

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

IRAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: TAKATA, Toshitane

Having first duly sworn an oath as an attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. Q. Briefly state the posts held by you.

A. From July 1, 1935, to November 15, 1937, I was on the staff of Section One, Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, and had charge of matters connected with naval organization and personnel.

Thereafter I was staff officer of the fleet in the China waters, commander of the aircraft carrier "Soryu" and staff officer of the Second Fleet. After that from November 15, 1940, to July 14, 1942, I assumed the post of Chief of Section One, Naval Affairs Bureau, and had charge of matters relating to naval armament and naval administration.

After that I served as staff officer of the Third Fleet, staff officer of the Combined Fleet, commander on the staff of the Combined Fleet, and Assistant of chief staff of Naval Combined Forces. From May 15, 1945, up to the termination of the war I was Deputy Director, Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, and had charge of matters relating to the navy's preparation for war. I was a rear admiral when the war ended.

2. Q. What sort of office routine was handled in Section One, Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry?

- A.
- 1) Naval preparations and matters relating to general naval administration.
 - 2) Matters relating to warships, vessels, units, offices, and organization of schools and duties.
 - 3) Matters relating to organization of warships, ships and units and service duties.
 - 4) Matters relating to naval discipline and public morals.
 - 5) Matters relating to maneuvers.
 - 6) Matters relating to censorship.
 - 7) Matters relating to ceremonies, etiquette, regulations on uniforms and garniture.
 - 8) Matters relating to warships, vessels and ordnance and other war supplies in general.
 - 9) Matters relating to martial law and defense.

The foregoing are items provided for in the Regulations Pertaining to the Organization of the Navy Ministry, but the nature of the duties are set out in detail in the Regulations Pertaining to the Functions of the Navy Ministry. Also the contents thereof were also classified in detail in the Table of the Division of Duties Navy Ministry Personnel.

3. Q. Since December 8, 1941, what section in the Navy Ministry handled matters pertaining to prisoners of war?
- A. Section one of the Naval Affairs Bureau handled them.
4. Q. Were there any provision stating that matters relating to prisoners of war came within the jurisdiction of the Naval Affairs Bureau?
- A. The words "prisoners of war" were not particularly used in the Ordinance on Organization of Ministry of Navy and Regulations Pertaining to the Functions of the Navy Ministry. But since matters relating to prisoners of war were embraced within the general matters concerning naval administration, (a) the task of preparing a draft for the establishment or revision of the various regulations concerning the handling of P.O.W. (b) Liaison Work within Japan in connection with P.O.W. was undertaken by Section One Naval Affairs Bureau, and for that purpose regular personnel was assigned.

Furthermore, with respect to the handling of the prisoners of war as a matter of international routine affair, Section Two of the Naval Affairs Bureau acted as a reception organ.

5. Q. What were the standard of rules and customs in the Navy upon which the prisoners of war were handled?
- A. It was based on international law, which was the standard upon which the Navy handled prisoners of war.

Regulations Pertaining to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. These were the procedures provided for until the prisoners of war captured by the Navy were turned over to the army.

It had been the practice since the Meiji Era and there were various regulations pertaining to it for the Navy to turn over the prisoners of war captured by it to the Army, and they were interned in the prisoners of war camp under the control of the War Minister.

6. Q. What sort of concrete measures were taken by the Navy so that it could work on the basis of international law?
- A. On October 7, 1914, the Rules of Naval Warfare were promulgated. Article One provides:

"During wartime the Imperial warships may, according to this order, or other rules, regulations and provisions of treaties, capture at sea, and take all necessary measures against other acts of hostility in order to attain the object of the war. With respect to matters which are not provided for herein, the principles of international law shall be applied."

These were the basic rules and regulations.

The Japanese Navy had been giving suitable lectures in connection with international law at various schools conforming with the educational standard of such schools. Moreover, specialists in international law were dispatched to the fleet and gave lectures there on.

There were two civil officials in the Navy who were conversant with international law, and they were attached to the secretariate of the Navy Minister. They handled matters relating to international relations, and the opinions of these civil officials were not only respected, but if it became necessary either one of them, or a specialist like Dr. Jumpei Shinobu was dispatched to the fleet and he gave the necessary advice in the

disposition of questions involving international relations. After the outbreak of the China Incident the Navy Ministry frequently issued reference books advisory memorandum, telegrams of warning, etc. to the various naval units in connection with international law. The following were some of the principal books which were published and distributed to the various warships and naval units:

Outline of Wartime International Law
Tables appended to above
Supplement to above
Commentary on Naval Ministerial Order Guiding Men-of-War's
Conduct in High-Sea and Foreign Territorial
Various Problems Pertaining to Rules of Naval Warfare
Laws & Regulations Relating to Naval Warfare of Various
Nations in the War of 1939-1940 (12 volumes)

Among the various laws or reference books referred to above there was contained various treaties, advisory matters relating to prisoners of war.

7. Q. What authority had the Navy Minister in connection with the administration of P.O.W.?
- A. The Navy Minister had authority to the rules for the administration of the prisoners of war. He drafted the Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, and provisions Relating to Supplies & Allowances of Prisoners of War. The Director of Naval Affairs Bureau, Director of Accounts and Supplies Bureau and Director of Legal Bureau were aides to the Navy Minister in connection with the adoption, revision or abolition of these rules and regulations.

The commander-in-chief of the naval station, commander-in-chief of guardship and commander-in-chief of the fleet were in a position to enforce the administration of the prisoners of war on the basis of the regulations drafted by the Navy Minister. When prisoners of war were captured by any unit under the command of the foregoing commanders, the necessary regulations concerning their administration were fixed.

8. Q. I wish to ask you about the relations between the Navy Minister and the operation force. Was the Navy Ministry consulted by the Naval General Staff in connection with the operation orders issued to the operation force?

Def. Doc. #2128

- A. He was not consulted at all with regard to pure operations.
9. Q. Was the Navy Ministry ever consulted with regard to the submarine operations in the Pacific War?
- A. Never.
10. Q. With regard to matters concerning the prisoners of war at the zone of operation, were they disposed of as naval administration matters?
- A. In case of an actual engagement with the enemy, or in the case of an emergency corresponding thereto existing the matters were disposed of as operational matters.
11. Q. Under which of the foregoing matters did the administration of the prisoners of war in the various islands take form when Japanese troops were actually subjected to enemy attacks or constantly exposed to the dangers of enemy assault?
- A. It was disposed of as operational matter.
12. Q. What was the date when the Japanese force occupied Wake island in the early stage of the war?
- A. As I remember, it was on December 23, 1941.
13. Q. Were there any prisoners of war on the said island when it was occupied, and how many were there?
- A. I remember that the number of war prisoners was unexpectedly large, which surprised me. However, I do not remember the number.
14. Q. When and by whom was that report made?
- A. I recall that soon after the occupation, the commander of Wake island operation force telegraphed to the commander-in-chief of the 4th fleet, and the commander-in-chief of the combined fleet. At the same time, the information was sent to the Naval General Staff and the Navy Ministry.

15. Q. Who was the garrison commander on Wake island, and how many men were under his command?
- A. The garrison commander on Wake island during my tenure as chief of Section One, Naval Affairs Bureau, was Navy Capt. Suzumu Kawasaki, who was under the command of Vice Admiral Narumi Inouye, commander-in-chief of the 4th Fleet.
16. Q. What steps were taken to handle the prisoners of war on Wake island?
- A. It was decided to transport them to Japan and deliver them to the army. In early part of January 1942 the Nitta Maru was dispatched to Wake island, and the prisoners of war placed on board.
17. Q. Was this regarded as a naval administration matter or an operational matter?
- A. That it was inconvenient from the point of view of supply to leave a large number of prisoners of war on the islands in mid ocean so it was better to transport them quickly to Japan, was a naval administration matter. Whether or not it would hinder the general operations to send such a large type ship as the Nitta Maru to Wake island immediately after the opening of hostilities, or whether defense against enemy attack on the Nitta Maru could be prevented was an operational matter. That is to say, whether the Nitta Maru should be dispatched to Wake island or not was a matter which must be considered from both the naval administration and operation.
18. Q. Who ordered the movement of the Nitta Maru?
- A. As I recall the Mobilization Bureau, an aide organ to the Navy Minister, drew up the plan of the movement after having obtained the approval of the sections and bureaus concerned in the Navy Ministry and the Naval General Staff, and the Navy Minister issued the command for its movement.
19. Q. What were the movements of the prisoners of war after they had been taken aboard the Nitta Maru?

- A. As I remember, the Nitta Maru arrived in Japan about the middle of January, but pursuant to the request of the army the prisoners from Wake island were placed in a temporary prison camp in Shanghai, and they were transported to Woosung direct from the Nitta Maru.
20. Q. Were the prisoners of war transported on the Nitta Maru all from Wake island? How many were there?
- A. They were not all. As I recall those transported on the Nitta Maru ran up to considerable number, but I do not know how many.
21. Q. What was the the reason for the entire prisoners not being transported on the Nitta Maru?
- A. At the time the Nitta Maru reached Wake island (I do not remember the exact time) we received a telegram from the commanding officer on the spot saying that there were many prisoners of war whose transfer was difficult on account of their being ill, while there were quite a number who voluntarily wished to remain there. Subsequently the Navy Minister studied the problem of supply and international law questions. According to the opinion of a specialist in international law attached to the Navy Minister's Secretariat, the prisoners of war could remain after they have voluntarily signed a contract agreeing to engage in work which was not connected directly with combat. Therefore, we answered by cable to such effect and have each prisoner sign such an agreement which should be dispatched to the Navy Ministry. Furthermore, I recall that we received instructions which were issued, that as for those who were ill and could later be removed, and others who have completed their work and desired to be transported to Japan, could be so transported as soon as transportation was available.
22. Q. Did those contracts reach the Navy Ministry, and what became of the prisoners of war who had remained thereafter?
- A. Up to the time of my resignation as Chief of Section One, Naval Affairs Bureau, that is July 14, 1942, these contracts did not reach us. Except for an episode, which I

heard, concerning the prisoners of war remaining on Wake island, I do not recall receiving any report.

Q. What was that episode?

23. A. The occupation force on Wake island discovered huge amounts of construction materials and engineering machinery and construction engineers on the island. They were surprised to find an enormous quantity of these together with precision construction machinery. They immediately tried to use them and started to operate the bulldozers, but could not do so. While they were at a loss what to do, one of the American engineers, who was watching, by sign language waved aside the Japanese soldiers and smilingly operated the bulldozer. The story was that this was the motive which prompted some of the prisoners to remain there.

24. Q. Do you know anything about the fact that several prisoners of war who had been placed on board the Nitta Maru were executed enroute from Yokohama to Woosung between the middle and the end of January 1942?

A. I do not know anything about it. At that time not only was there no reply, but I do not recall hearing of any subsequently.

25. Q. What was the situation with respect to meting out of punishments to the prisoners of war?

A. There was a law called the P.O.W. punishment law, and the Naval Regulations Pertaining to the Treatment of War Prisoners which clarified following point, namely .

If it was a disciplinary measure the commander of the naval authorities who actually had the prisoners interned applied the provisions of the Naval Disciplinary Regulations. In case of a penal measure, the naval authorities investigated as executive naval judicial prosecuting officer (kaigun shiho keisatsu kan), turned over the case to the prosecutor of the nearest court-martial who would try the case.

26. Q. Did you see the detailed Regulations for the Punishment of Prisoners of War established by the transport commander of the Nitta Maru, or did you receive a report thereof?

A. We knew nothing about it at that time, nor did we become aware of it until recently.

27. Q. Who set up the temporary prison camps and selected their sites?
- A. The commanders-in-chief of the fleet, naval station and minor naval station, who received the prisoners of war, set up the prison camps pursuant to the Regulations for the Treatment of Prisoners of War.
28. Q. Who set up the Ofuna temporary prison camp? Do you know what was the occasion when you became aware of its establishment?
- A. The Ofuna temporary prison camp was established by the Yokosuka Naval Station. I learned of it for the first time when the Yokosuka Naval Station submitted the papers to the Navy Ministry requesting appropriation in connection with the construction of the Ofuna temporary prison camp. I remember that it was a short time before I resigned as Chief of Section One, Naval Affairs Bureau.
29. Q. Did you, during your tenure in the Naval Affairs Bureau, receive reports or protests that the prisoners of war at Ofuna temporary prison camp were mistreated or driven to hard labor, or that patients were not given adequate medical treatment?
- A. There were absolutely no reports on such matters, nor have I heard it from other sources.

On this 27day of Aug, 1947
at Tokyo

Deponent /s/ TAKATA, Toshitane (seal)

I, Somiya Shinji, 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: /s/ SOMIYA, Shinji (seal)

DEF. DOC. #2128

OATH

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

/s/ TAKATA, Toshitane (seal)

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

供述者

東京都世田谷區玉川中町一丁目九五五

高田

利種

明治二十八年一月十五日生

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上辯護人宗宮信次ノ問ニ對シ次ノ如ク供述致シマス

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

一、

問

貴方の職歴の大要は
私は昭和十年七月一日から昭和十二年十一月十五日迄海軍省軍務局第一課局長として海軍の制度及定員に關することを分擔して居りました。

其の後支那方面艦隊參謀、航空母艦蒼龍副長及第二艦隊參謀を歴任した後昭和十五年十一月十五日から昭和十七年七月十四日迄海軍省軍務局第一課長の職に就き海軍の軍備及軍政に關することを擔任致しました。

其の後第三艦隊參謀、連合艦隊參謀、連合艦隊參謀副長、海軍總隊參謀副長等を歴任した後昭和二十年五月十五日海軍省軍務局次長となり海軍軍備に關することを擔任して終戦時迄其の職に在りました。終戦當時の階級は海軍少將でありました。

二、

問

- 一、海軍軍備其の他一設海軍軍政に關すること
- 二、艦船部隊官衙及學校の建制及勤務に關すること
- 三、艦船及部隊の編制及後務に關すること
- 四、軍紀、風紀に關すること
- 五、演習に關すること

三、問

四、問

答

六、檢閲に關すること

七、儀式、禮式、服^制及旗章に關すること

八、艦船及兵器其の他の軍需品一般に關すること

九、攻敵及防衛に關すること

以上が海軍省官制の中に規定せられた事項でありましたが其の事務の内容に關しては海軍省處務規程に更に細別した規定があり、又海軍省職員事務分擔表に更に一層細別した内容が記載せられてありました。

一九四一年十二月八日以後海軍省の如何なる部門で俘虜に關する事を取扱ひましたか。

軍務局第一課で取扱ひました。

俘虜に關することは軍務局所掌であると云ふ規定があらましたか。

海軍省官制及海軍省處務規程には特に「俘虜」と云ふ文字を用ひた規定はありませんでしたが俘虜に關することは一般軍政事項の範圍に含まれますから(A)俘虜取扱に關する各種の規則の制定廢止案を準備すること(B)俘虜に關する國內連絡事務は軍務局第一課に於て擔任せしめられ其の爲め專任の局員が置かれてあ

りました。
尙俘虜に關する國際的事務に關しては軍務局第二課が事務取扱
の窓口になつて居りました。

五問

答

海軍に於て俘虜取扱の基準となつた規則及慣例は如何なるものでありましたか。

國際法規に準據すること。これが海軍に於ける俘虜取扱の基準でありました。

俘虜取扱規則、これは海軍の待たれし俘虜を陸軍に引渡す迄の手續等を規定したものであります。

海軍の得た俘虜は之を陸軍に引渡し陸軍大臣の管理下に在る俘虜收容所に收容すると云ふのが明治時代以來の慣行であり、又之に關する諸規則がございました。

六問

答

國際法規に準據して仕事をする爲海軍に於ては如何なる具体的手段が講ぜられて居りましたか。

大正三年十月七日海軍法規が公布され、其の第一條に「帝國軍艦は戰時に於て本令、其の他の法令及條約の規定に依り海上捕獲、其の他の敵對行爲及戰爭の目的達成に必要な一切の措置を爲すことを得、其の規定なき事項に付ては國際法の原則に準據すべし」と規定してあります。これが根本法規であります。而して日本海軍に於ては各種の學校に於て其の教育内容の程度に應じ適當なる内容を以て國際法に關する講義が行はれ尙屢々専門家が

七問

艦隊に派遣せられて訓練が行はれました。海軍省に於ては國際法規に精通せる文官二人か大臣官房に配員せられて、後り國際關係の問題處理に際しては此等文官の意見が尊重せられましたのみならず、必要の際には此等文官中の一人又は法學博士信夫淳平氏の如き専門家が相當長期間艦隊に派遣せられて國際關係の問題處理に必要な勅告を與へしめられました。支那暴變發生後海軍省からは屢々國際法規に關する訓令參考書注意書と、注意の電報等が海軍各部に向け發せられました。又海軍に於て近年發行せられ各艦船部隊に配布せられた警備の主たるものは左の通りでありました。

戰時國際法規綱要

同 附表

同 追加篇

軍艦外務令詳説

海戰法規に關する諸問題

昭和十四、五年戰爭各國海戰關係法令（十二冊）

以上の諸法規又は參考書中には勿論俘虜に關する諸條約、諸注意事項は洩れなく掲載せられて居りました。俘虜の管理に就いて海軍大臣は如何なる權限を持つておりましたか。

答

海軍大臣は俘虜の管理に関する規則を制定する権限を持つて居り俘虜取扱規則、俘虜の給與に関する規定等を定めました。海軍省軍務局長、經理局長及法務局長は夫々此等の規定を制定改廢することに關し海軍大臣の幕僚でありました。

鎮守府司令長官、警備府司令長官、艦隊司令長官等は海軍大臣の定めた規則に基き俘虜管理の實施に任ずる立場に在りました。此等の各司令長官は其の指揮下各部隊に於て俘虜を得た場合の管理に關し必要な規則を定め且つ必要ある場合には部下指揮官中の適當なる部隊指揮官を俘虜管理の直接擔當者に指定致しました。

問

此等下級の指揮官は必要に應じ假收容所の設備、給與の細目、其の他俘虜取扱の細目に關し詳細なる規定を設け、且つ適當なる部下人員をして假收容所の監督、給與等の事務を擔任せしめて居りました。海軍省は作戰部隊との關係に就て尋ねます。

九問 答

純作戰に就ては何等協議に預りませんでした。太平洋戦争に於て潛艇艦作戰に就き協議に預つたことがありませんか。

一〇、問 作戦地に於ける俘虜に關することは軍政事項として處理せられま

たか。

答

敵に現實に戦鬪を交へつつある場合又は之に準ずる危急の存續する
場合に於けることは作戦事項として處理せられました。

一一、問

現に敵襲の危険に晒されてゐた各島の俘虜の管理は以上述べた例れ
の場合ですか。

答

作戦事項として處理せられました

一二、問

答

日本軍が開戦當初ウエーヤ島を占領したのは何日でしたか
一九四一年十二月二十三日を記憶してゐます。

一三問

答

同島占領のとき俘虜がありましたか。そして其の數は。以外に多數の俘虜があつて驚いたことを記憶してゐます。其の數に付いては記憶がありません。

一四問

答

何時誰から其の報告がありましたか。占領後間もなくウエーキ島作戦部隊指揮官から第四艦隊司令長官及連合艦隊司令長官に報告せられた電報が軍令部及海軍省に通報せられたと記憶して居ります。

一五問

答

ウエーキ島守備隊長は誰でしたか。又何人の指揮下に在りましたか。

一六問

答

私が軍務局第一課長在職當時ウエーキ島守備隊長は海軍大佐川崎進で第四艦隊司令長官井上成美中將の指揮下に在りました。ウエーキ島の俘虜に對しどんな措置を講じましたか。

一七問

答

内地方面に輸送して陸軍に引渡すことに方針が定められ昭和十七年（一九四二年）一月上旬新田丸が同島に寄港せしめられこれに俘虜を便乗せしむる如く措置せられました。これは軍政事項ですか作戦事項ですか。洋中の小島に多數の俘虜を置くことは補給上不便であるから速に内地方面に輸送した方がよいと云ふ様なことは軍政事項であ

一八問

答

ります。開戦後間もない時機に新田丸の如き大型商船をウエー
キ島方面に行動せしむることが一般作戦の妨害になるか否か、
又新田丸に對する敵の攻堅を防ぎ得るか否かと云ふ様なことは
作戦事項であります。即ち當時に於て新田丸をウエーキ島に寄
港せしむべきや否やと云ふ議を軍事機密の面から檢
討を受けねばならぬ事柄でありました。

一九問

答

新田丸の行動は誰が指令しましたか。
海軍大臣の幕僚機關たる兵備局に於て行動豫定を案査し海軍省
及軍令部の關係諸局の同意を得た後海軍大臣の命令として行動
が指令せられたものであつたと記憶してゐます。
新田丸に便乗せしめられた俘虜は其の後如何に行動せしめられ
ましたか。

二〇問

一月中旬頃新田丸は内地に到着しましたが陸軍の要請に依りウ
エーキ島の俘虜は上海方面の收容所に收容せられることとなり
此等の俘虜は新田丸便乗の儘兵隊に送せられたと記憶してお
ります。
新田丸で輸送された俘虜はウエーキ島の俘虜全部でありました
か。又其の數如何。

答

全部ではありませんでした。新田丸で輸送せられた俘虜は相當多數であつたことを記憶しておりますが其の員數は記憶しておりません。

答 同 二一

同 二二

新田丸で全部の俘虜を輸送しなかつた事情如何。

新田がウエーキ島に寄港した當時（正確なる關係日時の記憶なし）現地指挿官から俘虜の中病氣の爲移動困難なるもの及本人の自由意志に依る殘留希望者が相當あるから此等の人達をウエーキ島に殘留せしめ度いと云ふ電報がありました。海軍省においては其の後に於ける補給の困難と國際法規の問題と兩面から研究しましたが國際法の面からは海軍大臣官房に於ける専門家の意見に依り本人が自由意志に依り契約を結んで直接作即に關係のない仕事に従事すると云ふならば殘留せしめても差支あるまいと云ふことでありましたので其の旨回答し且つ各個人毎に契約書を交換し其の契約書を海軍省に送附する様に電報し尙病人は移動可能となつた後其の他の人は仕事が済み且つ本人が内地方面輸送を希望するに至つたならば便あり次第之を日本内地に送る様に指令せられたと記憶しております。

契約書は海軍省に届きましたか。又殘留した俘虜は其の後如何しましたか。

私が軍務局第一課長の職を去る迄即ち一九四二年七月十四日迄には契約書は届きませんでした。又残留俘虜に關しては一つの挿話を聞いた外、報告を受けた記憶はありません

二三

一つの挿話とは。

答

ウエーキ島占領部隊は同島に非常に多くの土建資材と土建機械と土建技術者とを發見し其の数量の多きに驚くと共に土建機械の精巧なるに驚き早速之を試用せんとしてブルトリーザを運轉したが思ふ様に運轉出來ないでマゴマゴしてゐた所之を見てゐた米人技術者のある者が日本の軍人を手置で立ち退かせニコニコし乍ら自ら之を運轉してくれた。これが希望者を殘留せしめると云ふ動機になつたと云ふ話でありました。

二四

同

ウエーキ島の俘虜を便乗せしめた新田丸が横濱から吳淞に廻航中即ち、一九四二年一月中旬から下旬迄の間に於て同船内に於て俘虜數名が處刑せられた事を知つてゐますか。
全然知りません。當時何等報告がなかつたばかりでなく、其の後何事も聞いた記憶がありません。

答

二五

問

伴島の處罰についてはどうなつて居りましたか。

伴島處罰法と云ふ法律があり且海軍伴島取扱規則に左の點が明瞭にされて居りました

即ち懲罰程度のものであれば現に伴島を收容してある海軍官憲の長が海軍懲罰令の規定を準用して懲罰を行ひます

犯罪に該当する場合現に伴島を收容する海軍官憲が海軍司法警察官職務執行法として之を取扱へる後事件を最寄りの軍法會議檢察官に送致し軍法會議による審理をします

二六問

新田丸險送指揮が制定した俘虜處罰規定の細則を見たか、或は報告を受けた事がありますか。

答

二七問

假收容所の設置及場所の撰定等は誰がしましたか。

答

二八問

大船假收容所は誰が設置しましたか、又貴方は大船假收容所の設置に關し何時どんな機會に承知しましたか。

答

大船假收容所は横須賀鎮守府が設置しました。私が夫れを知つたのは假收容所建築に關する豫算の件に付き横須賀鎮守府より海軍省へ請求書類が提出されたときに初めて承知しました。其時機は自分が軍務局第一課長を去る少し前の頃であつたと記憶してゐます。

二九問

貴方が軍務局在職中大船假收容所の俘虜が虐待、酷使を受けたり患者に對して充分なる治療を爲さなかつたといふやうな報告又は抗議を受けた事がありますか。

答

左様な事は全然報告もなし又他の何處からも聞いた事はありません。

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ誓フ

宣

誓

書

(署名印)

高

田

利

種

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十七日於東京

供述者 高 田 利 種

右ハ富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

聽取人 宗 宮 信 次