

The particulars with regard to this accused are to be found on p. 340 of the Summary, and the additional Exhibits which directly affect him are 2250, 2252, 2253, 2286, 2280.

As early as 1927 the accused Suzuki was a member of the general staff office. In 1929 he was an assistant military attache in China, and on 9 January 1931 was a Lt. Colonel attached to the Bureau of Military Affairs in the War Ministry.

On 1 August 1931 he was appointed a member of the Military Affairs Bureau which appointment he held at the time of the Manchurian Incident (18 September 1931).

On 7 October 1931 Kido reports that Lt. Colonel Suzuki expressed his opinion on the current problems in the Army Department. The activities in which Lt. Colonel Suzuki takes part do not intend to carry out the national reformation immediately, but it is to save the situation if something does happen in the future, such as the outbreak of rebellion among the young officers. (Exhibit 179 (O) , p. 1926).

In August 1933 he was appointed Chief of the Press Section of the War Ministry, and in 1934 was an instructor in the Army Staff College.

On 25 May 1935 he was again attached to the Military Affairs Bureau and was appointed an investigator in the Cabinet Bureau of Investigation.

In August 1936 he commanded the 14th Infantry Regiment and in November 1937 was promoted to Major General and attached to the Headquarters of the 16th Division.

On 16 December 1938 he was appointed head of the Political Department of the China Affairs Bureau and on 28 December 1938 appointed a member of the Intelligence Bureau of the Cabinet.

On 21 February 1939 he was appointed to the Liaison Committee of the China Affairs Bureau and Secretary of that Committee.



On 30 May 1939 he was appointed a Councillor of the Planning Bureau and in June 1939 made a member of the Opium Committee.

On 16 August 1939 he was appointed Acting Commissioner General of the China Affairs Bureau and Secretary of the Committee on China Affairs on 5 July 1939.

He was a government delegate to the Imperial Diet in 1939 and in 1940 and was promoted to the rank of Lt. General on 1 August 1940.

On 21 December 1940 he assumed the duty temporarily of Commissioner General of the China Affairs Bureau and was appointed Councillor of the Total War Research Institute.

On 4 April 1941 he was appointed Minister without Portfolio in the 2nd Konoye Cabinet and President of the Planning Board and relinquished his appointment on the China Affairs Board.

On 14 May 1941 Suzuki was also appointed Vice President of the Investigation Committee for Price Counter Measures and on 19 June 1941 a member of the Thought Control Committee.

On the formation of the 3rd Konoye Cabinet on 18 July 1941, Suzuki continued to be a Minister without Portfolio and President of the Planning Board.

On the formation of the Tojo Cabinet on 18 October 1941 he continued to hold the offices of Minister without Portfolio and President of the Planning Board which he did not relinquish until 8 October 1943 when he was appointed a member of the House of Peers.

As early as May 1932 Kido states in his diary that he had a conversation with Lt. Colonel Suzuki which shows his interest then in political affairs. They talked about matters concerning measures to cope with the Incident as well as the succeeding Cabinet (Exhibit 2252, p. 16,215). In April 1933 Kido reports that at a party at the residence of Marquis Inoue, Lt. Colonel Suzuki described Russia as an absolute enemy and denounced any attempt to conclude a non-aggression pact with Russia (Exhibit 2253, p. 16,216).



In 1933 or 1934 his interest in the expansion of Japan is evidenced by the fact that he spoke at a meeting of prefectural governors supporting Aikido who explained that it was necessary for Japan to obtain possession of the Maritime Province of the USSR, Siberia and Zabaikalye (Takeba) (Exhibit 670, p.7,730).

On 29 December 1938 Kido writes in his diary that the accused Suzuki advised him and insisted that Konoye's Cabinet should carry on (Exhibit 2266, p. 16,232).

The witness Goette states that in 1939 Suzuki told him that as Japan could not get General Chiang Kai-Shek on her side, the war against China would go on (p. 3780).

The interest of Suzuki in military affairs is evidenced by the fact that on the 23 June 1941, according to Kido's diary, the day following the invasion of Russia by Germany Suzuki expressed his opinion that the Imperial General Headquarters should be unified and reinforced (Exhibit 1094, p.10,024).

While there is no direct evidence that Suzuki was present at the important Liaison Conferences held after the end of June 1941, it is noteworthy that on 29 October 1941 Suzuki reported the progress of a Liaison Conference to Kido (Exhibit 1162, p. 10,314).

There is, however, evidence that Suzuki attended the Imperial Conferences on 2 July 1941, 6 September 1941, 5 November 1941, and 2 December 1941 (Exhibit 1107, p. 10,140, and must therefore share in the responsibility for the decisions made at those conferences.

As President of the Planning Board he attended a meeting of the Investigating Committee of the Privy Council when Foreign Minister Toyoda explained that the proposed protocol between France and Japan relating to French Indo-China was chiefly intended for carrying out the war against China by cutting the Burma road (Exhibit 649, p. 7,069), and on the same day attended a meeting of the Privy Council relating



to the conclusion of the protocol between France and Japan (Exhibit 650, p. 7,074).

As President of the Planning Board he held a position of great authority, because that Board controlled economic planning in Japan. It was that Board which prepared the National Commodity Mobilization Plan which was explained by Suzuki and approved by the Cabinet on 22 August 1941. The key points of the plan were the prompt expansion of armaments and maintenance of coal and steel production in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere (Exhibit 1132, p. 10,205). On 30 August 1941 there followed the most sweeping of all control ordinances. "The Key Industries Control Ordinance" which was to serve as a foundation for the complete control by the government of all major industries (p. 8403). On 1 September 1941 the Imperial Petroleum Company was formed and was an effective government instrument for the complete control of petroleum (p. 8476). On 5 September 1941 the "Traffic Mobilization Plan" was adopted and aimed the placing of land and sea transportation on a war-time basis (Exhibit 1133, p. 10,214). On 12 September 1941 there followed the "Workers Total Mobilization Plan" jointly formulated by the Planning Board and the Welfare Office. The plan was explained to the Cabinet by Suzuki and adopted. It was aimed at insuring the supply of sufficient labor for the increased production of munitions (Exhibit 1140, p. 10,228).

On 29 September 1941 Suzuki was requested by Kido to make an investigation for the Emperor in respect to stocks of rubber and tin in the United States and rubber resources in South and Central America and other places where the United States would be able to obtain these resources (Exhibit 1142, p. 10,231).

On 1 October 1941 Kido writes that Suzuki visited him and that they held an informal talk about the national policy of Japan towards the United States of America (Exhibit 2280, p. 16,253).

In the month of October 1941 at the time of the fall of the 3rd Konoye Cabinet, Suzuki played an important part and carried



on negotiations between Konoye and Tojo and Kido and Tojo. He was present at the meeting in Konoye's house on 12 October when Tojo, expressing the opinion of the Army, stated that there was absolutely no hope for the successful conclusion of the diplomatic negotiations (Exhibit 1148, p. 10,250, Exhibit 1147, p. 10,245, Exhibit 2250) and a party to the decision there taken.

On 14 October 1941 he called on Konoye with a message from Tojo to the effect that since the opinions of the Premier and the War Minister had clashed head on, nothing could be done and suggested Prince Higashi-Kuni be requested to accept the Premiership (Exhibit 1148, p. 10,250).

On 15 October 1941 at the request of Konoye, Suzuki relayed this message to Kido the purport of which was that if Konoye would not change his mind, the general resignation of the Cabinet would be unavoidable (Exhibit 1150, p. 10275). Later that same day Kido asked Suzuki to obtain a definite report on the intentions of the War Minister, and that night Suzuki telephoned to Kido that Tojo's purpose was to establish harmony between the Army and Navy by the influence of the Prince (Exhibit 1150, p. 10275).

The next day, 16 October 1941, Suzuki called on Kido who explained his reasons for his opposition to the Higashi-Kuni Cabinet. That day Konoye resigned and upon formation of the new Tojo Cabinet, Suzuki continued to hold the office of Minister without Portfolio and President of the Planning Board (Exhibit 102 and 126).

On 2 December 1941 the regulations of the 6th Committee were approved by the Prime Minister. They provided that the Committee shall be established in the Cabinet for the purpose of discussing and drafting matters concerning economic plans and control centering around the acquisition and development of resources in the southern areas, French Indo-China, Thailand, and other southern areas. The regulations further provided that the general affairs of the Committee shall be handled by the Planning Board and that



the President of the Planning Board shall be Chairman of the Committee (Exhibit 1331, p. 11,943). It was this Committee which made a report entitled "Outline of Economic Counter Plans for the Southern Area" on 12 December 1941 (Exhibit 1332, p. 11,947).

Suzuki attended a meeting of the Investigating Committee of the Privy Council. It was at this meeting that Shimada reported on the outbreak of war against America and England at Hawaii and Malaya, and the draft of the Imperial Rescript was approved, after war had started. As President of the Planning Board Suzuki is included in the list of explaining members present at the meeting (Exhibit 1241, p. 10,690).

On 8 December 1941 the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire was signed amongst others by Suzuki (Exhibit 1240, p. 10,685).

On 10 December 1941 Suzuki, as President of the Planning Board, was present at a meeting of the Privy Council pertaining to the proposal made by Japan to Germany and Italy respecting No Separate Peace Treaty.

On 23 January 1942 in speeches before the Budget Committee it was explained by Suzuki and Tojo that the aim of the measure under discussion was to secure raw materials necessary for the waging of war and the founding of the Greater Sphere Order, to prevent their flow to the enemy, and to secure the self-sufficiency of the Army in areas of operation (Exhibit 1271, p. 11,342). In September 1942 the Planning Board was concerned with the transfer of prisoners of war to Japan to be employed in stevedoring in important ports. The areas in which the POW were to be employed are enumerated in Exhibit 1971A, p. 14,505, and it is pointed out in the Exhibit that prisoners of war had been employed with satisfactory results to speed up the transportation of war materials in war time.

In October 1942 Suzuki played a prominent part in the meetings of the Investigating Committee of the Privy Council relating to the establishment of a Greater East Asia Ministry. Suzuki



spoke in favor of the establishment of the new ministry which was designed to strengthen the combined fighting power of East Asia in order to secure victory for Japan (Exhibit 687, p. 12070).

When recommending Suzuki for a German decoration on 17 May 1942, Ambassador Ott states that in the scope of the task conferred upon Suzuki as head of the Planning Board to bring Japan to the highest level of defence, Suzuki wields decisive influence on the reorganization of Japan's inner administration including almost all of the ministries. Ott further states that Suzuki likewise controls economic planning in Japan as well as the organization of economic and administrative construction in the southern territories. He describes Suzuki as an executive organ being the General Secretary of the Board of Construction of Greater East Asia and says that on the strength of this authority his connections with the Army and his personal relations with Tojo, Suzuki has created a position for himself that can be labeled as a kind of Vice-Chancellorship. Ott further states that, although Suzuki was formerly ambiguous in his attitude toward Germany, he has recently supported cooperation with Germany and had an important share in the decision of Japan's entry into the war. Suzuki was appointed a Cabinet Councilor on 17 November 1943, which appointment he held until 28 October 1944 (Exhibit 126).

He was decorated on 29 April 1934 with the middle Cordon of the Rising Sun for services in the Incident from 1931 to 1934 and on 29 April 1940 was again decorated for meritorious service during the China Incident.

It is submitted that Suzuki, being a member of the conspiracy, at least since 1931, is therefore responsible for all acts done in pursuance thereof and the motion made on his behalf should be dismissed.