

OTA. Kozo

Request by: HIRANUMA, Kiichiro

Now in Sugamo Prison

Facts to be proved by witness will show the policies, utterances, actions and intent of HIRANUMA during time in which he is charged by the Indictment.

To establish that HIRANUMA took no part in any of the conspiracies charged to him; and was not in any way connected with the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression; and was furthermore in no way connected with the commission of any crimes against peace.



OTA, Hojo

Request by Hironuma, Kiichiro

Now in Sugamo Prison

Facts to be proven by witness will show the policies, utterances, ~~and~~ actions and intent of H during time in which he is charged by the indictment.

To establish that H took no part in any of the conspiracies charged to him; and was not in any way connected with the planning initiating or waging of wars of aggression; and was furthermore in no way connected with the commission of any crimes against peace.



OHTA, Koro

Request by: TOJO, Hideki

At present confined in Sugamo Prison

Was Education Minister in September 1945

Able to testify as a member of the Suzuki Cabinet and with regard to the understanding as to the terms of the surrender. The witness will also be able to testify regarding the fundamental principles of Japanese education and to the objects and purposes of military training in Japanese schools. Further he will be able to testify as to the nature and purposes of various organizations and associations.



OHTA, Koro

Request by Tojo, Hidelci

at present confined in Sugamo prison

was Education Minister in Sept. 1945

able to testify as a member of the Suzuki Cabinet and with regard to the understanding as to the terms of the surrender. The witness will also be able to testify regarding the fundamental principles of Jap education and to the objects and purposes of military training in Jap schools. Further he will be able to testify as to the nature and purposes of various organizations and associations.



OTA, Kozo

Request by: HASHIMOTO, Kingoro

Address: Sugamo Prison

He was at various times Chief Secretary of the Hiranuma Cabinet, Secretary-General of the I R A A, and Education Minister in the Suzuki Cabinet.

The facts expected to be proved by this witness are:

- (1) "KODO" or the "Imperial Way" was a principle which did not contemplate aggression.
- (2) The purpose of the Reform Movements, with which the defendant HASHIMOTO was connected, was to cleanse politics of corrupt influences.
- (3) The purpose and intent of the I R A A, with which the defendant HASHIMOTO was connected at one time, were not aggression, and other relevant matters.

The testimony of this witness is considered necessary in regard to Counts Nos. 1 and 2 and Appendices A (Section 6) and E of the Indictment.



(←)

OTA, Kogo

Request by: HASHIMOTO, Kingoro

address: Sugamo prison.

He was at various times chief secretary of the Hiranuma cabinet, Secretary General of the I R A A, and Education Minister in the Suzuki cabinet.

The facts expected to be proved by this witness are:

- (1) "Kodo" or the "Imperial way" was a principle which did not contemplate aggression.
- (2) The purpose of the Reform Movements, with which the defendant Hashimoto was connected, was to cleanse politics of corrupt influences.
- (3) The purpose and intent of the I R A A, with which the defendant Hashimoto was connected at one time, were not aggression, and other relevant matters.

The testimony of this witness is considered necessary in regard to Counts Nos. 1 and 2, and Appendices A (section 6) and E of the indictment.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Operations, CIS, G-2  
Compilation Branch

SUBJECT: OTA, Kozo

Radio Tokyo declared on 10 April 1945 that OTA is close to Baron HIRANUMA, former Premier. Helped to organize KOKUHONSHA, patriotic organization with large membership headed by the Baron. Said by Domei News Agency in 1944 to be among Japan's most influential politicians, Member of Preparatory Committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940.

SOURCE: Japanese Government Officials, 1937-1945, p. 110.

OTA, Kozo

Director of IRAPS and of IRAA; member of National Movement Liaison Headquarters, appointed 17 March 1944. Member of House of Peers. Born 1900. Chief Secretary HIRANUMA Cabinet, 1939.

SOURCE: Who's Who List  
MOI, New Delhi, 15 May 1944

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In September 1942, he accompanied HIRANUMA, Kiichiro, ARITA, Hachiro, NAGAI, Ryutaro along with about ten others to China representing the GEA Ministry Foreign Office, House of Peers and the House of Representatives. It was a good will trip in respect to receiving an ambassador from China. The length of stay was about one week.

SOURCE: Special Interrogation Report on OTA, Kozo, conducted by the  
Special Intelligence Div. of CIS, G-2, 13 Aug. 1946



PERSONAL HISTORY

Name : OHTA, Kōzo

Permanent Residence  
and social status : Tokyo

Date of birth : 15 December 1889

Former status :

Former name :

- July 1921 Graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University, English Jurisprudence Branch, Jurisprudence College.
- 2 Jan 1921 Registered as an attorney attached to the Tokyo District Court.
- Apr 1938 Became a professor in the Jurisprudence Department of Hōsei University.
- 6 Jan 1939 Appointed Secretary to the Prime Minister, promoted to the 3rd Grade of the Higher Civil Service, and granted 1st Rank Salary.
- 16 Jan 1939 Promoted to Junior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.
- 7 Apr 1939 Appointed Secretary General of the Cabinet; promoted to the 2nd Grade of the Higher Civil Service. Cabinet
- 14 Apr 1939 Appointed Councillor to the Planning Board; appointed as a member of the Central Statistics Committee; appointed as a member of the Committee for the Celebration of the 2600th Anniversary of the founding of the Empire; appointed as a member of the Education Investigation Committee; appointed as a member of the Plan Investigation Committee; appointed as a member of the Science Investigation Cabinet



Committee; appointed as a member of the National General Mobilization Investigation Committee; appointed as a member of the Diet System Investigation Committee; appointed as a member of the Transportation Industry Adjustment Committee; appointed as a member of the Electrical Communications Committee; appointed as a member of the National General Spiritual Mobilization Committee.

17 Apr 1939	Appointed as a member to the Committee for the Preparation for the Building of Central Governmental Offices; appointed as a member of the Committee for the Encouragement of National Savings.	Cabinet
28 Apr 1939	Appointed as a member of the International Tourist Committee; appointed as a member of the Anti-Chinese Cultural Enterprise Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
15 Apr 1939	Promoted to the Senior Grade of the 5th Class of the Court Rank.	
10 May 1939	Promoted to the 1st Grade of the Higher Civil Service.	Cabinet
15 June 1939	Appointed as a member of the Civil Engineering Conference.	Cabinet
12 July 1939	Appointed as a member to the Major Railroads Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
22 July 1939	Appointed as a member of the Small Scale Industries Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
3 Aug 1939	Appointed as a member of the Temporary Committee Investigating Manchukuo Colonists.	Cabinet
28 Aug 1939	Appointed as a member of the House of Peers under Item 4, of Art. 1, of the House of Peers Regulations.	Cabinet



30 Aug	1939	His request for release from the office of Secretary General of the Cabinet granted.	Cabinet
28 Aug	1942	For the purpose of paying a return visit to the Chinese National Government he was appointed as a member of the staff of the Special Ambassador.	Cabinet
14 Oct	1942	The above-mentioned appointment became defunct with the completion of the mission.	
4 Dec	1943	Appointed as a member of the Committee Investigating National General Mobilization.	Cabinet
29 Apr	1940	Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit and the Order of the Sacred Treasure for his services in the China Incident.	
7 Apr	1945	Appointed Minister of Education.	Cabinet
16 Apr	1945	Promoted to the Junior Grade of the 3rd Court Rank.	
9 May	1945	Appointed Chairman of the Committee Investigating Textbooks.	
16 June	1945	Dismissed from the Committee Investigating National General Mobilization.	Cabinet
17 Aug	1945	Tender of resignation as Minister of Education accepted.	Cabinet
21 Dec	1945	Tender of resignation from the House of Peers accepted.	Cabinet
24 Aug	1946	Under Article I of Imperial Ordinance No. 109 issued in 1946, he was designated as coming under the memorandum.	



OTA, Kozo

Request by: HASHIMOTO, Kingoro

Address: Sugamo Prison

He was at various times Chief Secretary of the Hiranuma Cabinet, Secretary-General of the I R A A, and Education Minister in the Suzuki Cabinet.

The facts expected to be proved by this witness are:

- (1) "KODO" or the "Imperial Way" was a principle which did not contemplate aggression.
- (2) The purpose of the Reform Movements, with which the defendant HASHIMOTO was connected, was to cleanse politics of corrupt influences.
- (3) The purpose and intent of the I R A A, with which the defendant HASHIMOTO was connected at one time, were not aggression, and other relevant matters.

The testimony of this witness is considered necessary in regard to Counts Nos. 1 and 2 and Appendices A (Section 6) and E of the Indictment.



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~~Curriculum vitae~~

Personal History

<del>Permanent Prefecture &amp;</del> Residence and social status	Tokyo <del>for</del>	Date of birth	Dec. 15, 1889	Name	OHTA, Kōzo
Former social status	-	Former name			
1921	July	Graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University, English Jurisprudence Branch, Jurisprudence College.			
	Jan. 2	Registered as an attorney attached to the Tokyo District Court. <del>Admitted to bar, belonging to the Tokyo District Court.</del>			
'38	April	Became a professor in the Jurisprudence Department of Hōsei University as professor of the Jurisprudence Dept.			
'39	Jan. 6	Appointed Secretary to the Prime Minister, promoted raised to the 3rd Grade of the Higher Civil Service, and granted the 1st <sup>Rank</sup> salary.			
	Jan. 16	Promoted to Junior grade of the 5th <sup>Rank</sup> raised to the 5th Junior Grade of Court Rank.			
	April 7	Appointed Secretary General of the Cabinet; promoted raised to the 2nd Grade of the Higher Civil Service.			
	April 17	Appointed <sup>Councillor</sup> Associate to the Cabinet Planning Board; <sup>Appointed as a member</sup> and Committee of the Central Statistics Committee; <sup>appointed as a</sup> member of the Council Committee for the Celebration of the 2600th <sup>Anniversary of the</sup> Year after Accession of the Emperor Jimmu; <sup>appointed as a member</sup> Committee of the			



Education Investigation Committee; appointed  
 as a member of the Plan Investigation Committee;  
 appointed as a member of the Science Investigation Committee;  
 appointed as a member of the  
 National General Mobilization Investigation Committee;  
 appointed as a member of the Diet System Investigation Committee;  
 " " " " " " Transportation Industry Adjustment Committee;  
 " " " " " " Electrical Communications Committee;  
 " " " " " " National General Spiritual Mobilization  
 Committee.

Cabinet

1939 April 17 Appointed as a member to the Committee for the Preparation for  
 the Building of Central Governmental Offices;  
 Appointed  
 as a member of the Committee for the Encouragement of  
 National Savings.

Cabinet

1939 April 28 Appointed as a member of the International Journalist  
 Committee; Appointed as a member of the Anti  
 Chinese Cultural Enterprise Investigation  
 Committee

Cabinet  
Cabinet  
Cabinet  
Cabinet

1939 April 15 Promoted to the senior grade of the 5th class  
 of the Court Rank.

1939 May 10 Promoted to the 1st Grade of the Higher Civil Service

Cabinet

1939 June 15 Appointed as a member of the Civil Engineering Conference

Cabinet

July 12 Appointed as a member to the Major Railroads Investigation  
 Committee.

Cabinet



July 22 ~~Rail Roads Investigation Commission~~  
appointed as a member of the ~~Small Scale~~  
~~Appointed Committee of~~ ~~Investigation~~  
~~and Minor Industries Investigation~~

CABINET

Aug. 3 ~~Appointed~~ ~~Committee~~ of the ~~Investigating~~  
~~Manchoukuo Colonists Investigation~~  
~~Commission~~

CABINET

Aug. 28 Appointed <sup>as a</sup> member of the House of Peers ~~under~~  
~~acting to~~ Item 4, ~~of~~ Art 1, of the House  
of Peers Regulations.

CABINET

Aug. 30 His request for release from the office of  
~~Released of the above mentioned office with~~  
~~Secretary General of the Cabinet granted.~~

CABINET

~~142~~ ~~Aug. 28~~  
142 Aug. 28 For the purpose of paying a return visit to the  
Chinese National Government, he was  
appointed as a member of the staff of the  
Special Ambassador.  
~~China for Return Salute to the Chinese~~  
~~National Government's Visit~~

CABINET

Oct. 14 The above-mentioned <sup>appointment</sup> ~~office~~ became  
defunct ~~owing to the completion thereof~~  
with the completion of the mission.

143 Dec. 4 Appointed <sup>as a member of the</sup> ~~Investigating~~  
~~Committee~~ of the National  
General Mobilization, ~~Investigation~~

CABINET



- '40 Apr 29 Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit and the Order of the Sacred Treasure for his services in the China Incident.
- '45 Apr 7 Appointed Minister of Education CABINET
- Apr 16 Promoted to the Junior Grade of the 3rd Court Rank
- May 9 Appointed Chairman of the Committee Investigating Textbooks.
- June 16 Dismissed from the Committee Investigating National General Mobilization. CABINET
- '45 Aug 17 Tender of Resignation as Minister of Education Accepted. CABINET
- '45 Dec 21 Tender of Resignation from the House of Peers accepted CABINET
- '46 Aug 24 Under Article I of Imperial Ordinance No. 109 issued in 1946, he was designated as coming under the Memorandum.



1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sutton; Col. Woolworth; Mr. English;  
Mr. Dunigan

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Information in the form of a Staff Study compiled by G-2 has been included in the Investigative Case Files of the International Prosecution Section and is now available on the following witness.

OTA, Kozo

who has been requested by

HASHIMOTO  
HIRANUMA  
TOJO

*E P M*

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN  
Chief, Investigative Section



5/W

6 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Col. Woolworth; Mr. English; Mr. Dunigan;  
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 - HASHIMOTO  
HIRANUMA  
TOJO

The attached information has been taken from the compiled report prepared by MIS. The report was previously classified secret however this classification has been cancelled and at the present time does not carry any classification. It will be noted that much of this information has been furnished in curriculum vitae obtained from the Cabinet Secretariat's office.

WITNESS

OTA, Kozo

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info from MID report

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

Incl  
(Described above)

*E P M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN



Kozo OTA: Minister of Education.

1889 Dec.	Born Fukushima Prefecture
1920	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, law.
1933	Attorney defending participants in 15 May 1932 Incident in which Premier Inukai was assassinated.
1938	Professor of Law, Hosei University
1939	Chief Secretary, Hiranuma Cabinet
1940	Member House of Peers.
1942	Councilor Imperial Rule Assistance Association
*	Chief, General Affairs Bureau, IRAA
1942-45	Member Board of Directors, Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (now dissolved)
1944 Mar.	Committee member for IRAA of National Movement Liaison Headquarters (a war-time organization).
1945 Apr.	Minister of Education, Suzuki Cabinet

Address: 57 Sekiguchi Dai machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo

Radio Tokyo declared on 10 April 1945 that Ota is close to Baron Hiranuma, former Premier. Helped to organize Kokuhonisha, patriotic organization (now defunct) with large membership headed by the Baron. Said by Domei News Agency in 1944 to be among Japan's most influential politicians. Member of preparatory committee charged with working out details of organizing IRAA in 1940.



NAME OF WITNESS:           OTA, Kozo  
REQUESTED BY   :           HASHIMOTO, Kingoro  
DATE            :           2 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 8.

Interrogated TANAKA, Ryukichi concerning this witness.



NAME OF WITNESS:           OTA, Kozo  
REQUESTED BY   :           HASHIMOTO, Kingoro  
DATE            :           2 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 8.

Interrogated TANAKA, Ryukichi concerning this witness.



OTA, Kozo

<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASS OF DECORATION</u>	<u>ACHIEVEMENT</u>	<u>RECOMMENDING MINISTRY</u>
29-4-40	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class	Manchurian Incident	Cabinet



Decorations

29 April 1940 - Order of the Sacred Treasure, Second Class.

Achievement

In connection with the Manchurian Incident. Recommended by the Cabinet.



17 June 1947

OTA, Saburo

Additional information recieved from G-2

Present Address: 334 Hayashi Machi, Oi, Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo.

Education:

1928 Graduated Law School, Tokyo Imperial University.

Career:

1940 3rd Secretary, Japanese Embassy to USSR.

1941 President of the KORIYAMA Club of the TOHOKU District Chamber of Commerce (FUKUSHIMA Prefecture).

1943 Chief of the 5th Section of Political Bureau, Foreign Ministry.

9 Dec 1943 Appointed Chief, 3rd Section, Research and Investigation Bureau, Foreign Ministry until Feb 1945.

26 Aug 1945 Appointed Director of 3rd Department of CLO, dealing with industries, currency, reparations, accounting, supply, transport and communication.

Remarks:

On 23 Oct 1943 he made the following statement broadcast in Japanese to South America, concerning the establishment of the "Free Indian Government":  
"It is most appropriate. It is the first government established by the hands of the Indians themselves...No compromise will be accepted until independence is achieved. Its objective is a march to Delhi. It will fight to the bitter end."

OTA is at present a member of the Russia Society.



-Document 1868-

Telegram from OTA to SATO. Check if this is the Witness.

*no*



Document 1814

This refers to OTA, Kozo from the Japan Foreign Office. *n.g.*

Check decoration. Note his personnel record says he was *no mp* decorated for service in China.

OTA says on page 7 of the Interrogation of 23 January that there was another OTA in the IRAA and Kozo OTA, the Witness, was never Chief of the Genral Affairs Bureau.

Document 1814 refers to a parley in which some OTA was en- *n.g.* gaged which was held in China 17 to 19 January 1940 re establishment of a new Eentral Government in China. Find out if this OTA is the same as the Witness.

.....

See Document 1814, page 2 of Analysis Sheet reporting con- *not* versations between WANG KO-MIN and OTA and KITA 17-19 January *when* 1940 at Shanghai regarding establishment of new central government and Northern China Political Affairs Council. Meeting was held to give WANG KO-MIN preparatory understanding before his attendance at SHINTAO Conference to be held about 23 January 1940. The information revealed is set forth in the document.

Check if this is witness OTA.

*Doc 1868 - Not Kozo dta ✓*



DTA (OHTA) Kozo

<u>date</u>	<u>appointment</u>	<u>office attached to</u>
6 Jan 39	Sec. to P. M.	
7 Apr 39	Sec. - Gen. of cabinet	cabinet
14 Apr 39	councillor, Planning Board. Member, Nat'l. Gen. Mobil. Invest. com.	"
28 Apr 39	Member, Anti-Chinese cultural Enterprise Invest. com.	"
3 Aug 39	Member, temporary com. investigating Manchukuo colonists	"
29 Apr 40	Decorated for services in China Incident	
28 Aug 42	Member, staff of special ambassador to pay return visit to Chinese Nat'l. Gov't.	"
4 Dec 43	Member, com. investigating Nat'l. Gen. Mobilization	"
7 Apr 45	Minister of education	"

see next page



OTA, Kozo

1942, councillor and chief Gen affairs  
Bureau of I R A A but see file, says  
this is not so

1942-45 member board of directors I R A P S

Mar 1944 committee member I R A A of Nat'l.  
Movement Liaison Hdq



O T A, Kozō did not testify for the prosecution.  
He has not testified for the defense  
thru 31 May 47.



International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

The United States of America, et al)

- Against - )

ARAKI, Sadao, et al )

Affidavit (translation)

OHTA, Kōzō, Affiant.

I, OHTA, Kōzō, having first duly sworn according to the customary formality in this country, depose and state as follows:

1. 15 DEC 1889 - Born at Fukushima City.
2. 1920 - Graduated at the Imperial University (British Law Section)
3. From APR 45 to AUG 45 - Served as Minister of Education in the SUZUKI Cabinet.

When the SUZUKI Cabinet accepted the Potsdam Declaration, I understood that war criminals in the said Declaration meant conventional war criminals according to existing international law,

including neither leaders of the people nor high officials in important positions of the State who had no relation with the said conventional war crimes.

SUGAMO Prison,

This 5th day of December 1946

OHTA, Kōzō, Affiant.



DE: DOC No. 160

The written oath

I swear according to my conscience to state the whole truth, conceal nothing and to add nothing

OHYA, Kōzō  
(Signed and Sealed).



DEF DOC No. 160

Sworn to and subscribed before me at the above mentioned date  
and place.

SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo  
Witness.



C E R T I F I C A T E

I certify that I am the duly assigned Investigating Officer for the Defense Section of the Major War Crimes Trial, and that I was present on 5th December 1946 at the interrogation of OHTA, KOZO in Sugamo Prison. I further certify that the foregoing affidavit was interpreted and translated to me by MATSUSHITA, Masatoshi. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th December 1946.

David W. Parsons, Capt. Inf.  
Investigating Officer,

Translation Certificate.

I, Charles D. Sheldon, Chief of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation of the affidavit of OHTA, Kozo is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ Charles D. Sheldon.

Tokyo, Japan  
Date 2 Dec. 1946



Background-

OTA, Kozo, Serial 1 and 3:-

Born 1889. Attorney. Defended HOMMA, Kenichiro in the 15 May 1932 Incident in which Premier INUKAI was assassinated. Professor of Law at HOSEI University 1938. Chief Secretary in HIRANUMA's Cabinet 1939. Member of House of Peers 1940. Councillor Imperial Rule Assistance Association 1942-1945. Minister of Education SUZUKI Cabinet April 1945 - August 1945.

Close friend of Baron HIRANUMA; helped organize KOKUSHANSHA, patriotic organization with a large membership headed by Baron HIRANUMA; was said by DOMEI in 1944 to be among Japan's most influential politicians. President of the DAI NIPPON, war time religious patriotic service association.

No relative of OTA, Ichiro (189-9) Had no connection with the Government until he was selected as Chief Secretary in HIRANUMA's Cabinet on 5 January 1939. HIRANUMA's Cabinet dissolved 29 August 1939. OTA then became a member of the House of Peers until December 23, 1945. Knew HIRANUMA for twenty years.

5.15.32 Incident

According to his interrogation, OTA defended HOMMA, Kenichiro who was <sup>not</sup> ~~##~~ one of assassins but who aided the movement



by giving money to the clique of young officers who actually committed the crime.

In his interrogation of February 14, 1946, he said he knew HOMMA personally but had no business or political connections with him. He defended him just because he was asked to defend him and because he was a lawyer. OTA said he defended him on the grounds that HOMMA gave money to a Navy man named KOKA without knowing for what reason and for what purpose the money was to be used.

In an Affidavit supplementary to his oral explanation annexed to the interrogation of 19 February 1946, OTA explains the 5.15 Incident. He said that INUKAI was assassinated by several young naval officers (I read some place that while the navy officers were involved, they had to leave because of the outbreak of hostilities some place and it was only the army officers involved in the assassination.. This would appear to contradict his statements).

In a summary regarding HOMMA from confidential sources this information is found. A special informant said that HOMMA was one of the persons in power behind TOJO. He was born in 1890 in MITO. He was active in Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia. In 1928 he joined the reform movement of the state



and was finally implicated in the 5.15 case. He was released on parole in August 1937. He established the YAMATO and the Japan Clubs in April 1938 with the support of TOYAMA, Mitsuro; SHIRATORI, Taishio; TATEKAWA, Yoshiji; OTA, Kozo; MATSUI, Iwane and YASUI, Eiji (checked information in case 260, ser. 22) Attempted to Assassinate the dignitary of the pro-British faction in June 1939 but the plot failed and HOMMA was condemned to fourteen months imprisonment on August 24, 1941.



(Q & A of Interrogation 21 February 46 beginning with the 3rd question on p.3 and ending with the 2nd answer on p.4; also beginning with 1st question on p.6-all questions and answers)

"Q During the years from 1931 to 1941, when the Japanese Army was operating in China, an approval by the cabinet of a report which mentioned an amount for funds to be used by the army, meant that the cabinet as a whole, and each member thereof who may have approved of the allotment of funds, should be held responsible for any actions of the Japanese Army which might involve a violation of international law or conduct contrary to the customs of conducting warfare?

A I cannot say whether or not the cabinet should bear responsibility for the actions of the army, for the reason that they approved funds for the army. During the eight months I was Chief Secretary of the HIRANUMA Cabinet, funds had to be approved for the military forces in China for its existence.

Q It was necessary, therefore, to approve of such funds for the purpose of maintenance of the Japanese Army in China irrespective of any operations that the leaders of the Japanese Army contemplated, is that not true?

A During Premier HIRANUMA'S tenure of office, the cabinet did not approve of any more funds than were necessary for the maintenance of the military forces in China. Consequently, the military forces there did not launch any major operations nor expand much in strength during that time. It was Premier HIRANUMA's hope that he would find some means of ending the Incident whenever the opportunity presented itself.

Q It has been reported that having never held an elective position and exerting consistent political pressure through his rich experience in extensive personal domination of the Japanese bureaucracy, Baron HIRANUMA is the dean of reactionary bureaucrats in Japan. What do you have to say to that?

A Mr. HIRANUMA is not an extreme nationalist or a bureaucrat in my opinion, even though he has been misjudged as such by many people. As far as I know, he is a very brilliant scholar in Japan. As for Prince (Genro) SAIONJI blocking HIRANUMA from the premiership, that too is a misjudgment. While other influential politicians in the government circles paid friendly visits to Prince SAIONJI, Mr. HIRANUMA did not. Consequently, Prince SAIONJI did not know Mr. HIRANUMA well and could not recommend him to any high government post.



OTA, Kozo

From Interrogation of General DOIHARA, file 48, serial  
9, page 29., 18 January 1946.

General DOIHARA  
~~#####~~ merely recalls "one name I would like  
to tell you about. It is OHTA, Masaka who is a member of the  
KOKUHONSHA. I am not positive about this man but I think he  
was a member of the KOKUHONSHA.

That is all DOIHARA said.

Note that the name is spelled OHTA and the first name is  
not Kozo.

From Case file of SASAKAWA, Ryoichi, case file 185, serial  
19, page 10.

He said OTA "was a subordinate of HIRANUMA. He received  
material aid from women. He was trusted by HIRANUMA. Also  
he was very closely connected with the Right Wing Group.

.....

See Case 174, serial 48, file of YOKOYAMA, Yui for information  
on the IRAA. It is stated that OTA became a Member of the IRAA.



## NATIONAL GENERAL MOBILIZATION LAW

In his interrogation OTA was asked why the National General Mobilization Law was passed during HIRANUMA's Cabinet, to which he replied:

"A The national General Mobilization Law was passed for the purpose of preventing the degenerating spirit of the people. It had nothing to do with government administration or its policies.

Q It is true, however, that such mobilization was necessary due to the increased Army and Navy expenses in carrying out the operations of the military in China, was it not?

A This mobilization was strictly a spiritual one for the purpose of raising the morale of the people and had no connection, directly or indirectly, with the war in China."

(Citation p.5 of Interrogation of 21 February 1946.



I.R.R.A.

According to his interrogation of 23 January 1946, OTA said he was not a member of the Preparatory Committee which worked out the details of organization for the IRAA (TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI) in 1940. He said the first he knew about this organization was when he received an invitation by letter from Prince KONOYE. There were at the first meeting about fifty prominent business men and newspapermen and politicians, members of the House of Representatives and the House of Peers. This preliminary meeting was held about two months before September 1940. The speaker at the preliminary meeting was Prince KONOYE and upon being questioned as to the object of the organization KONOYE replied that it was "to promote a national spiritual monopoly" which KONOYE defined as follows: "The movement of this organization will be one of a moral uplift and unity in the national spirit and it will ~~##~~ have no connections whatsoever with political parties or national policies." (Show that this was not true object. See interrogation of a witness during the early stages of the Prosecution's case for the distinction between IRAA and political societies as such). He further said that all members who attended the first meeting on invitation of KONOYE were called councillors to the organization. He also said that he had no other title except that of councillor.



(Copied from OTA Interrogation February 19, 1946/p. 1 and 2)

"I. Regarding Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

"In the later part of the summer of 1940 I received a printed letter from late Prince KONOYE suggesting that he wanted to see me, together with many other people (about 50 in number) in his official residence. In our interview with the late Prince KONOYE, we understood that he intended to recommend us to the posts of Councillor of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Tai-sei yokusan kai)

As far as I understood about the nature of this association through the explanation of late Prince KONOYE, this Imperial Rule Assistance Association was not the monopolization of politics such as either Nazis in Germany or Fascist in Italy which identified the political organization of autocracy, but aimed at the establishment of the spirit of fulfillment of loyal duty of the imperial subject toward the Emperor, which had hitherto been the most outstanding moral philosophy of the nation ever since the foundation of this Empire.

This spirit of fulfillment of the loyal duty of the Imperial subject toward the emperor was interpreted in the way of mutual understanding between the public organization and the nation, so that the political highway in reciprocal comprehension should be opened to the both sides' opportunized opinion. In another word, this was purely substantial moral movement which emphasized the elevation of the national morality and the attainment of the ethical standard of the nation.

Nobody of the nation was dissatisfied with the explanation of late Prince KONOYE, which was revealed thus before the nation and from this point of view, I, myself, as well as many other people, accepted his recommendation to the said post of councillor of this association in the full faith of the words of late Prince KONOYE as explained.

I was, then, seated on the membership of the Imperial House of Peers' and subsequently took this post of Councillor of the same association with those other people.

Among a large number of the councillors, there were many notable gentlemen such as the member of the Imperial House of Representatives and that of Peers or pressmen or scholars, or business men.



OTA

IRAA (Contd p.3)

These gentlemen had organized the councillors at the beginning of the establishment of this association.

The councillors assembly used to be held normally once or twice a month such as the first Thursday or the third Thursday, and this assembly was carried out generally for about two hours in the office of the IRAA and mostly the councillors reported the various kinds of the business affairs and they did not actually take part in the practice of the policy of this association.

Consequently, there were often some complaints among the councillors of their posts were only the nominal existence. I remember so now.

I did not even once make a public speech in regard to the policy of this association and was not paid even a penny from the association.

.....

~~(Q & A of Interrogation 21 February 46 beginning with the 3rd question on p. 3 and ending with the 2nd answer on page 4; also beginning with 1st question on p.6 - all questions and answers.)~~

\*See case file 175, serial 48 for explanation by YOKOYAMA, Yui concerning the IRAA.

Page 2 of this explanation refers to OTA where YOKOYAMA said that OTA joined the IRAA.



IRAA (Cont'd p.4)

Information from War Politics in Japan, an article in the 19 May 1946 issues of "Stars and Stripes" describe the IRAA; IRAPS and the DAI NIPPON SEISHI KAI (Greater Japan Political Association) as three "secret terrorist societies which had previously voluntarily disbanded to avoid detection and as the "most vicious of all undesirable organizations in this country." (From "Forward") However, "Forward" further states that "these societies were neither secret nor terroristic nor did they disband for the purpose of avoiding detection. They were basically political and patriotic organizations whose part in the wartime life of Japan was to gear the nation's politics and economy to the war effort. The TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (IRAA) and the YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (IRAPS) dissolved in June 1945 to give place to the newly formed DAI NIPPON SEIYIHAI (Greater Japan Political Association) which in turn dissolved at the end of the war when a new order in East Asia was established by the occupation. "Activity in one or more of these societies should not in itself be considered prime evidence of war responsibility but should be searched carefully as to the extent of that activity as well as in the light of the individual's actions in other fields."

"Moreover, it should be understood that according to the present interpretation of the purge directive as agreed upon by SCAP and the Japanese Government only certain key offices of the societies constituted a basis for purge."



## IRAA

In August 1940 KONOYE appointed a managerial council for preliminary discussion of the new structure movement. This group was later in August to form the so-called JOMIN KANJIKAI (Standing Secretariat). The formation of the Secretariat was immediately followed by the establishment of the SHIN TAISEI JUNEI IIN KAI (New structure preparatory committee) which consisted of representatives from various fields of government and national life. OTA, Kozo, a member of the House of Peers was on this committee.

Appendix B, of World Politics in Japan, page 32 contains the name of OTA, Kozo. Appendix B is the roster of Officials of the IRAA. According to the roster OTA served from April 1945 to June 1945. During this time OTA served as KOMON (Adviser). The registration also shows that OTA served under the heading SOMU (Member of the Board of Directors) during 1940, 1941, 1943, 1942 and 1944. Page 18 of the study "Special Report" said that those who were members of the KOMON (Advisers) or SOMO, (that is Members of the Board of Directors) were subject to being purged, that is, such positions constitute the basis for purging.



The Dai Nippon Wartime Religious Service Association

(From Interrogation of 19 February page 4 of Ex. A-1 all of V)

"I remember that, this association was established at the time of the TOJO Cabinet.

This was the organization for the liaison business between the department of education and the representatives of Christian group, Buddhist group, and the Shinto group, and it was regulated that every Minister of Education of each Cabinet should take the post of the President of this association.

Therefore, when I became the Minister of Education under Premier SUZUKI in April of 1945 I, subsequently, took the post of the president of the same association in the same month, and by regulation which urged the monthly assembly at the end of every month, I attended the same assembly of April at the end of the same month.

In this assembly, I made the brief inauguration address for the representatives by my admonitive attitude against such moral depreciation of the nation, and my encouragement of elevation of the moral philosophy with cooperation of these representatives of every religious group.

Ever since this April assembly I had no chance of attending the assembly.

I had such belief that the activity of religious group should not be restricted by the authority of government and advised to the Vice-President of the Association, Mr. Masazumi ANDO, that he should encourage every religious group to make the best activity without refraining themselves from the governmental authority."



-WHAT HE EXPECTS TO TESTIFY TO-

(From Interrogation of OTA - 23 January 46 bottom question on p 4, p. 5 and p.6.)

"Q Did you ever have a private or unofficial conversation with Premier HIRANUMA at any time concerning Japanese policy concerning China.

A In all of my personal talks with HIRANUMA and also with Ambassador GREW and DUMONT, charge d'affaires, there were mentioned only possibilities of peaceful settlement of affairs with other countries, including the United States. There was no talk at all that they wanted to continue any a anything rash about the matter, but only about ironing it out smoothly. It is understood by people who know Mr. HIRANUMA that his policy towards China has always been one of a peaceful nature and my personal talks with him have always been about a peaceful settlement between China and Japan.

Q In respect to talk of peaceful settlement according to the policy of Premier HIRANUMA, what would be the conditions under which Japan would consider peace with China?

A Mr. HIRANUMA had no concrete plans in regard to peaceful settlement with China, but Mr. Hiranuma has expressed to me that even though he would have plans everything must be brought up to the Cabinet members and approved by the Army.

Q Did Premier HIRANUMA ever attempt to bring up before the Cabinet plans or policies concerning China?

A No, he did not. Mr. HIRANUMA expressed to me that since it was impossible to solve the China Incident by itself because of the country's connection with Germany and Italy, the whole problem must be solved together.

Q Why did the connection of Japan with Germany and Italy prevent the settlement of the China affair?

A HIRANUMA said that before any steps could be taken to iron out the China Incident there must be an understanding of all the nations of Japan's true aims of forming a co-prosperity sphere in East Asia.

Q What was Premier Hiranuma's attitude towards the setting up of the independent state of Manchoukou.

A Premier HIRANUMA regarded Manchoukuo as an independent nation.

Q What was Premier Hiranuma's attitude regarding the statement of the Japanese Government on Japan's future policy



What he expects to testify to - Cont'd p.2

for the settlement of the China affair issued on November 3, 1938?

A When HIRANUMA became Premier he had no attitude or views of his own in regard to the China affair, but a policy that former Premier KONOYE had favored was followed through. I do not remember any statement of the Japanese Government on November 3, 1938. The statement of KONOYE which Premier HIRANUMA favored was published about December 22, 1938.

Q Did you ever hear anyone in the HIRANUMA Cabinet speak at a Cabinet meeting or to you privately or officially as to whether or not they favored the operations of the Japanese army in China?

A Because the war had just started and Mr. HIRANUMA's policy was to continue those policies of Premier KONOYE there were no voices either opposing or in favor of the war in China. "

.....

In connection with the above questions and answers see Interrogation 14 February 1946, page 2, first paragraph and third paragraph. (Note that he brought Japan and Germany and the Tripartite Pact into the China settlement picture. Also note that apparently the interrogation of January 23 is an attempt to explain the dangerous remark made in the January 23 interrogation.

In the interrogation of 19 February 1946 OTA says that "he thinks HIRANUMA had no desire to bring China and other Far East countries within the sphere of Japanese influence in connection with the development of Greater East Asia but, however, collaboration between nations of the Far East was desired. HIRANUMA did not believe that Japan should become the leader of the Far Eastern countries in co-prosperity sphere and believed that there should be prosperity for all countries." He also said that "during HIRANUMA's Cabinet's short term there was not enough time for HIRANUMA to carry out <sup>his</sup> the ideas in regard to having good



OTA-What he expects to testify to - cont'd p.3

relations with Japan, China and other Far Eastern countries."

OTA also said that he "thinks that the fundamental policy of the Cabinet during HIRANUMA's Premiership was the same as that announced previously by Premier KONOYE in regard to affairs in China, but does not know whether HIRANUMA personally agreed or disagreed with such policy. OTA, himself, was opposed to the policy whereby the government of Japan took advantage of any benefits the Army may have obtained for Japan in China; further, HIRANUMA was also opposed to that sort of thing. The Cabinet did not receive intelligence reports and did not have full information as to what the Army was doing. If HIRANUMA had had full information he would have vigorously opposed the activities of the Army in China."

OTA also said in explanation of the Sino-Japanese *War*:

"This war broke out when late Prince KONOYE was the Premier of the Cabinet and the Cabinet under Baron HIRANUMA was subsequently organized when I took the post of the Cabinet Chief Secretary.

Baron HIRANUMA felt it so regretful about the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war that he tried to exert his best effort to bring the perfect peace by wiping out the mutual misunderstanding. I think that he was trying to settle this serious problem in some opportunity by revealing the real feature of this war toward western countries and the USA.

However, it happened to him that the Nippon-Germany alliance was brought into the actual problem of the Cabinet, for which government frequently held the five-minister-conference (Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, War Minister, Naval Minister, and Financial Minister).

As the result of this conference, the government issued the statement which proclaimed the suspension of the Nippon-Germany alliance which was the focus of the discussion of the government.

This, consequently, induced the disorganization of the HIRANUMA Cabinet. Therefore, unfortunately, he lost a chance of negotiating the armistice with China.

So far as I remember the peace policy against China was often announced by this Cabinet in the Diet.

Mr. Zooman (?) who was the First Councillor of the American Embassy, should be well-informed about the foreign policy of Baron HIRANUMA."



What he expects to testify to (Cont'd p.4)

In the interrogation of 21 February 1946 OTA responded to the following questions:

"Q In the book "Government by Assassination" HIRANUMA is characterized as a sincere unbeliever in political parties. What do you have to say to that?

A In a question to Premier HIRANUMA in the first Diet meeting in January 1939 as to HIRANUMA's thoughts concerning political parties, his answer was that he respected political parties. He had made many similar statements during his term of office. I believe that to be true even though Mr. HIRANUMA did not belong to any particular political party."

(Citation p.5 - 21 Feb 46 Interrogation)



(All of p.6 Interrogation of 21 February)

"Q HIRANUMA said, according to his own words in a speech in the Diet, that he believed Japan should depend on morality and not on arms, and yet he has admitted that during 1939 Japan was increasing her armaments. What do you have to say to that?

A I think what Mr. HIRANUMA meant by winning the war with morality rather than with arms is that the spirit should be the basis of their strength. As for the increase in armaments in 1939 I believe that since such matters fall under the jurisdiction of the military, Mr. HIRANUMA considers it one of the prerogatives of military command. ("Tosui").

Q How can your statement -- your previous statement -- that funds approved of during the HIRANUMA Cabinet were for the purpose of maintenance of the Japanese Army in China, be reconciled with your last previous statement in regard to the fact that the army may have wanted funds for and increase in armaments?

A Because the prerogatives of military command are independent of government administration, I do not think that Mr. HIRANUMA could have meant to say about the increase of armaments.

Q Did the cabinet, when it approved reports which included amounts for use by the army, know whether such amounts would be used for the maintenance of the army in Japan proper and China or for an increase in armaments?

A The military leaders consider a detailed budget of the allotted funds to be secret, so only the total figure is mentioned in the report approved by the cabinet. When the report is approved by the cabinet members the general figures of the proposed allotment are presented to them so they have a general idea of how the money was to be used, but not much in detail."



SIGNIFICANT ENTRIES OF HIS PERSONNEL RECORD

January 5, 1939 appointed Chief Secretary of Cabinet.

April 14, 1939 Councillor of the Cabinet Planning Board.

August 3, 1939 appointed a member of the Provisional Council for settlers in Manchuria.

August 28, 1939 appointed Member of the House of Peers.

August 20, 1942 appointed as a Member of the suite of the Special Envoy to the Republic of China to return the visit made by the KOUMINTANG Government of China.

November 3, 1943 appointed member of the General Mobilization Inquiry Commission.

April 7, 1945 appointed Minister of Education in SUZUKI Cabinet.



KOKUHONSHA

(P. 2 of Ex A-1 February 19 Interrogation under heading II)

"II.-Explanation of the KOKUHONSHA

The KOKUHONSHA was established in July of 1924 and dis-organized in March of 1936. This does not exist now any longer. At the time of the establishment of this KOKUHONSHA, I was carrying on the business of attorney-at-law in Tokyo, and was in charge of the compilation work of the monthly magazine "KOKUHON" which was published from this KOKUHONSHA, but I did not occupy any post of its directors or the leading member of this KOKUHONSHA.

Some of the people were apt to assume that the KOKUHONSHA was a kind of the organization which sloganized so-called Fascism in this country.

But this was quite a serious mistake and judging from the fact that Baron HIRANUMA was the most outstanding lawyer in Japan, who respected the maintenance of order of law, and he was personally a very moderate and humble gentleman and he was also a conspicuous scholar of Confucianism-- these were the well-known facts about him-- it was not considered that he should agree with the Fascism auto-ocracy which was supposed to destroy the order of the society and law and to ignore the moderation and to encourage the establishment of ultra-nationalism, inasmuch as he was the president of this Kokuhonsha, and as a matter of the fact, not even a sign of such disposition as autocracy was seen in the nature of the KOKUHONSHA.

This KOKUHONSHA was originally established for the purpose of getting rid of such materialistic ideology and corrupted thought that had been prevailed in the community at that time, for which Emperor issued the Imperial Rescript for the elevation of the national spirit under such chaos of the community. (Baron HIRANUMA, as the Minister of Justice, under Premier YAMAMOTO signed for this rescript in October of 1923.) This was, in another word, the re-  
vival movement of the moral philosophy of the community carried out by KOKUHONSHA.

Therefore, this KOKUHONSHA did not find any point to agree with the Fascism.



Kokuhonsha (Cont'd) p.2

(Type last question & answer on p.4 and question and answer on top of p.5 of Interrogation of 21 February 46)

- "Q It has also been reported that the KOKUHONSHA was ostensibly founded for the purpose of combatting democratic and leftist thought, chiefly amongst university professors and government officials. It soon passed beyond this rather elementary aspect and became a wide organization embracing the key members of bureaucracy, such as GOTO, Fumio, senior Army and Navy officers, and prominent business men such as IKEDA, Seihin. What do you have to say to that?
- A The purpose for which the KOKUHONSHA was established was purely to raise the morale of the people. In October 1923, right after the great earthquake, the Emperor issued a rescript for the purpose of raising the morale of the people. The KOKUHONSHA was established to aid in the movement of raising the people's morale. The fact that men such as GOTO, Fumio, and IKEDA, Seihin, were in the organization does not have any significance as to the purpose for which the KOKUHONSHA was established, as there were many other prominent scholars and government officials in the organization also.
- Q It is also reported that through the wide interlocking connections of this reactionary society (KOKUHONSHA), the Japanese government leaders, certain sections of business leaders, and senior Army and Navy officers were able to fashion a peculiarly Japanese pattern of totalitarian control. What do you have to say to that?
- A That statement is absolutely false.



KOKUHONSHA (Cont'd p. 3) <sup>OTA</sup>

See case 250, ##### for an extract for Metropolitan Unit 80 files for confidential information on KOKUHONSHA.

.....

KOKUHONSHA (Society for national foundations) was established January 21. It is said to be the spiritualist organization in Japan. The majority of the members belong to military and judicial branches of the government.

In the 1936 Year Book of patriotic movements under purpose of organization, the following is stated:

(Case 227, serial 1 )

"Degenerate and superficial customs have taken the place of simplicity and strength, and a strange and radical thoughts have taken the place of quiet and respectful ones; morality is being destroyed, peoples' hearts become rough and their nature become imitative. The spirit of independence and innovation had been lost. Since the great fire of the past year, the national finances have become endangered, the national strength weakened. Unless we nurture the national spirit, make firm the basis of the nation, develop intelligence and virtue, and promote the essence of the national policy, there is no knowing what the future holds for the state or people. We humbly memorize the teachings of the former Emperor (Emperor MEIJI) and make obeisance to the words of the present Emperor (Emperor TAISHO)."

See Interrogation of YAHAGI 18 June 1946, an employee of KOKUHONSHA where he contradicts the statement of TAKEUCHI regarding the membership dues in the Society and other things.



*File*

1 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. David N. Sutton  
FROM : L. C. Dunigan  
SUBJECT: OTA, Kozo --- witness  
FOR : Central File

The above named person has been subpoenaed to testify in behalf of HASHIMOTO, HIRANUMA and TOJO.

Mr. English, who is handling the accused HIRANUMA has agreed with me that he will prepare on OTA.

Copy to: Mr. English



1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sutton; Col. Woolworth; Mr. English;  
Mr. Dunigan

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Information in the form of a Staff Study compiled by G-2 has been included in the Investigative Case Files of the International Prosecution Section and is now available on the following witness.

OTA, Kozo

who has been requested by

HASHIMOTO  
HIRANUMA  
TOJO

*E P M*

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN  
Chief, Investigative Section



PROGRESS REPORT REGARDING WITNESSES

WITNESS: OTA, Kozo

DATE: 2 April 1947

	Partially completed	Completed
1. Information in the hands of the Investigation Division.		✓
2. Statement in application for subpoena as to subject of witness's testimony.		✓
3. Examination of case file, if any.		✓
4. Cross-reference file on case files in office of Investigation Division.		✓
5. Cross-reference card file by subject matter of evidentiary documents in Document Division.		✓
6. Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony.	✓	
7. Preparation of summary of testimony already given by witness.		✓
8. Memorandum prepared by Mr. Lopez, dated March 11, 1947, relating to decorations awarded to defendants and their witnesses.		✓
9. Statement of any other investigation conducted by you.		

*Mr. English*



Check

Subject Matter For info on to:

Ota

Kokuhonsha

227 J.D.

J.A.A.A.

451 (00)

358 J.D.

J.R.A.P.

Planning Board J.D. 376

National General Mobilization

70

HIRANUMA, Kiichiro



OTFA (OHTA) Kozo

with reference to I R A A

Source - War Politics in Japan

SHIN-TAISEI JUMBI IIN KAI (New Structure Preparatory Committee) established in August 1940. Among others from House of Peers was OTFA. It was dissolved on 17 September 1940. On 12 Oct 1940 TAISEI YOKUSAN KAI (I R A A) was started, with members of dissolved club forming nucleus of the officers and among its aims were "to cooperate in the establishment of the East Asia co-prosperity sphere." p 6, 7.

The dissolved committee ~~is~~ was also known as New Political Order Preparation Committee and constitute a basis for purge p 11

OKA was an advisor (KOMON) in I R A A from April - June 1945 p 32 and a general business manager or executive (SOMU) from 1940 - 1944. *ibid.* p 33

Other references are on pp 45, 65, 74, 87 but they do not add to the above information



Suggested cross-exam of OTH, Kozo

If it is determined that he was really a member of IRAH and IRAPS, question him with reference to officers held in same by reason of their known activities and objectives. This will go to his credibility and also to the part ~~HIRAH~~ HIRANUMH had in same.

Find out about his activities and the general activities of the Planning Board