

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.)

- AGAINST -)

ARAKI, SADA0, et al.)

A F F I D A V I T

I, INUKAI, Ken, do swear on my conscience that the following is true:

I am presently a member of the Diet. In 1931 and 1932 I was secretary to my father, Premier INUKAI. On May 1st, 1932 my father was not too well and I left the official residence of the Prime Minister for a short time to obtain a particular food deemed beneficial to my father and while away on this errand I was advised by a messenger that the Prime Minister had been shot by some Naval Officer. I immediately returned to the official residence of the Prime Minister where I found my father seriously wounded but still alive. He told me that several young naval officers had forced their way into the official residence and that one of them had shot him.

During my father's tenure of office as Prime Minister he was opposed to the extension of the Manchurian Incident and was in favor of having the Japanese Army withdraw from Manchuria. As secretary to my father, the Prime Minister, I read the minutes of discussions done in the cabinet meetings. I also discussed all matters before the cabinet with my father, the Prime Minister. I also kept my father's papers and records straight. I also handled my father's correspondence. Several months after the Manchurian Incident took place my father decided that he, the Prime Minister, should recommend to the Emperor that the Army be withdrawn from Manchuria by an Imperial Rescript. Following this policy Prime Minister INUKAI had an audience with the Emperor but was not successful in having the Army withdraw from Manchuria.

Another policy of Premier INUKAI's was to oppose the recognition of the puppet state of Manchukuo as he considered such recognition a violation of the sovereignty of China. Premier INUKAI was a close friend of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the Chinese Republic, who had visited many times with Premier INUKAI in Tokyo. In an effort to settle the Manchurian problem my father, the Premier, had sent a secret delegate to Nanking to talk with General Chiang Kai Shek. This secret delegate communicated with the Premier by code, which code, however, was intercepted by the military.

The Chief Secretary of the INUKAI Cabinet was one MORI, Kaku, leader of the militarist faction of the Seiyukai Party. The aforesaid MORI advised me many times that the Premier's antagonistic policy to the Army and the military policy in Manchuria was very dangerous for the Premier. During many of these conversations the aforesaid MORI stated to me that if my father continued with his anti-military policy, his life would not be safe.

Further cause for opposition from the military as expressed by the aforesaid MORI was the policy of the INUKAI Cabinet to reduce the Army budget. This policy was also opposed by the War Ministry. At that time the War Minister was General ARAKI, Sadao; the Vice-Chief of the General Staff was General MAZAKI, Jinzaburo; the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau was General KOISO, Kuniaki; and the Vice Minister of War was General YANAGAWA, Heisuke.

On May 8, 1932 my father, Premier INUKAI, delivered an anti-militaristic speech at Yokohama in which he condemned Fascism and praised the Democratic way. He was assassinated one week later in the official residence of the Prime Minister in Tokyo in what was afterwards known as the May 15 Incident.

s/Ken Inukai
INUKAI, Ken

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named INUKAI, Ken, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 16th day of June, 1946.

s/ Harryman Dorsey
Captain, JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Thomas Wilds, HEREBY CERTIFY That I am fully conversant with the Japanese and English languages, and that I, this day, read the foregoing Affidavit to the above-named INUKAI, Ken in Japanese, and in so doing, truly and correctly translated the contents thereof from English into Japanese; and that said INUKAI, Ken stated to me that the contents of said Affidavit were the truth, and that he was willing to sign said Affidavit under oath; and that said INUKAI, Ken 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 16 day of June, 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

s/Thomas Wilds
2nd Lt., MI