

Checked by T. Kawai

S. ISHIKAWA /

Permanent residence and status:

GUMMA Pref. Commoner

Date of birth : Jan. 19, 1891.

Name : TANAKA Takeo

1909 Mar.

Graduated from the private TAIKYŪ

middle school authorized by the

Education Ministry in HIROSHI MURA,

ARITA GUN, WAKAYAMA Pref.

GUMMA Pref.

1912 May

Passed the Ordinary Civil Service Examination

July

Graduated from the Law College of

the private MEIJI University.

MEIJI Uni.

1914 Jan. 31

Appointed assistant police-inspector

NAGANO Pref.

of NAGANO Pref.

Given the monthly salary

of 20 yen

Ordered to serve in the

Police Affairs Section, the

Prefectural Police

Mar 13

Ordered to Concurrently serve

in ^{the} NAGANO Police Station.

Aug 17

Appointed assistant inst-

ructor in the Police ^{men} Officers

Training School and con-

currently assigned to the

NAGANO Police Station.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
August 29, 1947
DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific - POW

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27169 Exhibit No. 3014-A, a Report of the Red Cross Inspection of POW Camps, stated * that on a visit to camp Sumiro Jogakuin in Tokyo on May 16, 50 Allied citizens were found; two-thirds of whom were local missionaries, who arrived at the camp, which was established on December 8. The telegraphic message described the very salubrious camp situation and the excellent lodging and food conditions. All the internees were made to have a medical examination monthly, and in case of need were sent to public hospitals. Catholic and Protestant religious services were held, and the internees had a library with newspapers, and other amusements. None was indigent among them.

27170 * The commander of the service of the foreigners of the Metropolitan Police gave good treatment to the internees, who were represented by four men, who maintained excellent discipline and morale. The camp was exemplary, and the sole desire expressed by the internees was about calls to the outside world, which they wished more frequently.

From the delegation in Shanghai, it was reported that 67 nurses from Corregidor were safe and sound and interned in the University of Manila, where they were treated well. Also, about 13,000 civilians were interned in St. Thomas's, and 200 letters from them showed treatment and conditions of life excellent.

27171 From the delegation in Japan, it was reported that Camp No. 2 of Yokohama, visited May 30, was on the seashore on artificial ground. * It was well-drained, sunny, well-ventilated, and comprised 27 Allied citizens. It was opened on December 19, 1941. The building was two-storied. Treatment, discipline, and morale were good. The delegate received few complaints from internees, suffering from depression. The same day the delegate visited Camp No. 1, in southern Yokohama, which sheltered 52 Allied citizens. Treatment, discipline, and morale there were good.

27172 On June 11 the camp of Shiroyama, Nagasaki, was visited, where 25 Allied citizens were found. The camp was on top of a hill, drained well, with an excellent climate, and enjoyed the fertility of the country. Treatment, morale, and discipline were good, and no complaints were heard. * It was pointed out that they desired to have books, cards, and play-things, and the Japanese Red Cross was trying to get them. The delegate concluded that the camp was excellent.

On June 13, Camp Miyoshi, Hiroshima Prefecture, was visited. The camp was opened December 13, 1941. There were 18 women and three men interned there. It is situated in a town where in 1935 an American mission established a sanatorium. The climate was salubrious, the buildings solid, sunny, and well-ventilated. Good morale reigned, and no complaint was made to the delegate. The commander, a sympathetic man, was satisfied with the discipline and their spirit of comradeship.

1915	June 26	Given the monthly salary of 21 yen.
	Nov.	Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination.
1916	Feb. 17	Concurrently ordered to Orderd to concurrently serve in the Police Affairs Section, the Prefectural Police. NAGANO Pref.
	Apr. 1	Appointed <u>Factory Assistant</u> Inspector of NAGANO Pref. NAGANO Pref.
"	"	Entered the 9th pay grade. "
"	"	Ordered to serve in the Factory Section, the Prefectural Police. "

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July 27 Concurrently appointed

Police Inspector of NAGANO Pref. "

Concurrently ordered to

~~Order to concurrently serve~~

in the Public Peace Section,

the Prefectural Police. "

July 28 Raised to the 8th pay grade. "

1917 Nov. 24 Relieved of ^{his} concurrent

post. "

Dec. 22 Raised to the 7th pay grade.

1918 Apr. 26 Appointed Police Inspector of

NAGANO Pref. "

Raised to the 6th pay grade. "

Appointed chief of the Police

Page

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		Affairs Section, the Prefectural Police.	"
"	"	Concurrently appointed Factory ^{factory} Assistant Inspector of NAGANO Pref.	"
"	"	Ordered to Concurrently ^{ordered to} serve in the Factory Section, the Prefectural Police.	"
July	71	Appointed police superintendent of NAGANO Pref.	
		Conferred the 7th ² Rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet

1920 July 1 ^G Was granted the 7th pay grade. The Government of Chosen

" Aug. 10 ^P Was promoted to the Senior 7th ^G Grade of 7th ^r the Court Rank.

1921 June 30 ^G Was granted the 6th pay grade. -500-

1920 Dec. 25 ^G Was granted Yen 200 in recognition of his

service in the Incident 1915-1920.

1922 June 20 ~~Was~~ Appointed a prefectural secretary General

of the Government of CHOSSEN. Was

Promoted to granted the 6th rank of the Higher ^h Civil ^c Service. The Cabinet

^G Was granted the 6th pay grade.

^P Was Appointed the Chief of the Prefectural Police

6 (1)

WAKA BAYASHI YOSHIO

		Was ^G granted the 10 th pay grade.	Home Office
		Was ^O ordered to serve in the Police Department.	- do -
Aug. 10		Was ^P promoted to the ^J Junior ^g 7 th Grade of the ¹² Court ¹² Rank.	
1919 March 31		Was ^G granted the 9 th pay grade.	- do -
" Sept. 30		Was appointed a secretary of the Government-General of CHOSSEN. Was ^{Raised to} granted the 7 th rank of the ^h Higher ^c Civil ^s Service.	The Cabinet
		Was ^G granted the 8 th pay grade.	^{General} The Government of Chosen.
1920 July 1		Was ^P promoted to the 6 th rank of the ^h Higher ^c Civil ^s Service.	The Cabinet.

			Department of the KANKYO HOKUDO ^P Prefecture.	The Government of CHOSEN
1922	July	11	^P Was promoted to the 5th rank of the ^h Higher ^c Civil Service.	The Cabinet.
"	Aug.	30	^P Was promoted to the ^g Junior to the ^g Grade of ^{6th} the Court ² Rank.	
"	Sept.	30	^G Was granted the 5th pay grade.	The Government of CHOSEN
1923	June	6	Was Appointed a secretary of the Government-General of CHOSEN. ^P Promoted to, ^h Was granted the 5th rank of the ^c Higher ^s Civil Service.	The Cabinet.
"	"	"	^G Was granted the 5th pay grade.	The Government of CHOSEN.
1924	Jan.	16	Was Appointed an acting Chief of the ^{Secret Service} Higher Affairs Police Section of the Police Bureau.	- do -
1923	Dec.	31	^G Was granted the 4th pay grade.	- do -
1924	Oct.	30	^P Was promoted to the 4th rank of the ^h Higher ^c Civil Service.	The Cabinet.
"	Dec.	27	Was Appointed the Chief of the ^{Secret Service} Higher Affairs Police Section of the Police Bureau.	The Government of CHOSEN.

J.M. /

Jan. 31 ^	1925	^{Raised to} was conferred the Senior Grade of the Sixth class of the Court Rank.	
← April 24	1926	was Appointed Chief of the ^{Public} Peace Section ^{Affairs} of the Police Bureau with the additional post of Chief of the Library Section of the same bureau.	Government General of Chosen.
May 12	"	^{his} was relieved of the additional post of ^{as} Chief of the Library Section of the Police Bureau.	"
June 30	"	^{&} was granted the third pay grade.	"

Nov. 1	"	^R Was relieved of ^{his} the post of ^{as} Chief of the ^{Public} Peace Section of the Police Bureau.	2 "
"	"	Was Attached to the Police Bureau.	"
Dec. 24	"	^P Was promoted to the ^{3rd} ² Rank of the ^h Higher ^c Civil ^s Service.	Cabinet
Feb. 15	1927	^{Promoted to} Was conferred the ^j Junior ^g Grade of the ^{5th} Fifth ² Class of the Court Rank.	
March 30	1928	Was Appointed Provincial Secretary of the Government-General of ^(Chosen) Korea.	"
"	"	^{Promoted to} Was conferred the ^{3rd} ² Rank of the ^h Higher	"

Civil
Official Service.

Was ^G granted the third pay grade.

Government
general of Korea

Was Appointed Chief of the Police Depart-
ment of Keiki Province.

1928
May 22
^

Was ^C conferred the Sixth Order ^(of Merit with) of the Order
of the Sacred Treasure.

June 30

Was ^G granted the second pay grade.

"

Dec 11
^

1929 Was Appointed Secretary of the Govern-
ment-General of Korea.

"

Was ^C conferred the ^{3rd} Rank of

Cabinet

		the ^h Higher ^c Civil Service.	4
	"	Was ^G granted the second pay grade.	Government General of Korea
	"	was Appointed Chief of the ^{Public} Peace Section of the Police ^{Affairs} Bureau.	"
June 30	1931	Was ^G granted the first pay grade.	"
April 1	1932	Promoted to ^s Was conferred the Senior ^g Grade of the ^{5th} Fifth Class of the Court Rank.	
May 14	"	Decorated with ^G Was conferred the ^{5th} Fifth Order of the ^{of Merit with the Order} Sacred Treasure.	
July 27	"	was ^P promoted to the ^{2nd} Second Rank	Cabinet

		of the ^h Higher ^c Civil ^s Service.	
"	"	Granted the 2nd pay grade.	
"	"	Was Appointed Chief of the Foreign Affairs	Government General of Korea
		Section of the Governor's Secretariate.	
Jan. 19	1933	Decorated with ⁴ Was conferred the Fourth Order of the Sacred	Merit with the Order of
		Treasure.	
Dec. 31	1934	Was granted the first ^{pay} grade.	"
April 29	"	Decorated with ^{3rd} Was conferred the Third Order of the Sacred	Merit with the Order of
		Treasure in recognition of ^{his} the services	
		rendered in the 1931-1934 Incident.	

21/11/1936

Apr. 22, 1936

Appointed Chief of the Bureau of Police Bureau

Affairs of the Government-General of Korea.

Promoted to 1st rank
Granted the First Rank of the higher civil service, Cabinet
Granted,
Given the 3rd pay grade.

Government-gen. of Korea

May 15, 1936

Conferred the Junior grade of the 4th Court Rank.

Granted
Given the 2nd pay grade.

Government-gen. of Korea

Jun. 30, 1936

Appointed member of the Committee for the

Preservation of Treasures, Historical Remains, Beauty Spots and Natural Memorials

~~under the jurisdiction of the Government-General~~ of Korea.

Cabinet

Jul. 30, 1936

Appointed member of the 1st and 2nd Sections Association of the Committee for the Preservation of Treasures, Historical Remains, Beauty Spots and Natural Memorials

~~under the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Korea.~~

Government-gen. of Korea.

Sep. 5, 1936

Granted,
Given the 1st pay grade.

Sep. 5, 1936

Relieved of current post at his own request.

Cabinet

Sep. 29, 1936

Promoted to the Senior grade of the 4th Court Rank as an act of grace by His Majesty's

from the Throne,
~~Special Grace~~ *Special Grace*

Apr. 15, 1939
Appointed Vice-Minister of Over-Sea Affairs.
Granted the ^{1st} Rank of the higher civil service. *Cabinet*
Appointed ~~the~~ Chief of the ^{Ordinary Civil Service} ~~Common~~ Examination Committee.
Appointed Chief of the ^{Ordinary Civil Service} ~~Civil Officials Common~~ Disciplinary Committee. *Ministry of Over-sea Affairs*

Apr. 24, 1939
Appointed member of the Electric Communications *Cabinet*
Committee.
Appointed member of the Tax System ^{Investigation} Inquiry Committee. *Cabinet*

May 1, 1939
Appointed member of the Shipping Control Committee. *Cabinet*
Appointed member of the National Savings ^{Encouragement} ~~Stimulation~~ Committee.
Appointed Temporary member of the ^{Deposit-Section} Funds Operation Committee of the ~~Deposit Division~~. *Cabinet*

May 2, 1939
Appointed member of the Liquid Fuel Committee.

by J. Kusano

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1939 May 3

Appointed councillor of the Manchurian
Affairs Board.

Appointed councillor of the Cabinet
Planning Board.

Appointed member of the Central
Statistics Committee.

Appointed member of the 2600th
Year Celebration Council.

Appointed ^{member of the} Committee of the Cabinet
Information Department.

Appointed member of the National
Spirit General Mobilization

Committee.

Appointed member of the National
General Mobilization Council.

Appointed member of the ~~Committee~~
for Important Fertilizers Industries.
^{Committee}
₁

Appointed member of the Planning
Council.

Appointed member of the Temporary
^{Adjustment}
Funds ~~Adjusting~~ Committee.

Cabinet

1939 May 4 Appointed member of the International
Tourist Committee.

"

Appointed member of the ~~Committee~~

Central Government Offices.

Appointed member of the Gold

Committee.

1939 May 10 Appointed member of the Home " "

Production Promotion Committee.

Appointed member of the Trade Council. " "

~~for Appropriating the Reserve of the~~
 the Post-Office Insurance, ^{Reserve Employment Committee,} Cabinet

May 8 Appointed temporary member of the
 Central Wages Committee.

1939 May 8 Appointed member of the Committee
 to investigate
~~for Investigating~~ measures for the
 situation in the Government-General
 of Korea.

May 10 Appointed member of the State Pro-
 perty Investigation Committee.

Appointed member of the Committee
 to prepare for the
~~for Preparing~~ Construction of the

1939 Sep. 29 Appointed member of the Light Metals ^(Manufacturing Industry) ~~Works~~ Committee.

Cabinet

1939 Oct. 4 Commissioned ~~Commissioner~~ member of the Preparation Committee for to prepare for the Establishment of the organization of Trade Ministry.

1939 Oct. 10 Appointed reserve member of the Higher Civil Service Limitation Function Committee.

1939 Oct. 11 Appointed member of the Military Men ^{Relief} Protection Measures Council.

"

- 1938 May 17 Appointed member of the Central Price Committee, Cabinet
- 1939 May 29 Appointed member of the ^{Disabled Ex-service Men,} Invalid Protection Measures Co-
uncil. _{on Oct. 11, 1939} Abolished by Imperial Ordinance No. 697. Cabinet
- 1939 Jun. 5 Appointed ^{member of the} ~~committee organizing~~ the Japan Aviation Co., Ltd. ^{Establishment Committee,} "
- 1939 Apr. 28 Appointed ^{member of} ~~committee organizing~~ the Japan Rice Co., Ltd. ^{Establishment Committee,} "
- 1939 Jun. 29 Appointed member of the Government Loan Management Committee, ^{Medium and Small-sized Industries} "
- 1939 Jul. 22 Appointed member of the ~~Middle and Small Industry~~ ^{Medium and Small-sized Industries} Investi-
gation Committee. "
- 1939 Jul. 26 Appointed member of the Central Unemploy^{ment} Measures Committee. "
- 1939 Jul. 28 Appointed member of the Opium Committee. "
- 1939 Jul. 29 Appointed Chief of the Colonization Investigation Department ^{Administration} Ministry of Overseas Affairs
- 1939 May 26 Appointed member of the Horse ^{Investigation} Committee. Cabinet
- 1939 Aug. 2 Appointed member of the Overseas Colonization Investigation
Committee. "
- 1939 Aug. 3 Appointed member of the Temporary Manchurian Pioneers
Council. ^{his post as member of} ~~the committee~~ ^{Establishment Committee,} "
- 1939 Aug. 5 Relieved of ^{his post as member of} ~~member of the~~ organizing the Japan Rice Co., Ltd. ^{Establishment Committee,} "
- 1939 Sep. 2 Relieved of ^{the committee} ~~member of the~~ organizing the Japan Aviation Co., Ltd. ^{Establishment Committee,} "

Translated by T. AZUMA

1939	Nov.	10	Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee.	Cabinet
"	Dec.	9	Appointed member of the Customs Investigation Committee.	--
1940	Feb.	2	Appointed member of the Civil officials Higher Social Standing Committee ^{Higher Civil Service Limitation Committee,}	--
			Relieved as reserve member of the Civil officials Higher Social Standing Committee ^{Higher Civil Service Limitation Committee,}	--
"	Apr.	1	Appointed secretary of the ^{Measures} Prices Control plan Council _{Central}	--
"	"	6	Appointed member of the ^{Prices - Fixing} Prices - Fixing Committee _{Central}	--
1940	Apr.	1	/ Blank /	
1940	Apr.	12	Appointed member of the Japan Coal joint-stock Company Establishment Committee.	--
"	"	29	Decorated with the Medium Cordon of ^{the Order of} the Rising Sun , in recognition of ^{his} distinguished service in the China Incident.	--
"	May	6	Appointed member of the ^{Committee to appraise the Property} International Electric Communication joint-stock Company Government Investment Property Appraisal Committee _{invested by the Government in the International Electric Communication Company.}	--

- 1940 Jun. 1 Relieved as member of the Japan Coal ~~joint~~
stock Company Establishment Committee. Cabinet
- " July ^{Appointed}
~~Apr.~~ 17 Relieved as member of the Cabinet Celebration
Committee. --
- " Jul. 18 Appointed head of the ^{Reception} 5th ~~5th~~ Department of
the Cabinet Celebration Committee. --
- " Aug. 3 Relieved as member of the Japan ~~Mineral~~ ^{Fertilizer}
~~joint~~ stock Company Establishment Committee. --
- 1940 Oct. 9 Relieved of ^{his} current post at ^{his} own request. --
- 1942 May 29 Appointed Chief of Civil Administration ^{or} of
the Government ~~at~~ general of Korea. --
- " Jul. 8 Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit with the
Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- " Nov. 7 ^{Sent} Ordered to ~~proceed~~ to China. --
- " Dec. 24 Appointed government commissioner of the ^{matters}
~~affairs~~ under the ^{jurisdiction} of the Home Ministry
at the 81st session of the Imperial Diet. --

- 1943 June 15 Was Appointed & Government Commissioner in ~~the~~ matters ~~administrative service under control of the Home Ministry Office in the 82nd~~ ^{the jurisdiction} ~~session of the~~ Imperial Diet. The Cabinet.
- " Oct. 25 Was Appointed & Government Commissioner in matters ~~the administrative service under control of the~~ ^{the jurisdiction} ~~session of the~~ Home Ministry Office in the 83rd Imperial Diet. -oo-
- " Dec. 15 Was Promoted to the Junior ~~3rd~~ ² Grade of the 3rd Court Rank.
- 1943 Dec. 24 Was Appointed & Government Commissioner in matters ~~the administrative service under control of the~~ ^{the jurisdiction} ~~session of the~~ Home Ministry Office in the 84th Imperial Diet. -oo-
- 1944 July 24 Was Relieved of ^{his} the principal post at ^{his} own request. -oo-
- " " " The appointment as a member of the ~~Deliberation Commission for the Imperial Family Council terminated.~~ ~~and Royal families became void.~~
- 1944 July 29 Was Appointed ~~the~~ Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. ^P Was promoted to the 1st rank of the ^h Higher ^c Civil [#] Service. Was Specially treated as an -oo-

official of SHINNIN rank.

The Cabinet.

- 1944 Aug. 24 Was Appointed a member of the National Savings Encouraging ~~Commission~~ ^{ment} Committee. -Do-
- 1944 Aug. 26 Was Appointed a councillor of the ^{Munitions Ministry,} ~~Military~~ Supply Department. -Do-
- " Sept. 6 Was Appointed a Government Commissioner in ^{session of the} the 85th Imperial Diet. -Do-
- " Sept. 9 Was Appointed a councillor of the Technical Board Bureau. -Do-
- " " " Was Appointed a councillor of the Total Warfare Research Institute. -Do-
- " Sept. 27 Was Appointed a member of the ^{National General} ~~Deliberation~~ Commission for the Total Mobilization Council. -Do-
- " Oct. 11 Was Appointed a member of ~~the Deliberation~~ ^{Council,} Commission for the Scientific Technique. -Do-
- " Dec. 15 Was Appointed a member of ~~the investigation~~ the National History Compilation Investigation Committee, ~~and Compilation Commission for the~~ History of the nation. -Do-
- " " 24 Was Appointed a Government Commissioner ^{session of the} in the 86th Imperial Diet. -Do-

1944 Dec.

26

Was appointed a member of the ^{Committee to investigate} ~~Investigation~~ Commission for the political treatment of the inhabitants of the people living in CHOSEN and TAIWAN.

The Cabinet

" " 29

Was appointed a member of the Liaison Commission of the ^{tee} Greater Asia Ministry Department.

-oo-

1945 Feb.

10

Was relieved of ^{his} the principal post at ^{his} own request.

-oo-

" " "

Was appointed a member of the House of Peers in accordance with ^{Item IV of Art. I of} the Ordinance of the House of Peers ^{Ordinance} article 1 item 4.

" " 15

Was appointed a temporal member of the ^{Committee to investigate} ~~Investigation Commission~~ for the political treatment of the inhabitants living in CHOSEN and TAIWAN.

-oo-

1946 Feb.

13

Was relieved as a member of the House of Peers at ^{his} own request.

-oo-

"

Aug. 24

Was appointed as falling under ^{note} ~~was appointed as a person fit to~~ the memorandum in accordance with the Article I of the Imperial Ordinance

27

NO. 109 issued in 1946.

5 November 1947
 Defense - KOISO
 TANAKA - Direct

Page * DIRECT EXAMINATION OF TANAKA, Takeo
 By Mr. Brooks

32518 The witness identified and verified exhibit 3390 as his affidavit.

6 November

32528 *The affidavit stated that the witness, after posts as secretary of the government-general of Korea and director of the police affairs bureau of the government-general, retired from this service in September 1936 and then was appointed
 32529 * overseas vice minister in April 1939, resigning in October 1940. He was appointed the civil governor of Korea in May 1942, resigning in July 1944, then secretary-general to the cabinet.

The witness was acquainted with KOISO since August 1932 and his political connection began in April 1939 when KOISO was appointed overseas minister in the HIRANUMA cabinet. The witness served as vice minister under him.

32530 When KOISO was overseas minister between 1939 and 1940, economic expansion to the south became a subject of much discussion. * The question of determining the attitude toward the Tripartite alliance as well as that of southward expansion were befalling the HIRANUMA government. The government's attitude toward these questions was so serious that every single nation was watching the movements of Japan. The cabinet at that time made it a rule to hold Five Minister's conference: attended by the premier and the war, navy, foreign affairs, and finance ministers besides cabinet meetings to talk over important matters.

32531 The Tripartite alliance was discussed in the conference but the overseas minister was not a member of it and was never consulted about any matter as a member of the cabinet. KOISO's private opinion was that in view of the international situation, foreign policy was not so simple as to be necessarily pro-Italo-German, if not pro-Anglo-American, or essentially * pro-Anglo-American, if not pro-Italo-German. Foreign policy should not be either right or left. Steps should be taken lest they be remorseful for erroneously directing the course of the state by rash actions. KOISO expressed that it was advisable to give up concluding the alliance to avoid producing unfavorable results being vainly

Page

made use of by Germany. On one occasion he stated this view opposing the foreign alliance privately to the premier and the foreign minister. As regards the southward economic expansion, his opinion that the aimless advocacy of it was liable to make foreign nations mistake their intention for expansion with territorial ambitions, and if so it would be greatly different from their true intention. The necessity of economic expansion must be explained to convince everyone of the necessity for reasonable expansion and dogged advocacy would not do.

32532 * As long as expansion was reasonable and economic, for the sake of self-support, expansion either north or south would do and was not always necessary to emphasize a one-sided view. Regarding population problems, KOISO believed it would be difficult to encourage a large population to immigrate to the southern areas because of unsuitable climate.

32533 On 18 July 1944 KOISO was ordered to form a new cabinet. At that time, at his post as Korean governor general he was informed of nothing about the war situation except from official announcements. Information, however, made them feel that the fact was that the situation was more unfavorable than was announced, and that the naval power had sustained heavy losses and at this juncture the fall of Saipan was announced. They were impressed that the war situation was really unfavorable and also felt that most of the gloomy news in the * past should have been true.

The public, who up until then half believed and half doubted rumors, began to be pessimistic about the prospects of war. Such a state of things was both in Korea and at home. Under these circumstances KOISO accepted the command to form a new cabinet. When he first received the call about the imperial summons, KOISO said that if the emperor would order him to form a new cabinet, he had to give serious consideration to what sort of resolution he ought to make. Therefore, after careful consideration, he decided on the principles on which he had formed it.

The outline of these was that at present the war situation was very unfavorable. They were now defeated and in retreat and war prospects were serious. They had an eager desire to survive by exhausting every means, but it would be

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32534 most difficult * because of present circumstances. Farsighted policy required them not only to hold in check the enemy's forces, but also to take a cool view of how to bring the war to a conclusion. For though it was of greatest urgency to win the hearts of the people, it was feared that whatever attempt the government might make, it could have no influence on authority over the people. KOISO felt confident of the necessity of bracing up the people to increase a productive power by smashing the enemy's scheme for invasion and gaining time to take steps to negotiate peace through third powers and proceed with a prompt peace move towards China.

32535 To accomplish this, KOISO stated that the premier on assuming the * office must effect a strong adjustment and combination of both political and military tactics. Accordingly the cabinet head ought to be placed in a position enabling him to perform such function. After an imperial audience, he was ordered to form a new cabinet with YONAI, and acted up to his original principle. He intended to assign the portfolio of navy to YONAI and hoped to secure a war minister to carry out the program to establish peace.

32536 He also expressed his resolution that he wished to decide whether he would comply with the imperial command to form a cabinet on condition that the ordinance should be revised to qualify the premier for attending imperial headquarters meetings, or else that a strong and simple organ of directing affairs should be established. * He received a promise that a definite answer might be given.

After a three chiefs' conference, the army replied that the war should be carried out, that field marshal SUGIYAMA would be recommended for the army portfolio, and that would meet KOISO's desire as to the creation of the war direction council. The navy replied that the post of navy minister should be assigned to YONAI and they had no objection to the said council. KOISO, after consulting YONAI, decided to approve of them and completed the formation of the cabinet.

32537 *Members of the supreme war direction council were the chiefs of the army and navy general staffs, the premier, the foreign war and navy ministers, and the secretaries or cabinet secretary general, the directors of the military affairs bureau and of the naval affairs bureau. Besides them, both

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general staff vice chiefs might attend on proper occasions and cabinet members concerned were to attend. It was decided that when the war situation was reported, every cabinet member and the directors of the legislation and planning bureaus were to attend. Many matters to be discussed in council related to the administration and adjustment between the supreme command and state affairs. There was no chairman, but the premier was charged with expediting proceedings.

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As for secrets of operations and tactics, the premier was not able to touch * them but was a total outsider. Since KOISO happened to be a general, he sometimes questioned and expressed his views about details of operations. But generally the attitude was that the premier was not desired to meddle with tactical affairs, and this attitude was found among army and navy officers, including council members. They challenged him when he wished to touch their secrets, and concerning front line operations, he only heard of the general war situation when it was reported.

The premier had a great expectation at the outset for the council, but the actual circumstances were against his expectation. Since it was impossible to materialize the primary principle when he formed his cabinet, KOISO finally asked the throne to issue an order authorizing the premier to attend headquarters' conferences.

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As for his attending these conferences, his authority was confined to being informed of the condition of operations and * tactics and he was not vested with authority to set forth his views and have a share in the discussions. He was not placed in a position to have his views reflected in the direction of the front line. KOISO discussed the idea that it would be impossible to carry forward his ideas for ending the war unless he would return to actual service and hold the additional portfolio of war minister to perfect the adjustment of the supreme command to the state affairs.

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He took steps to get this power but could not obtain necessary approval from the three army chiefs. KOISO took pains in the supreme war direction council for making moves toward the Soviet and China relative to concluding the war. His view on the China affair was originally speaking, Japan ought not rashly * meddle in China, for once she was involved in China it would be the same as stepping into a swamp. They

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ought to be most cautious against being pushed against such a sad plight. The war was so deplorable that they must lose no time in recovering peace and true cooperation. He could not manifest this view concretely until he assumed the premiership when he firmly urged this view. While premier he left nothing undone to try to succeed in a peace move toward the Chungking government. In the supreme war direction council, he repeated deliberation on this matter, but failed.

32541 The witness thought that the Miao Pin issue proved how KOISO was intent on realizing peace, apart from the questions whether he dealt with the issue adroitly and what its outcome was. * Miao Pin had once served as vice president of the nation association of North China and was later president of the legislative yuan of the Nanking government and then relegated to vice president of the examination yuan. As he had been a military academy instructor, he had considerable acquaintance with the army men around Chiang Kia-shek.

He visited Japan in 1939, while vice president of the new nation association, and KOISO met him by the witness's introduction. Miao explained the reason for the necessity of cooperation between Japan and China and there was much sympathy between the two men. Ever since they had no particular connection with each other. After KOISO became premier he was urged by state minister OGATA to send for Miao Pin to hear his opinion about the peace question.

32542 On KOISO's part, it happened that as diplomatic operations toward Chungking came to all but a deadlock, he was very worried and was desirous of breaking the deadlock by some means. * He thought that, although it was uncertain how much influence Miao Pin should have on Chungking, it would be fortunate if he would be of use in settling the peace question, and if a step was taken further and a direct connection established with Chungking, it would be more favorable. With such an idea he took OGATA's advice and tried first to bring him to Japan to hear his opinion and then to decide their attitude and policy whether use should be made of him.

As a result of opposition of both army and domestic circles, everything deadlocked and failed except bringing Miao Pin to Japan. In consequence he returned to Nanking in vain.

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32543 KOISO also took great pains to bring about peace through the medium of the Soviet and negotiations were entered into but ended in failure. * As to the diplomatic moves to realize peace with China, sometimes his opinion on procedure did not agree with that of the foreign minister and others. That he dared to try to realize what he believed good was because he was confident it would serve the state to materialize his primary intention that he had cherished when he formed the cabinet.

When the cabinet was formed, the 85th session was at hand and KOISO delivered a speech on policy at the beginning of the session. The contents of the speech were nothing but a concrete expression of determination with regard to forming the cabinet. He required the hundred million people to brace themselves in unison and declare Indonesians' independence to be justifiable, because every race was entitled to independence and a proper position among nations and he also proclaimed that the Korean and Formosan people should quickly be vested with suffrage.

32544 As for the treatment of POWs, the supreme command and war and navy ministers took * charge and the premier had neither authority nor responsibility. The cabinet at no time dealt with affairs relating to POW treatment. According to the witness's memory, no one ever gave reports about POW matters at the cabinet council.

There was no cross-examination of the witness.

32546 * Exhibit 3391, the affidavit of Piggott, F.S.G., major general, military attache to the British Embassy in Tokyo from 1921 to 1926, and from 1936 to 1939, stated that the affiant met KOISO in Tokyo in 1939. Because of the possibility that he might be a dark horse for the premiership, the affiant sought his acquaintance. He found KOISO receptive to the idea of improving Anglo-Japanese relations, which, he stated, * were important for the country and that the idea of solving disagreements between Britain and the United States by war was repugnant, and it was essential to probe and find a peaceful solution.

He said he would continue to study outstanding problems between the countries and was certain freindship could be restored to mutual advantage.

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(2) See # the state of mind of Kato
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(3) Part 2 sentence of B. in
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TANAKA, Takeo

(4) # 4 opinion ev + argumentation

(5) # 7. clause ev, irrelevant + any issue in this case.
Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and

(5) # 5 is argumentative + irrelevant of this speech is
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by depose as follows: in evidence

I, TANAKA, Takeo was born on January 19 of the 24th year of Meiji (1891) in Hyogo Prefecture, and live at present at No. 2956 Kichijoji, Musashino-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo Metropolis. In the 45th year of Meiji (1912), I was graduated from the Meiji University, and after passing the civil service examination, entered the government service.

I was appointed the Secretary of the Government-General of Korea in the 8th year of Taisho (1919), was appointed the Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the same Government-General in the 11th year of Showa (1936), and, after retiring from the service in September of the same year, returned to Japan and was out of service. Then I was appointed the Vice-Minister for Overseas Affairs in April of the 14th year of Showa (1939), and resigned the post in October of the 15th year of Showa (1940). I was appointed the Civil Governor of the Government-General of Korea in May of the 17th year of Showa (1942), and as soon as I resigned in July of the 19th year of Showa (1944)

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and returned home, I was appointed the Secretary-General to the Cabinet. Later I resigned the post of the Secretary-General on February 1st of the 20th year of Showa (1945), and was nominated to the House of Peers. I resigned from the House of Peers in February of the 21st year of Showa (1946).

It was since about August of the 7th year of Showa (1932) that I became acquainted with General KOISO, but my political connection with him began in April of the 14th year of Showa (1939), when the General was appointed the Minister for Overseas Affairs in the HIRANUMA Cabinet, and I served as the Vice-Minister under him. Since then I have been acquainted with him until this day. Therefore, I will refer to the following points concerning the General.

1. The General's view on the so-called southward expansion question.

When the General was the Minister for Overseas Affairs, namely, between the 14th and 15th years of Showa (1939-1940), the so-called Southward expansion question, that is, economic expansion in the southern area was sought, became a subject of much discussion in the country. Just at that time, the HIRANUMA Cabinet was in power, and the question how to determine the attitude toward the Japanese-German-Italy Tri-Partite Alliance as well as that of southward expansion, were befalling the Government as the matters of national importance. In addition, the Government's attitude toward these questions was so serious a matter as would decide the course of our country that every foreign nation was, with keen eyesight, watching the movements of our state. So I would like to elucidate the General's attitude toward these two questions. The Cabinet of the time made it a rule to hold the Five Ministers' Conference, to wit, another meeting by the Premier and Ministers of War, Navy, Foreign Affairs and Finance besides the Cabinet Meeting and to talk over very

important matters.

The Tri-Partite Alliance question was of course discussed and studied in this Conference. The Minister of Overseas Affairs however, was not a member of the Conference and was nothing but an outsider holding a sinecure. So he was never consulted about any matter as a member of the Cabinet. But the General held, as his private opinion, that, in view of the complicated international situation, our foreign policy was not so simple as to be necessary pro-Italo-German, if not pro-Anglo-American; or to be essentially pro-Anglo-American, if not pro-Italo-German. That is to say, it could not be that our foreign policy should be either the Right or the Left.

Therefore proper steps should be taken lest we should remorse in future for our erroneously directing the course of the state by taking rash actions now. KOISO expressed himself to the effect that it was advisable at this moment to give up concluding the Alliance in order to avoid producing such unfavorable results as to be vainly made use of by Germany. On one occasion KOISO stated this view opposing the foreign alliance privately to the Premier and the Foreign Minister. As regards the Southward economic expansion question, he was of opinion that the aimless advocacy of the southward economic expansion was liable to make the foreign nations mistake our intention for that of expanding to the southern area with territorial ambitions, and if so, it would be greatly different from our true intention; that accordingly, the necessity of our economic expansion must be explained with such an attitude of mind as convincing everyone of the necessity for reasonable economic expansion of our nation; and that, for that purpose, the dogged advocacy of the southward economic expansion would not do; but, so long as the expansion was a reasonable and economic one for the sake of our nation's self-support,

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expansion either to the south or to the north will do and it was not always necessary to emphasize a one-sided view. The General, also held the view on population problems that it would be difficult to encourage a large population of Japanese to emigrate to the southern areas, as, in the light of the actual results in the past, the southern climate did not seem to suit the Japanese.

2. His state of mind and determination when he accepted the Imperial command to form a Cabinet.

It was on July 18 of the 19th year of Showa (1944) that General KOISO was summoned by the Throne to be ordered to form a new cabinet. The General, at that time at his post as the Governor-General of Korea, was informed of nothing about the war situation except from official announcements by the Army and Government. Various informations, however, made us feel that the fact was that the war situation was more unfavorable for Japan than was announced and that the naval power had sustained heavy losses. For at this juncture, the fall of SAIPAN was officially announced. Therefore, not only were we deeply impressed that the war situation was really unfavorable but also felt that most of the gloomy news which had come to our ears in the past should have been true. On the other hand, the general public, who had up to that time half believed and half doubted various rumours about the unfavorable war situation of our country, began about this time to be pessimistic about the prospects of war rather than deeply suspicious about it. Such a state of things was not merely in Korea but also even at home. It was only natural that it should have been the case in Korea. Under these circumstances, General KOISO accepted the Imperial command to form a new Cabinet. When at first he received a telephone call from the Grand Chamberlain about the Imperial summons, the General said that, if the Emperor would by any chance order him to form a new Cabinet, he

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had to give serious consideration to what sort of resolution he ought to make in forming a Cabinet. Therefore, after most careful consideration, he determined to form a new Cabinet, according to the principles as outlined below, to wit:

"A. At present the war situation is very unfavorable for us. We are now defeated and in retreat, and now that even SAIPAN fell already into the enemy's hand, the prospects of war are really serious. Although we have of course an eager desire to survive by exhausting every means, it will be most difficult to do so, because of the present circumstances of being overwhelmed by the enemy in the armed conflicts and because of successive lowering of production in the industrial warfare".

A far-sighted national policy seriously required us not only to hold in check in anyway the enemy's rushing force at this moment but also to take a cool view of how to bring the war to a conclusion. The question rather lies here. For that purpose, it is a matter of the greatest urgency to win the hearts of our people which are recently apt to be alienated from the Government and the conditions of the armed conflict and of the economic warfare, the people only become depressed in spirit and it is feared that, whatever attempt the Government may make, it could have no influence nor authority over the people. Such being the case, he felt confident of the absolute necessity of bracing up our people in order to increase the productive power by anyhow smashing the enemy's scheme for invasion and of gaining some time there to take steps to negotiate peace on full scale through the third powers including the Soviet Union as well as to proceed with a prompt peace move toward China."

"B. In order to accomplish the above purpose, he stated that the Prime Minister assuming the stewardship of state affairs must effect a strong adjustment and combination of both the politi-

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cal and military tactics from the standpoint of the whole of the state affairs, otherwise perfect administration of the state affairs could not be realized in bringing to a conclusion this great war. Accordingly, the head of the Cabinet at this moment ought to be placed in a position enabling him to perform such function. He came up to Tokyo with these thoughts we had discussed in mind and with the serious determination given above. After having an audience with His Majesty, he was ordered to form a new Cabinet together with Admiral YONAI, so he acted up to his original principle. He intended to assign the portfolio of Navy to Admiral YONAI, and hoped to secure a Minister of War who would help carry out their program to establish peace.

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In addition, he expressed his resolution that he wished to decide whether or no he would comply with the Imperial command to form a new Cabinet, on condition that the ordinance concerned should be revised at that moment so as to qualify the premier for attending the meetings of the imperial headquarters or else that a strong and simple organ of directing the war affairs should be established with a few persons as its members. He received a promise that a definite answer might be given. To this, the Army, after Three Chief's conference, replied that the war should be carried on, that Field-Marshal SUGIYAMA would be recommended for the portfolio of the Army and that, as to the creation of the war direction council, they would meet the General's desire. On the part of the Navy, a reply was made to the effect that the post of the Navy Minister should be assigned to YONAI and that they had no objection to creating the said council. Then KOISO, after consulting with Admiral YONAI, decided to approve of them and completed the formation of the Cabinet.

3. The organization of the Supreme War Direction Council and the actual condition of its operation.

The members of this council were the Chief of the Army General Staff and the Chief of the Naval General Staff, the Minister of War, the Minister of Navy, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries being the Secretary-General to the Cabinet, the Director of the Military Affairs Bureau and the Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau. It was decided that besides them, both the Vice-Chiefs of the General Staffs of the Army and Navy might attend the Council on proper occasions and that the members of the Cabinet concerned were to attend it according to the contents of the subjects. It was also decided that, when the war situation was reported, every member of the Cabinet, the Director of the Legislation Bureau and the Director of the Planning Bureau were also to attend. The main matters to be discussed in the Council related to the harmonization and adjustment between The Supreme Command and state affairs. In this Council there were no chairmen or such like, but the Premier was to be charged with the expediting the proceeding.

The main points of the Council was the harmonization and adjustment between the supreme command and state affairs as given above.

As for the secrets of operations and tactics concerning the war, the Premier was not able to touch them but was a total outsider. As, nevertheless, Premier KOISO happened to be a General, he sometimes questioned and expressed his views about the matters relating to the details of operations. Generally speaking, however, an attitude not desiring to have the Premier meddle with the tactical affairs was found among the officers of the Army and Navy including the members of the Council. They challenged him when he wished to touch their secrets. The movements and the degree of damages of the Combined Fleet, for instance, were in no case informed of. Concerning the operations of the front lines of the army and navy, he only heard of the

general war situation, when it was reported; in company to the Cabinet colleagues.

In short, the Premier had a great expectation at the outset for the Council, and yet the actual circumstances were, as mentioned above, against his expectation. Such being the case, since it was impossible to materialize the primary principle decided at the time of forming the Cabinet, KOISO finally asked the Throne to issue an Imperial order authorizing the Premier to attend the conferences of the Imperial Headquarters.

However, as for his attending the Imperial Headquarters, the authority of the Premier was confined to being informed of the condition of operations and tactics and he was not vested with the authority to set forth his view and to have a share in the discussions in the conference on operations and tactics. Therefore, KOISO was not placed in the position at which he could have his views from a standpoint of the general state affairs reflect on the direction of the front line. Now the Premier discussed the idea that after all that it would be impossible to carry forward his ideas for ending the war, unless he would return to actual service and hold the additional portfolio of war minister, to perfect the adjustment of the supreme command to the state affairs. He took steps to get this power but in spite of his effort to get back on the active list of the army so he could hold the concurrent portfolio of war minister he could not obtain approval necessary from the Three Chiefs of the Army. By the way, I would like to add here a special remark. It is that Premier KOISO took pains, in the Supreme War Direction Council, for making the moves toward the Soviet Union and China relative to concluding the War.

4. The general's view and attitude in regard to the disposition of the China Affair.

The General's view on the China Affair was as follows:

"Originally speaking, Japan ought not rashly meddle in China. It is inevitable that once Japan is involved in China she will be drifted into a fix as if stepping into a swamp. Accordingly, we ought, for Japan's sake, to be most cautious against wasting our national power, being plunged in such a sad plight. Unfortunately, however, that Japan and China became at war with each other is really so deplorable a matter that we must lose no time in recovering peace and restoring the relation of true cooperation to both States.

This view which he had held consistently could not manifest itself in concrete actions till the General assumed the premiership. On his being appointed Premier later, he firmly

expert opinion } urged this view onward. Namely, he, while in office as the Premier, left nothing undone to try to succeed in a peace move toward the Chungking Government. Also in the Supreme War Direction Council, he repeated deliberation on this matter, taking pains over materializing his original intention, but he failed in the end due to various circumstances that will be explained. For instance I think that MIU Pin Issue, one of the movement of the KOISO Cabinet to restore peace, serves the purpose of proving how the General was intent on the realization of peace with China, apart from the questions whether or not he dealt with the Issue adroitly and what its outcome was.

I would like here to explain the MIU Pin Issue. The said man named MIU Pin was of Central China and once served as the Vice-President of the HSIEN-MIN-HUI (New Nation Association) of North China. He was later appointed the President of the Legislative Yuan (Bureau) of the Nanking Government and then relegated to the Vice-President of the Examination Yuan (Bureau). As he was once the instructor at the HUANGPU Military Academy, he had a considerable acquaintance with those army men around CHIANG Kai-shek and seemed to have been intimate with, for

instance, YO Ying-chin. He visited this country in the 14th year of Showa (1939) when he was the Vice-President of the HSI-MIN-HUI. On that occasion, General KOISO met him by my introduction. MIU unbosomed himself, explaining the reason for the real necessity of cooperation between Japan and China, so there was much sympathy between them. Ever since they had no particular connection with each other. After the General assumed the premiership, however, he was urged by Minister of State OGATA to send for MIU Pin to hear his opinion about the peace question between the two countries. On the part of Premier KOISO, it happened that, as the diplomatic operations toward CHUNGKING came to all but a deadlock, he, as the Premier, was very worried at heart about it and was desirous of breaking it by some means. Therefore he thought that, although it was uncertain how much influence MIU Pin should have upon the Chungking Government, it should be fortunate if he would be of any use to settling the peace question between Japan and China and that, if a step was taken further and a direct connection could be established with Chungking, it should be still more favorable. With such an idea, he took Minister OGATA's advice and tried to first bring him to Japan to hear his opinion well and then to decide our attitude and policy concerning whether or no they should make use of him. However, as a result of this plan having met with the opposition from both the Army and diplomatic circles, everything came to a deadlock and ended in failure except the success in bringing MIU Pin to Japan. In consequence, the said MIU returned to Nanking in vain.

former { KOISO also took great pains in order to bring about peace at large through the medium of the Soviet Union. Not only did he make moves in various ways at home but also the negotiations were entered into with the Soviet Union, but unfortunately they ended in failure.

It was as mentioned above that he as well gave his constant energies to realizing the peace between Japan and China. As to these diplomatic moves, sometimes his opinion on procedure did not agree with the Foreign Minister and other to bring about peace. So far as I know, that he dared to try to realize what he believed good for all the adverse circumstances was because he was confident that it would serve the state to materialize his primary intention which he had cherished at the outset of forming the Cabinet.

5. On his speech in the 85th Session of the Diet.

When the Cabinet was formed in these circumstances as given above, the 85th Session was at hand. So Premier KOISO delivered a speech on the government policy at the beginning of the Session to make his opinion clear. The contents of his speech was nothing but a concrete expression of his determination with regard to forming the Cabinet. Namely, in this speech, he required the hundred million people to brace themselves up in unison for the task ahead and he declared the Indonesians' independence to be justifiable, because every race is entitled to independence and to be able to maintain a proper position among other nations and for that reason he also proclaimed that the Korean and Formosan people should quickly be vested with suffrage.

6. As for the treatment of war prisoners, the Supreme Command and the Ministers of War and Navy took charge of these matters and the Prime Minister either had the authority over it nor assumed the responsibility for it. Accordingly, the Cabinet at no time dealt with affairs relating to the treatment of war prisoners. Besides, according to my memory, no one ever gave any reports about prisoners of war matters at the Cabinet-council, not to speak of the Foreign Minister as well as of the Ministers of War and Navy. The Premier, therefore, was com-

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pletely ignorant of the condition of how~~er~~ prisoners were treated.

7. The personality of General KOISO.

General KOISO was a man of common sense so unusual with any army man that he always held propriety and excluded extravagance in his conduct. He was very faithful to his duties and a so-called diligent man. He, however, kept from meddling in business beyond his own territory, namely business of other persons' field. As a result, both while he was in office as the Governor-General of Korea, he maintained a quite harmonious relation with other departments, so that we, as his staff, found it easy and congenial to do our work.

The General had no racial prejudice or such like but detested the discrimination between races and eagerly advocated that any race ought to be equally treated by all means. As its concrete instance, the most striking one was that Koreans were invested with suffrage.

As regards this question, he asserted himself since the time while in office as the Governor-General, but it made little progress due to the opposition from many quarters. After, however, he assumed the premiership later on, he made his way by rejecting these dissents and finally realized it.

Besides he succeeded in requiring the central Government to raise the allowance for the Korean governmental and public officials to the standard equivalent to the Japanese and to employ Koreans extensively in the government service at home.

Koreans had theretofore been subjected to discrimination, on account of their being Koreans, in regard to the social treatment including their emigration to Japan, of which they had much complained. Therefore, he had worked to equalize the treatment of the Japanese and Koreans, abolishing all discriminations.

DEF DOC # 2121

I have had this statement read and explained to me in both English and Japanese and have read the Japanese translation thereof and state that this affidavit is true and correct.

/S/
TANAKA, Takeo

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned by the above named TANAKA, Takeo, in Tokyo, Japan, this 25th day of August, 1947.

/S/
TAKAGI, Kazuya

Re: TANAKA, Takeo
Def. Doc. #2564 - Objections

The Prosecution objects to this affidavit in its entirety. It contains primarily the conclusions and opinions of this witness and contains statements so involved that their meaning cannot be understood and other alleged statements of fact which could not have been within the purview of the knowledge of this witness. The affidavit is argumentative and repetitive. We desire to especially point out the following objections:

- (1) In Section 1, pages 2-4 of the affidavit, the witness seeks, as stated near the bottom of page 2, to elucidate KOISO's attitude on two questions--the Tri-Partite Alliance and southern expansion.

In the second paragraph of this section at the top of page 3, the witness purports to give the private opinion of KOISO.

In the third paragraph of Section 1, being the second paragraph on page 3, the statement by the witness of the views privately expressed by KOISO to the Premier and the Foreign Minister are statements of facts which could not have been within the knowledge of this witness and this paragraph contains an argument on the views and opinions of KOISO.

- (2) In Section 2 of the affidavit, pages 4-6, the witness purports to describe the state of mind of KOISO. This section is written sometimes in the singular and sometimes in the plural. Whether the parts of this section under A and B on pages 5 and 6 are the statements of the witness or of KOISO, or quotations from some other source, it is impossible to tell.

Division A of Section 2 on page 5 purports to be a quotation of principles, but the source is not given.

In the first part of Section 2 on page 4 and in the first paragraph of Division A of Section 2 on page 5, the pronouns "we" and "us" are used, for example in the 8th line of Section 2 on page 4, "made us feel," in the 12th line of page 4, "not only were we deeply impressed," in the 14th line of page 4, "our ears," and in the first paragraph of Division A of Section 2 on page 5 the following expressions appear: "We are now defeated," and "We have, of course, an eager desire." Near the end of the second paragraph of

Division A, Section 2, page 5, the third person "he" is used--"He felt confident." There is no way of ascertaining to whom these pronouns refer.

In Division B of Section 2, pages 5-6, which begins with quotation marks, the third person "he" is used. It is impossible to tell from whom this is quoted.

Near the end of the first paragraph on page 6 of Section 2, the witness purports to give the thoughts, intentions and hopes presumably of KOISO.

- (3) Section 4, pages 8-11, contains opinions and conclusions of the witness and is argumentative. The first paragraph of this section on page 9 purports to be a quotation, but the source is not given. The last two paragraphs of this section at the bottom of page 10 and the top of page 11 are especially argumentative.
- (4) Section 5 on page 11 is objected to as argumentative, repetitive and irrelevant in that the witness purports to give the contents of and tries to explain the meaning of a speech made by KOISO. This speech is set out in full as Exhibit 277, record pages 3703-3717.
- (5) The last sentence of Section 6 at the bottom of page 11 and the top of page 12 is pure speculation.
- (6) In Section 7, page 12, the witness describes the personality of General KOISO. This is objected to as character evidence and the statements therein concerning racial discrimination are immaterial to any of the issues involved in this case.

It is respectfully submitted that there is so little of this affidavit which is free from objection that it should be rejected in toto.

D. N. Sutton
Assistant Counsel

／ DUPLICATE ／

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圍内ニ有リ得タ筈ガナイコトニ関スル事實ハ

陳述ナルモノヲ含ンデ居リマス。

本供述書ハ議論的且ツ及西復的テアリ

2

マス。吾々、次ノ如キ異議ヲ特ニ指摘シ
タイト存ジマス。

(一) 本供述書ノオ一節オニー四頁中テ
証人ハオニ頁ノ終近クテ述バテ居ル様

ニ、ニツノ問題即チ三國同盟及ヒ南方
ヘノ膨脹ニツイテノ小磯ノ態度ヲ明ラ
カニシヨウトシテオマス。

オ三頁劈頭ノ本節オニ段テ証人ハ小磯
ノ個人的意思見ヲ述ベヨウトシテオマス。

第一節第三項目即チ第三頁第二項目ニ述ベテアル

小磯/KOISO/が首相及び外相ニ個人的ニ示シタ意見

ニ関スル証人ノ陳述ハ、本証人ノ知ツテアル範圍内デ

ハアリ得ナカッタ事實ノ陳述デアツテ此ノ項目ハ

小磯/KOISO/ノ見解並ニ意見ニ関スル議論ヲ含ンデ

ナルモノデアリマス。

(二)口供書第四頁乃至第六頁、第二節ニ於テ証人ハ小磯

/KOISO/ノ精神状態ヲ描寫シヨウトシテオリマス。

此ノ節ハ或時ハ單数デ或時ハ複数デ書カレテキマス。

此ノ節、第五頁、第六頁、A及びBニ該當スル部分ガ

証人、陳述カ、或ハ小磯/KOISO/ノ陳述カ、或ハ他ノ出所

カラ引用シタモノカラ區別スルコトハ出来マセン。

4

第五頁第二節A項ハ主義ヘノ引用ノ様デアリ

マスガ其ノ出所ハ發表サレテ居リマセン。

第四頁、第二節ノ初メノ部分及ヒ第五頁第二節即

A項ノ第一段ニ於テ、代名詞「我々」及「我々」

が使用サレテオリマス。例ハ第四頁第二節ノ第八

行ニハ「我々」感セラレタ」又第四頁、第十二行

ニハ「我々」深ク感銘シタハカリテハナク」第四頁

第十四行ニハ「我々」トアリ、ソシテ第五頁

第二節A項ノ第一段ニハ次ノ様ナ表現が見

ラレマス、即チ「今ヤ我々」敗北シタ」及ヒ

「勿論我々」熱望スル」第五頁第

二節A項第二段ノ終リノ近クニハ第三人稱

「彼」が使用サレテ居リマス。——「彼」確信

シタ
ル

此等ノ代名詞ハ誰シヲ指スノカ確

カメルコトが表マセン。

第五頁及び第六頁ノ第二節B項ハ引用符

ヲ以テ初メラレテ居リ三人稱「彼」が使用サレテ

居リマス。此レハ誰レノ言葉カラ引用サレテ居ル。

カワカリマセン。

第二節ノ六頁、第一段ノ終リ頃、
 所デ證人ハ小磯ノ懐イテイタト
 思ワレル思想、意嚮及希望ヲ
 述べルト称シテ居リマス。

(三) 第四節ノ八頁ヨリ十一頁マ
 デニハ、證人ノ意見及結論ガ

含まレテ居リ又議論メイテオリマス。

九頁ノ二節ノ第一段ハ引用文ト

エフコトニナワテオリマスガ、ソノ出所ハ明カ

ニサレテオリマセン。十頁ノ末段カラ

十一頁ノ初メニ亘ルニノ項ノ最後ノ

二段ハ特ニ議論メイテオリマス

(四) 十一頁ノ第五節ハ證

人ガ小磯ノ行ツタ演説ノ内

容ヲ示シソノ意味ヲ説明シテイルユト

トナツテイテ、コレハ議論メイテオリ、同じ

コトヲ繰返シテオリ、关联性ガナイ

モトデアルト、抗議致シマス、コノ演

説ハ書證第二七七号トシテ、記

録三七〇ニ一三七一七頁ニ全文

掲載サレテオリマス

(五) 十二頁ノ最後及び十三頁ノ劈頭ヨ

リ第六節劈頭ニアル第六節

ノ最後ノ文ハ純然タル憶測ヲ

アリマス。

(六) 十二頁第七節ヲ証人ハ磯大将

ノKOISOノ人トナリヲ記シテ居リマス。

コレハ人格証言ヲアリ、ソノ中ニ包

含セラレテ居ル人種差別ニ関スル

記述ハ本事件中ノ何ノ問題ニモ

重要ニナインガ異議ヲ申立テル

次第アリマス。

コノ供述書ハ、コシニ對シ果ニ誠

ノナク、部分ガ極、ナク、少部分ニ過、シ

ナク、テ、全面的ニ却下サルベキモノダ

トモ、フコトヲ確シテ、申述シ、タイ、イ、イ、

ア、リ、マス。

副検察官

デイ、エヌ、サ、フ、ト、
D. N. SUTTON

Speech Made By Premier KOISO Before the 85th Diet Session.**SEP 5 1944**

Unexpectedly I received the Imperial Command to form the cabinet with Admiral YONAI and to assume the grave responsibility of administering the affairs of state. Truly I am filled with trepidation. Under the extremely serious situation, I firmly resolve to make every effort in order to meet the Emperor's wishes. It is my greatest delight that I could get the chance of revealing the government's attitude on the occasion of this 85th Diet Session. His Majesty, the Emperor, issued a specially gracious rescript at today's opening ceremony, by which we were deeply moved. In obedience to the Imperial Rescript, I, with your cooperation, will carry out the important duties of wartime and try to achieve the object of the war as soon as possible. By these means I wish to set his Majesty's heart at ease. Now is the most important time when the fate of the Empire will be decided.

I think this is the very time when we should manifest our glorious and everlasting history, in accordance with the divine spirit of our Imperial ancestors, and should keep our national constitution which is quite unique in the world. Holding the firm belief of victory with 100 million compatriots, and concentrating all efforts, I wish to gather the national strength together with a harmonious national unity to achieve the war's end, in accordance with the expected operation of our armed forces, which will soon be realized, to destroy America and Britain. This Greater East Asia War, as stated clearly in the Imperial Rescript declaring the war, is one which Japan was compelled to start in order to protect herself and simultaneously has as its chief object the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. The fate of the YAMATO race, as well as that of one billion Asiatic people, will be decided by this war.

The good points of our national character, which have been inspired by one difficulty after another in the past, have been actually proven very often in the process of this war also. The enemy's attacks against our homeland have become frequent and are being conducted on a larger scale. In the present state when enemy landings are feared, we should concentrate every effort and sacrifice ourselves to maintain the national constitution. We should renew our firm resolution to wage the war and after purifying ourselves we should pray to God and do our best.

In the front line, our armed forces are fighting bravely day and night without flinching under the enemy's "material attack". Their morale is very high, and they are fighting very bravely thwarting the enemy's attacks

everywhere. I hereby, together with you, express my deep gratitude towards the men of the Imperial forces, and at the same time I mourn for those who gave their lives in the battles and feel sympathy from the bottom of my heart for the wounded officers and soldiers and the bereaved families. Moreover, I pay my respect to the 100 million compatriots who are diligently engaged in production and national defense under these serious war conditions and at the same time I do believe that the people will respond to the efforts of the officers and soldiers at the front.

The situation today is quite serious. The fate of Japan depends upon today. In order to break up today's deadlock it is natural that we should centralize the fundamentals of national policy for management of state affairs upon the attainment of the objectives of war, and through the cooperation between civilians and the men of the armed forces bring forth a close tie between the supreme command and the ministers of state, thus fully realizing the strong leadership of carrying out the war. This was the reason why the Supreme Headquarters for the Direction of the War was set up recently.

It has been decided that hereafter the basic policy for the management of state affairs should be decided by this Headquarters, which represents the synthesis of the Supreme Command and the Ministers of State. All the national plans are to be developed in accordance with this decision.

The first plan to meet the present war situation lies in arousing the fighting spirit and the establishment of the national system for inevitable victory. It goes without saying that the fighting spirit should be aroused by promoting the idea of the national constitution. The firm resolution to keep the national constitution, which has no equal on the earth, through all difficulties is the source of the belief in victory, and the firm conception of national polity is the greatest source of war power. The arousing of the fighting spirit can not be expected without the free expression of the people's will. The government, at the present stage of decisive battle, wants to share the patriotic sentiments of the people by letting them know the real conditions at home and abroad and by arousing a common feeling of responsibility towards the war. At the same time, trusting deeply in the people's loyalty and listening to their fair opinion, the government wishes the whole nation to face the national crisis with a bright spirit.

To guard and maintain the Emperor's reign, which is coeval with heaven and earth, has been the national faith of 100,000,000 Japanese for thousands of years, and it has become the people's flesh and blood. When this spirit is aroused it turns out to be the national character lasting for thousands of years, outwardly crushing the enemy's propaganda, and at home becoming the basic power of the people's unselfish service to the country. And it establishes a firm national situation. Although there are many plans to establish a national structure for inevitable victory, the point lies in adopting effective and suitable measures to break up the deadlocks that are hindering the production without feigning originality or sticking onto conventionalism. Thus, by renewing the people's mind and demanding the fullest cooperation of the people, I wish to pay more attention to the raising of the national moral standard.

While the fullest cooperation is being required of the people, Korea and Formosa, as powerful parts of the Empire, have been contributing to the prosperity of the Empire and the achievement of the war's end, manifesting the special characteristics of the respective areas. Formerly they have done splendidly as special volunteers in the army and navy. It is a matter for national congratulation that since the conscription system has been promulgated so many of our fellow countrymen in Korea and Taiwan are participating in this Holy War and are devoting themselves for the sake of the country. At the same time consideration should be made as to their treatment. The second important national policy is intensification of fighting power. Namely, it is required to concentrate all the national power that will be available into the rapid promotion of fighting power, especially that of the air forces. The key to taking the initiative in the war and developing the war favorably for us lies in these points: The endeavors of the workers in the munitions factories has never been so necessary as today. Laying the emphasis on these points we are making every effort to mobilize everything, including manpower, goods, money and all other things for war purposes. Such installations and industrial activities as cannot be effectively turned into fighting power should be shut down and converted into essential industry. From these points of view, we have been adopting suitable measures for some time. Needless to say, the promotion of munition production is necessary for the purpose of increasing war power, especially that of the air forces, and the security and the perfection of transport on sea and land is quite necessary also. The government intends to take the most suitable measures to promote production by breaking up all bottlenecks.

The third chief point of the national policy lies in the promotion of increased food production and the security of the national life. It goes without saying that the minimum standards of national livelihood should be guaranteed during the war. Up to this time, the people have endured quite hard living conditions and have been striving to achieve the war's end. We are much moved to find that this fact is attributable to our sound national character. The government is making every effort to improve the situation as much as possible. We also deem it best to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood. We also recognize the necessity of brightening people's minds, which is most essential in arousing the fighting spirit and promoting efficiency.

The government, immediately after the cabinet was formed, took emergency food measures for the large consuming centers, such as Tokyo, Osaka and so on. Especially for the production, delivery and distribution of perishable food, we took temporary measures, changed the price policy, and adopted other measures. Generally speaking, there are no worries about the amount of food produced at home, judging from the real amount of food which will be obtained from the Japan-Manchurian combination. It goes without saying, however, that the promotion of food production is very important and at the same time the food problem is one of the important factors of victory. For this reason we are presenting a draft for the supplementary budget to the Diet.

The fourth important policy is the problem of labor and national mobilization. Under the serious situation existing today we cannot allow the existence of even one idle man nor one on-looker, irrespective of his age or sex. The 100 million people should be located in the battle line for victory and they must strive for the achievement of the mission imposed upon them. Thus only, after we have done our best, can we expect God's help. Industrialists, company employees, engineers, farmers and fishermen, all these men as Industrial Warriors, in accordance with the spirit of the universal conscription system, and with the mental attitude of drafted men not yet summoned to the colors, should do their best to fulfill their duties and to try to attain the maximum efficiency. Only when they have done so do they deserve the name of Japanese people, together with the armed forces who are facing death on the battle fields.

As to the compulsory labor system and the distribution and control of labor, the government is ready to make adjustments and improvements after investigation, and at the same time will adopt every means to complete national mobilization.

The fifth important national policy is the strengthening of national defense. Recently we have had several air raids on the western part of the mainland. At such times the damage has been limited to the minimum by the united efforts of the government and the people, which fact has inspired me with great confidence. In the future, however frequent the air raids may become, the government and the people should strive to defend the country with so much the more fighting spirit. It is today's urgent business to strengthen the defense of important industrial installations and to strengthen anti-air raid measures. Consequently, it is important to devise and establish immediately a defense system which will meet the real conditions. A city evacuation plan is now being carried out. As to the security of the inhabitants' lives in case of air raids, the perfecting of our anti-air raid system and intensifying of air defense maneuvers, we are making every effort to put these things into practice under carefully laid plans. Besides the above, we should, of course, strive to defend the nation, and the government has made clear the fact that the whole nation should be armed. The government has also decided on a concrete plan to reinforce the interior defense organization and intends to carry out this plan thoroughly.

As to the sixth of the important policies, I wish to say a few words on the utilization of scientific techniques. Now, the war has begun to bear the aspect of a "war of science". Accordingly, the government has set up a special organization which has as its purpose the unification of the applications of scientific techniques of both the Army and the Navy, besides the immediate conversion of Japanese scientific techniques into war power to meet the present military situation, and the planning of the rapid and smooth mass production of weapons. Besides this, we encourage the invention and creation of new weapons in non-government circles, and it has been decided that these should be dealt with in the above-mentioned organization. By this measure all the Japanese scientific techniques have become rapidly converted to war objectives. From the viewpoint of scientific technique, the technique of the people in general can now play a part in the war. We have much to expect from the result.

Coincident with the domestic policy as mentioned above, the Japanese wartime diplomatic policy is to strengthen the close relationship with Germany. In cooperation with our affiliated countries in Greater East Asia, we will strive to carry out the war with all our efforts. At the same time we wish to retain friendly relations with the neutral countries. Germany is fighting under extremely serious situations, believing in her final victory, which courage I admire very much. I firmly believe that she will overcome the present difficult situation and will change the tide of the war in her favor in the near future. I fervently pray for her success.

The nations and races of Greater East Asia do not show any restlessness despite the present military situation. On the contrary, they have been awakened to the necessity of achieving their mission concerning the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. They are actually intensifying their preparations to fight bravely in cooperation with Japan, which fact inspires me with great confidence. It is needless to say that the relationship between Japan and Manchukuo is inseparable. The relationship between Japan and China also is being solidly tightened under the motto of "to live and die together". The Japanese armed forces have been fighting for more than seven (7) years in south and north China. The real intention of Japan lies in the expulsion of Anglo-American influence, the emancipation of China from oppression by those countries which has continued for 100 years and the reconstruction of a Greater East Asia based on morality and a mutual cooperation. As this real intention has gradually penetrated into the Chinese people, the cooperation between Japan and China is steadily increasing. As to Thailand, the cabinet has been changed and the new cabinet under the presidency of Mr. APAIWONGPHON still holds the policy of carrying on the war based on the pact. This should, of course, be so but this fact may be said to be the evidence of the solid unity of Greater East Asia. One year has already passed since Burma became an independent country and she is overcoming many difficulties under the ardent leadership of BAW MAW, the representative of the nation. Her sound development and her ardent resolution to carry out the war give us much hope. The Philippines will soon have her first anniversary of independence also. Under the direct leadership of President Laurel she is tiding over present wartime problems such as food and public peace and is steadily adjusting her own wartime structure. In these respects the Philippines could be called a trustworthy friendly country.

I hereby pay my profound respect to the Chief Executive of Free India Provisional Government, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and his followers for their desperate efforts for the independence of India. Needless to say, Japan will give them further powerful support and will cooperate with them in achieving independence.

As to the East Indies, Japan permitted the inhabitants to participate in politics according to their wish. The inhabitants throughout the East Indies have continuously endeavored to carry out the Greater East Asia War, recognizing the real intention of Japan. They have also been cooperating remarkably with the military government there.

In view of these facts we declare here that we intend to recognize their independence in the future in order to ensure the eternal happiness of the East Indian race. In this way the Japanese government intends to continue with her former policy toward Greater East Asia and by developing strongly the spirit of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, she expects to live up to the trust of the nations of Greater East Asia. Thus, if Greater East Asia, with Japan as its center and under the firm belief of victory, further increases its solidarity, concentrates its forces both spiritually and materially, and prosecutes ardently the "Holy War", which aims at the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, we firmly believe that we can destroy the ambitions of America and England and can express our ideals concerning the world forever.

In view of the present serious military situation, we hereby have revealed the government's will to prosecute the war with 100 million people. I hope you will understand the government's resolution, and, taking the lead among the 100 million people, will strive for the completion of the war. The government has proposed the temporary military draft budget in order to complete the armament to meet the present critical situation. I hope that approval will be given after discussion of this budget, together with the above mentioned budget concerning food measures.

3. Section 4, pp. 8-11, contains opinions and conclusions of the witness and is argumentative.

It purports to quote but the source is not given.

The last two paragraphs of the section are especially argumentative.

on p. 11 *repetitive* *that*
4. Section 5 is argumentative and irrelevant in so far as it tries to explain the meaning of a speech alleged to have been made by Koiso. *This speech is in Exhibit 277 set out in full in the Record pages 3702 to 3717.* *by the witness*
It is the last sentence in section 5 just pure speculation.

5. In section 7 the witness describes the personality of General Koiso and this is objected to as character evidence and the statements therein concerning racial discrimination are immaterial to any issue involved in this case.

It is respectfully submitted that there is so little of the affidavit which is free from substantial objection that it should be rejected in toto.

D. N. SUTTON

*What is the nature of this exhibit?
cite it?*

minutes independent police

Purports to give the contents of end

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton ✓; Col Fixel ; Judge Nyi 30 Oct. 1947
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

Koiso

WITNESS

Tanaka, Takeo

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.

EP M

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Incl
(Described above)

Permanent residence and status: GUMMA Pref. Commoner

Date of birth: Jan. 19, 1891

Name: TANAKA Takeo

1909 Mar. Graduated from the private TAIKYŪ Middle School authorized by the Education Ministry in HIROSHI-MURA, ARITA-GUN, WAKAYAMA Pref.

1912 May Passed the Ordinary Civil Service Examination. GUMMA Pref.

July Graduated from the Law College of the private MEIJI University. MEIJI Univ.

1914 Jan. 31 Appointed assistant police-inspector of NAGANO Pref. Given the monthly salary of 20 yen. NAGANO Pref. Ordered to serve in the Police Affairs Section, the Prefectural Police. "

Mar. 13 Concurrently ordered to serve in the NAGANO Police Station. "

Aug. 17 Appointed assistant instructor in the Police-men Training School and concurrently assigned to the NAGANO Police Station. "

1915 June 26 Given the monthly salary of 21 yen.

Nov. Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination.

1916 Feb. 17 Concurrently ordered to serve in the Police Affairs Section, the Prefectural Police. NAGANO Pref.

Apr. 1 Appointed assistant factory inspector of NAGANO Pref. "

" " Entered the 9th pay grade. "

" " Ordered to serve in the Factory Section, the Prefectural Police.

July 27 Concurrently appointed police inspector of NAGANO Pref. "

" " Concurrently ordered to serve in the Public Peace Section, the Prefectural Police. "

July 28 Raised to the 8th pay grade. "

1917 Nov. 24 Relieved of his concurrent post. "

1917 Dec. 22	Raised to the 7th pay grade.	
1918 Apr. 26	Appointed police inspector of NAGANO Pref.	NAGANO Pref.
" "	Raised to the 6th pay grade.	"
" "	Appointed chief of the Police Affairs Section, the Prefectural Police.	"
" "	Concurrently appointed assistant factory inspector of NAGANO Pref.	"
" "	Concurrently ordered to serve in the Factory Section, the Prefectural Police.	"
July 11	Appointed police superintendent of NAGANO Pref. Conferred the 7th rank of the higher civil service. Granted the 10th pay grade.	Home Office
"	Ordered to serve in the Police Department.	"
Aug. 10	Promoted to the junior grade of the 7th Court Rank.	"
1919 March 31	Granted the 9th pay grade.	"
" Sept. 30	Appointed a secretary of the Government General of CHOSEN. Raised to the 7th rank of the Higher Civil Service. Granted the 8th pay grade.	The Cabinet The Government General of CHOSEN.
1920 July 1	Promoted to the 6th rank of the higher civil service.	The Cabinet
1920 July 1	Granted the 7th pay grade.	The Government CHOSEN.
" Aug. 10	Promoted to the senior grade of the 7th Court rank.	"
1921 June 30	Granted the 6th pay grade.	"
1920 Dec. 25	Granted Yen 200 in recognition of his service in the 1915-1920 Incident.	
1922 June 20	Appointed prefectural secretary of the Government General of CHOSEN. Promoted to the 6th rank of the higher civil service.	The Cabinet
	Granted the 6th pay grade. Appointed Chief of the Prefectural Police Depart- ment of KANKYOHOKUDO Prefecture.	The Government of CHOSEN

1922 July 11 Promoted to the 5th rank of the higher civil service.
The Cabinet

" Aug. 30 Promoted to the junior grade of the 6th Court Rank.

" Sept. 30 Granted the 5th pay grade. The Government of
CHOSEN

1923 June 6 Appointed secretary of the Government-General of
CHOSEN. Promoted to the 5th rank of the higher civil
service. The Cabinet

" " Granted the 5th pay grade. The Government of
CHOSEN

1924 Jan. 16 Appointed acting chief of the Secret Service Police
Section of the Police Affairs Bureau. "

1923 Dec. 31 Granted the 4th pay grade. "

1924 Oct. 30 Promoted to the 4th rank of the higher civil service.
The Cabinet

" Dec. 27 Appointed Chief of the Secret Service Police
Section of the Police Affairs Bureau. The Government of
CHOSEN

1925 Jan. 31 Raised to the senior grade of the Sixth Court rank.

1926 April 24 Appointed Chief of the Public Peace Section of the
Police Affairs Bureau with the additional post of
Chief of the Library Section. Government General
of CHOSEN

May 12 Was relieved of his additional post as Chief of the Library
Section of the Police Bureau.

June 30 Granted the third pay grade. "

Nov. 1 Relieved of his post as Chief of the Public Peace Section
of the Police Bureau.

" " Attached to the Police Bureau. "

Dec. 24 Promoted to the 3rd rank of the higher civil service. "

1927 Feb. 15 Promoted to the junior grade of the 5th Court rank.

March 30 Appointed Provincial Secretary of the Government-General
of Chosen /Korea/. "

" Promoted to the 3rd rank of the higher civil service,

1936 Jun. 30	Granted the 2nd pay grade.	Government-Gen. of Korea
1936 Jul. 30	Appointed member of the Committee of the Association for the Preservation of Treasures, Historical Remains, Beauty Spots and Natural Memorials of the Government General of Korea.	"
1936 Jul. 30	Appointed member of the 1st and 2nd Sections of the Association for the Preservation of Treasures, Historical Remains, Beauty Spots and Natural Memorials of the Government-General of Korea.	Government-Gen. of Korea.
1936 Sep. 5	Granted the 1st pay grade.	"
1936 Sep. 5	Relieved of his current post at his own request.	Cabinet
1936 Sep. 29	Promoted to the senior grade of the 4th Court rank as an act of grace from the Throne.	
1939 Apr. 15	Appointed Vice Minister of Over-Sea Affairs. Granted the 1st rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
	Appointed Chief of the Ordinary /Civil Service/ Examination Committee.	
	Appointed Chief of the Ordinary Civil Service Disciplinary Committee.	Ministry of Over-sea Affairs
1939 Apr. 24	Appointed member of the Electric Communication Committee.	Cabinet
	Appointed member of the Tax System Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
1939 May 1	Appointed member of the Shipping Control Committee.	Cabinet
	Appointed member of the National Savings Encouragement Committee.	
	Appointed temporary member of the Deposit-Section Funds Operation Committee.	Cabinet
1939 May 2	Appointed member of the Liquid Fuel Committee.	
1939 May 3	Appointed councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Board. Appointed councillor of the Cabinet Planning Board. Appointed member of the Central Statistics Committee. Appointed member of the 2600th Year Celebration Council.	

1939 May 3 Appointed member of the Committee of the Cabinet Information Department.
Appointed Member of the National Spirit General Mobilization Committee.
Appointed member of the National General Mobilization Council.
Appointed member of the Important Fertilizers Industry Committee.
Appointed member of the Planning Council.
Appointed member of the Temporary Funds Adjustment Committee. Cabinet

1939 May 4 Appointed member of the International Tourist Committee. Cabinet
Appointed member of the Post-Office Insurance Reserve Employment Committee. Cabinet

May 8 Appointed temporary member of the Central Wages Committee. Cabinet

1939 May 8 Appointed member of the Committee to investigate Measures for the Situation in the Government-General of Korea. Cabinet

May 10 Appointed member of the State Property Investigation Committee.
Appointed member of the Committee to prepare for the Construction of the Central Government Offices.
Appointed member of the Gold Committee.

May 10 Appointed member of the Home Production Promotion Committee. Cabinet
Appointed member of the Trade Council. "

1939 May 17 Appointed member of the Central Price Committee. "

May 29 Appointed member of the Disabled Ex-service Men Protection Measures Council. Abolished on Oct. 11, 1939 Imperial Ordinance No. 697. Cabinet

1939 Jun. 5 Appointed member of the Japan Aviation Co., Establishment Committee. "

1939 Apr. 28 Appointed member of the Japan Rice Co., Establishment Committee. "

1939 Jun. 29 Appointed member of the Government Loan Management Committee. ?

1939 Jul. 22 Appointed member of the Medium and Small-Sized Industries Investigation Committee. "

1939 Jul. 26	Appointed member of the Central Unemployment Measures Committee.	Cabinet
1939 Jul. 28	Appointed member of the Opium Committee.	"
1939 Jul. 29	Appointed Chief of the Colonization Investigation Department.	Ministry of Overseas Affairs
1939 May 26	Appointed member of the Horse Administration Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
1939 Aug. 2	Appointed member of the Oversea Colonization Investigation Committee.	"
1939 Aug. 3	Appointed member of the Temporary Manchurian Pioneers Council.	
1939 Aug. 5	Relieved of his post as member of the Japan Rice Co., Establishment Committee.	"
1939 Sep. 2	Relieved of his post as member of the Japan Aviation Co., Establishment Committee.	"
1939 Sep. 29	Appointed member of the Light Metals Manufacturing Industry Committee.	"
1939 Oct. 4	Commissioned member of the Committee to prepare for the Establishment of the Trade Ministry.	"
1939 Oct. 10	Appointed reserve member of the Higher Civil Service Limitation Committee.	"
1939 Oct. 11	Appointed member of the Military Men Relief Council.	Measures
1939 Nov. 10	Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee.	"
Dec. 9	Appointed member of the Customs Investigation Committee.	"
1940 Feb. 2	Appointed member of the Higher Civil Service Limitation Committee.	"
	Relieved as reserve member of the Higher Civil Service Limitation.	"
Apr. 1	Appointed secretary of the Prices Measures Council.	"
Apr. 6	Appointed member of the Central Prices-Fixing Committee.	"

1940 Apr. 1 /Blank/

1940 Apr. 12 Appointed member of the Japan Coal Company Establishment Committee. Cabinet

" " 29 Decorated with the Medium Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his service in the China Incident. Cabinet

May 6 Appointed member of the Committee to appraise the Property invested by the Government in the International Electric Communication Company. Cabinet

1940 Jun. 1 Relieved as member of the Japan Coal Company Establishment Committee. Cabinet

July 17 Appointed member of the Cabinet Celebration Committee. "

Jul. 18 Appointed head of the 5th Reception Department of the Cabinet Celebration Committee. "

Aug. 3 Relieved as member of the Japan Fertilizer Company Establishment Committee. "

1940 Oct. 9 Relieved of his current post at his own request. "

1942 May 29 Appointed Chief Civil Administrator of the Government-General of Korea. "

Jul. 8 Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Nov. 7 Sent to China.

Dec. 24 Appointed government commissioner of matters under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry at the 81st session of the Imperial Diet. "

1943 June 15 Appointed Government Commissioner in matters under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry in the 82nd session of the Imperial Diet. "

Oct. 25 Appointed Government-Commissioner in the matters under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry in the 83rd session of the Imperial Diet. "

Dec. 15 Promoted to the junior grade of the 3rd Court rank.

1943 Dec. 24 Appointed Government Commissioner in matters under the jurisdiction of the Home Ministry in the 84th session of the Imperial Diet. Cabinet

1944 July 24 Relieved of his principal post at his own request.
Cabinet

" " The appointment as member of the Imperial Family
Council terminated.

1944 July 29 Appointed Chief secretary of the Cabinet.
Promoted to the 1st rank of the higher civil service.
Cabinet
Specially treated as an official of SHINNIN rank.

1944 Aug. 24 Appointed member of the National Savings Encouragement
Committee. Cabinet

1944 Aug. 26 Appointed councillor of the Munitions Ministry.
Cabinet

" Sept. 6 Appointed Government commissioner in the 85th
session of the Imperial Diet. "

Sept. 9 Appointed a councillor of the Technical Board. "

" " Appointed councillor of the Total Warfare Research
Institute. "

Sept. 27 Appointed member of the National General Mobilization
Council. "

Oct. 11 Appointed member of the Scientific Technique Council.
"

Dec. 15 Appointed member of the National History Compilation
Investigation Committee. "

Dec. 24 Appointed Government Commissioner in the 86th session
of the Imperial Diet. "

1944 Dec. 26 Appointed member of the Committee to investigate the political
treatment of the inhabitants in CHOSEN and TAIWAN. "

Dec. 29 Appointed member of the Liaison Committee of the Greater
Asia Ministry. "

1945 Feb. 10 Relieved of his principal post at his own request. "

" " Appointed member of the House of Peers in accordance with
Item IV of Art. I of the House of Peers Ordinance. "

15 Appointed temporal member of the Committee to investigate the
political treatment of the inhabitants in CHOSEN and
TAIWAN. "

1946 Feb. 13

Relieved as member of the House of Peers at
his own request. Cabinet

Aug. 24

Designated as falling under the note in accordance
with the Article I of the Imperial Ordinance
No. 109 issued in 1946.

CRIMINALS, Taken

一九四七年(昭和二十二年)十月廿九日

田中武雄、件、辯護書類ヲニ五六四ニ對スル異議

檢察側ハ本宣誓口供書ニ對シカ一ニ本證人ノ結論ト

意見ヲ包含スルモノトシテ又本證人ノ知ル範圍外ノ陳述ヲ

包含スルモノトシテ且ツ右ハ反復ナリトノ理由ニ依リ全面的ニ異

議ヲ申立テマス。

吾々ハ特ニ次ノ事項ニ異議ヲ申立テマス。

一、証人が三國同盟及南方進出ニ對スル小磯ノ態度ヲ明カ

ニセントヌカメテ其ル口供書日ノカ一ツルノカニ頁乃至カ四頁ノ

本々一ノカニ項カ三頁ノ初行ニ於テ証人ハ小磯ノ

私見ヲ述ベテキマス。

二、宣誓口供書日ノカニツルノカ四頁ニ於テ、証人ハ小磯

心境ヲ敘述セントスル意思向ヲ持ツテキマス。

本々一ハ時ニ四甲數示時ニ複數ヲ書日カレテキマス。

カ五頁及ヒカ六頁ノカニツルノカA及ヒBニ含まレル部

分ハ証人ノ陳述テアルカ、或ハ小磯ノモテアルカ、或ヒハ

何か他ノ出所カラノ引用テアルカ判別不可能テス。

才五頁ノ才ニ節・A項ハ諸原則ノ引用デアリ
「エトニナソテ」云々。出典ハ與ケラレテ居マセン。

A項才一節ニ於テ用ヒラレテキレ代名詞ハ「我々」
及「ソ」我々ヲ「テ」所經。才ニ節ノ終リ近ク「三人稱」彼
カ用ヒラレテキヌ。是等ノ代名詞カ何人ヲ指スカヲ
確忽スレ方法ハヤリマセン。

高木引用符号收ニ記載サレテキレ才五頁、才六頁
ノ才ニ節B項ニ於テ才三人稱「彼」カ使用サレテアリ
シカモ「ノ」節ハ引用符号ヲ以テ始ソテキヌ。

才六頁ノ才一節ノ終リ近ク「証人」ハ小磯ノモト
思ハレシ思想・意圖並ニ希望ヲ述ントシテキヌ。

三、才四節才八頁乃至才十頁ハ証人ノ所見ト結論ヲ含ンテアリ
議論的ノモトデアリマス。

ソレハ引用スルト言ツテ居ルカ出所ハ擧ケラレテキヌ。
其節ノ最後ノ二項ハ特ニ議論的デアリマス。

四、才五節ハ議論的デアリ又小磯ノ「推定」推定サレル演説
ノ意味ヲ説明セントスル莫ニ於テ無関係デアリマス。

①

五 第七節デ證人ハ小磯大將ノ人格ヲ描寫
シテ居リ、ソシテ是ハ人物證據トシテ異議ガ申
立テラレル^又、ソノ中ノ人種的差別ニ關スル陳
述ハ本訴訟事件ニ含マレルドノ論點ニモ緊要
テハアリマセン。

右宣誓コ供書中重要ナ異議ヲ受ケナイモノハ
殆ド無ク、從ツテ右ハ全部却下(拒否)サルベキ
コトヲ謹ンデ申出デマス。

フ
テイ・エス・サットン

Defense Docket 2564 - TANAKA, Takeo (Witness)

*for objection
see memo in the
affidavit -*

1. Prosecution objects to the first paragraph of paragraph 7 on the ground that it contains character evidence.

2. The Prosecution does not desire to cross-examine this witness but, in connection with KOISO's activities in the Tri-Partite Pact, refers the Tribunal to Record pages 6093; 6175; 11699; 15817; and 16234 in connection with KOISO's views on Japan's southward expansion, Prosecution refers the Tribunal to Record pages 11699 and 15819-26; in connection with KOISO's plans as Premier, Prosecution refers the Tribunal to Record pages 3703-17; 16252; 16255-56; in connection with KOISO's views on China, Prosecution refers the Tribunal to Record pages 16226-27; in connection with KOISO's responsibility for treatment of war prisoners, Prosecution calls the Tribunal's attention to Record pages 14882-85 (which indicates that the POW Information Bureau was under the supervision of the Prime Minister as an outside Bureau of the Cabinet.)

Dmit