



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

62

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7 March 1946

SUBJECT: GREATER EAST ASIA MINISTRY
(DAI TOA SHO)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MORGAN

Your attention is directed to pages 5 and 6 of the interrogation of KAYA, Okinara on February 27, 1946. You will notice KAYA's opinion to the effect that almost everything which was of a military nature affecting Manchuria, Siam, China, Indo-China and the South Seas, was to come under the jurisdiction of the Greater East Asia Ministry. He further stated that the Ministry was created by TOJO and his staff, which staff he designated to be HOSHINO, MORYAMA, SUZUKI and TANI.

It is anticipated that KAYA will be interrogated further on this subject.

The interrogation of HOSHINO conducted on February 26th developed information of interest to this file as will be seen by reference to pages 3, 4 and 5. HOSHINO claimed that nothing which was being administered by the military came within the sphere of the Greater East Asia Ministry. He did admit, however, that the Ministry did plan for the needs of the armed forces where military necessity required it. He claimed that the only interest the Ministry had in China was with respect to the Japanese nationals living there. He would have us believe that the Ministry did not contemplate exercising governmental jurisdiction over any of the countries which were known to have been included in the co-prosperity sphere.

James M. McEwen
James M. McEwen
1st Lt., JAGD

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FILE NO.	405
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FILE NO. 20

REPORT BY: JOE B. ALEXANDER
2nd Lt., Inf.

RE: TOJO, Hideki

DATE: 6 March 1946

STATUS : Pending

The following information was submitted to Mr. Roy L. Morgan on 21 February 1946 by a Confidential Informant. This is an extract and a complete report may be found by referring to File No. ~~200~~, 392 *72a* Serial No. 2: *gpa*

Informant stated that a very important feature of TOJO's Cabinet was the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asian Affairs. It was created separately from the Foreign Office, taking away from the Foreign Office its jurisdiction over China, Manchukuo, French Indo-China, the Philippines, Thailand, and the Dutch East Indies. TOJO's Cabinet used the Ministry of Greater East Asian Affairs to do as it pleased with these countries.

(It is suggested that Informant be interviewed later in greater detail regarding the Ministry of Greater East Asian Affairs.)

SUZUKI, who was in TOJO's Cabinet, was a great promoter of the Ministry of Greater East Asian Affairs. AOKI, Kazuo was in active charge of this Ministry.

It is desired to emphasize the fact that the above information was obtained from a Confidential Informant and proper care should be used in order that the identity of Informant, sources of information and methods of procurement may not be disclosed.

P E N D I N G

COPIES: 3 File 20 ✓ 1 File 80
1 File 405 ✓ 1 File 215

FILE NO.: 360

Report by: J. M. Morrow

RE : CHINA AFFAIRS BOARD

STATUS: Pending

DATE : 4 March 1946

The China Affairs Board was established December 16, 1938, and Lt. General YAMAGAWA was its first president, although actually the Board was under the control of the Prime Minister. Upon the death of YAMAGAWA, Suzuki, Teiichi became the acting president. Until that time he had been the Director of the Political Affairs Division. He claims that the China Affairs Board came into existence because of the China Incident, and that it had to do with matters concerning administration, economics, and culture within the occupied area. It was his responsibility to see that his Intelligence Section functioned, so that information could be collected from China and other sources for delivery to the president of the Board. He says that the China Affairs Board was a governmental agency, financed by the government. The Board had offices at Peking, Shanghai, Kureto, and Shintow. The Japanese felt it was their obligation to furnish stability to the Chinese people because their government disappeared.

The functions of the Board prior to its creation had been undertaken by special service organizations under Army and Navy control. It was not until the end of March 1939 that the special service organizations and the China Affairs Board were properly combined, so as to have all of the functions in the China Affairs Board. The staff of the Board was composed solely of Japanese civilians, according to Suzuki. He claims that a policy covering the settlement of the China Incident had been formulated by the government and Imperial General Headquarters, and the China Affairs Board was supposed to follow that policy. All industry, railroads and commerce outside of the Shanghai concessions had been taken over and were controlled by the Japanese, the Chinese Government having a little nominal power only. At that time in Japan there was a concentration on establishing a New Order in Asia. The Prime Minister had explained to SUZUKI and General YAMAGAWA a desire for cooperation between China and Japan, both for the development of China and for the strengthening of anti-communistic activities. This was during the time of the first Konoze Cabinet.

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On page 23 of the interrogation SUZUKI says that in Hangchow the China Affairs Board was powerless, for the Army worked independently and allowed no interferences. He claims this interfered with the settlement of the China Affairs. He said also that the only localities in which the Board was able to function efficiently were Peking and Shanghai. He refused to name any individuals who objected to cooperating with the China Affairs Board, but he did blame the lack of cooperation on the Army system, which he said placed its own operational requirements ahead of all others. He claims also that the Board had difficulty in driving out several civilians stationed in China to work in administration, commerce, communications, railroads and industry, because they too were in close cooperation with the Army.

He admitted that the people who objected most actively to any control by the China Affairs Board were staff officers of various offices in China. One illustration of the difference in opinion prevailing in China he said was that concerning the opening of the Yangtze to traffic. The China Affairs Board wanted to open it and had the approval of the government, but was opposed by the Army and Navy authorities on a strategic basis. An additional example he cited was an instance where the Foreign Office and the China Affairs Board would recommend an equitable distribution of shipping between China and Japan, but the Army and Navy authorities would secure the backing of the Commerce and Finance Ministries and insist on Japanese control of at least 55%.

My study of this file would be incomplete without reference to File No. 405, the Greater East Asia Ministry. Evidence has been developed showing that the China Affairs Board was abolished at the time of the creation of the GEA Ministry on November 1, 1920, and the functions of the Board absorbed by the Ministry. The witness, UYAMA, Atsushi, who is now in the First Division of the Central Liaison Office has verified this for us. His statement is credible because he served in both organizations.

1942

PENDING.

FILE NO.: 405

Report by J. M. McEwen

RE : GREATER EAST ASIA MINISTRY
(Dai Toa Sho)

STATUS: Pending

DATE : 4 March 1946

The Greater East Asia Ministry was established on November 1, 1942, the first minister being AOKI, Kazuo. He was succeeded on July 22, 1944, by SHIGEMITSUI, Mamoru, and SHIGEMITSUI was in turn succeeded by TOGO, Shigenori on April 7, 1945. The names of the vice-minister and various directors can be obtained by referring to pages 11 and 12 of Document No. 49 (Japanese Government Officials - 1937-1945) in our Document Section, none of whom at present appear on the list of A-1 War Criminals. This ministry absorbed all of the duties of the Overseas Ministry and of the China Affairs Board with respect to all matters in connection with the administration of Manchukuo, China, Indo-China, Burma, the Philippines and several of the South Sea Islands. Information obtained from an interview with TOGO convinces us that this particular ministry was Army inspired and Army dominated. As a result of its creation TOGO resigned from the Cabinet and was succeeded by TANI, Masayuki.

Reference to the interrogation by Mr. Hammack of AOKI on February 19, 1946, will furnish additional information on this ministry. On pages 23 and 24 AOKI advised that the ministry had five duties: (1) the handling of political affairs in the Far Eastern District with the exception of diplomatic matters which remained under the Foreign Office (TOGO says that diplomatic matters also were handled by the GEA Ministry); (2) the furnishing of protection to the Japanese people in this Far Eastern District; (3) colonization in the Far Eastern District; (4) administration of mandated territory in the South Seas; and (5) the making of treaties and other arrangements for foreign trade in this Far Eastern District. He names Manchukuo, China, Indo-China, Siam, Burma and the Philippines as the countries

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1 Lt. McEwen

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encompassed in this District. Contrary to our belief he claims that the Ministry had no duties in the countries which were still occupied by Japanese troops until after the countries had been declared "independent".

On page 27 he states that he realized he had been so closely connected with military affairs abroad that he must not quarrel with the Army, and that it was only natural for him to cooperate fully with the military. On pages 30 and 31 he claims that occupied territories and the military administration of them came under the Foreign Ministry and was not within his jurisdiction. He admits visiting the countries aforementioned, but claims that his only purpose was to see general conditions and to console Japanese forces. He claims not to have had any representatives in these countries while they were occupied.

In opposition to his claim you are referred to the third page of File 91, Serial 12, wherein our Intelligence Service charges AOKI, SHIGEMITSU and TANI with being the creators of the new China policy, and with having considerable influence in the establishment of the foreign policy of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. I checked the CIC files and found that our proof of this particular statement consists of a photostat in OSS File 13467 which mentions a Tokyo radio broadcast of April 28, 1943 followed by the Federal Communications Daily Report on April 29, 1943.

On page 27 of Document 49 in our files reference is made to an AP Dispatch which appeared at the time AOKI was appointed GEA Minister. The article reads, "AOKI's record leaves no doubt that he will be amenable to the influence of the Tojo Military Clique".

I was present when Mr. Sutton of our office interrogated MURATA, Shosei at Sugamo Prison during the week of February 25th. Mr. Sutton has not yet dictated the results of his interview. In general, MURATA bore out our theory that the GEA Ministry was created to further the Co-Prosperity Sphere. He was sent to the Philippines originally as the Military Governor during the time of the Japanese occupation. Later, when the Philippines' "independence" was declared he became "ambassador". He had no duties or responsibility other than those allowed him by the military, and was an ambassador in name only.

TANI is to be interrogated in detail on this subject. At present we know that he was the Foreign Minister in the Tojo Cabinet when the GEA Ministry was formed.

When SUZUKI, Teiichi, was interrogated by Mr. English on February 25th he was asked whether Japan wanted to war with the United States in order to effectuate a New Order in Greater East Asia, and replied that such was not the case (pages 28 and 29 of the interrogation). He claims that there were no original plans for the New Order in the Far East, but that "it" developed gradually from various movements that sprang up in Japan as a result of the China Incident, and was based on a desire to simplify and merge all these movements. He says that WANG CHING WEI was called to take the helm of the new government to be established in China.

On March 1, 1946, I interviewed KONDO, Shinichi of the Central Liaison Office, who in turn permitted me to talk with MAEDA, Yoichi, of the First Division, First Section, CLO. This Division deals with political, military and educational matters. He was the first person to advise me that the China Affairs Board (Koa In or Koain) was absorbed by the GEA Ministry. MAEDA introduced me to AKIMOTO, Natomo, a liaison officer of the Second Division, CLO who said that he was the Chief of the Financial Section in the Bureau of Chinese Affairs under Dai Toa Sho. He admitted that it was created in order to concentrate all the responsibility of operating the Far East countries in close cooperation with the Army, and that it was not under the control of the Foreign Ministry. This man left the room as quickly as he could find UYAMA, Atshushi. (1)

UYAMA is in the First Section, First Division, CLO (telephone 57-5110, through 57-5119, Ext. 290). He speaks excellent English, seems to know the situation well, and is anxious to tell all that is of assistance to us. He advised that YAMADA, Hisanori, (2) now director of the Economic Division of the Central Bureau of Foreign Office, would corroborate his testimony. Both were in the General Affairs Section of the General Affairs Bureau, Dai Toa Sho, from its inception, working under TAKEUCHI, Shimpei. He says (3) that the China Affairs Board was abolished and its functions absorbed by Dai Toa Sho, and agrees with MAEDA as to the reason for the creation of the Dai Toa Sho. It was an inspiration of Tojo which was executed against the objection of Togo. He says definitely that Togo did not want to relinquish the Far East countries from his jurisdiction as Foreign Minister. He charges the Military

Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Board (Gunmu-Ka) was the creating influence. Thereafter the Foreign Office had perfunctory duties only with respect to the countries within the sphere of Dai Toa Sho. Treaties were signed by the Foreign Minister but the terms thereof were determined by the Army dominated GEA Ministry. "Ambassadors" were sent to occupied countries, but they exercised no independent or Foreign Office authority. He cites MURATA, previously mentioned, as an example. The GEA Ministry had nothing to say about the scheme of occupation, but necessarily followed instructions.

As countries were conquered and occupied they were placed under the jurisdiction of the GEA Ministry. As the "independence" was declared in these countries they were allowed to select their local officials if the selectees met with Japanese approval. Free trade was not permitted. UYAMA visited China, Indo-China and Manchukuo before the GEA Ministry was created, but not after. The basis of his testimony is from instructions he knew about in Tokyo. He advises that he has been interrogated once by CIS prior to my visit. He has agreed to dictate a statement and has promised to have YAMADA over at the same time. He presents an excellent appearance, speaks clearly and logically, is not easily confused and will testify if requested.

Your attention is called to Items 1, 2 and 3 of the Analysis of Document No. 473, concerning statements made by MATSUOKA as to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. On August 1, 1940, he said, "At present the diplomatic policy of our nation must first of all be by the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere encompassing Japan, Manchuria and China, in accordance with the great spirit of the Imperial war. In establishing it we must cooperate with nations having the same belief as we. We must create more countries of that type and must eliminate all obstacles with firmness."

FILE NO.: 360

Report by James M. McEwen

RE : CHINA AFFAIRS BOARD STATUS: Pending

DATE : 9 March 1946

Prior to his departure for China I delivered to Nelson Sutton of this office, a list containing the following names:

MORIOKA, Susumu	Peiping
SAKAMOTO, Ryuki (Tatsuki)	Peiping
KUSUMOTO, Senetaka	Peiping
KITA, Seichi	Peiping
SAKAI, Takashi	Peiping
SHIYOKU, Ho	Shanghai
TOMONO, Kiyoshi	Shanghai
OCHIAT, Jinkuro	Nanking or Canton

Mr. Sutton will attempt to locate and interrogate these men concerning the China Affairs Board, Greater East Asia Ministry and other matters.

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1 Mr. Sutton

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File No: 344

Report by: Lt. J. W. McEwen

RE : East Asia Research Institute

Status : Pending

Date : 12 March 1945

AOKI was interrogated by me on 7 March 1946 at Sugamo Prison. Report of that interrogation has been prepared. AOKI claims that he was a Director in name only of the East Asia Research Institute and that he was never called on to perform any duties ~~thereof~~ and does not remember attending any meetings. He says that Baron OGIWA, Kinzochi, the Vice President, was the guiding spirit and that KANAKURA, Toshiaki, the Managing Director was active. I have requested both of these men to be sent to our office for interrogation. He claims that the Institute collected items of information and interest to the Government, to private banking, to industry and the like, and that it was supported by voluntary contribution - any deficiencies being made up by the Government. Its findings were available to the public.

He disclaims any connection between it and the Greater East Asia Ministry and says that it played no roll in helping Japan to establish its expansion policy. Although it was supervised by the Cabinet Planning Board its personnel was not selected by the Planning Board.

I have been advised that a lengthy report on this organization has been prepared by C.I.S. and that copy of it has been routed to us. Efforts are being made by Lt. Eplane to find that report for us.

PENDING

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File No: 405

Report by: Lt. J. M. McEwen

RE : Greater East Asia Ministry
(Dai Toa Sho)

Status : Pending

Date : 12 March 1946

Additional information obtained from AOKI at the interrogation of him by me at Sugamo Prison on March 7th, confirms our opinion that upon the creation of the G.E.A. Ministry the Foreign Ministry was thereafter allowed to deal with the particular countries in purely diplomatic matters only although conferences concerning treaties within the East Asia sphere were attended by the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Greater East Asia Minister. The only actual function of the Foreign Minister is in the conclusion of the treaties after the terms had been decided. An example of this existed in the case of the Philippines to which MURATA, Shozo, through the "influence" of Tojo, had been appointed Ambassador. The terms of the 1943 Tready, although known to AOKI and the Foreign Minister, were entirely arranged by TOJO.

KAYA, Okinori, (Finance Minister in the Tojo Cabinet) whom I interrogated briefly on March 12th and expect to interrogate again, advised that the countries in the Greater East Asia sphere were allowed to select their own officials but that the Japanese influence was quite effective. He told me that the rate of exchange between Japan, Siam, Manchuria, China and the Philippines was fixed by agreement among the Ministries for the Navy, Army, G.E.A. and Finance. I hope to obtain still more valuable information from him concerning financial matters in the Greater East Asia sphere. He said that at the time TOJO first brought up the idea of the Greater East Asia Ministry in a Cabinet meeting, TOGO was the only one who opposed him, none of the others said anything in particular and therefore agreed with the plan. He reiterated a statement that TOJO'S staff, composed of HOSHINO, MOHYAMA, TANI, and SUZUKI, had considerable to do with the creation of the Ministry.

On March 6th, I interrogated TANI at Sugamo. TANI, you will recall, was Foreign Minister at the time the Greater East Asia Ministry was created although he disclaims having actually

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12 March 1946

(con't)

been a Cabinet Member at that time. Contrary to what KAYA has said, TANI disclaims having had anything to do with the formation of the G.E.A. Ministry. When I asked him if he was in favor of the formation of the Greater East Asia Ministry, he replied that he was a diplomat, that he was in no position to have an influential opinion and that his philosophy was to live and let live. As Foreign Minister, he could not cite me an example of any authority he exercised toward the countries in the Greater East Asia Ministry. He refused to admit that upon his succeeding to the portfolio of Foreign Minister, he had made any speeches in favor of the establishment of the New Order in all East Asia. As yet he has not advised us as to the real reason for his several trips to China although it is believed that they were for the purpose of promoting the Japanese co-prosperity sphere. He emphatically disclaims being one of the founders of the Greater East Asia policy and he would not name any proponents of the idea. He disclaimed any connection with the signing of the Japanese-Chinese Pact of alliance in Nanking. He admitted that the G.E.A. Ministry could make no decisions pertaining to the countries in its sphere without consent of the military. In effect he almost admitted that none of the countries were actually independent. He would not admit that the G.E.A. Ministry was created by the military. He denied making radio speeches which have been monitored by us and in which he reputedly advocated the Greater East Asia policy. I expect to see him again in the very near future and will report further.

I have not yet had returned to me the typed interrogation of UYAMA and YAMADA which is quite helpful.

I interrogated SUGIHARA, Arata, on March 8th in this office. He was Chief of the General Section of the General Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asia Ministry from the beginning and had UYAMA and YAMADA under him. It absorbed four organizations, to wit:

Manchukuo Affairs Board
China Affairs Board
East Asia Affairs Bureau of Foreign Office
Southern Affairs Bureau of Foreign Office.

Greater East Asia Ministry
(Dai Toa Sho)

12 March 1946

(con't)

At the outset it was created to deal with the affairs concerning China, Siam, Indo-China and Manchukuo. Later the affairs pertaining to the Dutch East Indies, Burma and the Philippines were added although in the case of these last three, the G.E.A. Ministry never played a leading part because they remained almost exclusively under military government or military domination up until the end of the war despite the fact that the Philippines and Burma were declared independent. The only function ever performed by the G.E.A. Ministry in connection with these last three was concerning birth and education matters for Japanese Nationals. Important decisions in all cases were still made by the military. He claims that although the G.E.A. Ministry was created as part of the Japanese expansion plan, AOKI, who was Vice Minister, always worked for an improvement of China's position as an independent country. He claims also that the return of Shanghai and other settlements to the Nanking Government was meant as a return of them to the Chinese people at large. He will testify if requested.

PENDING

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INTERROGATION OF

SUGANAMI, Shojii

Date and Time: 13 March 1946 1330 to 1515
Place : Room 730, Meiji Building, Tokyo, Japan
Present : SUGANAMI, Shojii
James M. McEwen, 1st Lt., Interrogator
Arthur E. Klauser, Lt. - 0-934776 - Interpreter
Nobuo Hisatake, Interpreter (for SUGANAMI)
Questioned by: James M. McEwen, 1st Lt.,

OATH OF INTERPRETER

James M. McEwen:

Do you solemnly swear, by Almighty God,
that you will truly and accurately inter-
pret and translate from English into
Japanese and from Japanese into English,
as may be required of you, in this proceeding.

Mr. Arthur E. Klauser:

I do

A summary of the questions and answers given in an interroga-
tion of SUGANAMI, Shojii, on above date is as follows: