

10 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Cunningham; Maj. General Vasiliev; Col. Woolworth;
Mr. Sandusky; Mr. Cunningham
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 - OSHIMA
SHIGEMITSU
SHIRATORI

The attached information has been taken from the compiled report prepared by MIS. The report was previously classified secret however this classification has been cancelled and at the present time does not carry any classification. It will be noted that much of this information has been furnished in curriculum vitae obtained from the Cabinet Secretariat's office.

WITNESS

UGAKI, Kazushige

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info from MID report

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

E P M

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Incl
(Described above)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Operations, CIS, G-2
Compilation Branch

SUBJECT: UGAKI, Kazunari General

1944 SHIGEMITSU gave a banquet for former Foreign Ministers, Vice-Ministers and diplomats. Among those present were Koki HIROTA, UGAKI, NOMURA, YOSHIKAWA, Seomu TOYODA, Shigenori TOGO and Tsuneo MATSUDAIRA.

SHIGEMITSU explained negotiations which led to the conclusion of recent Japanese-Soviet agreements and also gave a long review on the current international situation.

Subject left Tokyo 9/15/44 by air for Keijo on tour of inspection of Manchukuo and China. Accompanied by Lt. Gen. Rihachiro BAZAI and his secretary, Yoshio YANA. (FCC 9/12/44).

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchukuo today granted an audience at the Imperial Palace to General UGAKI. Prior to the Imperial audience, General UGAKI paid homage at the Kienkuo Mausoleum. Retiring from the Palace, UGAKI made a courtesy call on Premier General CHANG CHING HUI at the latter's official residence. UGAKI during the afternoon conferred with Rokuzo TAKEBE, Director-General of the General Affairs Board, as well as other government leaders. This evening he was a guest at a dinner party given by Premier Chang. (RT 9/18/44).

Arrived Peking from Hsinking on Sept. 19 on an inspection tour, conferred with General Naosaburo OKABE, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China on Sept. 20. On the same day General UGAKI also met with Vice-Admiral Kiyonobu SHIOZAWA, Japanese Minister and later made an official call on WANG KEH MIN, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Council, who later honored UGAKI at a banquet. (FCC 9/22/44). WANG KEH MIN and UGAKI exchanged views on the current situation in Nanking, China. (FCC 9/28/44).

SOURCE: OWI, 10 July 1945.

UGAKI, Kazunari

Request by Shigemitsu, Mamoru

Witness is now in Atami City, Izusan.

Defendant further requests the Tribunal, in accordance with Sect. III, Art. 9 (e) of the charter, to order the production of the following documents necessary for his defense:

<u>Document</u>	<u>Location</u>
Diary of M. M. Litvinov, former Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union (from July 1, 1938 to Aug. 31, 1938) excerpts were introduced as Exhibit No. 754.	I.P.S., War Ministry Bldg., Tokyo, Japan

The facts to be proved by this witness and document will show the policies, utterances, actions and intent of the accused Shigemitsu, during the time in which he is charged by the indictment and the facts regarding events with which he is charged.

The relevance of the testimony of this witness, who was associated with the accused Shigemitsu during the time charged in the indictment, or had personal knowledge of such events is, in its tendency, to establish that the accused Shigemitsu took no part in any of the conspiracies charged to him; and was not in any way connected with the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression; and was, furthermore, in no way connected with the commission of any crimes against peace and is not guilty under the indictment or any of its counts.

The date upon which attendance of the witness will be required to testify cannot at this time be stated accurately, but attendance for consultation with defense counsel is required forthwith.

The date of production of above document will be after the commencement of the defense of the accused.

UGAKI, Kazunari (occasional)

REPORT BY: John A. Curtis
4 Feb 1947

File 376, serial 27: As Foreign Minister in 1938, UGAKI opposed military rearmament.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: UGAKI, Kazunari (or Kazushige)

Address: A resident of Atami City, Izusan.

Personnel File on UGAKI, Kazushige #355

File 376, serial 27: While the above was still Foreign Minister, he insisted that the Cabinet Planning Board be only an execution organ and its administration duties to be left to the Foreign Office. Army opposed this plan and later forced UGAKI out of office on September 29, 1938 and set up the New Board independent of the Foreign Office with the Five Ministers as chief advisors and the Premier as President.

File 102, serial 11, Member of Cabinet Advisory Council October 1937.

ATIS Press Translation 331

File 99, serial 39

File 22, serial 12: Acted as instigator in the March Incident.

File 58, serial 80

File 60, serial 139

File 61, serial 74

File 62, serial 95

File 76, serial 103

File 300, serial 101

File 319, serial 68

File 343, serial 68

File 383, serial 72: Contains same information

File 48, serial 7: Represents left wing of old military group.

UGAKI, Kazunari (cont'd)

File 00, serial 212: As War Minister in KATO Cabinet, opposed Military retrenchment.

File 00, serial 212: Following fall of HIROTA Cabinet, UGAKI was ordered to form new Cabinet.

File 250, serial 17: Patriotic organizations

File 295, serial 1: Received an Imperial Order to form a new cabinet but the Army would not appoint a new War Minister.

File 60, serial 5:

No further information concerning the above contained in the file.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

REPORT BY: John A. Curtis

4 Feb 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE *Shizuoka, Izu-Nagaoka*

SUBJECT: UGAKI, Kazushige

Address: Shizuoka Prefecture, Izu-Nagaoka.

He was Foreign Minister in 1938.

No further information concerning the above is contained in the files.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

UGAKI, Kazushige - Shizuoka Prefecture, Izu-Nagaoka

Request by OSHIMA, Hiroshi ~~Shizuoka Prefecture, Izu-Nagaoka~~

- (a) The nationality of the witness is Japanese.
- (b) Witness was Foreign Minister in 1938, and will testify as to the circumstances of OSHIMA's appointment as Ambassador to Germany in 1938.

UGAKI, Kazushige

Request by OSHIMA, Hiroshi

Address: Shizuoka Prefecture, Izu-Nagaoka

This witness was Foreign Minister in 1938.

OK
ready and

Translated by H. HIRANO

checked by
T. Iwamoto

A Curriculum Vitae

Birthplace: Prefecture OKAYAMA
 Former Name: UGAKI Mokuji
 Present Name: UGAKI Kazushige
 Date of Birth: June of 1868

Dates.	Items of Appointments, discharges, rewards and punishment, (etc.)
26 July 1890	Graduated from Military Academy
26 March 1891	Appointed ^{2nd} Lieutenant, of Japanese Infantry. Attached to the 10 th Infantry Regiment.
15 April 1891	Discharged of former duties and attached to the 2nd Imperial Guard Infantry Regiment
3 February 1892	Conferred the ^{the} Senior Class of 8th Court Rank
28 Septemb. 1894	Appointed a lieutenant, of Japanese Infantry.
2 Novemb. 1894	Conferred the ^{the} Junior Class of 7th Court Rank
15 June 1895	Discharged of former duties and attached to a company of Military Academy Students
3 October 1895	Granted the 1st class salary ^{with single rank}
19 October 1895	Awarded the 6th Order of Merit ^{with single rank} for distinguished services during the ^{The} Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. The Order of the Single Rays of the Rising Sun with annuity of 70 yen.
	Awarded the Rank of 6th Class of Order of

	the Rising Sun.
16 January 1898	Discharged of former duties and attached to 33rd Infantry Regiment
10 October 1898	Appointed Captain, of Japanese Infantry. Appointed Commander of a Company of 33th Infantry Regiment
22 December 1898	Conferred the awarded senior class of the 7th Court Rank
3 June 1901	Discharged of former duties and attached to the General Staff Office
18 February 1902	Relieved of duties is attached to the General Staff Office and appointed as a Member of the General Staff.
3 July 1902	Granted 1st Class salary
22 August 1902	Discharged of former duties and dispatched to Germany to study Military Science
29 November 1902	Awarded 5th class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
13 January 1904	Appointed a Major, of Japanese Infantry. Conferred)
22 March 1904	awarded Junior class of the 6th Court Rank
5 April 1904	Relieved of former duties to stay in Germany and attached to the General Staff Office

- 27 November 1905 Awarded 8th Degree of the 3rd Order of Korea with the permission to wear it
- 28 December 1905 Relieved of ~~the~~ duties ~~attached~~ to the General Staff Office and appointed a member of the General Staff.
- 24 February 1906 Discharged of former duties and dispatched to Germany ~~to~~ ^{to} Study Military Science.
- 1 April 1906 Decorated with the 4th class Order of the Golden Kite ~~and~~ ^{and} the War Medal ~~for services~~ ^{in the} Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. Awarded the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with the little Cordon of 4th Class.
- 13 November 1907 Appointed to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, ~~of Japanese Infantry.~~
- 27 December 1907 ~~Granted~~ ^{Conferred} The Senior Class of the 6th Court Rank
- 5 February 1908 Discharged of duties to stay in Germany and appointed a member of the General Staff.
- 4 April 1908 Returned to Japan.
- 19 December 1908 Discharged of former duties and appointed ~~chief~~ ^{member of the} of the Supervisional Section of the Military Training Department ~~and~~ ^{and} the member of the General Staff.

- 20 January 1909 Appointed a Member of Investigation Committee ^(revising the infantry) for ~~revising~~ drill regulations ~~for the~~ discharged of former duties and appointed Chief of the 1st Section of the Military Training Department; ordered to be a staff.
- 1 August 1909
- 18 April 1910 Appointed a Member of Investigation Committee ^{revising the field artillery} for ~~the revision of~~ the drill regulations for the Army Service Corps for Field Artillery
- 14 June 1910 Appointed a Member of the Investigation Committee ^{revising the} for ~~the revision of~~ the drill regulations for Heavy Artillery ~~Capt~~
- 30 November 1910 Appointed a Colonel, of the ~~Japanese~~ Infantry
- 9 January 1911 Appointed ~~for~~ concurrently ^a service as Commissioner for the Technical Supervision of the ~~Japanese~~ Army ^{Committee}
- 10 February 1911 ~~Added~~ ^{conferred the} Junior class of the 5th Court Rank
- 9 September 1911 Discharged of former duties and appointed Chief of Military Service ^{Section} Office in the Military Service Department, of War Ministry
- 4 June 1912 Appointed a Member of the Investigation Committee for the Military Motor Cars ~~for the~~
- 31 July 1912 Appointed ~~as~~ commissioner ^{for the} ~~for the~~ ~~revision of~~ Imperial Funerals (of Emperor Meiji)

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|------------------|--|
| 1 August 1912 | Appointed as a member of ^{The Funeral} Ceremony Staff. |
| 8 November 1912 | The system of ^{Funeral} Office abolished. |
| 17 December 1912 | Appointed as a member of Examination Committee for Military Intendance School for 1912. |
| 11 March 1913 | Awarded Russian Order of the Saint Anne of 2nd Degree and permission to wear it
Discharged of duties of concurrently ^{Post in the} Technical Supervision of Japanese Army Committee. |
| 31 August 1913 | Relieved of duties of as Member of Military ^{motor car investigation} Automobile Inquiry Committee.
Discharged of active service and appointed commander of the 6 th Infantry Regiment |
| 16 May 1914 | Awarded Imperial Order of the <u>Sacred Treasure</u> 3rd Class. |
| 25 January 1915 | Discharged of former service and appointed Chief of Military Affairs Office of the Military Service Department, War Ministry |
| 9 February 1915 | Appointed a Member of Examination Committee of the Military Intendance School for 1915. |
| 12 April | Appointed Commissioned Official attached to The Commissioner of the Coronation and was |

- ordered to take service at the Office of the Rites Section.
- 21 April 1915 Appointed a Member of the Military Motor Car Investigation Committee.
- 9 August 1915 Discharged of the duties of ~~a~~ Member of the Military Motor Car Investigation Committee and of duties ~~of~~ ^{as} a member of the Military Intendances school Examination Commission for 1915.
- 10 August 1915 Appointed Major General, ~~of Japanese Army.~~
Appointed ~~the~~ ^{President} of the Infantry Officers School.
- 10 September ~~Appointed~~ ^{conferred the} Senior Class of the 5th Court Rank.
- 24 March 1916 Discharged of former duties and appointed the Chief of the 1st Section of the General Staff.
- 7 November 1915 In connection with merited ⁱⁿ Services during The War of 1914-1915 awarded Middle Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun and granted ¥900-00. Awarded a War Medal for 1914-1915 War Services.
- 18 August 1916 Appointed a Member of ~~the~~ Committee for the National Defence Committee.

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| 8 March 1918 | Dispatched to China |
| 29 March 1918 | Appointed as member of a Committee for the Conclusion of a Military Agreement between Japan and China. |
| May 1918 | Ordered to return to Japan |
| 18 June 1918 | Awarded the 3rd Degree of "Bixun" Order of the Chinese Republic and the permission to wear it |
| 29 September 1918 | Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure of the 2nd Class. |
| 1 November 1918 | Relieved of former duties and appointed the Chief of General Affairs Office of the General Staff, and concurrently the Chief of the 1 st Section of the General Staff. |
| 8 November 1918 | Appointed a member of the Munition Supply Committee |
| 19 December 1918 | Awarded the Great Cordon of the 2nd Class of the Order of "Kakuwa" of Chinese Government and the permission to wear it |
| 15 January 1919 | Discharged of former duties. |
| 21 February 1919 | Appointed a member of the National |

Census Committee

- 1 April 1919 Discharged of former duties and appointed the Chief-Director of the Military Academy.
- 23 April 1919 Relieved of ~~the~~ duties ^{as} of the Member of the Munitions Supply Committee
- 12 May 1919 Relieved of ~~the~~ duties ^{as} of the Member of the National Census Committee. Discharged of duties as secretary of the National Defence Committee.
- 23 April 1919 Appointed a member of the Council for the Crown Prince's Study. In connection with the abolition of the said Council from 1st March of 1921, discharged of the above duties. ~~L.~~
- 25 July 1919 Appointed Lieutenant-General, of Japanese Army.
- 10 September 1919 ^{Conferred} ~~Awarded~~ junior class of the 4th Court Rank
- 1 March 1921 Awarded ~~a~~ ^{Sable} Golden Cup ~~for~~ ~~service~~ for the meritorious services in connection with ^{the} Crown Prince's Study Council.
- 11 March 1921 Relieved of ~~the~~ former duties and appointed Commander in chief of the 10th Division

- 1 November 1920 Awarded the Imperial Order of ~~the~~ Double Rays of the Rising Sun and a sum of 3,900 Yen. This was granted in connection with meritorious services during 1915-1920 war and conclusion of the Peace Treaty with Germany.
- 30 September 1921 ~~Conserved the~~ Senior Class of 4th Court Rank
- 13 May 1922 Discharged of former duties and appointed a Chief of the Educational General Inspection Section and concurrently the Permanent Chief of the ^{Cadets} Examination ~~Commission for~~ ~~Officers Students.~~
- 26 June 1922 Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee for Educational Text-Books
- 10 October 1923 Relieved of former active ^{duties} and concurrent ~~duties.~~
- 10 October 1923 Appointed a Vice-War Minister
- 10 October 1923 Promoted to the 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service ~~Officials~~ and appointed the Chief of the Military Technical Council.
- 18 October 1923 Appointed a Councillor to the Imperial Restoration Board after the Great Earthquake.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 25 October 1923 | Attached to the Central ^{City} Planning Bureau,
for the Restoration of the Cities. |
| 1 November 1923 | Discharged of duties as member of the Investigation Committee for Educational Text-Books |
| 5 November 1923 | Appointed a member of the National Property Investigation Commission. |
| 9 November 1923 | Appointed a Member of the Maritime Committee |
| 1 December 1923 | Appointed a Vice Chairman of the Horse Breeding Investigation Committee |
| 3 December 1923 | Appointed a Member of the Harbours Investigation Commission and Highways Commission. |
| 10 December 1923 | Appointed a Member of the Administrative Commission under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry. |
| 17 December 1923 | Appointed a Member of the Railroads Commission. |
| 25 December 1923 | Appointed a Member of the Administrative Service under jurisdiction of the War Ministry |
| 7 January 1924 | Appointed a war-Minister. |
| 10 January 1924 | Appointed ^{Conferred the} junior class of the 3rd Court Rank |
| 12 January 1924 | Discharged of the duties as a Chief of the |

Military Technical Committee

- 30 January 1924 Relieved of the duties as a member of the National Property Investigation Commission.
- 4 February 1924 Relieved of ~~the~~ duties as a member of the Harbours Investigation Commission and of duties as a member of Highway Improvement Commission.
- 7 February 1924 Relieved of ~~the~~ duties ^{as vice-} ~~of the~~ Chief of the Horse-breeding Investigation Commission.
- 23 February 1924 Awarded 1st Class ~~of the~~ Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 25 February 1924 According ^{to} Imperial Ordinance No 25 The Official system for Restoration of the National Capital is abolished.
- 26 February 1924 Relieved of ~~the~~ duties as a member of the Maritime Commission
- 6 March 1924 Relieved of duties as a member of ^{the} Central Planning Bureau ^{city} for ~~Restoration of Cities~~.
- 18 July 1924 Relieved of duties as a member of the Railroads Commission
- 1 August 1925 Appointed General ~~of Infantry of the Army~~

- 15 January 1927 ~~Conferred the~~ Senior Class of the 3rd Court Rank
- 15 April Appointed a Temporary ~~Attorney for the~~ ^{Acting} Governor General of Korea.
- 19 April 1927 Awarded Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun
- 20 April 1927 Discharged of the duties on ~~his~~ ^{request} own ~~application~~
- 20 April 1927 Appointed a Counsellor for Military Affairs
- 20 April 1927 Appointed a ~~Temporary~~ ^{Acting} Attorney for the Governor-General of Korea.
- 1 October 1927 Relieved of duties ^{as} ~~of the~~ Temporary ~~Attorney~~ ^{Acting} Governor-General of Korea.
- 12 April 1928 Appointed a Commander in Chief of the Military Parade during Imperial Birthday Review Ceremony.
- 28 February 1929 Appointed ~~1st~~ ^{1st} Special Inspector of ~~the 1st Region~~
- 2 June 1929 Discharged of former duties
- 2 June 1929 Appointed a War-Minister
- 15 July 1929 Appointed a vice-president of the Natural Resources Investigation Commission.
- 1 February 1930 ~~Conferred the~~ Junior class of 2nd Court Rank
- 14 April 1931 Discharged of duties on ~~his~~ own request

- 14 April 1931 Awarded the Privileges of ~~his~~ former Posts
- 14 April 1931 Appointed ~~High Councillor of Military Affairs~~ War Councillor.
- 17 June Put on the Reserve list ~~according to~~ ^{on} his own request
- 17 June Appointed ~~the~~ Governor-General of Korea.
- 1 April 1934 Put on the Second Reserve List.
- 29 April 1934 Awarded a set of Golden ^{Sash} ~~Cups~~ ~~for~~ ~~service~~ (in connection with meritorious services during 1917-1934) ~~period~~
- 5 August 1936 Discharged of duties on ~~his~~ own request
- 5 August 1936 Awarded special honours and privileges as a Minister of ~~the~~ State
- 5 August 1936 Awarded the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers
- 15 October 1937 Appointed a Councillor to the Cabinet
- 26 May 1938 Appointed a Foreign Minister
- 27 May 1938 Relieved of duties of a Councillor to the Cabinet ~~according to~~ ^{on} his own request
- 1 June 1938 ~~Conferred the~~ ~~rank of~~ Senior class of 2nd Court Rank

- 25 June 1938 Appointed concurrently • Minister
of Colonies
- 2 June 1938 Made a report to H. I. M. the Emperor
concerning inspection tour through 4 Prefe-
ctures: Mie, Nara, Kyoto and Aichi.
- 30 September 1938 Relieved of active ^{service} and concurrently
duties according ~~to~~ ^{on own} request.
- 30 September 1938 Awarded ~~the~~ honours and privileges
of former duties.

General Kasahige (Kasunari) UGAKI: Former Cabinet Minister.

1868 June Born Okayama Prefecture.
1891 Graduated Military Academy. 2nd Lt., Infantry.
1900 Graduated Military Staff College with highest honors.
1905 Participated Russo-Japanese War on staff of First Army.
Military Attache in Germany. Commander 6th Infantry Regiment.
1912-13 Chief, Military Affairs Section, War Office.
1915 Chief, Military Affairs Section, War Office.
Major General.
1916-18 Chief, 1st Bureau, General Staff.
1919 Commandant, Army Staff College. Lieutenant General.
1921 Commander 10th Division.
1922-23 Director, General Affairs Bureau, Inspectorate.
1924 Jan-June Minister of War in Kiyoura Cabinet.
1924-25 Minister of War in 1st and 2nd Takaaki Kato Cabinets.
1926-27 Minister of War in Wakatsuki Cabinet.
1925 General.
1927-28 Member Supreme Military Council.
1929-31 Minister of War in Hamaguchi Cabinet.
1931 Retired from army.
1931-36 Governor General of Korea.
1937 Jan. Failed to carry out Emperor's request to form Cabinet.
1937 Appointed to Cabinet Advisory Council.
1938 May-Sept. Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1st Konoye Cabinet.
1938 June-Sept. Overseas Minister in same.

Address: 1, Naito-cho 1-chome, Yotsuyaku, Tokyo.

An able soldier, administrator, and shrewd politician. Largely responsible for modernization of Japanese Army. Retired from army in 1931 to become active in politics. Following resignation of Hirota Cabinet in January 1937, the Emperor directed Ugaki to form a new cabinet. The selection met with immediate and unqualified approval of all groups except the army who refused to designate a Minister of War. Ugaki therefore was obliged to inform the Emperor of his failure to form a new government. Army opposition to Ugaki had existed for some time and was believed to be based on his assent to decrease the army by four divisions in 1925, as well as his moderate views on governmental reorganization, augmented national defense, and economic reform to meet military needs. (1, 150, 151, 142)

Ambassador Grew in "Ten Years in Japan" states that Ugaki accepted Foreign Office portfolio in May 1938 on condition that political and economic affairs in China would be taken out of army's hands. He assured Ambassador Grew of his earnest desire to develop good relations with United States and said he would guarantee protection of American interests in China; further, that "Open Door" in China would be maintained and that Japanese Government would fully respect principle of equal opportunity

(5 June)

Ugaki, Kazushige

Def Doc 1685

79 years of age

Home - Nagasaki, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

Retired General

Foreign Minister in 1st Konoye Cabinet May 1938

Re: Policy of Foreign Office & Jap Govt,
with reference to Russia.

(7.0)

UGAKI, Kazushige

Request by: OSHIMA, Hiroshi

Address: Shizuoka prefecture, Izu-nagasaki

This witness was foreign minister in 1938.

UGAKI, Kazunari

Request by Shigemitsu, Mamoru

Witness is now in Atami City, Izusan.

Defendant further requests the Tribunal, in accordance with Sect. III, Art. 9 (e) of the charter, to order the production of the following documents necessary for his defense:

Document

Location

Diary of M. M. Litvinov, former Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union (from July 1, 1938 to Aug. 31, 1938) excerpts were introduced as Exhibit No. 754.

I.P.S., War Ministry
Bldg., Tokyo, Japan

The facts to be proved by this witness and document will show the policies, utterances, actions and intent of the accused Shigemitsu, during the time in which he is charged by the indictment and the facts regarding events with which he is charged.

The relevance of the testimony of this witness, who was associated with the accused Shigemitsu during the time charged in the indictment, or had personal knowledge of such events is, in its tendency, to establish that the accused Shigemitsu took no part in any of the conspiracies charged to him; and was not in any way connected with the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression; and was, furthermore, in no way connected with the commission of any crimes against peace and is not guilty under the indictment or any of its counts.

The date upon which attendance of the witness will be required to testify cannot at this time be stated accurately, but attendance for consultation with defense counsel is required forthwith.

The date of production of above document will be after the commencement of the defense of the accused.

Ugaki, Kazumari

Request by: Shigemitsu, Mamoru.

Witness is now in Atami City, Izu-san.

Defendant further requests the Tribunal, in accordance with Sect. III, Art. 9 (e) of the Charter, to order the Production of the following documents necessary for his defense:

Document:

Location

History of M. M. Litvinov, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union (from July 1, 1938 to Aug. 31, 1938) excerpts were introduced as Exhibit No. 754.

I.P.S. War Ministry
Bldg. Tokyo, Japan

The facts to be proved by ~~this~~ ^{this} witness and documents will show the policies, utterances, actions and intent of the accused Shigemitsu, during the time in which he is charged by the indictment and the facts regarding events with which he is charged.

The relevance of the testimony of these ^{this witness} witnesses, all of whom were associated with the accused Shigemitsu in various capacities during the time charged in the indictment, or who have ^d personal knowledge of such events is, in

to tender, to establish that the accused significantly took no part in any of the conspiracies charged to him; and was not in any way connected with the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression; and was, furthermore, in no way connected with the commission of any crimes against peace and is not guilty under the indictment or any of its counts;

The date upon which attendance of the witness will be required to testify cannot at this time be stated accurately but attendance for consultation with defense counsel is required forthwith.

The date of production of above documents will be after the commencement of the defense of the accused.

(7.0)

UGAKI, Kazushige

Request by Shiratori, Toshio.

Address: present address of this witness
is unknown.

Formerly a general in the Japanese Army. His
last official position was Foreign Minister
of Japan.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: UGAKI, Issei

Having been duly sworn in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I do hereby depose and say as follows:

1. I was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first Konoye Cabinet from May 26 to September 29, 1938.
2. Toward the end of August of that year, Premier Konoye suggested to me the appointment to viceministership of Foreign Affairs of Mr. Shiratori Toshio who was then on the waiting list as a minister plenipotentiary. While I had no desire to remove the then vice-minister, I thought it a pity to leave Mr. Shiratori so long without any assignment. I therefore requested him to call on me and asked him if he would accept the post of Ambassador to Italy. He showed reluctance at first, but consented a few days later. He was formally instal-

o on ~~the~~ 22nd of September.

3. In deciding upon this appointment, it was no part of my consideration to specifically make Mr. Shiratori conduct a negotiation looking to strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy, nor to let him in any way put forth special efforts to induce Italy to participate in such a new agreement. In offering him the Rome post, therefore, no mention whatever, was made of this matter.
4. As a matter of fact at that time the question of strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact had been brought to the notice of the Japanese government merely in the form of information from German quarters. It was by no means a formal overture through the German Ambassador in Tokyo or from the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, but was conveyed to us by our Military Attache in Berlin as a piece of information. The whole matter was still at a quite unofficial and sounding stage. It is true that the Government decided to launch into a tentative negotiation, but no mature study had yet been made, nor a final conclusion reached at that time. I for myself was of the opinion that the question of strengthening or amplifying the Anti-Comintern Pact was one centering upon the prevention of the communistic revolution of the world and that consequently it was a matter solely of

what measures should be adopted vis-a-vis the communistic powers of the world. I believed that whether the strengthening or amplifying of the Pact should stop at mutual political assistance or should embrace military assistance as well should be studied on that major premise and determined through negotiation on that general line.

The problems that lay nearest my heart as Foreign Minister, however, was the solution of the China affair, which, in my opinion, was the most urgent need of the time. That I had accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was in fact mainly for the purpose of tackling this all-important problem. Compared to this, the question of strengthening the Anti-Comintern Pact was a rather minor consideration with me. That is why I did not specifically discuss it with Mr. Shiratori in assigning him to Rome.

5. To the best of my recollection, Mr. Shiratori left Tokyo for Rome some time after I had resigned as Foreign Minister.

On this 8 day of May, 1947

At Tokyo

Deponent: /S/ UGAKI, Issei (seal)

Def. Doc. # 2896

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

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: /S/ HIROTA, Yoji (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ UGAKI, Issai (seal)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Birthplace: Prefecture OKAYAMA
 Former name: UGAKI Mokuji
 Present name: UGAKI Kazushige
 Date of Birth: June of 1868

<u>DATES</u>	<u>APPOINTMENTS, DISCHARGES, REWARDS, PUNISHMENTS, ETC.</u>
26 July 1890	Graduated from Military Academy
26 March 1891	Appointed 2nd Lieutenant Infantry. Attached to the 10th Infantry Regiment
15 April 1891	Discharged of former duties and attached to the 2nd Imperial Guard Infantry Regiment
3 Feb 1891	Conferred the Senior Class of the 8th Court Rank
28 Sept 1894	Appointed a lieutenant Infantry
2 Nov 1894	Conferred the Junior Class of the 7th Court Rank
15 June 1895	Discharged of former duties and attached to a company of Military Academy students
3 Oct 1895	Granted 1st class salary
19 Oct 1895	Awarded the 6th Order of Merit with Single Ray of the Rising Sun for distinguished services during the War of 1904-05, with Annuity of 70 yen. Awarded the 6th Class Order of the Rising Sun
16 Jan 1898	Discharged of former duties and attached to 33rd Infantry Regiment
10 Oct 1898	Appointed Captain Infantry. Appointed Commander of of a Company of 33rd Infantry Regiment
22 December 1898	Conferred the Senior Class of the 7th Court Rank
3 June 1901	Discharged of former duties and attached to the General Staff Office
18 Feb 1902	Relieved of duties attached to the General Staff Office and appointed a Member of the General Staff
3 July 1902	Granted 1st Class salary

22 Aug 1902 Discharged of former duties and dispatched to Germany to study Military Science

29 Nov 1902 Awarded 5th Class Order of the Sacred Treasure

13 Jan 1904 Appointed Major, Infantry

22 March 1904 Conferred Junior class of the 6th Court Rank

5 April 1904 Relieved of former duties to stay in Germany and attached to the General Staff Office

27 Nov 1905 Awarded 8th Degree of the 3rd Order of Korea with the permission to wear it

28 Dec 1905 Relieved of duties attached to the General Staff Office and appointed a member of the General Staff

24 Feb 1906 Discharged of former duties and dispatched to Germany to study Military Science

1 April 1906 Decorated with the 4th Class Order of the Golden Kite and the War Medal for services in the War of 1904-05. Awarded the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with the little Cordon of the 4th Class

13 Nov 1907 Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry

27 Dec 1907 Conferred the Senior Class of the 6th Court Rank

5 Feb 1908 Discharged of duties to stay in Germany and appointed a member of the General Staff

21 April 1908 Returned to Japan

19 Dec 1908 Discharged of former duties and appointed member of the Military Training Department and member of the General Staff

20 Jan 1909 Appointed a member of Investigation Committee for revising the Infantry Drill Regulations. Discharged of former duties and appointed Chief of the 1st Section of the Military Training Department; Ordered to be a staff

1 August 1909

18 April 1910 Appointed a Member of Investigation Committee for revising the Field Artillery Drill Regulations.

14 June 1910 Appointed a Member of the Investigation Committee for revising the Heavy Artillery Drill Regulations

30 Nov 1910 Appointed a Colonel, Infantry.

9 Jan 1911 Appointed Concurrently a Commissioner for the Army Technical Committee

10 Feb 1911 Conferred the junior class of the 5th Court Rank

9 Sept 1911 Discharged of former duties and appointed Chief of Military Service Section in the Military Service Department, War Ministry

4 June 1912 Appointed a Member of the Military Motor Car Investigation Committee

31 July 1912 Appointed commissioner for the Imperial Funerals (of Emperor Meiji)

1 August 1912 Appointed member of the Funeral Ceremony Staff

8 November 1912 The system of Imperial Funeral Office abolished

17 Dec 1912 Appointed member of Examination Committee for Military Intendance School for 1912

11 March 1913 Awarded Russian Order of the Saint Anne of 2nd Degree and permission to wear it. Discharged of duties of concurrent post in the Army Technical Committee

31 August 1913 Relieved of duties as Member of Military Motor Car Investigation Committee. Discharged of active service and appointed commander of the 6th Infantry Regiment

16 May 1914 Awarded Imperial Order of the 3rd Class Sacred Treasure

25 Jan 1915 Discharged of former service and appointed Chief of Military Affairs Office of the Military Service Department, War Ministry

9 Feb 1915 Appointed a Member of Examination Committee of the Military Intendance School for 1915

12 April Appointed Commissioned Official attached to the Commissioner of the Coronation and was ordered to take service at the Office of the Rites Section

21 April 1915 Appointed Member of the Military Motor Car Investigation Committee

9 August 1915 Discharged of the duties of Member of the Military Motor Car Investigation Committee and of duties as member of the Military Intendance School Examination Commission for 1915

10 Aug 1915 Appointed Major General. Appointed President of the Infantry Officers School

10 Sept Conferred the senior class of the 5th Court Rank

24 March 1916 Discharged of former duties and appointed the Chief of the 1st Section of the General Staff

7 Nov 1915 In connection with meritorious services during the War of 1914-15 awarded Middle Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun and granted ¥900. Awarded a War Medal for 1914-15 War Services.

18 Aug 1916 Appointed a Member of the National Defense Committee

8 March 1918 Dispatched to China

29 March 1918 Appointed member of a Committee for the Conclusion of a Military Agreement between Japan and China

May 1918 Ordered to return to Japan

18 June 1918 Awarded the 3rd Degree of "Bunko" Order of the Chinese Republic and the permission to wear it

29 Sept 1918 Awarded the Imperial Order of the 2nd Class Sacred Treasure

1 Nov 1918 Relieved of former duties and appointed the Chief of General Affairs Office of the General Staff, and concurrently the Chief of the 1st Section of the General Staff

8 Nov 1918 Appointed a Member of the Munitions Supply Com.

19 Dec 1918 Awarded the Great Cordon of the 2nd Class Order of "Kakuma" of Chinese Government and the permission to wear it

15 Jan 1919 Discharged of former duties

21 Feb 1919 Appointed a Member of the National Census Committee

1 April 1919	Discharged of former duties and appointed the Chief Director of the Military Academy
23 April 1919	Relieved of duties as Member of the Munitions Supply Committee
12 May 1919 Census	Relieved of duties as Member of the National Census Committee. Discharged of duties as secretary of the National Defense Committee
23 April 1919	Appointed a member of the Council for the Crown Prince's study in connection with the abolition of the said Council from 1st March of 1921, discharged of the above duties.
25 July 1919	Appointed Lieutenant-General
10 Sept 1919	Conferred junior class of the 4th Court Rank
1 March 1921	Awarded a Golden Sake Cup for meritorious services in connection with the Crown Prince's Study Council
11 March 1921	Awarded Relieved of former duties and appointed Commander in Chief of the 10th Division
1 Nov 1920	Awarded the Imperial Order of Double Rays of the Rising Sun and a sum of 3900 yen. This was granted in connection with meritorious services during 1915-20 War and conclusion of the Peace Treaty with Germany
30 Sept 1921	Conferred the senior class of 4th Court Rank
13 May 1922	Discharged of former duties and appointed Chief of the Educational General Inspection Section and concurrently the Permanent Chief of the Cadets Examination Commission
26 June 1922	Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee for Educational Text Books
10 Oct 1923	Relieved of former active duties and concurrent duties
10 Oct 1923	Appointed Vice War Minister
10 Oct 1923	Promoted to the 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service and appointed Chief of the Military Technical Council
18 Oct 1923	Appointed a Councillor to the Imperial Restoration Board after the Great Earthquake

25 Oct 1923	Attached to the Central City Planning Bureau
1 Nov 1923	Discharged of duties as member of the Investigation Committee for Educational Text Books
5 Nov 1923	Appointed a member of the National Property Investigation Commission
9 Nov 1923	Appointed Member of the Maritime Committee
1 Dec 1923	Appointed Vice-Chairman of the Horse Breeding Investigation Committee
3 Dec 1923	Appointed a Member of the Harbors Investigation Commission and Highways Commission
10 Dec 1923	Appointed a Member of the Administrative Commission under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry
17 Dec 1923	Appointed a Member of the Railroads Commission
25 Dec 1923	Appointed a Member of the Administrative Service under jurisdiction of the War Ministry
7 Jan 1924	Appointed War Minister
10 Jan 1924	Conferred the junior class of the 3rd Court Rank
12 Jan 1924	Discharged of duties as Chief of the Military Technical Committee
30 Jan 1924	Relieved of the duties as member of the National Property Investigation Commission
4 Feb 1924	Relieved of duties as a member of the Harbors Investigation Commission and of duties as a member of Highways Improvement Commission
7 Feb 1924	Relieved of duties as vice Chief of the Horse Breeding Investigation Commission
23 Feb 1924	Awarded 1st Class Imperial Order of Sacred Treasure
25 Feb 1924	According to Imperial Ordinance No 25 the Official System for Restoration of the National Capital is abolished
26 Feb 1924	Relieved of duties as a Member of the Maritime Commission
6 March 1924	Relieved of duties as a member of the Central city Planning Bureau.

18 July 1924	Relieved of duties as a member of the Railroads Commission
1 August 1925	Appointed General
15 Jan 1927	Conferred the senior class of the 3rd Court Rank
15 April	Appointed temporary Acting-Governor General of Korea
19 April 1927	Awarded Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun
20 April 1927	Discharged of duties at own request
20 April 1927	Appointed a Councillor for Military Affairs
20 April 1927	Appointed temporary Acting Governor-General of Korea
1 Oct 1927	Relieved of duties as temporary acting Governor-General of Korea
12 April 1928	Appointed Commander in Chief of the Military Parade during Imperial Birthday Review Ceremony
28 Feb 1929	Appointed 1st Special Inspector
2 June 1929	Discharged of former duties
2 June 1929	Appointed War Minister
15 July 1929	Appointed vice-president of the Natural Resources Investigation Commission
1 Feb 1930	Conferred the junior class of 2nd Court Rank
14 April 1931	Discharged of duties at own request
14 April 1931	Awarded the Privileges of former Posts
14 April 1931	Appointed War Councillor
17 June XXXX	Put on Reserve list at own request
17 June	Appointed Governor-General of Korea
1 April 1934	Put on the Second Reserve List
29 April 1934	Awarded a set of Golden Sake Cups (in connection with meritorious services during 1917-1934)

5 August 1936 Discharged of duties at own request

5 August 1936 Awarded Special honors and privileges as a Minister of State

5 August 1936 Awarded the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers

15 Oct 1937 Appointed Councillor to the Cabinet

26 May 1938 Appointed Foreign Minister

27 May 1938 Relieved of duties of a Councillor to the Cabinet at own request

1 June 1938 Conferred the senior class of 2nd Court Rank

25 June 1938 Appointed concurrently Minister of Colonies

2 June 1938 Made a report to H.I.M. the Emperor concerning inspection tour through prefectures: Mie, Nara, Kyoto and Sichi

30 Sept 1938 Relieved of active service and concurrent duties at own request

30 Sept 1938 Awarded honors and privileges of former duties.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
September 19, 1947
DEFENSE - HATA
UGAKI - Direct

Page 4508

Page

28853-
28862

OPENING STATEMENT BY MR. LAZARUS.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF UGAKI, Issei,
by Mr. Kanzaki.

28863
28866

* The witness identified and verified exhibit 3196 as his affidavit. * The affidavit stated that in 1944, when the witness went to China to bring about peace between China and Japan, HATA learned of his arrival there and sent him a letter encouraging his efforts.

THERE WAS NO CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS.

Synopsis

of the documents presented to the Court containing direct reference to the actions of the accused connecting him with the facts mentioned during prosecution's phase " Japanese Aggression Against the USSR."

DOCUMENTS

1. Report on Inspection Tour in Manchurian and Korean Areas by Colonel Suzuki.

The Report was submitted by Colonel Suzuki to the Japanese Army General Staff in May, 1931. The report contained instruction for the inspection tour in which there is a direct indication that the conditions in Manchuria should be studied with the aim of using armed forces according to the "Otsu" plan, the plan of war against the USSR. The instruction has been worked out by the Chief of the 1st Section of the Army General Staff (Hata Shunroku) on March 16, 1931.

(Prosecution's Document N 2549, Exhibit N 691-A)

REFERENCE TO THE FOLLOWING FACTS.

4. Plans of a war of aggression against the Soviet Union from 1928 to 1940.

5. The seizure of Manchuria and turning it into a military base for an attack on the Soviet Union.

Violation of provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty, and of the Peking Convention of 1925.

(1931-1945).

Handwritten: R. 7438 - 7444

Handwritten: Conf. w/

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

19 September 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton

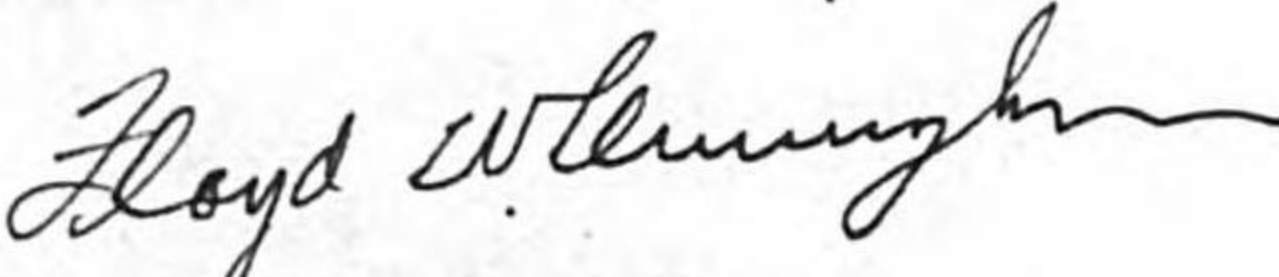
FROM : Floyd W. Cunningham

SUBJECT : UGAKI, Kazushige - witness for
HATA, Shunroku

UGAKI says in his present affidavit (Def. Doc. #2212, page 1) that when he attempted to form a Cabinet in 1937 he attempted to nominate HATA as his war minister, but the Three Chiefs' Council would not allow him to make any nomination, and he was unable to form a Cabinet because of being thus boycotted by the Army. He says that because HATA was the driving force as Chief of the Second Section (Operational Section) of the General Staff in putting over his (UGAKI's) program of a reduction of Army strength (by 4 divisions) when he was War Minister in the Kato Cabinet (1926-28), he incurred a strong antipathy in certain Army circles which followed him throughout his career.

This is contrary to what KIDO said in a conference with Ambassador HOTA, former Foreign Minister NOMURA, Baron HARADA, and others on 23 January 1940 (SAIONJI-HARADA Memoirs, Part XXII, page 2747). KIDO said the Army was unhappy and enraged over YONAI becoming Premier suddenly and without warning, when the Army had expressed a sincere opinion that HATA was all right for the position if there was no other alternative. They preferred a General from the reserves because of existing antipathy towards the military. The Army made it plain that UGAKI was undesirable because of his former proposal to reduce the Army strength (the very thing that UGAKI says in his affidavit that HATA had put across for him).

This apparently puts weakness in UGAKI's attempt to place HATA in an unfavorable position with the Army.


Floyd W. Cunningham

HATA Phase
D. N. Sutton

1948
18 September 1947

Re: UGAKI, Kazushige
Def. Doc. No. 2212

The Prosecution objects to and moves the Tribunal to reject this affidavit on the following grounds:

- (1) As to the first paragraph, there is no charge against the defendant HATA for any acts committed prior to 1928 and any evidence of his actions prior to that time is irrelevant and immaterial.
- (2) As to the second paragraph, the witness has heretofore testified, Exhibit No. 163, R. 1605-35, as to his effort and failure to form a Cabinet in 1937. We respectfully submit that he should not be allowed to repeat this testimony. The last sentence in this paragraph is further objected to as speculative and based upon some contingent which never occurred. What the witness had in mind to do or might have done had the circumstances been different is quite irrelevant.
- (3) The third paragraph states that the witness heard a rumor and purports to give the thoughts of the witness on the nature of the action based on this rumor.
- (4) In the fourth paragraph, the first sentence is argumentative and gives the opinion of the witness and the remainder of that paragraph is objected to as containing character evidence.
- (5) There is no objection to the first sentence in the last paragraph, although it appears to be immaterial. The last sentence in this paragraph falls under the rule which excludes character evidence and is objected to on that ground.

We respectfully submit that such a small portion of this affidavit is free from substantial objection that it should be rejected in its entirety.

With regard to the statement in the
first ¶ of the affidavit as to the
importance of the work of section
chiefs we respectfully direct
the attention of the Tribunal
to the evidence of the activities
of Hata ~~who~~ while chief of
the First Section of the Hdq.

Gen Staff which appear in
Exhibit 691A Record pages 7,438

to 7,444. Reference is also

made to Exhibit 106 Record page 701.

The Prosecution does not desire to
cross examine the witness.

*only the version rendered
on 1.7 admitted no + exam
no see a Plan in 1928*

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ET AL

vs.

IRAKI, SIDAO ET AL

43196
R. 28,866

Affidavit of

UGAKI, Kazushige

Exhibit R 28,863-7

I was the War Minister of the Kiyoura, Kato, Wakatsuki, and Hamaguchi Cabinets. When I was the War Minister in the Kato Cabinet (1926 - 1928) I carried out the readjustment of the numerical strength of the Japanese Army. My plan met with the severest opposition in certain army circles but in the face of this great opposition I succeeded in pushing through the plan. At that time, General Hata, then a colonel was Chief of the Second Section (Operational Section) of the General Staff, which Section was responsible for the execution of my program. It was in this Section that the work, the plans, and the operations for my readjustment program had to be carried out. Hata supported me wholeheartedly and earnestly worked for the success of the plan. In the Japanese Army, the Section Chiefs did most of the work and were of the utmost importance in this sense as they were the driving force of all programs which had to pass through their sections. Without the earnest support and the extraordinary endeavors of General Hata, however hard I may have tried to realize the plan, the readjustment plan could not have been accomplished at that time.

*Object
to
read
this
page*

When, in 1937, I tried under command of the Emperor to form a Cabinet, I met with the strongest opposition from a part of the army circles. This opposition came as a result of the antipathy which still existed against me because of my execution of the readjustment plan when I had previously been War Minister. The Three Chiefs' Council according to tradition recommended three candidates as War Minister for my Cabinet but each of these candidates submitted to me a note stating that he declined to act in such a capacity under my premiership. So I proposed to recommend one who would desire to work in my Cabinet and one who I knew would support me and my policies as my War Minister. As a matter of fact, there were hundreds of generals in the Japanese Army eligible to become War Minister and the number was not necessarily limited only to three. I tried to offer my own recommendation for the person whom I desired to be my War Minister but the Three Chiefs' Council would not allow me to make any nomination for this post, saying that under the circumstances, there was no suitable candidate to be my War Minister. As a result, I was unable to form a Cabinet. Had I been allowed to name my preference for a War Minister, I would have nominated and asked for General Hata, Shunroku, who was one of the candidates I had in mind.

*Object
Hata
the
opposition*

4163
R 1105-35

When the Yonai Cabinet resigned, I heard a rumor that the army had forced Hata to resign from the Cabinet in order to force the Yonai Cabinet out of office. I think that the nature of that action, the way Hata was overthrown and kicked out of the Cabinet was in the same nature as when in a previous year I had tried and failed to form a Cabinet because of being boycotted by the army.

*Object
same*

Because he had so earnestly cooperated with my army readjustment program when I was War Minister, he had incurred a strong antipathy in certain army circles and this antipathy followed him throughout his career. In all my years of knowing General Hata, I came to respect him greatly because of the manner in which he became Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor and later War Minister, because he always adhered strictly to military traditions, refrained from engaging in politics at any time, never went to one extreme or the other, but always followed the middle road as a true soldier.

Character

*Hata had
military
R 1105*

Once in 1944 when I went to China trying to bring about peace between China and Japan, Hata learned of my arrival in China and he sent me a letter encouraging me in my efforts to bring about peace between the two countries. It was ever thus. Hata, while a military man, in all the years I knew him always strove earnestly to maintain peace and I think he was most greatly distressed when the war did break out. *as to this*

OATH

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

UGAKI, Kazushige (Seal)

On this 24th day of August, 1947, at Izu, Nagaoka

Deponent: UGAKI, Kazushige (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.

On the same date,
at Izu, Nagaoka

Witness: KOKUBU, Tomoharu (Seal)

HATA Phase
D. N. Sutton

18 September 1947

Re: UGAKI, Kazushige
Def. Doc. No. 2212

The Prosecution objects to and moves the Tribunal to reject this affidavit on the following grounds:

- (1) As to the first paragraph, there is no charge against the defendant HATA for any acts committed prior to 1928 and any evidence of his actions prior to that time is irrelevant and immaterial.
- (2) As to the second paragraph, the witness has heretofore testified, Exhibit No. 163, R. 1605-35, as to his effort and failure to form a Cabinet in 1937. We respectfully submit that he should not be allowed to repeat this testimony. The last sentence in this paragraph is further objected to as speculative and based upon some contingent which never occurred. What the witness had in mind to do or might have done had the circumstances been different is quite irrelevant.
- (3) The third paragraph states that the witness heard a rumor and purports to give the thoughts of the witness on the nature of the action based on this rumor.
- (4) In the fourth paragraph, the first sentence is argumentative and gives the opinion of the witness and the remainder of that paragraph is objected to as containing character evidence.
- (5) There is no objection to the first sentence in the last paragraph, although it appears to be immaterial. The last sentence in this paragraph falls under the rule which excludes character evidence and is objected to on that ground.

We respectfully submit that such a small portion of this affidavit is free from substantial objection that it should be rejected in its entirety.

Ugaki. 2212-

objections

1st ¶ no charge v Hata ~~as to~~ as to his acts prior to 1928.

Immaterial & Irrelevant.

2nd ¶ This evidence if proper should have been introduced in the General Phase.

The refusal of the Army authorities to recommend a ~~war~~ ^{war} ~~trust~~ ^{trust} ~~one~~ ^{one} as well as the ~~failure~~ ^{failure} of Ugaki ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~for~~ ^{for} a cabinet who would accept, ~~does not~~ ^{is} ~~from~~ ^{immaterial} ~~or~~ ^{disprove} on the issue of the guilt or innocence of the D. Hata.

What the witness had in mind to do or might have done had the circumstances been different is entirely irrelevant.

3rd ¶ This states what the witness heard a ~~thought~~ ^{and gives his own} of a rumor ~~which~~ ^{to} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~heard~~ ^{heard} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~light~~ ^{light} on the nature of action based on that rumor.

Its first sentence ^{is the opinion of the witness} and the remainder
4th ¶ is objected to as
containing ~~substantial~~ ^{character}
evidence -

Foot ¶ no objection to 1st
sentence - the quite immaterial part
the were cases were sent had been ^{recognized}
of by Japan in 1940
The last sentence falls
under the rule which excludes
character evidence + is objected
to on that ground.

We respectfully submit that such
a tiny portion of the affidavit
is free from substantial objections that
it should be rejected in its entirety.

Masaki:

1. Look at testimony for Pros - 4163
A1635
2. " " testimony on ~~the same~~ 2nd trial
about being jumped by his old
colleagues. ~~is reduction in any way~~
R 23,891-2
3. ask Mr. Conyns how if he has
any background on this
witness.
4. Look up references to Masaki of
War - U.S.S.R. referred by ^{29.}
Holt's inter. chpt 1st sec G.H. & Staff
in 1931 - Kawabe 7 19426

~~Hata like~~

Hata did not meddle in
Politics

Ngahi cross

R 1629

by Mr Kangaki, Hatai Council

Sutton

R 1605-36

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)

- AGAINST -)

ARAKI, SADA0, et al.)

A F F I D A V I T

I, General UGAKI, Kazushige, do swear on my conscience that the following is true:

In 1924 I was a lieutenant general in the Imperial Japanese Army and held the Portfolio of Minister of war. In accord with the government policy of reducing armaments and retrenching expenditures, I ordered and succeeded in reducing the size of the Japanese Army. I became War Minister again in the HAMAGUCHI Cabinet. While occupying this position in January or February 1931, certain officers of the Military Police reported to me that Dr. OKAWA Shumei, a well-known ultra-nationalist leader, was planning some kind of a demonstration around the Diet Building when the Diet would be in session. I did not take this too seriously at the time. However, later on in March 1931, I received a letter from the aforesaid Dr. OKAWA Shumei in which he suggested that I become head of his movement to establish the Showa Restoration.

I continued to receive reports from various officers in the General Staff about the aforesaid Dr. OKAWA Shumei. As they seemed to be more serious than I at first believed, I conferred with the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau General KOISO Kuniaki and the Vice Minister of War General SUGIYAMA, Hajime. They informed me that there was a plot by which the aforesaid Dr. OKAWA Shumei and others were to seize the reins of the government, and that I was scheduled to become the head of this revolutionary government. The aforesaid General KOISO and the aforesaid General SUGIYAMA told me at this time that the aforesaid Dr. OKAWA Shumei desired the aid of the Army in the execution of this plot. I immediately ordered both of the aforesaid Generals KOISO and SUGIYAMA to stop all plans for the carrying out of this revolutionary coup by the use of the Army at once and to so advise the conspirators. This plot was later known as the March Incident. I resigned with the HAMAGUCHI Cabinet on April 13, 1931 and voluntarily retired from the Army.

In 1937 after the fall of the HIROTA Cabinet I was ordered by the Emperor to form a cabinet and attempted to do so. Under the laws then existing it was necessary that the Minister of War be a general or a lieutenant general in active service. Nominations for this portfolio were made by the Inspector General of Military Education, The Chief of the Army General Staff, and the retiring War Minister. The retiring War Minister was General TERUCHI, Hisaichi. The Vice Chief of the Army General Staff was General NISHIO, Jugo, who acted for the ailing Prince KANIN. The Inspector General of Military Education was General SUGIYAMA, Hajime. The opposition of the military was such because of my prior activities as War Minister in reducing the size of the Japanese Army and because I refused to cooperate with the militaristic clique in the Army General Staff in carrying out the March Incident. Although the Army triumvirate submitted to me the names of three persons of sufficient rank to fill the post of Minister of War, all three of these persons refused the appointment, and it thus became necessary for me to advise the Emperor that I was unable to form a cabinet as commanded.

/s/ K. UGAKI
UGAKI, Kazushige

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named UGAKI, Kazushige, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 15th day of June, 1946.

/s/ Harryman Dorsey
Captain, JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Jerry M. Sumiyoshi HEREBY CERTIFY That I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that I, this day, read the foregoing Affidavit to the above-named UGAKI, Kazushige in Japanese, and in so doing, truly and correctly translated the contents thereof from English into Japanese; and that said UGAKI, Kazushige stated to me that the contents of said Affidavit were the truth, and that he was willing to sign said Affidavit under oath; and that said UGAKI, Kazushige was duly sworn in my presence and signed said Affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said Affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ Pfc. Jerry M. Sumiyoshi

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

June 9, 1947
DEFENSE - Division IV - Russia
UGAKI - Direct

Page 3647

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF UGAKI, Kazushige
by Mr. Furness

23,859

23,868

The witness stated that he resided at Shizuoka Prefecture, identified Exhibit 2715 as his affidavit, and verified it. The affidavit stated * that the witness was a retired General in the Japanese Army. He became Foreign Minister in the 1st Konoye Cabinet in May 1938, succeeding HIROTA, and stayed there until he resigned in September 1938. During that time ITAGAKI was War Minister and SHIGEMITSU was Ambassador to the Soviet. The policy of the government was to remain at peace with the Soviet Union and avoid war.

23,869

In the middle of July 1938, the witness was told by ITAGAKI * that Soviet forces had entered Manchukuo near the Korean border. He immediately sent instructions to the Embassy in Moscow to protest and demand withdrawal. Until the incident was finally settled, he was in constant touch with the Embassy, sending daily instructions by telegram and receiving about as many telegrams in reply. The objective of the government, the Foreign Office, and the Ambassador was always to remain at peace and prevent the incident from breaking into war.

It was first proposed by Japan that the troops withdraw and after that the border be submitted to negotiation. After hostilities began Japan proposed cessation and settlement of the border by negotiation after it had been accomplished. He was kept constantly informed by SHIGEMITSU and knew his instructions were being carried out. Through SHIGEMITSU's efforts, an agreement was reached in Moscow to stop hostilities, which stopped on the signing of the agreement, and within two or three days the troops were withdrawn. Since he believed that through SHIGEMITSU's expert handling of negotiations the border incident had been prevented from spreading to a general war with harm to both nations, he sent him a telegram of commendation and appreciation.

The part of the frontier in dispute was not clearly marked and the incident took place in a disputed area. To avoid recurrence SHIGEMITSU recommended a joint Soviet-Japanese Commission to settle and mark the border. The witness concurred and instructed him accordingly. Since, however, the witness retired shortly after and SHIGEMITSU was transferred to London, he did not know what became of the recommendation.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
 June 9, 1947
 DEFENSE - Division IV - Russia
 UGAKI - Direct

Page

23,870

During the incident he met with ITAGAKI many times, at Cabinet and five Minister meetings. From all he could observe ITAGAKI was loyal to the government policy to localize the incident and assist in the effort to settle it by peaceful means quickly. The appointment of SHIGEMITSU to London * was made shortly prior to the witness's resignation. At that time relations with Britain were very delicate and required expert handling. This was a promotion and did not mean dissatisfaction with his work in Moscow. He had heard from no one that the Soviet Union did not desire him as Ambassador or was dissatisfied with him. The witness knew that SHIGEMITSU had done his best to carry out the government policy to remain at peace with the Soviet. He had been successful and therefore his promotion had been recommended. He knew from his skillful handling of this incident of his great ability, and believed that if this ability was transferred to London it would be beneficial to both Japan and Great Britain.

23,871

He had no copies of any of the telegrams and instructions referred to. They were official documents, mostly in cipher, and he kept no copies for his private files. All originals, copies and drafts were filed in the Foreign Office in the section dealing with the Soviet Union. During the incident from time to time communiquees were issued, based on the messages received from SHIGEMITSU.

June 10

CROSS-EXAMINATION by Mr. Comyns Carr

23,884

The witness stated that the matters mentioned in his affidavit occurred nearly nine years ago and it was rather difficult to remember all the details. In July 1938 KONOYE was Prime Minister, the witness Foreign Minister, ITAGAKI was War Minister, and YONAI was Navy Minister. * Prince KANIN was actually Chief of Staff, but the witness agreed that the work was done mostly by the Vice Chief. He did not remember that TADA was Vice Chief at the time.

He did not remember the exact date when the Changkufeng Incident was first reported, but believed it was in the middle of July. He had no recollection of having a meeting with ITAGAKI and YONAI to discuss it. He had not heard from ITAGAKI that he wanted to use force and attack the Russians in

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23,886

their position. He did not remember well that he and YONAI objected to that and took the view that while he might move troops up as a precaution, they were opposed to any attack. * He could not recall that the three of them got together and had such a meeting. It was their opinion that no attack should be made on the Russians, and as he recalled, ITAGAKI also held the opinion. He did not remember that YONAI ever participated in such a meeting and he did not express an opinion to the witness. When asked whether he and YONAI did not express that opinion to the Emperor, he stated it was true that he went to the Emperor on another matter and on that occasion reported that the Soviet might take the offensive and cross the border, and for such an event the Army must be prepared to cope.

23,887

* However, in the event that the Army itself would take the offensive and cross the border, ITAGAKI would consult with him before taking such action. This is what ITAGAKI told the witness and what he reported to the Emperor as ITAGAKI's words.

He stated that he had never heard that ITAGAKI threatened to resign shortly after the outbreak of the incident, and he did not know that the Chief of Staff had so threatened. He did not remember that ITAGAKI and the Chief of Staff had gone together to see the Emperor. When asked whether they asked the Emperor's permission to use force against the Russians, he stated that this might have happened since it concerned the use of the Army, and it was natural that they should ask his permission. He stated it was not true to state they would only ask his permission if they wanted to use such force.

23,888

ITAGAKI consulted the witness on the fact that the Russians might cross the border and in that event the Army ought to be prepared.

23,890

* Since it was a matter that concerned the Supreme Command, he had never heard that the Chief of Staff told the Emperor that this was like a key position in a battle which must be taken by force. He did not know that the Emperor had asked ITAGAKI whether he had obtained agreement of other ministers to attack the Russians by force. He had never heard that ITAGAKI had replied that both UGAKI and YONAI had agreed. He did not know that the Emperor had told ITAGAKI that UGAKI and YONAI had told the Emperor the exact opposite of what ITAGAKI said they had agreed to. * He did not know that the Emperor had accused ITAGAKI of trying to deceive him or that the Emperor had said this was as bad as the Manchukuo and Marco Polo Bridge incidents, where there was no obedience to central orders.

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23,891 He did not hear that the Emperor told ITAGAKI that he must not move one single soldier without the Emperor's express command. When it was suggested that for this reason both ITAGAKI and KANIN threatened to resign, the witness stated he had never heard of any such thing and did not know if it had occurred. He had never heard that ITAGAKI and the Chief of Staff had said that UGAKI had deceived the Emperor. He had not heard that there was considerable trouble until ITAGAKI agreed to remain on and try and carry out the Emperor's orders. * Such things may have been going on between the Palace and the Military Command.

23,892 The witness admitted that he had been responsible for reducing the Army by four divisions and was not popular with some of his old colleagues because of this. When he was asked whether they pursued him all through his political life, he said he did not know if pursued would be the right word, but it is true that some did obstruct his efforts to form a Cabinet. He did not remember that on several occasions after that their opposition prevented him from being recommended as Prime Minister, but it may have occurred. * He had never heard that at the time of this incident some of his old Army colleagues took the occasion to further attack him because of the dispute between UGAKI and ITAGAKI as to what had been said to the Emperor.

23,893 He stated he could not remember that in the incident further fighting broke out on another hill. * He could not remember such small details as to whether the Japanese had attacked the Russians on a second hill, Shachaofeng, and that the commander on the spot had given the excuse that the Emperor's order of no attack only applied to Changkufeng. He took up the incident as a whole. He had never heard of any such thing, but he could hardly believe there was any Army officer capable of making such a poor excuse. He did not remember whether ITAGAKI had admonished the Army.

23,894 The witness stated that SHIGEMITSU from the beginning was doing his best to get the incident settled and prevent it from breaking into war and the witness thought so highly of his efforts that he recommended him for promotion.

He believed that a meeting took place between SHIGEMITSU and Litvinov on July 20, 1938. He believed it only natural that on that occasion Litvinov produced for SHIGEMITSU the Hun Chun

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23,895 Agreement with map attached. When asked whether SHIGEMITSU said it was unreasonable to talk about a map at such a critical moment, * the witness stated he did not remember well, but believed it was only natural if he did say something like that. When asked whether 23,896 this attitude was in accordance with his instructions, * the witness stated he never sent out any such instructions and had no recollection of ever sending any.

23,897 Asked whether he knew that SHIGEMITSU had said that Japan had the right and obligation to Manchukuo to use force to make the Soviet troops evacuate from Manchukuoan territory, the witness stated the border line in the area was very vague and there was a discrepancy in the border asserted by the Soviet and Manchuria and SHIGEMITSU may have said the words which were read. When asked * whether that was in accordance with his instructions, that he should threaten the Russians in such a manner, the witness said if the other party were a minor party he did not know, but he did not think a great power such as the Soviet Union would budge because of words like that. He therefore did not believe that SHIGEMITSU actually used such language.

23,898 He stated that he was exchanging telegrams with SHIGEMITSU almost daily. He did not remember that on or about August 2, 1938 he complained to KONOYE because he was worried because he was not getting any reports from SHIGEMITSU. He had never heard that SHIGEMITSU had refused to have another interview with Litvinov regardless of his instructions, because he had said that Litvinov had on some previous occasion refused to see him. UGAKI at the time had not expressed the opinion that SHIGEMITSU was acting under restraint by the Army.

23,899 HORINOUCHEI was at the time Foreign Vice Minister. He had never heard that according to HORINOUCHEI about August 9 or 10 SHIGEMITSU had sent an official telegram to UGAKI, which HORINOUCHEI described as one a military man might have sent. The witness never formed that opinion himself. He denied that he was so shocked by it that he, YONAI and ITAGAKI sat up all night waiting for news as to whether SHIGEMITSU carried out the instructions. When asked whether they were planning what to do if negotiations broke down, he said he had done his best to solve the incident peacefully and did not believe the situation was hopeless. He said he had never taken a different view from the one now expressed. He never took the view that SHIGEMITSU was obstructing the negotiations. He

Page

again denied that he had complained that SHIGEMITSU was sending very few reports and was haggling and appeared to be afraid of the Army. When asked whether on August 9th he had sent instructions that SHIGEMITSU could not fail to understand, the witness stated that since from the beginning he had been hoping for a peaceful solution he may have sent such instructions. He denied that he had the opinion at the time that the reason why the speedy solution did not come about was that SHIGEMITSU was standing out for terms demanded by the Army, but not by UGAKI.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION by Mr. Furness

23,901

23,902

The witness stated that it was his information at the time that Russian troops had occupied Manchukuoan territory. It was in accordance with his instructions that on July 20th * SHIGEMITSU stated that hostilities should be avoided by withdrawing troops and then the matter of the map and the treaty discussed. When asked whether there was an agreement with Manchukuo for protecting her border, he stated negotiations had been begun for such an agreement, but he resigned shortly thereafter and did not know how the negotiations concluded. He did know there was a joint agreement for joint defense of Manchukuo's border. Although he had never seen the map, he had heard expressions regarding the border and knew about the map attached to the Hun Chun agreement.

23,904

He supposed that at the time, in July 1938, they did have such a map in the Japanese Foreign Office, but the Foreign Office never published such a map. He stated he did not know whether the Japanese Embassy in Moscow had or did not have such a map. He could not remember whether he had seen it, but he probably did. After the outbreak of the incident he was sure he had seen the map. He felt that he and SHIGEMITSU were most responsible for peaceful settlement of the incident.
* This was still his opinion.

23,906

Exhibit 2716, diary of Litvinov, August 10, 1938, stated * that SHIGEMITSU stated that the contents of the previous interview had been communicated to his government entirely and he wanted to make more precise Litvinov's proposal. He read the resume of Litvinov's counter proposal and then stated the danger consists in the fact that troops oppose each other on one line. He wanted to understand that the proposal of ceasing military activities will be accompanied by a retreat of both

UGAKI

certified 28 June 1946 } R 1605-1635
1 July 1946 }

Exhibit 163

Prev testimony Ex 163

6/28/46

Ref. 1605-

1635-

Object of all the statements in telegram is official record and account for

Def. Doc. #1685

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al)
vs)
ARAKI, Sadao, et al)

A F F I D A V I T

UGAKI, KAZUSHIGE

I, UGAKI, Kazushige, after having been duly sworn according to the Japanese formula, make the following statement of my own free will:

I am 79 years of age and reside at Nagaoka, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

I am a retired General in the Imperial Japanese Army. I became Foreign Minister in the First Konoye Cabinet in May 1938, succeeding to Hirota, Koki, and was Foreign Minister until I resigned in September 1938. During the time that I was Foreign Minister, General Itagaki was War Minister and Shigemitsu, Mamoru, was Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The policy of the Government of which I was a member was to remain at peace with the Soviet Union and to avoid war.

About the middle of July 1938, as Foreign Minister, I was informed by General Itagaki, that Soviet forces had entered the territory of Manchoukuo at a point near the border of Korea. I immediately sent telegraphic instructions to the Embassy in Moscow, giving instructions to protest and to demand withdrawal.

From then until the incident was finally settled I was in constant touch with the Embassy sending the Ambassador instructions by telegram almost daily and receiving about as many telegrams from him in reply. The objective from beginning to end of the Government, the Foreign Office and the Ambassador was to remain at peace and to prevent the incident from breaking into war. It was at first proposed by the Japanese Government that the troops withdraw and that after that was done, the question of the border be submitted to negotiation. After hostilities commenced, the Japanese Government proposed the cessation of hostilities and the settlement of the border by negotiation after that had been accomplished.

I was kept constantly informed by Shigemitsu's telegrams and knew that my instructions were being carried out. Through Mr. Shigemitsu's effort an agreement was reached in Moscow for ceasing hostilities.

Hostilities

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Hostilities ceased on the signing of the agreement, and within two or three days the troops were withdrawn. Since I was of the opinion that, through Mr. Shigemitsu's skilful and expert handling of negotiations, this border incident had been prevented from enlarging into general war, and causing great harm to both nations, I sent him a telegram of commendation and appreciation.

This part of the frontier was in dispute, is not clearly marked and the incident took place in the disputed area.

In order to avoid recurrence of such incidents, Mr. Shigemitsu recommended the appointment of a joint Soviet-Japanese Commission to settle and mark the border. I concurred in his suggestion and instructed him accordingly. However, since I retired shortly after that and Mr. Shigemitsu was transferred to London as Ambassador, I do not know what became of the recommendation.

During the incident I met with War Minister Itagaki many times, at Cabinet meetings and five Minister meetings. From all I could observe the War Minister was loyal to the policy of the Government to localize the incident and assisted in the efforts to settle it by peaceful means as soon as possible.

The appointment of Mr. Shigemitsu to the post of Ambassador to Great Britain was made shortly prior to my resignation as Foreign Minister. At that time relations between that country and Japan were very delicate and required expert handling. It was a promotion and did not indicate any dissatisfaction with his work in Moscow. Furthermore, I had heard from no one in Russia nor anywhere else that the Soviet Union did not desire him as Ambassador nor that that country was dissatisfied with his work. I knew that he had done his best to carry out the policy of the Government to remain at peace with the Soviet Union, that he had been successful and therefore recommended his promotion. More important I knew from his skilful handling of this incident of his great ability, and I believed that if this ability was transferred to London it would be beneficial to both Japan and Great Britain.

I have no copies of any of the telegrams or instructions referred to in this affidavit. They were official documents and for the most part in cipher

and

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and therefore I kept no copies for my private files. All originals, copies and drafts were filed in the section of the Foreign Office in charge of matters relating to the Soviet Union. From time to time during the incident Foreign Office communiques were issued based on the messages I received from Mr. Shigemitsu.

Tokyo, May 28th, 1947.

(Signed) Kazushige Ugaki

The above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date and at the same place

Witness:

(Signed) K. Miura (seal)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, MIURA, Kazuichi, hereby certify that I can read, write and speak the Japanese and the English languages, and that I have done the English translation of the

AFFIDAVIT OF UGAKI, KAZUSHIGE

accurately and faithfully.

K. Miura

Tokyo, May 22, 1947.

NAME OF WITNESS: UGAKI, Kazushige
REQUESTED BY : SHIGEMITSU
DATE: 2 April 1947

Completed as to Items - 1 - 6, 8.