

# SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Operations, CIS, G-2  
Compilation Branch

APO 500  
29 July 1947

SUBJECT : OIKAWA, Genshichi

DATE OF BIRTH : 15 December 1889

PRESENT ADDRESS : 1181, Matsunoki-cho, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

CAREER :

Sep 1945 Official, Executive Council, Political Rule Assistance Society (TAISEI YOKUSANKAI).

Sep 1946 Director, FUKUSHIMA Fisheries Company, Ltd.

MILITARY SERVICE : Lieutenant-General.

Retired 1 March 1944.

*Incl 29*

# SECRET

Report by Henry A. Dolan, Jr.  
IPS Investigative Division

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

SUBJECT: OIKAWA, Genshichi

Subject is referred to in IPS Case File #157, Serial #13, and again in File #234, Serial #57.

①

Translated by K. Kawai

OIKAWA, Genshichi

Domicile: ~~Domicile:~~ MIYAGI Prefecture

Date of Birth: December 15, 1889

1911 May 27 Graduated from the Military Academy.

May 30 Appointed Probationary Officer.

Dec. 26 Appointed Infantry Second Lieutenant.

Assigned to the 4th Infantry Regiment.

1912 Mar. 1 Conferred the Senior Grade of the 8th Court Rank.

1914 Dec. 15 Promoted <sup>to</sup> Infantry First Lieutenant. (Cabinet)

1915 Feb. 20 Conferred the Junior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.

Nov. 7 Conferred War Medal for the 1914~15 War.  
Decorated with the service in the

(2)

2

1917 Dec. 10 Ordered to enter the Military Staff College. (War Ministry)

1920 Mar. 20 Conferred the Senior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.

1921 Apr. 1 Assigned to the General Staff, <sup>Office</sup> (War Ministry)

Apr. 20 Promoted <sup>to</sup> Infantry Captain.

Relieved of the assignment to the General Staff <sup>Office</sup>

Appointed Company Commander of the 4th Infantry

Regiment. (War Ministry)

June 13 Relieved of the above duty.

Assigned to the 4th Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)

1922 Apr. 1 Relieved of the above duty.

Assigned to the General Staff, <sup>Office</sup> (War Ministry) <sup>Instructor of</sup>

(3)

3

Dec. 15 <sup>Assigned</sup> ~~Appointed~~ to the concurrent post of Instructor of Strategy

at the Military Staff College. (War Ministry)

1923 July 24 Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 21 Relieved of the concurrent post. (War Ministry)

Dec. 7 Relieved of the main duty.

<sup>Office</sup>  
Assigned to the General Staff. (War Ministry)

1925 May 1 Conferred the Junior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.

1925 Dec. 8 Relieved of the assignment to the General Staff. (War Ministry)

Assigned to the 1st Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)

1926 Aug. 6 Promoted <sup>to</sup> Infantry Major. (Cabinet)

Relieved of the above duty.

(4)

Assigned to the 26th Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)

1927 July 26 Relieved of the above duty.

Assigned to the 47th Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)

1928 Mar. 24 Appointed Battalion Commander of the 47th Infantry Regiment.

(War Ministry)

Oct. 16 Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with Sacred Treasure.

1929 Aug. 1 Assigned to the 1st Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)

Ordered to be <sup>on</sup> service at the Teachers' Training School attached  
(the TOKYO Commercial College and)  
to the TOKYO Commercial

College. (War Ministry)

1929 Sept. 5 Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit with the Small Cordon of

(5)

the Rising Sun, The China Incident.  
for the service in

1930 May 16 Conferred the Senior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.

Aug. 1 Promoted <sup>to</sup> Infantry Lieutenant Colonel. (Cabinet)

1931 Aug. 1 Relieved of the service at the TOKYO Commercial College and the

Teachers' Training School attached to the TOKYO Commercial

College.

Assigned to the Army Technical Headquarters and <sup>(appointed concurrently)</sup> member  
of the

~~Personal~~ Bureau of the War Ministry. (War Ministry)  
Personnel

1932 Jan. 23 Appointed concurrently member of the War Relief Office.

(War Ministry)

1934 Aug. 1 Promoted Infantry Colonel. (Cabinet)

(6)

Appointed Commander of the 33rd Regiment. (War Ministry)

1934 Sept. 15 Conferred the Junior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.

Apr. 29 Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Middle

Cordon of the Rising Sun for the 1931~34 Incident.

1936 Aug. 1 Appointed Chief of the Reward Section of the War Ministry.

(War Ministry)

1938 Jan. 8 Appointed Technical Committee of the Provisional

Military Affairs Protecting Section of the Bureau of the

Social Affairs.



Translated by SATO, Seiichi.

Checked by K. SOMA Total translation: 9 pages.

P. 1.

1938 Jan. 15 Appointed ~~the~~ Secretary of the Examination Conference  
Investigation Committee for Protection  
of the Protection Plan for the Wounded. (Cabinet)  
of Disabled Ex-service Men

1938 Jan. 11 <sup>technical</sup> The ~~Special~~ Committee of the Temporary Military <sup>War</sup> Affairs -

Relief <sup>welfare</sup> Section of the Social Work Bureau <sup>was replaced</sup>

by <sup>that</sup> ~~the Special~~ Committee of the Temporary Military <sup>War</sup> Affairs -

Relief <sup>welfare</sup> Section of the Welfare Ministry <sup>was</sup>

according to <sup>by</sup> No. 20 Imperial Ordinance, <sup>of 1938</sup> ~~and the~~

~~latter~~ was abolished on <sup>by Imperial</sup> 18th, April of same year.

~~in accordance with same Ordinance~~ of No. 256, of 1938.

1938 May, 2, Appointed ~~the~~ Secretary to be attached to the <sup>Organizing</sup> ~~Founding~~

<sup>Board</sup> Committee of the Pension ~~Dept.~~ (Cabinet + Finance Dept.)

1938 June 4, Appointed ~~the~~ Secretary of the Committee for Protection

The government first  
of a Technical Committee  
to the Temporary War  
Relief Section of  
the Welfare Ministry

of the Mobilized Merchants' Business. (Cabinet).

1937 ~~September~~ 9, Appointed concurrently ~~the~~ Superintendent of the  
for war relief of the Army  
Military Soldiers-Protecting Office without the  
(not reported in)  
publication by the Official Gazette) (War Ministry).

1938 June 20, Appointed the <sup>technical</sup> Special Committee of the <sup>Invalids</sup> Wounded Pro-  
<sup>Board</sup>tection Institute. (Cabinet).

1938 June 25, Relieved of the post of the Secretary attached to the  
<sup>organizing</sup> Founding Committee of the Pension <sup>Bank</sup> ~~of~~. (Cabinet  
and Finance Department).

1938, July 15, Promoted to (Cabinet);  
~~Appointed the~~ Major General ~~assigned to be~~  
appointed  
the Commander of <sup>the</sup> 9th Infantry Brigade. (War-  
Ministry) and ~~Cabinet~~.

1938 Aug. 15, Relieved of the post of the Secretary <sup>of the</sup> in the Examination Counter - measure Investigation Committee for Protection of Disabled Conference of the Protection-Plan for the Wounded, Ex-service men (Cabinet).

1938 Sept 1, Granted the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

1938 Sept 28, Relieved of the post of the <sup>technical</sup> Special Committee of the Invalids Board Wounded Protection Institute at <sup>own request</sup> application. (Cabinet).

1939 May 19. Decorated with the 2nd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure

1939 Sept 21 Relieved of the post of the Secretary <sup>of</sup> in the Committee for Protection of the Mobilized Merchants' Business. (Cabinet).

1940 April 10 Appointed the <sup>Investigator</sup> Investigation Official of the <sup>China</sup> ~~Asia~~-Dev. Affairs <sup>rank of the</sup> Board and granted the 2nd Higher Civil Offi-

Service  
cial Rank with the annual salary of Yen 5,000;

(Cabinet);

granted an Central

1940 April 10 Assigned concurrently as attached to the China  
Ordered to service at  
Liaison Bureau of <sup>the China Affairs</sup> ~~same~~ Board. (Cabinet)

1940 April 10 Ordered to assume the temporary service as the  
<sup>above-mentioned office</sup>  
Vice Chief of the said bureau. (Cabinet).

1941 Mar, 1 Promoted to  
Appointed the Lieutenant General and granted  
an  
~~the~~ annual salary of Yen 5,800. (Cabinet).

1941 April 7 Appointed <sup>Department</sup> ~~the~~ Chief of the Administration Bureau of  
<sup>China Affairs</sup>  
the Asia Developing Board and granted the 2nd  
rank of the  
Higher Civil Official Rank with <sup>Service</sup> ~~the~~ annual sala-  
granted an  
ry of Yen 5,800. (Cabinet).

~~1941 April 7~~ Appointed Chief of the Political Affairs Department of the China Affairs Board. Ordered to assume the temporary duty as the Commissioner-General of the <sup>China Affairs</sup> ~~Asia Developing~~ Board. (Cabinet).

1941 April 21 Ordered to assume the temporary duty as the Chief of the <sup>Institute</sup> Training Office of ~~some board~~. (Cabinet).

1941 May 1. Appointed ~~the~~ Councilor of the Total War Research Institute and ~~the~~ Councilor of the Planning Board <sup>the China Affairs Board</sup> concurrently. (Cabinet)

1941 June 4 Appointed ~~the~~ Councilor of the Population Research Institute. (Cabinet).

Ordinance No 762 of <sup>this was abolished by Imperial</sup> /day illegible/ November 1942.  
1941 June 7 Appointed ~~the~~ Member of the Liaison Committee of the <sup>China Affairs</sup> ~~Asia Developing~~ Board. (Cabinet).

1941 June 7 Appointed ~~the~~ Secretary of <sup>the</sup> same committee ~~con-~~  
currently. (Cabinet)

1941 July 4 Appointed <sup>member</sup> the ~~Committee~~ of the Marine Affairs  
Investigation Committee  
Examination Conference. (Cabinet).

1941 July 16 Promoted to <sup>the rank of the</sup> 1st Higher Civil Official Rank,  
<sub>service</sub>  
(Cabinet).

1941 Sept. 15 Granted the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

1941 Nov. 15 Appointed ~~the~~ Government Delegate <sup>in</sup> of the 77th  
Imperial Diet. (Cabinet).

1941 Dec. 15 Appointed ~~the~~ Government Delegate <sup>in</sup> of the 78th  
Imperial Diet. (Cabinet).

1941 Dec. 25 Appointed ~~the~~ Government Delegate <sup>in</sup> of the 79th Imperial

Diet. (Cabinet).

1942 Feb. 21 Appointed ~~the~~ Secretary of the Examination Conference to Establish the Greater Eastern Asia, Establishment Committee (Cabinet).

1942 April 21 Appointed ~~the~~ Councillor of the Technical Institute Board (Cabinet).

1942 May 22 Appointed ~~the~~ Councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Board. (Cabinet).

1942 May 26 Appointed ~~the~~ Government Delegate of the 80th Imperial Diet. (Cabinet).

1940 April 29 Decorated with the 3rd Class Golden Kite Order of the and the Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun

meritorious services in P. S.  
in recognition of the China Incident.

1942 Sept. 28 Appointed ~~the~~ Committee of the Investigation and  
Research Conference. (Cabinet).

1942 Nov. 1 Relieved of the main duty <sup>at own request,</sup> in ~~the Asia Develop-~~  
~~ing Board at application.~~ (Cabinet).

1942 Nov. 10 <sup>Appointed</sup> ~~Assigned to be the~~ Commander of <sup>the</sup> No. 23 <sup>rd</sup> Division  
(~~not reported, in~~  
~~without the publication by the Official Gazette.~~)  
(Cabinet).

1943 May 11 Decorated with the 1st Class Order of <sup>The</sup> Sacred  
Treasure, ↙

1943 Oct. 1 Granted the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

1944 Mar. 2 Placed on the military reserve list. (~~the office~~).



→ By Special Grace  
raised one rank;

P. 9.

1944 Mar, 31,

Raised to the ~~Junior 3rd Class~~ of Court Rank,  
Junior Grade

~~as an act of grace from the Throne by the~~

~~promotion of one class.~~

May 13, 1947

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF OIKAWA, Genshichi  
by Mr. Kanzaki

21,949

21,950

21,951

The witness identified Exhibit 2579 as his affidavit and verified it. The affidavit stated \* that they did not consider the China incident a regular war. Their basic desire was to resume peaceful relations by settling the incident at the earliest possible moment and having China understand their true intentions. Accordingly, they tried to destroy hostile Chinese troops and they acted in political, economic and cultural fields with this end in view. \*

21,952

In the economic field areas occupied by Japan had been devastated by gunfire between the forces. The Chinese also adopted the scorched earth tactics and destroyed everything so that there would be nothing left for the Japanese troops to use. The Japanese were inconvenienced by this, but the Chinese masses were affected worse because their living was threatened by the destruction of the means of production. The people, the later established local government and the central government were anxious to rehabilitate the devastated area and to stabilize living conditions. With the livelihood being menaced, \* public peace was threatened. The new government was anxious to maintain public peace. Japan also had to bear the responsibility for securing the livelihood of the people according to the desire of the people and the new government, and also to settle the new incident as soon as possible.

21,953

They felt that public peace should be restored early and general production be resumed. Japan wanted China to accomplish her own economic rehabilitation, but there were no capitalists to furnish funds because many of them had fled, and materials had also been lost. Japan had to take upon herself this task by providing the Chinese with capital, materials and industrial techniques. This gave rise to enterprises established in various localities under Japanese guidance, in the form of joint enterprises between Chinese and Japanese civilians, despite Japan's wish to have China settle her problems herself.

But the Chinese \* were yet unable to manage the task single-handed and required aid. They employed as many influential Chinese as possible as staff and employees and tried to appoint Chinese to positions for which they were qualified. Since it was difficult for individual companies

Page

at home to raise funds, collect material and send personnel, the area was divided into the North and Central China blocs and one company was established in each, so that the companies established could cooperate with the Japanese to the fullest extent. These were the reasons why the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company were established. Enterprises undertaken by minor companies were hardly profitable, but since they were engaged in important industries, they exerted their best to conduct the operation despite no profits and the various sacrifices on their part. The burden of improving the standing of these minor companies was borne by the parent companies, which financed and made investments in them.

21,954

Since the two parent companies were important as instrumentalities for executing Japanese objects, the government made sure of their successful operation by not leaving their management to private industry, but gave them subsidies from national appropriations. The government bore this burden to the extent that subsidies were continued from the beginning of hostilities to the end of the incident.

Japan's economic policy in China reflected her sincere efforts for China's rehabilitation and he believed did not constitute economic aggression. It is not likely that the two companies brought pressure on the Chinese masses, confiscated their property, or issued orders to loot their possessions. They might have protected them, but never robbed them. Certain minor people might have misbehaved, but the fundamental national policy was such that neither the army nor the companies ever committed such acts.

21,955

The factories which the army took over during the incident were returned to their former owners when they came back from their place of evacuation, provided they were their lawful owners and had sufficient means to continue their operation. There were a considerable number of these. It is impossible that facilities and machines were found reduced in number when returned to the original proprietors. There were many whose facilities were improved. The Kohoku Industrial Company under the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company was an example. At Shanghai the electric company

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had additional installations of superior machines and was able to generate more power. From Japan materials such as gas, railroad and motor busses were sent.

21,956

China was confronted with difficult food problems, its rice supply having fallen short by over half a million tons. Japan imported flour from Canada, the United States, and Australia and sent it chiefly to North China. When they found it later difficult to import flour, they supplied the area with precious stores of rice which Japan had imported from French Indo-China and Thailand for domestic consumption, from the stock in the custody of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Immediately after the outbreak of the Pacific War, Japan started reclamation work in North China, to make the area self-supporting and self-sustaining. The plan was to change the barren lands into fertile paddy fields. After two or three years their efforts were rewarded with an annual rice crop of about 2½ million bushels. They planned, by extending the area under cultivation, to make North China self-containing, but due to intense interference by Chinese communists, persons engaged in this work had severe losses and it did not develop further. However, this 2½ million bushels contributed a great deal to improving the food situation.

21,957

In addition, Japan imported grain into North China from Mentsiang and Manchuria. North China had long been suffering from a shortage of food, the area only yielding about one-third of the requirements. It was due to Japan's great efforts that the food shortage was replenished.

Japan formulated plans for extensive reclamation work in the area north of the Yangtze and for construction of a dam on the Yellow River, after repairing the river embankment which the Chinese had destroyed. The dam was to be constructed to prevent the seasonal overflow of the Yellow River and to generate electric power to be devoted to the industrial development of North China. Regrettably interfered with by the war, the plans failed to be executed. However, this proves that Japan exerted her utmost to settle the incident at the earliest possible moment to create a peaceful region where the Japanese living would be stabilized \* and their living standard raised.

21,958

There was no cross-examination of this witness.

8 May 47

Mr. Sutton:

Please attach as  
Appendix A to Memo  
of 5 May 47, Subject:  
Affidavit of witness  
OIKAWA, Genichi.

Floyd W. Laughlin

APPENDIX A

OIKAWA, Genshichi, was an Army career man.

DECORATIONS:

1915 Nov. 7	Decorated with War Medal for the service in the 1914-15 War.
1923 July 24	Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with Sacred Treasure.
1928 Oct. 16	Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit with Sacred Treasure.
1934 Apr. 29	Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun for the 1931-34 Incident.
1939 May 19	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure 2nd class.
1940 Apr. 29	Decorated with the 3rd Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun in recognition of meritorious services in the China Incident.
1943 May 11	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 1st Class.

MAJOR POSTS HELD:

1911 May 27	Graduated from the Military Academy.
1917 Dec. 10	Ordered to enter the Military Staff College.
1921 Apr. 1	Assigned to the General Staff Office.
1922 Apr. 1	Assigned to the General Staff Office.
1922 Dec. 15	Assigned to the concurrent post of Instructor of Strategy at the Military Staff College.
1925 Dec. 8	Assigned to the 1st Infantry Regiment.

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

- 1926 Aug. 6 Assigned to the 26th Infantry Regiment, rank of Major.
- 1927 July 26 Assigned to the 47th Infantry Regiment.
- 1931 Aug. 1 Relieved of the Service at the TOKYO Commercial College, rank of Lt. Colonel.
- 1931 Aug. 1 Assigned to the Army Technical Headquarters and appointed concurrently member of the Personnel Bureau of the War Ministry.
- 1932 Jan. 23 Appointed concurrently member of the War Relief Office.
- 1934 Aug. 1 Appointed Chief of the Reward Section of the War Ministry.
- 1934 May 2 Appointed Secretary to the Organizing Committee of the Pension Bank.
- 1934 Jun. 4 Appointed Secretary of the Committee for Protection of the Mobilized Merchants' Business.
- 1934 Jul. 15 Appointed Commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade, rank of Major-General.
- 1940 Apr. 10 Appointed Investigator of the China Affairs Board.
- 1940 Apr. 10 Ordered to serve at the Central China Liaison office of the China Affairs Board.
- 1940 Apr. 10 Ordered to assume the temporary service as the Vice Chief of the above-mentioned office.
- 1941 Apr. 7 Appointed Department Chief of the China Affairs Board, rank of Lt. General.
- 1941 Apr. 7 Appointed Chief of the Political Affairs Department of the China Affairs Board.
- 1941 Apr. 7 Ordered to assume the temporary duty as the Commissioner-General of the China Affairs Board.

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

- 1941 Apr. 21 Ordered to assume the temporary duty as the Chief of the Training Institute of the China Affairs Board.
- 1941 May 1 Appointed Councillor of the Total War Research Institute and concurrently Councillor of the Planning Board.
- 1941 June 4 Appointed Councillor of the Population Research Institute.
- 1941 June 7 Appointed Member of the Liaison Committee of the China Affairs Board.
- 1941 June 7 Appointed Secretary of the same committee.
- 1941 July 4 Appointed member of the Marine Affairs Investigation Committee.
- 1941 Nov. 15 Appointed Government Delegate in the 77th Imperial Diet, later in the 78th, 79th and 80th Diets.
- 1942 Feb. 21 Appointed Secretary of the Greater East Asia, Establishment Committee.
- 1942 Apr. 21 Appointed Councillor of the Technical Board.
- 1942 May 22 Appointed Councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Board.
- 1942 Sept. 28 Appointed Committee of the Investigation and Research Conference.
- 1942 Nov. 10 Appointed Commander of the 23rd Division.
- 1944 Mar. 2 Placed on reserve list.



6 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Cunningham

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - Witness General

WITNESS

OIKAWA, Genshichi

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

*E P M*

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Incl  
(Described above)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal history of OIKAWA, Genshichi

Domicile: MIYAGI Prefecture

Date of Birth: December 15, 1889

1911 May 27 Graduated from the Military Academy.

May 30 Appointed Probational Officer.

Dec. 26 Appointed Infantry Second Lieutenant.  
Assigned to the 4th Infantry Regiment.

1912 Mar. 1 Conferred the Senior Grade of the 8th Court Rank.

1914 Dec. 15 Promoted to Infantry First Lieutenant. (Cabinet)

1915 Feb. 20 Conferred the Junior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.

Nov. 7 Decorated with War Medal for the service in the  
1914-15 War.

1917 Dec. 10 Ordered to enter the Military Staff College.  
(War Ministry)

1920 Mar. 20 Conferred the Senior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.

1921 Apr. 1 Assigned to the General Staff Office.  
(War Ministry)

Apr. 20 Promoted to Infantry Captain.  
Relieved of the assignment to the General Staff Office.  
Appointed Company Commander of the 4th Infantry  
Regiment. (War Ministry)

June 13 Relieved of the above duty.  
Assigned to the 4th Infantry Regiment.  
(War Ministry)

1922 Apr. 1 Relieved of the above duty.  
Assigned to the General Staff Office. (War Ministry)

Dec. 15 Assigned to the concurrent post of Instructor of  
Strategy at the Military Staff College.  
(War Ministry)

- 1923 July 24 Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with Sacred Treasure.
- Aug. 21 Relieved of the concurrent post. (War Ministry)
- Dec. 7 Relieved of the main duty.  
Assigned to the General Staff Office. (War Ministry)
- 1925 May, 1 Conferred the Junior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.
- Dec. 8 Relieved of the assignment to the General Staff.  
(War Ministry)  
Assigned to the 1st Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)
- 1926 Aug. 6 Promoted to Infantry Major. (Cabinet)  
Relieved of the above duty.  
Assigned to the 26th Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)
- 1927 July 26 Relieved of the above duty.  
Assigned to the 47th Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)
- 1928 Mar. 24 Appointed Battalion Commander of the 47th Infantry  
Regiment. (War Ministry)
- Oct. 16 Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with Sacred Treasure.
- 1929 Aug. 1 Assigned to the 1st Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)  
Ordered to be on service at the TOKYO Commercial  
College and the Teachers' Training School attached  
to the TOKYO Commercial College. (War Ministry)
- Sept. 5 Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit with the Small  
Cordon of the Rising Sun for the service in China  
Incident.
- 1930 May, 16 Conferred the Senior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.
- Aug. 1 Promoted to Infantry Lieutenant Colonel. (Cabinet)
- 1931 Aug. 1 Relieved of the service at the TOKYO Commercial College  
and the Teachers' Training School attached to the TOKYO  
Commercial College.
- Assigned to the Army Technical Headquarters and appointed  
concurrently member of the Personnel Bureau of the War  
Ministry. (War Ministry)
- 1932 Jan. 23 Appointed concurrently member of the War Relief Office.  
(War Ministry)

- 1934 Aug. 1 Promoted Infantry Colonel. (Cabinet)  
Appointed Commander of the 33rd Regiment. (War Ministry)
- " Sept. 15 Conferred the Junior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.
- " Apr. 29 Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun for the 1931-34 Incident.
- 1936 Aug. 1 Appointed Chief of the Reward Section of the War Ministry. (War Ministry)
- 1938 Jan. 8 Appointed Technical Committee of the Provisional Military Affairs Protecting Section of the Bureau of the Social Affairs.
- " " 15 Appointed Secretary of the Investigation Committee for Protection of Disabled Ex-service Men. (Cabinet)
- " Jan. 11 The technical committee of the Temporary War Relief Section of the Welfare Bureau became by that of the Temporary War Relief Section of the Welfare Ministry by Imperial Ordinance No. 20 of 1938.
- " Apr. 18 The government post of a technical committee of the Temporary War Relief Section of the Welfare Ministry was abolished by Imperial Ordinance No. 256 of 1938.
- " May. 2 Appointed Secretary to the Organizing Committee of the Pension Bank. (Cabinet & Finance Dept.)
- " Jun. 4 Appointed Secretary of the Committee for Protection of the Mobilized Merchants' Business. (Cabinet)
- 1937 Sep. 9 Appointed Concurrently Superintendent for war relief of the Army (not reported in the Official Gazette) (War Ministry)
- 1938 Jun. 20 Appointed technical committee of the Invalids Protection Board. (Cabinet)
- " " 25 Relieved of the post of the Secretary to the Organizing committee of the Pension Bank. (Cabinet and Finance Department)
- " Jul. 15 Promoted to Major General (Cabinet);  
Appointed Commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade. (War Ministry)

- 1938 Aug. 15 Relieved of the post of the Secretary of the Counter-measure Investigation committee for Protection of Disabled Ex-service men. (Cabinet)
- " Sep. 1 Granted the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- " " 28 Relieved of the post of the technical committee of the Invalids Protection Board at own request. (Cabinet)
- 1939 May. 19 Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure 2nd class.
- " Sep. 21 Relieved of the post of the Secretary of the Committee for Protection of the Mobilized Merchants' Business. (Cabinet)
- 1940 Apr. 10 Appointed Investigator of the China Affairs Board and granted the 2nd rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet);  
Granted an annual salary of Yen 5,000;
- " Ordered to serve at the Central China Liaison office of the China Affairs Board. (Cabinet)
- " Ordered to assume the temporary service as the Vice Chief of the above mentioned office. (Cabinet)
- 1941 Mar. 1 Promoted to Lieutenant General and granted an annual salary of Yen 5,800. (Cabinet)
- " Apr. 7 Appointed Department Chief of the China Affairs Board and granted the 2nd rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)  
Granted an annual salary of Yen 5,800.  
Appointed Chief of the Political Affairs Department of the China Affairs Board;
- " Ordered to assume the temporary duty as the Commissioner-General of the China Affairs Board. (Cabinet)
- " " 21 Ordered to assume the temporary duty as the Chief of the Training Institute of the China Affairs Board.
- " May 1 Appointed Councillor of the Total War Research Institute and concurrently Councillor of the Planning Board. (Cabinet)

- 1941 Jun. 4 Appointed Councillor of the Population Research Institute. (Cabinet)
- This was abolished by Imperial Ordinance No.762 of /day illegible/ November 1942.
- " 7 Appointed Member of the Liaison Committee of the China Affairs Board.
- " " Appointed Secretary of the same committee. (Cabinet)
- 1941 Jul. 4 Appointed member of the Marine Affairs Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)
- " 16 Promoted to the 1st rank of the Higher Civil service. (Cabinet)
- 1941 Sep. 15 Granted the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- " Nov. 15 Appointed Government Delegate in the 77th Imperial Diet. (Cabinet)
- " Dec. 15 Appointed Government Delegate in the 78th Imperial Diet. (Cabinet)
- " Dec. 25 Appointed Government Delegate in the 79th Imperial Diet. (Cabinet)
- 1942 Feb. 21 Appointed Secretary of the Greater East Asia, Establishment Committee. (Cabinet)
- " Apr. 21 Appointed Councillor of the Technical Board. (Cabinet)
- " May, 22 Appointed Councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Board. (Cabinet)
- " May, 26 Appointed Government Delegate in the 80th Imperial Diet. (Cabinet)
- 1940 Apr. 29 Decorated with the 3rd Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun in recognition of meritorious services in P.8 the China Incident.
- 1942 Sep. 28 Appointed Committee of the Investigation and Research Conference. (Cabinet)

- 1942 Nov. 1 Relieved of the main duty at own request.  
(Cabinet)
- 1942 Nov. 10 Appointed Commander of the 23rd Division  
(not reported in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
- 1943 May. 11 Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure,  
1st Class.
- " Oct. 1 Granted the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1944 Mar. 2 Placed on the reserve list.
- " " 31 By Special Grace raised one rank;  
Raised to the 3rd Court Rank, Junior Grade.

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: OIKAWA, Genshichi

*Presumably  
testifier for Pros.  
R. 4764-4775*

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows:

*Look up*

1. I was born at my home, No. 1131, MATSUNOKI, SUGINAMI-KU, TOKYO, on 15 December 1889 and am still living there now.

2. I held the office of the Vice Chief of the Shanghai Liaison Department of the China Affairs Board from April 1940 to April 1941 and afterward served as the Secretary General and Chief of the Political Department of the China Affairs Board till the end of October 1942.

3. We did not consider the China Incident a regular war. Our basic desire lay in the assumption of peaceful relations between China and Japan by settling the incident at the earliest possible moment, and having the Chinese understand our true intentions. For this purpose, we tried to destroy Chinese troops hostile to Japan. Accordingly, Japan acted in political, economic, and cultural fields with this end in view.

*w.  
H. Da*

In speaking of the economic field, areas occupied by Japanese troops were devastated by gunfire exchanged between the opposing forces. The Chinese troops in adopting the scorched-earth tactics had destroyed everything so that nothing should be left for the Japanese troops to make use of.

Naturally the Japanese troops were inconvenienced by such tactics. However, it was Chinese masses who were affected worse by it, because their living was immediately threatened by the destruction of means of production. Not only the people but also the later established local government as well as the central government were anxious to rehabilitate the devastated area and to stabilize the living of the masses. Needless to say that people's livelihood being menaced, public peace should be threatened.

*No China develop as } means for establishment  
Cent. Govt " " }*



Thus, members of the new Government were most anxious to maintain public peace, since to stabilize people's livelihood was the important administrative object. Japan on the other hand had to bear the responsibility for securing the masses' livelihood according to the desire by the people and the new Government, and for settling the Incident as soon as possible. We felt keenly that public peace should early be restored and general production be resumed in accordance with their request. Japan's wishes were that China herself and not Japan should accomplish this economic rehabilitation. Nevertheless, there were no capitalists to furnish necessary funds, because many of the Chinese capitalists had fled far into hinterland, and materials were also lost for the above-mentioned reason. Japan, therefore, had to take upon herself the task of the speedy rehabilitation by providing the Chinese with necessary capital, materials, and industrial techniques.

This gave rise to enterprises established in various localities under Japan's guidance. They took the form of joint enterprises between Chinese and Japanese civilians, despite Japan's wishes to have China solve her economic problems as much as was practicable. This was because, for the reasons stated above, the Chinese were unable to manage the task single-handed, and required Japan's aid. We employed as many influential Chinese as possible as staff members and employees of such concerns, and endeavoured as far as was practicable to appoint the Chinese employees to positions they were better qualified. Since it was extremely difficult for individual companies at home to raise funds, collect materials, and send over engineers, the entire area was divided into North China and Central China blocs respectively, and one company was established in each bloc according to its local peculiarities, so that the companies so established could cooperate with us to their fullest extent.

These are the reasons why the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company were established.

Enterprises undertaken by minor companies were hardly profitable. However, since these companies were engaged in important branches of industry, we exerted our best in conducting <sup>the</sup> companies' operations despite the fact there were no profits in them, and the operations called for various sacrifices on our part. The burden of improving such companies' standing was borne by their parent companies which financed and made investments in them.

Since these two parent companies were important being instrumentalities for the execution of Japan's significant objects, the Government made sure their successful operation by not leaving their management to private collaboration but gave them subsidies with funds from national appropriations.

The Government continued to bear this financial burden to the extent that the subsidies were continued from the outset of hostilities till the termination of the Incident.

As has been explained above, Japan's economic policy in China reflected her sincere efforts for China's rehabilitation and, I believe, did not constitute economic aggression.

It is not probable that the North China and the Central China Development Companies brought pressure upon the Chinese masses, confiscated Chinese civilians' properties and issued orders to loot people's possessions. The companies might have extended protection to the Chinese, but never robbed them of anything. Certain insignificant persons among the personnel might have misbehaved; however, the fundamental national policy as it was, neither the Army nor the companies ever committed such acts.

4. Next, I will state facts concerning the restoration to original owners of Army supervised factories. The factories which the Army took over during the Incident were returned to former owners, when former proprietors came back from the places of their evacuation, provided they were their lawful owners and had sufficient means to continue their operation. Factories thus restored to their former owners added up to considerable numbers.

It is not possible that facilities and machines of such companies were found reduced in number when returned to original proprietors; rather, there were many

companies whose facilities were improved upon. The Kohoku Industrial Company which was under the management of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company constitutes one of such instances. The electric company in Shanghai also had additional installation of superior machines by degrees and was able to generate larger power than before.

In addition, various materials and facilities were sent from Japan, such as gas, railroad, and motorbusses.

5. Next, I will state facts regarding the China Affairs Board. Premier served as its president, and Army, Navy, Foreign, and Finance Ministers, its vice-president. Though the Secretary-General took charge of routine matters, various important matters were decided upon at the Board's conference convened generally once a week. Some of these were usually submitted to the Cabinet council. The most important of the Board's duties was to cooperate with the Chinese Government upon political, economic, and cultural affairs for the purpose of settling the China Incident.

6. To cite a concrete example showing that Japan's policy toward China did not aim at an economic aggression against China, she was then confronted with difficult food problems, the supply of rice having fallen short of demand by over half a million tons. To begin with, we imported flour from Canada, U.S., and Australia, and sent it chiefly to North China. Later, finding it difficult to import flour from these countries, we supplied the area with precious stores of rice, which Japan had imported previously from French Indo-China and Thailand for domestic consumption. The rice then was in custody of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Immediately after the outbreak of the Pacific War, we started reclamation work in North China for the purpose of making the area self-supporting and self-sustaining. Our plan was to change into fertile paddy fields the then barren land stretching from Taku sector to Luan-chow. After two or three years, our efforts were fortunately rewarded with an annual rice crop of around 2,500,000 bushels. By extending the area thus brought under cultivation, we planned to make North China self-containing. However, owing to intense interference by

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Chinese Communists, persons engaged in the reclamation work suffered severe losses, and the work did not develop any further. It is my firm conviction, nevertheless, that the 2,500,000 bushels of rice contributed a great deal toward improving the food situation in North China. In addition, we imported grains into North China from Menchiang and Manchuria by way of supplementing the insufficient food supply there. North China had long since been suffering from the shortage of foodstuffs, the area being able to yield scant one-third of the required amount. It was due to great efforts on the part of Japan that the food shortage was thus replenished.

In addition, we formulated plans for an extensive reclamation work in the area north of the Yangtze River, and also for the construction of a dam near Sanmensia on the Yellow River above Loyang, after repairing the river embankment which Chinese troops had destroyed. The construction of the dam was for the dual purpose of preventing the seasonal overflow of the Yellow River and of generating 50 kilowatts of electric power by utilizing the dike. The power was to be devoted to the industrial development of North China. It is regrettable that, interfered with by the subsequent war situation, these plans failed to be executed.

This fact by itself proves, nevertheless, that Japan exerted her utmost for the settlement of the Incident at the earliest possible moment so as to create a peaceful region where people's living would be stabilized and their living standard would be raised.

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OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

OIKAWA, Genshichi (seal)

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On this 29th day of March, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT: OIKAWA, Genshichi (seal)

I, IMANARI, Yasutaro hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: (signed) IMANARI, Yasutaro (seal)

8 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Cunningham

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - Witness General

WITNESS

OIKAWA, Genshichi

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Memo for the file

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

E P M

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Incl  
(Described above)

Report by Henry A. Dolan, Jr.  
IPS Investigative Division

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

SUBJECT: OIKAWA, Genshichi

Subject is referred to in IPS Case File #157, Serial #13, and again in File #234, Serial #57.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton  
FROM : Floyd W. Cunningham  
SUBJECT : Affidavit of OIKAWA, Genshichi - Defense  
Document No. 1324

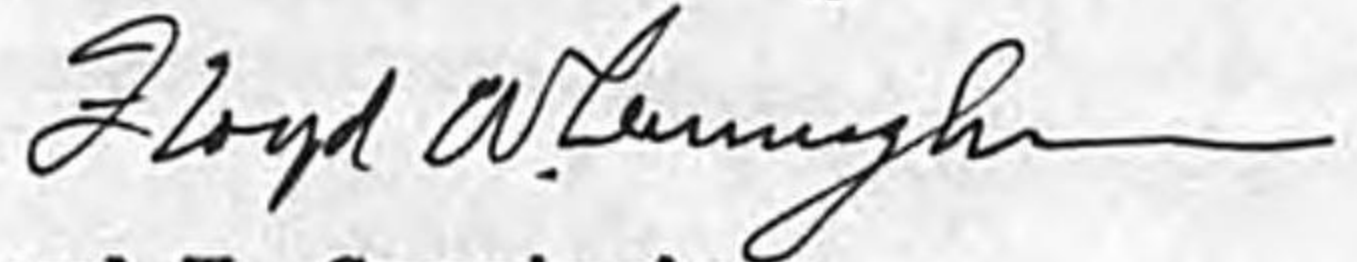
No report has been received as yet from the Investigation Division on the above witness. If and when the curriculum vitae and other information is received, it will be forwarded as an appendix to this memorandum.

This witness testified for the Prosecution (Record 4,761 - 4,775). In his former testimony he identified himself as having been Vice-President and Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the KO-A-IN Branch Office in Shanghai from April, 1941 until November, 1942. He described the organizational set-up, and proceeded to testify as to the connection of this organization in arranging for distribution of opium from Mongolia to North China, Central China and South China. This was done through the Economic Department of the organization, and at the same time it provided and used a newly invented medicine called "I.M", in a program of curing the drug addicts.

In his present affidavit he says he was Vice Chief of the Shanghai Liaison Department of the China Affairs Board from April, 1940 to April, 1941, and afterwards served as the Secretary-General and Chief of the Political Department of the China Affairs Board until October, 1942. In China the Board operated as two parent companies, in the North China and Central China blocs respectively. Local units were financed and operated throughout these areas by the parent companies. The witness says the purposes of the Board were to destroy the hostile Chinese troops and bring the incident to a speedy close (paragraph 3, page 1), yet in the same paragraph 3, he says that they were anxious to maintain public peace and accomplish the purpose of stabilizing the livelihood of the Chinese people and replenish the devastated areas with factories and agricultural production. He says that Japan acted in political, economical and cultural fields with these purposes in view.

On page 5 he says that they formulated plans for extensive reclamation work and the construction of a dam for public utility and industrial development, but these plans failed of execution by reason of the subsequent war situation.

The affidavit is vague and indefinite, and so taken up with argument and conclusions as to economic aggression that, in my opinion, it is objectionable as a whole.



Floyd W. Cunningham