

Chieko Iwanaga

Personal History of SHINA ETSUSABURO

Domicile No 9. Azana OMOTEKOJI, SHIOGAMA, MISAWA-MACHI, KATSUSAWA-GUN, IWATE-Province

Born 1898, Jan. 16.

Social Status Commoner

1916, Mar. Graduated from the "Kinjō Private Middle School.

1917, Sep. Entered C Department, the First Section, of the Second Higher School

1920 July Graduated ~~from the school~~

Sep. Entered ~~the German Law Course~~ of the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University taking the German Law course.

1923, Mar. Graduated.

1922 Nov. Passed Administration Course Examination Higher Examination.

1923 Apr. 27 Attached to Agricultural and Industrial Section.

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He never heard whether German engineers and technicians were put at Japan's disposal to assist submarine construction. He had sufficient knowledge about the actions of German engineers who tried to help the Japanese Army. In the summer of 1942, a blockade runner to Tokyo to handle special ammunition. When he had no chance of returning to Germany about a year later, he received an order to put to work those German engineers living in Japan who had no other business. These men worked together in Tokyo and were not sent to different industries, but their work was designed to aid the Japanese armaments industry. * it was called the Deino, Doitsu Deino.

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24638 Asked what was done by Germany in Japan relating to economic matters, the witness stated that before the Russian war started Japan would sell tungsten, rubber, soy beans, and transport it via Manchuria to Russia. Afterwards the same materials were sent by blockade runner. He did not know about its details, since it was outside his sphere. He did not know any details about the economic matters.

1923, Apr. 27 Received the 5th grade Salary.

1923, Apr. 27 Ordered to serve in the Mining Bureau,
 additionally in ~~the~~ Industrial and
 Engineering Bureau.

Ordered to serve ~~with~~ the Industrial
 Section and Engineering Section.

May 31. Ordered to serve in the Industrial
 and Engineering Bureau.

1924, Dec 25 Received the 4th grade Salary.

1925 Assigned to ^{the} Commercial and Industrial
 Section according to the Imperial Ordinance,
 No. 38.

1925, May 5. Appointed local administrative official.

Received the 7th Rank, Higher Civil Service.
 (Cabinet)

Received the 9th grade Salary.

Ordered to serve in AICHI Prefecture.
 (Home Affairs Ministry)

1925, Dec 15 Awarded the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

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1926 Mar 31 Received the 8th Grade Salary
(Home Affairs Ministry)

1927 May 28 Appointed secretary of AICHI Local
Committee of City Planning. (Cabinet)

1927 June 29 Received the 6th Rank, Higher Civil
Service. (Cabinet)

1927 June 30 Received the 7th Grade Salary
(Home Affairs Ministry)

1927 Sep 15 Awarded the 7th Court Rank, Senior
Grade.

1928 Sep 30 Received the 6th Grade Salary.
(Home Affairs Ministry)

1929 May 14 Appointed ^{Special} ~~Official~~ ~~Commercial~~ and ~~Industry~~
~~Official~~

Received the 6th Rank, Higher Civil
Service. (Cabinet)

Received the 7th Grade Salary
Ordered to serve with the Industrial

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and Engineering Bureau.
(Commerce and Industry)
Ministry

1929 July 17. Received the 5th Rank, Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)

1929 Sep 2. Awarded the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade

1930 June 30 Received the 6th Grade Salary (Commerce and Industry Ministry)

1931 June 30 Received the 5th Grade Salary (Commerce and Industry Ministry)

1931 July 31 Received the 4th Rank, Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

1931 Aug 15 Awarded the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

1932 Dec. 26. Received the 4th Grade Salary. (Commerce and Industry Ministry)

1933 June 10 Appointed Secretary of Special Industrial Rationalization Bureau.

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1933 June 10 Received the 4th Rank, the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)

Received the 4th Grade Salary.

Ordered to serve in the First Section and ~~1~~ Second ~~section~~ of the Special Industrial Rationalization Bureau. (Commerce and Industry) Ministry

1933, Aug. 7 In Addition appointed Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Received the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

" Ordered to serve in the Archives and Documents Section of the Minister's Secretariat. (Ministry of Commerce & Industry)

1933 Sep. 11 Received the 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)

1933 Sep. 29 Awarded the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade

Sep 30 Relieved from main post as well as

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additional posts at his own request
(Cabinet)

1939 Mar 9 Appointed Secretary of the Temporary
Price Control Bureau

Received the 3rd Grade, Higher Civil
Service. (Cabinet)

Received the 1st Grade Salary.

Appointed Chief of the Fifth Section of
the Temporary Price Control Bureau.

(Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

This post was abolished according to the
Imperial Ordinance No 386 of 16th of
June 1939

1939 June 16 Appointed Secretary of the Commercial and
Industrial Ministry.

Received the 3rd Grade of the Higher Civil
Service. (Cabinet)

Received the 1st Grade Salary.

Became Chief of the General Affairs Section
of the General Affairs Bureau.

(Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

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1939 July 12 Concurrently appointed Secretary of the
~~Cabinets~~ ~~TOHOKU~~ ^{North-east} Area Bureau, ~~Cabinet~~

Received the 3rd Grade of Higher Civil Service (Cabinet)

1939 Aug 5 Appointed secretary of ^{the} Investigation Committee ~~on the~~ Tax System (Cabinet)

1939 Aug 23 Appointed Commissioner of the Asia-Development Bureau (Cabinet)

1939 Aug 24 Appointed secretary of ^{the Patent Compensation} Investigation Conference (Cabinet)

1939 Aug 26 Appointed secretary of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau (Cabinet)

1939 Aug 28 Appointed ^{to} special committee of the Ship Control Board (Cabinet)

1939 Sep 21 Appointed a secretary of the Investigation Conference of ~~Commodity~~ ^{Commodity} Gauge Standardization ^{& commodities} (Cabinet)

1939 Sep 29 Appointed secretary of ^{the} Planning Board (Cabinet)

1939 Oct 3 Appointed secretary of ^{General} Mobilization

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1939, Oct. 4. Compensation Committee. (Cabinet)
 Commissioned Secretary of the Preparation
 Committee for the establishment of the
 Trade Bureau. (Cabinet)

1939, Oct 18. Commissioned Secretary of Productive
 Power Increasing Committee. (Cabinet)

1939. Oct 26 Appointed Secretary of the Agricultural
 and Forestry Planning Committee (Cabinet)

1939. Oct 27 Appointed Secretary of the Central
 Electric Power Control Committee.
 (Cabinet)

1939 Nov. 6 Appointed Secretary of the Research Committee
 of Temporary Measures Concerning Wages.
 (Cabinet)

1939 Dec 6. Appointed acting Chief of General
 Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Commerce
 and Industry
 (Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

1939 Dec 8. Appointed Secretary of the Investigation

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Conference of Middle and Minor Industries (Cabinet)

1939 Dec. 9. Appointed member of the Customs-Duties Investigating Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec 13. Appointed member of Invention Encouragement Committee. (Cabinet)

Appointed member of the Patent Compensation Investigation Conference. (Cabinet)

Dec 15. Appointed member of Committee for Increasing Domestic Production.

Appointed member of ~~the~~ Investigation Conference on ~~Standardization of Commodities~~ ~~of Commodities~~ ~~for~~ ~~Standardization~~

Relieved as secretary of ~~the~~ Investigation Conference of ~~Commodities~~ ~~for~~ ~~Standardization~~ (Cabinet)

Dec 18. Appointed member of Committee for

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~~the Utilization of Resources~~
~~Resource Utilization~~: (Cabinet)

10

1939 Dec 20 Appointed secretary of Central Price
Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec 23 Relieved from ~~secretaryship~~ of the Asia
Development Committee.

Appointed secretary of Temporary Fund
Regulation Committee.

Appointed member of Temporary Fund
Investigation Committee.
(Cabinet)

Dec 28 Appointed member of the Investigation
Committee on ~~Advancement~~ Funds
and Compensation

~~median~~ ~~to~~ ~~middle~~ and minor commercial and
Industrial enterprise
(Cabinet)

Relieved from special committee of the
Ship Control Board.

Relieved ~~from~~ as secretary of the Central
Electric Power Committee. (Cabinet)

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1940 Jan 13 Appointed member of ~~Abroad~~ ~~Foreign~~ ~~Investigating~~ ~~Committee~~ ~~(Cabinet)~~

Investigating Committee. (Cabinet)

Jan 26 Appointed member of Investigation

Committee for ~~the~~ War-time Marine Insurance
Compensation. (Cabinet)

Jan 31 Appointed government commissioner for

matters under the jurisdiction of the
Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 75th
Diet. (Cabinet)

Feb 7 Appointed member of Research Committee
on Damage caused by China Incident.
(Cabinet)

Feb 8 Discharged from secretary of the Manchurian
Affairs Bureau (Cabinet)

Feb 16 Appointed Temporary ~~Committee~~ ^{to} of the

Farm-Land Deliberation Committee.
(Cabinet)

Feb 23 Appointed temporary member of the Motor-

Car Manufacturing Industry Committee.
(Cabinet)

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1940 Feb 28. Appointed member of ^{the} ~~the~~ *Inquiry*

Committee of Coal Production Capacity
(Cabinet)

Mar. 1 Appointed temporary member of Committee
for Increasing Domestic Production.

Relieved as member of Committee for
Increasing Domestic Production (Cabinet)

Mar. 23. Appointed member of the Unfair Bargain Sales
Examination Committee. (Cabinet)

Mar. 30. Appointed member of Research Committee of
Temporary Measures Concerning Wages.

Relieved from secretary of Research
Committee of Temporary Measures Concerning
Wages. (Cabinet)

1940 Apr. 6. Appointed member of the Price Formation
Central Committee. (Cabinet)

Apr. 12 Ordered to assist committee for establish-
ment of the Japan Coal Company.
(Cabinet)

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24634 He knew that Germany furnished Japan with two model submarines for use in the construction program. * While it was quite secret, he heard about it much later, in 1944 perhaps. The question could be answered better by the naval attache. He could not tell how the transfer was effected. He was neither the naval attache nor the Wehrmacht attache.

He never heard whether German engineers and technicians were put at Japan's disposal to assist submarine construction. He had sufficient knowledge about the actions of German engineers who tried to help the Japanese navy. In the summer of 1942, a blockade runner to Tokyo to handle special ammunition. When he had no chance of returning to Germany about a year later, he received an order to put to work those German engineers living in Japan who had no other business. These men worked together in Tokyo and were not sent to different industries, but their work was designed to aid the Japanese armaments industry. * it was called the Deino, Doitsu Deino.

24636 In March 1942, the German High Command ordered its military and air attaches as a group, and also its naval attaches, visit the southern regions conquered by Japan at the time. Both groups did a one-month trip.

24637 The witness made reports about every part of the campaign in the theatre of war he was in, especially on questions which interested the Japanese staff. They visited Hong Kong, Hainan, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, the north coast of Luzon, and Bangkok. In January, 1944, the witness and the air attache, but not the naval attache, were allowed to visit Burma. In Burma they had different trips. He made similar reports on this trip to his superiors in Germany. In Burma they saw Rangoon, Mandalay, Mendo, part of Lashio, Akyab and Sittway.

24638 Asked what was done by Germany in Japan relating to economic matters, the witness stated that before the Russian war started Japan could sell tungsten, rubber, soy beans, and transport it via Manchuria and Russia. Afterwards, the same materials were sent by blockade runner. He did not know about its details, since it was outside his sphere. He did not know any details about the economic mission.

1940 Apr 24 Relieved from the additional post
(Cabinet)

Apr 26 Appointed member of the Agricultural
and Forestry Planning Committee
Relieved as Secretary of the Agricultural
and Forestry Planning Committee.
(Cabinet)

May 23 Appointed councillor of the Population
Problem Research Institute. (Cabinet)

June 1 Relieved from assisting committee for
establishment of the Japan Coal Company.
(not recorded in the official gazette)
(Cabinet)

June 6 Appointed member of the ~~Insurance~~ Committee
~~of the~~ War-time Damage Insurance, (Cabinet)

June 6 Ordered to assist committee for the establish-
ment of the Japan Fertilizer Company
(not recorded in the official gazette)
Cabinet

June 17 Ordered ^{as} member of the Central Employment

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Committee. (Cabinet)

1940. June 28. Appointed member of the Housing ~~Committee~~
Plan Committee (Cabinet)

July 1. Appointed temporary member of the Electric
Communication Committee. (Cabinet)

July 15. Appointed Member of the Customs-duty
Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)

Relieved from Secretary of the Customs-duty
Investigation Committee.

Aug. 15. Appointed Councillor of the Planning Board.

Appointed Secretary of the Planning Deliberation
Committee.

Appointed Secretary of the National-Mobilization
Deliberation Committee.

Appointed member of the Mobilization Com-
pensation Committee.

Relieved ~~from duty as~~ secretary of the Mobilization
Compensation Committee. (Cabinet)

1940. Aug. 31. Appointed member of ~~Investigation Committee on Loss Compensation~~
~~Deliberation Committee~~

of the Japanese Gold
Development Company. (Cabinet)

Relieved from secretary of the Planning
Section (Cabinet)

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24638 The witness made reports about every part of the campaign in the theatre of war in the Pacific, especially on questions which interested the General Staff. They visited Hong Kong, Hainan, Luzon, the Philippines, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Cebu, the north coast of Luzon, and Saigon. In January, 1944, the witness and the air attache, but not the Naval attache, were allowed to visit Burma. In Burma they had different trips. He made similar reports on this trip to his superiors in Germany. In Burma they saw Bangoon, Mandalay, Meikyo, part of Lashio, Akyat and Suddaway.

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1940 Oct. 7 Appointed Temporary member of the Investigation Committee of the Insurance System of the Insurance Institutions. (Cabinet)

Oct 9 Appointed member of the Accounts Conference. (Cabinet)

Oct. 21. appointed ^{investigating} ~~investigating~~ ^{Committee member for} ~~Committee member for~~ ^{accounting + auditing} ~~accounting + auditing~~

Nov. 9 Appointed member of the Fund Advance Fund Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)

Nov. 30 Appointed secretary of the Central Wage Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec. 20 Appointed Chief of the General Affairs Bureau, ~~the~~ Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Received the 2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)

1940 Dec. 24 Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 76th Dist. (Cabinet)

Dec. 26 Appointed councillor of the Southern

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24638 * Asked what was done by Germany in regard to the economic matters, the witness stated that before the Russian war started Japan could sell tungsten, rubber, soy beans, and transport it via Manchuria to Germany. Afterwards the same materials were sent by blockade runner. He did not know about its details, since it was outside his sphere. He did not know any details about the economic situation.

Oversea Bureau, of the Department
of Oversea Affairs. (Cabinet)

1941 Jan. 13

Appointed member of ~~the~~ ^{Japanese} Loss Compensation
~~Deliberative Committee~~ of the Japanese
Gold Development Company. (Cabinet)

Jan. 15

Appointed member of the Customs-duty
Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)

Jan. 15

Awarded the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade

Jan. 17

Appointed secretary of Investigation Con-
ference ~~of Committees~~ ^{Standards} ~~of~~ ^{Standards} ~~Committees~~

Appointed member of the Resources
Utilization Committee.

Appointed member of Committee for
Increasing Domestic Production.

Appointed secretary of the Price Formation
Central Committee.

Appointed Councillor of the Office of
Electricity. (Cabinet)

Appointed member of the Organic
Compound Work, Conference. (Cabinet)

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24635 He never heard whether German engineers and technicians were put at Japan's disposal to assist submarine construction. He had sufficient knowledge about the actions of German engineers who tried to help armaments of the Japanese Army. * in the summer of 1942, a German engineer, of the German Ordnance, was sent by pipeline runner to Tokyo to handle special ammunition. When he had no chance of returning to Germany about a year later, he received an order to put to work these German engineers living in Japan who had no other business. These men worked together in Tokyo and were not sent to different industries, but their work was designed to aid the Japanese armaments industry. 24636 * it was called the Daino, Doitsu Daino.

24637 In March 1942, the German High Command ordered its military and air attaches as a group, and also its naval attaches, visit the southern regions conquered by Japan at the time. Both groups did a one-month trip.

24638 The witness made reports about every part of the campaign in the theatre of war, especially on questions which interested the staff. They visited Hong Kong, Malaya, the Philippines, Singapore, and Java. In March 1944, the witness and the air attache and the naval attache were ordered to visit Burma. In April, the witness made reports on this trip to his superiors in Berlin. They saw Rangoon, Mandalay, Bhamo, and other places.

24639 Asked what was done by Germany in Japan relating to submarine construction, the witness stated that before the Russian war started Japan could itself transport rubber, say beans, and transport it via Manchuria and Russia. Afterwards the same materials were sent by pipeline to Japan. He did not know about its return, since it was outside his sphere. He did not know any details about the economic situation.

1941 Jan. 21. Appointed member of the Financial
Administration Deliberation Committee
(Cabinet)

Jan. 23. Appointed councillor of the Planning
Office.

Appointed member of the Mobilization
Compensation Committee. (Cabinet)

Jan. 21. Appointed secretary of the Temporary
Fund Advance Committee

Appointed member of the Temporary Fund
Investigation Committee.

Jan. 24. Appointed councillor of the Labour
Bureau.

Jan. 22. Appointed member of the Investigation
Committee of Damages caused by the
China Incident. (Cabinet)

This was abolished by the Imperial
Ordinance No. 839 of Sep. 3, 1941

Feb. 1. Appointed councillor of the Cabinet
Northeastern District Bureau. (Cabinet)

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NAKAYAMA - Direct

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DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SAEKI,
Counsel for MUTO.

21914

* The witness stated that the duties of the Vice-Chief of Staff was assistant to the Chief of Staff, and his main duties related to supplying men and ammunition in accordance with the chief's orders.

21915

* He has no power of decision. MUTO was engaged from December 17 to the 21 or 22nd in an inspection of the situation and disposition of troops outside the Walls and in the efforts not to let Japanese soldiers within the city to get out. He also inspected billeting capacity outside. He had also given the witness directions with respect to protecting foreign interests and other matters relating to foreign relations.

21916

The witness was appointed to the staff of the Central Army * because MUTO considered his background as most fitting in handling foreign relations because he had studied in America and China.

CROSS-EXAMINATION by Mr. Sutton.

The witness stated that the 10th Army landed in China on November 5, 1937. MATSUI was placed in command of the Middle China Expeditionary Force on October 30, 1937, and was concurrently commander of the Shanghai Expeditionary Forces.

21917

* MATSUI was not in command of all the forces of Japan in China which engaged in the campaign in the capture of Nanking. At the time of occupation of Nanking, MATSUI was Commander-in-Chief of the Central China Area Army only, and was succeeded by General HATA.

21918

* When asked whether the Chinese offered resistance after the Japanese entered on December 13, the witness stated that in the early morning of December 13 the Japanese forces captured the wall of Nanking. There was fighting until the morning of the 13th, since the momentum with which the Japanese attacked the walls caused them to pursue the fleeing Chinese forces. The armed resistance ceased on the morning of the 13th.

1941 Feb. 4. Appointed Councillor of the Population Problem Research Institute. (Cabinet)

Feb. 7. Appointed Member of the Invention Encouragement Committee

Appointed Secretary of the Patent Compensation Deliberation Committee. (Cabinet)

1941 Feb 10. Appointed member of the Central Property Valuation Committee of those men who went out of or changed business. (Cabinet)

Feb 12 Appointed councillor of the Commodities Price Bureau

Appointed member of ^{Insurance Readjustment} ~~Re-Insurance~~ Committee of the War-time Damages Insurance. (Cabinet)

Feb 18 Appointed member of the Fund Advance Deliberation Committee. (Cabinet)

Feb 21 Appointed secretary of the National Mobilization Deliberation Committee. (Cabinet)

Mar. 20 Appointed secretary of the All-Out Committee of ^{the} Mining Industry (Cabinet)

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The reports were not made direct by the diplomatic service to MATSUI himself when he was in Nanking. When it was pointed out that MATSUI had stated that he had received reports from diplomatic sources as soon as he entered Nanking, the witness stated he was unfamiliar with the details, since he was not always with MATSUI. So far as he knew, the Central China Area Army had not received reports from diplomatic sources.

21930

He had seen fires burning in the city. * At one place west of the airfield south of Nanking he saw fires burning within the city. This was the only place.

He received two complaints with respect to violations of foreign interests in Nanking. Neither of them had any connection with the burning of the Russian Embassy on January 1, 1938.

21931

He had never heard that the YMCA building, or churches and schools had been burned. * He had heard of the burning of the Russian Embassy.

The complaint filed by 22 foreign residents with the consular office on December 21, 1937, in which they asked that burning be stopped, was not referred to the witness.

1941 May 14 Appointed secretary of the Commodity Price
Measures Deliberation Committee. (Cabinet)

June 10 Appointed member of the Lumber Control
Committee. (Cabinet)

July 4 Appointed professional member of the Maritime
Affairs Deliberation Committee. (Cabinet)

July 22 Appointed ^{to} committee for the establishment
of the Imperial Oil Company. (Cabinet)

July 25 Appointed ^{to} committee for the improvement
of textile technique.
(Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

Aug. 19 Appointed member of the Agricultural and
Forestry Planning Committee

Appointed temporary member of the Farm-
Land Deliberation Committee.
(Cabinet)

Aug. 22 Appointed Information Official, the
Bureau of Information (Cabinet)

Aug. 30 Relieved from committee for the
establishment of the Imperial Oil Company.
(Cabinet)

12. Q. Who ordered this work?
A. A vice-admiral of the JAPANESE Navy, not Admiral ITO.
13. Q. Was this a written order?
A. Yes, the written order was brought to the village chief by a navy man and the chief in turn ordered the natives to work.
14. Q. Did this order state there would be punishment for those who did not comply with it?
A. Yes, the order said the gun emplacement was to be finished by a certain date and we want so many natives. Those failing to report will be punished.
15. Q. Did you see this order?
A. Yes, the village chief showed the order to me.
16. Q. Do you have the order?
A. No, the Navy man took it away with him after the chief and I had seen it.
17. Q. Can you describe the vice-admiral who issued this order?
A. I cannot describe him. I know that he left these islands in 1939.
18. Q. Did you supervise the entire construction of this gun emplacement?
A. No, I supervised the natives who carried boxes to the gun emplacement.
19. Q. Did forced native labor build the gun emplacement?
A. No, the Navy Gonzokus built it.
20. Q. Did you see the contents of any of the boxes the natives carried to the gun emplacement?
A. No, I did not see the contents. The natives carried the supplies to the site of the gun emplacement which had not been built at that time.
21. Q. Did you see the completed gun emplacement?
A. Yes, but the gun was not in it yet.
22. Q. Do you remember what date this was?
A. No, only that it was 1939.
23. Q. Did you see the gun placed in this fortification?
A. No, I did not see a gun placed there but later in March, 1944, I saw a gun there.
24. Q. For the forced native labor which hauled the supplies prior to the completion of the gun emplacement, what was the daily individual wage?
A. We received no pay.

1941 Sep. 3 Appointed acting chief of the Resources Mobilization Section of the General Affairs Bureau.
(Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

Reassignment
Sep. 13 Appointed member of the National Insurance Readjustment Deliberation Committee of Damages Insurance.
(Cabinet)

Sep. 22 Appointed member of the Labour Control Committee.
(Cabinet)

Oct 24 Appointed Vice - Ministers of Commerce and Industry.

Received 1st Rank, Higher Civil Service.

Appointed acting chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, the Commerce and Industry Ministry.
(Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

Nov. 6. Appointed councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau.

Appointed member of the Temporary Fund Control Committee.
(Cabinet)

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and the strengthening of national defense and will not spare efforts to export raw material valued at about 20 or 30 million yen to Germany from North China but request that North China will be provided with return goods from Japan so as not to delay construction and second that it is not necessary to have direct introduction of German technical assistance into North China. Request is made that a close touch be kept in case of negotiations affecting military matters.

3004

* Exhibit Number 244, being a telegram from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice Minister of War of November 14, 1940, was offered and received in evidence and is summarized as follows:

3005

In view of the fact that the Manchukuoan ambassador of Japan has been in office for three and a half years and has rendered meritorious service, it is desired to recall and install him * as Minister of Communications and appoint the present Minister of Communications as Ambassador. If there is no objection, an agreement separately through the Foreign Office will be desirable. On November 8, 1940 the reply stated there was no objection to the change.

1941 Nov. 6 Appointed member of the Invention Encouragement Committee.

Appointed member of the Estimation Deliberation Committee of the Steel Industry.

Appointed member of the Price Formation Central Committee.

Appointed member of the Central Property Valuation Committee of those who went out of or changed business. (Cabinet)

Nov. 7 Appointed Councillor of the Planning Office

Appointed member of the Science Deliberation Committee.

Appointed member of the National Mobilization Deliberation Committee. (Cabinet)

Nov. 8 Relieved from acting chief of the Chemistry Bureau, of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. (Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

Nov. 11 Appointed assistant-chief of Investigation Committee of ~~Standardization of Composites~~ ~~Standardization of Gauge Standardization~~

Appointed member of the Engineering Machine Manufacturing Committee. (Cabinet)

Appointed member of the Electric Power Deliberation Committee.

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3013

Government. It was their duty to try to draw conclusions from the information and advise the Japanese Government. They endeavored to do this as effectively as possible. In 1928 and 1929 the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army was normally at Port Arthur and the Commander was General MURAOKA. Major General HATA, Shinji was Chief of the Special Mission at Mukden and Major MORIOKA was Assistant. These two officers were succeeded by Major General SUZUKI, Yoshimitsu, and Major HANAYA. SUZUKI was succeeded by DOHIMARA. It was these officers that the witness normally contacted in the Army Special Mission when conferences were desirable.

3014

*Occasionally he had to visit the General headquarters of the Kwantung Army at Port Arthur and he also conferred with the Governor General of the Kwantung Province and other officials.

When Premier TANAKA came into office, he announced a more positive policy toward Manchuria placing great importance on the maintenance of peace and order throughout Manchuria. This was the first time that Japan had said that she would take the responsibility for preserving peace and order. This also resulted in sending troops to China, that is Tsinan, in May 1927 and April, 1928, to protect the rights of Japanese nationals. The sending of troops at the time had the effect of deterring the advance of Chiang Kai-shek's Armies toward Peiping and Tientsin. Marshal Chang Tso-lin was Marshal of Manchuria. TANAKA * was collaborating with him in the endeavor to promote and expand Japan's interests in Manchuria. This met with strong disapproval on the part of a group of officers in the Kwantung Army led by Col. KAWAMOTO and other young officers whose names the witness did not recall. They felt that the Government should continue collaboration with constituted authority in Manchuria and employ force to promote and preserve Japan's interests.

3015

Chang Tso-lin had ambitions to establish his leadership in China and had moved his headquarters to Peiping. This met with TANAKA's disapproval who advised him to abandon his ambitions and return to Manchuria. Chang ignored this advise until defeated * in the summer of 1938 by Chiang Kai-shek and he was compelled to return to Manchuria. He left North China for Mukden on the

3016

- 1941. Nov. 11. Appointed member of the Central Electric Power Control Committee. (Cabinet)
- Nov. 14. Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee. (Cabinet)
- Nov. 15. Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 77th Dist. (Cabinet)
- Nov. 17. Appointed member of the Maritime Affairs Deliberation Committee. (Cabinet)
- Nov. 20. Appointed member of the Overseas Colonization Committee. (Cabinet)
- " Appointed member of the Postal Life Insurance Reserve Funds Management Committee. (Cabinet)
- Nov. 21. Appointed member of the Important Mineral Committee.
- Appointed member of the Light Metal Manufacturing Committee. (Cabinet)
- Nov. 24. Appointed councillor of the All-out War Research Institute. (Cabinet)
- Dec. 2. Appointed member of the National Savings Encouragement Committee. (Cabinet)
- Dec 1. Appointed member of the Important Fertilizer Business Committee. (Cabinet)

(Morishima - Direct).

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3016

first week of June, 1928. As his train approached Mukden he was killed by an explosion. This explosion was planned and brought about by an element in the Kwantung Army which was dissatisfied with TANAKA's policy of collaboration. This created a crisis for the TANAKA Cabinet and brought about its resignation.

3017

From the fall of the TANAKA Cabinet until late summer of 1931, the influence of this element in governmental policies became stronger. ITAGAKI, ISHIHARA and HANAYA became definitely identified with the leadership. They felt that the use of armed force was necessary to preserve Japan's interests. They wanted to occupy Manchuria and establish a government there, * separate from China proper. Many incidents occurred which might have attributed to Anti-Japanese feeling and the policy of restoration of national rights under Chang Hseuh-Liang. The Consulate made great efforts to settle this peacefully so they would not be used as pretexts for force. However, the determination to use force grew progressively stronger throughout the summer of 1931. It was more difficult for the Consul General of the Government to keep it in hand. By late summer, it was evident that it was only a matter of days until the military would move in Manchuria. In the latter part of August, until the middle of September the Consul's office was concerned with the NAKAMURA affair which involved the killing of a Japanese Officer allegedly on an investigation tour in Inner Mongolia for the Kwantung Army. He had obtained a passport from the Chinese under a false representation. * While engaged in this mission, his true identity became known and he was killed by some of the regular Army men of Chang Hsueh-Liang.

3018

On the afternoon of September 18, 1931, negotiations with respect to this matter were in progress between the Consulate and the Chinese. The conference was adjourned until 8 o'clock since it had been decided necessary to confer with representatives of the Army before further statements could be made to the Chinese.

1941 Dec. 3 Appointed member of the Central Air-Defence Committee. This was abolished.
(Cabinet)

Dec 4 Appointed member of the Science Development Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

Dec 5 Appointed member of the ^{all-out} Mining and Industrial ~~All-out~~ Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec. 12 Appointed member of the Central Wage Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec 13 Appointed ^{to} committee for the establishment of the Industrial Equipment Group
(Cabinet)

Dec. 15 Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 78th Diet. (Cabinet)

Dec 16. Appointed member of the Public Works Conference. (Cabinet)

Dec. 24 Appointed member of the Deposit Section's Fund Management Committee. (Cabinet)

(Morishima -- Direct)

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3018

Upon the conclusion of the 8 o'clock conference, the witness was delegated to arrange for the attendance of an appropriate military representative at a further conference. He attempted to contact the responsible officers of the special mission in Mukden. He tried

3019

to contact DOHIMARA, Chief, and Major HANAYA, the Assistant. He was unable to locate either * or any other responsible officers. He tried to locate them everywhere but was unable to so reported to the Consulate and retired for the night.

Earlier in the afternoon of September 18th, he had received a report from the Consular Police that General TATEKAWA, dressed in civilian clothes, was seen traveling on the train from Antung to Mukden. General TATEKAWA evaded recognition. It seemed strange to the witness that the Consulate should not have been advised of his special mission. He was quite apprehensive because of the absence of responsible military officers at 9 o'clock, coupled with the report of TATEKAWA's traveling in civilian clothes.

The witness had learned earlier in the summer that the Army had removed a large gun from Hai-chang, to the infantry barracks in Mukden. He received evasive answers upon inquiry from the Army. He had received reports that the Army was planning unusual military maneuvers, particularly that the Kwantung Army in Fushun had planned a maneuver contemplating the occupation of Mukden for the night of September 18th. It was apparent that some unusual military activity was in the making.

About this time ISHIMURA had become an assistant on ITAGAKI's staff and the witness had spoken to him and learned that he supported ITAGAKI that force should be employed.

About 10:30 P. M. on September 18th, the witness received a telephone call from the Special Mission advising him of the explosion on the railway and requested him to come to headquarters. He arrived there about 10:45 and met ITAGAKI, HANAYA and other officers.

1941 Dec 25 Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 79th Diet. (Cabinet)

Dec 23 Appointed acting director of the Bureau of Fuel. (Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

Dec 29 Appointed member of the Enemy Production Control Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec 16 Commissioned to be temporary committee^{man} of the 6th Committee.
(not recorded in the Official Gazette)

1942 Jan 19 Relieved as acting director of the Bureau of Fuel (Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

Jan 22 Relieved from committee for the establishment of the Industrial Equipment Bureau.
(Cabinet)

Jan 30 Appointed reserve member of the Higher Civil Service Officials Disciplinary Committee. (Cabinet)

Jan 31 Relieved from assistant-chief of

(Morishima -- Direct)

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3021

ITAGAKI told him that the regular Chinese Army had exploded a railway which was a serious violation of Japanese rights; that Japan must take appropriate measures through military force and that orders had already been issued to the Army. The witness tried to reason with him to resort to peaceful negotiations, which he believed could be satisfactorily handled. ITAGAKI chastised him and wanted to know if the office of Consul General intended to interfere with the right of military command.

3022

The witness stated there was no such question involved but he was certain that the matter could be adjusted amicably through negotiation and that this course would be advisable. HANAYA unsheathed his sword and stated that if the witness insisted upon interfering he should be prepared to suffer the consequences and he would kill anyone who endeavored to interfere. This broke up the conversation * and the witness returned to his headquarters to make a report. At that time, HANAYA had returned and he reported to him.

HANAYA talked by 'phone several times during the night and the early morning of the 19th with ITAGAKI to try to persuade him to cease fighting and permit the Consulate to settle the matter. ITAGAKI was defiant and consistently informed HANAYA he should cease interfering with the military command -- orders had been issued and the Army would proceed as planned. Throughout the night, numerous representations from the Supreme Advisor for Chang Hsueh-Liang were received that the Chinese were proceeding on a policy of non-resistance and requested the Consul General to persuade the Japanese Army to stop. All these were communicated to the Army but the Army paid no heed.

3023

* On September 19th, the witness visited the Kwantung Army headquarters several times and conferred with officers, its headquarters having been moved to Mukden. On one of these visits, he observed General TATEKAWA dressed in civilian clothes. At that time he was the Chief of one of the departments of the General Staff in Tokyo and the witness could not under-

Investigation Committee of Commodities
Grade Standardization.

1942 Feb 21 Appointed secretary of the Deliberation

Committee for the Establishment of the
Great East Asia (Cabinet)

Mar. 7 Appointed member of the Industrial

Equipment Estimation Committee (Cabinet)

Mar 11

Appointed committee for the establishment
of the Important Resources Management
Group. (Cabinet)

Mar. 17. Appointed member of the Organizing Committee
for the Southern Regions Development Bank.
(Cabinet)

Mar. 19

Appointed ^{to the} research committee of the War
time Law ~~concerning~~ Industrial Ownership.

"

Appointed member of the Organic
Compound Works Conference (Cabinet)

Mar. 24

Appointed member of the Organizing
Committee for the War-time Financial
Bank.

Apr. 2

Relieved from member of the Organizing
Committee for the Southern Regions Development
Bank. (Cabinet)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
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(Morishima -- Direct)

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3023

stand his presence in Mukden in civilian clothes.

Under the general orders of September 18th, all Japanese armies in Manchuria went into action and the Korean Army crossed the Yangtze River. Despite all efforts to control the situation, the Army continued with its occupation which was consolidated by the spring of 1932. In March 1932, a puppet government was established with Pu-Yi at its head. There was no popular movement in Manchuria for this government. The movement was sponsored by the Kwantung Army and the Self-Government Guiding Board * created by the Army. All important positions in the puppet government were filled by Japanese selected by the Army.

3024

Upon the establishment of the puppet government, Jehol was declared to be within it. This was ineffective because it did not have the support of the government nor the people. When the Kwantung Army realized this, it proceeded to occupy it and make it part of the regime by force. The puppet government was dominated by the Kwantung Army until 1945. Japan officially recognized this government in September, 1932, but this does not alter the control and domination by the Kwantung Army.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. YAMADA, COUNSEL FOR ITAGAKI:

3025

* The witness stated that at the time of the killing of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, he was still in Tokyo although he had been appointed Consul at Mukden. The killing of Chang Tso-lin was an important matter to the Consul at Mukden and as a result, when he arrived at Mukden * he heard from two exceedingly accurate sources, namely, Capt. TOMIYA, who participated in the Incident and secondly from an influential politician all about the matter.

3026

The witness stated that he knew of the existence of a group in the Kwantung Army opposed to TANAKA's policy after his arrival in Mukden through several meetings which he had with Col. KOMOTO. The witness met Col. ITAGAKI when he was Regimental Commander at

1942 Apr. 17

Relieved from committee for

the establishment of the Important Resources
Management Groups. (Cabinet)

26

Apr. 21

Appointed councillor of the Technical Office.

Apr. 24

Relieved from member of the Organizing
Committee for the War-time Financial

Bank. (Cabinet)

May 26

Appointed Government commissioner for
matters under the jurisdiction of the
Commerce and Industry Ministry in
the 80th Diet. (Cabinet)

June 9

Appointed Member of the Custom-duties
Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)

June 20

Appointed member of the Loss Investigation
Committee of the Industrial Equipment
Groups. (Cabinet)

Aug. 26

Appointed acting director of the Commodities
Price Bureau. (Ministry of Commerce and
Industry)

Sept 11

Appointed acting director of the Trade
Bureau

Relieved from acting director of the
Commodities Price Bureau

(Ministry of Commerce and
Industry)

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YASUDA, Masaru
 AKASHI, Kanji
 ARAI, Isao
 ATARA, Atsumaro
 ASANUMA, Keitaro
 ASAKURA, Shichiro
 NAKAHASHI, Teruo
 ARAKI, Akira
 AKAGI, Otozo
 ARAI, Soji
 AIZAWA, Jisaku
 ABE, Hideichi
 AKAZAWA, Kyuichi
 AKASHIO, Masaharu or Shoji
 ASAMI, Tomoji
 ARAKI, Naotaro
 ASAYAMA, Kojiro
 AOKI, Noriyasu
 ARAI, Korehira
 AOKI, Ginji
 AOKI, Takeshi
 ARAI, Chosaburo
 ICHIKAWA, Yoshio
 INOUE, Tora
 IDAKI, Hanakichi
 ISHIBASHI, Seiichi
 INABA, Kumao
 IKEDA, Toshinaga
 ISHII, Yoichi
 ISHIKAWA, Masahira or Shohei
 ISHIDA, Kikutaro
 IWAMOTO, Eikichi
 IDOGAKI, Tomiji
 ITO, Shohei
 ITABASHI, Saburo
 IZAWA, Shoji
 ITO, Masojiro
 INOUE, Yukio
 IKEDA, Masubaru
 IKEDA, Toshihiko
 IMIZUMI, Yoshimichi
 INOUE, Tatsuo
 MESHIO, Yuka
 ITAGAKI, Tetsu
 INOUE, Toru
 UJINO, Tokihiko
 UTAGAWA, Ginjiro
 UCHISAWA, Seiko

44

45

110

- 1942 Sep. 15 Relieved from Chairman of the Investigation²⁷
Committee of the Patent-Right Retaining Term
Extensions (Cabinet)
- Sep 28 Commissioned to be member of the Research
Investigation Conference. (Cabinet)
(not recorded in the Official Gazette)
- Oct 24. Appointed member of the Food Control
Committee (Cabinet)
- Nov. 1 Appointed member of the Liaison
Committee of the Greater East Asia
Ministry. (Cabinet)
- 1942 Jan. 24. Concurrently ordered to serve in the
Inquiry Section of the Ministers' Secretariate.
(Ministry of Commerce and Industry)
- Dec. 24 Appointed Government commissioner for
matters under the jurisdiction of the
Commerce and Industry Ministry in the
81st Diet. (Cabinet)
1943. Mar. 26 Appointed member of the Mining Industry
Estimation Committee. (Cabinet)
- Apr. 12 Appointed ^{to} committee for the establishment
of the Trade Group.

(Morishima - Cross)

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3071

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. KAINO - Counsel
for SUZUKI:

The SUZUKI mentioned in the affidavit as Chief of the Special Service Organization in Mukden is SUZUKI, Yoshimitsu, and not the accused.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. McCORMACK - Counsel
for MINAMI:

3072

* The witness thought that TANAKA came into office in the spring of 1927, that the party in control was the Seiyukai, while the other party was the Minseito.

3075

* By the positive policy of the TANAKA Cabinet the witness meant maintenance of law and order in Manchuria, the protection of rights of property and Japanese residents in the area, the protection of Japan's legitimate interests in that area, the protection of Japanese rights and property and interests on the continent of China and non-interference in the domestic affairs of China, as well as the promotion of amicable relations between Japan and China and the observance of the principle of the open-door and equal opportunity. On these points the policy of the TANAKA Cabinet was not much different from that of the preceding Cabinets.

3076

3078

While the witness was assistant consul in Mukden there were the TANAKA, HAMAGUCHI * and SAITO Cabinets. He remembered the WAKATSUKI Cabinet which was in existence while he was in Mukden. * The witness said that it was a mistake to state as a premise that the positive policy of the TANAKA Cabinet was an aggressive one. The word "aggressive" is inaccurate; it was the protection of interests and the ways and means of protecting them. That if he were asked to state the difference between the two Cabinets, he would say that the Manchurian policy of the Cabinet was limited to the protection of vested interests in the area, while the policy of the TANAKA Cabinet placed its primary emphasis on the securing and maintenance of law and order in Manchuria.

- 1943 May 8 Relieved from member of the Postal Life Insurance Reserve Funds Management Committee (Cabinet)
- June 9. Decorated with the 3rd Order of ~~Merit~~ with the Sacred Treasure.
This was annulled by the Order No 898, dated 23rd of May, 1940.
- June 12. Relieved from Committee for the establishment of the Trade Groups. (Cabinet)
- June 15. Appointed Government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 2nd Diet. (Cabinet)
- July 13. Appointed member of the Rolled Steel Committee. (Cabinet)
- Sep. 28. Appointed acting director of the General Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. (Ministry of Commerce and Industry)
- Oct 3. Appointed member of the Saghalien Development Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)
- Oct 18. Appointed Military Administrative Director concurrently appointed Chief of the General

May 12, 1947

DEFENSE - Division III - China

NAKAYAMA - Direct

Page

21909

* While it was evident that at Yangchou there were no foreign rights and interests, as the result of previous investigations foreign flags were being put up. This occasioned doubts, and it became clear that the Chinese were using foreign flags falsely. Many such instances in the China battlefield were reported to the witness. They therefore had the experience that the Japanese were unable to believe that where there were foreign flags there were foreign rights and interests. They believed that the case of violating foreign rights and interests in Nanking must have been treated and settled by the Damage Investigating Committee in Shanghai, consisting of members of the army, navy, and diplomatic organs.

21910

With respect to the "Lady Bird", the witness received information that a British gunboat had been fired on near Wuhu by the artillery attached to the 10th Army. About December 14, the Chief of Staff ordered the witness to investigate. * He immediately went, and discovered that on December 11 the 10th Army was advancing near Wuhu. Severe battles were being fought near Nanking, and the Chinese were retreating on various vessels. General YANAGAWA sent to HASHIMOTO, commander of the 13th Artillery Regiment, an order to carry out bombardment regardless of nationality. He understood that the ships were retiring with retreating Chinese soldiers on board and with foreign flags.

21911

HASHIMOTO was advancing in the direction of Nanking, but returned on the 11th to Wuhu and occupied positions there. On the following morning he saw several vessels on the YANGTZE through the thick mists carrying Chinese soldiers, and instantly fired upon them. The "Lady Bird" was among the fired vessels, * and he had made an error due to the thick mist.

This report was made to the Chief of Staff and then to MATSUI. MATSUI ordered the Chief of Staff to transmit to the commander of the 10th Army that an apology be made to the Chief of the British Navy, and the witness heard about this from MATSUI. He also heard that MATSUI had met, on his return to Shanghai, Admiral Little, to whom he expressed great regret. The Admiral promised to convey MATSUI's apology to the British Government.

29

Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Commerce
and Industry.

Received the 1st Grade, Higher Civil
Service

1943 Oct 9. Appointed acting chief of the Inquiry Section
of the Minister's Secretariate.

1943 Oct 20 Appointed member of the Loss Investigation
Committee of the Industrial Equipment Group

Oct 25 Appointed government commissioner for matters
under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and
Industry Ministry in the 83rd Diet.
(Cabinet)

Nov. 1 Appointed Chief of the General Mobilization
Bureau, the Munition Ministry.

Received the 1st Grade, Higher Civil Service.
(Cabinet)

Nov. 10 Appointed member of the Economic Penal

Regulations Investigation Committee
(Cabinet)

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3085

* The reason which impelled the clique of officers to feel that force should be used, he would say, was the Anti-Japanese atmosphere in that area which was extremely strong and they felt it necessary to resort to the use of force in order to carry out the Manchurian policy. This clique used various and many methods to influence governmental policy. They varied in accordance with the circumstances and it would be impossible to name all of them. *The witness stated he had reliable information as to why the

3087

TANAKA Cabinet resigned in July of 1929. When the dynamiting and killing of Chang Tso-Lin, TANAKA reported the matter to the Throne. Up to that time he planned to court martial the perpetrator. * Later at a Cabinet meeting, as the result of Army opposition, the matter ended merely in suspension of office. For this reason, TANAKA and the Cabinet were forced to resign.

3088

With respect to whether or not the Accident of September 18, 1931 caused the WAKATSUKI Cabinet to fail, the witness said that he had read the testimony of Baron WAKATSUKI in the newspaper and could not affirm or deny whether the Incident caused the downfall.

3090

Chang Hsueh-Liang succeeded to the leadership of Chang Tso-Lin. After he became the leader, Anti-Japanese movements began to be promoted on an organized basis with an ideological background and gained greatly * in integrity. This was a result of the fact that Chang Hsueh-Liang became a member of the Kuomintang and also because of the infiltration of the Three Peoples Principles.

In September of 1931, the witness did not know why General TATEKAWA went to Mukden, but later he learned by the developments which took place, that he had been sent from the Central Army authorities. He did not know exactly who sent him, but he presumed it was the then War Minister MINAMI, and the Chief of the Army General Staff whose name he did not recall.

1943 Nov. 24. Appointed member of the Central Wine
Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec 9 Appointed secretary of the National Mobilization
Deliberation Committee. (Cabinet)

" " Appointed member of the Research Mobilization
Compensation Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec 10. Appointed member of the Mobilization
Committee. (Cabinet)

" Appointed secretary of the Food Control
Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec 17. Appointed member of the Rolled Steel
Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec. 20 Appointed member of the Silk Yarn
Committee. (Cabinet)

Appointed member of the Agricultural and
Forestry Planning Committee.
(Cabinet)

Appointed member of the Important

(Morishima -- Cross)

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3091

He did not know of his own knowledge what happened to TATEKAWA after he got to Mukden.

With respect to other officers sent by the War Minister to Mukden to localize the incident, he did not remember the date exactly, but shortly thereafter, three officers, Major General HASHIMOTO, Major ENDO, and Captain IMAI, were sent by Central Army Authorities to Mukden and he thinks their purposes were to communicate to the Kwantung Army the intention of the Central Army authorities with respect to the incident. These intentions were non-expansion and on the spot settlement. He presumed that it was following discussions between the Minister of War and the Chief of the Staff that Major General HASHIMOTO and party were sent to Mukden.

3092

* The orders issued on the night of September 18th calling all Japanese armies in Manchuria into operation, were issued in the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, General HONJO, who was in Manchuria at the time.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY CAPT. KLEIMAN - counsel
for HIRANUMA:

3094

When he speaks of Japanese recognition of Manchoukuo, he meant recognition by the Japanese Government. Prior to the recognition, the government had opposed military action in Manchuria. The policy at the time of the outbreak was non-expansion of the incident.

With respect to the establishment of the independent government in Manchuria, he thought it would be difficult to say "opposition of the Japanese government"; from his knowledge, he would say that there were men in the Japanese government who were opposed.

3095

* Viscount SAITO was the Premier when Manchoukuo was recognized.

3096

* To his knowledge, the Privy Council did not interfere in Manchurian affairs. According to the ordinance governing the Privy Council * that Body has no authority in questions of government policy.

3097

Mineral Committee

31

Appointed member of the Mining - Industry Estimation Committee. (Cabinet)

1943 Dec 22 Appointed member of the Val. ~~negotiable~~ Securities Transactions Committee.

Appointed Councillor of the General Affairs

Bureau, of the Agriculture and Commerce Industry. (Cabinet)

Dec 24 Appointed Government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Munitions Ministry in the 84th Dist. (Cabinet)

Dec. 27 Appointed member of the Temporary Funds Deliberation Committee. (Cabinet)

Dec. 9 Appointed councillor of the General Shipping Bureau, the Ministry of Transportation and Communication. (Cabinet)

1944 Jan. 12. Appointed member of the Central Property Valuation Committee of those who went out of or changed business. (Cabinet)

Jan 21. Appointed member of the Important Fertilizer Business Committee. (Cabinet)

(Morishima -- Cross)

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3097 However, as the highest Advisory organ, it expresses its views when asked. It expresses itself or announces its views or hopes only when required or requested to do so. As a matter of custom, the Privy Council merely formally recognizes or approves whatever has been previously decided by the Government. * The witness

3098 said he had heard of the TANAKA Memorial but he knew it was a fake.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. OHTA - Counsel for DOHIHARA:

3102 * The witness stated he didn't know whether DOHIHARA was in Manchuria on the 18th of September, but he was not there afterwards. He was in Korea afterwards. He did not recall that he had gone to Tokyo to report on the NAKAMURA Incident, inasmuch as there was heavy traffic at the time. * The witness

3103 thought that DOHIHARA had no connection with the Manchurian Incident.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MAJOR BLAKENEY - Counsel for UMEZU:

3105 * The witness stated that Japan and China had never severed diplomatic relations which continued both before and after the Manchurian Incident. The witness said that he gave testimony and data before the Lytton Commission.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BROOKS - Counsel for OKAWA

3107 * As to the witness' duties for the protection of Japanese nationals in peacetime, one was to have the Consular Police under the extra-territorial rights and another was to keep in constant touch with Chinese and solve the problems, and all in all, to take proper measures depending upon the situation.

3110 * The witness said he received reports from consular police daily and their reports and other sources of information he anticipated the trends and developments and reported them as conclusions to the foreign office. He believed it was valuable data used in the formulation of governmental policy.

1944 Jan. 22 Appointed member of the Liaison Committee,
Home Ministry. (Cabinet)

Appointed member of the Investigation
Committee of ~~Administration~~ ~~Administration~~
~~Administration~~ (Cabinet)

Jan. 25 Appointed member of the Energy Production
Control Committee (Cabinet)

Jan. 28 Appointed member of the Commodities Price
Deliberation Committee.

This post was abolished by No. 114, the
Imperial Ordinance of 10th, March 1945
(Cabinet)

Appointed secretary of the Price Formation
Central Committee. (Cabinet)

This post was abolished by ~~No. 114~~, the
Imperial Ordinance, ^{No. 114} of 10th, March 1945

Feb. 15 Awarded the 4th Court Rank, Junior
Grade

Feb. 7 Appointed member of the Electric Power
Deliberation Committee. (Cabinet)

(Morishima -- Cross)

Page

3112

* The police reported to him murders of Japanese citizens by Chinese bandits and others. Since his tenure of office at the Consulate had been very long and the jurisdiction of the Consulate at Mukden large, he could not tell the exact number of cases reported. Generally they were few in the urban areas and many in the country districts where there were Koreans.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SAMMONJI - Counsel
for KOISO

3113

* From December, 1932 until July, 1935, the witness was Consul General of Harbin. He recalled that Lt. Gen. KOISO had assumed the post of Chief of Staff in August of 1932.

With respect to events which took place in March, 1933, in reference to sending troops into Jehol he had knowledge of these facts by general information and reports made to him. The witness said that in making his affidavit he didn't use the extremely accurate technical terms. The Manchurian Provinces had been called either the three eastern or the four eastern provinces. Chang Hseuh-Liang had made a declaration to the effect that Jehol was a part of Manchuria and that his control was exercised there.

3115

3117

3118

The witness knew that a protocol had been concluded between Japan and Manchoukuo. * When the Jehol campaign took place, Mr. Tang Yu-Ling was in charge. * Speaking from general point of view, there were no spontaneous movements from the people of the Province. Even if there were one or two exceptions, his opinion remained the same. By the words "puppet regime", he meant a government which cannot take any action freely of its own will.

1944 Feb 17 Appointed member of the Organic

Compound Work Committee

(Cabinet)

Feb 18 Appointed member of the Central

Electric Power Control Committee

(Cabinet)

Feb 28 Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange

Control Committee

Mar 2 Appointed member of the Custom-duties
Investigation Committee (Cabinet)

Appointed member of the Enterprise Organization

Funds Committee (Cabinet)

Mar 11 Appointed councillor of the Enterprise
Organization Headquarters (Cabinet)

Mar 18 Appointed member of the Training Committee
of men necessary for the Establishment of
the Great Far East

Mar 22 Appointed member of the Industrial
Equipment Estimation Committee (Cabinet)

May 22 Appointed member of the Scientific Technique

(Maeda -- Cross)

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3127 before one can hope to achieve the empire's mission and succeed in setting up a new order and they must be prepared to face a good many obstacles ahead.

3127 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MAJOR BLAKENEY:

3128 The witness said that in his affidavit, with respect to the two officers from the General Staff and War Ministry who expressed disapproval of his speech against the Anti-Comintern Pact, he received very many cards at the time they came to see him but he had lost them and he could not recall their names exactly. If his memory is correct, the officers who came from the Ministry had been an Attache to Italy and the officer from the General Staff had been an Attache to Germany. The one from Italy was a Major and the other was a Lt. Col. * He had made an error when he said they were both Lt. Cols. They did not tell him that they had come to oppose his views because they had been attached to the Embassy, but it was because they had in Italy and Germany and knew how things were over there. They came to see him because of his known opposition to the Anti-Comintern Pact.

3129 *He could not say definitely they came in 1936 -- it was about that time. They made no statement as to who had sent them.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. McMANUS - Counsel
for ARAKI:

The witness said that the Imperial Rescript on Education was a Rescript by which the Emperor Meiji told the people from a biblical point of view what their way as subjects were, and as subjects, what their ways as human beings were. He believes in the principles thereof. The Rescript does not foster ultra-nationalism or militarism but various interpretations which were given later may have fostered such thoughts.

Deliberation Committee (Cabinet)

1944 June 1

Appointed member of the Loss Deliberation Committee of the Industrial Equipment Group. (Cabinet)

June 6

Appointed member of the Fund Advance Compensation Committee ~~of~~ ^{for} Medium or Minor Commerce and Industry. (Cabinet)

June 30

Appointed attendant of Administration inspector.

Appointed attendant of Administration inspector, Suzuki.

1940 Apr. 29

Decorated with the 3rd Order of ~~Merit~~ with the Sacred Treasure for his services in the China Incident.

1944 Sept 6

Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Munition Ministry at the 85th Diet. (Cabinet)

Appointed member of the War-time Damage Insurance Investigation Committee.
(Cabinet)

(Morishima --- Cross)

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3120

* CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT:

The witness stated that he had given evidence before the Lytton Commission. As he does not have a reference book with him he could not make statements on minute details, but there were a few differences between the evidence given by him here and the evidence before the Commission. For example, speaking of the independence movement, there may have been some difference depending upon the situation as it then existed. He did not speak to the Commission on the Mukden Incident because Lord Lytton laid most emphasis on how to settle the conflict and the pending problems. Since there were no questions about the Mukden Incident, he did not tell them the things he had given in his testimony.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF MAEDA, Recalled: By Mr. Hamma

(Continued reading from Exhibit 141, being
"The Way of a Subject":

3124

The home is the training place for the Imperial subject. In Japan, one's occupation originally was the duty that one owed to the sake of the Emperor, each in his assigned part of the state affairs and this was handed down from generation to generation. This has now changed. The underlying meaning of occupations in Japan was not the making of the profit, but lay in the production itself. At the present time, small and medium traders are in a wretched plight, and we must think over the conditions prevailing at home and abroad and devote ourselves to our true duty, positively engaging in commerce and thereby performing our duty to the country.

The "way of a subject" is to fulfill one's respective role with a clear understanding of what part of the national activity each is charged with, regardless of the work and by dropping all ideas of personal interests and profits. The China Incident is the very sacred undertaking for the purpose of diffusing the idea with which the foundation of the empire was originally started, not only in Asia but in all parts of the world and the responsibility shouldered by 100 million people cannot be slighted. There is a long way to go

1944 Sep 19. Appointed attendant of administration
inspector, Toyoda. (Cabinet)

Oct 4. ~~Because of~~ ~~Account of~~ the discharge of ~~the~~ Administration
Inspector, Suzuki, attendant ~~to~~ the Administration
Inspector, Suzuki went out of existence.

Oct 13. Appointed ~~to~~ Research Committee of ~~the~~ War-
time Law Concerning Industrial Ownership.
(Cabinet)

Dec 24. Appointed Government Commissioner for
matters under the jurisdiction of the Munition
Ministry at the 86th Diet (Cabinet)

1945 Jan. 11. Appointed Reserve Member of the Munition
Production Responsibility Deliberation Committee.
(Cabinet)

Feb. 19. Appointed councillor of the Labour Bureau.
(Cabinet)

Feb. 28. Appointed ^{member of} the ~~the~~ Senior Civil Officials' Selection
Committee (Cabinet)

Mar. 30. Appointed member of the Welfare Enterprise
Committee

Apr. 10. Appointed Vice-minister of Munition

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3130

While it is difficult to generalize among the educators before the Manchurian Incident, there were very fine people who stressed the human side of education and there were many people in government circles who did so. The military stressed particularly the militaristic point of view and tried to lead education in Militaristic and nationalistic ways. This happened before the Manchurian Incident, but it was very notable afterwards. Some of the teachers in colleges and middle schools might have been responsible for the deviation in the Imperial Rescript. The Rescript is not based on any idea of contempt for others.

3131

The witness did not remember when military training was commenced in schools and did not know the details of when army officers were assigned to schools for educational purposes. At times, these officers must have given simple advice to the educators, but they did not forget to impress that behind them was the big power of the Army. In most cases, the officers did not simply give advice, but really dictated to the assembly of professors and the director had to carry out their orders. This occurred very frequently after war broke out. * This was not only on matters relating to military training but also on matters of the local management of the school. * It is quite possible that some of the officers might have exceeded their authority.

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* Most Ministers of Education fostered and promulgated theories of the Imperial Rescript. The term "lifeline" * was used after the Manchurian Incident with respect to Manchuria, but the idea that Japan's rights and interests were disregarded by the Chinese was prevalent before the Incident.

3136

3137

* With respect to violent organizations which threatened newspaper editors and writers, he could not say anything much if mention was not made of the names of the associations involved; There were a great number of these groups at the time and he could not say which one did what at that time. * The witness thought that the "way of subjects" is a sufficient title for the book he made reference to.

1945 Apr 10 Received the 1st grade, the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet)

May 7 Appointed member of the Deposit Section's Fund Management Committee. (Cabinet)

Appointed member of the Custom-duty Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)

May 15 Commissioned to be member of the National Volunteer Unit Conference. (Cabinet)

June 8 Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Munition Ministry at the 87th Diet. (Cabinet)

June 29 Appointed Reserve member of the Aokunin Civil Officials' Selection Committee (Cabinet)

July 18 Appointed member of the Steel Industry Estimation Deliberation Committee (Cabinet)

Appointed member of the Rolled Steel Committee (Cabinet)

July 27 Appointed member of the Important Mineral Committee

(Maeda - Cross)

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3137

He was not connected with the Ministry of Education at the time the book was compiled and at the time the book was published, he was in New York.

3138

* He became Governor of NIGATA Prefecture in 1943. He did not distribute the books since he became Governor. As Governor, he knew that the Ministry of Education had issued the book. At that time, he was under the instructions of the Cabinet and being a subordinate official he could not dispute the books of his own will. At that time he was Governor and Japan was in the midst of war and during war, it was his official responsibility * to reconcile all differences in order to help the war effort. Therefore, as a Japanese subject, he could not have destroyed the material. He was not ordered to destroy the books when he became Minister, but he did so of his own free will.

3139

The witness said that he could point out two or three reasons why he had ordered the books destroyed. However, his statement might go beyond the scope of the question. One of his reasons for destroying the book was that its general tendency or underlying philosophy was very objectionable, although there were one or two passages here and there which were quite acceptable. The book pointed out or indicated that Japan was greater than * other countries and by mixing legend with facts, had tried to show that Japan was especially selected by Providence, and emphasized that point, and also attempted to foster prejudice and animosity against foreign countries. Secondly, it emphasized the Imperial way and anything which violated this was not learning. In short, it placed the state above truth and justice.

3141

Another objectionable feature was that they pointed out the way of the people and the way of human beings. The way of human beings is not particularly mentioned by the Imperial Rescript on Education. Most emphasis was placed on the way of the people or of the nation or of the subject, but it completely excluded the way of the human being. This entirely negates the idea of building a cultural state.

1945 June 16 Appointed member of the Mining Industry Estimation Committee.

Appointed member of the National Mobilization Deliberation Committee.

Aug. 26 Appointed vice minister of Commerce and Industry

Received the 1st Grade, the Higher Civil Service

Aug 30 Appointed member of the Chokunin civil Officials. Selection Committee (Cabinet)

Sep 1 Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry at the 88th Diet (Cabinet)

Sep 11 Appointed member of the National Savings Encouragement Committee. (Cabinet)

Sep 24 Appointed secretary of the Post-War Counter-Plan Deliberation Committee (Cabinet)

(Maeda -- Cross)

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3148

In those days, bribery was a common practice at elections. However, movements for the purification of elections were carried on with which the witness was connected. The witness recalled reading among OKAWA's writings, books -- one called "2600 Years of Japanese History", but other than that he only read some of his essays in Japanese magazines.

3150

* The witness said that with respect to advocating expansion into Manchuria, as well as its domination, he would be mistaken if he used the words "constantly" or "always".

1945 Sep 28 Appointed member of the National General
Mobilization Deliberation Committee.

Oct 12 Relieved from the main post at
his own request. (Cabinet)

Oct 30 Promoted one grade in rank by special
grace of the Emperor.

Awarded the 4th Court Rank, Senior
Grade.

(NAKAI -- Direct)

Page

3171 In these campaigns for peace, the sacrifices made
3172 were very great and when we consider them * "we realize
that our responsibility on the continent, Manchoukuo,
no, in the whole of Asia, is not a new one, but that
it started a long time ago revealing our power and
ideals steadily as time progresses."

We have encountered all kinds of insults and of
national crisis. We have endeavored to realize our ideal
with the cooperation of China but peace has not been
established there. Chinese feeling toward Japan has
changed from bad to worse; to one of opposing Japan.

3173 Finally, the Manchurian Incident broke out.
Japan and Manchoukuo will work together and with Korea
will first of all establish peace in the Orient. The
first step toward propagating the Imperial way has
already been made. Manchoukuo's firm faith will remove
all difficulty and will secure permanent peace in Asia.
For the Japanese, it will be the best way to enhance
the Imperial way and for Manchuria it will be the best
way to establish a paradise in Manchoukuo.

3174 The mission of the Imperial Army is not easy
since it lies in protecting the Imperial way which
unified and harmonizes the true spirit of the founding
of the empire. In order to remove obstacles, and ful-
fill the true meaning for establishing the Army, national
defense is needed, and the Imperial Army is imperative
for national defense. National defense is the defense
of the way of the nature. (On the screen, it is defined
as Defense of the Country; Defense of the Way of the
Country; Defense of the Way of Japan; Defense of the
Imperial Way). The way of the country is the way of
Japan which is the Imperial Way. The defense of the
Imperial Way is the mission of the Army -- in space,
in time, in enjoyment, in development, in eternity
and in continuity. As the country is destined to
develop in space with the eternity of a nation which
is bounded only by Heaven and Earth, the national
defense cannot be considered only in terms of geo-
graphy or in the narrow sense of opposition to other
countries. In short, the Army of the country is the
Emperor's way which at the same time is the national
army and it is the essence of the national virtues.
The spirit of Japanese forefathers is realized when they
enhance the national virtues, in compliance with the

10 Sep. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton
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

SHIINA, Etsusaburo

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.

Incl
(Described above)

EPM
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Personal History of SHINA ETSUSABURO

Domicile	No. 9. Azana OMOTEKOJI, SHIOGAMA, MISAWAMACHI, KATSUSAWA-Gun, IWATE-Prefecture.
Born	1898, Jan. 16.
Social Status	Commoner
1916 Mar.	Graduated from the Kinjō Private Middle School.
1917 Sep.	Entered C Department, the First Section, of The Second Higher School.
1920 July	Graduated.
" Sep.	Entered the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University taking the German Law course.
1923 Mar.	Graduated.
1922 Nov.	Passed Administration Course Examination Higher Examination.
1923 Apr. 27	Attached to Agricultural and Industrial Section.
1923 Apr. 27	Received the 5th Grade Salary.
1923 Apr. 27	Ordered to serve in the Mining Bureau, additionally in the Industrial and Engineering Bureau. Ordered to serve with the Industrial Section and Engineering Section.
" May 31	Ordered to serve in the Industrial and Engineering Bureau.
1924 Dec. 25	Received the 4th Grade Salary.
1925 " "	Assigned to the Commercial and Industrial Section- according to the Imperial Ordinance, No. 38.
1925 May. 5	Appointed local administrative official. Received the 7th Rank, Higher Civil Service. Cabinet Received the 9th Grade Salary. Ordered to serve in AICHI Prefecture. Home Affairs Ministry
1925 Dec. 15	Awarded the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

1926 Mar. 31	Received the 8th Grade Salary.	Home Affairs Ministry
1927 May 28	Appointed secretary of AICHI Local Committee of City Planning.	Cabinet
1927 June 29	Received the 6th Rank, Higher Civil Service.	Cabinet
1927 June 30	Received the 7th Grade Salary.	Home Affairs Ministry
1927 Sep. 15	Awarded the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
1928 Sep. 30	Received the 6th Grade Salary.	Home Affairs Ministry
1929 May 14	Appointed official for Commerce and Industry. Received the 6th Rank, Higher Civil Service. Received the 7th Grade Salary. Ordered to serve with the Industrial and Engineering Bureau.	Cabinet Commerce and Industry Ministry
1929 July 17	Received the 5th Rank, Higher Civil Service.	Cabinet
1929 Sep. 2	Awarded the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
1930 June 30	Received the 6th Grade Salary.	Commerce and Industry Ministry
1931 June 30	Received the 5th Grade Salary.	"
1931 July 31	Received the 4th Rank, Higher Civil Service.	Cabinet
1931 Aug. 15	Awarded the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
1932 Dec. 26	Received the 4th Grade Salary.	Commerce and Industry Ministry
1933 June 10	Appointed Secretary of Special Industrial Rationalization Bureau.	
1933 June 10	Received the 4th Rank, the Higher Civil Service. Received the 4th Grade Salary. Ordered to serve in the First Section and Second Section of the Special Industrial Rationalization Bureau.	Cabinet Commerce and Industry Ministry
1933 Aug. 7	In Addition appointed Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Received the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service. Ordered to serve in the Archives and Document's Section of the Minister's Secretariat.	Cabinet Ministry of Commerce and Industry

1933 Sep. 11 Received the 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Service. Cabinet

1933 Sep. 29 Awarded the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

Sep. 30 Relieved from main post as well as additional post, at his own request. Cabinet

1939 Mar. 9 Appointed Secretary of the Temporary Price Control Bureau.
 Received the 3rd Grade, Higher Civil Service. Cabinet
 Received the 1st Grade Salary.
 Appointed Chief of the Fifth Section of the Temporary Price Control Bureau. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

This post was abolished according to the Imperial Ordinance No. 386 of 16th of June 1939

1939 June 16 Appointed Secretary of the Commercial and Industrial Ministry.
 Received the 3rd Grade, of the Higher Civil Service. Cabinet
 Received the 1st Grade Salary.
 Became Chief of the General Affairs Section of the General Affairs Bureau. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

1939 July 12 Concurrently appointed Secretary of the Cabinet's TOHOKU /North eastern/ Area Bureau.
 Received the 3rd Grade of Higher Civil Service. Cabinet

1939 Aug. 5 Appointed secretary of the Investigation Committee of the Tax System. Cabinet

1939 Aug. 23 Appointed Commissioner of the Asia-Development Bureau. "

1939 Aug. 24 Appointed secretary of the Patent Compensation Investigation Conference. "

1939 Aug. 26 Appointed secretary of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau. Cabinet

1939 Aug. 28 Appointed to special committee of the Ship Control Board. Cabinet

1939 Sep. 21 Appointed a secretary of the Investigation Conference of Standardization of commodities. Cabinet

1939 Sep. 29 Appointed secretary of the Planning Board. Cabinet

1939 Oct. 3 Appointed secretary of General Mobilization's Compensation Committee. Cabinet

1939 Oct. 4	Commissioned Secretary of the Preparation Committee for the establishment of the Trade Bureau.	Cabinet
1939 Oct. 18	Commissioned Secretary of Productive Power Increasing Committee.	"
1939 Oct. 26	Appointed Secretary of the Agricultural and Forestry Planning Committee.	"
1939 Oct. 27	Appointed Secretary of the Central Electric Power Control Committee.	"
1939 Nov. 6	Appointed Secretary of the Research Committee on Temporary Measures Concerning Wages.	"
1939 Dec. 6	Appointed acting Chief of General Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
1939 Dec. 8	Appointed Secretary of the Investigation Conference on Middlum and Minor Industries.	Cabinet
1939 Dec. 9	Appointed member of the Customs-Duties Investigating Committee.	"
Dec. 13	Appointed member of Invention Encouragement Committee.	"
	Appointed member of the Patent Compensation Investigation Conference.	"
Dec. 15	Appointed member of Committee for Increasing Domestic Production.	
	Appointed member of the Investigation Conference on Standardization of comodies.	Cabinet
Dec. 18	Relieved as secretary of the Investigation Conference on Standardization of commodities.	Cabinet
	Appointed Member of Committee for the Utilization of Resoures.	(Cabinet)
1939 Dec. 20	Appointed secretary of Central Rice Committee.	"
Dec. 23	Relieved from secretaryship of the Asia Development Committee.	
	Appointed secretary Temporary Fund Regulation Committee.	
	Appointed member of Temporary Fund Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 28	Appointed member of the Investigation Committee on Advance Funds Compensation to Midu and Minor Commercial and Industry interprise.	Cabinet
	Relieved from special committee of the Ship Control Board.	
	Relieved as secretary of the Central Electric	

	Power Committee.	Cabinet
1940 Jan. 13	Appointed member of Advance Fund Investigating Committee.	"
Jan. 26	Appointed member of Investigation Committee for War-time Marine Insurance Compensation.	"
Jan. 31	Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 75th Diet.	"
Feb. 7	Appointed member of Research Committee on Damages caused by China Incident.	Cabinet
Feb. 8	Discharged from secretary of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau.	"
Feb. 16	Appointed temporarily to the Farm-Land Deliberation Committee.	"
Feb. 23	Appointed temporary member of the Motor-Car Manufacturing Industry Committee.	"
1940 Feb. 28	Appointed member of Inquiry Committee on Coal Production Capacity.	"
Mar. 1	Appointed temporary member of Committee for Increasing Domestic Production. Relieved as member of Committee for Increasing Domestic Production.	Cabinet
Mar. 23	Appointed member of the Unfair Bargain Sales Examination Committee.	"
Mar. 30	Appointed member of Research Committee of Temporary Measures Concerning Wages. Relieved from secretary of Research Committee of Temporary Measures Concerning Wages.	"
1940 Apr. 6	Appointed member of the Price Formation Central Committee.	Cabinet
Apr. 12	Ordered to assist committee for establishment of the Japan Coal Company.	"
1940 Apr. 24	Relieved from the additional post.	"
Apr. 26	Appointed Member of the Agricultural and Forestry Planning Committee. Relieved as Secretary of the Agricultural and Forestry Planning Committee.	Cabinet
May 23	Appointed councillor of the Population Problem	

	Research Institute.	Cabinet
1940 June 1	Relieved from assisting committee for establishment of the Japan Coal Company. (not recorded in the official Gazette)	"
June 6	Appointed member of the Insurance Readjustment Committee on War-time Damage Insurance.	"
June 6	Ordered to assist committee for the establishment of the Japan Fertilizer Company. (not recorded in the Official Gazette)	Cabinet
June 17	Ordered as member of the Central Employment Committee.	"
1940 June 28	Appointed member of the Housing Plan Committee.	Cabinet
July 1	Appointed temporary member of the Electric Communication Committee.	"
July 15	Appointed Member of the Customs-duty Investigation Committee. Relieved from Secretary of the Customs-duty Investigation Committee.	"
Aug. 15	Appointed Councillor of the Planning Board. Appointed Secretary of the Planning Deliberation Committee. Appointed Secretary of the National-Mobilization Deliberation Committee. Appointed member of the Mobilization Compensation Committee. Relieved from duty as secretary of the Mobilization Compensation Committee.	Cabinet
1940 Aug. 31	Appointed member of Inquiry Committee on Loss Compensation of the Japanese Gold Development Company. Relieved from secretary of the Planning Section.	"
Oct. 7	Appointed temporary member of the Investigation Committee of the Insurance System of the Insurance Institutions.	"
Oct. 9	Appointed member of the Accounts Conference.	"
Oct. 21	Appointed Investigation Committee member on accounting and Auditing.	

- 1940 Nov. 9 Appointed member of the Advance Fund Investigation Committee. Cabinet
- Nov. 30 Appointed secretary of the Central Wage Committee. Cabinet
- Dec. 20 Appointed Chief of the General Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Received the 2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Service.
- 1940 Dec. 24 Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 76th Diet.
- Dec. 26 Appointed councillor of the Southern Oversea Bureau, of the Department of Oversea Affairs. Cabinet
- 1941 Jan. 13 Appointed member of Inquiry Committee on Loss Compensations of the Japanese Gold Development Company.
- Jan. 15 Appointed member of the Customs-duty Investigation Committee. Cabinet
- Jan. 15 Awarded the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- Jan. 17 Appointed secretary of Investigation Conference on Standardization of Commodities.
Appointed member of the Resources Utilization Committee.
Appointed member of Committee for Increasing Domestic Production.
Appointed secretary of the Rice Formation Central Committee.
Appointed Councillor of the Office of Electricity. Cabinet
Appointed member of the Organic Compound Work Conference. Cabinet
- 1941 Jan. 21 Appointed member of the Financial Administration Deliberation Committee.
- Jan. 23 Appointed councillor of the Planning Office.
Appointed member of the Mobilization Compensation Committee.
- Jan. 21 Appointed secretary of the Temporary/Fund Committee. Advanced-
Appointed member of the Temporary Fund Investigation Committee.
- Jan. 24 Appointed councillor of the Labour Bureau.

- 1941 Jan. 22 Appointed member of the Investigation Committee on Damages caused by the China Incident. Cabinet
This was abolished by Imperial Ordinance No. 839 of Sep. 3, 1941.
- Feb. 1 Appointed councillor of the Cabinet Northeastern District Bureau. Cabinet
- 1941 Feb. 4 Appointed Councillor of the Population Problem Research Institute. "
- Feb. 7 Appointed Member of the Invention Encouragement Committee. Cabinet
Appointed Secretary of the Patent Compensation Deliberation Committee.
- 1941 Feb. 10 Appointed member of the Central Property Valuation Committee of those who went out of or changed business. Cabinet
- Feb. 12 Appointed councillor of the Commodities Price Bureau. Cabinet
Appointed member of Insurance Readjustment of the War-time Damages Insurance.
- Feb. 18 Appointed member of the Advance Fund Deliberation Committee. "
- Feb. 21 Appointed secretary of the National Mobilization Deliberation Committee. "
- Mar. 20 Appointed secretary of the All-Out Committee of the Mining Industry. "
- 1941 May 14 Appointed secretary of the Commodity Price Measures Deliberation Committee. Cabinet
- June 10 Appointed member of the Lumber Control Committee. "
- July 4 Appointed professional member of the Maritime Affairs Deliberation Committee. "
- July 22 Appointed to committee for the establishment of the Imperial Oil Company. Cabinet
- July 25 Appointed to committee for the improvement of textile technique. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Aug. 19 Appointed member of the Agricultural and Forestry Planning Committee.

1941 Aug. 19 Appointed temporary member of the Farm-Land Deliberation Committee. Cabinet

Aug. 22 Appointed Information Official, Bureau of Information. "

Aug. 30 Relieved from committee for the establishment of the Imperial Oil Company. "

1941 Sep. 3 Appointed acting chief of the Resources Mobilization Section of the General Affairs Bureau. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Sep. 13 Appointed member of the National Insurance Readjustment Deliberation Committee of Damages Insurance. Cabinet

Sep. 22 Appointed member of the Labour Control Committee. Cabinet

Oct. 21 Appointed Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry. Received 1st Rank, Higher Civil Service. Appointed acting chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Commerce and Industry Ministry. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Nov. 6 Appointed councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau. Appointed member of the Temporary Fund Control Committee. Cabinet

1941 Nov. 6 Appointed member of the Invention Encouragement Committee. Appointed member of the Estimation Deliberation Committee of the Steel Industry. Appointed member of the Rice Formation Central Committee. Appointed member of the Central Property Valuation Committee of those who went out of or changed business. Cabinet

Nov. 7 Appointed Councillor of the Planning Office. Appointed member of the Science Deliberation Committee. Appointed Member of the National Mobilization Deliberation Committee. Cabinet

Nov. 8 Relieved as acting chief of the Chemistry Bureau, of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Nov. 11 Appointed assistant-chief of Investigation Committee on Standardization of commodities.

1941 Nov. 11	Appointed member of the Engineering Machine Manufacturing Committee.	Cabinet
	Appointed member of the Electric Power Deliberation Committee.	
1941 Nov. 11	Appointed member of the Central Electric Power Control Committee.	"
Nov. 14	Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee.	Cabinet
Nov. 15	Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 77th Diet.	Cabinet
Nov. 17	Appointed member of the Maritime Affairs Deliberation Committee.	"
Nov. 20	Appointed member of the Overseas Colonization Committee.	"
	Appointed member of the Postal Life Insurance Reserve Funds Management Committee.	"
Nov. 21	Appointed member of the Important Mineral Committee.	
	Appointed member of the Light Metal Manufacturing Committee.	Cabinet
Nov. 24	Appointed councillor of the All-out War Research Institute.	"
Dec. 2	Appointed member of the National Savings Encouragement Committee.	"
Dec. 1	Appointed member of the Important Fertilizer Business Committee.	"
Dec. 3	Appointed member of the Central Air-Defense Committee. This was abolished.	"
Dec. 4	Appointed member of the Science Development Investigation Committee.	"
Dec. 5	Appointed member of the all-out Mining and Industrial Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 12	Appointed member of the Central Wage Committee.	"
Dec. 13	Appointed to committee for the establishment of the Industrial Equipment Group.	Cabinet
Dec. 15	Appointed government commission for matter under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 78th Diet.	"

1941 Dec. 16	Appointed member of the Public Works Conference. (Cabinet)	
Dec. 24	Appointed member of the Deposit Sections Fund Management Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 25	Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 79th Diet.	Cabinet
Dec. 23	Appointed acting director of the Bureau of Fuel.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Dec. 29	Appointed member of the Enemy Production Control Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 16	Commissioned to be temporary committeeman of the 6th Committee	not recorded in the Official Gazette
1942 Jan. 19	Relieved as acting director of the Bureau of Fuel.	Ministry of Commer- ce and Industry
Jan. 22	Relieved from committee for the establishment of the Industrial Equipment Bureau.	Cabinet
Jan. 30	Appointed reserve member of the Higher Civil Service Officials Disciplinary Committee.	Cabinet
Jan. 31	Relieved from assistant-chief of Investigation Committee of Commodity Standardization.	
1942 Feb. 21	Appointed secretary of the Deliberation Committee for the Establishment of Great East Asia.	Cabinet
Mar. 7	Appointed member of the Industrial Equipment Estimation Committee.	Cabinet
Mar. 11	Appointed committee for the establishment of the Important Resources Management Group.	Cabinet
Mar. 17	Appointed member of the Organizing Committee for the Southern Regions Development Bank.	Cabinet
Mar. 19	Appointed to the research committee of the War time Law Concerning Industrial Ownership.	
" "	Appointed member of the Organic Compound Works Conference.	Cabinet

1942 Mar. 24	Appointed member of the Organizing Committee for the War-time Financial Bank.	
Apr. 2	Relieved from member of the Organizing Committee for the Southern Regions Development Bank.	Cabinet
1942 Apr. 17	Relieved from committee for the establishment of the Important Resources Management Group.	Cabinet
Apr. 21	Appointed councillor of the Technical Office.	
Apr. 24	Relieved from member of the Organizing Committee for the War-time Financial Bank.	Cabinet
May 26	Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 89th Diet.	Cabinet
June 9	Appointed Member of the Custom-duties Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
June 20	Appointed member of the Loss Investigation Committee of the Industrial Equipment Group.	Cabinet
Aug. 26	Appointed acting director of the Commodities Price Bureau.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Sep. 11	Appointed acting director of the Trade Bureau. Relieved from acting director of the Commodities Price Bureau.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
1942 Sep. 15	Relieved from Chairman of the Investigation Committee of the Patent-Right Retaining Term Extension.	Cabinet
Sep. 28	Commissioned to be member of the Research Investigation Conference. (Not recorded in the official Gazette)	Cabinet
Oct. 24	Appointed member of the Food Control Committee.	Cabinet
Nov. 1	Appointed member of the Liaison Committee of the Greater East Asia Ministry.	"
Jan. 24	Concurrently ordered to serve in the Inquiry Section of the Ministers' Secretariate.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry

1942 Dec. 24 Appointed Government commissioner for matter under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 81st Diet. Cabinet

1943 Mar. 26 Appointed member of the Mining Industry Estimation Committee.

Apr. 12 Appointed to committee for the establishment of the Trade Group.

May. 8 Relieved from member of the Postal Life Insurance Reserve Funds Management Committee. Cabinet

June 9 Decorated with the 3rd Order of the Sacred Treasure. This was annuled by the Order No. 898, dated 23rd of May. 1940.

June 12 Relieved from committee for the establishment of the Trade Group. Cabinet

June 15 Appointed Government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 82nd Diet. Cabinet

July 13 Appointed member of the Rolled Steel Committee. Cabinet

Sep. 28 Appointed acting direction of the General Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Oct. 3 Appointed member of the Saghalien Development Investigation Committee. Cabinet

Oct. 18 Appointed Military Administrative Director concurrently appointed Chief of the General Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Received the 1st Grade, Higher Civil Service.

1943 Oct. 9 Appointed acting chief of the Inquiry Section of the Minister's Secretariate.

Oct. 20 Appointed member of the Loss Investigation Committee of the Industrial Equipment Group.

Oct. 25 Appointed Government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the 83rd Diet. Cabinet

Nov. 1 Appointed Chief of the General Mobilization Bureau, the Munition Ministry. Received the 1st Grade, Higher Civil Service. Cabinet

1943 Nov. 10	Appointed member of the Economy Penal Regulations Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
Nov. 24	Appointed member of the Central Wine Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 9	Appointed secretary of the National Mobilization Deliberation Committee.	Cabinet
" "	Appointed member of the Research Mobilization Compensation Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 10	Appointed member of the Mobilization Committee.	"
" "	Appointed secretary of the Food Control Committee.	"
Dec. 17	Appointed member of the Rolled Steel Committee.	"
Dec. 20	Appointed member of the Silk Yarn Committee. Appointed member of the Agricultural and Forestry Planning Committee. Appointed member of the Important Mineral Committee. Appointed member of the Mining Industry Estimation Committee.	" " " "
1943 Dec. 22	Appointed member of the negotiable Securities Transactions Committee. Appointed Councillor of the General Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Industry.	Cabinet
Dec. 24	Appointed Government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Munitions Ministry in the 84th Diet.	Cabinet
Dec. 27	Appointed member of the Temporary Funds Deliberation Committee.	Cabinet
Dec. 9	Appointed councillor of the General Shipping Bureau, the Ministry of Transportation and Communication.	Cabinet
1944 Jan. 12	Appointed member of the Central Property Valuation Committee of those who went out of or changed business.	Cabinet
Jan. 21	Appointed member of the Important Fertilizer Business Committee.	"
Jan. 22	Appointed member of the Liaison Committee, Home Ministry Appointed member of the Investigation Committee on Corporation Finance.	Cabinet Cabinet

1944 Jan. 25	Appointed member of the Enemy Production Control Committee.	Cabinet
Jan. 28	Appointed member of the Commodities Price Deliberation Committee. This post was abolished by No. 114, the Imperial Ordinance of 10th, March 1945.	Cabinet
	Appointed secretary of the Price Formation Central Committee. This post was abolished by Imperial Ordinance No. 114 of 10th, March 1945.	Cabinet
Feb. 15	Awarded the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
Feb. 7	Appointed member of the Electric Power Deliberation Committee.	Cabinet
Feb. 17	Appointed member of the Organic Compound Work, Committee.	"
Feb. 18	Appointed member of the Central Electric Power Control Committee.	"
Feb. 28	Appointed member of the Foreign Exchange Control Committee.	
Mar. 2	Appointed member of the Custom-duties Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
	Appointed member of the Enterprise Organization Funds Committee.	Cabinet
Mar. 11	Appointed councillor of the Enterprise Organization Headquarters.	Cabinet
Mar. 18	Appointed member of the Training Committee of Men necessary for the Establishment of Great Far East.	
Mar. 22	Appointed member of the Industrial Equipment Estimation Committee.	Cabinet
May 22	Appointed member of the Scientific Technique Deliberation Committee.	Cabinet
June 1	Appointed member of the Loss Deliberation Committee of the Industrial Equipment Group.	Cabinet
June 6	Appointed member of the Advance Fund Compensation Committee for Medium or Minor Commerce and Industry.	Cabinet
June 30	Appointed attendant of Administration inspector. Appointed attendant of Administration inspector, Suzuki.	

1940 Apr. 29	Decorated with the 3rd Order of the Sacred Treasure for his services in the China Incident.	
1944 Sep. 6	Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Munition Ministry at the 85th Diet.	Cabinet
	Appointed member of the War-time Damage Insurance Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
Sep. 19	Appointed attendant of Administration Inspector, Toyoda.	Cabinet
Oct. 4	Because of the discharge of Administration Inspector, Suzuki, Attendant to the Administration Inspector, Suzuki went out of existence.	
Oct. 13	Appointed to Research Committee of War-time Law Concerning Industrial Ownership.	Cabinet
Dec. 24	Appointed Government Commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Munition Ministry at the 86th Diet.	Cabinet
1945 Jan. 11	Appointed Reserve Member of the Munition Production Responsibility Deliberation Committee.	Cabinet
Feb. 19	Appointed councillor of the Labour Bureau.	Cabinet
Feb. 28	Appointed member of the Sōnin Civil Officials' Selection Committee.	
Mar. 30	Appointed member of the Welfare Enterprise Committee.	
Apr. 10	Appointed Vice-Minister of Munition.	
Apr. 10	Received the 1st Grade, the Higher Civil Service.	Cabinet
May. 7	Appointed Member of the Deposit Section's Fund Management Committee.	Cabinet
	Appointed member of the Custom-duties Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
May 15	Commissioned to be member of the National Volunteer Unit Conference.	Cabinet
June 8	Appointed Government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Munition Ministry at the 87th Diet.	Cabinet
June 29	Appointed Reserve Member of the Chokunin Civil Officials' Selection Committee.	Cabinet

1945 July 18 Appointed member of the Steel Industry Estimation Deliberation Committee. Cabinet
 Appointed member of the Polled Steel Committee. Cabinet

July 27 Appointed member of the Important Mineral Committee.

June 16 Appointed member of the Mining Industry Estimation Committee.
 Appointed member of the National Mobilization Deliberation Committee.

Aug. 26 Appointed vice minister of commerce and Industry.
 Received the 1st Grade, the Higher Civil Service.

Aug. 30 Appointed member of the Chokunin Civil Officials Selection Committee. Cabinet

Sep. 1 Appointed government commissioner for matters under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry at the 88th Diet. Cabinet

Sep. 11 Appointed member of the National Savings Encouragement Committee. Cabinet

Sep. 24 Appointed secretary of the Post-War-Plan Deliberation Committee. Cabinet

Sep. 28 Appointed member of the National General Mobilization Deliberation Committee.

Oct. 12 Relieved from the main post at his own request. Cabinet

Oct. 30 Promoted one grade in rank by special grace of the Emperor.
 Awarded the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
 August 8, 1947
 DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
 Economic Pressure

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SHIINA, Etsusaburo
 by Mr. Logan

25,353

25,354

The witness stated he lived in Tokyo. He identified Exhibit 2834 as his affidavit and verified it. The affidavit stated * that he joined the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry in 1923 and he continued with the Department of Commerce and Industry afterwards. From October 1933 to March 1939 he was an official of Manchukuo, carrying out various policies with regard to the mining industry. In April 1939 he went back to the office of Commerce and Industry, holding various offices therein, becoming Vice Minister in October 1941.

25,355

He was familiar with the information with respect * to the demand and supply of raw rubber prior to the Pacific War. According to research in 1937 Japan's peace-time demand for raw rubber was about 60,000 tons, with the ratio between civil and military being 5 to 1. About 1/3 of the civil part was assigned for re-export to foreign countries as a raw material for export goods or an export to Manchukuo. Because of the sudden decline of foreign exchange after the outbreak of the China affair and Japan's policy to strengthen restriction over all imported goods, the import of raw rubber became more difficult. However, for the military it was felt that its quantity should preferentially be secured. All shortage of supply had to be supplemented by a restriction of civil demand. The enforced rate of restriction in 1938 and 1939 was about 20% of private demand in peace time and in 1940 it became as much as 50%. The ratio between civil and military became 3 to 1.

With such a situation Japan had to exert heavy effort to economize rubber and execute strong policies such as prohibition of use of material, suspension of management where business efficiency was not high. Despite this, the prospects were dark and some felt that there might be a serious breakdown if the condition be left alone. Urgent measures were called for.

25,357

The plight was relieved for the time being by the import of a great deal of raw rubber from Thailand and FIC. In the latter part of 1941 * they had about 20,000 tons each from these countries, which added to their imports from other countries made a total of about 70,000 tons. The increase in

Page

the Thailand import was due to the financial agreement with that country, and the import from FIC was due to the FIC Treaty of May 1941. These imports were accompanied by some disadvantages in price and other points.

There was no cross-examination of the witness.

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25,361

25,362

Exhibit 2835, excerpt from Grew's "Ten Years in Japan," stated August 29, 1941 * that TERASAKI, Director of the American Bureau, called stating that although TOYODA had asked Grew to call, recent developments made publicity questionable and TOYODA has asked TERASAKI to deliver a message. TERASAKI conveyed the text of the communication from KONOYE to Roosevelt, delivered by NOMURA on August 28th. The reason for the substituted visit * was that the Japanese press had learned of the delivery of this message, and the news had arrived in such a form that it was impossible for Japan to conceal from the public the fact of such a message. Although the reports have not disclosed the contents they would reveal to the Japanese and the pro-Axis elements that KONOYE had taken the initiative in a conciliatory move when indignation was high because of United States action in the freezing order, the American tankers * bearing oil had left from California for the Soviet, and that a military mission had been sent to Chiang Kai-shek. This publicity is of direct advantage to the extremists and pro-Axis elements. It has made further action very difficult and has increased the possibility of an attempt on KONOYE's life.

He asked that the United States take three steps, which if not taken would be serious obstacles in the efforts to bring about an understanding. The first was that a meeting between KONOYE and Roosevelt should take place without delay. Delay would grant the opponents an opportunity to organize and spread the idea that KONOYE was yielding to American pressure and was trying to reach an understanding with the United States in the teeth of so-called provocative American measures. This exposes Japan to humiliation.

The second point was that the United States should postpone sending the tankers to the Soviet pending the outcome of the meeting. He could not exaggerate the temper of public opinion on this matter. They had learned that five American tankers had already passed through Tsugaru Straits.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

MEMORANDUM

8 August 1947

TO : Brig. R. H. Quilliam
FROM : D. N. Sutton
SUBJECT: SHINA, Etsusaburo
Def. Doc. No. 1980

This affidavit, which has not yet been served on the Prosecution, recites that the witness was with the Department of Commerce and Industry from 1923 to 1933 and subsequent to April 1939. From 1933 to March 1939, he was an official in the mining industry of Manchoukuo.

The affidavit deals entirely with raw rubber, that the peace time demand for raw rubber in Japan, based on research made about 1937, was 60,000 tons and the ratio between civil and military demands was roughly 5 to 1. Following the outbreak of the China Affair, the demand of the military was increased and the volume allotted to private industry reduced first by 20% and then by 50% and the ratio between civil and military demands became 3 to 1.

Prior to 1941, from 2- to 3,000 tons annually was imported from Thailand. As a result of the treaty with French Indo-China in May 1941, about 40,000 tons annually was imported from Thailand and French Indo-China, increasing the total import to about 70,000 tons annually.

Comment: So far as the affidavit is material, it would appear favorable to the Prosecution.

D. N. Sutton,
Assistant Counsel.

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1980

Def. Doc. 1900

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al.

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: SHINA, Etsusaburo

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.

I was born in January, 1898. After I was graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1923, I joined the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry. When the Ministry was divided into two Departments, namely the Department of Commerce and Industry and the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, I served in the former ministry. From October, 1933 to March 1939, I assumed an office, as an official of Manchoukuo, and was responsible for the execution of various policies chiefly with regard to the mining industry. In April, 1939, I reassumed the office in the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Since then, I filled various posts successively as the chief of the Fifth Section of the Provisional Price

[Handwritten signature and scribbles]

Def. Doc. #1980

Coordination Bureau, a collateral bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry from April, 1939 to June of the same year and as the chief of the General Affairs Section of the General Bureau about three and half months since July of the same year; as the Director of the General Bureau about two years since October of the same year, and then I was appointed the Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry in October, 1941.

With reference to the demand and supply condition of raw rubber of this country, prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War, as I was connected with the execution of policies pertaining to this particular industry as the head of the Fifth Section of the Provisional Price Coordination Bureau and also the Director of the General Bureau, I am in a position to depose as follows on my own responsibility:

The demand for raw rubber in peace time in Japan was, according to the research made sometime about 1937, said to be about 60,000 tons. The ratio of the demand between the civil and the military (direct need by the military) was roughly 5 to 1 and out of the private demand, about one third was assigned for re-export to the foreign countries as a raw material for the export goods or an export to Manchuria.

On account of, however, the sudden run of an acute course of decline of the foreign exchange condition of Japan after the year of the outbreak of the China Affairs, and the Japanese government's policy to strengthen the restriction over every imported goods one after another, the import of the raw rubber, therefore, also became difficult.

However, as for that demanded by the military, it was under such circumstances that the projected quantity by the military should preferably be secured since the China Affairs was in progress. So all the shortage in supply had to be supplemented by a restriction on the civil demand. The actual enforced rate of the constriction in 1938 and in 1939 was about 20 per cent of the private demand in peace time, and in 1940, it became as much as 50 % of the volume demanded by the people. Thus the ratio between the civil and military demands became 3 versus 1.

Facing such situation, the Japanese government had naturally to exert every possible effort so as to economize the rubber and execute such pretty strong policies as the prohibition of use of material in certain kinds, and the suspension of the management for those enterprises whose business efficiency is not high, etc.

In spite of the foregoing, the future prospect was still exceedingly dark and there were some among the government authorities concerned who were fearful lest a serious breakdown might be resulted from the cause of demand and supply of rubber alone, should the condition be left untouched. I recall that some urgent measure was frequently called for at the government meeting.

Such sad plight was relieved for the time being by the import of a great deal of raw rubber from Thailand and French Indo-China from the summer to the winter 1941 where we had very little import from these countries heretofore. That is to say, we had about 20,000 tons each,