

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD  
August 18, 1947  
DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific  
KASE - Direct

Page 3988

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF KASE, TOSHIKAZU,  
BY MR. BLAKENEY

26,166 The witness stated that he lived at Kamakura and was an Embassy  
26,167 Counsel. He identified Exhibit No. 2063 as his affidavit \* and verified  
it. The affidavit stated that the witness entered the Foreign Ministry  
in 1925 and became Chief of the First Section of the Bureau of American  
Affairs in November 1941, remaining there until April 1943. He was  
familiar with the matters he was testifying about.

26,168 Shortly after his arrival at 10 AM on the morning of December 7,  
1941 \* he received information from Domei that the UP had a report to the  
effect that the State Department had announced the sending of a personal  
message by Roosevelt to the Emperor. He immediately reported this to  
TOGO, NISHI and YAMAMOTO. He then alerted Marquis MATSUDAIRS, private  
secretary to KIDO, and asked to be let known at once when and if the  
Imperial Palace received the message. They were under the impression  
that it being a personal message, it would be sent directly to the  
Emperor as in the case of the Panay in December 1937. An urgent telegram  
was sent to NOMURA instructing him to make inquiries and report back.

26,170 Exhibit No. 2961, telegram from TOGO to NOMURA, December 7,  
1941, stated \* that the news agencies report that the State Department  
had disclosed the sending of a message by Roosevelt to the Emperor. He  
was to make an immediate report. The witness stated that crossing this  
telegram was a short dispatch from Admiral NOMURA, being Exhibit No.  
2962 dated September 6, 1941, which stated that the Department of State  
had disclosed that Roosevelt had sent \* a personal telegram to the  
Emperor. NOMURA stated that its contents were unknown but he assumed  
that it concerned reinforcing troops in FIC and the advance in Thailand  
in view of disclosure by the department that 125,000 troops were already  
stationed in FIC and two corps were moving into the Gulf of Siam.

26,171 NOMURA felt that the message was being sent in view of the  
steps taken by Japan in connection with the personal message on the  
Panay some years ago. The witness stated this, having confirmed the  
authenticity of the press news, instructed his staff to be alerted for  
urgent work and waited for arrival of the message. As nothing happened,  
he contacted MATSUDAIRA in the evening about 8 PM and was told that the  
message had not arrived. \* About 10:15 PM, TOMODA, TOGO's private  
secretary, received a call from the American Embassy requesting an  
appointment for Grew about midnight. TOMODA asked if Grew could not  
wait until the next morning, but was told that an urgent telegram was  
being decoded and Grew wanted to see TOGO as soon as it was ready.  
About 12:30 AM on December 8, Grew came to the Foreign Minister's  
residence where the interview took place. The witness was present as



August 18, 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

KASE - Direct

Page

26,172 interpreter. Stating that he had received an urgent message for the Emperor, Grew requested TOGO to arrange an audience. TOGO replied it was unusual to take such action at midnight and inquired about the substance of the message. Grew left a copy with TOGO and left after repeating his request for an audience. The interview lasted about fifteen minutes. TOGO gave the witness a copy to translate into Japanese \* which the witness did. He remembered the tense atmosphere prevailing to avoid delay. TOGO got in touch with KIDO and asked for him to arrange for a report to the throne.

He went to TOJO's residence, consulted with him and then left at 2 AM for the Imperial Palace informing the Emperor of Roosevelt's message and receiving the answer to be sent through Grew. In accordance with the previous day's instructions, the witness requested Grew early on December 8 to call on TOGO. This was originally to hand to him a copy of the memo terminating diplomatic conversation which had been delivered by NOMURA to the United States. The meeting would have taken place without Grew's midnight visit in connection with Roosevelt's message.

26,173 Grew came \* about 7:30 AM when the witness was present as interpreter. TOGO gave Grew a copy remarking it was a copy of the document already delivered by NOMURA. He told Grew that during the night he had learned the wishes of the Emperor in regard to Roosevelt's message and already transmitted the reply which was later written out at Grew's request. Although Grew was under the impression that Japan's memorandum constituted the Emperor's reply, this is a misunderstanding. The memorandum was unrelated to the President's message, it having been sent to Washington before TOGO saw the Emperor. The Foreign Ministry, including TOGO, had no suspicion that the Communications Ministry might delay the delivery of the telegrams to the U.S. Embassy. They did not think the President's message would be delivered to the Embassy. \* They took it for granted that it was addressed to the Emperor. This assumption was supported by NOMURA's telegram which said that it was sent directly without going through usual diplomatic channels. They waited anxiously for arrival of the message. In this case, the Ministry had no idea regarding the substance of the message. TOGO learned its contents only when Grew brought it to his attention at the midnight interview.

26,174

## CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. TAVENNER

When asked whether it was a practice of the Foreign Ministry to send a messenger to the Communications Ministry daily for telegrams



August 18, 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

KASE - Cross-examination

Page

26,176 interesting to the Foreign Ministry, the witness said his bureau had nothing to do with this and didn't know anything about it. They did know that a messenger was sent daily but since their section did not handle such affairs, they did not know the specific purpose for which he was sent. \* They did not know whether they went every day, but there was such a practice.

26,177 He did not know on that occasion that an important message was to be received from the President. When asked what action the Foreign Ministry took about sending a messenger for this important message, he said that this had nothing to do with his section and he knew nothing about it. He was interested in seeing the telegram. When asked why they did not follow the practice of sending a messenger, he stated that \* the Communications Ministry was not in their minds. They only thought about the Imperial household. They thought sure the telegram would go there.

26,178 The practice of sending a messenger to the Communications Ministry had been carried on entirely separate from the Bureau of American Affairs. On this occasion, they did not even think of the Communications Ministry. When asked why they did not send a messenger themselves, he said since other bureaus and sections handled relations with the Communications Ministry and since his bureau had nothing to do with it, they did not take up the matter. When asked whether they did not send a messenger \* because they knew that an order had been entered to hold up delivery of messages for ten hours, he said it was absolutely contrary to fact. It was not his job to communicate with the Communications Ministry. He did not know that an order had been issued to hold up telegrams and he did not know of it until the witness from the Communications Ministry testified to that effect.

He did not know that the contents of the message were discussed in the afternoon by telephone between the Army General Staff and the Communications Ministry. He had heard about that afterwards through the testimony of the witness from the Communications Ministry.



20 Aug. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton  
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,  
Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

Witness General

WITNESS

KASE, Toshikazu

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

New Curriculum Vitae to replace previous one which is on another person of same name.

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl  
(Described above)

*EPM*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Kase Toshikazu

Date of Birth: Jan. 12, 1903

Address: 333 Sasame Omachi Kamakura City

- - - - -

Mar 1921	Graduated First Middle School of Tokyo /
Apr 1924	Entered Tokyo Commercial University
Nov 1925	Passed the Diplomatic Service Examination
Dec 1925	Ordered to study in the U.S.A.
Feb 1926	Left Tokyo
" "	Arrived Washington
Mar 1929	Attached to Embassy, Washington
Jul 1930	Attache to Embassy, Berlin
Jul "	Left Washington
Aug "	Arrived Berlin
Jul 1931	Appointed member of the suite of the Japanese Delegate to the 12th session of the assembly of the league of Nations at Geneva
Sep 1931	Acting Consul, Bangkok
Feb 1932	Left Berlin
Mar 1932	Arrived Bangkok
Feb 1933	Ordered home
Apr "	Left Bangkok
" 1934	Arrived Tokyo
" 1934	Appointed Secretary of the Foreign Ministry; assigned to the 1st Section of the Information Bureau
Apr 1934	Granted the War Medal in consideration of the merits at the incident 1931 and 1934



Sep	1935	Allowed to accept and wear Commemoration Medal of Manchurian Emperor's visit to Japan sent from Manchurian Emperor
Nov	"	Attended the London Disarmament Conference
"	"	Left Tokyo
Mar	1936	Arrived Tokyo
Sep	1937	Appointed Third Secretary to Embassy in London
Oct	"	Left Tokyo
Dec	"	Arrived London
Jun	1938	Appointed Second Secretary to Embassy in London
Sep	1940	Ordered home
"	"	Left London
Nov	"	Arrived Tokyo
"	"	Appointed Secretary, Asiatic Bureau and concurrently Private Secretary to Foreign Minister
Mar	1941	Accompanied Foreign Minister to Europe
Jul	"	Appointed Section-Chief of Commerce Bureau, Foreign Office.
Oct	"	Appointed Section-Chief of American Bureau
Jan	1942	Appointed Private Secretary to Foreign Minister
Sep	"	Relieved off Private Secretary to Foreign Minister.
Nov	"	Appointed Chief of 6th Section, Political Bureau, Foreign Office
Mar	1943	Ordered to make an official trip to China and Manchukuo
May	"	Concurrently Private Secretary to Foreign Minister
Nov	"	Assigned to Political Bureau, Foreign Office
Mar	1944	Appointed Secretary to the House of Peers
Mar	"	Assigned to 2nd Section, Investigation Division, Foreign Office



Feb 1945 Appointed Private Secretary to Minister for Greater East Asia

Feb " 4th Class order of the Sacred Treasure

Jun " Relieved off Private Secretary to Minister for Greater East Asia

Jun " Appointed Chief of 5th and 6th Section, Political Bureau, Foreign Office.

Aug " Appointed Director of the Third Division of the Board of Information

Sep " Concurrently Secretary to the House of Peers

Nov " Appointed Director of News Division, Board of Information

Dec " Abolition of the Board

Jun 1946 Appointed Councillor of the Embassy Attached to the General Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION  
NETHERLANDS DIVISION

15 August 1947

To : Mr. D. N. Sutton  
From : A. T. Laverge  
Subject: Report on Witness, KASE, Toshikazu  
Defense Document 2063

*Second copy to Frank  
8/17/47*

1. The personnel record on this witness provided by the Investigation Division deals apparently with another person altogether as the information therein corresponds neither with the information in the affidavit nor with the data contained in witness's case file (Case File No. 418). The information contained in the case file reveals that witness received part of his education in the United States and speaks excellent English. He was a career diplomat and served in various Foreign Office posts until 1937. From 1937 to 1940 he was secretary in the Japanese Embassy in London under Shigemitsu. In September 1940 he was recalled to Tokyo and became private secretary to Foreign Minister Matsuoka. He accompanied Matsuoka on his trip to Germany in March and April of 1941, and apart from being his secretary he was his close friend and enjoyed the complete confidence of the Foreign Minister. After Matsuoka's resignation as Foreign Minister in July 1941, KASE remained in the ministry. It has been impossible to check if his statement that he became Chief of the First Section of the Bureau of American Affairs of the Foreign Ministry in November 1941 is correct, but it may be assumed that he would not venture to make a false statement in this respect.  
is
2. The witness/only mentioned once in the Prosecution evidence in Exhibit 1035. This exhibit is a report dated 9 December 1940 and written by the witness himself, dealing with a conversation between Foreign Minister Matsuoka and the British Ambassador and is of no importance whatsoever. The case file does not reflect any further information except that KASE was considered as unreliable by the Prosecution and it was advised not to use him as a Prosecution witness.
3. The affidavit of the witness will apparently be introduced to prove that neither the Foreign Minister nor anybody else in the Foreign Ministry had any knowledge of President Roosevelt's personal message to the Emperor before it was delivered to Foreign Minister Togo by Ambassador Grew at midnight on December 7, 1941. Although the Foreign Ministry had been informed that such a message was being sent KASE maintains that they were under the impression that it was



DNSutton #2 15 August '47

to be addressed directly to the Emperor and did not expect it to be sent via the American Ambassador. He also denies that the Foreign Ministry had any knowledge of the fact that foreign telegrams were being delayed from five to ten hours on orders from the military.

4. The Prosecution evidence dealing with this subject is contained in Exhibit 1225 (Affidavit of witness Shirao) and Exhibit 1226 (Excerpts from the diary of the witness Shirao). This witness stated in effect that foreign telegrams were delayed from the beginning of December onwards on orders of the Communications Section of the General Staff. The message itself was received at the Japanese telegraph office in Tokyo at noon on December 7 (Exhibit 1224). The witness knew the contents of the message at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and presumed that he heard about this from the Army General Staff as such messages were to be delivered to the army and navy authorities. The only indication that the Foreign Office might have known the contents of the message is contained in the witness's statement that the Foreign Office as well as the army and the navy regularly used to send messengers down to the telegraph office to take away copies of telegrams in code which they thought might be of interest to them. There is absolutely no proof however that this did happen in this specific case.
5. In view of the relative unimportance of the matter it is advised that the witness not be cross examined.

  
A. T. Laverge



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI Sadao, et al

- Defendants -

A F F I D A V I T

KASE TOSHIKAZU



Having first duly sworn an oath as on the attached sheet, in accordance with the procedure prevailing in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

1. I entered the Japanese Foreign Ministry in 1925, and was appointed Chief of the First Section of the Bureau of American Affairs of that ministry in November 1941, continuing in that position until April 1943. In the course of my official duties as such section chief I was familiar with the matters herein testified to.

2. Soon after my arrival at the Foreign Ministry at about 10 o'clock in the morning of 7 December 1941 (Tokyo time), I received information from the Dōmei News Agency that the United Press had carried a report to the effect that the State Department had announced the dispatch of a personal message by President Roosevelt addressed to His Majesty the Emperor. I immediately reported the matter to my superiors, including Messrs. Tōgō, the Foreign Minister, Nishi, Vice Foreign Minister and Yamamoto, the Director of the American Bureau. I then telephoned to alert Marquis Matsudaira, private secretary to the Lord Privy Seal, and asked him to let us know at once when and if the Imperial Palace received the President's message. For we were under the impression that, being a personal message, it would be sent directly to the Emperor, as in the case of the Panay incident of December 1937. An urgent telegram was dispatched without delay to Admiral Nomura, our Ambassador in Washington, instructing him to make inquiries into, and report back upon the matter (telegram no. 905 from Tōgō to Nomura, Defense Document No. 1401-F-3). Apparently crossing this telegram on the way, a short dispatch from Admiral Nomura arrived at the Foreign Ministry in the afternoon (telegram no. 1275 from Nomura to Tōgō, Defense Document no. 1401-E-3). This confirming the authenticity of the press news, I instructed all the staff in my office to be alerted for urgent work and waited for the arrival of the message in question. However, as nothing happened, I got in touch with Marquis Matsudaira once again in the evening, shortly after 8 P.M., by telephoning his residence. I was told that the President's message had not arrived yet.

3. At about 10:15 P.M. Mr. Tomoda Jirō, private secretary to the Foreign Minister, received a telephone call from the American Embassy requesting him to make an appointment around midnight for the Ambassador to see the Foreign Minister. I understand that Mr. Tomoda asked if the Ambassador could not wait until the next morning, but was told that an urgent telegram was being decoded and that the Ambassador wanted to see Mr. Tōgō as soon as it was ready. Shortly after midnight--at about 12:30 A.M., 8 December--Mr. Grew came to the official residence of the Foreign Minister where the interview took place; I was present at this meeting and interpreted the conversation. Saying that he had re-



ceived an urgent message of the President to the Emperor, Mr. Grew requested the Foreign Minister to arrange an audience for him. Mr. Tōgō replied that it was unusual to take action on a request for audience at midnight, and inquired about the substance of the message. Thereupon, the Ambassador left a copy of the message with Mr. Tōgō for the latter's reference, and took leave of the Foreign Minister after repeating his request for the audience, stressing the extreme gravity of the situation. The interview lasted about 15 minutes. Mr. Tōgō gave me the copy and asked me to translate it into Japanese as quickly as possible. I did so with the help of my staff. I still vividly remember the very tense atmosphere that prevailed in my office, where everybody worked frantically in order to avoid delay in translating the message. Meanwhile, Mr. Tōgō got in touch with Marquis Kido, the Lord Privy Seal, by telephone, asking him to arrange for him to report the matter to the Throne. He then, I understand, went to the Premier's residence, consulted with General Tōjō, and left his official residence at about 2 A.M. for the Imperial Palace, there informing the Emperor of the President's message and receiving the answer to be sent through the American Ambassador.

4. In accordance with instructions given me on the previous day, I requested Mr. Grew early in the morning of 8 December to call on the Foreign Minister. This was originally for the purpose of handing to the Ambassador a copy of the memorandum of the Japanese Government, terminating the diplomatic conversations, which had been delivered by Admiral Nomura at Washington to the American Government. This meeting would have taken place even if Mr. Grew had not paid the midnight visit to the Foreign Minister in connection with the President's message. Mr. Grew came to the Foreign Minister's official residence at about 7:30 A.M., at which time I was again present at the meeting interpreting the conversation. Mr. Tōgō gave the Ambassador a copy of the memorandum with the remark that it was a copy of the document already delivered to the American Government by Admiral Nomura. He told the Ambassador also that during the night he had had occasion to learn the wishes of the Emperor in regard to the President's message, and orally transmitted the reply, which was later written out at the Ambassador's request (Exhibit 1247).

Although Mr. Grew seems to be under the impression that the memorandum of the Japanese Government constituted the Emperor's reply, this is a misunderstanding on his part. The memorandum is unrelated to the President's message, it having been delivered to Mr. Hull before Mr. Tōgō saw the Emperor on the matter.

5. We in the Foreign Ministry, including Mr. Tōgō, had no slightest suspicion that the Communications Ministry might delay the delivery of telegrams addressed to the American Embassy. Moreover, we did not think that the President's message would be addressed to the Embassy. We took it for granted that it was addressed directly to the Emperor. Such an assumption was in fact supported by Admiral Nomura's telegram (no. 1275, Defense Document no. 1401-E-3), which said that the President had sent his message directly to the Emperor without going through the usual diplomatic channels. We, therefore, waited anxiously for word from the Imperial Palace of the arrival of the message. That being the case, the Foreign Ministry had no idea regarding the substance of the message. In fact, Mr. Tōgō learned the content of the message only when the American Ambassador brought it to his attention at the midnight interview above described.



Def. Doc. No. 2063

O A T H

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

Kase Toshikazu (seal)

On this 13th day of August 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT Kase Toshikazu

I, Nishi Haruhiko, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn to by the deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: Nishi Haruhiko (seal)



Personal History

Name: KASE, Shunichi

Born: October 23 1897

Social Status: Samurai, Tokyo Prefecture

- 1915 Mar. Graduated from the Waseda Private Middle School.
- 1919 Jul. Graduated from the First Higher School.
- 1919 Sep. Entered the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University.
- 1920 Oct. Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination for Diplomats.
- 1920 Nov. 30 Appointed eleve-consul;  
Conferred the 7th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);  
Granted the 3rd Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry);  
Ordered to serve at CANTON.
- 1920 Dec. 20 Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1921 Apr. 21 Appointed diplomatic probationer;  
Conferred the 7th Rank of the Higher Civil Service.(Cabinet)  
Granted the 3rd Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry);  
Ordered to serve in Germany (Foreign Ministry)
- 1921 Dec. 26 Granted the 2nd Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1922 Dec. 27 Granted the 1st Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1923 Mar. 31 Promoted to the 6th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);  
Granted the 2nd Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1923 May 10 Conferred the 7th Court Rank Senior Grade.
- 1923 Aug. 13 Ordered to accompany Representative of Japan to the 4th Meeting  
of the League of Nation's General Assembly at Geneva, Switzer-  
land. (Cabinet)
- 1924 May 7 Ordered to serve in Poland. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1924 Dec. 26 Granted the 1st Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1925 May 21 Ordered to serve in Soviet Union. (Foreign Ministry)



1925 Aug. 20 Appointed 3rd Secretary to the Embassy;  
 Conferred the 6th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);  
 Granted the 1st Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry);  
 Ordered to serve in Soviet Union. (Foreign Ministry)

1925 Dec. 26 Appointed Vice-Consul; Conferred the 6th Rank of the Higher  
 Civil Service (Cabinet);  
 Granted the 1st Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry);  
 Ordered to serve at Khabarovsk. (Foreign Ministry)

1926 Jun. 30 Promoted to the 5th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);  
 Granted the 2nd Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)

1926 Jul. 15 Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

1926 Nov. 16 Appointed secretary to the Foreign Ministry;  
 Conferred the 5th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);  
 Granted the 5th Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry);  
 Assigned to the 1st Section of the Bureau of European and  
 American Affairs. (Foreign Ministry)

1927 May 26 Appointed temporary commissioner for the Higher Civil Service  
 Examination. (Cabinet)

1928 Jan. 25 Released from position as temporary Commissioner for Higher  
 Civil Service Examination. (Cabinet)

1927 Dec. 28 Granted the 4th Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)

1928 Mar. 27 Appointed temporary commissioner for the Higher Civil Service  
 Examination. (Cabinet)

1929 Jan. 16 Released from position as temporary commissioner for the  
 Higher Civil Service Examination. (Cabinet)

1929 Apr. 19 Appointed temporary commissioner for the Higher Civil Service  
 Examination (Cabinet)

1930 Jan. 25 Released from position as temporary commissioner for the Higher  
 Civil Service Examination. (Cabinet)

1930 Apr. 17 Appointed to the Special Committee for Higher Civil Service  
 Examination. (Cabinet)

1930 Jun. 30 Promoted to the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);  
 Granted the 3rd Grade Salary (Foreign Ministry)

1930 Jul 2 Appointed 2nd Secretary to the Embassy;  
 Conferred the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);  
 Granted the 2nd Grade Salary.  
 Ordered to serve the United States. (Foreign Ministry)



1930 Jul..4 Appointed temporary commissioner for the Higher Civil Service Examination. (Cabinet)

1930 Jul 15 Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

1931 Jan. 21 Relieved of position as temporary commissioner for the Higher Civil Service Examination. (Cabinet)

1933 Jun. 9 Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th Class.

1934 Mar. 31 Ordered to serve in Soviet Russia. (Foreign Ministry)

1935 Jul. 1 Granted the 1st Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)

1935 Aug. 1 Conferred the 5 Court Rank, Junior Grade.

1935 Nov. 25 Appointed secretary of the Foreign Ministry;  
Conferred the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet);  
Granted the 2nd Grade Salary;  
Ordered to serve in the European-Asiatic Bureau. (Foreign Ministry)

1935 Dec. 21 Appointed chief of the First Section of the European-Asiatic Bureau. (Foreign Ministry)

1935 Dec. 26 Appointed investigator of the Relief Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)

1936 Jan. 28 Appointed concurrently Secretary of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry (Cabinet);  
Conferred the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet);  
Ordered to serve in the Fisheries Product Bureau. (Agriculture and Forestry Ministry)

1936 Jul. 1 Conferred the 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Main post) (Cabinet);  
Granted the 1st Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)

1936 Dec. 26 Conferred the 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet) (Concurrent post)

1937 Apr. 17 Appointed temporary commissioner for the Higher Civil Service Examination. (Cabinet)

1937 Jun. 3 Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class.

1937 Jul 30 Released from position as investigator of the Relief Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)

1938 Jan. 13 Released from position as temporary commissioner for the Higher Civil Service Examination. (Cabinet)



1938 Apr. 18 Appointed temporary commissioner for the Higher Civil Service Examination. (Cabinet)

1938 Oct. 15 Appointed First Secretary of the Embassy;  
Conferred the 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)

1938 Oct. 15 Ordered to serve in the United States. (Foreign Ministry)

1940 Jan. 20 Appointed Councillor of the Embassy;  
Conferred the 2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet);  
Ordered to serve in Germany (Cabinet);  
Granted the 3rd Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)

1940 Mar. 13 Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class.

1940 Feb. 15 Conferred the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

1941 Jan. 23 Appointed Japanese Delegate at the Special Mixed Committee of Japan, Germany and Italy held in Berlin. (Not recorded in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)

1942 May 16 Ordered to serve in Italy. (Cabinet)

1942 Jun. 3 Appointed Envoy Special and Minister Plenipotentiary and concurrently councillor of the Embassy;  
Conferred the 2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)

1942 Jun. 3 Ordered to Italy (as Minister);  
Ordered to serve in Italy (as Councillor) (Cabinet)

1942 Jun. 3 Granted the 3rd Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)

1942 Jul. 10 Appointed Japanese Delegate at the Special Mixed Committee of Japan, Germany and Italy held in Rome.  
( Not recorded in the Official Gazette)

1942 Aug. 1 Appointed member of the Standing Committee for the International Agricultural Association. (Cabinet)

1942 Oct. 29 Conferred the 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service.  
(Main and concurrent posts) (Cabinet)

1942 Oct. 29 Granted the 2nd Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)

1942 Dec. 9 Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class.

1943 Mar. 1 Conferred the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

1943 Oct. 20 Relieved of concurrent duty. (Cabinet)



- 1944 Aug. 16      Called back from Italy. (Cabinet)
- 1944 Aug. 16      Ordered to serve in Switzerland. (Cabinet)
- 1940 Apr. 29      Decorated with the Minor Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun for meritorious services during the China Incident.
- 1946 May. 21      Relieved of main post at own request. (Cabinet)



8 Aug 1947

KASE, Toshikazu

Requested by: TOGO, Shigenori

- (a) The nationality of the witness is Japanese;
- (b) The present address of the witness is Omachi,  
Kamakura, Kanagawa Prefecture;

These witnesses will testify in the Pacific phase of the defense case concerning diplomatic matters.

The date upon which the attendance of the witnesses will be required for testifying cannot be stated accurately; but their attendance for consultation with counsel is required forthwith.



8 Aug 1947

Memo for the file:

Subject: ~~K~~A~~S~~E, Toshikazu

KASE is subject in the following Case files:

File 392, Serial 2: Former secretary to MATSUOKA; enjoyed the confidence of MATSUOKA and has remained in touch with him.

File 164, Serial 1

KASE is subject of IPS Case file #418.