

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST

United States of America et al.

versus

ARAKI, Sadao et al.

AFFIDAVIT

I, TAKEBE, Rokuzo, former Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Manchukuo Government, born in 1893, testify under oath as follows:

In addition to my testimony which I myself, in my own hand, put down in the interrogation of March 26, 1946, I must make the following supplementary statements:

1. On page 11 of the Japanese text of my testimony there is some inaccuracy which was due to an error of my memory, and which I wish to correct. Speaking of the amount of subsidies disbursed by the Manchukuan Government to the Manchurian Heavy Industry Development Company, I wrote that beginning from 1937 the total amount of subsidies had been about 500 million yen; now I have recollected that this amount was 300 million yen or thereabouts.

2. On page 11 of the Japanese text I, speaking of the prefectural governors' conference at which I had heard ARAKI's and SUZUKI's addresses, did not express my thoughts quite correctly. As the result of this, there is some inaccuracy in my answer. To make the whole of my answer regarding this matter absolutely clear, I wish to make the following additional statement:

While I was the governor of Akita Prefecture from June, 1932 to January, 1935, I attended the Prefectural governors' Conferences several times. The conference was convened regularly every year in Tokyo. At one of these conferences which took place, as far as I remember, in 1933, at the Great Auditorium of the Toyama Military School in Tokyo, I heard the address made by the Japanese War Minister, ARAKI, Sadao.

The gist of ARAKI's address was that Japan had brought about the Manchurian Incident, established the state of Manchukuo, and her interests came to a clash with the interests of the states - members of the League of Nations. In this critical period it was necessary for Japan to strengthen her defense, her internal conditions and to secure military bases on the continent. Japan

was to inevitably clash with the Soviet Union in the course of the effectuation of her policies, therefore it was necessary for Japan to secure for herself through military methods the territories of the Maritime Province, Zabaikalye and Siberia. After ARAKI had finished, Lt. Colonel SUZUKI, Teichi, a member of the War Affairs Section of the Military Affairs Bureau of the Japanese War Ministry, stated orally in ARAKI's presence, (using a map of Manchuria, China and the Soviet Union which had been hung), SUZUKI described the various problems on matters pertaining to the international situation.

The gist of SUZUKI's oral statement consisted in laying the ground for the necessity of Japan's war against the Soviet Union, and for the necessity of capturing the Soviet Maritime Province, Zabaikalye and Siberia.

Naturally, at the present time I do not remember the exact wording of ARAKI's and SUZUKI's statements, as many years have elapsed since then.

3. To clarify the nature of my activities as Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Manchukuo Government in the period from 1940 to 1945 I must add the following:

The General Affairs Department guided by me was under the direct control of the Prime Minister of Manchukuo. All the ministries of the Manchukuan Government were under the control of the General Affairs Department. Thus, the ministries with the General Affairs Department formed the Government of Manchukuo. The responsibility for the administration throughout the whole country rested with me. The Vice-Chief of the General Affairs Department and all vice-ministers who in Manchuria were all Japanese were under me. All these persons met for conferences once a week, on Tuesdays. Drafts of decisions on some or other matters made at these conferences were submitted for deliberation to the cabinet meetings which would take place on Wednesdays.

As chief of the General Affairs Department of the Manchukuo /Government/ I was directly under the control of General UMEZU, Commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army and from July, 1944 under General YAMADA.

The Commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army carried out actual guidance of the Manchukuo Government. According to the established rule, chief of the General Affairs Department met the Commander-in-Chief on Saturday each week. On those days chief of the General Affairs Department reported to the Commander-in-Chief on various matters and received instructions

from the latter for future matters. In case of necessity, he met the Commander-in-Chief in the middle of the week to get instructions. All basic and important matters as well as measures undertaken by the Manchukuo Government had to be sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army. Besides the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, the following persons were usually present at the conferences on Saturdays: Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, his deputy, chief of the 4th Section, and Lt. General MIYAKE, Chief of the Central Headquarters of the KYO-WA-KAI Society. Lt. General MIYAKE also reported to the Commander-in-Chief on the most important matters pertaining to the activities of the KYO-WA-KAI Society and received from him instructions concerning his work. Thus, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army directed not only /the activities of/ the Manchukuo Government but also /those of/ the KYO-WA-KAI Society.

4. On page 3 of the Japanese text of my testimony dated March 26, 1946, I enumerated principal measures which had been carried out by the Manchukuo Government for the purpose of creation of a military base for a war against the Soviet Union. To this I add that detailed instructions concerning the realization of the measures enumerated by me, i.e., concerning the construction of various military objectives, strategic railroads, airfields, border fortifications and others were given me by General UMEZU, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

5. I must add the following to my testimony concerning the Kan-Toku-En /plan/. In summer 1941, I went to Tokyo and visited Prime Minister TOJO. During our conversation he said to me that in connection with the military Kan-Toku-En plan it was necessary for the Manchukuo Government to take measures for supplying the Kwantung Army /with all that was necessary/.

I received all instructions concerning the realization of the measures for the Kan-Toku-En plan as regards the Kwantung Army from General UMEZU, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army and from Chief of his Staff. It is also necessary to point out that 5th Section under Colonel IKEDA, Sumihisa was organized in the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army in 1941. This section was engaged in studying an occupational system for the territories of the Soviet Union, which was planned to occupy. The leading Japanese officials of the Manchukuo Government participated in this study.

6. Concerning the construction of military objects in Manchuria, it is necessary to point out that the construction had been carried out even prior to my appointment as chief of the General Affairs Department of the Manchukuo Government.

My predecessor at this post up to 1940 was HOSHINO, Naoki who in his activities, and in particular to the activities pertaining to the construction of military objects in Manchuria as a military base against the U.S.S.R. acted in accordance with the instructions of the Kwantung Army Commander and the Chief of its Staff.

Chiefs of the Kwantung Army Staff TOJO, Hidoki and ITAGAKI, Seishiro endeavored to carry out military measures directed against the Soviet Union and used Manchukuo resources for that purpose. From 1935 through 1938 I stayed in Manchuria holding the offices of Chief of the Administrative Section and then of Chief of the Kwantung Territory Bureau.

s/ TAKEBE, Rokuzo

October 20, 1947.

Sworn and subscribed to before the Undersigned Officer by the above-named TAKEBE, Rokuzo at the Mitsubishi 21 Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 20th day of October, 1947.

s/ T. D. White

Captain,

1st Summary Court Officer

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Steve S. Yamamoto, hereby certify that I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that this day, the said TAKEBE, Rokuzo was duly sworn in my presence and signed said affidavit under oath in my presence; and that all proceedings incidental to the administration of said oath and the signing of said Affidavit were truly and correctly translated from Japanese into English and English into Japanese and fully understood and comprehended by said Affiant.

Dated this 20 day of October, 1947, at Tokyo, Japan.

s/ Steve S. Yamamoto

O-888916, Capt., INF.

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Ex 2237/
Doc 2239-A

極東國際軍事裁判所

米合衆國其他

被告自白其他三對元

供述書

明治三十六年生元滿洲國政府總務長官武部六藏(誓約)下二次、如ク證言ス

余、昭和三十一年三月二十六日、證人訊問調書於テ、自筆ヲ以テ證言之事、事項ニ補充的ニ次、如ク證言ス所アリ

○余、日本文、證人訊問調書、第十一頁ニ記憶違ヒ依リ問違フ之ヲ訂正ス。滿洲國政府ヲ滿洲重工業開發株式會社ニ對シ補助金、總額ニ付テ述ベシ際、昭和十三年ヨリ補助金、總額五億圓位ナリト記載セシ之、三億圓前後ナリトテ思ヒ出セリ

○日本文、證人訊問調書、第十一頁ニ元本及鈴木(演説)ヲ聞キシ地ヲ長官會議ニ付テ述ベシ際、自今、考テ余リ正シク表現セシク爲答衆ニテ余、明瞭ニ所リ此問題ニ関シ余、答示テ明瞭確實ニ爲テ補充的ニ次、如ク證言ス

No. 1

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

No. 2239-A

No. 3

(三) 昭和十五年(即二十二年)三月在滿洲國政府總務長官
 トシテ余ノ活動ノ内容ヲ明確ニスル爲次、事項ヲ言
 加ル受アリ
 余、指導セル總務廳、滿洲國總理大臣、直轄スルヲ
 たり、滿洲國政府ノ各部、總務廳、統轄ニ服セリ
 かつ、各部、總務廳ト共ニ滿洲國政府ヲ構成セリ
 余、全國行政ニ付責任ヲ有セリ、總務廳次長及
 滿洲ニ於テ全ク日本人ナリ、各部次長、余、隸
 下ニアリ
 以上ノ者、毎週(回)火曜日ニ會議ヲ開キ、此ノ
 會議ニ於テ作成セル諸問題、解決ニ関スル案件、
 毎水曜日ニ開カルル大臣會議ニ審議、爲メ提出
 セシメリ
 滿洲國總務長官トシテ余、直接關東軍司令
 官梅津大將及昭和十九年七月以後、山田大將
 ニ隸屬セリ、關東軍司令官、實際上滿洲國政
 府ノ指導ヲ行ハリ、慣例ニ依リ、總務長官、毎週
 火曜日ニ軍司令官ト會見シ、各報、報告ヲ受
 ト共ニ將來ノ問題ニツキ指示ヲ受ケタリ、必要
 ナル場合、指示ヲ受ケルヲ、他、日ニ軍司令官
 ヲ訪問セリ、滿洲國政府、總テ、最モ基礎的且
 重要ナル事項及方針、必ズ關東軍司令官
 ノ承認ヲ受ケル要アリ、以上、火曜日、會見ニ、軍
 司令官、外、關東軍參謀長、副長、第四課

Doc 2239-A

長及協和會中央本部長三定中將が列席より三定
 中將も亦協和會、活動に關する最要事項
 項を軍司令部に報告し、指示を受け、
 かつ、關東軍司令部に滿洲國政府に
 協和會を事實上指導せり

(四) 昭和二十一年三月二十六日、日本文、証人調
 査書、第三頁二對、戦、為二軍事基礎ヲ作
 成スル爲滿洲國政府ニ行ニシル重要ナル方策
 ヲ述ベタルが箇方策即チ種々、軍事建築戰
 略鐵道、飛行場、國境築城等、實現に關スル具
 体的指示を關東軍司令部梅津大將ヨリ受ケテ
 此ニ追加ス

以下次頁

No. 4

No. 2239-A

(四) 閣特演ニ関シ余、証言ニ昭和十一年夏東京三井、東條總理大臣ヲ訪問セルトシ追加ニ要リ、東條ト會見、トキ彼、閣特演ト云フ軍事計畫、為滿洲國政府、關東軍ヲ補給シ方策ヲ採ル必要アリ余ニ述ベリ

余、關東軍、閣特演、方策實現ニ関スル凡テ、指示、關東軍司令官梅津大將及其參謀長ヨリ受ケル、又昭和十一年ニ關シ軍司令部ニ田純久大佐、指導ニオテ五課ヲ編成スルコトヲ述ベ、要リ、四課ニ占領豫定、ソ聯領土ニ於テ占領制度、研究ヲ行ハ、此、研究ニ滿洲國政府、中堅日本人官吏ガ参加セリ

向滿洲ニ於テ軍事的建設ニ関シ、余、滿洲國政府總務長官ニ任命セラレ、前ニ已ニ行ハルコトヲ述ベ、昭和十五年迄總務長官タル

余、前任者、星野直樹ニシテ、彼モ、業務上對ソ基地トシテ、滿洲ニ於テ軍事的建設ニ関シ、關東軍司令官參謀長、指示ニ從ヒ

關東軍參謀長東條英機及ヒ板垣征四郎、ソ聯ニ對シ軍事、方策ヲ考メ、之ニ滿洲國、資源ヲ利用セリ

No. 5

昭和十年、リ昭和十三年迄余、滿洲ニ在リテ關東局司政部長、後ニ總長、職ニ在リタリ

昭和二十二年十月三日

武部 六藏

Doc 2239-A

證

余「アライグマ」云々「ヤマト」ハ余カ日本語及英語ニ精通
シタルコト並ニ本日、上記武部六藏ガ余面前ニ
於テ正式ニ宣誓シ且、余、爾前ニ於テ該宣誓口出言
ニ署名セリト又前記宣誓、施行並ニ該口出言署名
名ニ関スル事項ハ凡テ眞實且正確ニ日本語ヨリ英語ニ又
英語ヨリ日本語ニ翻譯セラル各該宣誓口出者ニ充分
理解セラルタルコトヲ茲ニ証明ス

一九四一年（昭和二十年）十月二十日 於日本、東京

(署名) 「アライグマ」云々「ヤマト」

步兵大尉 〇公九六

在武部六藏、昭和二十年十月二十日於東京
三反中三号館ニ於テ下記署名係官、面前
テ宣誓シ且署名タルコトヲ証明ス

略式 裁判所

步兵大尉 ティンティ、ホワイト

No. 6