



# 国际检察局讯问记录

Numerical Case Files Relating to  
Particular Incidents and Suspected War Criminals,  
International Prosecution Section (1945-1947)

国家图书馆 上海交通大学 编

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Statement made by TANAKA, (General) Ryukichi:

about HATAKI, (General) Jinnaburo.

Interrogation dated 18 March 1946

19 March 1946

21 March 1946

File 234.

Q. Now to change to another subject, General, I would like you to tell me all you can about General HATAKI.

A. General HATAKI, Jinnaburo, was the controlling figure of Koda-ha faction within the Japanese Army, just as General IRAKI was. In August, 1927, he became commander of their own division at Hirotsuki. In March of 1929 he was transferred to the First Division at Tokyo as its commander. Then he became Commanding General of the Japanese Army in August, 1930. He was President of the Military Academy prior to 1927, before he was appointed Commanding General of the one regiment. Before his presidency of the Military Academy, he became acquainted with so many young officer candidates, all of whom thought highly of him. During his presidency he infused in them the mystic spirit of Japan and the ideology of Hideo-Ishin (Eight corners under one roof). HIRAKAWA, Kikichiro, was HATAKI's intimate associate outside of the Army. HIRAKAWA was a guiding figure of the Katsuhon-sha. In September of 1931 the Manchurian Incident started, and in October of the same year the October Incident took place. As a result of those incidents, General HIRAKAWA was forced to retire from war Ministry and General IRAKI succeeded him.

Q. To what extent was HATAKI involved in the March Incident?

A. Not for the March Incident, but he had the October Incident.

Q. To what extent was he specifically involved in the Manchurian Incident?

A. He had very great connections with the Manchurian Incident.



Statement by TANAKA about HAZAKI - 18, 19 & 21 Mar 46 (Cont'd)

Q. How?

A. He was a great sympathizer.

Q. Did he have any actual part in the plan of it?

A. He was very sympathetic toward the activities of the young officers who followed him in that incident, and thus he was a hidden influence behind the incident.

Q. Was he in on the planning of the October Incident, and how?

A. The October Incident was planned to have HAZAKI and ARAKI occupy important positions in War Ministry, therefore although it did not appear on the surface, it is an undeniable fact that HAZAKI exerted his influence for the success of that incident. ARAKI became a minister, simultaneously HAZAKI was made Chief of General Staff. To have these two generals in the positions in which they were placed in War Ministry was the true desire of the younger officers group within the War Ministry. When HAZAKI and ARAKI got in office, they let go of all officers who had anything to do with the October Incident, because those officers were the field-grade officers belonging to Tosei-ha. They were replaced by Kodo-ha officers, especially in General Staff Headquarters, and other positions within the War Ministry. Of course there were a few high-ranking officers belonging to Kodo-ha in War Ministry and maintained balance of power or influence within the War Ministry. In January, 1936, General Araki resigned from his office as War Minister on account of illness. He was succeeded by General HAYASHI, Sen juro, who became the Minister of War. This officer was very close to the Tosei-ha. Then HAZAKI resigned as Assistant General Chief of Staff and became the General Superintendent of the Education Bureau of the War Ministry. The General Superintendent of Education has no political influence. HAZAKI was removed from his office in August of 1935 as a result of friction between General HAYASHI and HAZAKI and officers who were angered by this result assassinated MATSUYAMA, Yetsunan, which led to the uprising of young officers in the 2.26 Incident.

Meeting adjourned.

statement by TANAKA about MAZAKI - 18, 19 & 21 Nov 46 (Cont'd)

21 March 1946, 0900

- Q. This morning, General, we will go on with MAZAKI, from where we left off the other day.
- A. General MAZAKI was tried by Court Martial because he was found to be the guiding influence in that uprising, and he was put in military prison for a bout one year despite the court finding. MAZAKI was coward enough to insist that he was not guilty. During the trial Captain ISHII made a declaration in open court that "You, MAZAKI, are the one who caused us to take part in the 2.26 Incident". However, the army took a view that it would perhaps be better to have him released from jail because of his high rank and let public opinion judge him, and that the situation surrounding his trial came up in the newspaper published at that time. The fact of the quarrel of MAZAKI with Captain ISHII was told to me by Lt. YAMAMOTO, IJMA. You can find this YAMAMOTO in IJA peninsula near here. After these incidents MAZAKI lost prestige and influence almost altogether. During 1932 and 1933 he was most active in the establishment of New Manchukuo Government. In order to firmly establish the government of Manchukuo, recognition of that country as an independent nation was absolutely essential, and at the same time Japan would enter into a treaty which then was known as Japan-Manchukuo Mutual Defense Treaty, and my recollection is that on the 18th day of September, 1932, both of these treaties were signed at sin King. General HITO of Kwangtung Army represented the Japanese Government and signed the treaty.
- Q. Had General MAZAKI sent General HITO as representative of the Japanese Government?
- A. Yes.
- Q. MAZAKI was at that time Vice Chief of Staff, was he not?
- A. Yes, he was Vice Chief of Staff, and all of these matters pertaining to Manchukuo were handled by MAZAKI and ARAKI.
- Q. By ARAKI? How does MAZAKI fit into this?
- A. ARAKI and MAZAKI.

Statement by YAMAKA as to HATAKI - 18, 19 & 22 Jan 46 (Cont'd)

- Q. Was HATAKI a member of the Manchurian Affairs Board?
- A. No, General HATAKI was connected with the Manchurian Affairs Bureau.
- Q. Did HATAKI have anything to do with the nationalizing of industry and economy in Manchuria?
- A. Yes he did, as the Vice Chief of Staff.
- Q. How?
- A. General HATAKI was HATAKI's senior officer; however, General HATAKI was used by HATAKI as a "robot". Although Chief of Staff under General HATAKI was HATAKI and Assistant Chief of Staff was HATAKI, these two received instructions from HATAKI and established nationalization of industry and economy in Manchuria, from the standpoint of national defense.
- Q. How do you know that they received instructions from HATAKI?
- A. When I became staff member of Kwangtung Army in April of 1935, I saw such documents indicating just what I have said.
- Q. What happened to HATAKI after he served his term in prison?
- A. When he was released from jail, he was subjected to very severe criticism by the public, and he lost his former prestige and influence; and he could not do anything more after that. However, HATAKI was a very close friend of HIRANUMA, Kiichiro, and HIRANUMA frequently attempted to exert his influence to have HATAKI put on the active list, and to make him the Chief of General Staff, but such attempt did not materialize.
- Q. Was that when HIRANUMA was Prime Minister?
- A. No, it was not when HIRANUMA was Premier, but HIRANUMA being one of the most favored retainers of the Emperor had a great deal of influence over such matters.



Statement by TANAKA about HAZAKI - 18, 19 & 21 Mar 46 (Cont'd)

Q. Did HAZAKI ever go back on active duty?

A. No sir, because he met with the army's opposition.

Q. Did he ever hold any political office?

A. No sir.

Q. What did he do?

A. He didn't do much after that; he stayed in Tokyo and entered the Sugamo Prison.

FORM 3

SUBJECT MAZAKI, Jinsaburo (General)

FILE NO. 80

EVIDENTIARY STATEMENT MADE BY  
ONE DEFENDANT AGAINST ANOTHER DEFENDANT.

MADE BY MIYAHARA, Jiro (General)

ADDRESS Suzawa Prison

1. Q. While Prince KANTO was Chief of Staff, General MAZAKI, his Vice Chief of Staff, actually made most of the decisions, did he not?

A. Yes on the whole I would say that is so.

File No. 76, Serial 12, Page 3.

2. Q. I understood you to say just a few moments ago that during that period you were in charge of the Kwantung Army they were engaged in combat with the Chinese.

A. Not as an Army. In other words we never engaged any Chinese troops, (rebels). I believe you could get more on this if you asked General MAZAKI.

Q. Why would he know more about it than you?

A. We concluded our engagements at the Ryoga River in 1931 and subsequent to that consolidated the territory. Advances made after that were by troops under the command of General MAZAKI and General ANAKI. This was when I was War Minister

File No. 76, Serial 15, Page 11.

3. Q. Did your troops take over the territory east of that river from troops which had been under the command of Generals ANAKI and MAZAKI?

A. When I took command of the Kwantung Army, it had already fully occupied the land up to the great wall and this conquest had been made at the time that the two Generals were in the positions I spoke of.

File No. 76, Serial 15, Page 13.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 76 SERIAL (above) PAGE NO. (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

FORM 3

SUBJECT MASAKI, Jinsaburo (General)

FILE NO. 60

EVIDENTIARY STATEMENT MADE BY  
ONE DEFENDANT AGAINST ANOTHER DEFENDANT.

MADE BY MINAMI, Jiro (General)

ADDRESS Suzono Prison

4. Q. You told us a few days ago that there were 12,000 Japanese troops in China at the time of the Manchurian Incident. Later now you have told us there were 60,000 under your command as Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army. How do you explain that increase in troops?

A. That occurred while I was no longer Minister of War and so I would not know what the reasons behind it are. (ARAKI, Minister of War at this time. MASAKI, Vice Chief of Staff.)

File No. 76, Serial 15, Page 16.

5. MINAMI stated:

"At the time I was named Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, MASAKI was no longer Vice Chief of the General Staff and had taken the post of Inspector General of Military Education. The decisions regarding important posts are generally made in a meeting of the Ministers of War, the Chief of Staff, and the Inspector General of Military Education."

File No. 76, Serial 18, Page 4.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 76 SERIAL (above) PAGE NO. (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH



FORM 2

SUBJECT MASAKI, Jinsaburo

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SUMMARY OF EVIDENTIARY FACTS

MADE BY HASHIMOTO, <sup>Seikichi</sup>~~Kingoro~~

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Nationalistic organizations sought Army support and the Army did support them with funds and personnel. This had already begun during the WAKATSUKI Cabinet. When ARAKI was Minister of War he with MASAKI gave them greater support. MASAKI maintained very close contact with the nationalistic groups.

Serial 3, Pages 4,5,6, and 7.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 415 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)  
NAME OF INTERROGATOR LT. COL. W.T. HORNADAY  
NAME OF BRIEFER JOHN F. HUMMEL

FORM 2

SUBJECT: MAZAKI, Jinsaburo

FILE NO. 60

SUMMARY OF EVIDENTIARY FACTS

MADE BY: ANDO, Kinsaburo

ADDRESS: Sugamo Prison

As a Regular Army officer, he was aware of military cliques interested in politics, particularly after the Manchuria incident. One group was the Imperial Way Group. Another group was the Revolutionary Group. Those who were involved in these activities include such well-known public figures as MAZAKI, ARAKI, UOAKI, and HAYASHI, who is now dead; also in addition, KOISO and MATSUI.

"Following the February 1936 incident there were no groups active publicly but I believe that the same set-up as before existed."

MATSUI and ARAKI are singled out by subject as outstanding expansionists. Witness states that men like TOJO and YAMASHITA succeeded to the leading roles upon the retirement of men like MASAKI, ARAKI and MATSUI. (Pages 3 and 4, Interrogation 31 January 1946)

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 62 SERIAL 15 PAGE NO. As Noted

NAME OF INTERROGATOR HUGH B. HELM

NAME OF BRIEFER HUGH B. HELM

FORM 2

SUBJECT MASAKI, Jinsaburo

FILE NO.                     

SUMMARY OF EVIDENTIARY FACTS

MADE BY TANAKA, Ryukichi

ADDRESS                                     

MASAKI and ARAKI acted as one person. MASAKI controlled the General Staff. ARAKI instructed KOISO to transfer one million yen from the Kwantung Army to the War Ministry, supposedly this fund was used to aid nationalistic societies. MASAKI also knows about it. Serial 33, Pages 7-8.

After ARAKI became War Minister, the connections between nationalistic organizations and militarists became more open.

Serial 33, Page 6.

MASAKI and ARAKI replaced General Staff Officers with those friendly to themselves.

Serial 40, Page 15.

MASAKI and ARAKI were of one mind as far as expansion was concerned.

Serial 54, Page 2.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 234 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR JOHN F. HUMMEL

NAME OF BRIEFER JOHN F. HUMMEL

(Note to Stenographer: Use mimeographed form for original only; use onion skin for copies and type in mimeographed parts)



FORM #1

SUBJECT: MASAKI, Jinsaburo (General)

FILE NO. 60

ADMISSIONS BY SUBJECT AGAINST HIMSELF

Gen MASAKI was Vice Chief of Staff from January 1932 to July 1933.

Serial 21, Page 1.

Serial 24, Page 10.

In March 1932 General MASAKI sent the 14th Division to Manchuria after argument with the Emperor. He sent the 9th Division and the 12th Brigade to Shanghai. All these actions were in violation of treaties to which he admitted paying no attention.

Serial 24, Pages 9 & 11.

In 1932 General MASAKI recommended to the Emperor that Manchuria be set up as a separate state, and also offered the same advice to Premier SAITO, this in violation of treaties, by his own admission.

Serial 21, Pages 8 & 11.

General MASAKI felt that the occupation of Manchuria by Japan was a violation of the Nine Power Treaty.

Serial 21, Page 15.

General MASAKI was appointed Supreme War Counsellor in 1933 and was Inspector General of Military Education from January 1934 until July 1935.

Serial 21, Page 11.

There was no difference of opinion between General MASAKI and General MASAKI in the matter of the strengthening of the Manchurian garrison in 1932.

Serial 24, Page 3.

General MASAKI stated: "During my time as Chief of Staff, the Manchurian Incident took up the whole of our efforts."

Serial 24, Page 6.

Upon his return from an inspection tour of Manchuria in July 1932, General MASAKI had an audience with the Emperor, where Marquis KIDO and several others were present.

Serial 24, Page 10.

ABOVE SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 60 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR C. S. Woolworth

NAME OF DRIFFER C. S. Woolworth

FORM #1

SUBJECT: MASAKI, Jinsaburo (General) (CONT'D)

FILE NO. 60

ADMISSIONS BY SUBJECT AGAINST HIMSELF

In the operations in Manchuria General MASAKI followed through the government policy. Serial 24, Page 11.

The Minister of War, the Chief of Staff, and the Inspector General of Military Education had great power in personnel matters and the appointments of various Section Heads and the promotion of Officers above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Serial 30, Page 4.

General MASAKI stated: "I do feel that at the time these treaties guaranteeing territorial integrity of China did not have much application insofar as Manchuria, North China, and Shanghai went, because, for one thing, various nation's troops were present there." Serial 30, Page 7.

ABOVE SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 60 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. E. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. E. WOOLWORTH

FORM 3

SUBJECT HASHIMOTO, Kinoko

FILE NO. 342

EVIDENTIARY STATEMENT MADE BY  
ONE DEFENDANT AGAINST ANOTHER DEFENDANT.

Sakura Kai was founded by HASHIMOTO and his clique.

Serial 21, Page 4.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 60 SERIAL 21 PAGE NO. 4

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLFORTH

NAME OF DRYER G. S. WOOLFORTH



FORM 2

SUBJECT: MINAMI, Jiro. (General)

FILE NO. 76

EVIDENTIARY STATEMENT MADE BY  
ONE DEFENDANT AGAINST ANOTHER DEFENDANT.

General MINAMI was War Minister when the Manchurian Incident took place, and as such had some kind of connection with it.

Serial 21, Page 6.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 60 SERIAL 21 PAGE NO. 6

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH