

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al	}	AFFIDAVIT
- vs -		
ARAKI, Sadao, et al		

(1) I, YONAI, Mitsumasa, being duly sworn, do depose and say on my conscience that the following is true.

From 16 January 1940 to 21 July 1940, I was Prime Minister of Japan. I was also Navy Minister in the Koiso Cabinet; in 1945 Navy Minister in Suzuki Cabinet.

(2) At about the time of the Senior Statesmen's conference on October 17, 1941, it was thought that if TOJO were appointed Prime Minister he would first try to work out diplomatic relation with the United States before he would resort to war. I know that at that time Marquis KIDO was of the opinion that TOJO was not recommended as Premier with the intention of initiating war with the United States. Furthermore General TOJO controlled the Army.

In December 1941 after the Japanese nation got the Imperial Rescript on the initiation of the war with the United States, nobody in Japan would talk about restoration of peace. This was only natural because every one wanted to do his best to execute the war and be patriotic. On the surface of things officially those people who held important positions in govern-

ment including KIDO could not talk about such things publicly but on the other hand intimate friends talked about ways of restoring peace and criticism of the war as being foolish. These things happened but on the surface nothing officially could be said.

Under such circumstances I remember having talks with Marquis KIDO when we told one another frankly that this was a very awkward position and a foolish situation and we discussed what we could do about restoration of peace. From the beginning Marquis KIDO had the same idea as I had about the war. The most important thing was what would be the proper time to start to talk about the restoration of peace. If peace talk was started too early it wouldn't work. I had such conversations from the beginning with Marquis KIDO and he was very much concerned about this.

After May 1945 I remember more definitely various talks I had with him about the restoration of peace. On or about June 5, 1945 a special bureau for the investigation of the natural war resources presented a plan concerning the way to continue the war. This plan was brought up at an Imperial Conference. Marquis KIDO did not attend this

conference and nobody at it advocated peace. After the conference I spoke with Marquis KIDO about the plan and he said it was so poor that he thought it impossible to continue the war and that something must be done to restore the peace. He was waiting for the right time and I got the impression that he was urging the Cabinet to do something about it. He was one of the first and foremost advocates of the restoration of peace.

On this 3 day of Feb 1948
at 1545 Fujimida, Meguro.

DEPONENT: YONAI, Mitsumasa (seal)

I, KIDO, Takahiko, 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 same place.

Witness: /s/ KIDO, Takahiko (seal)

OATH

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

/s/ YONAI, Mitsumasa (seal)

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國 其他

荒木貞夫 其他

官審供述書

供述者

米内光政

自分發我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り官審ヲ爲シタル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ
上次ノ如ク供述致シマス

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私、米内光政ハ茲ニ誓ヲ立テ、共進ヲ爲シ、以下ノ叙述ガ眞ニナル旨ヲ良心ニ掛ケテ證言ス。

米内光政

一私ハ昭和十五年（一九四〇）一月十六日ヨリ同年七月廿一日迄ハ首相デアッタ。又小磯内閣、海相モ勤メタ。ソシテ昭和廿年（一九四五）ニハ東久通内閣、海相デアッタ。海相及昭和廿年（一九四五）十月十七日ノ重臣會議ガ開カレタ當時、一般ニハ百二昭和十六年（一九四一）十月十七日ノ重臣會議ガ開カレタ當時、一般ニハ百シニ森ガ首相ニ任ゼラレ、バ彼ハ戦争ニ訴ヘルヨリ先ニ、先ヅ米内トノ外交ニ熱ヲ計ル事ニ専念スルデアラウト考ヘラレテ居タ。私ハ木戸侯ガ東條ハ米内ニ對シ戦争ヲ開始スル意圖ヲ以テ首相ニ推薦セラレタノデハナイト言フ。是ヲ其當時有ツテ居タコトヲ承知シテ居ル。ソレバカリデナク東條大將ハ米内トモ陸軍ヲ統制シテ居タノデアアル。

昭和十六年（一九四一）十二月米國ニ對スル宣戰ノ大詔ガ下サレタ後ニ於テハ、日本國民全テ平和克復ニ就テ語ラウトスルモノハ居ナカッタ。至テノ人々ガ戰爭完遂ニ全カヲ盡サントシ、又愛國者タラント欲シテ居タノデアアルカ、之モ亦當然ノコトデアアル。政府ノ要職ニアル人々ハ表面的ニ、公ニ話スニハ行カトカッタガ、一方内輪デハ平和克復ニ就キ語り、戰爭ガ馬鹿ラシイト云フ批評ヲ加ヘテ居タノデアアル。新ウ言ツタ事實ハ然シ表面的ニハ何等

公ニ語ラレテ居ナカッタ。新ル狀況下ニアツテ私ハ幾々木戸侯ト互ニ忌憚ナク新ウシタ状態ハ誠ニ苦シイ立場デアリ、又嚴カシイ状態ダト語り合ヒ、又平和克復ニ就イテ我々ハ如何ナル手ヲモツベキカラ論ジタ事ヲ記憶シテ居ル。戰爭ニ就キ當初ヨリ木戸侯ハ私ト同ジ意見ヲ持ツテ居タ。最モ重要ト事ハ平和克復ノ口火ヲ切ルノハ如何ナル時機ガ最適デアアルカト言フコトデアツタ。若シ時期尚早デアツタトナラバ成功シナカッタデアラウ。私ハ新ウシタ事ヲ始メカラ木戸侯ト話シテ居タシ、木戸侯モ之ニ就イテ非常ニ懸念シテ居ラレタノデアアル。

昭和廿年（一九四五）五月以降私ハ木戸侯ト平和克復ニ就イテ種々談合シタ
 コトヲ一層明確ニ記憶シテ居ル。昭和廿年（一九四五）六月五日頃戦争資源
 調査ノ特別ト調査機關カラ戦争繼續ニ就テノ計畫ガ作ラレ、之ハ御前會議ニ
 提出サレタ。木戸侯ハ此ノ會議ニ於テハ平和ヲ唱導スルモノハ誰モ居ナカツ
 タ。會議終了後、私ハ木戸侯ト右ノ計畫ニ就テ話シ合ツタガ木戸侯ハ、其ノ
 計畫ハ△リニ貧弱デアルノデ戦争繼續ハ誠モ不可成デアリ、平和克復ノ爲ニ
 何カノ手ガ打タレネバトヲトイト語ツタ。
 侯ハ後ノ熱スルノヲ待ツテ居タノデアツタ。ソシテ私ハ木戸侯ガ内閣ニ對シ
 向平上作ニツイテ何等カ爲スベク促シテ居ラレタ如キ印象ヲ受ケテ居タ。
 木戸侯ハ平和克復論者ノ第一人者デアツタ。

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昭和二十三年（一九四八年）二月三日 於

目黒區富士見町一五四五

供 述 者

米 内 光 政

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明
シマス

同 日 於 同 所

立 會 人

木 戸 孝 彦

Det. 0003074

良心ニ従ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ
厭ヒズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコトヲ
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署名印 米内光俊