

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

10

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CASE NO. 37

RE : OKA, TAKAZUMI, (V.-ADM.)

STATUS : _____

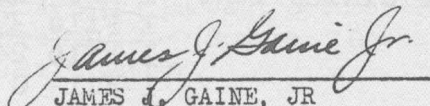
AGE : About 55

ADDRESS : 2683 1-Chome, Sanno-Cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

GOV'T POSTS : Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau--Oct. '40-'44
Vice Minister of Navy- Koiso Cabinet
Member Navy General Staff- Apr. '45

INCIDENTAL : Considered one of the ablest administrators in the Japanese Navy. A very pleasant, quiet, studious type of officer; appears much older than he really is and is probably in poor health; speaks English but hesitates to use it.--
-- From DNI, Wash. 15 Sept. '45

SOURCE : CIS Files- 16 Nov. 45


JAMES J. GAINE, JR
CAPT. INF.

COPIES : 3

CASE NO. : 37

SERIAL NO. : 1

FILE NO. 37

9 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Fihelly

1. A review of File No. 37 reflects that it contains information which may be of interest to the members of group C.

2. This information is forwarded for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

LEROY H. BARNARD
Major, Infantry
Ex O, Investigation Div

DISTRIBUTION: 1 Mr. Fihelly
1 File 37
1 File 249
1 File C

FILE NO: 37

RE : OKA, Takasumi

REPORT BY: William O. Porter

DATE : 8 January 1946

O. C. Pratt

Special Agents CIC

STATUS : Closed

A check of the CIS files reveals the following additional information concerning OKA, Takasumi.

Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chin-kai defense headquarters in Korea on 11 September 1944 in succession to Vice-Admiral Eijie GOTO (Source: MCI, New Delhi, 15 September 1944).

Appointed Vice-Minister of Navy, July 18, 1944. Born in Ushigomeku, Tokyo. Graduate Naval Academy 1911. Naval Staff College with high honor. Served in Japan-Germany War on board "HIEI," 1914. Naval Attache, France, 1924. Staff, Naval Headquarters. Captain of a submarine. Attended Geneva General Disarmament Conference. Second Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau, 1938. Divisional Chief, Naval Headquarters, Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau, October 1940-1944. Rear Admiral 1939. Vice Admiral 1942. (Source: Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, July 19, 1944. (Osaka Daily News)

A review of ATIS files on 8 January 1946 reflected the following additional information concerning subject:

Date of birth: February, 1890.

Appointed a member of the Higher Prize Court December 1941.

1943: Reported as being a member of the Board of Admirals. (NOTE: May refer to phrase "Admiralty Board" or "Higher Prize Court.")

18 July 1944: Appointed Vice-Minister of Navy succeeding Admiral Yorio Saivamoto.

1 Aug 1944: Succeeded as Vice Minister by Vice Admiral Shiyeyoshi Inouye.

COPIES: 4 File #37

RE: OKA, Takasumi

OKA continued to serve as Acting Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau concurrently with his post as Vice Minister, being relieved from both posts 1 Aug 1944.

11 September 1944: Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinkhai (Korea) Naval Station.

As of 5 January 1946 subject's name has not appeared on any list of war criminal suspects ordered interned.

These agents feel that all sources of information have been exhausted other than a direct interrogation of subject.

CLOSED

COPIES: 3 File #37

FILE NO. 37

29 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major L. H. Barnard

RE: OKA, Takasumi

1. A review of File No. 37 (OKA) indicates that subject was Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau from October 1940 to 1944.

2. In view of subject's position, it is recommended that he be interrogated in an effort to discover what he knew concerning the Japanese plans to attack.

JOE B. ALEXANDER
2d Lt. Infantry
Investigation Division

DISTRIBUTION:

2 Major Barnard
1 Lt Alexander
1 File 37 ✓
1 File 6

WDR/jna

OKA, Takasumi

Internat'l Pros Sect

Col Munson, Asst G-2
Japanese Liaison

4 Feb 46

1. An interrogation of OKA, Takasumi, who at present resides at 2683 1-Chome, Sanno-Cho, Omori-Ku, Tokyo, is desired by the International Prosecution Section.

2. It is requested that subject be brought to Room 730, Meiji Building, on Wednesday, 6 February 1946, at 0900 hours and referred to Lt William D. Reese upon arrival.

THEODORE GOULSBY
Lt Colonel, Cavalry
Chief, Administrative Division

COPY: 1 File 37

FILE NO. : 6

Report by: L. H. Barnard
Major, Infantry

RE : Japanese Plan
To Attack

DATE : 5 March 1946

STATUS: Pending

On 2 March 1946, Lt Colonel John W. Brabner-Smith, General Staff Corps, special assistant to Mr. Keenan, submitted a memorandum on views of present Japanese officials concerning war criminals.

Colonel Smith stated in his memorandum, that with a view to determining the views of the present Japanese officials as to whom they believe to be primarily responsible for Japan's war of aggression, he conducted several conversations with several younger members of the Central Liaison Office, such as Ohta, and their conclusions are in substantial agreeing in the following premise:

a. The younger group of the Army, those who from time to time reached the rank of Major and Lt Colonel, have for the past 20 years had leading influence in Japan. "Machine guns in the hands of these are more powerful than the swords in the hands of the Generals", is the way those who have favored Anglo-Saxon collaboration express it.

b. Originally this group rallied behind MATSUOKA and ARAKI, who ate and drank with them, but later the latter were dropped when they opposed a policy of attacking the Anglo-Saxon powers, and the "Young Officers" rallied behind TOJO. (For the same reason, YAMASHITA, a rival to the War Ministry, was relegated to the field.) It is pointed out that MATSUOKA is the subject of our File No. 118 and ARAKI is the subject of our File No. 58, while TOJO is the subject of our File No. 20.

c. The greatest influence on the Young Officers was Dr. S. OKAWA (now in Sugamo Prison), once head of the East Asia Research Bureau. He has been five years in jail as "the brains" of the May 5th Incident. OKAWA is the subject of our File No. 182, while the East Asia Research Bureau is being covered in our File No. 261.

COPIES: 2 File 6	1 File 261
1 File 118	1 File 303
1 File 58	1 File 355
1 File 182	1 Inditement Committee
1 File 319	1 Mr. Morgan
1 File 37 ✓	
1 File 235	
1 File 20	

- 1 -

d. General A. MUTO, also active with the younger officers, was most responsible for the China Affair. He kept General UGAKI, who was also opposed to aggressive warfare, from being Prime Minister. As director of the Military Affairs Bureau, he was active in negotiations with the United States at the outbreak of the war and knows as much as anyone about every phase of these negotiations. (As Chief of Staff to General YAMASHITA, he is now confined for alleged responsibility for atrocities in Manila). General MUTO is the subject of our File No. 319. The China Affair is covered in our File No. 303. General UGAKI is the subject of our File No. 355.

e. Admiral T. OKA was the Navy "tie-in" with the Army. He held practically every important position with the Navy and is one of the most influential men of the TOJO Cabinet. He was director of the Naval Affairs Bureau when war broke out. OKA is the subject of our File No. 37.

f. They name General S. TENAKI (probably General Shizuichi TANAKA) Chief of Staff of the Burma Area Army, as being director of planning on the Imperial General Staff when war broke out, and indicate that this officer was supported by the younger officers as one of the most chauvinistic of Japanese.

In view of the fact that this represents what is apparently a consensus of the views of the Japanese themselves, and at least those who are presently holding office, it is suggested that the inditement committee may desire to give some consideration to the inclusion of any or all of these individuals.

PENDING

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 846

March 15, 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature:

- (1) Treaty: Japan and Thailand re. Thailand Territories in Malaya and Chan regions.
- (2) Minutes Privy Council to consider said Treaty
- (3) Formal Notes.

Date: 20 August, 1943 Original (x) Language: Japanese
Siamese

Has it been translated? Yes (x) No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Foreign Office Treaty Bureau

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TOJO: AOKI: SHIGEMITSU: MORIYAMA: MATSUDAIRA: TSUBOKAMI: HARA: SUZUKI: ARIMA: MINAMI: OKA: SATO: MATSUURA: USHIO: HAYASHI, Fuka; IKEDA: OBATA

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: THAILAND INCIDENT

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Treaty disposition of States of KALANTAN, TRENGGANU, KEDAH, PERLIS and annexed islands; States of KENG TUNG and MONG PAN in CHAN area.

Privy Council debates re. Treaty; TOJO speech re. Thai puppet government.

Formal notes by Field Marshal PHIBUN-SOUKHRATY of Thailand concerning this Treaty, its economic and military sanctions.

Analyst: Bettie Renner

Doc. No. 846

29 March 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: COLONEL THEODORE GOULSBY

RE : OKA, Takazumi

In accordance with the request from Mr. Hardin that Admiral OKA, Takazumi be made available to him for interrogation not later than tomorrow morning at 0900, it is suggested that the Japanese Government be directed to furnish a procurement demand for one night's lodging tonight, 29 March, at the Marunouchi Hotel for the above named subject. Counter Intelligence Agent has been instructed to return subject from Yokohama to Tokyo this afternoon so as to be available to Mr. Hardin for interrogation at 0900, 30 March.

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF
2nd Lt., Infantry
Investigation Section

COPIES: 2 Col. Goulshby
1 Lt. Waldorf
1 File 37

INTEL. PROC. SECTION	
GENERAL FILES	
FILE No.	37
SERIAL No.	10

INTERROGATION OF

OKA, Takazumi

Date and Time: 30 March 1946, 0900 - 1145 hours
Place : Room 618, Meiji Building, Tokyo, Japan
Present : OKA, Takazumi

Mr. Grover C. Hardin Interrogator
Mr. Cecil Uyehara Interpreter
Miss Bernice Orr Stenographer

Oath of Interpreter, administered by
Mr. Grover Hardin:

Mr. Hardin : Do you solemnly swear, by Almighty God, that
you will truly and accurately interpret and
translate from English into Japanese and from
Japanese into English, as may be required of
you, in this proceeding?

Mr. Uyehara : I do.

Questions by : Mr. Hardin

Q. Where do you live now?

A. I live at Tsurumi.

Q. Do you live on a farm?

A. It is my own house.

Q. What business are you engaged in now?

A. I have no occupation at present.

Q. How much of a family do you have?

A. I am by myself with a maid.

Q. Have you ever had a family?

A. There was my mother but she died.

Q. You have never been married?

A. No.

Q. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

A. They have all died through sickness.

Q. So you are alone now?

A. That is right.

Q. When did you retire from the Navy?

A. In June of last year (1945).

Q. You were born in 1890?

A. That is right.

Q. What month?

A. In February.

Q. Where were you educated?

A. At the Naval Academy (Kai Gunheigakko).

Q. What year did you graduate?

A. In 1911.

Q. You remained in the Naval Service from that time until 1945?

A. That is correct.

Q. Please outline your Naval career from the time you were graduated from the Naval Academy, giving the various positions you held from 1911 until the time of your retirement in June, 1945.

30 March 1946

- A. In 1912, I was commissioned a Second Sub-Lieutenant and was assigned to the battleship "Katori" and soon after transferred to the battleship "Hiei". Not long after that I went to the Gunnery School and Torpedo School, graduated and became a Sub-Lieutenant of the First Class. Then I was assigned to a destroyer for six months and then transferred to a submarine and became an advanced student of the Torpedo School. After one year I graduated and assigned to a submarine and was promoted to a full Lieutenant of the Navy. Then in 1921, I entered the Naval Staff College (Kai Gundaigakko) and graduated after two years. Upon graduation from this college I was promoted to Lieutenant Commander. Then I was appointed instructor to the Submarine School and after six months I went to France. I remained in France for one year then I went to Constantinople where I stayed for one year and returned to Japan.
- Q. What was the purpose of your time spent in Constantinople and France?
- A. I went to Paris for studying. I went to Constantinople to attend the Straits Committee, which was a Committee in the League of Nations. After I returned to Japan, I was assigned to a submarine. After six months I was taken ill and took a holiday for one year. Then after recovering, I was appointed to the Naval General Staff. At the time of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva of the three nations, I was doing that work.
- Q. That is, you were a delegate from Japan?
- A. I was doing that work in Japan at the time the conference was taking place.
- Q. I do not quite understand what work you were doing in Japan in connection with the Disarmament Conference.
- A. I received reports from the conference and gathered them together and ordered to make such replies. That is the kind of work I did, liaison work between Japan and the conference.
- Q. You were, so to speak, the liaison agent or officer in Japan to negotiate between the Cabinet or authority here and the League?
- A. I was mainly occupied in liaison work in regards to Naval affairs with the Foreign Office.
- Q. Then I understand that you were all the time in the Navy and represented the Navy as liaison officer here at home?

- A. At that time I was Lieutenant Commander, therefore I was not the representative, I just did the dirty work in regards to reports, gathering them and liaison work.
- Q. Your job was ministerial then and not executive?
- A. My work was ministerial.
- Q. At the same time you knew, you became acquainted with the work of the Geneva Conference?
- A. I do not remember much of the Geneva Conference as I had just entered this work. I was doing this liaison work for some time. Then I was connected with the London Conference and the Geneva Disarmament Conference.
- Q. When was it that you were connected with the Geneva Conference as liaison officer?
- A. I was connected with the Geneva Conference after the Three Power Conference: Great Britain, America and Japan.
- Q. For how long a time were you connected with the Geneva Conference?
- A. I do not remember exactly the number of years, it was quite a long time. In 1918 I went to Geneva and I was then connected with the Conference.
- Q. When were you in France as a student?
- A. In 1924.
- Q. All right, was your experience in Geneva after that or before that?
- A. It was four or five years after.
- Q. Then it was about 1928 or 1929?
- A. It was about 1930 that I was in the Geneva Conference. I went to Geneva in 1918 and in 1930 I did that sort of work in Japan. After staying about one year in Geneva, I returned to Japan and then appointed Chief of the Research Section of the Navy Ministry (Chosak). While I was in Geneva I was promoted to Captain and then returned and became the Chief of the above mentioned Section.