

Def. Doc. No. 1762 - A

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

of  
THE UNITED STATES AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, SALAO, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: ISHIBASHI, Tansan

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.

Japan's Finance and War Expenditures

1. Japan experienced an era of severe deflation from 1929 to 1931, which was due to the policy deliberately adopted by the Government for the purpose of restoring the gold standard. For this purpose, the Government since 1929 did everything in its power to cut down financial expenditures. The expenditure of ¥1,815,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1929 was reduced to ¥1,477,000,000 in 1931.

(Appendix table No. 13) The Japanese Government intended by this policy to reduce prices of commodities in Japan in order to cope with the depression that had been prevailing throughout the world at that time, and thus to make Japan's foreign trade properly balanced.



The policy mentioned above, however, precipitated Japan's economy into extreme difficulties and gave rise to political dangers. Moreover, with the suspension of the gold standard in Great Britain in September 1931 it became clear that Japan also could no longer continue the deflation policy. Consequently, in December of the same year, the cabinet was changed and the new cabinet (the INUKAI Cabinet) immediately suspended the gold standard and attempted to make a new departure from the old policy.

The policy which was followed by the new cabinet after 1932 was the so-called "reflation policy." The term "reflation," however being unfamiliar to the general public at that time, it was called an inflation policy. The Government increased financial expenditures beginning with the fiscal year 1932 and encouraged more demand for goods and labor, and thus tried to put into actual practice the so called "full employment." On account of this policy, prices of commodities within the country rose and, the business conditions improved. Moreover, as the government permitted simultaneously a fall of the exchange rate of the yen to a certain extent, the export of Japanese goods was made easier and again this brought about greater demand for goods and labor.

The expenditures of the Japanese Government, as described above, decreased from the fiscal year of 1929 to that of 1931, but by the foregoing policy, they started to increase after the 1932 fiscal year. In other words, according to Table 18, the total of

the expenditures which were ¥1,477,000,000 in 1931, rapidly increased since 1932 and expanded to ¥2,255,000,000 in 1933. Since then, however, up to 1936, i.e., the year before the outbreak of the China Incident, there was hardly any increase in the expenditures but even some decrease was witnessed both in 1934 and 1935. This was because the objective of this "reflation" had been sufficiently accomplished by the financial expansion to this extent. At the same time, the fact that the expansion of the financial expenditures had been checked since 1934 indicates that the Japanese Government at that time expected to maintain the peaceful relation with other countries, and the fact that the extent of the financial expansion during the eight years from 1920 to 1928 was ¥455,000,000 (33.5%), as against almost the equal amount of ¥467,000,000 (25.7%) for the eight years from 1928 to 1936, shows that it was no abnormal phenomenon but was aimed at "reflation."

However, a complete change was brought about in the financial state of affairs in Japan after July 1937 with the outbreak of hostilities with China. It no longer aimed at "reflation," but entered completely into a state of de facto war. The Emergency Military Special Account was established, and the financial expenditures rapidly expanded.

2. Reviewing the shift of Japan's military expenditures, as shown in Table 19, it can be seen that those totaled ¥731,000,000 in the

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fiscal year of 1921, decreased annually until it dropped to ¥434,000,000 in the 1926 fiscal year. There was then a little increase and yet the figure for the fiscal year of 1931 was no more than ¥455,000,000 which was far below the sum for the 1921 fiscal year. It was in 1921 that the Naval Disarmament Conference was held in Washington and, in addition a deflation policy was followed after 1929, all of which contributed to the reduction of military expenditures.

Indeed, those ten years were the era of disarmament. This fact was shown very clearly in the reduction of the extraordinary expenditures of the Army and Navy because the replenishment or the expansion of armaments could depend only on these extraordinary expenditures. As shown in table 19, the army extraordinary expenditures decreased year by year from 120 million yen in the 1919 fiscal year to only 27 million yen in the 1924 fiscal year. It increased a little thereafter, however, it again dropped down to 26 million yen in the 1930 fiscal year. The Navy extraordinary expenditures, which were 343 million yen for the fiscal year of 1921, rapidly decreased after the next year, and dropped down to only 107 million yen for the fiscal year of 1925. It showed a slight increase thereafter, however, started to decrease again after the 1928 fiscal year, dropping down to only 88 million yen for the fiscal year 1931.

It was in September of 1931, when the Manchurian incident occurred, but it should be noticed that both the army and the navy extraordinary expenditures for the fiscal year of 1931 were smaller in amount than those for 1928. In the total of the army and the navy expenditures as shown in table 19, it was 517 and 495 million yen respectively for the fiscal year of 1928 and 1929, while 455 million yen for the fiscal year of 1931.

Beginning with the 1932 fiscal year and up to 1940, the army and the navy extraordinary expenditures showed some trend of gradual expansion. However, much increase is not noticeable. As an examination of the figures in Table 19 shows, the army extraordinary expenditures increased from 225 million yen in the 1932 fiscal year to 319 million yen in the 1936 fiscal year, and that of the navy also expanded from 172 million yen to 331 million within the same period of time. But, in judging this increase of the army expenditures, expenses for the military movements by the army in Manchuria within this period should be taken into consideration. The amount of the navy extraordinary expenditures for the fiscal year of 1936 were 331 million yen, a smaller amount than 343 million yen for the 1921 fiscal year. The army and the navy extraordinary expenditures did not witness a very rapid increase even after the outbreak of the China Incident in 1937. That of the army increased once in the 1931 fiscal year to 431 million yen; however, in the 1938 fiscal year it even decreased to 357 million yen, while that of the navy came up to 764 million yen in the 1940 fiscal year.

3. The Emergency Military Special Account also did not witness a rapid increase until 1940 following its establishment in 1937. Reviewing the arms expenses thereof, as shown in table 20, those of the army went up to 1,829,000,000 yen in the 1938 fiscal year which was the largest amount it attained before the Pacific war and from this decreased to 1,347,000,000 yen in the 1940 fiscal year, and that of the navy showed a decrease in the 1939 fiscal year from 668 million yen for the fiscal year of 1938 which was the largest amount it attained before the Pacific war. The latter showed some increase again in the 1940 fiscal year, but only to the extent of 794 million yen.

However, after the 1941 fiscal year the arms expenses for both the army and the navy suddenly jumped up to such a great amount as could not be compared to those of 1940. The same great expansion is also indicated by the changes in the total of the military expenditures since 1941, according to table 19. Judging from the above facts, it can be seen how the army and the navy of Japan began their armament expansion with the outbreak of the Pacific War in the manner of "after death the doctor".

On this 29 day of July, 1947

at Asahigaoka, Yamanashi Prefecture.

DEPONENT ISHIBASHI, Tansan (seal)

I, MIGITA, Masao, 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 above place

Witness: (signed) MIGITA, Masao(seal)

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

ISHIBASHI, Tanzan(seal)

Table 18: Annual Expenditures of the Japanese Government

(Unit: one million yen)

Fiscal Year (April to March)	General Account	Emergency Military Special Account	Total
1920	1,360	--	1,360
28	1,815	--	1,815
29	1,736	--	1,736
30	1,558	--	1,558
31	1,477	--	1,477
32	1,950	--	1,950
33	2,255	--	2,255
34	2,163	--	2,163
35	2,206	--	2,206
36	2,282	--	2,282
37	2,709	2,034	4,743
38	X 2,970	4,795	7,765
39	X 3,959	4,844	8,803
40	X 5,260	5,723	10,983
41	X 7,053	9,487	16,543

Notes: X- From the General Accounts of Expenditures for 1938 - 1941 are excluded the transferred account to the Military Special Account.

Sources: Finance Ministry Records.



Table 19 List of Annual Military Expenditures (one million yen)

Fiscal Year	War Ministry			Navy Ministry			Emergency	Grand Total
	Ordinary Expenditure	Extraordinary Expenditure	Total	Ordinary Expenditure	Extraordinary Expenditure	Total	Military Special Account	
1912	80	24	104	42	54	95	0	200
13	77	18	95	39	58	96	0	192
14	72	15	88	30	53	83	0	171
15	70	27	98	39	45	84	0	182
16	73	21	95	45	71	117	0	211
17	88	35	123	49	114	162	0	286
18	95	57	152	55	161	216	0	368
19	101	120	220	58	253	316	0	537
20	159	87	247	111	292	403	0	650
21	169	77	247	141	343	484	0	731
22	179	52	231	130	244	374	0	605
23	176	48	224	125	150	275	0	499
24	179	27	207	125	124	248	0	455
25	171	44	215	122	107	229	0	444
26	168	29	197	127	110	237	0	434
27	174	44	218	137	137	274	0	492
28	168	81	249	143	125	268	0	517
29	179	43	227	148	120	268	0	495
30	175	26	201	147	95	242	0	443
31	164	64	227	137	83	227	0	455
32	148	225	374	141	172	313	0	686
33	166	296	463	179	231	410	0	873
34	169	290	459	199	234	433	0	942
35	180	317	497	216	320	536	0	1,033
36	191	319	511	236	331	567	0	1,078
37	161	431	591	273	372	645	2,034	3,271

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38	131	357	483	287	392	679	4,795	5,962
39	136	639	825	286	517	804	4,844	6,473
40	171	1,021	1,192	360	674	1,034	5,723	7,949
41	331	1,184	1,515	450	1,047	1,497	9,437	12,500
42	16	40	56	9	13	23	18,753	18,832
43	0.7	0	0.7	1	0	1	29,818	29,820
44	0.7	0	0.7	1	0	1	73,495	73,497

Sources: Finance Ministry's Announcement: the settled account.

(10)

Table 20. Arms Expenses out of the Emergency Military Special Account (Unit: one million yen)

Fiscal Year	War Ministry	Navg Ministry	Munitions Ministry
	Arms Expenses	Expenses for Shipbuilding Armaments and Repairing	Arms Expenses
1937	837	321	0
38	1,829	668	0
39	1,448	547	0
40	1,347	794	0
41	3,526	2,533	0
42	2,944	4,160	0
43	4,207	8,932	2,000
44	5,919	91220	7,064

Note: This Table is based on Table No. 8 of the Report on the settled account of the Emergency Military Special Account, Finance Ministry.

*not used*

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 石橋湛山

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上次ノ如ク供述致シマス



## 日本の財政と軍事費

一、日本で、一九二九年から一九三一年まで強烈なデフレーション時代を経験した。これで當時の政府が金本位回復を目的として、計画的にとつた政策の結果であつた。政府は此目的の爲めに一九二九年から極力財政支出の減少を行つた。一九二八年度の支出十八億一千五百万圓は斯くて一九三一年度には十四億七千七百万圓に減少した（附録第十八表）。日本の政府は此政策に依つて、日本の物價を下げ、當時世界的に起つてゐた不景氣に對抗し、日本の貿易のバランスを回復しようとしたのである。

併し、右の政策は、前に述べた如く、日本の經濟を非常に困難に陥れ、政治的危機をさへ醸成するに至つた。加へるに一九三一年九月には、英國の金本位停止があり、日本も到底デフレーション政策を継続し難いことが明らかになつた。こゝに於て同年十二月内閣は交送せられ、新内閣（犬養内閣）は直ちに金本位を停止し、政策の転換を計つた。

一九三二年から此新内閣が採つた政策は景氣の回復を圖る爲めの所謂リフレーション政策であつた。併し、當時まだ一般にはリフレーションといふ

辭が知られてゐなかつたので、これをインフレーション政策と稱した。即ち政府は、一九三二年度から財政支出を増加して、物資、勞力に對する需要を刺激し、以て所謂「完全雇傭」の實現を計つたのである。國內の物價はこれによつて騰貴して景氣は好轉した。而も、政府はこれと同時に圓の爲替相場の低落を或程度許したので、日本商品の輸出は容易になり、こゝに亦物資、勞力に對する需要を増加した。

日本政府の支出は、前に述べた如く、一九二一年度から一九三一年度まで減少したが、右に述べた政策の轉換により一九三二年度からは増加した。即ち第十八表によつて見るに、一九三一年度に十四億七千七百萬圓であつた支出合計は、一九三二年度から急速に殖え、一九三三年度には、二十二億五千五百萬圓に膨脹した。併し其後は一九三六<sup>年</sup>まで、即ち日支事變の發生する前年まで殆んど増加してゐないばかりか、一九三四年度及び三五年度には減少さへ悉した。景氣回復の目的は、財政の此の程度の膨脹によつて既に能く之を達し得たからである。また、財政支出の膨脹が一九三四年度以後抑制されたこの事實は、當時の日本政府が、他日と平和状態の維持を期待してゐたこと

を示すものである。尙又、此間の財政支出膨張の程度も、一九二〇年度から二八年度迄八年間の増加が四億五千五百万圓（三三・五％）であつたのに對して、一九二八年度から三六年度迄八年間のそれが、殆んど同額の四億六千七百万圓（二五・七％）であつたことを見れば、景氣回復を目的とした以外に何等異常のものではなかつた。

併し、一九三七年、支那事變の發生に伴つて其七月後の日本の財政状態は全く變つた。それは最早リフレイションを目的とするといふ如きものではなく、全く事實上の戰時状態に入つたのである。臨時軍事費特別會計は設けられ、財政支出は急激に膨張した。

次に、日本の軍事費の變化を觀るに、第十九表の如く、一九二一年度には七億三千萬一百万圓を算した。それが爾後遂後減少して一九二六年度には四億三千四百萬圓に下つた。而して其後は若干の増加を示したが、併し、それでも一九三一年には四億五千五百萬圓に止り、一九二一年度の金額には遙かに及ばなかつた。一九二一年はロシントンに軍備縮少會議があつた年であり、加ふるに一九二九年からはロシントン政策が行はれた爲めに、かたがた軍事費はかく減つたのである。實にこの十年間は日本に於ける軍備縮少時代であつた。軍備縮少の事實は、陸海軍の臨時費の減少によく現はれてゐる。なんと云へば軍備の補充乃至擴張は此臨時費によつて行はれるものであるからである。即ち、第十九表に依るに、陸軍の臨時費は、一九一九年度の一億二千萬圓から、爾後逐年減少して、一九二四年度には、僅かに二千七百萬圓に減じた。而して、其後少し増加したが、一九三〇年には再び二千六百萬圓に下つた。海軍の臨時費は一九二一年度に三億四千三百萬圓であつたが、翌年から急速に減少して、一九二五年度には一億七百萬圓を算するに過ぎなかつた。而して其後少しく増加したが、一九



二八年度より再び急激に減少し、一九三一年度には僅かに八千八百萬圓を消費したに止まつた。

滿洲事變が勃發したのは、一九三一年の九月であるが、一九三一年度に於ける臨時費は陸海軍共に一九二八年度のそれよりも僅少であつたことは注意を要する。今其陸海軍事費の總計に付て觀るに、(第十九表)一九二八年度は五億一千七百萬圓、一九二九年度は四億九千五百萬圓であるのに對し、一九三一年度は四億五千五百萬圓であつた。

一九三二年度から、一九四〇年度に至る陸海軍の臨時費は漸次膨脹の傾向を辿つたがさして大きな増加は示してゐない。即ち第十九表の數字によつて検討するに、陸軍の臨時費は、一九三二年度の二億二千五百萬圓から一九三六年度には、三億一千九百萬圓に増加し、又海軍のそれは、同じ期間に一億七千二百萬圓から三億三千一百萬圓に膨脹した。併し此陸軍の臨時費の増加に付ては、此期間に陸軍が滿洲に於いてとつた軍事行動の經費を考慮に入れなければならぬ。又海軍臨時費の一九三六年度に於ける三億三千一百萬圓は、一九二一年度の三億四千三百萬圓に同及ばざるものであつた。

而して陸海軍臨時費は支那事變勃發の一九三七年度以後もさして急激な増加を示さず、陸軍のそれは一九三七年度に於いて一度四億三千一百萬圓に増加したが一九三八年度に於ては、却つて三億五千七百萬圓に減じ又海軍のそれも一九四〇年度に於いて漸く六億七千四百萬圓を示したに過ぎない。三臨事軍事費特別會計も亦一九三七年の設置以後一九四〇年迄は余り急激な

増加は示してゐない。今其中の兵器費をとつて觀察するに、第二十表の示す如く、陸軍のそれは一九三八年年度の十八億二千九百万圓を頂上として、一九四〇年度には十三億四千七百万圓に減少し、海軍の兵器費も一九三八年年度の六億六千八百万圓を最高として、一九三九年度には減少し、一九四〇年度には再び増加したが、七億九千四百万圓に止つた。

併し、一九四一年度以降、陸海軍の兵器費は、一九四〇年度とは比較にならぬ程飛躍的に増加した。同様の大増加は、第十九表に示す陸海軍専費の激増によつても示されてゐる。

上小の事實から判断すれば、日本の陸海軍は太平洋戦争が開始せられてから後始めて泥縄式に軍備の擴張を計つたことが知られたのである。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）七月廿九日 於 山梨縣旭ヶ丘

供述者 石橋 湛山

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

立會人 右田 政夫

宣  
誓  
書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザル  
コトヲ誓フ

署名捺印

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橋

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(19) 軍事費累年表 (百萬圓)

會計年度	陸軍省			海軍省			臨時軍事費	總計
	經常費	臨時費	合計	經常費	臨時費	合計		
1912	80	24	104	42	54	96	0	200
1913	77	18	95	39	58	96	0	192
1914	72	15	88	30	53	82	0	171
1915	70	27	98	31	45	84	0	182
1916	73	21	95	43	71	117	0	211
1917	88	55	123	49	114	162	0	233
1918	95	57	152	55	161	216	0	267
1919	101	120	220	58	258	316	0	337
1920	159	87	247	111	292	403	0	350
1921	189	77	247	141	343	484	0	731 大正10
1922	179	52	231	130	244	374	0	605
1923	176	48	224	125	150	275	0	499
1924	179	27	207	125	124	243	0	455
1925	171	44	215	122	107	229	0	444
1926	168	29	197	127	110	237	0	434 大正15
1927	174	44	218	137	137	274	0	492
1928	168	81	249	143	125	268	0	517
1929	179	48	227	148	120	268	0	495

1930	175	26	201	147	95	242	0	443
1931	164	64	237	159	85	227	0	455
1932	148	225	374	141	172	315	0	628 昭和7
1933	136	296	433	179	231	410	0	673
1934	109	280	459	108	264	465	0	942
1935	180	317	497	213	320	536	0	1,023
1936	191	319	511	233	351	537	0	1,073
1937	161	431	591	273	372	645	2,034	3,271
1938	151	357	488	237	392	679	4,735	5,302
1939	188	639	825	288	517	804	4,844	5,473 昭和14
1940	173	1,031	1,132	560	674	1,034	5,722	7,349
1941	331	1,134	1,515	450	1,047	1,497	9,487	32,600
1942	13	40	53	9	15	23	13,735	16,932
1943	0,7	0	0,7	1	0	1	29,013	29,320
1944	0,7	0	0,7	1	0	1	73,495	73,497

典據：大蔵省發表 決算

(20) 臨時軍事費中兵器費(百万圓)

	陸 軍 (兵器費)	海 軍 (造船造兵 及修理費)	軍需省 (兵器費)
1937	837	321	0
1938	1,829	668	0
1939	1,448	547	0
1940	1,347	794	0
1941	3,526	2,538	0
1942	2,944	4,160	0
1943	4,207	8,932	2,000
1944	5,919	9,220	7,064

典 據 : 本表は大蔵省臨時軍事費特別會計始  
末第8號表に依る



(18) 日本政府歳出 (百万圓)

會計年度 (4月-3月)	一般會計	臨時軍事費	合計
1920	1,360	-	1,360
3 1928	1,815	-	1,815
29	1,736	-	1,736
30	1,558	-	1,558
6 31	1,477	-	1,477
32	1,950	-	1,950
33	2,255	-	2,255
34	2,163	-	2,163
10 35	2,206	-	2,206
36	2,282	-	2,282
12 37	2,709	2,034	4,734
38	X 2,970	4,795	7,765
39	X 3,959	4,844	8,803
40	X 5,260	5,722	10,982
16 (41-3月)	X 7,056	9,487	16,543

Notes: X 1938-41の一般會計歳入出中からは臨時軍事費への繰入金を除く

典據: 大藏省記録

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, who hold the post of the Chief of Research and Investigation Section, Finance Bureau in the Finance Ministry, hereby certify that the documents hereto attached entitled respectively, "Annual Expenditures of the Japanese Government, Table 18", "List of Annual Military Expenditures, Table 19", and "Arms Expenses out of the Emergency Military Special Account, Table 20" were genuine and true copies of the documents compiled by this Bureau, based upon the official documents in the custody of the Bureau of Accounts of the Ministry of Finance.

Certified at Tokyo,  
on this 8th day of August, 1947

/s/ Ginzo Oguri

(seal)

I 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:

/s/ Masao Migita

(seal)

證 明 書

自分は大蔵省理財局調査課長の職に在るが、ここに添附の日本政府歳出（第十八表）、軍事費累年表（第十九表）及び臨時軍事費中兵器費（第二十表）と同一する書面は、いづれも大蔵省主計局の公文書に基き、當局で作成したものの眞實かつ正確を寫してあることを證明する

昭和二十二年八月八日

於 千代田區内幸町 大蔵省別館

大蔵省理財局調査課長

小 栗 銀 三

右の署名捺印は小生の面前においてなされたものなることを證明する

同 日 於 同 所

立 証 人 右 田 政 夫