

Translated by Hiroko Nomura
Checked by K SOMA

MAKINO, Nobuaki

Born: October 1861

Social Status: Peer in Kagoshima Prefecture

1879 Dec. 11 Appointed to serve in the Foreign Ministry (Foreign Ministry)

Position and treatment shall be
in proportion to that of the HANNIN
those officials

rank of official,
attached
Appointed Secretary to the person
in charge of the revision
of the Treaties (Foreign Ministry)

1880 Mar. 9 Appointed Third Secretary
(Foreign Ministry)

Ordered to serve in the Legation

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The Foreign Ministry informed the Swiss Minister that, regarding the U. S. civilian internees, they were ready to reply to every individual inquiry after full investigation, and requested the names of persons of whom information was required. This suggestion was made to conform more fully to the desires of those concerned to speed investigation.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COLONEL MORNANE.

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in London, Britain (Foreign Ministry)

1881 Aug 20 Government post abolished;

chancellor
Appointed Secretary (Foreign Ministry)

granted an annual salary of

380 pounds in English currency.

(Foreign Ministry);

1893 Oct 14 Ordered home.

main

1883 Oct 31 Relieved of his post at his own

request (Foreign Ministry)

Nov 9 Appointed Junior Secretary of

the Cabinet

Dec 3 Ordered to make an official trip
to Kyote, Osaka, Fuz and Shiquoka

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Prefectures (Cabinet)

Dec 25 Conferred 7th (Court Rank)

Senior Grade

1884 Mar 22 Appointed concurrently to serve in the Institutions Investigation Bureau

(Cabinet)

Jul 12 Ordered to make an official trip to Niigata, Yamagata, Fukushima,

Miyagi and Iwate Prefectures

and to Hokkaido (Cabinet)

1885 Jan 22 Appointed concurrently Probational member of the SANJIN / F.N. Former Bureau of Legislation / Board of Cou

Granted a monthly salary of

100 yen proportionate to 7th

Rank of Civil Service (Cabinet)

Ordered to serve in the Judicial

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Department (Board of Councilors)
~~(Bureau of Legislation)~~

Feb 24 Ordered to be dispatched to China
accompanying Embassy Special and

Ambassador Plenipotentiary
to China

Count ITO, Hirobumi (Cabinet)

May 7 Ordered home

Dec 22 Relieved of main and concurrent
posts

Dec 23 Appointed Councillor of the
(Assumed the post on the same day)
Bureau of Legislation;

Dec 29 Ordered to serve in the
Legislation's Department

(Bureau of Legislation)
(4)

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Dec 26 Appointed Governor of Tottori Prefecture

and member of the Investigation
discuss
Committee to decide public

works expanded as requested by the
Government and the Tottori
Prefectural Assembly of the
Prefecture for repairs caused by
flood disasters of damages

(Bureau of Legislation)

1886 Apr 10

Received rank of
4th SONIN rank
official
of Civil Service
and granted senior grade
salary (Cabinet)

May 26

Appointed Senior Secretary
of Hyogo Prefecture

Jul 8

Conferred 6th Court Rank,
(5)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

August 29, 1947

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DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific - POW
KUDO - Direct

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Junior Grade

Jul 12 Local government organization
revised

Jul 31 Appointed Secretary of Hyogo
Prefecture; Assumed ~~the~~ post on
August 6th; official service

Received 3rd SONIN Rank
of SONIN official
and granted junior grade salary
(senior
(Cabinet);

Appointed official in charge
of making reports for the Official
Gazette (Hyogo Prefecture)

Sep Appointed Chief of the 1st Depart-
ment (Hyogo Prefecture)

Nov Appointed Chairman of the

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific - POW

KUDO - Direct

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Ordinary Examination Committee

(Hyogo Prefecture)

1888 May 5 Appointed Confidential Secretary to the Premier Minister

of Civil Service

Received 3rd (SONIN) Rank

official

and granted senior grade salary

(Cabinet)

1888 May 22 Ordered to make an official trip to Hyogo Prefecture to settle the remaining business of the former post held

(Cabinet);

Granted 50 yen per month for

expenses of ^{as} Secretary (Cabinet)

Sep 11 Permitted to receive a neck-tie

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

August 29, 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific - POW

KUDO - Direct

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~~prin granted by Prince Frederic
 Prussia
 Leopold of France for the services
 rendered when ^{the Prince} came to Japan
 during tenure of office as
~~while~~ ^{holding} the post of Secretary of
 Hyogo Prefecture (Cabinet)~~

~~Sep 21 Appointed Commissioner for
 the Ordinary Civil Service Exam-
 ination (Cabinet)~~

~~1888 Dec 24 Appointed member of Investigation
 Committee for the Promulgation
 Ceremony of ^{the} Constitution (Cabinet,
 verbal order)~~

~~1889 Mar 19 Appointed concurrently Councillor~~

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~~of the Bureau of Legislation~~
Assumed the post on the same ^{day} of Civil Service

Received 3rd SONIN Rank
official
(Cabinet)

Mar 21 Ordered to serve in the Administrative
Department (Bureau of Legis-

lation) Organization

Jul 9 Appointed member of the Government
Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

Nov 12 Received 2nd SONIN Rank
official
of Civil Service and granted
intermediate grade salary (Cabinet)

Assumed the post on Nov 13th
Nov 29 Granted the Medal in Commemoration
of the Promulgation of the

Constitution of the Japanese Empire
(9)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

August 29, 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

POW

KUDO - Direct

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Visits to internment camps in occupied territories were not permitted by the military while the witness was in office, for these regions constituted an operational theatre. The Ministry requested the authorities concerned to be as lenient as possible in POW treatment in Japan proper, and were always told that treatment was good and equitable. * Red Cross delegates, after visits in the camps mentioned, reported conditions good, favorable, or excellent.

27152

TOGO informed the Swiss Minister of the food ration supplied to the internees in Japan on February 13, 1942, to show internees were receiving better food than the Japanese generally. It was a statement regarding present conditions, and not a future commitment. Regarding POW treatment in occupied territory, the Ministry had little knowledge.

When an inquiry or protest was received, it was sent without delay to the authorities concerned asking for necessary information, and on receipt of the reply it was sent to the countries concerned. The witness recalled that communications of this nature were made on POW conditions in Guam, Wake Island, and the Philippines. * Information received was promptly transmitted to the countries concerned. The Ministry, without means of investigation, had to rely upon such information, and could do nothing further than to draw attention to the authorities to the need of according fair and equitable treatment, especially considering the residence of Japanese in enemy countries.

27153

Nothing was known with respect to ill-treatment of POWs in occupied areas unless they were informed by the military or adversary belligerents. As to POWs on Wake, inquiries were received from the Swiss Minister at the beginning of 1942, but they were inquiries about conditions and not protests, and they did not fail to transmit them to the proper authorities, and on receipt of a reply immediately sent information to the Swiss Minister. A further communication was made to him on August 10. * It was not known at all that ill-treatment was carried out there, as testified by Mr. Steward. The "Bataan Death March" was also unknown then. As for the Thai-Burma Railway, the matter was solely the Army's concern, and no plan of its construction or of POW labor there was heard while the witness was in the Bureau of Treaties.

Concerning relief of POWs early in 1942, the British proposed to send a Red Cross ship from Australia to bring goods to the POW at Hong Kong and Singapore. The U. S. Red Cross made a similar proposal for American POWs at various places in East Asia. The Foreign Ministry approached the Navy, but they maintained that the safety of navigation could not be guaranteed because of the war situation in the Southwestern Pacific.

Dec 17 ~~Appointed Chief of the Archives~~

~~Bureau of the Cabinet;~~

~~Assumed the post on the same day;~~

~~Received 2nd (SONIN) Rank of~~

~~official~~

~~Civil Service and granted~~

~~intermediate~~

~~and the grade salary (Cabinet)~~

~~Assumed the post on the same day~~

1900 Feb 14

~~Appointed, Chief of the Official~~

~~Concurrently~~

~~Gazette Bureau of Cabinet;~~

~~Assumed the post on the same day;~~

~~Received 2nd (SONIN) Rank~~

~~of ^{official} Civil Service (Cabinet)~~

~~and receiving the~~

Feb 24

~~Entrusted ~~the matter concerning~~~~

~~collection of bills for the sale of~~

~~purchase-money of the~~

~~Official Gazette and paying~~

~~the money to the Finance Ministry~~

~~(Chief Secretary of the Cabinet);~~

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with charge of accounts for

Entrusted ~~the sale of ordinary articles~~

as well as ~~articles used at the~~

~~printing factory under control~~

~~of the Official Gazette Bureau,~~
~~for Official Gazettes,~~

~~the Collection of Ordinances, ^{give}~~

~~and of the~~
~~Official Gazette, list of Government~~

~~officials etc. (Chief Secretary of the Cabinet)~~

Jul 22

~~Entrusted ^{with charge of accounts,}~~
~~purchase and expenditure,~~

~~under control of the Cabinet.~~

~~(Chief Secretary of the Cabinet)~~

Sep 24

~~Relieved of concurrent post~~

~~(Cabinet)~~

~~(day)~~
~~accepted on the same~~

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TOGO informed the Swiss Minister of the food ration supplied to the internees in Japan on February 13, 1942, to show internees were receiving better food than the Japanese generally. It was a statement regarding present conditions, and not a future commitment. Regarding POW treatment in occupied territory, the Ministry had little knowledge.

When an inquiry or protest was received, it was sent without delay to the authorities concerned asking for necessary information, and on receipt of the reply it was sent to the countries concerned. The witness recalled that communications of this nature were made on POW conditions in Guam, Wake Island, and the Philippines. * Information received was promptly transmitted to the countries concerned. The Ministry, without means of investigation, had to rely upon such information, and could do nothing further than to draw attention to the authorities to the need of according fair and equitable treatment, especially considering the residence of Japanese in enemy countries.

27153

Nothing was known with respect to ill-treatment of POWs in occupied areas unless they were informed by the military or adversary belligerents. As to POWs on Wake, inquiries were received from the Swiss Minister at the beginning of 1942, but they were inquiries about conditions and not protests, and they did not fail to transmit them to the proper authorities, and on receipt of a reply immediately sent information to the Swiss Minister. A further communication was made to him on August 10. * It was not known at all that ill-treatment was carried out there, as testified by Mr. Steward. The "Bataan Death March" was also unknown then. As for the Thai-Burma Railway, the matter was solely the Army's concern, and no plan of its construction or of POW labor there was heard while the witness was in the Bureau of Treaties.

Concerning relief of POWs early in 1942, the British proposed to send a Red Cross ship from Australia to bring goods to the POW at Hong Kong and Singapore. The U. S. Red Cross made a similar proposal for American POWs at various places in East Asia. The Foreign Ministry approached the Navy, but they maintained that the safety of navigation could not be guaranteed because of the war situation in the Southwestern Pacific.

~~* Government Organization 12
Investigation Committee
(Cabinet) verbal notification
Documental Secretariat~~

Dec 21

~~Established in the Imperial Household
Ministry
Department~~

~~Appointed concurrently Secretary~~

~~of Documental Secretariat, Imperial Household
Ministry
Department~~

~~Received 2nd (50MIN) Rank of~~

~~official
Civil Service (Imperial Household
Ministry)
Department~~

Dec 22

~~Granted a bonus of 100 yon for
performing duties diligently. (Verbal
notification)~~

~~(Cabinet)~~

1891 Mar 30

~~Relieved of duty as member of the~~

~~Government Organization Invest~~
(12)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific - POW

POW

KUDO - Direct

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Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

Mar 31

granted a bonus of 50 yen for
as member of the Government Org
(Investigation Committee)
performing duties diligently (Cabinet)
~~Verbal notification~~

May 4

verbal notification
Appointed commissioner for

Ordinary Civil Service Examination

(Cabinet)

May 9

Appointed member of ^{the} Government

Organization Investigation Committee

(Cabinet)

May 19

granted senior grade salary

(Cabinet)

Jul 24

Relieved of duty as member of the

Government Organization Investigation

Committee (Cabinet);

Ordered to take charge of the remain-
ing business of the above Committee (Cabinet)

Jul 25 Granted 150 yen for ^{diligent} meritorious
services as member of
the above Committee
notification
verbal (Cabinet)

Aug 13 Appointed Governor of Fukuoka

Prefecture;

Received 2nd CHOKUNIN Rank
of ^{official} Civil Service (Cabinet)

Aug 16 Official Rank Salary system ^{Ordinance}

abolished and salary system established.

Dec 2

Conferred 5th Court Rank, Senior grade.

1892 Nov. 16

Appointed Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture (Cabinet)

Nov. 17

Ordered to make an official trip to Fukui Prefecture to hand over the former duties. (Home Ministry) and ranks.

Nov 20

List of government posts of Higher Civil and Military Service abolished.

1893 Mar 10

Appointed Vice-Education Minister. (Cabinet)

Received 2nd rank of Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)

Mar 13

Ordered to make an official trip to Ibaraki Prefecture to hand over

the duties of former post. (Education
Ministry)

Mar 31 Appointed Acting Chief of the Bureau
of Special School Affairs (Education
Ministry)

Apr 18 Appointed Chairman of the ^{Temporary} Special
Committee on Examinations ~~for~~

~~for~~ Licences ~~for~~ ^{to Teach} Normal, Middle,
and Girls High Schools. (Education
Ministry)

June 19 Relieved of duty as Acting Chief of

100W/

the Bureau of Special School Affairs
(Education Ministry)

Oct 12 . Ordered to take an official trip
to Miyagi Prefecture (Education
Ministry)

Nov. 24 Appointed government
representative in the Diet in charge of the affairs
under the jurisdiction of the
Education Ministry (Cabinet)

Dec 28 Awarded the Order of Sacred
Treasure, 4th Order of Merit

1894 May 8 Appointed government
representative in the Diet in charge of the affairs
under the jurisdiction of the
Education Ministry (Cabinet)

Dec 23 The same as above. (Cabinet)

Dec 24 Received 1st Rank of Higher
Civil Service. (Cabinet)

1895 Jan 20 Appointed Examiner for the Fourth

Home Industrial Exhibition (Cabinet)

Feb 1 Conferred 4th Court Rank, Junior

Grade.

Feb 20 Appointed Chief of 5th Department

(~~Bureau~~ ^{of} Business Affairs for the Exhibition)

Mar 21 Ordered to make an official trip

to the branch office in Kyoto.

(~~Bureau~~ ^{of} Business Affairs for the ^{Exhibition})

Dec 19 Appointed government representative

10001

in the Diet in charge of the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry. (Cabinet)

Dec 28 Appointed Commissioner of the Formosan Business Affairs Bureau (Cabinet)

Dec 29 Awarded the Order of Sacred Treasure, 3rd Order of Merit.

1896 Mar 26

Granted the Medal with Blue ^{Ribbon} ~~Ribbon~~ established by Imperial Decree on 7 December, 1881, and was commended for meritorious services rendered as Examiner of the Fourth Home Industrial Exhibition held in 1895, and as chief of the 5th Department in allotting work for examiners under his ~~charge~~ ^{charge} and supervising ^{of} them so that ^{both} examination of articles ^{and} business management were carried out effectively. (Bureau of Decorations) (19)

~~Tacaty (Cabinet)~~

May 25

Appointed Envoy Special and
Minister Plenipotentiary (Cabinet)

6

The Government organization of the
Formosan Business Affairs Bureau

Apr 10

abolished.

Oct 28

Appointed member of the ^{Temporary} Special

Committee for Investigation of

Administrative Affairs (Cabinet)

Dec 19

Appointed Government representative

in the Diet in charge of the affairs

under the jurisdiction of the Education

Ministry (Cabinet)

1897 Jan 19

Appointed member of the ^{Treaty} Committee

for Preparation of Enforcement of the

Trans by ISAMI

220

Received 1st Rank of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

granted 1st Grade Salary. (Cabinet)

Ordered to ^{reside} stay in Rome, Italy. (Cabinet)

1899, May 2. Relieved of residence in Italy and

ordered to ^{reside} stay in Austria. (Cabinet)

Additionally appointed minister to

Switzerland. (Cabinet)

1899, Oct. 12. Awarded the Order of Sacred Treasury

2nd Order of Merit. ~~(Cabinet)~~

1899, Nov 2. Allowed to receive and wear

the Order of Crown, 1st Class, presented

~~from~~ by Italian Emperor (Off Decorations Bureau)

Allowed to receive and wear

the Order of "Souverain", 1st Class.

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DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

NISHIURA - Direct

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26,960 need of materials. The aid from the U.S. and Britain considered absolutely necessary in war with the Soviet became much more vital. The Army went ahead to draft a three year plan. As the China affair progressed, it gradually brought about the anti-Japanese economic oppression of the U.S., Britain and others and the situation became critical after the Summer of 1940. However, if relations with the U.S. and Britain were broken, the Army * could not carry out the affair and it would upset completing military preparation for defending Manchuria in view of the frequent armed conflicts with the Soviet.

They had never thought of warring with the U.S. and Britain and they believed they would come through the crisis. They could not change their view and prepare for war against the U.S. and Britain, which would have been natural in view of public opinion. There was a set tradition of defense against the Soviet and no one who knew anything about the material situation in the event of war with the U.S. and Britain was aware of the difficulties that would confront Japan. This prevented making whole hearted preparation. The solving of the China affair and preparing for defense against the Soviet was more than the Japanese Army could handle.

26,961 Even if full preparation for war with the U.S. and Britain was ordered, they could not do so due to lack of materials and the budget. From the middle of 1941, the situation grew worse daily and the consensus of Army opinion was to hurry and reach an agreement diplomatically and avoid a dangerous situation.

There was no cross-examination.

presented from Greek Emperor. (Decorations Bureau)

1900, Mar. 16, Conferred the 4th Court Rank, Senior

Grade.

1901, May 17. Allowed to receive and wear

the Order of Iron Crown, 1st Class

presented from Austrian-Hungarian

Emperor. (Bureau of Decorations
(Cabinet))

1902, Dec. 28, Decorated with the Order

of Double Rays of the Rising Sun

for the services in Hsinking Incident
(Empire of China)

of 1900
Decorated with the Order of

Double Rays of the Rising Sun.

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DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

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There was no cross-examination.

1905, Apr 10, Conferred the 3rd Court

Rank, Junior grade.

1906, Jan 4, Ordered to ^{home} return to Japan.

(Foreign ^(Ming ~~Office~~) Ministry)

1906, Mar 25, Returned to ^{home} Japan.

(Foreign ^{Office} Ministry)

1906, Mar 27, Appointed Minister of

Education Ministry.

1906, Apr 26, Allowed to receive

and wear the Grand ^{Cordon} Order of

2 || ~~Leopold~~ ^{the} Austrian Order of Leopold

1906, Apr 1, Awarded the ~~Order of~~ Grand

~~Cordon of~~ the Imperial Order of the
Rising Sun, 1st Order of

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There was no cross-examination.

~~Merit~~ Granted annuity of
740 yen for the services in
1904-5 Incident.

1907, Nov. 4, ~~Became of his~~
~~created~~ ~~Baron~~ for
(meritorious)
his services, made a Baron.

1907, Oct. 15 allowed to receive and
wear the Order of ~~Four~~ ~~Long~~
~~and the~~ ~~Order of the~~ ~~Double Dragon~~ ~~with~~ ~~similar~~ ~~heads~~
No. 3. ~~Double Dragon~~ ~~with~~ ~~similar~~ ~~heads~~
Precious Star.

1908, Apr. 20, Conferred the 3rd Court
Rank, Senior Grade.

1908, May 2, Allowed to receive and
wear the ^{Russian} Order of ^{the} White Heron ^{Eagle} ~~from~~
~~Russian Kingdom~~

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DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

NISHIURA - Direct

Page

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There was no cross-examination.

Allowed to receive and wear
the Grand Order of ^{the} Plum Flower
from Korea.

1908, July 14. Relieved of the main duties ^{at own} by request.

1909, Nov. 17. Appointed ~~councillor~~ ² of Privy Councillor

1911, May 10. Appointed member of Editing Committee

~~of the date of~~ Meiji Restoration ^{1st} (Cabinet)

1911, Aug. 30. Appointed Minister of Agriculture and
Commerce Ministry

and temporarily
1912, Nov. 9. Concurrently appointed Minister of
Education Ministry

1912, Dec. 21. Relieved of the main and additional
posts ^{at own} by request. (Cabinet)

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NISHIURA - Direct

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There was no cross-examination.

1913, Feb. 20. Appointed Minister of Foreign

Ministry

1912, Aug. 1. Conferred the Medal commemo-
rating the Annexation of Korea.

1914, Mar. 31. Appointed member of the House of
Peers by Article 1, Paragraph 4 of
the House of Peers Ordinance.

1914, Apr. 2. Allowed to receive and wear
the ^{Italian} Order of "^{Maurice et Lazare} San Maurice et Lazare"; First
Order Grade of Italy.

1914, Apr. 16. Relieved of the main duties
at own request (Cabinet)

1914, Apr. 17. Specially granted the privileges of the
Former Post. (Cabinet)

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YOSHIDA - Direct

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Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF YOSHIDA, Tosuke
by MR. BLEWETT

26,971

The witness stated he lived in Osaka. He identified Exhibit No. 3025 as his affidavit and after making a correction, verified it. The witness stated that he was Chief of the Treasury Section, Finance Bureau, Finance Ministry, from January 1941 to October 1942. He stated * that military notes were for use of armed forces while in operations and did not belong to ordinary currency but in view of their bearing on the obligations of the treasury, their handling was under the treasury section of the Finance Ministry, so far as the matters concerned were internal and except when handled by the military itself.

26,972

In January 1941, the Army requested the Ministry to print and manufacture military notes in foreign currencies of the southern regions. * In the same month, the Finance Ministry decision was made, and printing and manufacturing order sent to the printing office, a government organization. In May, a certain number of such notes had been printed and manufactured and continued thereafter. About the middle of October, the Army asked the Finance Ministry to take measures for dealing with the military notes. The Finance Ministry was working on draft measures when the Cabinet change took place on 18 October 1941, and KAYA became Finance Minister.

26,973

26,974

On October 22, they completed the draft entitled "The Issuance of Military Notes with Foreign Currency Denominations" to be submitted for approval to the Ministers concerned. The draft was sent to Mr. KAYA. KAYA showed deep concern * over matters relative to the issuing of military notes, particularly to the part that provided that such notes should be issued preparing for the eventuality of taking military operation in the South Seas when they will be used by the armed forces in payment of military expenditures. He warned that this passage, while not erroneous was inadequate to fully express what was intended. The Army requests the notes to be prepared beforehand because it feared the exigencies when hostilities had begun. But Japan had by no means decided to wage any war. The draft should, therefore, say that they want to be provided with measures relating to military notes in advance as a sort of general preparedness to cope with an unexpected event.

26,975

The document should make this clear. The Ministry on October 29 decided on a document which included the import * of KAYA's remark and annexed it as a reference to the end of the first document. This was approved by the respective ministries concerned. After approval

(17)

1916, Jan 28. Appointed member of the Board of

Trustees of Peers' School.

1916, Apr 1. Granted 1500 yen for services

in 1914-5 Incident.

1915, Nov 10. Conferred the Commemoration Medal
of the ^{Coronation} ~~Enticement~~ Ceremony.

1917, June 6. ~~Concurrently~~ Appointed member
Foreign Policy ~~Temp. study~~
of the Investigation Committee of ~~Foreign~~
~~Policy~~ (Cabinet);

Specially granted privileges of a Minister
of State.

1918, Oct 26. Allowed to receive and wear

211

Spanishly the Order of "Charles ^{III} ~~IX~~ " 1st ^{Order} ~~Grade~~

of Spain. (of Decorations Bureau)

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YOSHIDA - Direct

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26,975

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1918, Dec 3. Ordered ~~to make an~~ official trip to Europe.

(Cabinet)

1919, Jan. 13. Appointed Peace Plenipotentiary.

(Cabinet)

1919, Sep. 20, Imperial Message.

"We appointed you as plenipotentiary to attend the Peace Conference and now after having performed your duty you have returned and made a report, performing your duties. You have been abroad for several months, working diligently and negotiating cleverly. We are very pleased with your services."

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

YOSHIDA - Direct

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the document was kept in the Treasury Section. The issuance of military notes meant the crediting by the Bank of Japan to the other government deposit at the bank of the amount of the military notes received by the bank and the cabinet printing office.

Exhibit No. 3026, an instrument referring to the issuance of military currency for use in the southern areas was admitted into evidence.

26,980

There was no cross-examination * but the attention of the Tribunal was called to Exhibit No. 852, communications 9 and 10.

Exhibit No. 3026 stated that in view of present international situation and if in case when war plans in the south are made for an unexpected eventuality in the future and considering the necessity which may arise, the issuing of military notes in foreign denomination shall be made as preparatory measure to provide for paying military expenditures. There was a note that issuing of military notes in the past was decided by cabinet conference because they were issued at the time of actual use. Since the present issue is only a preparatory measure for an unexpected event in the future, it was decided * by the ministries concerned only, pending report to the cabinet if an emergency happened requiring their use.

The note shall be issued against an eventuality of military operation in the South Seas to be used by the armed forces concerned in paying military expenditures. When necessary they shall be converted into Japanese currency. The handling procedures will be established by the Minister of Finance in consultation with the War and Navy Ministers.

1920, June 19 Ordered to appear at court

after mourning. (Cabinet)

1920, Sep. 7. Specially ~~created~~ ^{elected to} Viscount.

because of his ^{meritorious} ~~for~~ services;

Decorated with the Grand Cordon of
the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun ^{and} Pawlownia ^{Flowers} ~~and~~

granted a sum of 5000 yen for services
~~and~~ ^{dealing with} the Peace Treaty with Germany and

1915-1920 Incident;

Received the Grand Cordon of
the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun ^{and} Pawlownia Flowers
(Bureau of Decorations)

1921, Feb 19 Appointed Minister of Imperial

Household ~~Ministry~~. (Imperial House-
hold ministry)

August 27, 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

YOSHIDA - Direct

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The note shall be issued against an eventuality of military operation in the South Seas to be used by the armed forces concerned in paying military expenditures. When necessary they shall be converted into Japanese currency. The handling procedures will be established by the Minister of Finance in consultation with the War and Navy Ministers.

Relieved as member of the Board of Trustees of Peers' School. (Imperial Household Ministry)

1921 Mar 19 Relieved as ~~concurrent~~ member Foreign Policy ^{Temporary} of Investigation Committee of Foreign Policy ^{at own} by request. (Cabinet)

1921, Mar. 2 Relieved as member of the House of Peers ^{at own} by request.

1921, Aug. 30. Conferred the Second Court Rank, Junior Grade.

1921, Oct. 8. Appointed Councillor. (Cabinet)

1922, Sep. 25. ^{awarded} ~~Conferred~~ ^{one} a set of Golden Cups

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

YOSHIDA - Direct

Page

the document was kept in the Treasury Section. The issuance of military notes meant the crediting by the Bank of Japan to the other government deposit at the bank of the amount of the military notes received by the bank and the cabinet printing office.

Exhibit No. 3026, an instrument referring to the issuance of military currency for use in the southern areas was admitted into evidence.

26,980

There was no cross-examination * but the attention of the Tribunal was called to Exhibit No. 852, communications 9 and 10.

Exhibit No. 3026 stated that in view of present international situation and if in case when war plans in the south are made for an unexpected eventuality in the future and considering the necessity which may arise, the issuing of military notes in foreign denomination shall be made as preparatory measure to provide for paying military expenditures. There was a note that issuing of military notes in the past was decided by cabinet conference because they were issued at the time of actual use. Since the present issue is only a preparatory measure for an unexpected event in the future, it was decided * by the ministries concerned only, pending report to the cabinet if an emergency happened requiring their use.

The note shall be issued against an eventuality of military operation in the South Seas to be used by the armed forces concerned in paying military expenditures. When necessary they shall be converted into Japanese currency. The handling procedures will be established by the Minister of Finance in consultation with the War and Navy Ministers.

1925 Apr. 30. Relieved of the main duties

^{at own}
by request

(Imperial Household
Ministry);

Appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

1925 Apr. 9. Specially ^{conferred title of} ~~created~~ "Count" for
^{meritorious}
services.

1927 Dec. 15. Conferred the Second Court Rank,

Senior Grade.

1928, Dec. 21. Granted long service allowance of

1000 yen. (Imperial Household Ministry)

1928 Dec. 28. Granted ^{one} a set of Golden Cups

1934 Jul. 1. Appointed advisor ^{to} of the Editing

Committee ^{for} of the publication of the ^{new} ~~age~~ of

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛
陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ顧慮シ在北滿兵力
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ
タリ

Emperor Meiji" (Imperial Household Ministry)

1935. Oct. 25. Ordered to go to Kogoshima and

Miyazaki Prefectures ~~to~~ attendance ~~to~~

~~the~~ Emperor (Imperial Household Ministry)

1935, Jan. 5. Relieved of ~~the~~ attendance ~~on~~ ^{to}

the Imperial Trip to Kogoshima

and Miyazaki Prefectures.

(Imperial Household Ministry)

1935. Dec. 26. Granted annual salary of

8000 yen and long service allowance

of 1000 yen. (Imperial Household ^{Ministry})

1935, Dec. 26. Relieved of the main duties

at own ^{request} by request (Imperial Household

Ministry)

August 27, 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

TANAKA - Direct

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF TANAKA, Shinichi

BY MR. BLEWETT

26,982 The witness identified Exhibit No. 3027 as his affidavit and
 26,984 verified it. * The affidavit stated that the witness was Chief of
 Operational Planning in the General Staff from October 12, 1940 to
 December 7, 1942. In the conference for the 1941 peacetime operations
 plan held in 1940 * the Chief of Staff adopted a draft for southern
 operations almost identical with the previous year. It was purely a
 technical provision for defense; an annual program being part of the
 general peacetime national defense plan. This draft has been burned.
 Under that plan, a major part of Japan's peacetime operations plan
 for defensive operation plans against the Soviet consisted of defensive
 preparations, in point of quantity as well as quality.

26,986 The first thing to be done in each year's plan was to define
 an outline of anti-Soviet defense plan. Only when this was finished
 was the operational plan for the south considered. It was deemed
 secondary and supplementary. There was no stress on it. It was some-
 times nothing more than a paper plan. * There was nothing concrete in
 26,987 operational preparations for the south. The plan for 1941 was of the
 same nature. * According to this program, if a war broke out with the
 U.S., measures were to be limited to occupying the Philippines and
 Guam and the capture of U.S. military bases in the Far East. It never
 had any detailed plan or preparation against possible attack from the
 mainland of the U.S. which might be expected to follow. An anti-
 American operational plan would have included a possible overall
 attack by main U.S. forces and with the extended scope of the plan,
 would have been wider and more complicated.

26,988 The question when and where the war would end would have been
 the key point to be decided beforehand. The Japanese plan never
 referred to this essential point and touched only on operations against
 U.S. bases in the Far East. Even offensive actions against Hawaii were
 not taken into account. This was due to the fact that priority was given
 to the defensive plan and Japan's * national power could not stand such
 operations. Also Japan's sole aim was to drive away imminent threats.
 It was unnecessary further to wage war with the U.S. - As to Britain,
 while it was true that Japan had the idea in case of war to capture the
 military bases such as Singapore or Hong Kong, there were no concrete
 plans prepared for this. Burma, India, Australia, etc., were never
 contemplated. The same was true as to the NEI. Actual conditions did
 not allow for the planning of simultaneous operations against more than
 two countries including the U.S., Britain, and Netherlands. She did

Specially granted privileges of former
post. (Imperial Household Ministry)

1936. Jan 20. Appointed economic advisor

of Imperial Household (Imperial House-
hold Ministry)

1934. Apr. 29. Granted ^{one} a set of Golden

Cups for services in 1931-4 Incident.

1936. Jan 20. You have been responsible

for the important posts as Minister

of Imperial Household Ministry

and Lord Keeper of Privy Seal

for more than ten years,

During these years, you have worked

very hard day and night. You have

August 27, 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

TANAKA - Direct

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF TANAKA, Shinichi

BY MR. BLEWETT

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helped and advised us. We appreciate

your service and labor. Now,

you want to resign ~~on account~~ ^{because}

of illness.

We deeply regret

~~for~~ it.

Take good care

of yourself.

(Imperial Household Ministry)

(Not recorded in the official

Gazette)

August 27, 1947

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific

TANAKA - Direct

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF TANAKA, Shinichi

BY MR. BLEWETT

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17 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

MAKINO, Nobuaki

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.

Incl
(Described above)

EPM
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

MAKINO, Nobuaki

Born: October 1861
Social Status: Peer in Kagoshima Prefecture

* * * * *

1879 Dec. 11	Appointed to serve in the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Ministry Position and treatment shall be in proportion to those officials of the HANNIN rank. Attached to the person in charge of the revision of Treaties.	Foreign Ministry
1880 Mar. 9	Appointed Third Secretary. Ordered to serve in the Legation in London, Britain.	Foreign Ministry Foreign Ministry
1881 Aug. 20	Government post abolished. Appointed chancellor. Granted an annual salary of 380 pounds in English currency.	Foreign Ministry Foreign Ministry
1883 Oct. 14	Ordered home.	
1883 Oct. 31	Relieved of main post at own request.	Foreign Ministry
Nov. 9	Appointed Junior Secretary of the Cabinet.	
Dec. 3	Ordered to make an official trip to Kyoto, Osaka and Shizuoka Prefectures.	Cabinet
Dec. 25	Conferred 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
1884 Mar. 22	Appointed concurrently to serve in the Institutions Investigation Bureau.	Cabinet
June 12	Ordered to make an official trip to Niigata, Yamagata, Fukushima, Miyagi and Iwate Prefectures.	
1885 Jan. 22	Appointed concurrently Probational member of the Board of Councillors. Granted a monthly salary of 100 yen proportionate to 7th Rank of Civil Service. Ordered to serve in the Judicial Department.	Cabinet Board of Councillors
Feb. 24	Ordered to accompany Special Envoy and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, Count ITO, Hirohumi to China.	Cabinet

1885 May 7	Ordered home.	
Dec. 22	Relieved of main and concurrent posts.	
Dec. 24	Ordered to serve in the Legislation Department.	Bureau of Legislation
Dec. 26	Appointed member of the Investigation Committee to discuss public works expenses requested by the Governor and the Prefectural Assembly of Tottori Prefecture for repairs of damages by flood disaster.	Bureau of Legislation
1886 Apr. 10	Received 4th rank of SONIN official and granted senior grade salary.	Cabinet
May 26	Appointed Senior Secretary of Hyogo Prefecture.	
Jul. 8	Conferred 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
Jul. 12	Local Government organization revised.	
Jul. 31	Appointed Secretary of Hyogo Prefecture. Assumed post on August 6th. Received 3rd Rank of SONIN Official. Granted senior grade salary.	Cabinet
Sep.	Appointed official in charge of making reports for the Official Gazette.	Hyogo Prefecture
Sep.	Appointed chief of the 1st Department.	Hyogo Prefecture
Nov.	Appointed Chairman of the Ordinary Examination Committee.	Hyogo Prefecture
1888 May 5	Appointed Confidential Secretary to the Premier. Received 3rd Rank SONIN Official and granted senior grade salary.	Cabinet
1888 May 20	Ordered to make an official trip to Hyogo Prefecture to settle the remaining business of former post held.	Cabinet
	Granted 50yen per month for expenses as Secretary.	Cabinet
Sep. 11	Permitted to receive as neck-tie pin granted by Prince Fredrid Leopold of Prussia for the services rendered when the Prince came to Japan during tenure of office as Secretary of Hyogo Prefecture.	Cabinet
Sep. 21	Appointed Commissioner for the Ordinary Civil Service Examination.	Cabinet

1888 Dec. 24 Appointed member of Investigation Committee
for the Promulgation Ceremony of the Constitution.
Cabinet, verbal
order

1889 Mar. 19 Appointed concurrently Councillor of the Bureau
of Legislation.
Assumed the post on the same day.
Received 3rd Rank Sonin of official. Cabinet

May 21 Ordered to serve in the Administrative Department.
Bureau of Legislation

July 9 Appointed member of Government Organization
Investigation Committee. Cabinet

Nov. 12 Received 2nd Rank SONIN of official and granted
intermediate grade salary. Cabinet
Assumed the post on Nov. 13th.

May 29 Granted the Medal in Commemoration of the Promu-
lgation of the Constitution of the Japanese Empire.

Dec. 17 Appointed Chief of the Archives Bureau of the
Cabinet.
Assumed the post on the same day.
Received 2nd Rank of SONIN official and granted
intermediate grade salary. Cabinet
Assumed the post on the same day.

1890 Feb. 14 concurrently
Appointed/Chief of the Official Gazette Bureau of
Cabinet.
Assumed the post on the same day.
Received 2nd Rank of SONIN official. Cabinet

Feb. 24 Entrusted with receiving the purchase-money of the
official Gazettes and paying it to the Finance
Ministry. Chief Secretary of
the Cabinet

Entrusted with accounts for ordinary articles, as
well as articles used at the printing factory under
control of the Official Gazette Bureau, the Collection
of Ordinances for official gazettes, and the list of
Government officials etc. Chief Secretary of the
Cabinet

Jul. 22 Entrusted with charge of accounts, purchase and repair
of books under control of the Cabinet. Chief Secretary
of the Cabinet

Dec. 2 Documental Secretariat established in the Imperial
Household Ministry.
Appointed concurrently Secretary of Documental Secretariat.
Ministry. Imperial Household
Ministry

1890 Dec. 2	Received 2nd Rank of SONIN official.	Imperial House- Hold Ministry
Dec. 22	Granted a bonus of 100 yen for performing duties delligently.	Cabinet
1890 Sep. 24	Relieved of concurrent post. Accepted on the same day.	Cabinet
1891 Mar. 30	Relieved of duty as member of the Government Organization Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
Mar. 31	performing duties dilligently Granted a bonus of 50 yen for/as member of the Government Organization Investigation Committee verbal notification.	Cabinet
May 4	Appointed Commissioner for Ordinary Civil Service Examination.	Cabinet
May 9	Appointed member of the Government Organization Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
May 19	Granted senior grade salary.	Cabinet
Jul. 24	Relieved of duty as member of the Government Organization Investigation Committee. Ordered to take charge of the remaining business of the above Committee.	Cabinet Cabinet
Jul. 25	Granted 150 yen for dilligent services as member of the above Committee verbal notification.	Cabinet
Aug. 13	Appointed Governor of Fukui Prefecture. Received 2nd Rank of CHOKUNIN official	Cabinet
Aug. 16	Official Rank Salary Ordinance abolished and salary system established.	
Dec. 2	Conferred 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
1892 Nov. 16	Appointed Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture.	Cabinet
Nov. 17	Ordered to make an official trip to Fukui Prefecture to hand over the former duties.	Home Ministry
Nov. 20	List of government posts and ranks of Higher Civil and Military Services abolished.	
1893 Mar. 10	Appointed Vice-Education Minister. Received 2nd rank of Higher Civil Service.	Cabinet Cabinet
Mar. 13	Ordered to make an official trip to Ibaraki Prefecture to hand over the duties of former post.	Education Ministry
Mar. 31	Appointed Acting Chief of the Bureau of Special School Affairs.	Education Ministry

1893 Apr. 18	Appointed Chairman of the Temporary Committee on Examination of licences to teach Normal, Middle, and Girls' Higher Schools.	Education Ministry
Jun. 19	Relieved of duty as Acting Chief of the Bureau of Special School Affairs.	Education Ministry
Oct. 12	Ordered to take an official trip to Miyagi Prefecture.	Education Ministry
Nov. 24	Appointed Government representative /in the Diet/ in charge of the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry.	Cabinet
Dec. 28	Awarded the Order of Sacred Treasure, 4th Order of Merit.	
1894 May 8	Appointed Government representative /in the Diet/ in charge of the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry.	Cabinet
Dec. 23	The same as above.	Cabinet
Dec. 24	Received 1st Rank of Higher Civil Service.	Cabinet
1895 Jan. 20	Appointed Examiner for the Fourth Home Industrial Exhibition.	Cabinet
Feb. 1	Conferred 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
Feb. 20	Appointed Chief of 5th Department.	Bureau of Business Affairs for the Exhibition
Mar. 28	Ordered to make an official trip to the branch office in Kyoto.	Bureau of Business Affairs for the Exhibition
Dec. 19	Appointed Government representatives /in the Diet/ in charge of the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry.	Cabinet
Dec. 28	Appointed Commissioner of the Formosan Business Affairs Bureau.	Cabinet
Dec. 29	Awarded the Order of Sacred Treasure, 3rd Order of Merit.	
1896 Mar. 26	Granted the Medal with Blue Ribbon established by Imperial Decree on 7 December 1881, and was commended for meritorious services rendered as Examiner of the	

of the Fourth Home Industrial Exhibition held in 1895, and as Chief of the 5th Department, in allotting work for examiners under his and supervision of them as that both examination of articles and business management were carried out effectively. Bureau of Decorations.

1896 Apr. 10 The Government organization of the Formosan Business Affairs Bureau abolished.

Oct. 28 Appointed member of the Temporary Committee for Investigation of Administrative Affairs. Cabinet

Dec. 19 Appointed Government representative /in the Diet/ in charge of the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry. Cabinet

1897 Jan. 19 Appointed member of the Treaty Enforcement Preparation Committee. Cabinet

May 25 Appointed Envoy Special and Minister Plenipotentiary. Cabinet
 Received 1st Rank of Higher Civil Service. Cabinet
 Granted 1st Grade Salary. Cabinet
 Ordered to reside in Rome, Italy. Cabinet

1899 May 2 Relieved of residence in Italy and ordered to reside in Austria. Cabinet
 Additionally appointed minister to Switzerland. Cabinet

1899 Oct. 12 Awarded the Order of Sacred Treasure 2nd Order of Merit.

1899 Nov. 2 Allowed to receive and wear the Order of Crown, 1st Class, presented by Italian Emperor Bureau of Decorations.
 Allowed to receive and wear the Order of "Souver", 1st Class, presented from Greek Emperor Bureau of Decorations.

1900 Mar 10 Conferred the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

1901 May 17 Allowed to receive and wear the Order of Iron Crown, 1st Class presented from Austrian-Hungarian Emperor. Bureau of Decorations

1902 Dec. 28 Decorated with the Order of Double Rays of the Rising Sun for the services in Hsinkinguo Empire of China Incident of 1900.
 Decorated with the Order of Double Rays of the Rising Sun.

1905 Apr. 10	Conferred the 3rd Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
1906 Jan. 4	Ordered home.	Foreing Ministry
1906 Mar. 25	Returned home.	
1906 Mar. 27	Appointed Education Minister.	
1906 Apr. 26	Allowed to receive and wear the grand cordon of the Austrian Order of Leopold.	
1906 Apr. 1	Awarded the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Granted annuity of 740 yen for the services in 1904-5 Incident.	
1907 Nov. 4	Bureau of the meritorious services, made a Baron.	
1908 Oct. 15	Allowed to receive and wear the Order of Treasure Star and the Third Order of the Double Dragons.	
1908 Apr. 20	Conferred the 3rd Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
1908 May 2	Allowed to receive and wear the Russian Order of the White Eagle. Allowed to receive and wear the Grand Order of the Plum Flower of Korea.	
1908 Jul. 14	Relieved of the main duties at own request.	
1909 Nov. 17	Appointed a Privy Councillor.	
1911 May 10	Appointed member of Editing Committee for Meiji Restoration data.	Cabinet
1911 Aug. 30	Appointed Agriculture and Commerce Minister	
1912 Nov. 9	Concurrently and temporarily appointed Education Minister.	
1912 Dec. 21	Relieved of the main and additonal posts at own request.	Cabinet
1913 Feb. 20	Appointed Foreign Minister.	
1912 Aug. 1	Conferred the Medal commemorating the Annexation of Korea.	
1914 Mar. 31	Appointed member of the House of Peers by Article 1, paragraph 4 of the House of Peers' Ordinance.	
1914 Apr. 2	Allowed to receive and wear the Italian Order of "San Mauries et Lazare" First Order.	

1914 Apr. 16	Relieved of the main duties at own.	Cabinet
1914 Apr. 17	Specially granted the privileges of the Former Post.	Cabinet
1916 Jan. 22	Appointed member of the Board of Trustees of Peers' School.	
1916 Apr. 1	Granted 1500 yen for services in 1914-5 Incident.	
1915 Nov. 10	Conferred the Commemoration Medal of the Coronation Ceremony.	
1917 Jun. 6	Appointed member of the Foreign Policy Temporary Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
	Specially granted privileges of a Minister of State.	
1918 Oct. 26	Allowed to receive and wear the Spanish Order of "Charles III" 1st Order.	Bureau of Decorations
1918 Dec. 3	Ordered to make an official trip to Europe.	Cabinet
1919 Jan. 13	Appointed Peace Plenipotentiary.	Cabinet
1919 Sep. 20	Imperial Message. " We appointed you as plenipotentiary to attend the Peace Conference and now you have returned and made a report after having performed your duty. You have been abroad for several months, working diligently and negotiating cleverly. We are very pleased with your services."	
1920 Jun 19	Ordered to appear at Court after mourning.	Cabinet
1920 Sept. 7	Specially elevated to Viscount because of his meritorious services. Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Pawlownia Flowers and granted a sum of 5000 yen for services dealing with the peace treaty with Germany and 1915-1920 Incident. Received the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Pawlownia Flowers.	Bureau of Decorations
1921 Feb. 19	Appointed Imperial Household Minister.	Imperial Household Ministry
	Relieved as member of the Board of Trustees of Peers' School.	Imperial Household Ministry
1921 Mar. 19	Relieved as member Foreign Policy of Temporary Investigation Committee at own request.	Cabinet

1921 Mar. 2	Relieved as member of the House of Peers at own request.	
1921 Aug. 30	Conferred the Second Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
1921 Oct. 8	Appointed Councillor.	Cabinet
1922 Sep. 25	Awarded one set of Golden Cups.	
1925 Apr. 30	Relieved of the main duties at own request.	Imperial Household Ministry.
	Appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.	
1925 Apr. 9	Specially conferred title of "Count" for meritorious services.	
1927 Dec. 15	Conferred the Second Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
1928 Dec. 21	Granted long service allowance of 1000 yen.	Imperial Household Ministry
1928 Dec. 28	Granted one set of Golden Cups.	
1934 Jul. 1	Appointed adviser to the Editing Committee for the publication of the "Era of Emperor <u>ei</u> ji".	Imperial Household Ministry
1935 Oct. 25	Ordered to go to Kagoshima and Miyazaki Prefectures to attend the Emperor.	Imperial Household Ministry
1935 Jan. 5	Relieved of attendance to the Imperial Trip to Kagoshima and Miyazaki Prefectures.	Imperial Household Ministry
1935 Dec. 26	Granted annual salary of 8000 yen and long service allowance of 1000 yen.	Imperial Household Ministry
1935 Dec. 26	Relieved of the main duties at own request.	"
	Specially granted privileges of former post.	"
1936 Jan. 20	Appointed economic adviser of Imperial Household.	"
1934 Apr. 29	Granted one set of Golden Cups for services in 1931-4 Incident.	
1936 Jan. 20	You have been responsible for the important posts as Minister of Imperial Household and Lord Keeper of Privy Seal for more than ten year. During these year, you have worked very hard day and night. You have	

helped and advised us. We appreciate your service
and labor. Nor you want to resign because of illness.
We deeply regret it. Take good care of yourself.

Imperial Household Ministry
(Not recorded in the Official
Gazette)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

MAKINO, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : MAKINO, Nobuaki



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.

Affidavit

I, MAKINO, Nobuaki, make oath and say as follows:

1. I am in my eighty-sixth year. I am Count and holder of the First Class Order of Paulownia and senior grade of the second class Court rank.

The principal posts of my official career were:

After being accredited to Italy and Austria conjointly with Switzerland as Minister, I was appointed Minister of Education in 1906 a Privy Councillor in 1909, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in 1912 and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1913. In 1919, I was appointed Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, representing Japan. I was appointed Minister of the Imperial Household in February, 1921. In March, 1925 when I resigned as Minister of the Imperial Household, I was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. IN April, the same year, I was created Count in recognition of my services. On December 26, 1935 when I resigned as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, owing to ill health, I was accorded the honorable treatment due to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. In January, 1936, I was appointed Economic Advisor to

the Imperial Family, which post I still hold.

2. The post of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal (Naidaijin) was set early in the Meiji era for the purpose of investing the late Prince SANJO, Sanetomi with a court office. It had its inception, therefore, in the creation of a court office for the sake of an eminent retiring court noble. The statute governing the organization of the office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal stipulated that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal take custody of the Privy Seal and the State Seal and offer joji hohitsu (constant advice) to the Emperor. The statute was in force till the office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was abolished following the termination of the war. It is true that the office of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal took charge of affixing the Privy Seal and the State Seal to documents under legal provisions, but it was nothing more or less than a formality to mark as original copies Imperial Rescripts and legislations which had already been approved by other machineries of the state. It was entirely a formalistic act. In affixing the Privy Seal or the State Seal to documents, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal legally had no

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authority or duty to examine their contents. And as a matter of fact, there was no case of such examination done, still less the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal's refusal to affix the Privy Seal or the State Seal to documents. Therefore, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was not expected to assume any responsibility for the Imperial Rescripts or legislations to which he affixed the Privy Seal or the State Seal. During my tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, I discharged my official duty in accordance with this guiding principle.

3. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was called upon to offer hoji hohitsu or advice to the Emperor on His Majesty's command. In the conduct of State affairs in general, however, the Constitution (old), Article 55 provides that all Ministers of State shall advise the Emperor; in matters pertaining to the High Command or the fighting services, the regulations pertaining to the Army General Staff and the Navy General Staff stipulate that the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy of the fighting services shall have direct access to the Throne and offer advice to His Majesty; and in the conduct of Imperial Court affairs, the organization of the Imperial Household Department provides that the Minister of the Imperial Household advise the Emperor. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was not in a position to offer advice to the Emperor on those affairs. As a matter of fact, during my eleven-year tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, I never went beyond this limit in offering advice to His Majesty. If the Emperor

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asked the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for his advice on any state matters and the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal is obliged to give his private opinion but it is understood that it is no concern of actual affairs. It is part of the Lord Keeper duties to relate to the Emperor any information the Lord Keeper may receive with respect to public affairs. Inasmuch as Marquis KIDO who was Chief Secretary to me when I was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was fully acquainted with my way of offering joji hohitsu or advice to the Emperor, it is my firm belief, on information I have received, that he strictly observed this limit in offering advice to the Emperor during his tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

4/ It was the late Prince SAIONJI who rendered the most substantial services in educating the present Emperor. Prince SAIONJI thought it most important for the Emperor to guard his position as constitutional monarch zealously. In pursuance of this principle he guided the Emperor, vigilantly guarding against any responsibility being shifted on to the Emperor for political action taken by the Government. I pursued the same principle as the Prince. And it has been the policy, steadfastly followed by the Imperial family since the Emperor MEIJI. The present Emperor has never rejected a petition, filed by the Government authorities. And on the strength of my 15 year service close to the Throne, I positively believe that the present Emperor has never followed political views offered by those other than the Government authorities.

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I positively believe that the present Emperor has never followed
political views offered by those other than the Government
authorities. On August 10, 1945, when I proceeded to the
Imperial Palace to have an audience with the Emperor, I met
Marquis KIDO. On that occasion, I obtained a full impression
that the Marquis was doing his best to zealously guard the
Emperor's position as constitutional monarch in accordance with
the old tradition of the Imperial court.

5. A clear demarcation has been drawn between the Imperial
Court and the Government since the Meiji Restoration of 1868.
There would be no distinction between the Imperial Court and
the Government should a court official close to the Throne take
an active part in politics or should a high Government-official
wield a powerful influence in court circles. When the late
Prince ITO, HIROBUMI, then Prime Minister, concurrently assumed
the post of Minister of the Imperial Household in order to
reform the Imperial court which till then followed the Kyoto
tradition, and again when the late Prince KATSURA, Taro, then
Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal accepted the Imperial command to
form a succeeding Cabinet in 1910, they came in for hurricanes
of popular denunciations. During my tenure of office as Lord
Keeper of the Privy Seal, I paid special attention to observe
a clear demarcation between the court and the Government.
Needless to say that no less close attention was paid to this
point by Marquis KIDO under me during his tenure of office

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Chief Secretary to the
as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

6. Affairs of State were not covered by joji hohitsu or advice, offered by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Emperor, as already pointed out. At a political change, however, it became a custom for the Emperor to ask the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal about a succeeding Prime Minister. On the part of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, it was also customary for him to reply to His Majesty that it would be proper to seek the views of the Genro or Elder Statesmen. This reply to the Throne was nothing but a formal one. In pursuance of his reply the Emperor would send the Grand Chamberlain to the Elder Statesmen in order to seek their views on the succeeding Prime Minister.

Later Prince SAIONJI became the only surviving Genro or Elder Statesman, and when he advanced in age, he sought the views of the Senior Statesmen (jushin) (former Prime Ministers) for information and recommended the succeeding Prime Minister after taking into consideration their views. For instance, when the SAITO Cabinet resigned, Prince SAIONJI on Imperial sanction called a meeting of the ex-premiers, President of the Privy Council, the retiring Prime Minister and the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and sought their views, after which the Prince recommended Admiral OKADA to the Throne as succeeding Prime Minister on his own responsibility.

It is clear that selection of a succeeding Prime Minister has never been done by an individual's private opinion, but has been traditionally made on the basis of coordinated views of several Elder Statesmen or Elder Statesmen and Senior Statesmen. After the death of Prince SAIONJI, the only surviving Genro or Elder Statesman, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was called upon to recommend a succeeding Prime Minister to the Throne. True to tradition, however, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal under Imperial command sought the views of the Senior Statesmen, after which it was customary for him to recommend a suitable person to the Throne as succeeding Prime Minister on the basis of their views.

During my 11-year tenure of office and also during Marquis KIDO's tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, selection of succeeding Prime Ministers was done through the above-mentioned processes then observed and submitted to the Throne. Under no circumstances was a succeeding Prime Minister selected on the basis of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal's private view.

7. Nothing would be a grosser mistake than to think that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal must have carried favor with the military on the alleged ground that the Prime Minister, recommended to the Throne by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal contained a high percentage of servicemen. It was at first legally provided that the Minister of War be chosen from among Generals

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in active service, but the provision in question was revised under the YAMAMOTO Cabinet so as to make those on the retired list eligible for the portfolio of War. Under the HIROTA Cabinet in 1936, however, the revision was repealed and the old provision was revived at the instance of General TERAUCHI, Hisaichi, then Minister of War, so that it was stipulated afresh that the Minister of War be chosen from among the Generals and Lieutenant-Generals in active service. This method paved the way for the military to effect a political intervention. In case the so-called Three Big Heads of the Army, that is, the Chief of Staff of the Army, Inspector-General of Military Education and Minister of War jointly refused to recommend a succeeding War Minister, it would disable the Prime Minister designate to form a succeeding Cabinet though he was commanded by the Emperor to form a new Cabinet. For he could not choose the candidate from among the Generals on the retired list while a Cabinet in formation required the acquiescence of the Army by custom. In the second SAIONJI Cabinet when I was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, the then Minister of War UYEHARA resigned when he could not get the assent of the Cabinet to his proposed increase of two new divisions. SAIONJI went to YAMAGATA asking his help to suggest UYEHARA's successor. The latter's reply was that he could not, under the circumstances, render useful advice. SAIONJI saw that further effort was of no avail, so he resigned. As another example General UGAKI was commanded by the Emperor to form a

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new Cabinet and this proved abortive because of his inability to obtain a War Minister of his own choice. The first important condition, therefore, for selection of a succeeding Prime Minister was that the candidate in question would be able to obtain a War Minister without difficulty. Hence a high percentage of Prime Ministers selected and recommended were service men.

8. It was on October 28, 1930 that Marquis KIDO was appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which post I was holding. His appointment was done through the intermediary of Prince KONOYE. Prior to his appointment as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis KIDO was a divisional chief of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Marquis KIDO assisted me as Chief Secretary till December 26, 1935 when I resigned as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. When Prince KONOYE recommended Marquis KIDO to me as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, I drew his attention to the fact that a comparably young man would be hardly suitable for the post of Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal which was a sinecure without any routine duty to attend to and that the Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal must be fair and impartial without any political coloring. Prince KONOYE assured me that Marquis KIDO had no political leaning and would be best qualified for the post, so that I chose the Marquis as Chief Secretary. I was highly satisfied that during my tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, all informations gathered by Marquis KIDO as Chief Secretary were invariably impartial and neutral, not being partial to the military or any particular political organization.

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9. On the strength of my observations of Marquis KIDO, made in my daily contact with him as Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for five years, the Marquis was clear-headed well-developed in common sense, versed in the law and had no mean order of business abilities. Ideologically he believed in rationalism and liberalism; politically, he respected constitutional government, his ideal being a Party Cabinet, based on a sound party system. It is not the truth that he colluded with the gumbatsu or military clique of unheld militarism and aggression.

10. I myself was regarded with hostility by the military and extreme nationalists as pro-British and pro-American pacifist and advocate of the status quo with the result that the rightist of servicemen and civilians attempted to assassinate me no less than four times. The first abortive attempt at my assassination was made by the Ketsu-maidan (Blood Brotherhood) in March, 1932 when naval men and civilians, opposed to the London Naval Treaty, rose in arms. The second attempt was made on May 15, 1932 when the so-called May 15th incident broke out. The incident was started by those Army and Navy officers and men opposed to party politics. They attacked the official residence of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and threw bombs at it. A third attempt at my assassination which also proved abortive was made by the Shimpei Tai (Godsent troops) in 1933. The so-called godsent troops consisted of civilian rightists and servicemen, who advocated the Showa Restoration in imitation of the Meiji

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Restoration of 1868, denouncing liberalism and materialism. They attempted a large-scale terroristic action; but their plot was nipped in the bud. A fourth attempt at my assassination was made when the February 26th incident broke out. A party of young Army officer at the head of their ~~men~~ ~~rowse~~ in rebellion in attempts to overthrow the influences already in existence, stimulated by opposition to the London Naval Treaty and advocacy vigorous action for settlement of the Manchurian Incident. A squad of them attacked a hotel at YUGAWARA where I was staying and showered machine gun bullets upon it. Fortunately, however, I had a narrow escape.

Abortive as those attempts at my assassination were, they were all made during my tenure of office as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and after which grim fact shows in no equivocal terms that the recalcitrant elements vigilantly watched for an opportunity to get rid of the incumbent of the post of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal as unisance. Later, when Marquis KIDO assumed the post of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, rightists groups attempted to assassinate him on occasions more than once.

In referring to my personal affairs, in this affidavit I was prompted by the desire to clarify the traditional policy of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal on the one hand and on the other to show what atmosphere prevailed in Imperial court circles since the day of the Emperor Meiji, builder of modern Japan.

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On this 1 day of Mar., 1947

At _____

DEPONENT /s/ MAKINO, Nobuaki (seal)

I, KIDO, Takahiko 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: /s/ KIDO, Takahiko (seal)

OATH

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

/s/ MAKINO, Nobuaki (seal)