs concerning not only China but
also Manchuria and the ^{Southern Regions, gained} ~~districts of~~ ^{more} ~~more~~ ^{folk.}

~~the South~~, At last on Nov. 1, 1942;

the Greater East Asia Ministry was

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unification of
created by the ~~unifying~~ HOAIN, the East
Seas

Asiatic Section and the South Sections of

the Foreign Affairs Ministry, ^{the} Manchurian
Affairs Board, the Overseas Ministry,
Colonization Department

~~etc~~, (in spite of ~~the~~ strong opposition

Office
from the Foreign Affairs Ministry, ^{in Tokyo and}
abroad,

there was
In that case, also an agreement
which should be occupied by

concerning the positions of ~~the~~ military and
^{active} on service, who were concurrently
navy men, who were ~~investigators~~
Research Secretaries.

~~of the Greater East Asia Ministry, who were~~

~~in Tokyo and~~ ^{overseas} places concerned

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The first Minister of Greater East Asia
was Mr. Kazuo AOKI; who had resigned
post of
the Economic Adviser to the Nanking Govern-
ment and ^{had} been appointed Minister
without Portfolio of the TOJO Cabinet.

太田一郎 口述書

私、太田一郎ハ如何ナル強制若クハ誘導ヲモ受クルコトナク自由ニ次ノ如ク陳述致シマス。

私ハ四十五歳デアリマス。私ハ最近迄南京ノ

以前、^{島田}日本大使館内ニ住ンデ居リマシタガ、今ハ東京大井林町ニ居住シテ居マス。

私ハ一九二四年(大正十三年)日本カラ北平へ在

外研究員トシテ参リ、^{在外研究員}華北ユニオン語學校

ニ入りマシタ。私ハ三年間留學生デアリマ

シタ。次イデ私ハ北平ノ日本公使館ノ外

交官補ニ任命サレ、約七ヶ月在勤ノ上、^七ロ

ンドン^ンノ日本大使館ニ外交官補トシテ赴

任シ、今地ニ二年間滞在シ、一九三〇年(昭

和五年)副領事トシテ南京ニ参リ、^協協カデ

二年間在勤シマシタ。私ハ上海デ日本公

使館三等書記官ヲ一年半勤メ、一九三四年

(昭和九年)東京へ歸リマシタ。一九三四年

(昭和九年)四月カラ一九三七年(昭和十二年)九

月迄外務省亜細亞局第一課ノ事務官デ

アリマシタ。一九三七年(昭和十二年)十一月カラ一

九三九年(昭和十四年)一月迄私ハ、ロスアンゼ

ルスノ領事デアリマシタ。昭和十三年末私ハ

北平大使館ノ二等書記官ニ任命サレマシタ
ノデ翌十四年ノ二月今地ニ赴任シマシタ處
三月興亞院華北連絡部ノ設立ト共ニ華北
連絡部書記官兼大使館二等書記官ニ任命
サレ 一九四〇年(昭和十五年)九月迄其ノ職ニ在
リマシタ。此ノ間私ハ阿部大使ノ使節團ノ隨員
トシテ南京(派遣サレタ)ニ在リタ。阿部大使ハ一
九四〇年十一月三十日日本ト南京政府間ノ基本
條約ニ調印シマシタ。私ハ一九四〇年九月
外務省(外)亞細亞局第一課長トシテ東京(歸リ
一九四二年(昭和十七年)十一月迄在職シ今月一
日大東亞者ノ設立ト共ニ其儘大東亞者書
記官ニ轉官サレ 一九四三年(昭和十八年)五月迄
其ノ職ニ在リマシタ。一九四三年五月私ハ大使館
參事官トシテ南京ニ赴任シ今地ニ居
リマシタ。
(全國經濟委員會ノ)
青木一男氏ハ南京政府經濟顧問デアリマシタ。
今氏ハ一九四二年(昭和十七年)無任所大臣トナリ
其ノ後大東亞大臣ニ任命サレマシタ。
私ハ谷正之氏ガ一九四三年(昭和十八年)五月大
使トシテ南京ニ赴任シタ時一諾ニ行キマシタ。興
亞院ハ一九三八年(昭和十三年)十二月設立サレマシ
タ。之ハ軍部ガ中國ニ関スル事務ノ處理ヲ外

「テアルト」ロスマンセルト」ヨリ
帰京後

務者ノミガ擔當スル事ヲ好マナカッタカラト聞キ居

ル。興亞院ニ於ケル最モ重要ナ地位ハ政務

部長ノ地位デアリマシタ。柳川平助中將ガ興

亞院ノ長官デアリ鈴木貞一氏初代兼政務部

長デアリマシタ。總理大臣ハ職務上當然、總

裁デアリ又陸軍大臣、海軍大臣、大藏大臣及

外務大臣ハ職務上當然、副總裁デアリマシタ。

興亞院ハ中國ニ四箇所ノ連絡部ヲ有シテ居リ

マシタ。(一)張家口(二)北平(三)上海(四)廈門デア

リマス。青島北平連絡部ノ出張所ガアリマシ

タ。張家口及北平ノ連絡部ノ長官ハ常ニ

興亞院調査官タル現役ノ陸軍軍人ニ依リ、又

上海及廈門ノ連絡部長官並ニ青島出張所

ノ所長ハ常ニ海軍軍人ニ依ッテ占メラレマシタ。

之ハ陸海軍間相互間ニ諒解ガアツタモノト聞イテ

居リマス。尤モ私ハ本件ニ関シ文書ニ認メラレタ

書物ガアツタカドウカハ知リマセン。又陸海軍間ニ諒

解モ在ッタト承知シテ居マス。即チ興亞院ノ政

務部長ガ陸軍カラ出ル場合ニハ第一課長ハ海軍、

第二課長ハ陸軍又逆ニ部長ガ海軍、テアル場合ニ

ハ第一課長ハ陸軍、第二課長ハ海軍ト云フ風デア

アリマス。實際ニ於テハ政務部長ハ最近迄結

局陸軍軍人デ占メラレマシタ。

支那の要中

北支

中國ニ関スル政治、經濟、文化ニ関スル事務ハ興亞

院ガ擔當スル事項ニ規定サレテ居マシタガ

此等ノ事項トモモ軍ノ作戰及ビ治安ニ関連アル事項

△ニ関シテハ軍ノ發言權ハ非常ニ強クアリマシタ

北支那開發株式會社及中支那振興株式會社ハ

興亞院ノ監督下ニ在リマシタ。兩會社ノ下ニハ鑛業、

鐵道、航空、電信、電話、バス、水道等ノ事業ヲ

經營スル多クノ子會社ガアリマシタ。事實中國ニ於ケル

重要ナル産業ノ分野ハ此等ノ子會社ニ經營サレタ

譯デアリマス。日本政府ノ中國ニ於ケル經濟問題

ニ関スル希望ヲ要求ハ興亞院、ソレカラ興亞院ノ

監督下ニ在ル此等ノ會社ヲ通ジテ實行セラレタ

マス。興亞院ノ政務部ハ主タル任務ハ中國ニ於ケル

部内各課ノ事務ヲ調整シテ此等ノ政務トシテハ

レマス。即チ王克敏氏ヲ長トシテ北平ニ臨時政

府、上海市キ一時成立サレタ。大道政府 汪精衛

政府ガ設立サレタ時解消シタ。梁鴻志氏ノ南系維

新政府ノ及テ王、蒙古聯合自治政府等デアリマス。

興亞院ニハ中國ノ占領地ノ教育機關、圖書館等ニ

関スル仕事ヲ掌ル文化部ガアリマシタ。中國ニ関スル

宣傳及情報ノ蒐集モ亦興亞院ノ所管デアリ

マシタガ。之ハ主トシテ興亞院政務部ノ主管デアリ

マシタ。 中國ノ學校ニ使用サレテ居ル教科書ヨリ排

日的材料ヲ取除キ 新ニイ教科書ヲ作ル爲ニ 興亞院ニ依ッテ派遣サレタコトモアリマス。 興亞

院ニ技術部モアリマシタガ 特別ノ活動ハアリマセンデ

シタ。 興亞院ノ解消ニ就イテハ早クヨリ色々話

カアリマシタガ 大東亞戦争ノ勃發後 單ニ中國

ノミナラス 滿洲及南方ノ諸地域ヲモ含メタツ

ノ者ヲ新設スベシト議論ガ起リ外務省ノ強硬

ナル反對ニモ拘ラス 昭和十七年十一月一日遂ニ

興亞院 外務省ノ東亞局及南洋局 對滿事務

局 拓務省等ヲ統合シタ大東亞省ノ新設ヲ

見ユトニナツタノデアリマス。 其ノ際ニモ東京及北

現地ニ於テ陸海軍現役軍人大東亞省調査

官位ニ關シ申合カ出陣後

初代ノ大東亞大臣ハ南京政府ノ經濟顧問ヨリ

東條内閣ノ無任所大臣ニ任命サレテ居ツタ青

木一男氏デアリマス。