

D. D. 2633 KAYA.

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述書^者

迫水久常



自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シ

タル上次ノ如ク供述致シマス

但水久希

口供書

一、私ハ一九三六年東京帝國大学法学部ヲ卒業シ直々ニ大藏省ニ奉職シ一時岡田總理大臣ノ秘書官ニ付シマシタカ、岡田内閣総辞職後一九三六年三月ヨリ大藏省ノ理財局ニ復帰シ一九三七年四月ヨリ同局金融課長トナリ、一九四一年十一月一付企画課長ニ付任シマシタカ、一九四二年十月大藏省ニ始メテ總務局ガ設置セラレタ際、企画局長ニ就任シ、一九四三年十一月内閣参事官ニ付任シ、一九四四年十一月大藏省ノ銀行保険局長トナリ、一九四五年四月鈴木内閣ニ在リ内閣書記官長ニ就任シマシタ。

二、一九三〇年倫敦軍縮會議ニ在リテハ賀屋氏ハ大藏事務官（後ニ大藏書記官）トシテ全権委員ノ隨員トナリマシタ。私ハ全権委員トシテ賀屋氏ノ指揮下ニ之ヲ補助スルニト、ナリタ。当時賀屋隨員ノ仕事ハ海軍ヲ備ト財政特ニテ兼テノ關係ニ付テ全権委員ノ命ニ依リテ調査シタリ即言シタリスルニトテアリタ。私ハ常ニ側近ニアリテ殆ト連日二十四時間勤務シタ。私ニ課セラレタ計算事務調査事務ヲ通シ又通常ノ談話ヲ通シテ賀屋氏ハ軍備ノ縮少ヲ積極的ニ助長セントスル立場ヲ取リテ居タニト知リタ。具體的ニ自分自身テ軍備縮少案ヲ作製シテ全権委員ニ提出シタリ海軍側隨員ニ提示シテ意見ヲ求メタリニテ居タ。時ニハ本國大藏大臣ニ意見具申シタニトモアリタ。私ハ此ノ資料ハ私ハ之ヲ保存シテ居タカ昭和十四年大藏省火災ノ際ニ焼失シテ今手許ニテイコトハ遺忘シタル。現ニ海軍側隨員ノ一部ニハ賀屋氏ノ此ノ態度ヲ越权的ナモノトシテ猛烈ニ之ヲ批難シ賀屋氏ニ對シテ私的制裁ヲ加ヘ標トスルニトテ計画スルモノサヘアリタ。此ノ關シ賀屋氏ハ軍備縮少ニ關シ積極的デアリタ事情ハ当時ノ特派新聞記者デアリタ。伊藤正徳氏トモヨリ知リテ居ルトコトデアルト思フ。

三、私ハ一九三七年及一九三八年賀屋氏ハ大藏大臣ノ際ハ理財局金融課長デアリ金融政策ノ立

案ヲ致シテ是ツタカ陸軍省ノ重要産業五ヶ年計画ト云フモノハ見タコト天開イタコトモナイ、勿
論大臣カラテ計画ニヨリ又ハ在ノ計画ヲ参考トシテ金融政策ヲ立案スル標命令セラレタコトハ
ナイ、大臣以外ノ上司カラテ何ニモカハル話ノアリタコトハナイ。

四、一九四五年四月鈴木内閣組閣ニ際シ私ハ鈴木貫太郎氏ノ側近ニ在リテ之ヲ援助シタ其ノ際閣員
ノ詮議ニ付テ是種々助言シタカ当付ノ軍需大臣トシテハ我カ國軍需品ノ供給カラ精確ニ認定シ
出来ナイモノ出来ナイト云フ面ニ言ヒ切ル面カアル人ヲ据ヘルコトカ適當ナリト考ヘタテ賀屋氏ヲ
推荐シタ所鈴木氏ハ之ニ同意サレ早速組閣本部ニ賀屋氏ヲ招致シテ入閣ヲ交渉シタ。賀屋氏ハ
此ノ交渉ニ對シ自分ヨリモ豊田貞次郎^氏カ一僞適任デアリテハ古田俊之助^氏カ適任
デアル此ノ二人カ共ニ受諾セザル場合即チ適當ナル候補者ノ何レモカ軍需大臣ノ就任ヲ受諾
セザル場合ニハ已ムヲ得ズ自分カ引渡セル其ノ理由ハヨリ一僞ノ適任者ヲ推薦スルコトカ必
要デアルト同時ニ適當ナル就任者カ無イ場合ニ於テハ自分ハ日本國民ノ一人トシテ困難ナル地
位ト雖モサリ可キテハナイト信ズルカラデアルト云ハレタ。斯クシテ豊田貞次郎^氏カ就任スルニト
ナラズ尚此ノ際賀屋氏ハ今日ハ國民ハ幾多ノタメ非常ナル苦難ヲナメテアル此ノ重要ナル時局ニ
際シ閣員タルモノハ総ニ一宗與ヲ拜辭シテ之ニヨリテ権カヤ宗與ノ為メ其ノ地位ニアルモノデナ
ク全ク困難ニ對シテ献身的ニ盡スモノデアルト云フコトヲ明ニスルキテアル自分カ入閣スル場合ニ
ハソウナルツモリデアルト云ハレタ。

五、一九四五年八月十一日賀屋氏ハ内閣総理大臣官邸ニ鈴木総理及私(當時内閣書記官長)ヲ訪
問シ今回終戦ノ内政アルヤニ關ケカソレハ事實ナリヤヲ確メソシテ自分ハ戦争期間中大臣タリ
シコトニヨリテ政治上ノ責任ヲ痛感スルカラ陛下ヨリ頂戴シタル宗與(國幣大臣名)前官礼遇
及位階勲等ハ此ノ際直々ニ拜辭シ一市民トシテ日本人タル義務カヲ盡スコト、シ度コト

申出テ夕賀屋氏ノ此ノ心境ハ剛然ト最後迄平和維持ヲ熱望ニ致シ申ニ常ニ反省的デア
ツヨ同氏ノ心随ノ連續シテ居ルモノデアルト私ハ感心シタ尚同氏ハ當時宮内相ニ石浜宮相ヲ訪問
同一事柄ヲ申出テ夕

私ハ同年八月十七日迄内閣書記官長ニ在職シタガ右賀屋氏ノ如キ申出ラシク人ハ他ニハ一人モナカ
シ

昭和二十二年(一九四七年)九月拾九日於東京

供述者

清水久常



右ハ當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

於東京

立會人

田中康道



宣誓書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述べ何事ヲモ默祕セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザ
ルコトヲ誓フ

(捺署
印名)

迫水久常



I M T F E

The United States and Others

vs

ARAKI Sadao and others

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : *SAKOMIZU Hisatsune*

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.

AFFIDAVIT OF HISATSUNE SAKOMIZU

1. Graduated at the Law Department, Tokyo Imperial University in 1926, I Hisatsune Sakomizu, immediately entered the Finance Ministry. Served for a while as a secretary to Prime Minister Okada, but returned to the Finance Bureau of the Finance Ministry in March, 1936, Directly after the resignation of the Okada Cabinet. Was Chief, Financial Section, same Bureau from April 1937. Changed to the Planning Board in November 1941, to serve there until November 1942, when I was appointed Chief of the General Affairs Bureau which was then newly established in the Finance Ministry. Became a Cabinet councillor in November 1943, Was Chief, Bank and Insurance Bureau of Finance Ministry from November 1944. Appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet under Premier Suzuki in April 1945.

2. At the London Conference on Naval Disarmament in 1930, Mr. Kaya, then Secretary to the Finance Ministry (later on, Senior Secretary) was one of the aides to the Japanese delegation and I was attached to the delegation to serve as an assistant under Mr. Kaya.

The duty of Mr. Kaya as an aide was to make investigation or give advice, under the direction of the delegates, on the subject of naval armaments in relation to the public finance, especially to the State budget. I was always close at his side, working almost every day, through 24 hours.

I learnt through the works of planning or investigation which were assigned to me, or through day-to-day talks, that he was taking a stand to help positively the cause of disarmament. He worked out his own disarmament plan which he presented to the delegates, or explained to the aides from the Navy. I recall he sometimes sent his opinions to the Finance Minister at home. It is a thousand pities that the materials concerning those subjects, which I had kept were all lost at the Finance Ministry fire of 1939. Some of the aides from the Navy flayed his conduct as ultra vires, and even attempted a lynch upon him. I suppose how positive Mr. Kaya was in those days for the disarmament must be well known also to the newspaper correspondents at that time, such as Mr. Masanori Ito.

3. I was the Chief of the Finance Section of the Finance Bureau in 1937 and 1938 while Mr. Kaya headed the Finance Ministry, and was in charge of drafting the financial policies. However, I had never seen or heard of anything like a War Ministry's five-year plan for Key industries. Of course, I had never received any order from the Minister to map out a policy based on such Army plan, or consulting same.

Neither had I heard of anything from any other superior of mine, about such Army plan.

4. At the formation of the Suzuki Cabinet in April, 1945, I helped him close at his side. I also gave counsel in the matter of selecting the Cabinet members. As I thought it proper then for the Munitions portfolio to have a man of sufficient ability to exactly judge our munitions production capacity, as

well as sufficient courage to say straightout what is "cannot" as "cannot", I recommended Mr. Kaya for the post. Mr. Suzuki agreed to my opinion, and forthwith called in him to the Cabinet formation headquarters to ask him to join his Cabinet. Against this, Mr. Kaya recommended Mr. Teijiro Toyoda as better fitted man, and Mr. Shinnosuke Furuta as the second best. But if neither of the two, i, e, none of the right men would accept the offer, he should be obliged to accept it himself, he added, "because, while it is needful to recomment better fitted men, it is just as well up to me as a Japanese, not to shun the position myself, however difficult it may be, if there is no right man who would accept it." The portfolio was assumed by Mr. Teijiro Toyoda.

He said further, on that occasion:

"Now our people are being visited by unparalleled hard-ships due to the war. Any person who happens to sit in the Cabinet at this crucial moment ought to resign every mark of honor, there by to manifest it is neither for power nor honor that he takes his position, but solely to devote himself to the service of the country at this national crisis. I will do so, if I am to enter the Cabinet."

5. On August 11, 1945, Mr. Kaya called on Prime Minister Suzuki and me (then the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet) at the Premier's official residence to conform the truth of what the rumors had it, -- the government was secretly deliberating

to end the war, and asked to be permitted at once to resign all the marks of honor which His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him (the privileges of his former post as a Minister of State specially granted him, Court rank, order of merit, etc.) thus to be enabled hereafter to fulfil his duty as a Japanese, in the capacity of a mere citizen, because he was keenly conscious of his political responsibility as a Minister of State during the war. (I thought I found the persistence of his same mentality which made him so solicitous for peace on the eve of the war, and so reflective throughout the various stages of the war.) Then he called on also Imperial Household Minister Ishiwata to ask the same thing. Though I had been in the office of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet until August 17, I had not met any other person who made such advance as Mr. Kaya did.

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On this 19th day of Sep, 1947

At TOKYO

DEPONENT SAKOMIZU Hisatsumi (seal)

I, TANAKA Yasumichi 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 TOKYO

Witness: (signed) TANAKA Yasumichi (seal)

OATH

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

SAKOMIZU Hisatune (signed)
(seal)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: SAKOMIZU, Hisatsune

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the eve of the war, and so reflective throughout the various stages of the war.) Then he called on also Imperial Household Minister Ishiwata to ask the same thing. Though I had been in the office of the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet until August 17, I had not met any other person who made such advance as Kaya did.

On this 19th day of Sept., 1947

At Tokyo.

DEPONENT SAKOMIZU, Hisatsune (seal)

I, TANAKA Yasumichi, 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 Tokyo

Witness: (signed) TANAKA, Yasumichi (seal)

OATH

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

SAKOMIZU, Hisatsune (signed)