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KIDDO

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

榎 恒 雄

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

タル上次ノ如ク供述致シマス

余、松平桓雄ハ宣誓ノ上左ノ通り陳述ス。

一、余、松平桓雄ノ自願ハ一九〇二年ヨリ一九三六年迄外務省ニ在職シ、其ノ間一九二五年ヨリ一九二八年迄特命全權大使トシテ「ワシントン」ニ駐在シ、一九二九年ヨリ一九三六年迄特命全權大使トシテ「ロンドン」ニ駐在シタリ。

一九三六年宮内大臣ニ親任セラレ一九四五年退官シ、一九四六年樞密顧問官ニ親任セラレ現在ニ在リ。

二、余が宮内大臣ニ就任シタルハ陸軍將校が兵士ヲ卒キテ叛亂ヲ起シタル所謂二・二六事件ノ直後ニシテ當時湯淺宮内大臣ヨリ切ニ宮内省ニ入ルコトヲ勸誘セラレタリ。當時西園寺公、一木樞府議長等ノ推薦ガアリタルモノト思ハルルガ、内大臣秘書官長タリシ木戸侯モ亦余ノ受諾センコトヲ切ニ進メ居リタリ。

三、余が始メア木戸侯ヲ知りタルハ一九三〇年余が駐英大使時代ニシテ歐米ヲ旅行中ナリシ同侯が大使館ヲ訪問シ、初メア會見シ爾來交際ヲ續ケタリ。

四、一九四〇年湯淺内大臣が病氣ノ爲辭表ヲ提出シ、其ノ後任者ニ關シテハ

專ラ湯淺内府ト協議シ更ニ西園寺公ノ意見モ徵シ、木戸侯ヲ適任者ナリト認ムルコトニ意見一致シタルヲ以テ内奉ノ上、六月一日余ハ宮内大臣官邸ニ同侯ヲ招致シ就任ヲ勸メタリ。然ルニ木戸侯ハ却ツテ近衛公、又ハ平沼男ヲ推シタレドモ余ハ前述ノ諸重臣ガ推薦シタルコトヲ述ベテ切ニ受諾ヲ勸メ、木戸侯ハ近衛公ト相談ノ爲諾否ヲ留保シテ辭去セシガ同日後勅受諾ヲ回答シタリ。

以上ノ如キ経緯ナルヲ以テ木戸侯ノ内大臣就任ニ關シテハ軍部方面ヨリノ示唆、或ハ壓迫等ノ事實ハ全然無ク、同侯ハ軍部トハ反對ノ立場ニ在リト知ラレタル前記ノ人々ニ依リ推薦セラレタルモノナリ。

五、余ハ英国外相「イーデン」氏ガ英國議會ニ於テ香港ニ於テ我方軍ガ英人俘虜ヲ虐待セリトノ報告演説ヲナシタリトノ話ヲ聽キ、之ハ容易ナラヌ問題ト思ヒタリ。何故ナラバ英國ニ於テハ外務大臣ガ議會テ此ノ種ノ演説ヲナスハ餘程問題ガ重大デアル場合ナレバナリ。ソコテ一九四二年（昭和十七年）三月十三日木戸内府ヲ其ノ室ニ訪ヒ會ヒシ際、我國ト違ツテ英國テハ外務大臣ガ議會テ此ノ種ノ演説ヲナスノハ此ノ問題ヲ餘程重大視シテ

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)

松平 恒雄



昭和廿二年(一九四七年)一月廿八日於

東京都澁谷区松涛一六

供述者

松澤恒雄



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

穂積重威



Def Doc No. 2250

I M T F E

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : MATSUDAIRA, Tsuneo

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.

NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

CABLE ADDRESS:
"COCANCO TOKYO"
PHONE:
MARUNOUCHI (23)
3571

DD# 2250

- 1 -

1. I, Tsunee Matsudaira, served in the Foreign Office from 1902 to 1936. From 1925 to 1928, I was accredited to Washington as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and from 1929 to 1936, to London in the same capacity. In 1936, I was appointed Minister of the Imperial Household and 1945, I resigned the same post. In 1946 I was appointed a member of the Privy Council, which post I still hold.
2. It was immediately after the so-called February 26th incident (1936), a rebellion started by Army officers at the head of their men that I assumed the post of Minister of the Imperial Household. At that time, I was strongly urged by Kurahei Yuasa, then Minister of the Imperial Household, to enter the service of the Imperial Household Department. ^{I thought that} ~~such a high post~~ Prince Saionji and Baron Kitokuro Ikki, then President of the Privy Council, recommended me as candidate for the Minister of the Imperial Household. I also recall that Marquis Kido, then Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, strongly urged me to accept the offer.
3. It was in 1930 that I ^{became} first acquainted with Marquis Kido. I was serving as Ambassador to England, when Marquis Kido who was touring Europe and America, called on me at the Japanese Embassy. This was my first interview with him. And our friendship continued ever since.
4. In 1940 when Mr. Kurahei Yuasa, then Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, tendered his resignation owing to his ill health, An agreement of views was reached that Marquis Kido be the suitable candidate for the succeeding Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, after mostly

1719

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- 2 -

consulting the outgoing Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and seeking the views of Prince Saionji. On June 1, therefore, I invited Marquis Kido to the official residence of the Minister of the Imperial Household and urged him to assume the post of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal after informally obtaining Imperial sanction. But the Marquis suggested Prince Kenoye or Baron Hiranuma as more suitable candidate. I strongly urged him to accept the offer. Marquis Kido left the official residence of the Minister of the Imperial Household, reserving his reply pending his consultation with Prince Kenoye. Later the same day, however, he replied to me, accepting the offer. Such being the case, there was absolutely no suggestion or pressure from military circles in connection with Marquis Kido's appointment as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. Thus Marquis Kido was recommended as candidate for the new Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal by those above-mentioned people, who were known as opposed to militarism.

5. When I heard that Major Anthony Eden, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in his address before Parliament that the Japanese army committed atrocities against British prisoners of war at Hongkong, I thought that it was a serious question. Because when a British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, delivers such an address before Parliament, the question, involved, is invariably a serious one. On March 13, 1942, therefore, I called on Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, at his room and asked him:
"When a Secretary for Foreign Affairs delivers such an address before Parliament, I cannot help thinking that England attaches great importance to the question, involved, unlike in Japan. Just what treatment

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- 3 -

is being given to the prisoners of war? Have you heard anything?" In reply, I remember that Marquis Kido told me that he had heard no-thing about the treatment of prisoners of war. Judging by the fact that Japan was highly spoken of for her chivalrous treatment of Russian prisoners of war during the war with Russia of 1904-5, the Marquis continued to say he thought that such atrocities could not be committed by the Japanese; but the question, involved, seemed to be serious as I told him, though he was not acquainted with the British Parliamentary usage. He promised me to draw the Prime Minister's attention to this.

6. I served as Minister of the Imperial Household for nine years three months, during which time Marquis Kido also served as Court official first as President of the Board of Peerage and then as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal with the exception of two years and a half during which time he left the service of the Imperial Household Department to join the Cabinet. In our private life, I also often went out with him to play golf. I trust, therefore, that I am fully acquainted with his character and principle. On the basis of my observation, ^{and knowledge of his work,} Marquis Kido is possessed not only of good brains, but also ^{has a commendable capability of weighing matters in} ~~a strong point to have a correct~~ ^{a logical manner.} ~~outlook on every affair. He was absolutely no advocate of~~ ^{In my conversations with him I heard him denounce} militarism and aggression, ~~but on the contrary he seemed to have~~ ^{I know on many occasions he} cudgelled his brains to restrain militaristic influences for the sake of peaceful and constitutional government.

Def Doc No.

On this 28 day of Jan., 1947

At Shoto 16, Shibuya, Tokyo

DEPONENT MATSUDAIRA, Tsuneo (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.

MATSUDAIRA, Tsuneo (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, Sagara, Tasuku of the Defense, hereby certify that the attached translation of the affidavit of Matsudaira, Tsuneo 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 Tasuku

Tokyo, Japan

Date

June 23, 1947

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

~~SWORN~~ DEPOSITION

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service of the Imperial Household Department. I thought that Prince Saionji and Baron Kitokuro Ikki, then President of the Privy Council, recommended me as candidate for the Minister of the Imperial Household. I also recall that Marquis Kido, then Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, strongly urged me to accept the offer.

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"When a Secretary for Foreign Affairs delivers such an address before Parliament, I cannot help thinking that England attaches great importance to the question, involved, unlike in Japan. Just what treatment is being given to the prisoners of war? Have you heard anything?" In reply, I remember that Marquis Kido told me that he had heard nothing about the treatment of prisoners of war. Judging by the fact that Japan was highly spoken of for her chivalrous treatment of Russian prisoners

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At Shoto 16, Shibuya, Tokyo.

DEPONENT MATSUDAIRA, Tsunoo (seal)

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On the same date

At same place

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