

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 日高信六郎

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ為シタル上
次ノ如ク供述致シマス。

私ハ五十四才六、東京都世田ヶ谷区松原町三丁目一。三。番地ニ居住シ

テ居リマス。

一九三四年三月ヨリ一九三七年四月迄 私が外務省人事課長在職中一
 九三五年一月重光氏ハ対滿事務局参事ニ任命サレシタガ、私ハ自分職
 務上同事務局ノ設立事情並右任命事情ヲ最モ良ク承知スル地位在
 リシタ。對滿事務局ハ丁度其ノ頃内閣ニ設置セラレ當時外務次官
 アツタ重光氏ヲモ含メテ若干ノ省ノ次官ガ職務上當然参事ニ任命セ
 マシタ。一九三六年四月重光氏ハ外務次官辞任ト共ニ当然参事ヲモ解
 任セラレ後任ノ外務次官堀内謙介氏ガ同ジク参事ニ任セラレシタ。同

氏ハ後ニ駐米大使トナラタリテアリマス。其際同シヤウニ参考ヲ解任サレタリテアリマス。當時外務次官ハ職務上當然

内閣ノ種々ノ委員会又ハ局ノ委員又ハ参事ニ任命サレルナラヒデアリマシ

タ。外務次官ガ職務上當然委員ヤ参事ニ任命セラレタ委員會又

ハ局ノ数ハ甚ダ多ク全部ハ記憶致シマセンガ一例ヲ擧ゲレバ度量衡委

員會ノ如キモ外務次官ハ職務上當然同委員会ノ委員トナリマシタ。

対滿事務局が設置セラレタノハ昭和九年十二月岡田内閣ノ時滿

洲國ノステータスハモハヤ既成事實トナラテ居リ同國ノ政治、外交、經

済及軍事ハ岡東軍ノ内面指導権ノ下ニ在リマシタガ対滿事務



局ニ移サレマセンデシタ。從テ對滿事務局固有ノ權限トシテハ滿洲事
 変前ヨリ滿洲ニ關聯シ日本政府部内ノ或ル官廳ガ有シテ居タ權限ノ
 若干——例ヘバ關東局ニ關スル事務、滿洲ニ於ケル拓殖事業ノ指導ヲ
 勵ニ關スル事務、南滿洲鐵道株式會社及滿洲電信電話株式會社業
 務ノ監督ノ如キ權限ハ拓務省ヨリ、又對滿文化事業ニ關スル事務ハ外
 務省ヨリ——ヲ委讓サレタモノガアルダケデアリマシタ。如斯外務省ニ屬
 シテ居タ權限ノ或ルモノモ同事務局ニ移サレタノデ數人ノ外務省ノ官吏
 ハ今事務局ノ職員ニ任命サレマシタ。此等ノ事情ニヨリ當時外務省ノ
 人車課長デアワタ私ハコノ事項ニ關係シタノデアリマス。

自分儀我國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

宣誓供述書

供述者

日高信六郎



極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國

其他

對

荒

不

貞

夫


其

他

№ 1. No 5 # 2883

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）五月七日 於


供 述 者

日高信六郎 

右ハ當立命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 同所

立 會 人

柳 甲 垣 

№ 1. 100 #2883

良心ニ従ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ誓フ

宣

誓

書

署名捺印

日高信太郎



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

HIDAKA, Shinrokuro

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

I am 54 years of age, and reside at No.1030, Matsubara-cho 3-chome, Setagaya Ward^d, Tokyo, Japan.

During my tenure of office as Chief of the Personnel Section of the Foreign Minister's Secretariat from March, 1934 till April, 1937, Mr. Shigemitsu was appointed one of the Councillors of the Board for Manchurian Affairs in January, 1935, and from the nature of my office I was in the best position to understand the circumstances of the establishment of that Board and of his appointment to that post. The Board for Manchurian Affairs was organized in the Cabinet just at that time, and the Vice-Minister of some Ministries, including Mr. Shigemitsu who was then Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, were appointed ex officio Councillors. After his resignation in April, 1936, as Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, he was, as a matter of

course, relieved of his Councillorship, and his successor, Mr. Horinouchi, Kensuke, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was appointed Councillor in the same way. When Mr. Horinouchi later became Ambassador to the United States, he had been similarly relieved of that post. In those days the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs was usually appointed ex officio member or councillor of various Committees and Boards of the Cabinet. The number of such Committees and Boards to which he was appointed ex officio member or councillor was so great that I cannot recall all of them. To give just one instance, there was the Committee of Weights and Measures, and the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs was made an ex officio member of that Committee.

The Board for Manchurian Affairs was established in ^{December,} 1934, during the period of the Okada Cabinet, when the status of Manchoukuo had already become an accomplished fact, and the political, diplomatic, economic, and military matters of that country were conducted in accordance with the "right of internal guidance" of the Kwantung Army. The establishment of the Board for Manchurian Affairs in no way affected this right, which the Kwantung Army continued to retain in its hands, without transferring it to that Board. Consequently, the proper jurisdiction of the Board for Manchurian Affairs consisted solely of certain authority which some offices of the Japanese Government had held regarding Manchuria, since the

Ref. Doc # 2883

Manchurian Incident, and had transferred to that Board. Such authority for instance comprised the business regarding the Kwantung Bureau, business of guidance and promotion of emigration to Manchuria, and the business of supervision of the South Manchuria Railway and the Manchurian Telegraph and Telephone Company, which has been transferred to the Bureau for Manchurian Affairs by the Ministry for Colonial Affairs, as well as the business concerning the cultural work in Manchuria, which was transferred to the Bureau by the Foreign Office. In view of the transfer of part of the authority proper to the Foreign Office, several Foreign Ministry Officials were appointed members of that Bureau, and under these circumstances I, as Chief of the Personnel Section of the Foreign Office, obtained knowledge about these matters.

Def. Doc# 2883

On this 21st day of Nov., 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT HIDAKA, Shinrokuro (Seal)

I, YANAI, Hisao 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 the same place

Witness: (signed) Hisao Yanai (seal)

OATH

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

Shinrokuro Hidaka (seal)

for Foreign Affairs, he was, as a matter of course, relieved of his Councillorship, and his successor, Mr. Horinouchi, Kensuke, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was appointed Councillor in the same way. When Mr. Horinouchi later became Ambassador to the United States, he had been similarly relieved of that post. In those days the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs was usually appointed ex officio member or councillor of various Committees and Boards of the Cabinet. The number of such Committees and Boards to which he was appointed ex officio member or councillor was so great that I cannot recall all of them. To give just one instance, there was the Committee of Weights and Measures, and the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs was made an ex officio member of that Committee.

The Board for Manchurian Affairs was established in December, 1934, during the period of the Okada Cabinet, when the status of Manchukuo had already become an accomplished fact, and the political, diplomatic, economic, and military matters of that country were conducted in accordance with the "right of internal guidance" of the Kwantung Army. The establishment of the Board for Manchurian Affairs in no way affected this right, which the Kwantung Army continued to retain in its hands, without transferring it to that Board.

Consequently, the proper jurisdiction of the Board for Manchurian Affairs consisted solely of certain authority which some offices of the Japanese Government had held regarding Manchuria, since the Manchurian Incident, and had transferred to that Board. Such authority for instance comprised the business regarding the Kwantung Bureau, business of guidance and promotion of emigration to Manchuria, and the business of supervision of the South Manchuria Railway and the Manchurian Telegraph and Telephone Company, which has been transferred to the Bureau for Manchurian Affairs by the Ministry for Colonial Affairs, as well as the business concerning the cultural work in Manchuria, which was transferred to the Bureau by the Foreign Office. In view of the transfer of part of the authority proper to the Foreign Office, several Foreign Ministry officials were appointed members of that Bureau, and under these circumstances I, as Chief of the Personnel Section of the Foreign Office, obtained knowledge about these matters.

Def.Doc. #2883

On this 21st day of Nov., 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT HIDAKA, Shinrokuro (Seal)

I, YANAI, Hisao 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 the same place

Witness: (signed) Hisao Yanai (seal)

OATH

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

Shinrokuro Hidaka (Seal)