

0.0 No 2077

KAYA

文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ関スル証明書

(三号)

自分、岩倉規夫ハ總理廳官房人事課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル処、茲ニ添付セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ五頁ヨリ成ル各種委員会ノ委員議員幹事等ノ命免ニ関スル取扱方ノ件ト題スル書類ハ日本政府總理廳官房總務課ノ保管ニ係ル公文類聚第四十八編卷十三ト題スル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ眞実ナル写シナルコトヲ証明ス

昭和二十二年九月二十五日 於東京總理廳

總理廳官房人事課長

岩倉規夫



右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立会人

總理廳官房會計課長

山名永賢



閣第一四二号

決定

大正十三年五月五日

施行

大正十三年五月五日

内閣總理大臣

内閣書記官長

内閣書記官

各種委員會委員議員幹事等ノ命免ニ関スル  
取扱方ノ件左ノ通決定相成然ルヘシ

命令其ノ旨ニ付官制上官吏ノ命免ニ関スル  
重役等ノ任命資格ヲ

一 委員等ヲ命スルニ付官制上官吏ノ命免ニ関スル  
貴衆兩院議員、特種銀行會社ノ重役等ノ任命資格ヲ  
明示シタル場合ニ於テ之ニ該當スル者トシテ命セラル、

内

閣

者ハ常ニ其ノ官職名ヲ以テ命シ其他ノ者ハ位勲ヲ以テ命スルコト

ニ官制上何等任命資格ヲ明示セサル場合ニ於テ官吏、官吏待遇者、公使、貴衆兩院議員又ハ特種銀行會社ノ重役ニシテ其委員等ニ命セラルル者ハ其官職名ヲ以テ命シ其他ノ者ハ位勲ヲ以テ命スルコト

三委員等ノ命免ハ辞令ヲ以テスルコト但シ官制上當然委員等ニ爲リタルトキ當該官制ノ廢止セラレタルトキ又ハ官職名ヲ以テ命セラレ若ハ官制上當然委員等ト爲リタル者廢官、退官、退職、轉任、轉職、休職、待命、豫備役、後備役、退役若ハ罷職ト爲リタルトキハ此ノ限ニ在ラス

四前項但書ノ場合ニ於テハ其本人及内閣ニ對シ各委員會等ノ所屬官廳ヨリ其ノ日通知スルコト(通知文例別紙通)

五 參與事務官及官制ニ依ラサル委員會ノ委員等ノ命免  
ニ關スル取扱ニ付テハ本取扱ノ例ニ依ルコト

各廳へ通牒

案

年月日

内閣書記官長

各省次官

宛

殖民地各廳

通牒

各種委員會ノ委員議員幹事等ノ命免ニ關スル取扱方  
左記ノ通決定相成候

記

前記決定ノ事項

内

閣

別紙

通知文例

(一) 本人ニ對スル通知

年 月 日

内閣書記官長  
主務省次官

本人宛

通知

例一、貴官ハ 年勅令第 號……………官制ニ依リ……………

…委員ト相成候石爲念

例二、貴官(貴下)……………委員ハ 廢止(退官)ニ

因リ自然消滅ト相成候石爲念

(二) 内閣ニ對スル通知

年月日

所屬官廳

内閣書記官 御中

委員等消滅ニ關スル件通知

左記ハ、……ニ因リ各頭書ノ……自然消滅ト相成候

……委員

官(元官) 氏

名

……會長

……氏

名

1)

D. D. 2677

Translated by H. IZAKI

(No. 3.)

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND  
AUTHENTICITY.

I, IWAKURA, Norio, who occupy the post of Chief of the Personnel Affairs Section of the Secretariat, Prime Minister's Board, ~~do~~ hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 5 pages and entitled "Matters concerning appointment and dismissal of members, managers, etc. of various committees" is ~~the~~ an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document, entitled "Official Document Digest, Vol. 13 of 48th Series" in the custody of the General Affairs Section of the Secretariat of the Prime Minister's Board, Japanese Government.

Certified at Prime Minister's  
Board, Tokyo,

2030

Def. Doc. No. 1877

I positively deny the fact that about 2,000 citizens were massacred by the Japanese Army at that time. Not only the commander but the leading staff of the Army were extremely strict on military discipline and repeatedly warned their subordinates to treat kindly the Chinese people, to respect the customs of the Chinese and not to interfere with the Chinese authorities. To the general soldiers, they showed such a brief motto as, "Do not burn, do not kill and do not plunder", and tried utmost to make it pervade the whole army that scarcely anyone disobeyed it.

Therefore, if the Japanese Army had ever massacred a Chinese, it would have been taken up as the serious problem of the Army.

The rumor that 2,000 Chinese people were massacred was merely a fiction and I definitely assert that such a thing did not take place while I served in the 23rd Army.

On this 27th day of June, 1947,

at Tokyo.

DEPONENT: SHIMODA, Chiyoshi (seal)

I, IMANARI, Yasutaro, 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: IMANARI, Yasutaro (seal)



2)

on this 29th day of September, 1947

IWAKURA, Norio

(signed and seal)

Chief of the Personnel  
Affairs Section of the  
Secretariat, Prime  
Minister's Board.

I ~~herby~~ hereby certify that the  
above signature and seal were affixed  
hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,  
on ~~the~~ same date.

Witness:

IWANAGA, Kenichi

(signed and seal)

Chief of the Accounts  
Section of the Secretariat,  
Prime Minister's Board.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al,

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent YAZAKI, Kanju

YAZAKI, Kanju, being first duly sworn in accordance with the practice in Japan, deposes and states as follows:

That my name is YAZAKI, Kanju, and that I was a professional Army officer and held the rank of Lieutenant General at the termination of hostilities between the Allied Nations and Japan. That during my life as an Army officer I became well and personally acquainted with one DOHIHARA, Kenji, who is now one of the accused on trial before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. My acquaintance with the former General DOHIHARA covers a number of years and I have been intimately acquainted with him since the time I was a Captain.

Prior to the China Incident and during the month of March, 1937, the accused DOHIHARA was appointed Commander of the 14th Division of the Japanese Army, which was then stationed in Utsunomiya, on the Island of Honshu, in Japan,

3)

File Cabinet No. 142

Decided on May 5, 1924

Enforced on May 5, 1924

Submitted by Cabinet

Secretary

The Prime Minister,

The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

Matters concerning appointment  
and dismissal of members,  
managers, etc. of various  
committees.

The above subject shall be  
decided as follows;

1. In appointing members, etc. of

Def. Doc. No. 1877

I positively deny the fact that about 2,000 citizens were massacred by the Japanese Army at that time. Not only the commander but the leading staff of the Army were extremely strict on military discipline and repeatedly warned their subordinates to treat kindly the Chinese people, to respect the customs of the Chinese and not to interfere with the Chinese authorities. To the general soldiers, they showed such a brief motto as, "Do not burn, do not kill and do not plunder", and tried utmost to make it pervade the whole army that scarcely anyone disobeyed it.

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On this 27th day of June, 1947,  
at Tokyo.

DEPONENT: SHIMODA, Chiyoshi (seal)

I, IMANARI, Yasutaro, 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: IMANARI, Yasutaro (seal)

4)

the committees, when <sup>the</sup> qualification of appointment is clarified in the government organization regulations to be government officials, persons accorded the treatment due to government officials, <sup>officials,</sup> members of the Houses of Peers and Representatives, directors of chartered companies, etc., those who are to be appointed as qualified persons, shall be appointed at all times ~~according~~ <sup>using</sup> to their respective official ~~capacities~~ <sup>titles</sup> and those who hold no official posts shall be appointed ~~according~~ <sup>with</sup> to their court-ranks and the classes of the Order

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

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Prior to the China Incident and during the month of March, 1937, the accused DOHIHARA was appointed Commander of the 14th Division of the Japanese Army, which was then stationed in Utsunomiya, on the Island of Honshu, in Japan,

5)

of Merit.

2. When the qualification of appointment is not clarified in the government organization regulations, those such as government officials; persons accorded the treatment due to government officials, officials; members of Houses of Peers and Representatives, and directors of chartered companies who are to be appointed members, etc. of the committees, shall be appointed <sup>with</sup> ~~according~~ to their

Q What was that, and why?

A For instance, if a ship should arrive in Manila, it was necessary to get it unloaded before anything happened to it, and as a result it was necessary to route all available transportation for discharging the ship and hauling the supplies to places of safety.

\* \* \* \*  
\* \* \*

Q Now, from what you saw and what you know, what was the condition of food and supplies in so far as prisoner of war camps, internee camps, and the Japanese Army, were concerned?

\* \* \* \*

A (Through Commander Bartlett) In my knowledge, it was no difference whatever between the prisoner of war camps, internee camps, and the Japanese Army; they were the same.

Q (By Captain Reel) Now, what was the condition of the food supply between October and December, 1944?

A I will tell you the conditions in October first.

Q All right.

A When I arrived in October, although the standard ration for troops was 450 grams, they were actually receiving not more than 400 grams.

According to my memory, in November, on the 9th day, 10,000 tons of rice arrived from Saigon. Of this, approximately half was sent to Leyte. On the assumption that the remaining half must be stretched out over two months, the daily ration was again cut to 400 grams. As a matter fact, the actual ration received by the men was less than 350 grams.



6)

respective official <sup>titles</sup> ~~capacities~~  
and with the court ranks or the  
classes of the Order of Merit.

3. The appointment and dismissal  
of members, etc. shall be made  
by a written order.

However, this practice shall  
not be applied when the govern-  
ment officials <sup>were</sup> made members, etc.  
automatically according to the  
government organization regulations,  
when the said organization regulations  
were abolished or when those

Q What was that, and why?

A For instance, if a ship should arrive in Manila, it was necessary to get it unloaded before anything happened to it, and as a result it was necessary to route all available transportation for discharging the ship and hauling the supplies to places of safety.

\* \* \* \*

\* \* \*

Q Now, from what you saw and what you know, what was the condition of food and supplies in so far as prisoner of war camps, internee camps, and the Japanese Army, were concerned?

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7)

Government officials who were appointed with their official titles, or made members, etc. automatically in accordance with the government organization regulations found their offices abrogated, retired from the government office, resigned from the office, removed to other post, transferred to the different position, were ordered <sup>to be</sup> suspended from the office, placed on the waiting list, were ordered in the first and second reserve, retired from the service, or

Def. Doc. A257

In the light of the foregoing explanations, His Majesty's Government in Great Britain are glad to join with the United States and with all other governments similarly disposed in signing a definitive treaty for the renunciation of war in the form transmitted in your note of the 23rd June. They rejoice to be associated with the Government of the United States of America and the other parties to the proposed treaty in a further and signal advance in the outlawry of war.

Austen Chamberlain

(Page 10) The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Chamberlain),  
on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia, to the  
American Charge (Atherton)

London, July 18, 1928

(Page 19) 2. I now beg leave to inform you that His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia have given the most careful consideration to your note above mentioned and that they accept the assurance given by the United State Secretary of State that the right of self-defense of a signatory state will not be impaired in any way by acceptance of the proposed treaty.

3. His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia add that the foregoing are the only questions to which the proposed treaty gives rise in which they are especially interested. As the text of the treaty which has now been submitted is completey

8.)

1958

Doc. 1000

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs  
to the American Minister (Phillips)

were discharged from the service.

A. On the occasion of the  
 proviso of the preceding clause,  
 the responsible government  
 offices to which the committees,  
 etc. attached should have to  
 notify the persons concerned as  
 well as the Cabinet. (Example  
 of the notification is hereto  
 attached)

5. Appointment and dismissal  
 of councillors, secretaries and  
 members, etc. of committees not  
 depended upon the government

(Page 46) The Canadian Secretary of State for External affairs  
(Mackenzie King) to the American Minister (Phillips)

Ottawa, July 16, 1928

Sir: I ~~desire~~ to acknowledge your note of June 23 and revised draft which it contained of the treaty for the renunciation of war, and to state that His Majesty's Government in Canada cordially accepts the treaty as revised and is prepared to participate in its signature.

Accept (etc.)

W. L. Mackenzie King

(Page 47) The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs  
(Chamberlain) to the American Charge (Atherton)

London, July 18, 1928

(Page 48) As regards the passage in my note of the 19th May relating to certain regions of which the welfare and integrity constitute a special and vital interest of our peace and safety, I need only ~~reassure~~ that His Majesty's Government in Great Britain ~~accepts the new~~ treaty upon the understanding in this respect.

I am entirely in accord with the views expressed by Mr. Kellogg in his speech of the 28th April that the proposed treaty does not restrict or impair in any way the right of self-defense, as also with his opinion that each state alone is competent to decide when circumstances necessitate recourse to war for that purpose.

9)

organization regulations shall be  
made in accordance with  
~~taken after~~ this rule.

Draft of the  
Notice to Government offices.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

From: Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

To: Vice-Ministers of Ministries,  
Colonial governments.

Notice

Matters concerning appointment  
and dismissal of members, managers,  
etc. of various committees have been  
decided as follows.

Above mentioned clauses.

FURTHER EXAMINATION ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION.

Q (by General Reynolds) Who did the Japanese Government, the Japanese High Command at Tokyo, hold responsible for the administration of prisoners of war and civilian internees?

INTERPRETER ASANO: Will you read the question?

(Question read.)

A Prisoner of war commander, the camp commander.

Q (By General Reynolds) Do you mean to tell me that the Japanese High Command in Tokyo held that General Yamashita did not have complete responsibility for prisoners of war under his control?

A No, I did not.

Q What did you mean?

A Direct responsibility with the prisoner of war camp commander.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Read the original question and ask the witness to be very careful in answering it frankly and fully. If the Interpreter wishes to do so he might write the question out.

(Question read)

THE WITNESS: I believe there are some responsibilities.

Q (By General Reynolds) What is that responsibility?

A As for carrying out the orders, that was the responsibility of the prisoner of war camp commander. However, the overall responsibility lies in the Army commander.

Q Who was responsible for the camp commander carrying out the orders?



10)

Attached

Examples of the notification.

(1) Notice <sup>to</sup> the person concerned.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

From: Chief Secretary of the Cabinet,  
Vice-Minister of the ministry  
concerned.

To: The individual to be notified:

Notice

Example No. 1.

You have been appointed  
Member of the Committee of the -----  
in accordance with the government-  
organization regulations,  
Imperial Edict No. ----- of the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> year

Q What was that, and why?

A For instance, if a ship should arrive in Manila, it was necessary to get it unloaded before anything happened to it, and as a result it was necessary to route all available transportation for discharging the ship and hauling the supplies to places of safety.

\* \* \* \*  
\* \* \*

Q Now, from what you saw and what you know, what was the condition of food and supplies in so far as prisoner of war camps, internee camps, and the Japanese Army, were concerned?

\* \* \* \*

A (Through Commander Bartlett) In my knowledge, it was no difference whatever between the prisoner of war camps, internee camps, and the Japanese Army; they were the same.

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A I will tell you the conditions in October first.

Q All right.

A When I arrived in October, although the standard ration for troops was 450 grams, they were actually receiving not more than 400 grams.

According to my memory, in November, on the 9th day, 10,000 tons of rice arrived from Saigon. Of this, approximately half was sent to Leyte. On the assumption that the remaining half must be stretched out over two months, the daily ration was again cut to 400 grams. As a matter fact, the actual ration received by the men was less than 350 grams.

11)

of Taisho, which fact kindly note.

Example No. 2.

You have been <sup>automatically</sup> relieved of  
the membership of the Committee of the  
----- because of the abrogation  
of ----- (your retirement from the  
original post), which fact kindly note.

---

Notice to the Cabinet

Date \_\_\_\_\_

From: the responsible government office,

To: the Cabinet Secretary.

Report on extinction of the membership  
of the committee, etc.

Q What was that, and why?

A For instance, if a ship should arrive in Manila, it was necessary to get it unloaded before anything happened to it, and as a result it was necessary to route all available transportation for discharging the ship and hauling the supplies to places of safety.

\* \* \* \*  
\* \* \*

Q Now, from what you saw and what you know, what was the condition of food and supplies in so far as prisoner of war camps, internee camps, and the Japanese Army, were concerned?

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According to my memory, in November, on the 9th day, 10,000 tons of rice arrived from Saigon. Of this, approximately half was sent to Leyte. On the assumption that the remaining half must be stretched out over two months, the daily ration was again cut to 400 grams. As a matter fact, the actual ration received by the men was less than 350 grams.

12)

We beg to inform that the  
unnamed persons have been,  
in accordance with  
automatically relieved of the offices  
, noted below  
severally above their names.

Member of the Committee of the

Name with an official title  
(an ex-official title)

Chairman of the Committee of the

Name with

In pursuance of these policies, diplomatic negotiations were conducted, as the result of which the affair was settled amicably without causing any serious situations. The prosecution's claim in Doc. 0003, P. 47 that I am responsible for the Incident has no basis in fact.

101. About this time, Germany submitted serious proposals to Japan for the conclusion of a military alliance to strengthen the Anti-Comintern Pact. On August 9, 1938, when I learned it from Prime Minister KONOYE, I thought it was a serious question. As I was not shown any draft of the proposals, I expressed no opinion, which can be verified by reference to prosecution Exh. 2262, diary of August 9, 1938. I believed that any policy, which might stimulate America and Britain and make them skeptical about Japan in the midst of the China Affair should be most cautiously studied and drew Prime Minister KONOYE's attention, telling him to that effect. The Prime Minister who agreed with me was greatly embarrassed. As I understood that the Navy was opposed to the conclusion of a military alliance with Germany, I stressed the necessity to the Prime Minister to make the Navy fully express its conviction and discuss the question without reserve.

102. As may be noted, the political situation became gradually complicated, so that I thought it might be necessary to effect a drastic change of policy in case of necessity. There would be much room for discussion if Japan further approached Germany, leaving the China Affair as it was. If the force of circumstances dictated, therefore, I thought it necessary