

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al)
- vs -) AFFIDAVIT OF
ARAKI et al) HAYASHI)

1. I was Minister of Education in both IWANO and SAITO Cabinets from December, 1931 to May, 1934. Therefore while Mr. ARAKI was Minister of War in both cabinets, I was in the same cabinets as one of his colleagues.
2. Minister of War ARAKI and Finance Minister HAYASHI were confidential with each other and they often had discussions in cabinet meetings. I remember one meeting during the period of our association, although I am not certain, at this time, of the date but I know it was a meeting for the compilation of the budget and where Mr. HAYASHI said "As soon as the armaments are completed the Military Group (he meant the Army and the Navy) turns bellicose." Mr. ARAKI said "What do you mean? What the army demands is the completion of the minimum defensive armament to be able to avoid war, not the one of such extent as would enable it to initiate war against other countries. Furthermore I have tried to make the Army His Majesty's army based on morality by de-Prussianizing them and as I have often explained this to you I ask you to retract what you have just said." Then there was a sudden animation of talk.
3. Mr. ARAKI often said he was opposed to suppression of speech. In those days some quarters of the Army were nervous about the then current situation. Mr. HAYASHI would tell the War Minister what he had heard as rumors about the Army and I remember on one occasion he asked Mr. HAYASHI to cooperate with him in his endeavor to quell the over zealousness of the young officers.
4. On reading some part of HAYASHI's memoirs, I know his description is not accurate. It contains much of his own wishful narration and cabinet meeting are not always faithfully reported in these memoirs.
5. At the cabinet conference held in the middle of March, 1932, a decision was reached not to make immediate recognition of Manchukuo, but the reason for this decision was not because it was feared to be an act of violating the Nine Power Treaty, but because they came to an agreement that it would not be too late if they made the recognition after seeing the further development of the situation of Manchukuo which was difficult to foresee at that time.

D.D. 3076

6. War Minister HATA was thoroughly in favor of international cooperation and was not an advocate of isolationism. At the cabinet meeting regarding our withdrawal from the League of Nations the War Minister did not make any active utterance. He left all the deliberations to the Foreign Minister but he was always counselling him to observe international treaties.

7. In a preparatory talk about the proposal of the Russo-Japanese Non-aggression Treaty, no cabinet member opposed it. But we hesitated to comply with it at once, as we could not fully understand the Soviet's true intention, for in those days the 3rd International's anti-Japanese activities were vigorous. We decided in such a way as to comply with the proposal after various opinions were exchanged between Japan and Russia. Mr. HATA had no opinion different from that of any other cabinet member about it so he did not make any special utterance at the conference.

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OATH

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

HATOYAMA Ichiro (seal)

On this 30th day of January, 1948
At Honoyama, Atani City

Deponent: Hatoyama Ichiro (seal)

I, Hsuoka Tokusaki, 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.

On the same date
At Honoyama, Atani City

Witness: Hsuoka Tokusaki (Seal)

119

亞東國際專事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國 其他

對

荒 不 責 夫 其他

宣 告 供 述 書

供述者 爲 山 一 郎

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

一私は昭和六年十二月より全九年五月まで犬養、齋藤兩内務の文部大臣でありました従つて荒木氏とは同氏が兩内務に陸軍大臣として在つた間同じ閣僚として勤務しました

二荒木陸軍大臣と高橋大臣とはお互に信頼し合つて居り兩氏はよく議論をされました

私が覚えて居るのは時日は忘れましたが一度豫算編成に關する閣議の時高橋氏が「軍部（陸海軍を指す）は準備を整備すると戦争をしたがる」と云ふ事を云つた時に荒木氏は「それは何の事を云ふのですか陸軍の要求は戦をさける爲の最少限度の防禦的準備であつて我方より他國に戦争をしかける程度のもてはない殊に私は陸軍をプロシヤ型から脱却し道義の上に立つ陛下の事とする事に努力して來て居る事は度々申上げた通りでありますからどうか其の御言葉は御取濟しを願ふ」と開き直つて話された事がありました。

三 荒木氏は言論の壓迫には反対であるとよく言つて居ました。當時陸軍方面の一部では時局に關して神經が立つて居ました。高橋氏はよく陸軍に關する噂を聞いては陸軍大臣にそれを話して居ました。一度荒木氏が高橋氏に向つて若い將校達の行き過ぎた熱心さを戒めたいから協力して下さいと頼んで居た事を覚えて居ます。

四 原田日記の一部を披見しましたが記述が正確でありませぬ。原田氏の希望的記述が含まれて居り、國護の内容等は必ずしも真相を傳えて居ませぬ。

五 滿洲國承認の問題は昭和七年三月中旬の頃で即時承認反響に決定致しましたがそれは九ヶ箇條條約違反だからと云ふ理由ではなきて、滿洲國がどう發展するか豫測出來ないから其成行を確めた上で承認しても遅くないと云ふ意見が一致したからであります。

六、荒木首相は徹底した國際協調主義者で孤立論者ではありませんでした。國際聯盟脱退の時の閣議でも陸軍大臣は何等積極的の發言はしませんでした。一切の研究は外務大臣に委せて唯國際條約を遵守するよう念を押し居ました。

七、日ソ不可侵條約の提案の非公式の相談の時には誰れも反對はありませんでした。が當時第三インターの對日活動が露骨であつた時でソ聯の眞意の諒解が出来ないで皆關係は躊躇しました。が日ソ相互に種々意見を交換して後でもよいではないかと云ふ位の話でありました。荒木氏も他の閣僚と異つた意見は持つて居ませんでした。別に閣議で特別の發言もありませんでした。

昭和二十三年（一九四八年）一月三十日 於熱海市桃山

供 述 者 鳩 山 一 郎

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明シマス

同 日 於

立 會 人 遠 岡 高 明

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良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコト

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