

Koiso

The particulars with regard to him are on p. 329 of the Summary and the additional documents directly referring to him are Exhs. 2202A, 2210-14.

Koiso was one of the original leaders of the Manchurian plot and the related internal plots (Exhs. 179F, pp. 18 and 20 of Exh. 2177A, 2178A). He was a major-general, director of the important Military Affairs Bureau (Exh. 2177A, not "war service bureau" as stated in the particulars) from 21 August 1930 to 29 February 1932, and as such responsible for the military budget, without which no reinforcement could have been sent to Manchuria (Tanaka, Record p. 15, 859). He then became Vice War Minister until 8 August, then Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army until 5 March 1934. He was decorated in connection with the Manchurian affair.

Before the incident occurred he attended with Minami a meeting with the directors of the South Manchuria railway to discuss problems in Manchuria and Mongolia (Exh. 2202A). He handled very substantial sums from Manchurian incident Secret Service Funds from time to time (Exhs. 2210-3).

On 4 June 1932 he received a secret cable from the Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army about the taking over of customs in Manchuria to acquire revenue (Exh. 227).

On 3 November 1932 he was corresponding with his successor as Vice War Minister about an outline for guiding Manchukuo (Exh. 230).

On 5 December 1935 to 15 July 1938 he commanded the Korean Army.

From 7 April - 30 August 1939 he was Overseas Minister in the Hiranuma Cabinet, and again from 16 January to 22 July 1940 in the Yonai Cabinet.

On 8 May 1939 he was discussing with Itagaki the Military Alliance with Germany and Italy (Exh. 2214).



On 24 June 1940 he and Muto were discussing with the German Ambassador such matters as military aggression in Indo-China, mutual support of Germany and Japan against America, and a Japan-Russia non-aggression pact to free Japan economically from America (Exh. 523), and advocating these courses.

From 29 May 1942 to 22 July 1944 he was governor-general of Korea, and from then to 7 April 1945 he was Premier.

During the latter period he made a speech which is Exh. 277.

As Premier he bears a heavy responsibility with regard to outrages against POW and others.

By the time he took office the whole matter had become notorious. Eden's first broadcast had taken place two years before and his second six months before.

As Premier he obtained the right to attend Imperial General Headquarters (Exh. 1282).

The following are a few of the Exhibits having particular reference to offences against POW during his term of office: 2012-4, 2016A, 2022, 2025A, 2110-2, R. p. 15, 221, 2092, R. pp. 15, 154, 15148-50.

If he didn't know of all these things we say it was his duty to enquire into them and prevent them.

We submit that we have made out an ample case against him on all Counts.