

HOSOKAWA, Gotei

HOSOKAWA, Gotei of the 5th Court Rank Senior Grade Peer  
of KUMAMOTO Prefecture.

Born: July 17, 1912

Permanent Domicile: No. 1185, YOKOTE-MACHI, KUMAMOTO -City,  
KUMAMOTO Prefecture.

Present Address: No. 76, TAKADA OIMATSU-CHO, KOISHIKAWA-KU,  
TOKYO.

1919 Apr. Entered the primary course of the Peers' School.

1925 Mar. Graduated from the Primary course/of the Peers'  
School/

1930 Mar. Graduated from the Intermediate Course /of the  
Peers' School/

1933 Mar. Graduated from the Higher Course of the Peers'  
School.

1933 Apr. Entered the Law Department of the KYOTO Imperial  
University.

1936 Mar. Passed the Bachelor of Laws Examination.

1936 Apr. Entered the Post-Graduate Course of the KYOTO Imperial  
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1937 Nov. 12 Entered with business of the Planning Board.

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Trans. by K. SOMA checked by Teitacchi KUMAMOTO  
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NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

August 28, 1947

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\* The deposition of MIYAMA, Yojo stated the following documents were shown to him for identification: Ex.3038-A \* 3038-B, 3038-C \* 3038-D, 3038-E, 3038-F, 3038-G \* 3038-H, 3038-I, 3038-J; that all these documents were formerly kept at the War Ministry and later delivered to the Washington Document Center.

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absence of a special agreement between belligerents, POW's shall be treated as regards board, lodging and clothing, as the same footing as the troops of the government which captured them.

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From the Geneva Convention \* it was stated that POW's shall be lodged in buildings or barracks with all possible guarantees of hygiene and healthfulness. Quarters must be protected from dampness, sufficiently heated and lighted. All precautions must be taken against fire. As to dormitories, the total surface minus cubic amount of air, arrangement and material of bedding shall be the same as for troops at base camps of the detaining power. The food ration shall be equal in quantity and quality to that of troops at base camps. Prisoners shall receive facilities for preparing additional food which they might have. A sufficiency of potable water shall be furnished. Use of tobacco shall be permitted. Prisoners may be employed in kitchens. All collective disciplinary measures affecting food are prohibited.

Clothing, linen and footwear to be furnished by the detaining power. Replacement and repairing must be assured regularly. Laborers must receive work clothes as required. Canteens shall be installed in all camps where prisoners may obtain at local market price food products and ordinary objects.

The contracting parties recognized that the regular application will find a guaranty in the possibility of collaboration of the protecting powers; the protecting powers may besides their diplomatic personnel appoint delegates from among its own nationals or from nationals of other neutral powers, who must be subject to the approval of the belligerent near whom they exercise their mission.

Representatives of the protecting power or its accepted delegate shall have access to places occupied by POW's and may interview them, generally without limitation of time, and through interpreters.

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に手段がないのであります。而して各部分々々なりとも、平和が確立せられ、夫れが彼此互に提携して、逐次全般的の、安定を招來致す様に、待望致す以外に、致方ないのであります。然かも、此間支那の、治安能力が破れまして、現實的に、外人の生命財産が、危急に瀕するが如き場合には、適時適切の、手段を採り、此禍害から逸るゝ事を努め、萬已むなくば、自衛權の發動を見ねばならぬのであります。殊に、此關係は、我國存立の生命線とも申さず、滿洲に於て、左様であります。今度皆様は、滿洲國を御視察になられました、滿洲が日本の存立に對し、如何に重要緊切の、關係にあるかを、御諒解遊された事と信じます。殊に、其地理的關係から致しまして國防上の要求に於て、殆んど絶對的のものが存する事を、御諒解下された事と存じます。

帝國の對滿洲國策 四今や滿洲には、御承知の如き、立國の精神に基く新なる國家が發生致しましたが、此國家が、終始立國の精神を堅持せられ、我が國と協力して、極東平和の確立に努力致さるゝ限り、帝國は此

University

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問 日本内地に於ては日本が總動員を行ふとの風評行はれつゝあるが斯かる計畫があるか。

答 全然なし、願くば風評を信する勿れ、特に貴社の如きが單なる風説を盲信して事實を調査もせずに通信をなす時其社會を毒すること莫大であると思ふ。

問 滿洲の南方及西方地方即ち北平、天津並熱河地方に關する陸軍の企圖如何。

答 何等考へて居らぬ。

問 陸軍大臣は滿洲に於ける安寧秩序を保障せんが爲前記地方に軍事行動を擴大するを必要と信ぜらるゝや。



<sup>Appointment</sup>  
 Partial ~~charge~~ of the  
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 Board. was revised.  
 Ordered to serve ~~in~~  
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Granted 5th Grade  
Salary (Cabinet);

1941 Jun 30 Granted 4th Grade  
Salary (Cabinet)

1941 Sep 1 Received 4th Rank of  
Higher Civil Service  
(Cabinet)

1941 Oct 20 Relieved of main  
duties at own request  
(Cabinet)

1942 Feb 2 Appointed investi-  
gator of the Planning  
Board;

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問 上海の外部何れの地點迄作戦行動を企圖するや。

蘇州迄か將た南京か。

答 帝國は不祥事態の擴大悪化を極力防止するに努め、最も敏速に且平

和的に居留民の生命財産の不安を一掃し、同時に上海居住の外國人に對しても同福同慶の悦びを享受せしめ様との趣旨で派兵したことは前にも述べた通りである。

事態の擴大悪化は誰しも欲せざる所で、これを欲するものありとせばそれは日支の事態を築くして英米等を紛亂の渦中に引き入れんと企む支那某軍閥と中國共產黨位であらう。

斯くの如くであるから日本軍は現下の狀勢に於ては上海を離れて遠く作戦を遂行する意圖がないことは想像がつくであらう、乍併一度不幸なる事端を生じ相手方にして我れに脅威を與ふれば其軍の行動は一に用兵上の見地に基づく事である事を是認されたい。

何れにしても國際都市上海が脅威せられない範圍に支那軍の撤退を要

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Granted 7<sup>th</sup> Grade  
Salary

Ordered to serve <sup>in</sup> ~~at~~ the  
1<sup>st</sup> Section of the 1<sup>st</sup>  
Department of the  
Planning Board (Cabinet)

1942 Jul 27 Relieved of main  
duties at own request  
(Cabinet)

1945<sup>5</sup> Aug 20 Appointed secretary to the  
~~Home Affairs~~ Minister of State

Received 3<sup>rd</sup> Rank of Higher  
Civil Service (Cabinet)

求するのには當然で、之れが外交々渉で解決するか又は断然實力を行使して強要せねばならぬかが問題である、吾人は勿論前者を希望するが第十九路軍等の情況果して平和裡の撤退を受け容れるかと疑問であることを惹しむ。

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Granted 2nd Grade Salary;

Ordered to attend to ~~House~~ ~~State~~

(of States) Minister KONOYE (Cabinet)

1945 Nov 5, Received of main duties

at ~~own~~ request (Cabinet)

問

上海の外部何れの地點迄作戦行動を企圖するや。

蘇州迄か將た南京か。

答

帝國は不詳事態の擴大悪化を極力防止するに努め、最も敏速に且平和的に居留民の生命財産の不安を一掃し、同時に上海居住の外國人に對しても同福同慶の悦びを享受せしめ様との趣旨で派兵したことは前にも述べた通りである。

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Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al



Sworn Deposition

Deponent :-HOSOKAWA, Morisada

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:

I, HOSOKAWA, Morisada, make oath and say as follows :

I. I am 36 years old and in April, 1936 I married KONOYE, Yoshiko, daughter of Princess KONOYE, Fumimaro, and as his son-in-law I naturally had many private conversations with Prince KONOYE.

My public or official relations with Prince KONOYE and Marquis KIDO started on July 23, 1940 when I assumed the post of Secretary to the Prime Minister of the second KONOYE Cabinet and continued until October 16, 1941 when I resigned as Secretary to the Prime Minister of the third KONOYE Cabinet. This was the first stage of my public or official relations with Prince KONOYE and Marquis KIDO. Later, during the war, I acted as private secretary to Prince KONOYE in addition to other duties.

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Simultaneous with the formation of the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet, which came into existence following Japan's surrender on August 16, 1945 I assumed the post of Secretary to Prince KONOYE who was Minister of State without portfolio in the Cabinet, and resigned from the post when the HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet resigned en bloc.

My private association with Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and Baron HARADA had its inception in my father Marquis HOSOKAWA Moritatsu's friendship with them, so that I had frequent opportunities to meet them from my childhood. But after the May 15th incident in 1932 I began to take an interest in public affairs and listened to Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and Baron HARADA discussing them. In those hectic days, the Army began to tyrannize over the country, showing the cloven foot in spite of itself. I recall that Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and Baron HARADA many a time gave vent to their indignation over the Army's high-handedness. I heard them discuss ways and means of how to restrain the tyrannical Army, which they denounced in scathing terms for its attempts at provoking a war so as to carry out a domestic reform. At that time, Prince KONOYE was President of the House of Peers, Marquis KIDO Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and Baron HARADA Private Secretary to Prince SAIONJI, the Genro or Elder Statesman. I was able to obtain full information from Prince KONOYE on the ominous situation, especially since he had just declined the offer of the Premiership immediately after the outbreak of the February 26th incident, in 1936. Prince KONOYE, Marquis KIDO and Baron HARADA were really worried about the Army which was their

daily topic of conversation. I remember having heard them often lament:

"If the Army is left as it is, it will certainly start war. And Japan will be ruined by her Army."

I also recall that they expressed the pathetic hope:

"We wish that the Army were made into an orderly organization by somebody. We hope somebody will be able to do it."

3. The China Affair or hostilities between Japan and China started 33 days after the formation of the 1st KONOYE Cabinet on June 4th, 1937. Prince KONOYE told me that he did not have the slightest knowledge of any Army plan to commence the "China Affair." I know that he spared no efforts to bring the affair to a close as early as possible, as shown by his memoirs. As he later often stated reminiscently, the China Affair could be reduced to a domestic issue, or a question for the Army, so that if only the Army regained order and unity, the entire question would find its own solution. Considered in this light, Prince KONOYE often discussed how he could purge the Army at home and later how he could bring the negotiations with America to an amicable conclusion.

Details about his intentions and policies will be found in his memoirs, "Shina Jihanni Tsuite" (On the China Affair) and "Nichibeikoshō no Keika" (Progress of the Japanese-American Negotiation) and his will.

4. Immediately before the resignation of his third Cabinet en bloc, which occurred October 16, 1941, Prince KONOYE who was deeply concerned over the situation, then prevailing, deplored in an indignant, but yet staid tone and I heard him say:

"The Navy is opposed to war with America. It is indeed cowardly of the Navy not to avow its oppositions."

5. This is a story I heard from Prince KONOYE upon the concurrent assumption of the Portfolio of War by General TOJO. When Prince KONOYE had a chat with General TOJO after the adjournment, possibly of a conference of senior statesmen, which followed the formation of the TOJO Cabinet, the General said to the Prince:

"Even though I concurrently hold the portfolio of War as I am a General in active service, I can not get my own way. Now I fully understand what trouble you had in your efforts as you were a Civilian Prime Minister."

6. Prince KONOYE told me he was very apprehensive about what course the Army would take when he assumed the Premiership for the third time on July 17, 1941. Nobody could tell what untoward incidents would crop up, if the Army was left as it was because the Army was like a wild horse, which broke loose. Embracing Pacifist ideas and advocating cooperation with America as he did, he told me it was his intention to harness and control the Army in efforts to make it follow a peaceful course. Taking warning of the failure of the first KONOYE Cabinet, he attempted to concentrate new political power to oppose the Army when he formed the second KONOYE Cabinet. This is why the Taisei Yokusan Kei (Imperial Rule Assistance Association) was formed. Contrary to his intentions however, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association turned out to be entirely different from what had been

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envisioned by Prince KONOYE, due to the Army's control of it, agitation for Nazification and opposition from Admiral SUEISUGU and part of the Home Ministry bureaucrats.

7. Prince KONOYE told me Marquis KIDO's efforts for terminating the war, "Marquis KIDO's efforts for terminating the war have been indeed magnificent." I recall that Prince KONOYE often paid this compliment to Marquis KIDO from the time when the Prince was chosen as special envoy to the Soviet Union (though he did not go to the Soviet Union) to Japan's surrender.

On this 7 day of Feb. 1947

At I.,M. T. F. E.

DEPONENT /S/ HOSOKAWA, Morisada (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.

At

Witness: /S/ HOZUMI, Shigetaka (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ HOSOKAWA, Morisada (seal)

10 Oct 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Comyns-Carr  
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

Kido

WITNESS

Hosokawa, Gotei (Morisada)

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

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

*EPM*

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Incl  
(Described above)

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