

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ET AL

vs.

ARAKI, SADA0 ET AL

Affidavit of

TANAKA, Ryukichi

I have known General Hata very well ever since December 1924, when I was working on the General Staff and our relations privately and officially have been very close. I am one of his friends who knows him best. When in July of 1940 General Hata resigned as War Minister in the Yonai Cabinet, he resigned against his will. Hata had consistently supported the Yonai Cabinet and its policies and it was only because of the receipt of the letter from the Chief of the General Staff requiring him to resign that Hata did resign his post. It was well known in the Army that General Hata was strongly opposed to the Tripartite Pact. At the time of his fall, General Hata was War Minister in name only because a successor had already been decided upon in army circles. So strongly was he opposed by those around him that his orders were not being obeyed. He was opposed and obstructed at every turn. By being boycotted by the army, his position was disregarded.

In the evening of 9 December 1940, I met General Anami who was Vice-Minister of War under General Hata, and we had dinner at a small restaurant called Kensui in Akasaka. The question of the sudden resignation of General Hata from the position of War Minister in the Yonai Cabinet came up and General Anami at that time told me that Hata had resigned in accordance with a demand received by him in a letter from Prince Kanin, the Chief of the General Staff. On the 14th of February 1945, I met General Anami at the Kokuryo. At that time, General Anami with whom I had been very friendly told me, "I regret very much the part I played in forcing General Hata to resign as War Minister of the Yonai Cabinet".

Hata although he had risen to the high rank of War Minister did not have any group or clique of his own to support him in the War Ministry and with impunity he was isolated by others in the War Ministry even while he held the high position of War Minister. The hatred and dislike of General Hata persisted from the day when he first supported the readjustment plan of the Army when General Ugaki was War Minister and increased when he became War Minister in the Abe Cabinet, which Cabinet preceded the Yonai Cabinet. Two incidents served to heighten the hatred and dislike for Hata. The first was that another man had been recommended by the Three Chiefs' Council to be War Minister in the Abe Cabinet, but by special circumstances the position was not given to that officer but instead General Hata became War Minister. A further incident which served to aggravate the antipathy felt by those in high army circles was the following: General Hata was strongly opposed to the participation by army officers in politics and when he became War Minister for the first time, he addressed all the officers in the War Ministry Building. The text of the speech was as follows:

The present army is not trusted by anyone and it is the first duty of the army to endeavor to recover the country's trust. In order to achieve this objective, all military personnel should absolutely cease any participation in politics and return to their regular duties of soldiering.

Furthermore, immediately on his becoming War Minister, Hata ordered the Imperial Army to cease participation in politics. Consequently, he was not popular among them. In 1939, when General Hata learned that a certain Colonel

made a speech in Sondai attacking the United States and England and saying, "Down with those countries!", he became indignant and immediately ordered him back to Tokyo and reprimanded him severely and then transferred him to an outlying post.

This hatred and dislike of Hata increased more and more because he had forbidden the Army's participation in politics, and those who opposed him were hoping and waiting for an opportunity to have him thrown out of office. His opposition to the Tripartite Pact, his support of the Yonai Cabinet and its policies, and his desire to end the China Incident by the reduction and then the withdrawal of Japanese troops from China intensified the spirit of opposition to Hata and eventually resulted in his downfall by express demands of the Chief of the General Staff himself.

Although Hata was a high-ranking officer and a War Minister, as a Japanese he could not have refused to obey the demand of Prince Kanin because Prince Kanin was a member of the Imperial House and stood second only to the Crown Prince himself, Hata had no choice as a subject of the Emperor but to bow respectfully to the demand and this was quite natural for a Japanese subject. Although they disliked him very much, they could do nothing to him and they finally succeeded in bringing about his downfall only by use of the office of Prince Kanin. From the morals and customs of the Japanese people, he could not help but obey the words of a member of the family of the household of the Emperor, because to a subject they were regarded as absolute. Prince Kanin was particularly high in his rank because the Emperor Meiji had recommended that Prince Kanin should be the next emperor in the event there should be no one in direct line to succeed the Emperor Taisho.

With reference to General Hata's belief that the only way to bring about peace with China was by evacuating the whole of the Japanese troops from China or if that was not possible to withdraw the troops gradually little by little until it was completed, I know that in 1940 when Hata was War Minister despite the opposition of the General Staff he reduced the strength of the Japanese forces in China as the first step in his program from 900,000 to approximately 600,000.

Coming to the question of the establishment of the Wang Ching Wei Government, General Hata did not approve of it at all because he had secretly carried out peace negotiations with the Chungking Government and also had planned to evacuate the whole of the Japanese troops from China. The preparations and plans for the establishment of the Wang Ching Wei Government had already been decided upon as a national policy during the First Konoe Cabinet and the Hiranuma Cabinet and only the formalities of its establishment took place during the Yonai Cabinet. General Hata had no connections with the establishment of the Wang Ching Wei Government.

In 1940, when General Hata was War Minister, the question arose of the use of Chinese prisoners of war in the coal mines of Japan. General Hata opposed the plan and because of his opposition it fell through. In 1942, when General Hata was Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces in China, he again opposed successfully the plan which was suggested for using Chinese laborers in coal mines in Japan. It was not until 1944 that Chinese laborers were brought to Japan and then it was through the Greater East Asia Ministry. General Hata had nothing to do with it and he did not have any control over it, because supervision of labor had already been detached from army control and had been placed under the Greater East Asia Ministry.

In the Fall of 1939 when Hata was War Minister in the Yonai Cabinet, I was in Japan, in accordance with the desires of General Hata, negotiations with Chang Kai Shek for a peaceful settlement of the China Incident. Because of strong opposition to the way Hata wanted to bring about peace with China, namely by the reduction and then the withdrawal of troops, we had to work unofficially and under cover. General Hata did what he could to start us off properly. A great deal of money was needed to carry on the lengthy negotiations and through my introduction of the wealthy merchant Iwazaki, Seishichi we received the necessary financial backing. General Hata gave me two points on which to

work. One was to arrange the dates and place for the two messengers, one from Hata and one from Chang Kai Shek, to meet and the second was that the basis of the peace treaty would be the evacuation of all Japanese troops from China. To show his good faith, General Hata, as I have previously stated, reduced the number of Japanese troops in China from 900,000 to approximately 600,000 when the next budget was proposed. However, there was great opposition from within the War Ministry and the General Staff to any withdrawal of Japanese troops from China. It was insisted that Japanese troops should be permanently kept in the Shanghai and North China areas. Hata opposed this desire. He believed that we must evacuate all the troops from China. It was his contention that if we did not evacuate Japanese troops from China there would be absolutely no hope of concluding a peace treaty with Chang Kai Shek. The necessary negotiations with Chang Kai Shek were so secret that at first the preliminary steps had to be carried out with signal codes. It was very difficult to convince the side of Chang Kai Shek that a sincere attempt was being made to bring about peace. Gradually, however, they were convinced and came to believe that a peace treaty was possible and started deciding on dates and places for future meetings. If General Hata had remained in office as War Minister, I do not have any doubt that a successful peace treaty would have been concluded. However, not long after General Hata had suddenly resigned his office, the negotiations came to an end.

General Hata, when a young officer, had been sent to study in Germany and as an intelligent man he had soon discovered the defects of Germany and had come to know them very well, while on the other hand he came to acknowledge the merits of America and the British Empire and so he was always opposed to anything which might even suggest a disagreement or a clash with America and the British Empire. It was for that reason that he was so strongly opposed to the Tripartite Pact. In 1941, when he was Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces in China and when it seemed as though relations between Japan and America were steadily deteriorating, Hata sent as his personal emissary General Ushirogu who was his Chief of Staff to Tokyo to express his views on his opposition to any road or action which might lead to trouble with America and the British Empire. Officially, General Ushirogu went to Tokyo on some official matter but privately the real purpose for his trip was to state to the persons in high office at the time General Hata's opposition to any inauguration of war with America or the British Empire. After having made the rounds of all the persons in high positions, General Ushirogu came to me and told me what he had been doing under instructions from General Hata. I tried my best to help carry out the wishes of Hata as expressed by General Ushirogu but from my position as Chief of the Military Service Section there was very little that I could do but I did try my best to express and realize the ideas and opinions of Hata to everyone who would listen.

OATH

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

TANAKA, Ryukichi (Seal)

On this 26th day of August, 1947, at Tokyo

Deponent: TANAKA, Ryukichi (Seal)

I, KOKUBU, Tomoharu, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn to by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

EXHIBIT

3206

Def, Doc# 2206

Exh, NO

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫其他

宣誓供述書

供述者 田中隆吉

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

私ハ一九二四年參謀本部ニ勤務シタ時カラ、畑大將ト公私共ニ深い關係ガアリマス。從ツテ私ハ畑大將ヲ最モヨク知ツテ居ルモノノ一人デアリマス。一九四〇年七月畑俊六大將ガ米内々閣陸相ヲ辭職シタノハ其ノ本意ニ出タモノデアリマセンデシタ。畑大將ハ終始一貫シテ、米内々閣及ビ其ノ方針ヲ支持シテ居ラレマシタ。大將ガ辭任サレタノハ一ニ參謀總長ガ辭任ヲ要求シタ書簡ヲ畑大將ニ送ツタコトニ因リマス。軍デハ畑大將ガ三國同盟ニ強ク反對デアツタコトハ衆知ノコトデアリマシタ。畑大將ハ米内總理ニ辭表ヲ出ス以前ニ既ニ陸相ニシテ、陸相ニアラズト謂フコトガ出來マス。即チ畑大將ハ陸軍ノボイコツトニヨツテ、既ニソノ地位ヲ否定セラレ、陸軍部内ニハ後繼陸軍大臣ヲ内定シテ居タタノデアリマス。

當時畑氏ハ周圍ノ者カラ手酷シク反對ヲ受ケテ居リマシタノデ、命令ハ殆ンド服從サレズ何ヲヤツテモ、陰ニ反對ヲ受ケ、又邪魔ヲサレテ居リマシタ。

一九四〇年十二月九日私ハ米内々閣當時畑大將ノ下デ陸軍次官ヲシテ居ツタ阿南大將ト赤坂ノ錦水ト孟フ料亭デ夕食ヲ共ニシマシタ。ソノ時畑大將ガ米内閣ノ陸相ヲ急ニ辭任サレタノガ話ニ出マシタ。阿南大將ハ私ニ「畑サンハ參謀總長閑院宮殿下ノ御書簡ヲ頂カレ、其ノ御要求ニ從ツテ辭職シタノダ」ト申シマシタ。

其後一九四五年二月十四日私ハ航空寮デ阿南大將ニ會ヒマシタ。
 阿南大將ハ私ト親シカツタノデシタガ其時次ノ様ニ言ヒマシタ。
 「僕ハ畑サンニ米内々閣ノ陸相ヲヤメサセルノニ一役買ツタノヲ非常ニ
 後悔シテ居ルト、畑サンハ陸軍大臣トナラレテモ陸軍省内デハ支持シ
 テクレル派モ閣モ持タズ陸軍大臣ノ要職ニ在リナガラ、陸軍省ニ於テ弧
 立シテ居タヤウナ有様デシタ。畑大將ニ對スル憎惡ト嫌惡ノ念ハ先ヅ宇
 垣ヲ支持シテ軍備整理ニ努力シタコトカラ、ハジマリ阿部内閣デ畑サン
 ガハジメテ、陸軍大臣ニナラレタ時又其ノ度ヲ加ヘマシタ。
 畑大將ニ對スル憎惡ト嫌惡ハ右ノ二ツノ事情デ益々増長シテ行マシタ。
 其レハ阿部内閣ノ陸軍大臣ハ陸軍三長官會議デハ別ノ者ガ推薦サレタノ
 デアリマスガ、特別ノ事情デ、其ノ者ガ陸相ニナラズニ、畑大將ガ代ツ
 テ陸相トナツタコトデアリマス。
 更ニ陸軍部内ニ於テ畑大將ニ對スル反感ハ次ノヤウナ事件デ益々高マル
 一方デアリマシタ。
 畑大將ハ軍人ガ政治ニ關與スルコトヲ極端ニ嫌ヒマシタ。
 彼ガ陸軍大臣ニナツタ時、陸軍省ノ全將校ヲ集メテ最初ノ訓示ヲシマシ
 タ。
 其ノ要旨ハ「今ノ陸軍ハ信用ガナイ、陸軍ハ先ヅ第一ニ、信用サレル陸
 軍ニナラナケレバナラナイ、夫レガタメニハ、陸軍軍人ガ其ノ本分ヲ忘

レテ、今マデノ様ニ、政治ニ關與スルコトヲ絶對ニ止メルベキデアールト言フノデアリマシタ。

更ニ、彼ハ陸軍大臣ニナルト憲兵ガ政治ニ關與スルコトヲ嚴禁シマシタ。從ツテ憲兵ハ畑大將ニハ好意ヲ持ツテオリマセデシタ。一九三九年或ル中佐ガ仙台デ英米打倒ノ演說ヲシタコトガアリマシタガ、畑大臣ハ非常ニ憤慨シテ、直ニ同人ヲ東京ニ召還スルト共ニ強ク叱責シテ、同人ヲ左選シタ事ガアリマシタ。畑大將ニ對スル陸軍ノ憎惡ト嫌惡ノ念ハ此ノ陸軍ガ政治ニ關與スルコトヲ嚴禁シタコトカラ益々烈シクナリマシタ。ソシテ畑大將ヲ

陸相ノ椅子カラ追フ機會ヲ狙ツテ居タタノデアリマス。

殊ニ大將ガ三國同盟ニ反對デアツタコト、米内内閣竝ビニ其ノ政策ヲ支持サレタコト、及ビ支那ニ於ケル兵力ヲ減少シ次デ支那ヨリ撤兵シテ以テ支那事變ヲ解決セントスル大將ノ要望ハ尙更反抗心ヲ煽リ參謀總長ノ緊急ノ要求トナツテ表レテ大將ヲ陸軍大臣ノ椅子カラ追出シタ次第デアリマス。假^依へ、畑大將ガ將官デアリ、又陸軍大臣デアツテモ、閑院ノ官殿下ノ辭職スベシトイフ、要求ヲ拒絶スルコトハ日本人トシテハ到底出來ナイコトデアリマス。

閑院ノ官殿下ハ皇族ノ一員デアリ、親王トシテ直系ノ皇子ニ次グ重要ナル地位ニ位シテ居リマシタ。畑大將ガ臣民トシテ、コノ要求ニ謹デ服從

シタノハ、日本國民トシテノ當然ノ行動ダツタノデアリマス。

畑大將ヲ如何ニ嫌ツテモ、彼等ハ直接何事ヲモ爲スコトハ出來マセンデシタガ遂ニ閑院ノ宮殿下ノ力ヲ利用スルコトノミニ依ツテ、畑ノ辭職ヲサセルコトニ成功シタノデアリマシタ。日本人ノ道德ト習慣ヨリシテ、皇族ノ御言葉ハ臣下ニトツテハ絶對的デアリマシタ。

閑院ノ宮殿下ハ明治天皇直系ノ大正天皇ニ次グベキ者ナキ時ハ天皇タルベシト御内旨ノアツタ方デアリマシタ。特ニソノ地位ガ高カツタノデアリマス。畑大將ノ信念ハ支那ト和平ヲナスベキ唯一ノ道ハ支那ヨリ撤兵ヲナスニアリ、ソレガ一時ニ出來得^レバ順次兵力ヲ減少シテ、以テ全部ノ撤兵ヲ完了シヨウト考ヘテオリマシタ。

一九四〇年畑ガ陸軍大臣タリシ時、參謀本部ノ反對ニモ拘ラズ第一着手ニ彼ノ案トシテ支那ニ於ケル日本軍ノ兵數ヲ九〇万ヨリ略々六〇万ニ減少シタ事ヲ私ハ承知シテ居リマス。

畑大將ハ汪精衛政權ノ樹立ニハ贊成シテオリマセンデシタ。ソレハ彼ガ秘密裡ニ重慶政府ト和平交渉ヲセント欲シ又在支兵力ノ撤退ヲ企畫シテオルコトデモワカルコトデス。

然シ汪精衛政府ヲ樹立スルコトハ第一次近衛内閣ヨリ平沼内閣ノトキニ國策トシテ確定シテオツタコトデアリマシテ、ソレガ米内々閣ノトキニ、其ノ形式ガ整ツタニ過ギマセン。

新政權ノ設立ニハ畑大將ハ關與シテオリマセン。一九四〇年畑大將ガ陸軍大臣タリシ時ニ企畫院ノ案トシテ、支那ノ投降者ヲ日本ノ石炭鑛山ニ使用スル件ニツイテ問題ガ起リマシタ。畑大將ハコノ案ニ反對シマシタ、彼ノ反對ガアツタ爲ニ事ハ遂ニ行ハレマセンデシタ。一九四二年畑大將ガ支那派遣軍ノ總司令官デアリマシタ。時ニ日本ノ石炭鑛山ニ支那勞働者ヲ使用セントスル案ニモ又反對ヲ致シマシタ。然シ一九四四年日本ニ支那人勞働者ガ送ラレテ參リマシタ。ハ大東亞省ガ實行シタル所デアリマシテ、畑大將ハ之ニハ何等ノ關係モ有シマセン。何トナレバ勞務ニ關スルコトハ既ニ軍ノ手ヲ離レテ大東亞省ノ管轄トナツテ居ツタカラデアリマス。從テ此レヲ如何トモスルカヲ持チマセンデシタ。

一九三九年ノ秋畑ガ米内内閣ノ陸軍大臣ニ就任スルト殆ンド同時ニ畑大將ノ熱望ニ應ジテ私ハ支那事變ノ平和的解決ニ對シテ、蔣介石ト交渉ヲ開始スル途ヲ開キマシタ。畑ガ兵數ヲ減少シ、又軍隊ヲ撤退シ支那ト和平ヲ結ブ事ヲ欲シテ居リマシタガ之ニハ強力ナ反對ガアリマシタ。此ノ理由デ、私共ハ非公式ニ又陰密ニ事ヲ運バナケレバナリマセンデシタ。然シ畑大將ハ適當ニ事ヲ始ムルニツイテ最善ヲ盡シマシタ。ソウシテ莫大ナル費用ガコノ長キ交渉ニ必要デアリマシタガ、私ハ畑大將ニ富商岩崎清七ヲ紹介シ、交渉ニ必要ナル財政的援助ヲ與ヘル様クシマシタ。畑大將ハコノ交渉ヲ進メルニツイテノ二ツノ重要ナル點ヲ示シマシタ。

一ツハ日華兩者ノ使者ノ會合ノ日時ト場所ノ取決メデテマシテ、他ノ一ツハ和平條約ノ基礎ハ支那ヨリスベテノ日本軍ヲ撤去スル事デアリマシタ。畑大將ハ誠意ヲ示ス爲ニ私ガ前ニ述ベマシタ通り次年度豫算ヲ編成スルニ當リ在支日本兵數ヲ九〇万ヨリ約六〇万ニ減少シタノデアリマシタ。然シ乍ラ、參謀本部及陸軍省内部ニ於テハ支那ヨリ撤兵スルコトニハ非常ナル反對ガアリマシタ。即チ、日本兵ハ永久ニ上海ト北支諸地域ニ駐在セシムベシトノ主張デアリマス。畑ハ之ニ對シテ反對デアリマシタ。

畑ハ支那ヨリハスベテノ軍ヲ撤兵シナケレバナラヌト信ジテ居リマシタ。畑ノ主張スル所ハ若シ支那ヨリ日本軍ヲ撤去シナイナラバ蔣介石トハ和平條約ヲ締結スル望ミハ絶對ニナイト云フノデアリマシタ。蔣介石トノ必要ナル交渉ハ非常ニ秘密ノモノデアリ、通信ハ暗號テ行ハレナケレバナリマセンデシタ。大體蔣介石側ニ對シ和平ヲナス爲ニ、畑大將ノ意志トシテ眞面目ナル企ガナサレツツアルトイフ事ヲ確信セシムル事ガ非常ニ困難デアリマシタ。然シ漸次ニ蔣介石側ガ信用スル様ニナリ、和平條約ガ出來ルトイフ事ヲ信ズルニ至リマシタ。ソウシテ將來ノ會合ノタメ、日時ト場所トヲ決定スルトイフ事ガ始リマシタ。若シ畑大將ガ陸軍大臣ノ職ニ止ツテ居ツタナラバ和平條約ガ首尾ヨク締結サレタデアラウ事ニハ私ハ何等ノ疑ヲ持チマセン。然シ乍ラ程ナク畑

大將ハ突然ソノ職ヲ辭メタノデ、此ノ交渉ハ終リヲ告ゲタノデアリマシ
 タ。畑大將ハ若キ日獨逸ニ留學シ、ソノ總明ナル頭腦ニヨリ最モ良ク獨
 逸ノ短所ヲ知ツテオリマシタ。一方英米ノ長所ヲ最モヨク知ツテオリマ
 シタ。米國ヤ英國ト扞格シ或ヒハ衝突スル恐レアル時ハ之ニ反對デアリ
 マシタ、此ノ理由デ畑ハ三國條約ニハ非常ニ強ク反對デアリマシタ。
 一九四一年畑大將ガ支那派遣總司令官デアツタトキ、日米ノ關係ガ漸次
 ニ險惡トナリツツアル様ニ見エマシタ。畑大將ハソノ參謀長後宮大將ヲ
 個人的使者トシテ東京ニ送り米國ヤ英國ト事ヲ構ヘルガ如キ如何ナル方
 法ヤ行動ニモ反對ナル意見ナル事ヲ申述べマシタ。表面的ニハ後宮大將
 ハ或公務ニテ、東京ニ派遣セラレタノデアリマシタ。
 シカシ内實ハ彼ノ旅行ノ目的ハ當時ノ軍ノ主腦部ニ米英ト事ヲカマヘル
 コトノナイ様ニ畑ノ意見ヲ述べテ米英トノ平和増進ヲハカルコトニアリ
 マシタ。軍主腦部ノアラユル人ヲ巡リ歩イタル後、後宮大將ガ私ノ所ニ
 參リマシテ、畑大將ノ命令ノモトニ何ヲシテ居ツタカヲ話シテ呉レマシ
 タ。私ハ後宮大將ノ言フ様ニ畑ノ意願ヲ實行ニ移ス事ニ最善ノ努力ヲ致
 シマシタ。

兵務局長トシテノ私ノ地位カラシテ、私ニ出來ル事ハ本當ニ僅カデアリ
 マシタガ、畑氏ノ考フル所ノ實現ノタメニハ、アラユル努力ヲ致シタノ
 デアリマシタ。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十六日 於東京陸軍省ビル

供述者 田 中 隆 吉

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且署名捺印シタルコトヲ證
明ス

同日於同所

立會人 國 分 友 治

宜
誓
誓

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セサルコトヲ
誓フ

署名捺印
田
中
隆
吉

2206

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國 其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述者

田中 隆吉

自分儀我國ニ行ハル、方式ニ從ヒ別紙ノ通り宣誓
ヲ為シタル上、次ノ如ク供述致シマス

9066 #2000

私ハ一九二四年十二月参謀本部ニ勤務シタ時

カラ烟大將ト公私共ニ深い関係ガアリマス

從ツテ私ハ烟大將ヲ最モヨク知ワテ居ルモノ

人デアリマス 一九四〇年七月烟俊六大將ガ

米内々閣陸相ヲ辭職シタノハ其ノ本意ニ

出タモノデアリマセンデシタ 烟大將ハ終始

一貫シテ米内々閣及ビ其ノ方針ヲ支持シテ

居ラレマシタ 大將ガ辭任サレタノハニ参謀總長

ガ辭任ヲ要求シタ書簡ヲ烟大將ニ送ッ

タコトニ因リマス 軍デハ烟大將ガ三毛

同盟ニ^{強ク}対デアワタコトハ衆知ノコトデ

アリマシタ 烟大將、極端ニ非同盟ニ

及野村正毅

畑大將ハ米内總理ニ辞表ヲ出ス以前

ニ既ニ陸相ニシテ陸相ニアラズト謂フ

コトが出来るマス。即チ畑大將ハ陸軍

ボイコウトニヨツテ既ニソノ地位ヲ否定

セラレ陸軍部内ニ後継陸軍大臣

ヲ内定シテ居ワタノデアリマス。

当時畑氏ハ周囲ノ者カラ手酷シク反対

ヲ受ケテ居リマシタ。命令ハ殆ニド服従

サレズ何ヲヤツテモ陰ニ反対ヲ受ケ又邪魔

ヲサレテ居リマシタ。

一九四〇年十二月九日 私ハ米内々園當時

畑大將ノ下デ陸軍次官ヲシテ居ワタ

阿南大將ト赤坂ノ錦水ト云フ料亭デ

夕食ヲ共ニシマシタ。ソノ時畑大將ガ米内

内閣ノ陸相ヲ急ニ辞任サレタノカ話ニ

出マシタ。

阿南大將ハ私ニ「畑サニハ参謀

總長内院官殿下ノ由書簡ヲ頂カレ

其ノ由要求ニ從ツテ辞職シタノダト

申シマシタ。

其後一九四五年二月十四日私ハ航空寮

デ阿南大將ニ会ヒマシタ。

阿南大將ハ私ト親シカワタリシタガ其時次ノ様ニ

言セマシタ。

僕ハ烟サニ米内々閣ノ陸相ヲヤメサセルニ
一役買ワタノラ拜常ニ後悔シテ居ルト。

烟サ六陸軍大臣トナラシテモ陸軍省内デハ

支持シテクレル派モ持タズ陸軍大臣ノ要職

ニ在リナガラ陸軍省ニ於テ孤立シテ居テ

ヤウチ有様デシタ。烟大将ニ対スル憎悪ト

嫌悪ノ念ハ先ヅ宇垣ヲ支持シテ軍備

整理ニ努力カシタコトカラハジマリ阿部内閣デ

烟サシガハジメテ陸軍大臣ニナラシメ又其ノ

夜ヲ加ヘマシタ

烟大将ニ対スル憎悪ト嫌悪ハ右ノ二ツノ事情デ

益々増長シテ行マシタ。

其レハ阿部内閣ノ陸軍大臣ハ陸軍

三長官會議デハ別ノ者が推薦サレタノ

デアリマスガ特別ノ事情デ其ノ者が

陸相ニテラズニ、畑大將ガ代ワテ陸相

トナワタフトデアリマス

更ニ陸軍部内ニ於テ畑大將ニ対スル反感ハ

次ノヤウナ事柄デ益々高マル一テデアリマシタ

畑大將ハ軍人が政治ニ関與スルコトヲ

極端ニ嫌ヒマシタ

彼ガ陸軍大臣ニナソタ時陸軍省ノ全將校

ヲ集メテ最初ノ訓示ヲシマシタ

其ノ要旨ハ「今ノ陸軍ハ信用ガナイ陸軍ハ

先づオノニ信用サレ陸軍ニナラナケレバナラ

ナイ。夫レガタメニハ陸軍軍人が其ノ本分

ヲ忘レテ今マデノ様ニ政治ニ関與スルコトヲ

絶対ニ止メルベキデアラト言フノデアリマシタ。

更ニ彼ハ陸軍大臣ニテルト憲兵が政治ニ

関與スルコトヲ嚴禁シマシタ。従ッテ憲兵

ハ烟大將ニ好意ヲ持ツテオリマセンデシタ。

一九三九年或ル中佐が仙台デ英米打倒

ノ演説ヲシタコトがアリマシタが、烟大臣ハ非常

ニ憤慨シテ直ニ今人ヲ東京ニ召還スル共ニ

強ク叱責シテ今人ヲ左遷シタ事アリマシタ。

烟大將ニ対ス陸軍憎悪ト嫌悪ノ念ハ此ノ陸軍

が政治ニ関与スルコトヲ嚴禁シタコトカラ益々烈シク

ナリタシタソレテ畑大將ヲ

陸相ノ椅子カラ追ッ機会ヲ狙ッテ居ワターデ

アリマス

殊ニ大將ガ三子同盟ニ反対デアワタコト、米内

内閣並ビニ其人ノ政策ヲ支持サレタコト、及び

支那ニ於テ兵カラ減少シ次ニ支那ヨリ

撤兵シテ以テ支那事變ヲ解決セントスル

大將ノ要望ハ尚更ニ抗心ヲ煽リ參謀總長

曾ノ緊急ノ~~此~~要求トナワテ表レテ大將ヲ

陸軍大臣ノ椅子カラ追出シタ次ヤデアリマス

假ハ畑大將ガ將官デアリ、又陸軍大臣デアワテモ

閑院ノ宮殿下ノ辭職スベシトイフ、要求ヲ拒絶

スルコトハ曰ク人トシテハ到底出来ナイコトデ

アリマス

内院ノ宮殿下ハ皇族ノ一員デアリ。親王ト
 シテ直系ノ皇子ニ次グ重要ナル地位
 ニ位シテ居リマシタ。畑大將が臣民トシテ、
 コノ要求ニ謹テ服従シタノハ、日本臣民
 トシテノ当然ノ行動ダワタノデアリマス。

畑大將ヲ如何ニ嫌ワテモ、彼等ハ直接
 何事ヲモ為スコトハ出来マセシデシタガ遂ニ

内院ノ宮殿下ノ力ヲ利用スルコトノミニ依ツ
 テ畑ノ辞職ヲサセルコトニ成功シタノデアリ
 マシタ。日本人ノ道德ト習慣ヨリシテ皇族

ノ此言葉ハ臣下ニトワテハ絶対的デ

アリマシタ。

内院ノ宮殿下ハ明治天皇直系ノ大正天皇

ニ次グベキ者ナキ時ハ天皇タルベシト内旨

ノアワタ方デアリマシタ。特ニソノ地位が高カ

ワタデアリマス。畑大將ノ信念ハ支那ト

和平ヲナスベキ唯一ノ道ハ支那ヨリ撤兵ヲ

ナスニアリ。ソレガ一時ニ出来得ザレバ順次

兵カヲ減少シテ以テ全部ノ撤兵ヲ完了シ

ヨウト考ヘテオリマシタ。

一九四〇年畑が陸軍大臣タリシ時。参謀本部

ノ反対ヲ拘ラズヤ一着手ニ彼ノ案トシテ

支那ニ於ケル日本軍ノ兵數ヲ九〇万ヨリ略々

六〇万ニ減少シタリヲ私ハ承知シテ居リマス。

畑大將ハ汪精衛政権ノ樹立ニ賛成シテ

オリマセンデシタ。ソレハ彼が秘密裡ニ重慶

政府ト和平交渉ヲセシト欲シ又在支兵力ノ

撤退ヲ企画シテオルコトデモワカルコトデス。

然シ汪精衛政府ヲ樹立スルコトハヤ一次

近衛内閣ヨリ平沼内閣ノトキニ先策トシテ

確定シテオワタコトデアリマシテ、ソレが米内々

閣ノトキニ其ノ形式が整ワタニ過ギマセン。

新政權ノ設立ハ畑大將ハ内閣ヲオリマセン

一九四〇年畑大將が陸軍大臣タリシ時ニ

企画院ノ案トシテ支那ノ投降者ヲ日本ノ

石炭鑛山ニ使用スル件ニツイテ問題が起リマシタ。

畑大將ハコノ案ニ反対シタ。彼ノ反対ガアワタ
為ニ争ハ遂ニ行ハセシメシタ。一九四二年

畑大將ガ支那派遣軍ノ總司令官デアリマシタ。

時ニ日本ノ石炭鑛山ニ支那労働者ヲ使用

セシトスル案モ又反対ヲ致シマシタ。然シ一九四二年

日本ニ支那人労働者ガ送ラレテテ考リマシタ。

一ハ大东亚省ガ実行シタル事デアリマシタ。畑

大將ハ之ニハ何等ノ關係ヲ有シモ。何トナレバ

勞務ニ関スルコトハ既ニ軍ノ手ヲ離レテ大东亚

省ノ管轄トナワテ居ワタカラデアリマス。従テ

此レヲ如何トモスルカヲ持テマセシメシタ。

一九三九年ノ秋畑ガ米内内閣ノ陸軍大臣ニ

就任スルト。殆ド同時ニ畑大將ノ熱望ニ應ジテ

私ハ支那ノ憂ノ平和的解決

ニ對シテ蔣介石ト交渉ヲ開始スル途ヲ開キ
 マシタ。烟ガ兵數ヲ減少シ、又軍隊ヲ撤去シ
 支那ト和平ヲ結ブコトヲ欲シテ居リマシタガ
 之ニハ強カク反對ガアリマシタ。此ノ理由デ、私共
 ハ非公式ニ又陰密ニテ運バオケレバオリマセシ
 デシタ。然シ烟大將ハ適当ニテ始ムルニワイテ
 最善ヲ盡シマシタ。ソウシテ莫大ナル費用
 ガコノ長キ交渉ニ必要デアリマシタガ、私ハ
 烟大將ニ富商岩崎清セテ銀々ニ交渉
 ニ必要ナル財政的援助ヲ^与ヘル如クシマシタ。
 烟大將ハコノ交渉ヲ進メルニワイテノニワノ重要
 ナル事ヲ示シマシタ。一ツハ日華兩者ノ使者ノ
 會合ノ日時ト場所ノ

取決テデアリマシテ、他ノハ和平條約ノ基礎

ハ支那ヨリスベテノ曰キ軍ヲ撤去スルヲデアリ

マシタ。畑大將ハ誠實^意ヲ示ス為ニ私ガ前ニ

求^ベマシタ通りニ次年^度予算ヲ編成スルニ当リ

在支日本兵數ヲ九〇万ヨリ約^大卅万ニ減少

シタ^リデアリマシタ。然レトテ、參謀本部及陸

軍省内部ニ於テハ支那ヨリ撤兵スルコトニハ

非常ナル反對ガアリマシタ。則チ、日本兵ハ永久

ニ上海ト北支諸地域ニ駐在セシムベシトノ主張

デアリマス。畑ハ之ニ對シテ反對デアリマシタ。

畑ハ支那ヨリハスベテノ軍ヲ撤兵シテシバナラヌト

信ジテ居リマシタ。畑ノ主張スル所ハ若シ支那ヨリ

日軍ヲ撤去シナイラバ蔣介石トハ和平

條約ヲ締結スル望ミハ絶ヲニテイト云フノデ

アリマシタ。蔣介石トハ必要ナル交渉ハ非常ニ

秘密ノモデアリ。通信ハ暗号デ行ハレナケ

レバナリマセンデシタ。又蔣介石側ニ対シ

和平ヲナス為ニ畑大將ノ意志トシテ眞面目

ナル企カナレフアルトイフ事ヲ確信セシムル

事ヲ非常ニ困難デアリマシタ。然シ漸次ニ

蔣介石側ガ信用スル様ニテリ。和平條約ガ

出来ルトイフ事ヲ信ズルニ至リマシタ。ソレテ

將來ノ會合ノタメ。日時ト場所トヲ決定

スルトイフ事ガ始リマシタ。

若シ畑大將ガ陸軍大臣職ニ止ワテ居ワタラバ



後宮大將ヲ個人的使者トシテ東京ニ送り
米中や英中ト云フヲ構ヘルガ如キ如何志

方法ヤ行動モ及対志意見ナル事ヲ申述バ

マシタ。表面的ニハ後宮大將ハ或公務

ニテ、東京ニ派遣セラレタリテアリマシタ。

シカン内実ハ彼ノ旅行ノ真目的ハ当时ノ軍ノ

之腦部ニ米英ト云フヲカマヘルコトノイイ様ニ

烟ノ意見ヲ述ベテ米英トノ平和増進ヲ

ハカルコトニアリマシタ。軍之腦部ノアテニ

人ヲ巡リ歩イタル故、後宮大將ガ私ノ志ニ

参リマシテ、烟大將ノ命令ノモトニ何ヲシテ居

ワタカラ話シテ英レマシタ。私ハ後宮大將ノ言フ

様ニ畑ノ意願ヲ実行ニ移スヲニ最善
ノ努力ヲ致シマシタ。

兵務局長トシテノ私ノ地位カラシテ私ニ

出来ルヲハ本當ニ僅カデアリマシタガ、

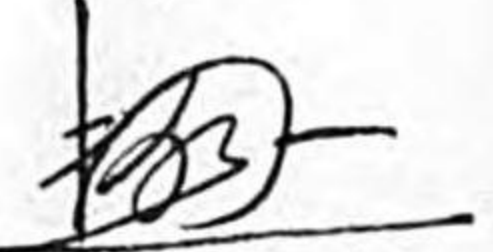
畑氏ノ考フル所ノ実現ノタメニハ、アラユル

努力ヲ致シタノデアリマシタ。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）八月二十六日於


東京皇陸軍省ビル

供述者

田中隆吉 

右の皇國立会人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且署名捺印
シタルコトヲ証明ス

同日於此

立会人 團分友治 

宣誓書

良心に従ひてこの書に述べた何事をも黙秘せし
又何事をも附加せざんことを誓ふ

署名捺印

田中隆吉 押