

AFFIDAVIT

28

I, Joseph C. Grew, being first duly sworn, make oath and say that on December 26, 1937, I called on Mr. Koki Hirota, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, and told him that I had good news. I then read to him the American Government's note of December 26, which may be regarded as an acceptance of the Japanese Government's note of December 24, towards the settlement of the PANAY incident. After I had read the note aloud, Mr. Hirota said to me, "I heartily thank your Government and you yourself for this decision. I am very, very happy. You have brought me a splendid Christmas present." The Minister added that the Japanese Government has taken and will continue to take all possible measures to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

(Signed) Joseph C. Grew
Joseph C. Grew

Washington, D. C.
October 15, 1947

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, A NOTARY PUBLIC FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
THIS 17th. DAY OF OCTOBER, 1947.

(SEAL)

(Signed) Martha H. Wilhelm

My Commission Expires Sept. 1, 1951

2137

弁護文書ニ七九〇九

(十世 沢)

Jaomi

宣誓供述書

私、ジョセフ・C・グルーは、先づ宣誓書を
あし次、如く陳述します。

一九三七年十二月二十六日、日本外務大臣、廣田弘毅氏を

訪問の上、よひ、ニース かあると告げました。

~~申す所を、折上り致します。~~ それから私は

パネー号事件解決に對する、十二月二十六日附の

アメリカ政府の通牒を、彼に讀んで聞かせ

また、この通牒#十二月二十四日附の日本政府の

通牒 の對する返事と 解せられるのがあります。

私が 右通牒を讀み上げた後、廣田氏は私に

「この解決に對して、貴国政府並に貴方自身に

對し、心から感謝致します。私は 非常に 幸甚します。

貴方は私に素晴らしいクリスマスプレゼントを下さりました

と申された。一更に大臣は、一言もお話しし

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- VS -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: Ryunosuke KUSAK

Having first duly sworn an oath as shown on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

1. My name is Ryunosuke KUSAKA. I was formerly a Vice Admiral in the Japanese Navy and participated in the Pearl Harbor Attack 8 December 1941, as Chief of Staff of the First Air Force Fleet.
2. As has been stated, the plan of attack was originated by Admiral Isorofu YAMAMOTO, Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet, around January of 1941. I remember it was April or May of that year and after I had been assigned to the post of Chief of Staff of the First Air Force Fleet that I learned of the plan. Generally speaking, the Pearl Harbor Attack was a hazardous and speculative operation penetrating deep into enemy lines. Since it was considered too venturesome, as a first step in military operations which decided the fate of the State, various studies were repeatedly made. However, since I could not agree with Commander in Chief YAMAMOTO's idea as I did not consider the plan to be practical, I expressed a lengthy opposition opinion directly to the Commander in Chief himself.

Commander in Chief YAMAMOTO listened carefully to my opinion and then said as follows:

"I fully understand your opinion; however if war should break out with the United States, taking into view the condition of military strength as it stands today, I have no confidence in fulfilling the responsibility of our national defense other than by attacking the United States Fleet immediately after the outbreak of war. Therefore, as long as the United States Fleet is stationed at Hawaii, it is my conviction as Supreme Commander, that we must commence operations by an attack there. I ask you, then, to stop opposing me from now

日本政府は

かかる事件が起るに由るに全ゆる手段を
清く正しく其のたか今後再び起るに由るに
努力を續けしと申しました。

シヨセフC.ケル

コロムビア地込、ワシントン

一九四七年十月十五日

一九四七年十月十七日
コロムビア地込公認人
たる本官に
署名せり。

マーサH.ウイルソン

新の公認人たる職務の日
本官は一九四七年九月一日

満期終了す

封印

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