

Doc. 2252 Evid

Folder 13

(21)

2252

INTERROGATION OF

Name and Title: ARAKI, SADAO
Place: Japan, Tokyo, Japan
Grade: Major General, Inspector General, Japanese Army, Inspector General

19 FEBRUARY 1946

Q. Do you solemnly swear, by almighty God, that you will truthfully and completely answer all questions asked of you in English and Japanese and that you will not divulge to any person, in any way, any information furnished to you in this proceeding?
A. Yes.
INTERROGATOR: COL. MORROW

- Q. I want to ask you to tell me the names of the persons who were captured by Japan in November 1945 in which you were present, and to tell me the names of the persons who were captured in the Philippines in the same month, in the Philippines, the occupation of a life guard in Manila. The first name mentioned in a recent meeting.
- A. I do not know that they discussed that in the cabinet meeting because at that time the cabinet was not yet formed.
- Q. Are the names that the Japanese groups had captured in the Philippines in the same month in different meetings?
- A. There are probably a number of reports to the cabinet by the War Minister or Army Minister.
- Q. Do you remember anything that was said or discussed at that time by the cabinet concerning the capture of the Japanese army?
- A. Those things are not discussed in the cabinet but they reported to the cabinet about the war situation and the War Minister discussed it.
- Q. Do I understand that the staff of Major General Araki was later was

58-26

INTERROGATION OF

ARAI, SADAO

Date and Time: 13 February 1946, 1000-1200.

Place: Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan.

Present: ARAI, SADAO
Col. Thomas Morrow, Interrogator
Toshio Saiki, Interpreter
Ingeborg Ryden, Stenographer

Oath of Interpreter; Administered by Col. Morrow;

COL. MORROW: Do you solemnly swear, by Almighty God, that you will truly and accurately interpret and translate from English into Japanese and from Japanese into English, as may be required of you, in this proceeding?

Mr. Saiki: I do.

- Q. I want to refer you to the United States protest which was rejected by Japan on November 18, 1938 in which Japan spoke about establishing a New Order in China. On December 31st of that same year the United States rejected, by communication to Japan, the suggestion of a New Order in China. Was that matter discussed in a Cabinet meeting?
- A. I do not think that they discussed this at the Cabinet meeting because at that time the KONOYE Cabinet was just about to go out.
- Q. Was the fact that the Japanese troops had captured Canton on October 21, 1938 discussed in Cabinet meeting?
- A. There was probably a report to the Cabinet by the War Minister or Navy Minister.
- Q. Do you remember anything that was said or discussed at that time by the Cabinet concerning the advance of the Japanese army?
- A. Those things are not discussed in the Cabinet but just reported to the Cabinet after the War Minister and the Navy Minister discuss it.
- Q. Do I understand then that the fall of Hankow just six days later was

not discussed in a Cabinet meeting?

A. In the Cabinet they just hear reports on the battle, etc. but they never discuss it amongst the cabinet members themselves. Since I do not remember I cannot be sure.

Q. On November 25 there was a so-called Germany-Japanese Cultural Agreement which concerned interchange of cultural advantages. Do you remember whether that was discussed or not in a Cabinet meeting?

A. They did not discuss such things in the Cabinet but I remember the agreement where Japan sent art exhibits to Germany. That is the agreement where Japan sent over their paintings and sculpture for display? I am not sure about the dates.

Q. There was an incident between Russia and Japan at Changkufeng between July 12 and August 10, 1938. Do you know whether this incident was discussed in Cabinet and whether the settlement was discussed?

A. Such incidents were not discussed within the Cabinet but upon the report from the Army Minister on this incident the cabinet, among themselves, concluded that there should be no war between Russia and Japan and they should go with that aim in mind and try for a peaceful settlement.

Q. I understand then that the Cabinet did discuss that matter and decided that the incident should not be made a cause for war?

A. Since this was just a small matter they did not discuss it in the Cabinet but suggested to the War Minister that they should settle this very quietly.

Q. Premier KONOYE issued a statement publicly on the policy of Japan toward China on December 22, 1938, and this was the last public statement on China he made before he resigned. Do you remember that such a statement was made about that time?

A. Since the Minister of State for Education is only concerned with education, etc. I do not remember anything that has to do with the army or policy outside of the country of Japan. At that time I was not paying much attention to the KONOYE policy. I do not remember anything about that time.

Q. You do not remember whether the statement was discussed by the Premier before he made it?

A. I do not think there was much discussion in the Cabinet but since I do not remember the contents of this statement I cannot say whether they discussed it fully or not.

- Q. I understand that on January 4 1939 the KONOYE cabinet resigned and you resigned with it?
- A. When KONOYE's Cabinet folded up on January 4 I carried on with the next Cabinet with the same position.
- Q. On March 30, 1939 Japan annexed the Sinnan Islands including the Spratly Islands claimed by France. Do you remember whether that was discussed at all?
- A. Since I am not very sure of the Japanese equivalent of the names of these islands, I cannot say whether they discussed it at that time, but matters of this sort are merely reported to the Cabinet since it was a finished matter. I was the Minister of State for Education of the HIRANUM A Cabinet and at that time I did not pay any attention to any outside matters, Army or Navy matters. I further want to add that when YUAN CHING HAI came to Japan on a visit I did not know anything about it. I was put to shame by my friends asking me about YUAN's visit for I did not know anything about it.
- Q. My records show that on May 17 the United States protested against this annexation of these islands. Was this protest discussed by the Cabinet?
- A. Since I do not remember I cannot say for sure but I do not think there was much discussion on it. When the Tri-Partite discussion was taking place I did not even know what was going on on that matter.
- Q. Do you mean the Tri-Partite or the Anti-Communist agreement? Our records show that the German-Japanese Anti-Communist Agreement was signed on November 25, 1936, that is before you were a Cabinet member, and our records also show that the Triple Alliance Agreement Military between Japan, Germany and Italy was signed in Berlin on September 27, 1940 and that was 13 months after you resigned from the Cabinet position. I suppose you are referring to the Triple Alliance Military treaty of September 27, 1940. Do you mean that the matter was being discussed before you resigned?
- A. The Triple Alliance Agreement was discussed 72 times by the War Minister, Navy Minister, Finance Minister, Foreign Minister and the Premier before he resigned from the Cabinet.
- Q. Was that discussion in your presence at a cabinet meeting at any time?
- A. It was never discussed in its presence and I do not know anything on this matter.
- Q. How do you happen to know it was discussed 72 times?
- A. This was all over the papers and this is one of the famous conferences

that were discussed 72 times and then come to an agreement. I do not know really if it was 72 times but it was written out in the paper as the "Shichi Ju Ni Kai No Kaigi" or Conference of 72 Times.

- Q. Do I understand then that the Cabinet that you belonged to under Baron HIRANUMA had these 72 meetings or were you referring to the HIRANUMA Cabinet and also the ABE cabinet which succeeded it?
- A. To just the HIRANUMA Cabinet.
- Q. The HIRANUMA Cabinet discussed the matter 72 times but the agreement was not made, according to my records, until September 27, 1940, which was 13 months after the HIRANUMA Cabinet resigned. Do you remember that that is the case?
- A. HIRANUMA resigned from the Cabinet because they could not get to any agreement on this Triple Alliance Pact after discussing it 72 times. Further, since HIRANUMA wasn't in favor of this Triple Alliance Pact they could never come to any settlement at all.
- Q. Was the full Cabinet ever asked to vote on the question whether Japan should join such an Alliance?
- A. At that time only the 5 members of the Cabinet discussed it and the rest of the Cabinet were in ignorance as to how it was proceeding.
- Q. Do I understand that the only way that you knew that certain members of the Cabinet discussed the matter 72 times was reading about it in the newspapers?
- A. The name "The 72 Times Conference" was after the conference was completed but I knew that there was conference between the five ministers every day while the conference was going on. This "72 Times Conference" was the entire job of Premier HIRANUMA and it was said that this Premier was called the "72 Times Conference Premier".
- Q. Were you and the other members of the Cabinet, during the time of these discussions, asked what you thought about the military alliance as members of the Cabinet?
- A. I was not approached for my opinion on this matter but I am not sure about the others. Since this was done in complete secrecy of the five members I doubt if the others knew anything about it.
- Q. My records also show that Japan blockaded the foreign concession inhabitants of Tientsin, China, on June 14 1939. Did you know about that and was that matter ever discussed in a Cabinet meeting? It concerned British and French in Tientsin. The British claim they were mistreated and there was a parley or meeting between the British and Japanese ministers, ARITA and CRAIGIE, and the matter was then settled by a formula.

- A. I do not remember very well but they might have had some discussion in the Cabinet. Since it was just a minor matter in the Cabinet by saying to have it settled as soon as possible they dismissed all discussion on this matter.
- Q. Do you remember that there was a discussion?
- A. I do not remember for sure but a matter of this type was passed off as a minor affair.
- Q. It was important enough that the Foreign Minister had discussions with the British Minister CRAIGIE in Tokyo between June 14 and July 24 and the matter wasn't decided and settled until July 24. Do you remember ARITA saying anything about this in Cabinet meetings?
- A. If this was a difficult problem then the Cabinet would discuss it but since the Foreign Minister was able to handle it alone with CRAIGIE during the time of discussion nothing was said to the Cabinet but after completion of this conference ARITA reported it as settled to the Cabinet.
- Q. On the same day that this matter was settled, July 24, 1939, the United States notified Japan that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911 would be terminated according to its terms effective January 26, 1940, instead of being renewed. Do you remember that?
- A. I do not remember that this was discussed by the Cabinet but this matter was reported by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Cabinet and I do not believe that any discussion followed.
- Q. On August 23 there was a Russian-German non-aggression treaty signed just before the outbreak of the European war. Do you remember whether this Russia-Germany treaty was discussed by the Cabinet and what its effects would be on Japan possibly?
- A. The HIRANUMA Cabinet resigned upon hearing of the non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany. The signing of this treaty was the cause of HIRANUMA's resignation.
- Q. Just what connection did the Russia-German treaty have with HIRANUMA's resignation? Why did that cause him to resign?
- A. HIRANUMA was against the Triple Alliance Pact and upon the signing of the non-aggression treaty this meant that Germany was going ahead to form this Triple Alliance Pact without the consent of HIRANUMA and HIRANUMA did not agree on this move. HIRANUMA stated that this was a "Fukusatsu Kaiki", that is, a complicated mystery, and he resigned.
- Q. Was this discussed by the full Cabinet when the resignation was determined upon?

A. I do not think HIRANUMA said anything to the Cabinet. HIRANUMA reported on the signing of this non aggression treaty and said that since they signed this treaty, I shall resign.

Q. I understand that when the Premier resigns his cabinet resigns with him no matter what the reason is?

A. Yes.

Q. You resigned because the Premier resigned and it was necessary that your resignation follow? Is that correct?

A. That is right.

Q. What did you think about this Russia-German non aggression pact? What was your attitude?

A. I thought that this was distrustful conduct on the part of Germany. I also think that the signing of this pact was the biggest factor in the cause of the World War.

Q. I have taken up the period here when you were Minister of Education in two Cabinets and I have tried to give the important events that took place at that time affecting Japan. I understood you to say that the Cabinet had the duty of advising the Emperor, seeing the Constitution is carried out, and determining National policy. Do I understand that these important events were discussed only by five members of the Cabinet and not by the full Cabinet?

A. As I have previously stated, Premier HIRANUMA was so involved in this Triple Alliance negotiation that outside of the five ministers that were included in this discussion no one else knew anything nor did Prince HIRANUMA take up any other question. As for the first Cabinet I was in two or three different discussions as I have previously said.

ARAKI, Sadao handed written statement to Col. Morrow stating that it was about the League of Nations.

I, TOSHIO SAIKI, _____, being sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that the above transcription of such questions and answers, consisting of six pages, are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of February, 1946.

(Name and Rank)
Duly Detailed Investigating Officer
International Prosecution Section, GHQ, SCAP

The original transcription of this interrogation will
I, THOMAS MORROW, Colonel, _____, certify that on 13th day of February, 1946, personally appeared before me ARAKI, Sadao and according to Toshie Saiki, Interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein.

Tokyo, Japan

13 February 1946.

(Name and Rank)

I, INGEBORG NYDEN, hereby certify that I acted as stenographer at the interrogation set out above, and that I transcribed the foregoing questions and answers, and that the transcription is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FILE NO. 55

SERIAL NO. 30

The original transcript of this interrogation will be found in our EXHIBIT FILE as EXHIBIT # 290. The original shorthand notes of Miss D. Braun on this interrogation will be found in our EXHIBIT FILE as EXHIBIT # 291.

FILE NO. 58

SERIAL NO. 26

2252

INTERROGATION OF

General ARAKI, Sadao

Date and Place: 13 February 1946 INTERROGATION OF

Place: General ARAKI, Sadao

Present: Mr. Hilton K. Hyder, Interrogator
Mr. Raymond Bruce HAWKINS, Interpreter
Miss Alice K. Hester, Stenographer

Oath of Interpreter: Administered by Mr. Hyder

Mr. Hyder: Do you solemnly swear, by Almighty God, that you will truly and accurately interpret and translate from English into Japanese and from Japanese into English, as may be required of you in this proceeding?

Mr. ARAKI: I do.

General, after the Adjutant of the Imperial Conference of December 1941, you were ordered to return to Japan to complete your duties. Is that correct?

DATE: 13 February 1946

INTERROGATOR:

Mr. Hilton K. Hyder

1. I am a member of the staff of the War Relocation Authority, and I don't remember quite well that I heard you give an answer for the answer.

2. You did, did you not, General, order the Japanese troops to drive General Chong out of those four provinces?

3. Then I became War Minister, west of Manchuria was taken by the Japanese Army, and it was just a question of occupying Chongqing in Szechwan Province.

CASE NO. 58

4. Then you, General, you occupied the Province of Yehai, did you not?

5. Yes, all this is written on the sheet of paper I gave to you. When we occupied Houghien Province, the Japanese Army was held by order for about a year, in order to get self-sufficiency of General Chong. In February of 1944 we succeeded the Yehai Province.

CASE NO. 58

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General ARAKI, Sadao

13 Feb 1946

INTERROGATION OF

General ARAKI, Sadao

Date and Time: 13 February 1946

Place : Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan

Present : Mr. Elton H. Hyder, Interrogator
T/S Raymond Masao KAWASHIMA, Interpreter
Miss Edna Hickam, Stenographer

Oath of Interpreter: Administered by Mr. Hyder:

Mr. Hyder: Do you solemnly swear, by Almighty God, that you will truly and accurately interpret and translate from English into Japanese and from Japanese into English, as may be required of you in this proceeding?

T/S Raymond Kawashima: I do.

Q. General, after the decision of the Imperial Conference of December 1931, did you then order the Vice Chief of Staff to complete the occupation of the four provinces under General Chang?

A. I don't remember for sure, as I had just become War Minister, and I don't remember quite well that I asked the Vice Chief for his consent.

Q. You did, did you not, General, order the Japanese troops to drive General Chang out of these four provinces?

A. When I became War Minister, most of Manchuria was taken by the Japanese Army, and it was just a question of occupying Chinchow in Fengtien Province.

Q. Then later, General, you occupied the Province of Jehol, did you not?

A. Yes. All this is written on the sheet of paper I gave to you. When we occupied Fengtien Province, the Japanese Army was held by order for about a year, in order to get self-examination of General Chang. In February of 1933 we occupied the Jehol Province.

CASE NO. 58

General ARAMI, Sadao 13 Feb 1946

Q. General, when were the plans made for the occupation of these four provinces?

A. The plan of restoring the peace in Manchuria was made on the 17th of December in the year of 1931. I am not very sure of the date of the 17th.

Q. General, I am referring to the military plans to move forward and complete the occupation of these four provinces. When were they made?

A. They were made on the same date as above, the 17th of December 1931. The principal plan was made right there at the time, however the little problems that came up after that were solved when they arose.

Q. General, you were speaking then of the plan approved by the Imperial Conference, were you not?

A. Yes, that is right. That question also was answered on the sheet of paper that I gave to you. However, the plan of occupying these four provinces was made sure in the Imperial Conference.

Q. General, what I want to know now is -- after the decision of the Imperial Conference, how did you order the completion of the occupation of these four provinces?

A. We immediately decided to send the troops to Fengtien Province. The principal plan was made in the War Ministry's order to General Headquarters, and they took the procedure of sending the troops for operation.

Q. Who signed the order? Did you, General? The order to General Headquarters?

A. The principal plan approved by the conference as a matter of procedure I signed.

Q. General, can you recall what was in the order that you signed?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Would it be in the files of the War Ministry?

A. I don't know that. It was so long ago that I am not sure whether we could find the document or not.

Q. It was approved by the Emperor, was it not?

A. The Emperor knew about the plan, however the order was issued by the Advisor, and as to the written order a document as old as ten years they would usually destroy.

General ARAKI, Sadao, 13 Feb 1946

Q. Who was the Advisor you speak of, General? Was it the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal?

(Q. by Interpreter: Do you want to know the nature of his duty?

(A. by Interrogator: No, I want to know who he was.)

A. It was the Prime Minister. In cases concerning the Army it would be myself; and when it comes to operation, the man in charge of General Staff.

Q. General, did this plan that you speak of provide for civil government by the Japanese Army and the setting up of an independent government for the State of Manchukuo?

A. My idea at that time was very vague, and the only thing in my mind was to cut this incident as short as possible. After that I was going to make the plan for restoring peace in Manchuria or setting up the government.

Q. General, were you responsible for the plan of the Independent State of Manchukuo?

A. The Japanese Government recognized the independence of Manchuria. Therefore, as a member of the Cabinet I was responsible for it. The date was 15 September 1932.

Q. General, I wanted to know -- were you responsible for helping in the formation of the Government of Manchukuo in 1932?

A. As a member of the Cabinet I was responsible for the establishment of the Manchukuo Government, and as the Japanese Government did not want to occupy Manchukuo we formed an organization called the Administrative Committee.

Q. Who was on the Administration Committee?

A. Cho Kei Kei was President of Manchukuo at that time. I don't remember exactly that this man was in this Committee, because it was so long ago.

Q. What date approximately was it, General, that the Administration Committee was formed?

A. It was approximately around February 28, 1932. At that time General DOIHARA was the Mayor of Mukden as temporary additional duty to his military duty.

Q. At whose suggestion, General, was the Administration Committee formed?

A. It was decided in Manchukuo, so I do not know who was the original man that organized such Committee.

General ARAKI, Hadao, 13 Feb 1946

- Q. Who authorized, General, the organization of such Committee?
A. It was authorized by the Kwantung Army Headquarters.
- Q. Had you authorized in your plan of December 17, 1931 the General Staff to organize such an administrative agency or to organize a civil government for Manchuria?
A. This was not included in the order of December 17.
- Q. You did, General, did you not, direct in that order of December 17, 1931, that the General Staff help form the Independent State of Manchukuo?
A. No, it was not included.
- Q. Who authorized, General, the formation of this Administration Committee? Was it the Vice Chief of General Staff or the Chief of General Staff?
A. It was authorized by the Chief of the Kwantung Army.
- Q. And who authorized the Chief of the Kwantung Army?
A. It was authorized by the Japanese Government, also myself, if there was no other way to restore the peace in Manchuria.
- Q. By the Japanese Government -- do you mean the Cabinet, General?
A. Yes, the Cabinet.
- Q. When did they authorize this, General?
A. March 1, 1932.
- Q. Did the Cabinet meeting of which you speak approve the formation of this Committee unanimously?
A. Yes the Cabinet approved.
- Q. Were all members of the Cabinet present?
A. It was approved by all members of the Cabinet.
- Q. All were present?
A. They were all present, or in case of absence they were informed by telephone or such procedure. At any rate they all approved.
- Q. General, in the latter part of April 1932 you and General MARAKI and several others prepared a demand for appropriation to cover Army needs in North Manchuria, did you not?
A. I think that is right, because we sent a troop that was stationed in Shanghai.

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General ARAKI, Sadao, 13 Feb 1946

- Q. When were the appropriations, or the military budget approved, General?
- A. The Cabinet did authorize that plan, because without the proper amount of expense we can not move any troops. However, I can not remember right now when that plan was approved.
- Q. The Diet was not in session at that time, was it General?
- A. I am not very sure, but I don't think it was open.
- Q. General, did the Privy Council meet and approve this budget?
- A. I am not sure. However, in some cases, even though the Cabinet approved, that does not mean that it must go through the Privy Council.
- Q. That not, General, the Privy Council approve if the Diet is not in session?
- A. That is right. However, if the money or expense is taken care of within the Cabinet it does not have to go through the Privy Council or the Diet.
- Q. How was it taken care of in this case, do you know, General?
- A. I do not remember. Therefore, I am quite sure that it was taken care of within the Cabinet.
- Q. How could the Cabinet take care of it?
- A. There was money we received previously from the Diet for the expense of the Army, and I am quite sure we used that money for the expense we needed in North China.
- Q. General, for what provinces in North China were you preparing and securing these additional operations?
- A. (General ARAKI shows on map) The money that was needed in North Manchuria was to move the troops in Taitshar down to give them a rest and at the same time to move up the troops in Shanghai to Taitshar.
- Q. No further?
- A. There was no other reason we wanted to advance that part. However, this part here was ruled by the Manchurian General, therefore we needed troops in here to maintain the peace in this area.
- Q. Are these mountain ranges in here, General?
- A. I believe that this place here was not attacked by the Japanese Army because of the mountain range -- it is so thick that troops can not go through, and this part here is desert. So this place here was never attacked.

General ARAKI, Sadao, 13 Feb 1946

(For the Record: You were referring, General, to the northwestern part of the Province of Heilungkiang and also the north section and east section and the north half of the Province of Khingan. It was very thinly populated in the vicinity of Hailar in the Province of Khingan.)

- Q. So that, General, for all practical purposes by April of 1932 you had completely occupied Manchuria except for the Province of Jehol.
A. That is right.

I, Raymond Masao KAWASHIMA, ASN 39935746, being sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English, respectively, and that the above transcription of such questions and answers, consisting of six pages, numbered 1 to 6 inclusive, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of February 1946.

(Name and Rank)
Duly Detailed Investigating Officer
International Prosecution Section, GHQ, SCAP

I, Edna M. Hickam, hereby certify that I acted as stenographer at the interrogation set out above, and that I transcribed the foregoing questions and answers, and that the transcription is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I, Elton M. Hyder, certify that on the 13th day of February 1946 personally appeared before me ARAKI, Sadao and according to Raymond Masao KAWASHIMA, interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth herein.

Tokyo, Japan
14 Feb 1946

The original transcript of this interrogation will be found in our EXHIBIT FILE as EXHIBIT # 296. The original shorthand notes of Miss E. Vicham on this interrogation will be found in our EXHIBIT FILE as EXHIBIT # 296.

FILE NO. 58

SERIAL NO. 27

CHARGE OUT SLIP

JUL 1 - 1946

DATE _____

EXHIBITARY LOC. NO. 9252

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. 187-E

BACKGROUND LOC. NO. _____

SIGNATURE Sackett

ROOM NO. 378

*Original presented
in Court*

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2252

Date 26 June 46

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Transcript, Interrogation of
ARAKI, Sadao

Date: 13 Feb 46

Original () Copy ()

Language: Eng

Has it been translated? Yes () No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Doc. Div.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: I.P.S. (see our Case File # 58)

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

ARAKI, Sadao

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Interrogation of ARAKI by Mr. Hyder.

Analyst: C. J. Phelps

Doc. No.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

26 June 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. JOHN DARSEY
FROM : Calhoun W. J. Phelps, Asst. Chief,
Document Division
SUBJECT : Re-numbering of Interrogations of ARAKI,
Sadao.

1. Due to the necessity of presenting to the Tribunal single copies of each interrogation, in the original, the following system of numbering of such interrogations has been set up and cross-reference should be made to your document numbers (10,001 to 10,008):

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Date of Interrogation</u>
2249	8 Feb 46
2250	7 Feb 46
2251	15 Feb 46
2252	13 Feb 46
2253	19 Feb 46
2254	11 Feb 46
2255	8 Mar 46
2256	21 Feb 46
2257	7 Mar 46

2. It is suggested that subsequent to the initial presentation of these interrogations, you refer to them by the Tribunal exhibit number.

Calhoun W. J. Phelps
CALHOUN W. J. PHELPS

6 CC: 1-Mr. Eugene Williams
1-Capt. Salmons
1-Lt. Alexander
1-Miss Brunner
1-S/Sgt. Overfelt
1-Mr. Buckho
(9)-1 cy. ea. file.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2248 to 2257 inclusive

26 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Interrogation of ARAKI, Sadao

Date: See below Original Copy Language:
English

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Document Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: ARAKI, Sadao

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Date of Interrogation</u>	<u>Exhibit No.</u>
2248	12 March 1946	290
2249	8 February 1946	230
2250	7 February 1946	232
2251	15 February 1946	290
2252	13 February 1946	290
2253	19 February 1946	290
2254	11 February 1946	290
2255	8 March 1946	290
2256	21 February 1946	290
2257	7 March 1946	290

Analyst: C.W.J. Phelps

Doc. Nos. 2248 to 2257
inclusive