

Report by: H. Shinajima

28 April 1947

MEMO for the file.

Subject: Information on purges.

The following information was furnished by the Foreign Ministry,

Japanese Government:

SANEJIMA, Tomohisa falls into category B as a career Navy man.

SHIBAYAMA, Kenoshiro falls into Category B as a career Army man.

HANANI, Tashio falls into Category B as a career Army man.

Report by: H. Shimoguma  
24 April '47

Memo for the file:

Subject: Information on purges

The following information was furnished by the Foreign Ministry, Japanese Government:

General

SAMEJIMA, Tomoshige falls into Category B as a career Navy man.

General

SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro falls into Category B as a career army man.

General

NANAMI, Toshio falls into Category B as a career army man.

Report by H. Shunzima  
24 April 1947

Memo for the file —

Subject: SAMEJIMA, Tomohige

check of IPS case files reveals  
no information on Subject.

Child by KUROSMATA

by J. Kusano

(Domicile and Social Status: A peer from  
Permanent Address: Kagoshima Prefecture, ~~Japan~~.

Born: April 8, 1889.

Name in Full: Tomoshige SAMEJIMA

Father-in-law: Tomonori, born on May 10, 1845.

Mother-in-law: Mine, born on Aug. 15, 1862.

1906	Nov. 24	was Appointed student of the Naval Academy.	Naval Academy
1909	Nov. 19	<del>The above has completed the whole course,</del> Certified graduation from courses of the Naval Academy.	Naval Academy
	Same day	was Appointed Naval cadet	Navy Ministry
	Same day	was ordered as Appointed member of Soya crew.	Navy Ministry
	Nov. 21	Left Mitajiri, on cruise for	

China and Australia.

1910 Feb. 21 <sup>was</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>the</sup> Promoted Junior Grade of 5th class Court Rank.

Ministry of Imperial Household

July 2 Arrived at Miyajima.

July 16 <sup>was relieved of a</sup> ~~Discharged~~ <sup>the</sup> member of Soya crew.

and <sup>ordered</sup> <sup>a</sup> ~~appointed~~ <sup>the</sup> member of Sagami crew.

Navy office.

Dec. 1 <sup>was relieved of a</sup> ~~Discharged~~ <sup>the</sup> member of Sagami, and

<sup>ordered</sup> ~~Appointed~~ <sup>a</sup> <sup>the</sup> member of Katoni crew.

Navy office.

Dec. 5 <sup>Was</sup> Ordered to succeed to the peerage

(baron).

Ministry of Imperial Household

was  
 Dec. 15 Appointed 2nd. sub-lieutenant,  
 the  
 and member of Katori crew

1911 Apr. 20 was relieved of a  
~~Discharged~~ member of Katori crew and  
 ordered a  
 appointed member of Aso crew.

1912 Apr. 24 was relieved of a  
~~Discharged~~ member of the Aso crew and  
 ordered a  
 appointed member of Washidate crew.

Aug. 9 was relieved of a  
~~Discharged~~ member of the Washidate crew  
 and

Appointed student of the general  
 the  
 course, Naval Gunnery School  
 was

Dec. 1 Appointed 2nd. lieutenant.

was relieved of a  
 Dec. 20 ~~Discharged~~ student as graduation on account of

		and Appointed student of <sup>the</sup> general course <sup>the</sup> Naval Torpedo School.	
1913	July 25	Was relieved of a <del>Discharged</del> student <sup>on account of</sup> <del>as graduated</del> graduation and Appointed member of <sup>the</sup> Kashima crew was relieved by	
	Dec. 1	<del>Discharged</del> the above and Appointed member of <sup>the</sup> Kawachi crew.	Navy office
1914	Dec. 28	Was relieved of a <del>Discharged</del> member of <sup>the</sup> Kawachi and Placed on the waiting list. was	the same
		Ordered to stay at Yokosuka.	the same
1914	Mar. 8	Was ordered as <del>Appointed</del> member of <sup>the</sup> Kuba crew.	the same
	Dec. 13	was Appointed lieutenant.	

Translated by T. Kawawa

1

Was relieved of a member of  
~~Removed from~~ the "Kaba" and

Ordered to be a student  
B class  
of the ~~Primary Course~~ in

the Naval Staff College.

\* Nov. 7

Was decorated with  
~~Conferred~~ the Sixth Order

of Merit, ~~and Decorated~~ with

the Order of the Sacred Treasure  
and  
Granted ¥300.

was

Decorated with the War Medal,  
German-Japanese War  
(Third and the)

for the Fourth Year of Taisho (1914-1915)

1916

\* June 1916

~~Graduated the College~~  
Was relieved of a student of the College



on account of graduation,  
and ordered ~~to be~~ a student  
of the Higher Course in the  
Naval Gunnery School.

ditto.

~~1918~~ July 20 Was raised to (senior)  
~~Conferred~~ the Fifth Grade of  
the 5th  
Court Rank.

\* Dec 1 Graduated at the School and  
was relieved of a student of  
Discharged from being the  
on account of graduation  
student.

was  
Appointed divisional officer  
of  
the Azuma.

ditto

1918 June 13 Was relieved of  
~~13 June 1918~~ Discharged from the main post

and Appointed a divisional officer of the Kongo

ditto

Dec. 11 Was relieved of Discharged from the main post and instructor, Appointed teachers of the Naval Gunnery School and also concurrently

divisional officer

1920 Dec. 1 Was relieved of (and additional posts) Discharged from the main post

~~1 Dec. 1920~~

and (vice) Appointed gunnery-officer deputy gun-captain and

on the "Mutsu" and also a concurrently

divisional officer and equipment fitting

out officer of the Mutsu.

ditto

1921 March 19 Was relieved of and additional posts  
~~19 March 1921~~ Discharged from the main post and

~~(Secretary of)~~  
Appointed Supreme War  
aide-de-camp of a  
Council, and <sup>also</sup> Observer in the  
ordered to serve  
Naval Ministry.

Ministry  
Naval

Was, Admiral  
Ordered ~~and~~ attached to Prince

~~the~~ Yorihito, Supreme War Council.

~~and also Admiral~~

Naval  
Ministry

1920 Nov. 1) Was decorated with  
~~Nov. 1920~~ ~~Conferred~~ the Fifth Order of  
Merit, and Decorated with the  
Order of the Sacred Treasure  
and  
Granted ¥ 750, for the merits

in the war between <sup>1915</sup> the ~~Fourth~~  
~~(1915)~~ 1920, ~~(1920)~~  
Year, and the Ninth Year of Taisho

1921 Dec. 1 was appointed  
~~1 Dec. 1921~~ Raised to Lieutenant-commander Cabinet

~~1 Dec. 1921~~ Was relieved of ~~the~~ additional posts  
Discharged from the main post and Naval Ministry

Was A-class  
Ordered to be a student of the

~~Senior Course in the Naval~~

Staff College Naval Ministry

1923 July 31 was raised  
~~31 July 1923~~ Raised to the junior Fourth  
(the 4th)

Grade of Court Rank.

1923 Oct. 15 was relieved of a A-class student  
~~15 Oct. 1923~~ Graduated at the Senior Course  
of ~~the~~ Naval Staff College on <sup>(account of)</sup>

and discharged from being the

student graduation.

was chief  
Appointed a Gunnery <sup>officer</sup> ~~commander~~ #

of the Sera #

ditto

Translated by Seiichi OHTA

- Dec. 1, 1924 ~~Dismissed from this post of service~~ and ordered to serve  
 at the Yokosuka Naval Station. Naval  
Department  
Ministry
- Apr. 1, 1926 Ordered to be stationed in England ditto  
 was
- Dec. 1, ~~1925~~ Appointed commander Cabinet  
 was decorated with
- Feb. 1, 1927 ~~Conferred~~ the 4th Order of Merit <sup>with</sup> and the Order of the Sacred  
 Treasure. Cabinet
- Apr. 10, ~~1927~~ Appointed ~~a~~ naval officer attached <sup>to</sup> the Imperial family  
 concurrently  
 and ~~also~~ ordered to serve at the Yokosuka Naval  
 Station Ministry  
Naval Dept.
- was ordered  
 Appointed an attaché to Prince Nobuhito. ditto  
Naval Dept.
- July 29, ~~1927~~ ~~Dismissed~~ the additional office and ~~assigned~~ <sup>ordered</sup> to

take an additional office as ~~an~~ <sup>member of the</sup> officer ~~on board~~

~~the~~ Hiei crew.

~~ditto~~  
~~the Naval Dep.~~

~~was relieved of~~  
~~Dismissed~~ the ~~reserved~~ additional office and ordered  
concurrently  
~~additionally~~ to serve at the Yokosuka Naval

Station.

~~ditto~~  
~~the Naval Dep.~~

~~was relieved of~~  
~~Dismissed~~ the additional office and assigned addi-  
a member of the Yagumo crew concurrently.  
tionally to be an officer on board the Yagumo.

~~ditto~~  
~~the Naval Dep.~~

~~was relieved of~~  
~~Dismissed~~ the additional office and ~~appointed~~ <sup>additionally</sup> ordered to

a member of ~~be an officer on board~~ the Haruna crew

concurrently ~~ditto~~  
~~the Naval Dep.~~

~~was relieved of~~  
~~Dismissed~~ the additional office and ordered to

concurrently  
serve ~~additionally~~ at the Naval General Staff

~~ditto~~  
~~the Naval Dep.~~

was  
 Nov. 30 1929 Appointed to be a commander of the "Idaguro" <sup>ditto</sup> ~~The Naval Ship.~~

was  
 Nov. 15 1930 Ordered to serve at the Yokosuka Naval Station <sup>ditto</sup> ~~The Naval Ship.~~

was  
 Apr. 1 1931 Appointed captain on <sup>the special service ship</sup> ~~a warship specially des-~~

patched to Tsingtao.

<sup>ditto</sup>  
~~The Naval Ship.~~

was raised to  
 Aug. 18 1931 ~~Confined~~ the senior grade of the 4th Court rank.

was  
 Sep. 22 1931 Placed in domiciliary confinement for two days <sup>through</sup> ~~the~~

Naval Disciplinary Order (during the time of domiciliary

confinement <sup>was</sup> ~~ordered to serve in the warships~~)

<sup>the commander-in-</sup>  
<sup>chief at the Yoko-</sup>  
<sup>suka Naval Station</sup>

was  
 Oct. 1 1931 Ordered to serve at the Yokosuka Naval Station <sup>Ministry</sup> ~~The Naval Ship.~~

was  
 Nov. 2 1931 Appointed to serve at the headquarters of the 1st

squadron sent abroad

<sup>ditto</sup>  
~~The Naval Ship.~~



(Dec. 1) ~~1931~~ Appointed ~~colonel~~ captain. of Cabinet

(Feb. 4) 1932 <sup>was concurrently</sup> Appointed ~~additionally~~ to serve as a staff-officer of the 3rd fleet. Ministry of Naval Affairs

(Sep. 9) 1932 <sup>was decorated with</sup> ~~Conferred~~ the 3rd Order of Merit <sup>with</sup> and the Order of the Sacred Treasure

(Dec. 1) 1932 <sup>was</sup> Appointed captain ~~on a warship~~ "Kitagami" <sup>ditto</sup> ~~the Naval Dep.~~

(Mar. 14) 1934 <sup>was</sup> Appointed ~~head of the members to fit out a~~ <sup>chief equipment officer of the</sup> ~~warship~~ "Mogami" ditto the Naval Dep.

(Apr. 29) 1934 ~~Decorated~~ <sup>was decorated</sup> with the 4th-class Order of the Golden Kite and granted an annuity <sup>of</sup> ¥500.

" " " Conferred the Intermediate Cordon of the Rising Sun in recognition of <sup>during</sup> the merits ~~for~~ the incident from 1931 to 1934.

Feb. 1 1935 <sup>was</sup> Appointed captain ~~of a warship~~ of the "Mogami" <sup>U.S.N.</sup> ditto  
~~U.S.N. Ship~~

Nov. 15 1935 <sup>was</sup> Appointed captain ~~of a warship~~ of the "Haguro" <sup>U.S.N.</sup> ditto

Dec. 1 1936 <sup>was</sup> Appointed captain ~~of a warship~~ of the "Nagato" <sup>U.S.N.</sup> ditto

was

1 Dec. 1937

promoted to Rear-Admiral  
was appointed Commander of <sup>ant</sup> 4th <sup>the</sup> aircraft fighters unit  
squadron (not recorded in Official Gazette).

Cabinet  
Navy  
Ministry

23 Mar. 1939

was decorated  
honoured with the 2nd Order of Merit and  
bestowed the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

20 Oct. 1939

was ordered  
appointed to be in the service of <sup>at</sup> Naval General Staff  
(not recorded in the Official Gazette).

ditto

15 Nov. 1939

was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor.

2 Sep. 1940

was raised to <sup>junior</sup> 3rd grade of the 3rd rank <sup>court</sup>  
honoured with the 3rd grade of the 3rd rank.

10 Oct. 1940

was ordered to be in attendance on the <sup>Emperor in the</sup> Imperial  
visit progress to the special naval review on the  
occasion of the <sup>2600<sup>th</sup> Anniversary</sup> of the <sup>Founding of the</sup> Empire.

Imperial  
House-  
hold  
Department

13 Jan. 1941

was dispatched to the Enlistment District of Navy  
Volunteers of <sup>the</sup> Sasebo Naval Station.

ditto

15 Oct. 1941

was promoted to Vice-Admiral.

Cabinet

29 Apr. 1940

was decorated  
honoured with the 3rd class Order of the Golden Kite  
with the Double rays of the Rising Sun in recognition  
of ~~for~~ the merit of China Incident.

26 Oct. 1942

was appointed Commander-in-Chief of <sup>the</sup> 4th fleet  
(not recorded in the Official Gazette).

Cabinet

~~Apr.~~ April 1 1943 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of <sup>the</sup> 8th fleet Cabinet

Oct. 9 1943 was decorated  
~~9 Oct. 1943~~ honored with the 1st Order of Merit <sup>with</sup> and  
~~decorated~~ with the Order of the Sacred Treasure

Nov. 1 1945 was promoted to  
~~Nov.~~ honored with the senior grade of the 3rd  
court  
rank.

29 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Sutton** ✓  
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief  
Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - General

*General  
no record of subpoena*

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

SAMEJIMA, Tomoshige

Memo for files

*Info. on Pargues*

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: H. Shimejima

28 April 1947

Memo for the file:

Subject: SAMEJIMA, Tomeshige

Check of IPS case files reveals no information on Subject.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD  
(April 8, 1947)  
DEFENSE - Division II - Manchuria  
SAMEJIMA - Direct

Page 2921

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SAMEJIMA, Tomoshige  
by Mr. Somiya

19,576  
19,578

The witness stated that he lived in Tokyo and was 58 years old. He identified \* Exhibit 2420 as a document written and signed by him. This document stated that the witness was formerly a Vice Admiral. On December 1, 1931 when a captain, he became commander of the Shanghai Naval Special Landing Party. On December 6, 1932 he became chief of staff of that unit, which post he held until January 1933.

19,579

When he was commander of the Landing Party its permanent strength \* consisted of approximately 900. The Landing Party was under the overall command of Admiral SHIOZAWA, commander of the First Overseas Fleet, sent abroad to protect Japanese residents on the banks of the Yangtze.

Since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, anti-Japanese activities by Chinese in Shanghai had become violent and threatened to turn into riots, to the extent that school children were stoned by Chinese nationals. Despite the protection of the Landing Party, the local primary school was finally compelled to close down.

19,580

On January 8, 1932 a Korean threw a bomb into the Imperial cortege in Tokyo. This was reported on January 9 when a Chinese newspaper published an article to the effect \* that "unfortunately no injuries were inflicted upon the Emperor."

On January 18 in Shanghai when a party of Japanese priests were passing a factory near the Settlement they were attacked by Chinese laborers and three were seriously wounded, one dying on January 24.

Anti-Japanese parties formed bands and robbed those who possessed Japanese currency. Students and other various anti-Japanese organizations advocated a strong anti-Japanese policy and staged demonstrations. Rumors circulated that all Japanese would be annihilated.

Chinese police were too feeble to control the situation and due to the concentration of Chinese armed forces near the International Settlement the Chinese police had fled and the Settlement was in a state of turmoil as

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD  
 (April 8, 1947)  
 DEFENSE - Division II - Manchuria  
 SAMEJIMA - Direct

Page

19,581

the refugees poured in. Lives and property of all were exposed to danger. \* The municipality thereupon proclaimed martial law on the afternoon of January 28, 1932.

An agreement was reached whereby all foreign powers were to take their position by 5:00 PM. SHIOZAWA issued a statement at 8:00 PM, announcing that Japan would take its defense positions. This was delivered to the Chinese. In compliance with orders the unit under the witness' command was to take its position at midnight. Before beginning his action in accordance with orders, he instructed his men that the object was to protect the lives and property and that they must refrain from attacking unless they were first attacked. He warned against any wanton use of military force and gave orders not to cross a certain line of fixed defense.

When the units of the party had left the gates to take their positions they were fired on by snipers, Chinese plain-clothes men, from buildings along the eastern side of the road. When they reached the road leading to the Chinese side at Chapei they were suddenly attacked by Chinese troops carrying machine guns and hand grenades and had many casualties. Their attack was repelled and by 6:00 AM on the 29th the troops reached their position under the agreement.

The Chinese troops continued to provoke and in self-defense the Japanese responded and fighting broke out. The Chinese fired on them with large guns mounted on trains or in established positions. They set up fortifications. Since the numerically inferior Japanese were exposed to imminent danger, aircraft began to support them and bombed enemy positions.

19,583

Since the commander had strictly warned that they should bomb nothing but military installations, the crew visited headquarters and checked the targets on the maps. Flights were repeatedly made over these targets to avoid mistakes. He witnessed other efforts to ensure bombing accuracy in order to avoid non-military objectives.

At the time of the outbreak the whole strength of the landing party was not more than 1700 or 1800 men, insufficient to protect the 30,000 Japanese residents.



Page

19,584

Against this was the Chinese 19th Route Army which had roughly 35,000 men. There were, in addition, 7000 British and about 1000 United States and French each, and a small Italian force. In addition there was in Shanghai permanent volunteer corps organized by the foreign powers \* including Japan, under the overall command of a British Colonel, which took up guard duty in accordance with the defense agreement. Reinforcements arrived from Japan and hostilities were carried on until March 3, when fighting was suspended. On May 5 a truce was concluded.

Japan originally had no intention of starting a war and the incident was entirely unforeseen, caused by provocation on the part of the Chinese. Japanese preparations were lacking in many respects. The landing party was hastily reinforced and the Navy had to borrow weapons from the army. The Navy was unfamiliar with such weapons. It also had to borrow steel helmets from the army, but they were insufficient. The enemy units were from the 19th Route Army, which was a local force and not part of the Chinese Central Army.

There was no cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Tanner:

Affidavit of Samyima  
appears as 648 on order list,  
but I'm advised that it was  
not acceptable to the Trib. in  
its first form, hence was  
reprocessed <sup>&</sup> under a different  
number, 968. No. 968, then,  
is the Samyima affid. They will  
use an current order list.

Sandusky

Samejima, Tomoshige

1. You stated on page 2 of your affidavit that since the Manchurian Incident, anti-Japanese activities in Shanghai had become particularly violent, and that Japanese forces were sent there to protect their nationals. Do you find the situation any better as a result of the dispatch of forces? (If so, why the January 28th Incident was still unavoidable?) (His subsequent paragraphs explained that the situation was no better.)
2. Is "Chapei" district which you mentioned on page 3 of your aff. within the International Settlement of Shanghai? According to the defense plan agreed to by the foreign powers, are you supposed to enter the Chapei district. (If the answer relate to "Extra-Settlement Roads", the next question to be put may be: "But you not only patrolled the roads, but also entered into the alleyways and the out-lying districts, didn't you?")
3. You stated on page 3 that Chinese policemen in Chapei district had fled. How did you know. Was it because your superior Rear-Admiral Shiozawa had issued a Proclamation which was handed to the Chinese authorities that despite the Chinese acceptance of Japan's demands presented the previous day, the Japanese Navy would march into the Chapei district for the alleged purpose of protecting Japanese nationals? (Willoughby: pp. 316-318)
4. On page 4, you mention leaving the gates of your Hq to take your positions. Where was your Headquarters? In which direction were you proceeding when you were attacked, as you alleged? (by snipers) ~~As/~~ Were you heading for the Chapei district in compliance to the Proclamation of Admiral Shiozawa? (The witness stated: "Then when we approached the road leading to the Chinese side at Chapei, we were suddenly attacked fiercely by Chinese troops". This shows the Japanese were apparently marching into the Chapei area by force and arms".)
5. How large was your unit when you entered Chapei? How many airplanes were used to support the land forces? Your purpose was to protect your nationals, but your actions seemed to indicate that you wanted to destroy everything that was in Chapei, was it?
6. How do you know that the 19th Route Army was a local force and not a part of Central Army of China? How did it get this name of 19th Route? Is it the number assigned to them by the Central Army Command? Do you know that prior to their coming to Shanghai, the 19th Route Army had been fighting the Communists in the Province of Kiangsi? (The Chinese representative had made this statement in the Council meeting of the League of Nations, Feb. 19, 1932.)

17 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. D. N. Sutton**

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief  
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - General

WITNESS


LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

**SAMEJIMA, Tomoshige**

**Curriculum Vitae**

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

Incl (1)  
(Described above)

  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

17 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief  
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - General

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

SAMEJIMA, Tomoshige

Curriculum Vitae

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

Incl(1)  
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Permanent Domicile and Social Status: A Peer from Kagoshima Prefecture.

Born: April 8, 1889.

Name in Full: Tomoshige SAMEJIMA

Father-in-law: TOMONORI, born on May 10, 1845.

Mother-in-law: MINE, born on Aug. 15, 1862.

1906	Nov 24	Was appointed student of the Naval Academy.	Naval Academy
1909	Nov 19	Completed the whole course of the Naval Academy.	Naval Academy
	Same day	Was appointed Naval cadet.	Navy Ministry
	Same day	Was ordered a member of the Soya crew	Navy Ministry
	Nov 21	Left Mitajiri, on cruise for China and Australia.	
1910	Feb 21	Was conferred the Junior Grade of the 5th Class Court Rank.	Ministry of Imperial Household
	July 2	Arrived at Miyajima.	
	July 16	Was relieved of a member of the Soya crew, and ordered a member of the Sagami crew.	Navy Office
	Dec 1	Was relieved of a member of the Sagami, and ordered a member of the Katori crew.	Navy Office
	Dec 5	Was ordered to succeed to the Peerage (Baron).	Ministry of Imperial Household
	Dec 15	Was appointed 2nd sub-lieutenant and member of the Katori crew.	
1911	Apr 20	Was relieved of a member of the Katori crew, and ordered a member of the Aso crew.	
1912	Apr 24	Was relieved of a member of the Aso crew, and ordered a member of the HOSHIDATE crew.	

Aug 9	Was relieved of a member of the Hoshidate crew and appointed student of the general course, the Naval Gunnery School.	
Dec 1	Was appointed 2nd lieutenant.	
Dec 20	Was relieved of a student on account of graduation, and appointed student of the general course, the Naval Torpedo School.	
1913 July 25	Was relieved of a student on account of graduation, and appointed member of the Kashima crew.	
Dec 1	Was relieved of the above and appointed member of the Kawachi crew.	Navy Office
1914 Dec 28	Was relieved of a member of the Kawachi and placed on the writing list.	The same
	Was ordered to stay at Yokosuka.	The same
1915 Mar 8	Was ordered a member of the Kuba crew.	The same
Dec 13	Was appointed lieutenant.	
	Was relieved of a member of the "Kaba" and ordered to be a B-Class student of the Naval Staff College.	
Nov 7	Was decorated with the Sixth Order of Merit, with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, and granted ¥300.	
	Was decorated with the War Medal, German-Japanese War (1914-1915)	
1916 Jun 1	Was relieved of a student of the College and ordered a student of the Higher Course in the Naval Gunnery School.	Ditto
Jul 20	Was raised to the Senior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.	
Dec 1	Was relieved of a student of on account of graduation.	
	Was appointed divisional officer of the Azuma.	Ditto

1918	Jun 13	Was relieved of the post and appointed a divisional officer of the Kongo.	Ditto
	Dec 11	Was relieved of the post and appointed instructor of the Naval Gunnery School and concurrently divisional officer.	
1920	Dec 1	Was relieved of the main and additional posts and appointed deputy gun captain and concurrently divisional officer and equipment officer of the Mutsu.	Ditto
1921	Mar 19	Was relieved of the main post and additional posts and appointed Aide-de-Camp of a Supreme War Council and ordered to serve in the Naval Ministry.	Naval Ministry
		Was ordered attached to Admiral Prince YORIHITO, Supreme War Councillor.	Naval Ministry
1920	Nov 1	Was decorated with the Fifth Order of Merit, with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, and granted ¥750 for the merits in the war between 1915 and 1920.	
1921	Dec 1	Was appointed Lieutenant Commander	Cabinet
		Was relieved of the main and additional posts.	Naval Ministry
		Was ordered to be an A-Class student of the Naval Staff College	Naval Ministry
1923	Jul 31	Was raised to the Junior Grade of the 4th Court Rank.	
1923	Oct 15	Was relieved of an A-Class student of the Naval Staff College on account of graduation.	
		Was appointed Chief Gunnery Office of the Sera.	Ditto
1924	Dec 1	Was relieved of the post and ordered to serve at the Yokosuka Naval Station	Naval Ministry
1926	Apr 1	Was ordered to be stationed in England.	Ditto



	Dec 1	Was appointed Commander.	Cabinet
1927	Feb 1	Was decorated with the 4th Order of Merit, with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.	Cabinet
	Apr 10	Was appointed Naval Officer attached to the Imperial family concurrently and ordered to serve at the Yokosuka Naval Station.	Naval Ministry
		Was ordered an attache to Prince NOBUHITO	Ditto
	Jul 29	Was relieved of the additional office and ordered to take an additional office as member of the officer Hiei crew.	Ditto
	Nov 1	Was relieved of the additional office and ordered concurrently to serve at the Yokosuka Naval Station.	Ditto
	Dec 1	Was relieved of the additional office and ordered to be a member of the Yaguno crew concurrently.	Ditto
1929	Feb 1	Was relieved of the additional office and ordered to be a member of the Haruna crew concurrently.	Ditto
	Sept 18	Was relieved of the additional office and ordered to serve concurrently at the Naval General Staff.	Ditto
	Nov 30	Was appointed Commander of the Haguro.	Ditto
1930	Nov 15	Was ordered to serve at the Yokosuka Naval Station.	Ditto
1931	Apr 1	Was appointed Captain on the special service ship dispatched to Tsingtao.	Ditto
	Aug 18	Was raised to the Senior Grade of the 4th Court Rank.	Ditto
	Sept 22	Was placed in domiciliary confinement for two days through the Naval Disciplinary Order. (Was ordered to serve in the warship during the time of domiciliary confinement.)	Commander-in-Chief at the Yokosuka Naval Station

	Oct 1	Was ordered to serve at the Yokosuka Naval Station.	Naval Ministry
	Nov 2	Was appointed to serve at the headquarters of the 1st squadron sent abroad.	Ditto
	Dec 1	Appointed Captain.	Cabinet
1932	Feb 4	Was appointed concurrently to serve as staff officer of the 3rd Fleet.	Naval Ministry
	Sept 9	Was decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.	
	Dec 1	Was appointed Captain of the Kitagami.	Ditto
1934	Mar 14	Was appointed chief equipment officer of the Mogami.	Ditto
	Apr 29	Was decorated with the 4th Class Order of the Golden Kite and granted an annuity of ¥500.	
		Was conferred the Intermediate Cordon of the Rising Sun on recognition of the merits during the incident from 1931 to 1934.	
1935	Feb 1	Was appointed Captain of the Mogami.	Ditto
	Nov 15	Was appointed Captain of the Haguro.	Ditto
1936	Dec 1	Was appointed Captain of the Nagato.	Ditto
1937	Dec 1	Was promoted to Rear-Admiral.	Cabinet
		Was appointed Commandant of the 4th Aircraft Squadron. (Not recorded in the Official Gazette.)	Navy Ministry
1939	Mch 23	Was decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.	
	Oct 20	Was ordered to serve at the Naval General Staff. (Not recorded in the Official Gazette.)	Ditto
	Nov 15	Was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.	
1940	Sept 2	Was raised to the Junior Grade of the 3rd Court Rank.	

	Oct 10	Was ordered to be in attendance on the Emperor in the Imperial visit to the special naval review on the occasion of the 2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire.	Imperial Household Department
1941	Jan 13	Was dispatched to the Enlistment District of Naval Volunteers of the Sasebo Naval Station.	Ditto
	Oct 15	Was promoted to Vice-Admiral.	Cabinet
1940	Apr 29	Was decorated with the 3rd Class Order of the Golden Kite with the Double Rays of the Rising Sun in recognition of the merit during the China Incident.	
1942	Oct 26	Was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Fleet. (Not recorded in the Official Gazette.)	Cabinet
1943	Apr 1	Was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Fleet.	Cabinet
	Oct 9	Was decorated with the 1st Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.	
1945	Nov 1	Was promoted to the Senior Grade of the 3rd Court Rank.	

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE F.A.R. EAST

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: S. MEJIMA, Tomoshige

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:

1. I was formerly a Vice-Admiral in the Navy. On 1 December 1931, when I was a Captain, I was appointed Commander of the Shanghai Naval Special Landing Party. On 6 December 1932, when Rear Admiral Uematsu was appointed as new Commander of the Shanghai Naval Special Landing Party I, was appointed as Chief-of-Staff of the same unit. I held the post till January 1933. At the time when I was appointed Commander of the Shanghai Naval Special Landing Party, the permanent strength of the unit consisted of approximately 900 men.

The Shanghai Naval Special Landing Party was under the

overall command of Rear Admiral Shiozawa Koichi, Commander of the First Overseas Fleet. This fleet was dispatched abroad for the purpose of protecting the Japanese residents along the banks of the Yangtze River.

Since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident anti-Japanese activities and acts involving insult to Japan on the part of the Chinese in Shanghai had become particularly violent and even threatened to turn into riots. For instance, when the Japanese primary school children of Shanghai were on their way to school, they were frequently stoned or subjected to other outrages by Chinese nationals.

Therefore, members of the Special Landing Party were sent to protect them, but even so, the local primary school was finally compelled to close down.

Farthermore, an untoward incident, in which a certain Korean threw a bomb against the Imperial cortege, occurred in Tokyo on 3 January 1932. Reporting on the event the next day (9th) the Chinese Daily News in Shanghai published an article to the effect that "unfortunately no injuries were inflicted upon the Emperor" which showed an attitude too irreverent to be tolerated by the Japanese. Again, on 13 January in Shanghai, when a party of Japanese priests were passing by the Sanju Industrial Company's factory which is situated near the Settlements, they were attacked by Chinese laborers employed by the above mentioned factory. Three of them were seriously injured of whom one died on 24 January.

Anti-Japanese parties formed bands and robbed those who possessed Japanese currency.

Anti-Japanese students, numbering several thousand, and various anti-Japanese organizations advocated a strong anti-Japanese policy and frequently staged demonstrations. Rumours were circulated that all Japanese would be annihilated, and the situation came to assume extremely serious proportions.

The Chinese police force was too feeble to control the situation. Moreover, due to the concentration of armed 19th Route army forces in the vicinity of the International Settlement, the Chinese policemen in that area especially those in the CHAPEI district, had fled, and the International Settlement was in a state of turmoil, as refugees came pouring in. The lives and property of the Japanese as well as of other foreign nationals were exposed to danger and, therefore the Shanghai Municipality proclaimed martial law, on the afternoon of 23 January 1932 at 1600 hours. An agreement was reached whereby the garrison forces of all foreign powers were to take positions at 1700 hours (on the same day) in the areas placed in their charge.

Commander Shiozawa issued a statement at 2000 hours on the same day, announcing that the Japanese would also take the defense positions in their charge and delivered this statement to the Chinese authorities. In compliance with orders

from Commander of the Naval Special Landing Party Shiozawa, the unit under my command was to take its position at 0000 hours 29 January. Before commencing our action, in accordance with my commander's order I instructed my men to the following effect.

"The objective of this operation is to protect the lives and property of the residents. Therefore, our side must refrain from attacking unless they first open attack upon us." I strictly warned against any wanton use of military force and gave orders "not to cross the predetermined line of defense."

However, when units of our naval Special Landing Party <sup>had</sup> left the gates of its Headquarters, to take their positions, they were fired upon by snipers who appeared to be Chinese plain clothes men, from two-story buildings along the eastern side of North Szechuan Road and various other places. Then when we approached the road leading to the Chinese side at CAPEI, we were suddenly attacked fiercely by Chinese troops carrying machine guns, hand grenades, etc., and suffered many casualties in an instant. Our units repelled this attack and, at about 0600 hours on the 29th reached the positions falling under their charge according to the aforementioned agreement.

The Chinese troops however continued to provoke us. Therefore, in self-defense we at last responded to their attack

and fighting brokeout. When fighting began, the Chinese troops fired on us with large guns mounted on trains or in established artillery positions along the railroad tracks. They also constructed a position in the Commercial Press (printing office) building in Chapei and other buildings and attacked us. As our numerically inferior units of the Landing Party were exposed to imminent<sup>en</sup> danger, aircraft took off from the warship NOTORO to support our land forces and bombed enemy positions at the above mentioned Commercial Press (printing office) Building. As the Commander had strictly warned not to bomb anything but military installations, the crew members of the aircraft visited Headquarters where I was at the time of the Naval Special Landing Party and checked their targets on maps. So far as I personally observe could flights were repeatedly made over the targets to avoid mistakes. I also witnessed other efforts which were being made to ensure bombing accuracy in order to avoid hitting non-Military objectives.

3. At the time of the outbreak of the said incident, the whole strength of the Japanese Naval Landing Party<sup>it</sup> was not more than 1700 or 1800 men was entirely insufficient for the protection of approximately 30 thousand Japanese residents scattered over a wide area. Opposing this force was the Chinese 19th Route Army which then reported to have been roughly 35,000 strong. As I recall, the strength of the



various countries' garrison troops stationed in Shanghai at that time consisted of approximately 7000. British troops, about 1000 each of the United States and French troops, and a small Italian force.

Moreover, there were in Shanghai permanent volunteer corps organized by various foreign powers including Japan under the overall Command of a reserve British Colonel. These corps took up guard duties in accordance with the Joint Defense Agreement.

4. Later, reinforcements arrived successively from Japan and hostilities were carried on until March 3 when fighting was virtually suspended. On May 5 a truce agreement was concluded. The Japanese side originally had no intention of starting a war and the said incident was an entirely unforeseen incident caused by provocation on the part of the Chinese. Therefore, our preparations for fighting were found lacking in many respects. The Landing Party was hastily reinforced but, as the Navy had few weapons for land warfare, they had to be borrowed from the Army and shipped to us. Also we were not familiar with the methods of handling such weapons. Steel helmets were also borrowed from the Army but since were not enough to distribute among all hands, a number of men had to do without them. We were thus faced with extreme difficulties.

The enemy units against which our Naval Landing Party, we the

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Japanese fought belonged to the 19th Route Army which as far as I know, was a local force and not a part of Central Army of China.

On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1947

DEPONENT SAMEJIMA, Tomoshige (seal)

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

On the same date

at TOKYO

Witness: (signed) SOMIYA, Shinji (seal)

O A T H

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

SAMEJIMA, Tomoshige