

D.O. No. 2655

KAYA

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

作岡耕逸



自分或我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

口供書

一、私作間耕逸ハ明治四十年以来東京辯護会々員トシテ辯護ノ業心カニ従事シテ居リマス

二、私ハ昭和十九年(一九四四年)四月ヨリ同二十年(一九四五年)三月迄東京辯護会ノ會長ヲ勤メテ居リマシタガ元ノ大藏大臣デアリシ賀屋興宣君ニ

依頼シ昭和十九年(一九四四年)四月十四日東京辯護士会館ニ於テ東京辯護士会員ノ夕メニ一場ノ講演ヲシテ貰フヤコトガアリマス

三、其ノ講演ニハ百名位ノ会員ガ集リ賀屋氏ノ講演ヲ聴取シ講演後負疑ラナシマシタ

賀屋氏ノ講演ノ内容ハ同君ハ先ヅ大東亞戦争ノ性格ヲ述ベ次ニ戦時ノ財政経済問題ニ言及シ公債ノ調達ヤ野蕪奨励ノ事等ニ付テ説明シテ居マシタ

四、大東亞戦争ガ何故ニ開戦セラレタカト云フ理由ニ付同君ハ尤ノ意味ヲトテ述バマシタ

「全世界ニ於テ次第ニ國際通商ノ自由ガ沮害セラレ世界ハ漸次數個ノ經濟ブロック化スル傾向ガ著シクナリ、日本ノ經濟ガ孤立ニ陥リ加フルニ米英等ノ

諸國ノ日本ニ対スル經濟壓迫が次第ニ加ハリ若し日米交渉成立セズシテ此ノ依  
據移スルトキハ日本ノ經濟ハ自滅ノ外ナシ狀勢トナリテ来マシク更ニ進ン  
テ我前ニ在ケル日米交渉ハドウシテモ巧ク行カズ米國ノ主張ニ從ハバ日本ハ  
遂ニ大陸ニ在ル凡テノ正当ナル權益モ事實上喪失スル結果トナルコトハ情勢  
明デアリマス、ソレニ所謂 A B C D ノ包圍陣ハドシク拡張セラレヤカテハ敵  
國カラ攻撃セラレハ心配ガアリマス、ソレ故ニ日本ハ日本ノ存立ノタメニ已ラ得ズ爾  
孰ノ決意ヲスルニトテ余儀ナクセシメラレタノデアリマス、

日本ハ日清日露ノ兩戰後ニ勝利ヲ得テ、日本國民ニハ戰爭ト云フモノハ自國  
ノ本土ナドニハ何等ノ危險ナリ國力飛漲ノ一段階デアルカノ如キ感じガアル様  
デスカ、夫ハ兩戰後トモ勝利ヲ得テカラ、ソウ云フ風ニ決心スルノデアリテ、日露戰  
争テモ當時ノ露國ノ南下ガ我カ國ヲ脅カシタカラ始マリテ、又奉天  
ノ戰開、後ハ日本ノ軍力モ疲弊シ大イニ危險ト困難トガアツタノデア  
リマス、大東亞戰争ハ日本國家ノ存亡ノ戰爭デアリマス、

宣  
誓  
書

良心ニ従ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ欺秘ラズ又何事ヲモ附加ヤザル  
コトヲ誓フ

野  
名  
捺  
印

作  
河  
精  
進



昭和二十二年（一九四七年）六月十八日 於自事務所

供述者

作 河 耕 道



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

中 田 玉 子



玉 子

Def. Doc No. 2655

I M T F E

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : Koitsu Nakuma.

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.

2009

17  
6  
10

A F F I D A V I T

1. I, Koichi Sakuma by name, has been engaged in the legal profession since the 40th year of Meiji (1907) as a member of the Lawyers' Association in Tokyo.
2. I was the chairman of the said association during the period between April 1944 and March 1945. On April 14, 1944 at my request Mr. Kaya, ex-Finance Minister, delivered a lecture at Tokyo Lawyers' Association hall for the sake of the members of the association.
3. About 100 members of the association gathered then and listened to Mr. Kaya's lecture. After his lecture several questions were put to Mr. Kaya.

The substance of his lecture consisted of an explanation of the nature of the Greater Asia War (as the Pacific War was called), touching on the war-time financial ~~and economic~~ problems including the issuance of national bonds and the encouragement of savings.

4. As to the reasons how the Greater Asia War broke out he explained in the following gist:

"The freedom of international trade <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ being restrained in an increasing degree and there <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ an apparent tendency of the world being split into several economic blocs. The Japanese economy <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ steadily being driven into a position of isolation and, what <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ worse, economic pressure <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ being brought to bear upon this country by America, Britain and others. The situation confronting Japan was such that if the negotiations between Japan and America had failed, the Japanese economy was destined to be ruined. The Japanese-American parley did not develop as Japan desired, and if she should yield to the American contention

it was evident, judged from circumstances, that Japan would virtually lose her legitimate rights and interests in the Asiatic Continent. In addition, there was a so-called A.B.C.D. alignment against Japan being steadily strengthened, which drove us to fear an attack from the enemy. Under these circumstances Japan was forced to resolve on war for the sake of her national existence.

Japan won a victory both in the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars, and the Japanese nation seem to think that a war marks a milestone of the country's expansion and progress, least fearing any danger of the enemy's invasion into their homeland. Such a feeling comes from Japan's victory in her wars against China and Russia. The Russo-Japanese War had its cause in the Russian menace against us which was fast extending southward. After the battle of Mukden the Japanese military strength was substantially weakened and there was much danger and difficulty threatening this country. The Greater Asia War is a war on which Japan stakes her destiny of whether she will live or die."



Def. Doc#

On this 18 day of June, 1947

At my office

DEPONENT Koitsu Sakuma ( Seal )

I, T. Nakada 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 Sakuma's office

Witness: (signed) Tomae Nakada (seal)

OATH

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

Koitsu Sakuma (seal)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ATAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent ; -- SAKUMA, Koichi

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, Koichi Sakuma by name, has been engaged in the legal profession since the 40th year of Meiji (1907) as a member of the Lawyers' Association in Tokyo.
2. I was the chairman of the said association during the period between April 1944 and March 1945. On April 14, 1944 at my request Mr. Kaya, ex-Finance Minister, delivered a lecture at Tokyo Lawyers' Association hall for the sake of the members of the association.
3. About 100 members of the association gathered then and listened to Mr. Kaya's lecture. After his lecture several questions were put to Mr. Kaya.

The substance of his lecture consisted of an explanation of the nature of the (Greater Asia War, as the Pacific War was called), touching on the war-time financial problems including the issuance of national bonds and the encouragement of savings.

As to the reasons how the Greater Asia War broke out he explained in the following gist:

"The freedom of international trade was being restrained in an increasing degree and there was an apparent tendency of the world being split into several economic blocs. The Japanese economy was steadily being driven into a position of isolation and, what was worse, economic pressure was being brought to bear upon this country by America, Britain and others. The situation confronting Japan was such that if the negotiations between Japan and America had failed, the Japanese economy was destined to be ruined. The Japanese-American parley did not develop as Japan desired, and if she should yield to the American contention it was evident, judged from circumstances, that Japan would virtually lose her legitimate rights and interests in the Asiatic Continent. In addition, there was a so-called A.B.C.D. alignment against Japan being steadily strengthened, which drove us to fear an attack from the enemy. Under these circumstances Japan was forced to

resolve on war for the sake of her national existence. Japan won a victory both in the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars, and the Japanese nation seem to think that a war marks a milestone of the country's expansion and progress, least fearing any danger of the enemy's invasion into their homeland. Such a feeling comes from Japan's victory in her wars against China and Russia. The Russo-Japanese War had its cause in the Russian menace against us which was fast extending southward. After the battle of Mukden the Japanese military strength was substantially weakened and there was much danger and difficulty threatening this country. The Greater Asia War is a war on which Japan stakes her destiny of whether she will live or die."

On this 18 day of June, 1947

At my office

DEPONENT /S/ SAKUMA, Koichi (seal)

I, T. Nakada, 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 Sakuma's office

Witness: /S/ NAKADA, Tamae (seal)

DEF. DOC. #2655

OATH

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

/s/ SAKUMA, Koichi (seal)