

2249

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述書

蓮沼

蕃

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シ

タル上次ノ如ク供述致シマス

一、予、連沼蕃ハ一九三九年（昭和十四年）八月三十一日侍從武官長ニ親補セラレ、一九四五年（昭和二十年）十一月三十一日迄其職ニ在リシガ、同年十二月一日侍從武官府ノ復興ト同時ニ退職ス。

二、侍從武官府ハ天皇直屬ノ機關ニシテ武官長及武官ハ天皇ニ常侍奉仕シ左記任務ヲ擔任ス。

1 軍事ニ關スル奉_レ上、奉_レ答及命令ノ傳達

2 觀兵、演習、行幸其他ノ祭儀、禮典、宴會、謁見等ニ陪侍扈從スルコト

3 御沙汰ニ依リ演習其他軍事上ノ觀察ヲ行ヒ其狀況ヲ復命スルコト

官中ニ於テハ一般政務外統帥關係事項ノ取扱ヲ嚴格ニ區別セラレアルヲ以テ、拜謁、上奏等ノ取扱モ政務其他一般ノモノニ關シテハ侍從職ニ於テ取扱フモ、軍ノモノニ關シテハ總ヘテ侍從武官府ニ於テ取扱フ慣例ナリ。從ツテ内大臣ハ毫モ之ニ關與セズ。

陸海軍 軍部大臣、參謀總長、軍令部總長其他天皇直屬ノ各高級司令官（例令ハ教育總監、航空總監、軍司令官、艦隊司令長官等）ノ上奏ハ本人自ラ

拜謁スル者相内大臣及仰イカナル者同若クモ必要トセズ。
之等ノ人ハ相内大臣及仰イカナル者同若クモ必要トセズ。

拜謁ノ上上奉スルヲ例トス。但例的ノモノ其他輕易ナル事項ハ書類
ヲ以テ奉呈セラル。場合アリ。殊ニ郵況ニ阻シテハ内閣長自ラ奉スル
モノ以外ニ内閣御部ヨリ日々書類又ハ電話ヲ以テ武官府ニ送達シ來ルヲ
以テ武官長及武官ハ其都度右進達書類ヲ奉呈奉呈上シ。要スレバ御下問ニ
對シ奉答スル如クシテ御第一ノ任務ヲ實施セリ。

命令ノ傳達ハ例令ハ御下カ或事項ヲ軍事審議院ニ諮詢セラレントスル
場合ニ武官長カ使者トナリ其思召ヲ先任者ニ傳達スルノ類、或ハ又參謀
總長、軍令部總長ヲ召サントスル場合其コトヲ傳達スルカ如キ之ナリ。

第二、第三ノ任務ニ關シテハ證明ノ要ナキカ如シ。

侍從武官長ハ陸海軍何レノモノニアモ差支ナキ陸海軍ナルモ、慣例的ニ
從來ハ陸軍ヨリ選出セリ。

侍從武官ハ陸軍武官四名、海軍武官三名ヲ定員トス。
侍從武官府ニハ陸海軍ヨリ數名ノ總長ヲ附屬セシメラル。

三、木戸侯方内大臣在職間ノ侍從武官長ハ予一名丈ナリ。

四、武官長及武官ハ現役將校タルノ身分ニ於テハ他ノ一般軍人ト同様陸軍大臣又ハ海軍大臣ノ監督ヲ受クルモ、武官府或ハモノハ陸海軍ノ何レニモ屬セザル天皇直隸機關ナルヲ以テ陸海軍省又ハ參謀本部、軍令部等ヨリ毫モ指揮命令セラル、コトナシ。

此等諸機關ト武官府トノ關係ハ互ニ獨立セル機關トシテノ交渉連絡ヲ有セシモノトス。

五

開戦後參謀總長及軍令部總長ハ大本營幕僚長タル資格ニ於テ絶ヘズ拜謁上奏セザルベカラザル立場ニアリシノミナラス、陸海軍軍令大臣其他ノ上奏及拜謁ハ自然ニ頻繁ノ用ヲ加フルニ至リシヲ以テ武官府トシテハ此等ノ事務ヲ處理スルコト絶ヘズ陸海軍ト連絡ヲ密ニセリ。

六

内大臣府ハ御璽、國璽ヲ奉藏シ又勅語、勅書等ノ事務ヲ掌ルヲ以テ、軍部ノ允裁書類ニ御璽、國璽ヲ鈐スルノ必要アル場合、又ハ陸海軍其他軍部ノモノニ勅語等ヲ賜ル場合ニハ、武官府ヨリ内大臣府ニ連絡シ所要ノ手續ヲ爲スヲ例トスルモ、允裁事項ノ内容ニ關シテハ内大臣府ニ通報スルノ限リニ非ザルヲ以テ其副本タル控書類ハ武官府ニ於テ保管スルヲ

例トセリ。

七

元來内大臣ハ統帥事項ニ關シテ輔等ノ發言權モ制限ヲモ有セス、從ツテ統帥部ト内大臣府トノ間ニハ何等ノ連絡モナク、又武官府方兩者間ノ連絡ニ仲介的役目ヲ演ゼシコトナシ。

嘗テ濱口内閣時代ニロンドン條約締結ニ際シ内大臣ノ統帥權干犯問題ヲ惹起セシコトアルニ鑑ミ(事實無根)木戸内大臣ハ此點ニ注意シテ細心ノ注意ヲ拂ヒタルヲ知レリ。或時陛下ノ木戸内大臣ニ對スル陛下間

カ統帥ノ範圍ニ觸レントセシノミナラス、木戸内大臣ハ其範圍ニ就テ知ル所ナカリシヲ以テ「其ノ件ニ就テハ武官長ニ御申付ケ遊サレ度」旨奉

八

上シテ陛下下シ右ノ次第ヲ武官長ニ連絡セシコトアリ。
内大臣ト武官長トハ管掌事項ヲ異ニスルヲ以テ屢々連絡ノ必要ナキカ如キモ常侍奉仕ノモノハ互ニ意志ノ疎通ヲ計リ、且ツ常ニ陛下ノ御様子、御健康、御氣持等ニ留意シ以テ奉仕ノ萬全ヲ期セサルベカラザルヲ以テ、予ハ此觀點ヨリ毎朝拜謁後陛下其ノ日ノ御狀態ニ關シ自ラ感得セシ印象ヲ要スレバ内大臣ニ通報スルト共ニ、爾後内大臣ヲ御前ニ召サレシガ如

如キ場合ニハ右ニ歸スル内大臣ノ觀察ヲ承知スルタメ屢々之ト連絡セリ。
又予ハ軍況ノ一般ニ歸シ内大臣、侍從長、侍從等ノ側近奉仕者ニ通報
連絡シ隨テ適當ト認メ、内大臣、侍從長ノ室ニ至リ屢々自ラ之ヲ説明
シ、時ニハ侍從武官ヲシテ所要ノ連絡ヲ爲サシメタリ。但シ其内容ハ申
入迄モナク常職ニ歸シテハ軍況ノ一般ノ情報ヲ限ラレ、苟モ軍ノ機密
ニ屬スル統帥事項等ニ就テハ一切話セシコトナシ。同様に木戸内大臣モ
亦其際常職ノ事以外ニ政治上ノ機微ナル動キ其他政務上ノコトニ歸シ
予ニ話シ又ハ相談セシコトナシ。

尙外務情報即チ在外大公使ノ報告ハ侍從職ヲ經テ陛下ニ奉呈セラレ
タリ該情報ハ内大臣府ヲ經テ陛下ニ奉呈セラレモノヒトナス。
侍從武官府ニ於テ此ノ情報ヲ附セテハナラシムル必要ニ際シアハ内大
臣府ニ連絡シ之ヲ披見スルヲ例トセリ。

要ナルニ連絡ハ密ニセシモ互ニ其職域ヲ守リ紛糾ト政務トノ混淆ヲ來ス
カ如キハ互ニ警戒セリ。

九本

國務大臣ノ拜謁ニ際シアハ其上奏ノ前後ニ於テ國務大臣ガ内大臣室ヲ
訪レ、或ハ又内大臣ガ國務大臣ヲ其休所ニ訪ネシカ如キ場合アルモ、軍

主腦者ノ拜罷ニ際シテ内大臣カ其册ニ就ラ出セシコトナク、又軍主腦者
カ内大臣ヲ訪レシコト^以多^クナシ。陸海軍大臣ト他ノ大臣トハ此點ニ於テ大
ナル相違アリ。

但シ東條大將陸軍大臣タルト共ニ總理大臣タリシ關係上一般國務大臣

ト同様屢々内大臣ニ面接セリ。

予今木戸内大臣ニ接近セシ軍主腦者ナク、又木戸内大臣カ特別ニ親密

ニセシモノモナキコトヲ知ル。東條大將モ陸軍大臣トナル迄ハ木戸内大

臣ト全ク未知ノ間柄ナリシカ如シ。

十、東條大將ハ旭大將ノ後ヲ受ケ所謂中堅將校ノ衆望ヲ擔ヒテ陸軍大臣ニ

登場セシ^{モノ}ナリ。就任以來大ニ人事ノ刷新ヲ行ヒ、事務ノ敏活ヲ計リテ

職務ニ精勵セシヲ以テ遂次部内ニ其勢力ヲ扶殖セリ。陸軍部内ニ於テ彼

ニ對シ反感ヲ懷キシモノ絶無トハ稱シ難キモ、彼ガ組織ノ大命ヲ拜セシ

頃ニハ相當ノ把握力ト指導力トヲ具備セシカ如シ。

木戸侍從武官長ヨリ十二月八日ノ東京海軍攻撃ヲ奉前ニ木戸内大臣ニ話セシ

コトハ絕對ニ無シ。

十一月

十二月七日夜予人自宅ニ在リ。翌八日午前六時半頃當直ノ侍從武目ヨ
リ「我海軍航空隊カハワイヲ攻撃シ日米間ニ距離ノ開カレシコト、相當
ノ戦果ヲ擧ゲシ様ナルモ詳細ハ未ダ明カナラズ」トノ電報報告ヲ受領セ
シヲ以テ、當直武目ニ此ノ事實ヲ可成ク速ク奉ニスルト共ニ木戸内大臣

ニモ通報セヨト命ジテ直ニ参内セリ。
予ガ登艦セシ際ハ城大佐ヨリ
十二月七日東郷外務大臣カ参内ス
ト付木戸内大臣モ亦参内ス
ト付木戸内大臣モ亦参内ス
ト付木戸内大臣モ亦参内ス

右ノ電報ニ際シ侍從武目ハ海軍ニ攻撃地點ナルハ中ノ事又ハ陸軍ニアルコ
トヲ請フセシキニ付、侍從武目ハ「是レハ陸軍ニアルコトヲ請フセシキニ付、侍從武目ハ

予ハ登艦後買味津ノ戦果ニ就テ若干ノ情報ヲ接手セシヲ以テ之ニ就
キ木戸内大臣等ニ話セシ様ニ記憶ス。

十一月

十二 東京ヲ空襲セシ米軍俘虜ノ取調、及俘虜ヲ軍法會議ニ附シ且ツ其所屬
ヲ如何ニスベキヤ等ハ軍ノ管掌セシ處ナルト共ニ、軍法會議ハ所管軍司

令目及其直上司令目等ノ外之レニ干渉シ得ザル立前ナルヲ以テ、木戸内
大臣ハ職務ノ性質上此問題ニ關與シタルコトナシ。但、一九四五年四月
十八日ノ空襲ハ最も耳新ラシキ出來事ニシテ、一般ニ米國ガ其陸上機ヲ
何處ニ輸送シ、如何ニシテ飛ビ立タシメシニヤ、空襲後何處ニ着陸セシ
ヤ等ニツキ疑點ト興味ト有セシノミナラス、彼等カ使用セシ爆彈、焼
夷彈等ノ効力ハ今後ノ宮廷防空ノ爲ニモ裨立ツコトナリシヲ以テ、取調
ベノ結果ヲ綜合シ此等ノ點ヲ木戸内大臣ニ坐談的ニ話セシコトアリト記
憶ス。

宣
誓
書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ默祕セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザ
ルコトヲ誓フ

(捺
印名)

蓮
沼
蕃



昭和二十二年(一九四七年)二月二十二日於

神奈川県大船町山ノ内六五三

供述者

蓮沼

蕃



右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證

明シマス

同日

於同所

立會人

植村重利



2249

I M T F E

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : *HASUNUMA, Shigern*

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

BRANCH WORKS:
DENKI SEITETSUSHO, TOYAMA & NIIGATA.
OSAKA KOKANSEIZOSHU, OSAKA.
OSAKA SEISAKUSHO, OSAKA.
AENKOGYO KENKYUSHO, OSAKA.

OGIMACHI IRON WORKS
KAWABAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
KAWASAKI
3841

KAWABAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
KAWASAKI
3541

TSURUMI IRON & STEEL WORKS
TSURUMI SHIPYARD:
TSURUMI, YOKOHAMA
TELEPHONE
TSURUMI
3084

ASANO DOCKYARD:
KANAGAWA, YOKOHAMA
CABLE ADDRESS:
"ASANO DOCK YOKOHAMA"
TELEPHONE
KANAGAWA (4) 1731

NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

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AFFIDAVIT of S. HASUNUMA

1. I, Shigeru Hasunuma, was personally appointed by the Emperor as Chief Aide-de-Camp on August 31, 1939, from which post I retired on December 1, 1945 when the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor was abolished.
2. The Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor was an organ under the direct control of His Majesty. The Chief Aide-de-Camp and other aides-de-camp to the Emperor were constantly in attendance on the Emperor and took charge of the following official duties:
 1. Reports to the Throne, replies to Imperial inquiries and transmission of Imperial orders on military or naval matters.
 2. To attend on the Emperor in connection with military or naval reviews, maneuvers, Imperial visits, funeral or memorial services, ceremonies, banquets, audiences and so forth.
 3. To inspect military or naval reviews or other military or naval affairs under Imperial commands and report the result of the inspection to the Throne.
3. ~~Inasmuch as~~ A clear demarcation was drawn between handling of general political affairs and that of affairs pertaining to the High Command in the Imperial Court, the Board of Chamberlains took charge of audiences with the Emperor or reports to the Throne in connection with political and other general affairs; whereas it was customary that all those, pertaining to military and naval affairs be handled by the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor. Accordingly, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had nothing to do with them.

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OSAKA SEISAKUSHO, OSAKA,
AENKOGYO KENKYUSHO, OSAKA,

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War and Navy,
It was the custom with the Ministers of ~~the Fighting Services,~~
Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Navy and other high-
ranking commanders under direct control of the Emperor (such as the
Inspector-General of Military Education, Inspector-General of
Aviation, Army Commanders, Commanders-in-Chief of Fleets and others)
to have direct access to the Throne for submitting their own reports.
(They did not have to get the consent of the Premier, the Lord Keeper or anyone else
but Sometimes reports on conventional or simple matters were done
in order to have an audience with the Emperor.
in documentary form and submitted to the Throne. Especially with
regard to the war situation, the General Staffs of the Army and Navy
daily communicated with the Office of Aides-de-Camp with documents or
by telephone in addition to those* directly reported to the Throne by
the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy themselves. Therefore, the
Chief and other Aides-de-Camp from time to time submitted the said
documents to the Throne and replied to Imperial inquiries, if any
was made. This was done in performance of their first official duty,
above-mentioned. ←

Transmission of Imperial orders included such cases as the Chief Aide-
de-Camp conveying Imperial commands to the Supreme War Council when
His Majesty wanted to refer some matter to the body so as to seek its
views or summoning the Chief of Staff of the Army or the Navy to the
Imperial Court in accordance with Imperial orders.

~~It seems that there is no necessity for explaining~~ The second and third
official duties of the Chief and other Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor
set forth above are self-explanatory, according to
Legal provisions had it that the Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor be

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chosen either from the Army or the Navy, but it was customary that he was chosen from the Army. ←

The regular number of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor was seven, of which four represented the Army and three, the Navy. ←

The Army and Navy assigned several subordinated officers to the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor.

3. During Marquis Kido's tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, there was no change of the Chief Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor. I was Chief Aide-de-Camp all the time.

4. So far as their status was concerned as Army or Navy officers in active service, the Chief and other Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor were under ^{the jurisdiction} ~~control~~ of the Minister of War or of the Navy, as other servicemen in general were; but the Office of Aides-de-Camp itself was an organ under direct control of the Emperor, belonging neither to the Army nor to the Navy. Therefore, it was not directed or commanded by the Ministry of War or the Navy or the General Staff of the Army or the Navy. ←

Those Army and Navy institutions and the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor were independent of each other. As such, their negotiation and liaison were conducted.

5. ^{After} ~~Since~~ hostilities opened between Japan and America, the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Navy in their capacity of Chief Staff Officers of the Imperial General Headquarters had to have audiences with the Emperor and submit reports to the Throne from time

to time. Not only that, the Ministers of the ^{Army and the Navy} ~~Fighting Services~~ and ^{Army and the Navy}

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others had also frequent audiences with the Emperor to report to His Majesty on matters under their jurisdiction. In consequence, the Office of Aides-de-Camp had to be in constant touch with the Army and Navy for handling those affairs.

6 X. Inasmuch as the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal took charge of the Privy and State Seals as well as affairs pertaining to the Imperial Rescripts and messages, it was the custom with the Army and Navy and other fighting services to go through the prescribed formalities with the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in case the Privy and State Seals had to be affixed to those Army or Navy documents which obtained Imperial sanction or in case an Imperial Rescript or message was to be granted by the Emperor to the Army or Navy or other fighting services. But it was not obligatory for the fighting services to keep the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal informed of the contents of those matters, sanctioned by the Emperor. It was customary, therefore, to keep on file the duplicates of those documents in question on the part of the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor.

7. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had no voice in or powers over matters pertaining to the High Command, so that there was no liaison maintained between the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the High Command nor did the Office of Aides-de-Camp play an intermediary role for maintaining liaison between the two. In view of the fact that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was ~~blamed for~~ ^{accused of}

BRANCH WORKS:
DENKI SEITETSUSHO, TOYAMA & NIIGATA,
OSAKA KOKANSEIZOSHU, OSAKA,
OSAKA SEISAKUSHO, OSAKA,
ASHMOGYO KENKYUSHO, OSAKA,

OGIMACHI IRON WORKS
KAWABAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
KAWABAKI
3841

KAWASAKI STEEL WORKS
KAWABAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
KAWABAKI
3541

TSURUMI IRON & STEEL WORKS
TSURUMI SHIPYARD
TSURUMI, YOKOHAMA
TELEPHONE
TSURUMI
3084

ASANO DOCKYARD
KANAGAWA, YOKOHAMA
CABLE ADDRESS
"ASANO DOCK YOKOHAMA"
TELEPHONE
KANAGAWA (4) 1731

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3571

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an infringement of the prerogative of the High Command under the Hamaguchi Cabinet (though the ^{accusation} ~~blame~~ was entirely groundless), there ^{I know of my own knowledge} ~~was an indication~~ that Marquis Kido during his tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal paid ^{avoid such an infringement.} meticulous attention to ^{this} point. When an Imperial inquiry, put to Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, threatened to fall within the scope of the High Command, he petitioned the Emperor to refer the said matter to the Chief Aide-de-Camp and withdrew from the Imperial presence, especially since he had no knowledge of the matter, asked by the Emperor. I recall that he immediately communicated with the Chief Aide-de-Camp about ~~to~~ them.

8. It would appear to a casual observer that there would be no necessity for maintaining liaison between the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor who attended to different routine duties; but those who served the Emperor close to him felt called upon ^{to} come to a good understanding with each other, by paying close attention constantly to His Majesty's attitude, health and frame of mind, so as to leave nothing desirable undone in their attendance on him. From this angle, I made it a rule, if it was deemed necessary, to inform the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of my impression I obtained of the Emperor's condition every morning when I had an audience with His Majesty. And in case the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was summoned by the Emperor, I likewise made it a point of being in touch with him to get acquainted with his own impression of His Majesty's condition. ←

BRANCH WORKS:
DENKI SEITETSUSHO, TOYAMA & NIIGATA,
OSAKA KOKANSEIZOSHO, OSAKA,
OSAKA SEIBAKUSHO, OSAKA,
KENDOYO KENHYUSHO, OSAKA,

OGIMACHI IRON WORKS: KAWASAKI STEEL WORKS:
KAWASAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
KAWASAKI
3541

KAWASAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
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← I thought it proper to keep those close to the Throne such as the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Grand Chamberlain and Chamberlains informed of the developments of the war situation in general. Therefore, I frequently visited the rooms of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Grand Chamberlain to explain the war situation to them personally. Sometimes I sent an aide-de-camp to them for similar purposes. Needless to say, however, that the contents of those explanations were limited to ^{the general trend or} such a development of the war situation, ~~as could be easily understood by common sense.~~ I never divulged affairs pertaining to the High Command, which came under the ^{heading up} military secrets. Nor did Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal tell or consult me about a delicate political tendency or affair with the exception of common sense matters. Foreign Office information, that is, reports from the diplomatic representatives abroad were submitted to the Throne through the Board of Chamberlains. ~~but~~ This sort of information was not transmitted ^{to the Emperor through} to the Office of Aides-de-Camp ^{or the office of the Lord Keeper} to the Emperor. In case of necessity, therefore, it was the custom with the Office of Aides-de-Camp to request the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for the loan of the information in question. In short, close contact was maintained between the Office of Aides-de-Camp and the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, but both were vigilantly on guard against confusing affairs pertaining to the High Command with State affairs, each scrupulously observing the limits of their own competence.

9. 7. When a Minister of State was received in audience by the Emperor,

BRANCH WORKS:
DENKI SEITEYUSHO, TOYAMA & NIIGATA,
OSAKA KOKANSEIZOSHO, OSAKA,
OSAKA SEIRAKUSHO, OSAKA,
AENKOGYO KENKYUSHO, OSAKA,

OGIMACHI IRON WORKS: KAWASAKI STEEL WORKS:
KAWASAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
KAWASAKI
3541

KAWASAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
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3541

TSURUMI IRON & STEEL WORKS
TSURUMI SHIPYARD:
TSURUMI, YOKOHAMA
TELEPHONE
TSURUMI
3084

ASANO DOCKYARD:
KANAGAWA, YOKOHAMA
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generally
~~sometimes~~ he called on the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal at his room before or after the audience or sometimes the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal called on him ~~in his resting place~~ *in the ante room*. But when an Army or Navy leader was received in audience by the Emperor, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was ~~never~~ *seldom* present at the audience ~~chamber~~ *ante room and rarely*, nor did the Army or Navy leader call on the Lord Keeper. This is ~~the~~ *a* point in which the Ministers of the Fighting Services greatly differed from the other Ministers of State. ←

16
~~In the case of General Tojo, however, he was Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister, so that he frequently met the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal as other Ministers of State did.~~

I know that there was no Army or Navy leader who had access to Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, nor was there any military or naval leader with whom Marquis Kido was specially intimate. It seems that even General Tojo had been a stranger to Marquis Kido until he became Minister of War.

10 a. ~~It would appear that~~ *When* General Tojo emerged as War Minister in succession to General Hata, *he* enjoying popularity of young officers who formed the mainstay of the Army. *After* ~~Since~~ his assumption of the portfolio of War, General Tojo devoted his whole time and energy to the satisfactory performance of his duties, by renovating personnel administration and expediting routine business, so that he steadily extended his influences in Army circles. It cannot be said that there were none in Army circles, who harbored ill feeling toward him, but ~~it appears that~~ *but* he had established a firm hold and leadership on the

BRANCH WORKS:
DENKI SEITETSUSHO, TOYAMA & NIIGATA,
OSAKA KOKANSEIZOSHU, OSAKA,
OSAKA SEISAKUSHO, OSAKA,
AENKOGYO KENKYUSHO, OSAKA,

OGIMACHI IRON WORKS:
KAWABAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
KAWABAKI
3841

KAWASAKI STEEL WORKS:
KAWABAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
KAWABAKI
3841

TSURUMI IRON & STEEL WORKS:
TSURUMI SHIPYARD:
TSURUMI YOKOHAMA
TELEPHONE
TSURUMI
3084

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- 8 -

Army when he was commanded by the Emperor to form a succeeding Cabinet.

~~The Chief aide-de-Camp to the Emperor never informed Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, in advance of the attack on Pearl Harbor of December 8, 1941~~

11. On the night of December 7, I stayed at home. At 6:30 the following morning, I received a telephonic report from the Aide-de-Camp on duty to the following effect that "our air force attacked Hawaii, thereby opening hostilities with America and that fair war results seemed to have been attained, but detailed information was not available."

at duty's Capt. JOO
I told the Aide-de-Camp to submit the report to the Throne as soon as possible and also communicate it to Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Then I immediately proceeded to the Imperial Palace.

when I arrived there I heard from Capt. JOO that had
~~In connection with Mr. Togo, Foreign Minister, who proceeded to the Imperial palace on December 7, Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, also repaired to the Palace the same night, and then appeared to have returned home. I think, therefore, that the Aide-de-Camp on duty telephoned Marquis Kido at his residence to communicate the said report to him on the morning of December 8 before the latter left home to proceed to the Imperial palace again. I further think that in making the said telephonic report, the Aide-de-Camp in question told Marquis Kido that the Navy's point of attack was Hawaii or Pearl Harbor.~~

had to the a little later for a few minutes
minutes left and then
Cap. JOO also said he had
and of the attack as to him as I had instructed him

BRANCH WORKS:
DENKI SEITETSUSHO, TOYAMA & NIIGATA;
OSAKA KOKANSEIZOSHU, OSAKA;
OSAKA SEISAKUSHO, OSAKA;
AENKOGYO KENKYUSHO, OSAKA;

OGIMACHI IRON WORKS
KAWABAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
KAWABAKI
3881

KAWASAKI STEEL WORKS:
KAWABAKI
KANAGAWAKEN
TELEPHONE
KAWABAKI
3881

TSURUMI IRON & STEEL WORKS:
TSURUMI SHIPYARD:
TSURUMI, YOKOHAMA
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3871

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~~after I attended office, I recall that I received further in-~~
~~formation, which I possibly communicated to Marquis Kido.~~

12
~~10~~

With respect to
~~Inasmuch as examination of~~ those American flyers who raided
Tokyo and who were taken prisoners, *examination had been made*
~~and they were committee~~ prisoners of war for trial by the court-martial and judgment
~~passed~~ *on them, were* handled by the Army, ~~while~~ *this was all* Nobody was per-
mitted to interfere in the proceedings of the court-martial
except the competent Army commander and his commanding officer.
Accordingly, Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had
no connection with those questions, as may be seen from the
very nature of his official duties. ~~But~~ ^{the} The first American air-
raid on Tokyo on April 18, 1943 was a most remarkable affair, so
that the Japanese people in general were most interested to know to
what point America carried the landplanes in question, how they
took off, and where they landed after attacking Tokyo. Further,
information on the power of the incendiary and other bombs, used
by them would prove very useful for constructing air-defence
works in the Imperial palace compounds. I recall, ~~therefore,~~ that
I had a chat with Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal,
on those points, by piecing together information *relayed to me* on the results
of the examination of the American pilots in question.

Translation Certificate

I, Sagara, Yasuko, of the Defense, hereby certify that the attached translation of the affidavit of
Hasunuma Shigeru 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.

Sagara Yasuko

Tokyo, Japan

Date June 23, 1947

Def Doc No.

On this 22 day of Feb., 1947

At Yamanouchi 653, Ofunachō, Kanagawa

DEPONENT HASUNUMA, Shigeru (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka 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 same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH:

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

HASUNUMA, Shigeru (seal)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al |) | AFFIDAVIT |
| - vs - |) | of |
| ARAKI, Sadao, et al |) | HASUNUMA, Shieru |

I, HASUNUMA, Shieru make oath and say as follows:

1. I, HAS NUMA Shigeru, was personalty appointed by the Emperor as Chief Aide-de-Camp on August 31, 1939, from which post I retired on December 1, 1945 when the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor was abolished.

2. The Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor was an organ under the direct control of His Majesty. The Chief Aide-de-Camp and other daies-de-camp to the Emperor were constantly in attendance on the Emperor and took charge of the following official duties:

1. Reports to the Throne, replyes to Imperial inquiries and transmission of Imperial orders on military or naval matters.
2. To attend on the Emperor in connection with military or naval reviews, maneuvers, Imperial visits, funeral or memorial services, ceremonies, banquets, audiences and so forth.
3. To inspect military or naval reviews or other military or naval affairs under Imperial commands and report

the result of the inspection to the Throne.

A clear demarcation was drawn between handling of audiences with the Emperor or reports to the Throne in connection with political and other general affairs, whereas it was customary that all those, pertaining to military and naval affairs be handled by the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor. Accordingly, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had nothing to do with them. It was the custom with the Minister of War and Navy, Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Navy and other highranking commanders under direct control of the Emperor (such as the Inspector-General of Military Education, Inspector-General of Aviation, Army Commanders, Commanders-in-Chief of Fleets and others) to have direct access to the Throne for submitting their own reports. They did not have to get the consent of the Premier, the Lord Keeper or anyone else in order to have an audience with the Emperor. Sometimes reports on conventional or simple matters were done in documentary form and submitted to the Throne. Especially with regard to the war situation, the General Staffs of the Army and Navy daily communicated with the Office of Aides-de-Camp with documents or by telephone in addition to those directly reported to the Throne by the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy themselves. Therefore, the Chief and other Aides-de-Camp from time submitted the said documents to the Throne and replied to Imperial

inquiries, if any was made. This was done in performance of their first official duty, above-mentioned. Transmission of Imperial orders included such cases as the Chief Aide-de-Camp conveying Imperial commands to the Supreme War Council when His Majesty wanted to refer some matter to the body so as to seek its views or summoning the Chief of Staff of the Army or the Navy to the Imperial Court in accordance with Imperial orders. The second and third official duties of the Chief and other Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor set forth above are self-explanatory, according to legal provisions the Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor be chosen either from the Army or the Navy, but it was customary that he was chosen from the Army. The regular number of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor was seven, of which four represented the Army and three, the Navy. The Army and Navy assigned several subordinate officers to the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor.

3. During Marquis KIDO's tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, ~~there~~ ^{there was} no change of the Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. I was Chief Aide-de-Camp all the time.

4. So far as their status was concerned as Army or Navy officers in active service, the Chief and other Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor were under the jurisdiction of the Minister of War or of the Navy as other servicemen in general were; but the Office of Aide-de-Camp itself was an organ under direct

control of the Emperor, belonging neither to the Army nor to the Navy. Therefore, it was not directed or commanded by the Ministry of War or the Navy or the General Staff of the Army or the Navy. Those Army and Navy institutions and the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor were independent of each other. As such, their negotiation and liaison were conducted.

5. After hostilities opened between Japan and America, the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Navy in their capacity of Chief Staff Officers of the Imperial General Headquarters had to have audiences with the Emperor and submit reports to the Throne from time to time. Not only that, the Ministers of the Army and of the Navy and others had also frequent audiences with the Emperor to report to His Majesty on matters under their jurisdiction. In consequence, the Office of Aides-de-Camp had to be in constant touch with the Army and Navy for handling those affairs.

6. Inasmuch as the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal took charge of the Privy and State Seals as well as affairs pertaining to the Imperial Rescripts and messages, it was the custom with the Army and Navy and other fighting services to go through the prescribed formalities with Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in case the Privy and State Seals had to be affixed to those Army or Navy documents which obtained Imperial sanction or in case an Imperial Rescript or message

was to be granted by the Emperor to the Army or Navy or other fighting services. But it was not obligatory for the fighting services to keep the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal informed of the contents of those matters, sanctioned by the Emperor. It was customary, therefore, to keep on file the duplicates of those documents in question on the part of the Office of Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor.

7. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had no voice in or powers over matters pertaining to the High Command, so that there was no liaison maintained between the Office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the High Command nor did the Office of Aides-de-Camp play an intermediary role for maintaining liaison between the two. In view of the fact that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was accused of an infringement of the prerogative High Command under the HAMAGUCHI Cabinet (though the accusation was entirely groundless), I know of my own knowledge that Marquis KIDO during his tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal paid meticulous attention to avoid such an infringement. When an Imperial inquiry, put to Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, threatened to fall within the scope of the High Command, he petitioned the Emperor to refer the said matter to the Chief Aide-de-Camp and withdrew from the Imperial presence, especially since he had no knowledge of the matter, asked by the Emperor. I recall that he on a

member of occasions immediately communicated with me as the Chief Aide-de-Camp about them.

8. It would appear to a casual observer that there would be no necessity for maintaining liaison between the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and the Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor who attended to different routine duties; but those who served the Emperor close to him felt called upon to come to a good understanding with each other, by paying close attention constantly to His Majesty's attitude, health and frame of mind, so as to leave nothing desirable undone in their attendance on him. From this angle, I made it a rule, if it was deemed necessary, to inform the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of my impression I obtained of the Emperor's condition every morning when I had an audience with His Majesty. And in case the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was summoned by the Emperor, I likewise made it point of being in touch with him to get acquainted with his own impression of His Majesty's condition. I thought it proper to keep those close to the Throne such as the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Grand Chamberlain and Chamberlains informed of the developments of the war situation in general. Therefore, I frequently visited the rooms of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Grand Chamberlain to explain the war situation to them personally. Sometimes I sent an aide-de-camp to them for similar purposes. Needless to say, however, that

the contents of those explanations were limited to the general trend or development of the war situation. I never divulged affairs pertaining to the High Command, which came under the heading up military secrets. Nor did Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal tell or consult me about a delicate political tendency or affair with the exception of common sense matters. Foreign Office information, that is, reports from the diplomatic representatives abroad were submitted to the Throne through the Board of Chamberlains. This sort of information was not transmitted to the Emperor through the Office of Aides-de-Camp or the office of the Lord Keeper.

9. When a Minister of State was received in audience by the Emperor, generally he called on the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal at his room before or after the audience or the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal called on him in the ante-room. But when an Army or Navy leader was received in audience by the Emperor, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was seldom present at the audience ante-room and rarely did the Army or Navy leader call on the Lord Keeper. This is a point in which the Ministers of the Fighting Services greatly differed from the other Ministers of State. In the case of General TOJO, however, he was Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister, so that he frequently met the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in the same way as did other Minister of State.

I know that there was no Army or Navy leader who had access to Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, nor was there any military or naval leader with whom Marquis KIDO was specially intimate.

10. When General TOJO emerged as War Minister in succession to General HATA, he enjoyed popularity of young officers who formed the mainstay of the Army. After his assumption of the Portfolio of War, General TOJO devoted his whole time and energy to the satisfactory performance of his duties, by renovating personnel administration and expediting routine business, so that he steadily extended his influences in Army circles. It cannot be said that there were none in Army circles, who harbored ill feeling toward him, but he had established a firm hold and leadership on the Army when he was commended by the Emperor to form a succeeding Cabinet. On the night of December 7, I stayed at home. At 6:30 the following morning, I received a telephonic report from the Aide-de-Camp on duty to the following effect that "our air force attacked Hawaii, thereby opening hostilities with America and that fair war results seemed to have been attained, but detailed information was not available." I told the Aide-de-Camp at duty to submit the report to the Throne as soon as possible and also communicate it to Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Then I

immediately proceeded to the Imperial Palace.

11. With respect to those American flyers who raided Tokyo and who were taken prisoners, examination had been made and they were committed for trial by the court-martial and judgment passed on them, this was all handled by the Army's Nobody was permitted to interfere in the proceedings of the court-martial except the competent Army commander and his commanding officer. Accordingly, Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had no connection with those questions, as may be seen from the very nature of his official duties. The first American air raid on Tokyo on April 18, 1943 was a most remarkable affair, so that the Japanese people in general were most interested to know to what point America carried the landplanes in question, how they took off, and where they landed after attacking Tokyo. Further, information on the power of the incendiary and other bombs, used by them would prove very useful for constructing air defence works in the Imperial palace compounds. I recall that I had a chat with Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, on those points, by piecing together information on the results of the examination of the American pilots in question.

11. On the night of December 7, I stayed at home. At 6:30 the following morning, I received a telephonic report from the Aide-de-Camp on duty to the following effect that "our air force attacked Hawaii, thereby opening hostilities with America and that fair war results seemed to have been attained, but detailed information was not available." I told the Aide-de-Camp at duty Capt. Joo to submit the report to the Throne as soon as possible and also communicate it to Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Then I immediately proceeded to the Imperial Palace. When I arrived there I heard from Capt. Joo that had Mr. TOGO, Foreign Minister, who proceeded to the Imperial palace on December 7, Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, also had repaired to the Palace a little later for a few minutes left. The Aide-de-Camp on duty, Capt. Joo also said he had telephoned Marquis KIDO at his residence and reported of the attack to him as I had instructed him.

12. With respect to those American flyers who raided Tokyo and who were taken prisoners, examination had been made and they were committed for trial by the court-martial and judgment passed on them, this was all handled by the Army. Nobody was permitted to interfere in the proceedings of the court-martial except the competent Army commander and his commanding officer. Accordingly, Marquis KIDO, Lord Keeper

DEF. DOC. # 2249

On this 22 day of Feb., 1947

At YAMANOUCHI 653, Ofunacho, Kanagawakon.

DEPONENT HASUNOMA, Shigeru (seal)

I, HOZUMI, Shigetaka 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 same place

Witness: (signed) HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATE

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

HASUNUMA, Shigeru (seal)