

DD 2055

米内

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

米内光政



自分誠實國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ト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

Kaya



口供書

一、私米内光政ハ一九三七年二月カラ一九三九年八月迄海軍大臣デアリ、一九四〇年一月カラ同年七月迄總理大臣デアリ又一九四五年四月カラ一九四六年十一月迄海軍大臣デアリマシタ。

二、一九三七年七月七日北支那ノ盧溝橋ヲ日支兩軍ノ衝突事件が突発シマシタ。當時ハオ一、次近衛内閣デアリマシタガ九日ノ閣議ヲ初メテ杉山陸軍大臣カラ右衝突事件ノ簡單ナ報告ニ依リマシタ。ソノ報告デハ、支那軍隊ノコトデアリマシタ。ソレヲ杉山陸軍大臣ハ此ノ際放棄スレバ日本ノ五千五百名ノ北京、天津駐兵及多數ノ在留日本人ノ安全ガ危シカワレルカラ、出兵スル必要ガアルト述べマシタ。私ハ海軍大臣トシテ右出兵ニ反対シマシタ。ソレヲ海軍側トシテハ從來ノ例カラ見て北支那事件が起ルトソレカラ二月位後ニ大休中支方面ニ傳播シテ来ル、中文デ事件が起ルト之レハ海軍ノ関係事項ニナル、テ海軍トシテ非常ニ迷惑デアル、故ニ盧溝橋事件ハ必ず其ノ場限ノ問題トシテ現地ヲ解決シ絶対ニ拡大サセスニ処理シテモライタイト進メテ主張シマシタ。近衛總理大臣ヲ初メ賀屋大藏大臣ノ含ム全閣僚モ之ニ賛成同意シ結果同閣議ヲ現地解決不拡大方針ガ決定セラレマシタ。







三、翌々日即ち十一日ニナリテ杉山陸軍大臣カラ更ニ此ノ際出兵ヲセナケレハ我が駐  
 兵及ビ兵団民ノ安全ヲ保証スルニトハ出来ナイ事態ニナルカモ知レナイカラ是れ非出  
 兵ヲスル必要ガアリト強硬ナル申入レガアリマシタ。ソコデ閣議ニ於テハ他ノ全關係  
 ハ駐屯軍及兵団民保護ノタメトウレモ必要トアレハ出兵モ已ラ得ナイが出兵シ  
 テ現地解決不協大方針ヲ堅守シ從テ現地テ解決カワキ次ヲ出兵ヲ帰  
 還セシムルコト。然レ出兵數カ多イト日華兩軍ノ武力衝突ガ拡大スル危險ガ  
 アルカラ出兵數ハ極力少數ニ止メルコト、云フ方針ニ立見一致シマシタ。ソコデ  
 此ノ方針ニ依テ陸軍ガ出兵スルニトニ諒解カ与ヘラレタリテアリマス。  
 其ノ後又那側ガ北京ヘ向ケ右方面カラ増兵シ又通洲ニ於テ日本人多數ガ慘殺  
 掠奪セラレタルトノ事トガアリ又更ニ同年八月ニハ支那側ガ上海テ日本側ヲ不  
 法ニ攻撃シ来ルナトアトカラアトカラト新事態ガ續出シテ来マス。テ政府トシテ  
 モ事態ニ引キ摺ラレテ已ラ得ズ軍部ノ主張テアル在又日本ノ正当權益保護ノ  
 タメノ出兵増加ニ反対スルコトガ出来ナイ有様デアリマシタ。当付賀屋大臣ハ  
 其ノ在任中シ通シ事件貴シ極力少額ニトシムル標切望シタカカニテ括リマシタ。  
 現ニ事態ガ上海ニ飛火シタトキノ閣議ニ於テモ賀屋氏ハナルベリ上海ニ出兵ヲナ







サハル標熱心ニ因テ考ラホメマシタガ当付ノ情勢上ニシテ得ストテ遂ニ閣議ニ於テ出  
 兵ニ反対セザルニトニナリコトガ私ノ記憶ニ残ッテ居リマス

盧溝橋ノ日支軍衝突ハ全ク突發事件デアリマシテ後ニ事件が上海ニ松大  
 シテ支那事變ト称セラルニ至ル迄ハ不協大方針ノ下ニ北支那事變ト呼ハレテ居リマ  
 シタ。オ一次近衛内閣成立以來支那事件トカ其他戰爭ノ計畫準備ヲナシタ様  
 ナコトハ勿論アリマセンシ又前内閣カラ九條ノコトノ引継ク度ケタ様ナコトモ素  
 ヲリアリマセ又

オ一次近衛内閣ノ付閣議ニ於ケル報告其他ノ方法ニヨリテ日本軍ノ又即ニ於ケル  
 殊行爲トカ南京虐殺事件等ニ付テ我々關係ニ何等知ラサレタコトナリ又當時  
 新聞ニモ九條ノコトハ記載セラレ居ラス當時外國カラ抗議ガアツタカドウカ知りマ  
 セ又ガルトトモ九條ノ抗議ガアツタコトヲ報告ハ閣議ニ於テナサレテオリマセ又  
 此ハネーロテ及レケルハードテ擊沈ノコトハ閣議ニ報告セラレマシタ、其ノ報告ハ

當時ノ事情上ニシテ得ザリレカ又ハ過失ニヨルモノデアリ、オトノ趣旨デアリマシタ  
 此ノ擊沈ニ付テハ所要ノ賠償人全ク支拂ッテ米回及英國トノ間ニ日清ニ解決セラレ  
 シト聞イテオリマス

大支那事變ニ於テ其ノ作戦ニツイテハ一切閣議ニ付議セラレザルハ勿論事前ニ報  
 告サレシコトハナカク、夕南京攻撃ニツイテモ勿論ソウデアリマ



宣  
誓  
書

良心ニ従ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ欺シズ又何事ヲモ附加セザル  
コトヲ誓フ

署名捺印

米内光政





昭和二十二年（一九四七年）七月五日 於東京

供述者

米内光政



右ハ當立會人ノ而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

立會人

田中康道





Def Doc No.

2055

United States <sup>I M T F E</sup> of America et al  
ARAKI Sadao et al  
SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent :

YONAI Mitsumasa

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.



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AFFIDAVIT OF MITSUMASA YONAI

1. I, Mitsumasa Yonai, held the following offices:

Navy Minister from February 1937 to August 1939.

Prime Minister from January to July 1940.

Navy Minister from April 1945, to November 1946.

2. On July 7, 1937 an armed conflict took place between some Japanese troops and Chinese troops at Lukouchio (Marco Polo Bridge) in North China. At the Cabinet meeting on July 9, War Minister SUGIYAMA made a brief report of the Incident for the first time.

He reported the Japanese troops being attacked without justification by some Chinese troops were forced to respond to the attack and urged that the immediate dispatch of reinforcements was necessary, saying that he felt a grave concern for the safety of the 5500 Japanese troops stationed at Peking and Tientsin as well as the numerous Japanese residents there and that this was necessary for their protection.

As the Navy Minister I expressed objection to the dispatch of reinforcements and strongly advocated that the Incident be handled as a local affair to be settled on the spot and the utmost effort be made to prevent its spreading to other districts in China and that the Navy feared according to past experience that any Incident occurring in North China was liable to spread to Central China in the course of about two months;

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and I further remarked that, in the case of an untoward Incident taking place in Central China the Navy would inevitably be involved in it to its extreme annoyance. Cabinet members, including Prince KONOYE and Finance Minister KAYA agreed with my opinion and at this Cabinet meeting it was decided to have this affair settled as a local issue not to be extended any further.

3. On July 11 War Minister SUGIYAMA renewed his insistence still more strongly on the immediate dispatch of reinforcements stating that unless an expeditionary force was sent there the situation might develop to such a pass as would imperil the security of the Japanese troops and the Japanese residents in that section of China. The Cabinet thereupon discussed the request of the War Ministry<sup>er</sup> and finally agreed to recognize the despatch of reinforcement was inevitable if the Army felt that such reinforcement was necessary to safeguard the Japanese force on the spot and the lives of Japanese nationals living in the vicinity. *reinforcement is despatched it was on the condition that the Army should adhere closely to the Government* However even if policy of "non-expansion of the incident and settlement on the spot" and recall the troops as soon as the incident was settled, and as the despatch of large reinforcement might bring on a head-on clash with the Chinese Army, the despatch of reinforcement should be as small as possible.

Later it developed that the Chinese side gathered its armed forces in and around Peking from various counties. Further there occurred in Tungchow<sup>a</sup> a massacre of numerous Japanese residents and mob plundering. And the situation was worsened when in August, 1937 Chinese troops in Shanghai



wantonly attacked Japanese. Thus fresh developments appeared one after the other in succession until at last the Japanese Government was forced by circumstances to find itself unable to resist the insistence of the Army on the dispatch of additional forces which the Army deemed necessary to protect the lives of Japanese nationals and legal rights in China.

At that time Finance Minister KAYA throughout his tenure of office wanted to limit to the minimum the military expenditures on account of this Incident and made every effort toward that end. When the trouble spread to Shanghai area Mr. KAYA at a Cabinet Meeting earnestly solicited the Army's re-consideration of its intentions to send troops to Shanghai but the Government was eventually obliged by force of circumstances to yield to the ~~Army's~~ Army's re-consideration- Army's demand of dispatching troops to Shanghai at its Cabinet Meeting.

4. The armed conflict that took place at Marco Polo Bridge between Japanese and Chinese troops was considered an accidental affair, and was then called the North China Incident as it was the Japanese Government's policy to treat it as a local trouble. However, when a fresh development ensued in Shanghai the whole Incident became to be termed as the China Incident. But since the start of the first Konoye Cabinet nothing in the ~~form~~ <sup>form</sup> of a plan had ever been contemplated nor any preparations made for the so called China Incident or any other war. Neither did the said Cabinet have any such plan handed down from its predecessor.



5. Cabinet members were not informed at any Cabinet meeting of the First Konoye Administration, or through any other material, of the atrocities committed in China by Japanese troops nor of the massacre at Nanking. Neither was there any reports concerning them published in the press. I do not know whether any protest was filed at that time by foreign countries but so far as any Cabinet members were concerned we were not advised of any protests being lodged with the Japanese Government.

The sinking of the Panay and of the Ladybird were reported at a Cabinet meeting. The report stated that the incidents occurred under unavoidable circumstances or by fault. I was told that compensation was paid for the sinking of these warships, and that the matter had been settled to the satisfaction of the United States and Great Britain. ✓

6. The Cabinet was not informed nor was it consulted about the military plans in China, in connection with the attack on Nanking or any other battle.

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Def Doc No.

On this 24 day of July, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT TONAI Mitsumasa (seal)

I, TANAKA Kodo 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 the same place

Witness: (signed) TANAKA Kodo (seal)

OATH:

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

TONAI Mitsumasa (seal)



Def. Doc. No. 2055

EXHIBIT # \_\_\_\_\_  
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: YONAI, Mitsumasa

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.

1. I, Mitsumasa Yonai, held the following offices:

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reinforcements was necessary, saying that he felt a grave concern for the safety of the 5500 Japanese troops stationed at Peking and Tientsin as well as the numerous Japanese residents there and that this was necessary for their protection.

As the Navy Minister I expressed objection to the dispatch of reinforcements and strongly advocated that the Incident be handled as a local affair to be settled on the spot and the utmost effort be made to prevent its spreading to other districts in China and that the Navy feared according to past experience that any Incident occurring in North China was liable to spread to Central China in the course of about two months; and I further remarked that, in the case of an untoward Incident taking place in Central China the Navy would inevitably be involved in it to its extreme annoyance. Cabinet members, including Prince KONOYE and Finance Minister KAYA agreed with my opinion and at this Cabinet meeting it was decided to have this affair settled as a local issue not to be extended any further.

3. On July 11 War Minister SUGIYAMA renewed his insistence still more strongly on the immediate dispatch of reinforcements stating that unless an expeditionary force was sent, there the situation might develop to such a pass as would imperil the security of the Japanese troops and the



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Later it developed that the Chinese side gathered its armed forces in and around Peking from various counties. Further there occurred in Tungchow a massacre of numerous Japanese residents and mob plundering. And the situation was worsened when in August, 1937 Chinese troops in Shanghai wantonly attacked Japanese. Thus fresh developments appeared one after the other in succession until at last the Japanese Government was forced by circumstances to find itself unable to resist the insistence of the Army on the dispatch of additional forces which the Army deemed necessary to protect the lives of Japanese nationals and legal rights in China.



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6. The Cabinet was not informed nor was it consulted about the military plans in China, in connection with the attack on Nanking or any other battle.

On this 24 day of July, 1947,  
at Tokyo

Deponent: /S/ YONAI, Mitsumasa (seal)

I, TANAKA, Kōdō, 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 the same place

Witness: /S/ TANAKA Kōdō (seal)



Def. Doc. No. 2055

OATH

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

/S/ YONAI, Mitsumasa (seal)