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124 checked

Translated by ~~Shigeaki~~ Miyoshi  
Checked by ~~Shigeaki~~ Iwano

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TAMEMOTO,  
~~Tamemoto~~

~~Hirogata~~  
~~Hirogata~~

Permanent Address: <sup>No. 2</sup> 65 Kakikawa-cho,  
Kōchi-shi, Kōchi Prefecture

Birth Place: Kōchishi, Kōchi Prefecture

Born<sup>on</sup>: 24 October, 1893

Rank: Samurai ~~Family~~

Family's ~~persons'~~ names:

mother: Masue, died 16 December 1932

younger brother: Jichio, born<sup>on</sup> 20 May 1901

younger sister: Terue, separated from his family

because of marriage

wife: Hisayo, married<sup>m</sup> 19 July 1921 and  
died<sup>m</sup> 22 June 1923

first daughter: Kikuko, born<sup>m</sup> 13 November 1922

and died<sup>m</sup> 15 April 1944

wife: Nobu, born<sup>m</sup> 1 January 1900

and married<sup>m</sup> 22 October 19

He said: "they were discussing only minor question. They took no interest in the work of getting a world-wide understanding for the peace of the Orient.

14. After the Feb. 26 affair he retired from the active service. Since then he was leading a quiet life confined in his residence and spending most of his time in reading. Meantime, with much concern he was only looking at the situation of the country which was being led by an extreme movement.

15. When the China Incident broke out.

Premier KONOE, recommended the General as the Education Minister so as to let him serve as the fire-extinguisher just as at the time of the Manchurian Incident. But as the Education Minister, unlike the War Minister, had no power over acts of the Army he could not do anything with the matter, though with all his efforts. I heard him murmuring: "As the Education Minister I can do nothing with the matter"

I went to his official residence at NAGATA-CHO for congratulation as he became Minister of Education and learned it.

16. At the time of the conclusion of the Triple Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy as well as the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association he was opposed strongly to both of these. He told me that he had been approached by Prince KONOE with the post of a State Councillor, but he had declined it saying that he would not accept in such a situation even to become a State councillor.

(2)

first son: Hironobu, born <sup>on</sup> 16 April 1926

second son: Kazuo, born <sup>on</sup> 9 February 1928

third son: Masaaki, born <sup>on</sup> 8 January 1933

second daughter: Kiyoko, born <sup>on</sup> 10 April 1935

1911 Sep. 11 ~~Assigned to be~~ a student of the  
School of Supplies and Accounts  
Naval Economic Academy (Naval  
School of Supplies and Accounts  
Economic Academy)

1912 July 20 ~~Received~~ an honour prize certificate  
(Naval Economic Academy  
School of Supplies and Accounts)

" ~~Received~~ an excellent moral conduct  
certificate (Naval Economic Academy  
School of Supplies and Accounts)

1913 Dec. 19 ~~Received~~ an honour prize certificate  
(Naval Economic Academy  
School of Supplies and Accounts)

" ~~Received~~ an excellent moral conduct  
certificate (Naval Economic Academy  
School of Supplies and Accounts)

1914 Dec. 19 graduated from the naval  
School of Supplies and Accounts  
Economic Academy

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the Diet and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

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1914 Dec. 19 <sup>Appointed</sup> ~~Ordered~~ as a naval ~~Economist~~ <sup>Supply</sup>  
Cadet (Navy Ministry)

1914 Dec 19 ~~Ordered~~ <sup>Assigned</sup> as a B class ~~student~~  
at the naval ~~Economic~~ <sup>School of Supplies</sup> Academy  
~~into Accounts~~  
(Navy Ministry)

1915 May 15 <sup>Finished</sup> ~~Graduated~~ from the B class  
course of the naval ~~Economic~~ <sup>School</sup>  
of Supplies and Accounts; ~~being~~  
~~Academy~~; Relieved of a  
~~student of the naval Economic~~  
~~Academy~~ and ~~ordered~~

assigned aboard the "Settsu"  
(The First Fleet) (Navy  
Ministry)

1915 Nov. 7 <sup>Awarded</sup> ~~Received~~ the <sup>war</sup> medal of ~~war~~  
1914-1915 (Bureau of Decoration)  
<sup>War</sup>

He said: "they were discussing only minor question. They took no interest in the work of getting a world-wide understanding for the peace of the Orient.

14. After the Feb. 26 affair he retired from the active service.

Since then he was leading a quiet life confined in his residence and spending most of his time in reading. Meantime, with much concern he was only looking at the situation of the country which was being led by an extreme movement.

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Japan, Germany and Italy as well as the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association he was opposed strongly to both of these. He told me that he had been approached by Prince KONOE with the post of a State Councillor, but he had declined it saying that he would not accept in such a situation even to become a State councillor.

(4)

Del. No. 2424

- (Navy Ministry)  
1915 Nov. 10 Received the commemoration  
medal for coronation by the  
Imperial Ordinance No. 154  
(Bureau of Decoration)
- 1915 Dec. 13 ~~App~~ Promoted to assistant-  
paymaster (Cabinet)
- 1915 Dec. 13 Assigned to the "Iwate" (Students'  
Training Squadron <sup>as well as</sup> Patrol-ship)
- (Navy Ministry)  
1916 Jan. 21 Conferred 8th Court Rank, Senior  
Grade (Imperial Household  
Ministry)
- 1916 Jan. 8 Left from Sasebo <sup>for a cruise to</sup> ~~to sail for~~ China  
(Patrol ~~Guards~~): Jan. 26 <sup>Came</sup> ~~Come~~ back  
at Jinsen (Temporary return)  
~~at home~~ ~~for~~  
a time) ("Iwate")

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1916 April 20, Left from Yokosuka to  
~~sail for~~ Australia (Patrol);  
~~August~~ August 22, returned at to

Yokosuka (the Iwate)  
1916 Sept 1 <sup>the</sup> "Iwate" (Second Reserve ~~Preparatory~~ Ship)

1916 Sept 7 Ordered to ~~act~~ <sup>act</sup> in the post of  
Chief paymaster on the "Iwate"  
till Okubo, Kenzaburo, paymaster,  
arrived at his post (Warship

"Iwate")  
1916 Dec. 12 <sup>the</sup> "Iwate" (the First Fleet)

1917 Jan. 15 Left from Ominato to ~~sail~~ <sup>for</sup> cruise to  
the coast of the North America  
(Patrol) : <sup>on</sup> March 20, returned ~~at~~ <sup>to</sup>

He said: "they were discussing only minor question. They took no interest in the work of getting a world-wide understanding for the peace of the Orient.

14. After the Feb. 26 affair he retired from the active service.

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Yokosuka

1917 March 28 the "Iwate" (the second  
Reserve  
Preparatory Ship)

1917 April 1 Relieved of <sup>duty</sup> assignment on <sup>board</sup> the

"Iwate" and assigned to  
the "Fuso" (the First <sup>Fleet</sup> Squadron)

(Navy Ministry)

1917 April 9 Left ~~from~~ Sasebo to sail <sup>for</sup> China

(~~Guard~~ <sup>on</sup> Patrol) : April 24, ~~19~~

returned <sup>to</sup> Kure

1917 April 8 Ordered to assist the staff-

officers' <sup>job</sup> business at the Head-  
quarters of the First <sup>Fleet</sup> Squadron  
(The First <sup>Fleet</sup> Squadron)

substantive offenses were committed; and on the other hand they contend that whether or not a conspiracy existed or substantive offenses were committed, the accused did not participate in them. To meet its dual burden, the defense decided in addition to offering evidence on behalf of the individual accused, to also present evidence in five phases. These phases were: the general phase, the Manchurian phase, the China phase, the Russian phase, and the Pacific phase. During the presentation of the evidence on the five phases, the defense has addressed itself to the question of the existence of the conspiracies and the commission of the substantive offenses. They have offered evidence on behalf of all the defendants to meet every issue raised by the prosecution on this question. This can be clearly seen if we analyze the prosecution's phases in terms of the phases presented by the defense.

The prosecution's first phase on the "Constitution and Laws of Japan" was countered by the evidence of the first section of the General phase of the defense. Section five of the defense General phase was introduced in answer to the prosecution phase entitled "Propaganda to Prepare Public Opinion for War." All issues raised in the prosecution third phase "Manchurian Aggression" were joined through the evidence introduced in the "Manchuria Division" offered by the defense. The third of the defense phases "China" was offered to meet the prosecution's evidence in the phase called "Aggression in China." In both the Manchuria and China divisions the defense attempted to rebut the prosecution's evidence in its "Narcotic and Opium" and its "Economic Aggression in China and Manchuria" phases. The prosecution's "Conspiracy with Germany and Italy" phase had its reply in the anti-comintern section of the defense "Russian" phase and the "Tripartite

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1917 Dec. 1 Promoted to Assistant-Paymaster,

St.;

1919 Dec. 1 Relieved of ~~the~~ <sup>duty</sup> ~~assignment~~ on  
board <sup>the</sup> "Fuso" and attached to

the ~~the~~ First Destroyer  
Division ~~flotilla~~; on  
December 9, assigned

aboard the Hamakaze (the  
First ~~Destroyer~~ <sup>Destroyer</sup> (Navy  
Ministry))

1917 Dec. 17 Relieved of this regular post  
and ~~assigned to attach~~ <sup>attached to</sup>

the Headquarters of the Second  
Special Service Squadron  
(Navy Ministry)

1918 Jan. 1 Left ~~from~~ Kobe to <sup>assume</sup> ~~arrive~~ at the  
post (on board <sup>by</sup> the "Fusan-maru")

~~substantive offenses were committed; and on the other hand they contend that whether or not a conspiracy existed or substantive offenses were committed, the accused did not participate in them. To meet its dual burden, the defense decided in addition to offering evidence on behalf of the individual accused, to also present evidence in five phases. These phases were: the general phase, the Manchurian phase, the China phase, the Russian phase, and the Pacific phase. During the presentation of the evidence on the five phases, the defense has addressed itself to the question of the existence of the conspiracies and the commission of the substantive offenses. They have offered evidence on behalf of all the defendants to meet every issue raised by the prosecution on this question. This can be clearly seen if we analyze the prosecution's phases in terms of the phases presented by the defense.~~

The prosecution's first phase on the "Constitution and Laws of Japan" was countered by the evidence of the first section of the General phase of the defense. Section five of the defense General phase was introduced in answer to the prosecution phase entitled "Propaganda to Prepare Public Opinion for War." All issues raised in the prosecution third phase "Manchurian Aggression" were joined through the evidence introduced in the "Manchuria Division" offered by the defense. The third of the defense phases "China" was offered to meet the prosecution's evidence in the phase called "Aggression in China." In both the Manchuria and China divisions the defense attempted to rebut the prosecution's evidence in its "Narcotic and Opium" and its "Economic Aggression in China and Manchuria" phases. The prosecution's "Conspiracy with Germany and Italy" phase had its reply in the anti-comintern section of the defense "Russian" phase and the "Tripartite

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1918 Jan. 30 Conferred the 7th Court Rank,  
Junior Grade (~~the~~ Imperial  
Household Ministry)

1918 Jan. 31 Relieved of this ~~regular~~ post;  
~~Assigned to attach~~ Attached  
to the  
15th Destroyer <sup>Division</sup> Squadron;  
on  
February 9, assigned aboard  
the "Hinoki"; on  
February 12  
assigned aboard the "Momo"  
(Navy Ministry)

1918 April 1 ~~Changed to attach~~ Attached  
to the 24th  
Destroyer <sup>Division</sup> Squadron ~~according~~  
~~to~~ the revision of the destroyer  
division  
~~squadron~~ organization by ~~the~~

substantive offenses were committed; and on the other hand they contend that whether or not a conspiracy existed or substantive offenses were committed, the accused did not participate in them. To meet its dual burden, the defense decided in addition to offering evidence on behalf of the individual accused, to also present evidence in five phases. These phases were: the general phase, the Manchurian phase, the China phase, the Russian phase, and the Pacific phase. During the presentation of the evidence on the five phases, the defense has addressed itself to the question of the existence of the conspiracies and the commission of the substantive offenses. They have offered evidence on behalf of all the defendants to meet every issue raised by the prosecution on this question. This can be clearly seen if we analyze the prosecution's phases in terms of the phases presented by the defense.

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Imperial Ordinance no. 95, published  
on April 1, 1918

1918 May 20 Changed ~~assignment~~ <sup>Transferred</sup> to  
the "Yanagi" (the 24th Destroyer  
Division  
Squadron)

1918 June 10 Changed ~~assignment~~ <sup>Transferred</sup> to  
"Amomo" (the 24th Destroyer  
Division  
Squadron)

1918 Nov. 1 Relieved of this regular post  
and appointed acting chief of  
Paymaster of the 24th Destroyer  
Division  
Squadron (Navy Ministry)

1918 Dec. 1 Granted 1st Grade Salary; <sup>on</sup> 26 Nov.  
1918, the flag-ship <sup>was</sup> being changed  
and ~~assigned~~ <sup>transferred</sup> to board the "Nishiki";

substantive offenses were committed; and on the other hand they contend that whether or not a conspiracy existed or substantive offenses were committed, the accused did not participate in them. To meet its dual burden, the defense decided in addition to offering evidence on behalf of the individual accused, to also present evidence in five phases. These phases were: the general phase, the Manchurian phase, the China phase, the Russian phase, and the Pacific phase. During the presentation of the evidence on the five phases, the defense has addressed itself to the question of the existence of the conspiracies and the commission of the substantive offenses. They have offered evidence on behalf of all the defendants to meet every issue raised by the prosecution on this question. This can be clearly seen if we analyze the prosecution's phases in terms of the phases presented by the defense.

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On 7 January 1919 the flag-ship  
being <sup>was</sup> changed and ~~assigned~~ <sup>transshipped</sup>  
~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> the "Yuno"

(Navy Ministry)

1919 Jan. 31 Relieved of <sup>duty</sup> ~~the attachment~~ <sup>at</sup>  
the Headquarters of the <sup>Temporary</sup> ~~Imperial~~  
Second Special Service

Squadron (the Second Special  
Service Squadron)

1919 Feb. 1 <sup>Transshipped</sup> ~~Changed assignment~~ <sup>to</sup>  
"Kashima" (the 24th Destroyer  
Squadron)

1919 Sep. 22 <sup>was changed</sup> ~~Changed the title as assistant-~~  
to Second Supply Lieutenant  
~~paymaster~~ <sup>by the Imperial</sup>

He said: "they were discussing only minor question. They took no interest in the work of getting a world-wide understanding for the peace of the Orient.

14. After the Feb. 26 affair he retired from the active service. Since then he was leading a quiet life confined in his residence and spending most of his time in reading. Meantime, with much concern he was only looking at the situation of the country which was being led by an extreme movement.

15. When the China Incident broke out.

Premier KONOE, recommended the General as the Education Minister so as to let him serve as the fire-extinguisher just as at the time of the Manchurian Incident. But as the Education Minister, unlike the War Minister, had no power over acts of the Army he could not do anything with the matter, though with all his efforts. I heard him murmuring: "As the Education Minister I can do nothing with the matter" I went to his official residence at NAGATA-CHO for congratulation as he became Minister of Education and learned it.

16. At the time of the conclusion of the Triple Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy as well as the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association he was opposed strongly to both of these. He told me that he had been approached by Prince KONOE with the post of a State Councillor, but he had declined it saying that he would not accept in such a situation even to become a State councillor.

(11)

Ordinance  
~~Ordinance~~ No. 427 (Same in effect  
~~to execute~~)

on 23rd)  
the duty as)

1919 Dec. 1 Relieved of the acting chief of the

paymasters of the 24th Destroyer

Division Squadron and appointed

officer attached acting ~~to attach~~ to the Accounting  
section of Sasebo Naval Arsenal

(Navy Ministry)

1920 Jan. 16 Concurrently assigned aboard  
the "Kuma" (Navy Ministry)

1920 Jan. 17 Ordered to act as the  
Appointed acting Chief of Paymasters  
of the "Haruma" ~~while~~ Staff-Pay-  
master Okubo, Kenzaburo, ~~retires~~  
during the absence of

who is sick

~~he~~ (was assigned to his

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the Diet and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

(12)

bed with illness; <sup>On</sup> February

4 relieved of <sup>His duty.</sup> ~~A. #~~ (the

"Kuma"  
~~Harima~~)

1920 March 9 Relieved of <sup>(additional duty on</sup> ~~the~~ assignment

aboard the Kuma

(Navy Ministry)

1920 Nov. 1 Decorated with the 5th Class Order

of the Golden Kite ~~and~~, granted

¥ 300 and awarded the Order

of Single Ray of Rising Sun,

6th Order of Merit (for services

during ~~the~~ the war period 1915 - 1920 ~~at~~

(Bureau of Decorations); <sup>Awarded</sup> ~~Received~~

the ~~commemorative~~ war medal for

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(13)

the 1914-1920 ~~war~~ war

(Bureau of Decorations)

1920 Dec. 1 Promoted to ~~Paymaster~~ <sup>Supply Lieutenant</sup>

(Cabinet); appointed Chief  
of the Paymasters of the ~~Haime~~ <sup>"Suma"</sup>

and concurrently Division  
Officer ~~Chief~~ (Patrol Ship) (Navy  
Ministry)

1921 Jan. 20 Conferred 7th Court Rank,

Senior Grade (Imperial

Household Ministry)

1921 May 1 Applied <sup>for approval of</sup> ~~for~~ Marriage;

on May 9 <sup>approved</sup> ~~sanctioned~~

1921 Sep. 20 Relieved of the regular and

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1931 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the Diet and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

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(14)

additional  
~~concurrent~~ posts, and appointed  
a member of the <sup>Accounting</sup> ~~Treasury~~ Section  
of the Naval Fuel Dept and  
concurrently<sup>a</sup> member of  
the Munition Warehouse of Kure  
Naval Arsenal (Navy Ministry)

1921 Dec. 7 Granted ~~the~~ 2nd Grade Salary  
(Navy Ministry)

1922 April 1 Relieved of the regular and  
~~concurrent~~ additional posts (Navy Ministry);  
ordered <sup>to be a</sup> student of the <sup>special</sup> ~~elective~~  
course of the Naval Economic  
of Supplies and Accounts  
~~Academy~~ (Navy Ministry)

1920 Nov. 1 Awarded <sup>commemoration</sup>  
Received the ~~victory~~ medal for  
victory in accordance with  
~~according~~ to the

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(15)

Ordinance <sup>for</sup>  
~~Ordinance~~ of the Commemoration  
medal for Victory (Bureau of  
Decorations)

1923 Dec. 1 Granted 1st Grade Salary  
(Navy Ministry)

1924 Oct. 1 Revised <sup>The</sup> ~~the~~ forms of the commission  
was revised  
by the Naval Personnel Department

Instruction No. 79

1924 Oct. 18 Applied for marriage; <sup>approval of</sup> October  
22, <sup>approved</sup> sanctioned

1925 April 1 Appointed Instructor of the  
School of Supplies and Accounts  
Naval Economic Academy and  
<sup>School Examiner</sup>  
concurrently ~~superintendent~~  
(Navy Ministry)

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the Diet and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

(16)

1925 June 25 Appointed <sup>a</sup> standing member of  
the Examination Committee for  
~~selecting~~ <sup>adopting</sup> naval students  
(Navy Ministry)

1925 Dec. 1 Promoted to Staff-paymaster  
Supply Lt. Commander  
(Cabinet)

1926 Jan. 15 Conferred <sup>the</sup> 6th Court Rank,  
Junior Grade (Imperial House-  
hold Ministry)

1926 Nov. 29 Awarded <sup>the</sup> Order of Sacred Treasure  
5th Order of Merit (Bureau  
of Decoration)

1927 May 1 Relieved of the regular and  
~~concurrent~~ <sup>additional</sup> posts and appointed

~~He said: "they were discussing only minor question. They took no interest in the work of getting a world-wide understanding for the peace of the Orient.~~

14. After the Feb. 26 affair he retired from the active service.

~~Since then he was leading a quiet life confined in his residence and spending most of his time in reading. Meantime,~~

~~with much concern he was only looking at the situation of the country which was being led by an extreme movement.~~

15. When the China Incident broke out.

Premier KONOE, recommended the General as the Education

Minister so as to let him serve as the fire-extinguisher just as at the time of the Manchurian Incident. But as the

Education Minister, unlike the War Minister, had no power over acts of the Army he could not do anything with the

matter, though with all his efforts. I heard him murmuring: "As the Education Minister I can do nothing with the matter"

I went to his official residence at NAGATA-CHO for congratulation as he became Minister of Education and learned it.

16. At the time of the conclusion of the Triple Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy as well as the establishment of the

Imperial Rule Assistance Association he was opposed strongly to both of these. He told me that he had been

approached by Prince KONOE with the post of a State Councillor, but he had declined it saying that he would not accept

in such a situation even to become a State councillor.



(17)

Supplies and Accounts  
a member of the ~~Naval Economic~~  
of the Navy Ministry)  
Bureau (Navy Ministry)

✓ 1927 June 8 Appointed Secretary of the  
Investigation Committee for  
Accounting Methods  
~~Financial Constitution~~ at the  
Construction and Repair  
Naval Equipment Board  
(Navy Ministry)

✓ 1927 Dec. 14 Appointed <sup>to</sup> temporary <sup>examination</sup> committee  
for the examination to select students for  
~~members for~~ ~~adopting~~

~~examination of Naval Academy~~  
School of Supplies and Accounts  
and Naval Economic Academy,  
to be held in  
~~executed on~~ January 1928  
(Navy Ministry)

1928 July 17 Appointed to attach ~~to~~ as  
Attached to the Special

~~no said: "they were discussing only minor question. They~~  
took no interest in the work of getting a world-wide under-  
standing for the peace of the Orient.

14. After the Feb. 26 affair he retired from the active service.

Since then he was leading a quiet life confined in his re-  
sidence and spending most of his time in reading. Meantime,  
with much concern he was only looking at the situation of  
the country which was being led by an extreme movement.

15. When the China Incident broke out.

Premier KONOE, recommended the General as the Education

Minister so as to let him serve as the fire-extinguisher just

as at the time of the Manchurian Incident. But as the

Education Minister, unlike the War Minister, had no power

over acts of the Army he could not do anything with the

matter, though with all his efforts. I heard him murmuring:

"As the Education Minister I can do nothing with the matter"

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lation as he became Minister of Education and learned it.

16. At the time of the conclusion of the Triple Alliance among

Japan, Germany and Italy as well as the establishment of the

Imperial Rule Assistance Association he was opposed

strongly to both of these. He told me that he had been

approached by Prince KONOE with the post of a State Councillor,

but he had declined it saying that he would not accept

in such a situation even to become a State councillor.

(18)

~~officer to be attached to~~  
~~Inspector~~

~~the inspecting officer especially~~

~~appointed by the Emperor~~

~~(Navy Ministry)~~

1929 April 10 Appointed ~~Financial Officer~~

a supervising accountant

~~Superintendent of~~ for shipbuild

~~construction and ordnance~~

and ordnance

~~arsenal~~ at the Naval Technical

Department (Navy Ministry);

ordered to make an official

trip to England. Started

on 21 May 1929 via Siberia

(Navy Ministry)

Awarded

1928 Nov 16 Received the commemoration

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc No. 3088 (A-E)

25 July 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Five large maps showing Areas of Japanese Army Commands during the Pacific War, and CLO Memorandum, dated 31 July 1947, giving explanations of maps, and noting corrections to maps enclosed with memo of 28 June 1947. (See IPS Doc. No. 3086 A-E)

Date: Dec 1941-Aug 1945 Original  Copy  Language: Japanese English

Has it been translated? Yes  No   
Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL  
IPS Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL  
Central Liaison Office, Tokyo and First Demobilization Bureau.

PERSONS IMPLICATED  
War Minister, Vice-Minister, Chief of Staff, Vice-Chief of Staff, Chief of Military Affairs Bureau 1941-45; including KIMURA, Heitaro; MUTO, Akira; SATO, Kenryo; TOJO, Hideki; TOMINAGA, Kyoji; SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro; WAKAMATSU, Tadakazu; HARA, Mamoru; SANADA, Joichiro; YOSHIZUMI, Masao; UMEZU, Yoshijiro; TANABE, Moritake; HATA, Hikosaburo; USHIROGU, Jun; KAWABE, Torashiro.

CRIMES OR PHASE TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE  
Areas of Command Responsibility for POW Crimes

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. No. 3088:

Memorandum, dated 31 July 1947, includes a covering letter - Central Liaison Office No. 5944 (PD), and an explanation of the maps, showing boundaries of operation areas of various Japanese Armies during successive stages of the Pacific War. Please note that these maps should be used, if put into evidence, rather than those in 3086 A-E. Years 1941,

(19)

the <sup>in accordance with</sup> medal for coronation by the

Imperial Ordinance No. 188,

published in 1928

1930 Dec 1 Promoted to ~~1st paymaster~~ Supply Commander

(Cabinet)

1931 Jan 16 Conferred the 6th Court

Rank, Senior Grade (Imperial Household Ministry)

1929 Sep 5 Granted ¥140 for services

in ~~China Incident~~ 1928

China Incident and 1929-

1928 China Disturbances

(Navy Ministry)

1931 June 20 Ordered to return from abroad

(Navy Ministry)

told me joyfully: "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the East and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

(20)

1931 July 30. Returned <sup>on board</sup> by "Hakozaki-maru",  
arriving ~~putting in~~ at Kobe on this  
day, finishing the official  
trip to England (being finished).

1931 Aug. 20 Ordered to serve at  
~~Appointed as observer~~ the  
Naval General Staff and  
as ~~observer~~ in the Navy  
Ministry (Navy Ministry);

1931 Aug 20  
~~1931 Oct~~ Ordered to serve at the  
Supplies and Accounts  
Economic Bureau of the  
Navy Ministry (Navy  
Minister); Ordered to  
serve at <sup>the 1st</sup> ~~the~~ Section I  
(Supplies and Accounts  
~~the Economic Bureau~~)

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the East and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.



(21)

1931 Aug. 21 Appointed <sup>an accounting</sup> Judge of Paymaster  
Division at <sup>The</sup> Naval minor  
maneuver in 1931 (Navy Ministry)

1931 Oct. 10 Appointed <sup>to the staff</sup> member of the  
Supplies and Accounts Bureau of the

Navy Ministry and con-  
currently <sup>to the staff</sup> member of the

Educational Affairs Bureau  
of the same ministry and  
as well as <sup>an</sup> instructor of  
the Naval <sup>(School of Supplies and Accounts)</sup> Economic

Academy (Navy Ministry);

1931 Oct. 10 Ordered to serve at <sup>The 1st</sup> Section I  
(Educational Affairs Bureau)

1931 Oct. 15 Appointed ~~as a~~ <sup>to</sup> member of committee

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in any way and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

(22)

for selecting ~~members of~~ naval students;

(Navy Ministry); appointed

to standing committee ~~member~~

for ~~adopting~~ <sup>the</sup> examinations  
to select

~~of~~ naval students; appointed  
to committee for selecting  
~~member of the selection~~

~~committee for~~ the winner

of the Emperor's <sup>research</sup> study bounty for

(Navy Ministry); appointed a

member of the investigation

committee for commendation;

appointed <sup>The</sup> secretary of investigation

committee for <sup>accounting method</sup> Financial Constitution

(naval construction and repair)

of the ~~Equipment Board~~

(Navy Ministry)

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the East and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no prospect of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

- 1932 May 4 Ordered to make an official trip  
to Shanghai (Navy Ministry)
- 1932 Aug. 6 Relieved of the ~~concurrent~~ <sup>additional</sup> post  
as a ~~member~~ <sup>staff</sup> of the Educational  
Affairs Bureau ~~of~~ <sup>in</sup> the Navy  
Ministry (Navy Ministry)
- 1933 Nov. 2 Awarded the Order of Sacred Treasure,  
4<sup>th</sup> the Order of Merit (Bureau of  
Decorations)
- 1933 Nov. 18 Appointed <sup>a</sup> member of the Investigation  
Committee for Limitation of  
Armaments (Navy Ministry)
- 1934 Feb. 22 Attached to the Special Inspector  
~~Appointed as officers to be attached to~~  
~~appointed by the Emperor~~  
~~the inspecting officer especially~~

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the East and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no prospect of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

(24)

~~appointed by the Emperor~~

(Navy Ministry)

1934 July 20 ~~Additionally appointed to serve~~  
~~with~~ <sup>orderedly</sup> ~~at~~ the Temporary Investigation  
Section (Navy Minister)

1934 Dec. 20 ~~Concurrently appointed~~ <sup>an</sup> instructor  
of the Navy Staff College  
(Navy Ministry)

1935 April 1 ~~Appointed and observed~~ <sup>at</sup> the  
Naval General Staff and ~~and~~  
~~observed~~ in the Navy Ministry  
and ~~as well as~~ <sup>an</sup> instructor of the  
Naval Staff College  
(Navy Ministry)

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the East and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in full humor. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.



(25)

1935 April 1 Ordered to serve <sup>at</sup> the Naval

Affairs Bureau of the Navy

Ministry and <sup>additionally</sup> concurrently

~~at~~ <sup>with</sup> the Economic Bureau ~~and~~

well as <sup>at</sup> the Temporary Investigation

Section (Navy Ministry);

ordered to serve <sup>the 1st</sup> Section I

(Naval Affairs Bureau);

ordered to serve <sup>the 1st</sup> at Section I

(<sup>Supplies and Accounts</sup> Economic Bureau)

1935 May 9 Ordered to make an official trip to

Manchukuo (Navy Ministry)

1934 April 29 Awarded the Order of <sup>The</sup> Sacred Treasure,

3rd Order of Merit, and granted

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the Diet and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

# 640 for services in the ~~war of~~

1931-1934 Incident

(Bureau of Decorations); ~~received~~ awarded

~~the~~ the ~~commemorative~~ <sup>war</sup> medal for

1931-1934 Incident (Bureau of Decorations)

1935 Nov. 5 Appointed <sup>(an attestant)</sup> the following ~~to~~ the  
Imperial Delegates <sup>to</sup> Naval  
~~Plenipotentiary at the~~ Disarmament  
Conference in London

(Cabinet)

1935 Nov. 15 Promoted to <sup>Supply Captain</sup> paymaster inspector

(Cabinet)

1935 Nov. 11 ~~Ordered~~ Ordered to make an official  
trip to England for attending  
the <sup>Naval</sup> Disarmament Conference

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the Diet and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

(27)

in London) <sup>and to start</sup> ~~he was to leave~~  
from Tokyo on 16th <sup>and go</sup> via  
Manchukuo and Siberia

1935 Dec. 28 Conferred <sup>to</sup> 5th Court Rank,

Junior Grade (Imperial Household

Ministry)

1936 March 5 <sup>Back from England</sup> Arrived at Kobe on this day by

on board the "Hakozaki" <sup>maru</sup> ~~from his official~~  
~~trip to London~~

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the Diet and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

Translated by K. Kawai  
Checked by J. K. [unclear]  
Rechecked by J. [unclear]

36  
48  
1936 Mar. 28 Relieved of additional duty as instructor at

The Naval Staff College (Navy Ministry).

36  
1936 Mar. 19 Appointed member (secretary) of Third Committee  
of Naval System Investigation Association Council  
(Navy Ministry).

1934 Mar. 1 Permitted to receive and wear Medal for  
Services in State Foundation presented by  
the Emperor of Manchukuo (Decorations Bureau).

1935 Sept. 21 Permitted to receive and wear Memorial Medal  
presented by the Emperor of Manchuria ~~on the occasion~~  
of Emperor of Manchuria's Visit to Japan  
presented by Emperor of Manchukuo  
(Decorations Bureau).

1936 Dec. 1 Appointed Chief of Budget Section, Accounting  
Department, Navy  
Finance Department of YOKOSUKA Naval Yard (Navy)

DOC. #2048-L

(L) Nov. 16th, 1931

From: Chief of General Staff.

To : Commander of Kwantung Army.

Telegram No. : Rin-San-I-Mei 4.

"1. In case the offensive of Ma Chan-shan's army compels the outbreak of fighting, your Army shall try to destroy the enemy by resolute actions, even though you have to advance temporarily to the north of Tsitsihar.

"2. In view of the general situation, however, your army shall not make use of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Also, your actions in both directions towards east and west along the Eastern Chinese Railway shall be limited to the minimum really necessary for self-defense.

"3. Although it may be unavoidable to enter Tsitsihar temporarily on account of strategic necessity, your Army is not permitted to occupy that place to control North Manchuria. The main force of the troops used in that direction shall be concentrated as soon as possible to the east of Chengchiatun (inclusive of the town)."



Ministry)

1938 Nov. 15 Appointed Chief of First Section of Naval Office of Station

Dept of (YOKOSUKA) Supplies and Accounts (Navy Ministry)

1939 Jan. 16 Appointed member of Committee for Establishment of a foundation

of Foundation "KAIJIN-KAI" (Navy Ministry) to serve at it

1939 Feb. 25 Appointed observer of Naval General Staff and

concurrently Observer of Navy Ministry (Navy Ministry)

Ministry)

1939 Feb. 25 Ordered to serve in Supplies and Accounts

Bureau of Navy Ministry (Navy Minister)

Attached to the Special Inspector

1939 Feb. 25 Appointed Inspecting Officer specially

appointed by Emperor (Navy Ministry) at the

1939 Feb. 25 Ordered to serve in First Section (Supplies

and Accounts Bureau)

REF. DOC. #2048-L

(L) Nov. 16th, 1931

From: Chief of General Staff.

To : Commander of Kwantung Army.

Telegram No. : Rin-San-I-Mei 4.

"1. In case the offensive of Ma Chan-shan's army compels the outbreak of fighting, your Army shall try to destroy the enemy by resolute actions, even though you have to advance temporarily to the north of Tsitsihar.

"2. In view of the general situation, however, your army shall not make use of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Also, your actions in both directions towards east and west along the Eastern Chinese Railway shall be limited to the minimum really necessary for self-defense.

"3. Although it may be unavoidable to enter Tsitsihar temporarily on account of strategic necessity, your Army is not permitted to occupy that place to control North Manchuria. The main force of the troops used in that direction shall be concentrated as soon as possible to the east of Chengchiatun (inclusive of the town)."

(3)

1929 Jan. 25 <sup>was</sup> Attached to the Special Inspector  
Appointed ~~Inspecting Officer~~ <sup>specially appointed</sup>  
by Emperor (Navy Ministry).

1939 Mar. 13 Appointed temporary member of Committee  
for Appointment of Naval Officers in 1939  
(Navy Ministry).

1939 Apr. 12 Appointed Chief of <sup>The</sup> First Section of Supplies  
and Accounts Bureau of Navy Ministry (Navy  
Ministry).

1939 Apr. 18 Appointed <sup>an</sup> member of Disciplinary Committee  
<sup>Ordinary</sup> for <sup>Ordinary</sup> ~~Civil~~ Officers. (Navy Ministry).

1939 Apr. 12 Appointed <sup>an</sup> administrative official of Buildings  
and Repairs and Property <sup>Custody</sup> Administration Bureau  
(Cabinet).

1939 Apr. 18 Appointed <sup>an</sup> member of <sup>The</sup> Committee for

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛

陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ顧慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ

(4)

Appointment of Naval Officers (Navy Ministry)

1939 Apr. 18 Appointed <sup>a</sup> member of <sup>The</sup> Committee for Selection of <sup>Officer students</sup> Naval Trainees (Navy Ministry).

1939 Apr. 18 Appointed <sup>a</sup> standing member of <sup>The</sup> Committee for <sup>of applicants</sup> Examination <sup>for</sup> Service of Naval <sup>students</sup> Midshipmen (Navy Ministry).

1939 Apr. 18 Appointed <sup>a</sup> member of <sup>The</sup> Committee for Selection of <sup>The Emperor's Bounty</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> Winners of ~~Fund of Imperial Gift~~ for Research Study (Navy Ministry).

1939 Apr. 18 Appointed <sup>a</sup> member of <sup>The</sup> Committee for Investigation <sup>(and services)</sup> over of <sup>by</sup> Naval Personnel (Navy Ministry).

1939 Apr. 18 Appointed <sup>a</sup> member of <sup>The</sup> Committee for Investigation of Standard of Naval Bases and Stations <sup>Strength</sup> (Navy Ministry).

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛

陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ願慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ

(5)

1939 Apr. 24 Appointed <sup>a secretary</sup> ~~manager~~ of <sup>the</sup> ~~Committee~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~for~~  
~~Compensation of General Mobilization~~

(Cabinet).

1939 Apr. 19 ~~Entrusted as manager~~ <sup>Assigned a secretary</sup> of ~~Fund Control~~

~~Committee (Planning Board).~~

1939 May 13 ~~Entrusted as~~ <sup>Assigned</sup> ~~member~~ <sup>the</sup> of ~~Resources Recovering~~

~~Committee (Planning Board).~~

1939 July 26 Appointed <sup>a secretary</sup> ~~manager~~ of ~~Accounts Business~~ <sup>the Conference on</sup>

~~Council (Cabinet).~~

1939 Nov. 24 Appointed <sup>delegate to deal with</sup> ~~government representative~~ <sup>Committee</sup> ~~for~~

~~matters under jurisdiction of Navy Ministry~~

~~at the 75th Imperial Diet (Cabinet)~~

1940 Mar. 29 Ordered ~~to~~ <sup>make an official trip to</sup> ~~Manchukuo and North China~~

~~(Navy Ministry).~~

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛

陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ顧慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ



⑥

1940 Aug. 29 Appointed <sup>a</sup> member of <sup>The</sup> Investigation Committee  
~~of the~~ of Experiments and Research System (Navy  
Ministry).

1940 Dec. 7 granted special salary (Navy Ministry).

1940 Dec. 29 Appointed <sup>a</sup> government representative for  
to deal with <sup>delegate</sup> matters under jurisdiction of Navy Ministry  
at the <sup>session of the</sup> 76th Imperial Diet (Cabinet).

1941 Feb. 1 Conferred Senior Grade of 5th Court Rank,  
(Imperial Household Department)  
Ministry

1941 Jan 25 Appointed <sup>a</sup> temporary member of Committee  
for Selection of Winners of <sup>The Emperor's</sup> Grand Prize of Imperial  
pounty <sup>and</sup> research.  
Gift for Study in 1941 (Navy Ministry).

1941 May 30 Appointed <sup>Pay Master</sup> supply officer of China Area  
Squadron Fleet (Navy Ministry).

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛

陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ顧慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ

(17)  
1941 June 7 Relieved <sup>of post of</sup> administrative official of Buildings  
and Repairs and Property Administration <sup>for</sup>  
Bureau (Cabinet). <sup>Custodying</sup>

1941 June 12 Relieved <sup>of duty as secretary</sup> as ~~manager~~ of Committee  
for Compensation of General  
Mobilization (Cabinet).

1941 July 19 Transshipped to "ASUKA" due to <sup>the</sup> change of  
squadron  
the flagship (China Area Fleet).

1941 Aug. 24 Transshipped to "IZUMO" due to <sup>the</sup> change of  
squadron  
the flagship (China Area Fleet).

1941 Sept. 11 Transshipped to "ASUKA" due to <sup>the</sup> change of  
squadron  
flagship (China Area Fleet).

1941 Sept. 17 Transshipped to "IZUMO" due to <sup>the</sup> change of  
squadron  
the flagship (China Area Fleet).

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛  
陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ願慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ

8

Paymaster

1941 Oct. 15 Promoted to Supply Rear Admiral (Cabinet).

1941 Oct. 15 Appointed <sup>Director</sup> of First Naval Office of Dept

Supplies and Accounts, and concurrently <sup>Munition</sup>

<sup>Director</sup> Chief of First Naval Stores Department and

<sup>Paymaster</sup> Supply Officer of China Area Fleet (Navy

Ministry).

1941 Dec. 26 Relieved of additional duty as <sup>the Pay</sup> <sup>Master</sup> <sup>squadron</sup> Officer of China Area Fleet (Navy Ministry).

Arrived at the post on Oct. 18, 1941.

1942 Apr. 10 Appointed <sup>The Chief Naval</sup> Director of Transportation <sup>office</sup> Department of SHANGHAI Area Navy (China Area Fleet).

1940 Apr. 29 Awarded the order of <sup>Interim</sup> Decorated with <sup>Interim</sup> <sup>the</sup> Cordons of Rising

Sum and granted 1600 yen for services

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛  
陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ願慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ

in China Incident (Decorations Bureau).

1940 Apr. 29 Awarded <sup>for</sup> medal of China Incident  
(Decorations Bureau).

1942 Sept. 8 Awarded 2nd Order of Merit <sup>the</sup> with Order  
of Sacred Treasure (Decorations Bureau).

1942 Nov. 1 Appointed Director of YOKOSUKA Naval

Office of Supplies and Accounts and

concurrently <sup>Pay Master</sup> Supply Office of YOKOSUKA

Naval Station. Arrived at the post on Nov.

9, 1942 (Navy Ministry).

1943 May 1 Appointed <sup>at the</sup> observer of Naval Technical  
~~Administration~~ <sup>Ship Building</sup> Technical

Department (Navy Ministry).

1943 May 1 Ordered to serve <sup>with</sup> in Accounts Section of

(Naval Technical Department)

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛

陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ顧慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ



(10)

1943 May 15 Appointed <sup>Chief</sup> Director of Accounts, ~~Section~~ ~~Shipbuilding Administration~~  
of Naval Technical Department (Navy  
Technical  
Ministry).

1943 May 5 Appointed <sup>a</sup> councillor of Industrial  
Installations Corporation (Commerce  
and Industry Ministry, Communications  
Ministry).  
Commemoration

1940 Nov 10 Awarded, Medal <sup>for</sup> of 2600th Anniversary of  
Foundation  
National Birth according to Imperial  
Ordinance No. 488 issued in 1940  
(Decorations Bureau).

1945 May 1 Promoted to Supply Vice Admiral (Cabinet)  
<sup>Paymaster</sup>  
1945 Oct 20 Appointed <sup>Ordered to serve at the</sup> observer of Navy Ministry (Navy  
Ministry).  
~~Ministry~~  
concurrently

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛

陸滿第三七號電

圖參第三五五號電受領ス北滿ニ於ケル兵隊ノ跳梁ヲ願慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ

(11)

1945 Nov. 1 Appointed ~~to serve with~~ <sup>at the</sup> Navy Ministry (Navy

Ministry).

1945 Oct. 20 Appointed <sup>temporarily</sup> Chief of Provisional Investigation

Corps  
Group of Supplies and Accounts Bureau

of Navy Ministry (Navy Ministry).

1945 June 1 Conferred Junior grade of <sup>The</sup> 4th Court Rank

(Imperial Household Department).

1945 Nov. 30 <sup>Listed on</sup> Transferred to First Reserve (Navy

Ministry).

1946 June 15 Limitation Ordinance of Naval Officers

was abolished <sup>for</sup> ~~by the~~ according to Imperial

Ordinance No. 322 in 1946.

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛  
陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ願慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ

Sheet

Attached Paper

(Date)	Particulars (Reason for addition) (elimination) of pension <del>reduction</del> pension <del>year</del>	(Office)	(Addition) rate	(Addition) term	(Addition) years and months
1915 Dec. 13	Appointed	Unsign Rear Paymaster	Class		
1915 Dec. 13	Assigned aboard	"IWATE"			
1916 Jan. 8	(Sailed from SASEBO for Patrol for Guard of China)	"IWATE"			} 1-0
1916 Aug. 22	(Returned to YOKOSUKA)	"IWATE"			
1917 Jan. 15	(Sailed from OMINATO for Patrol Guard of coast of North America)	"IWATE"			
1917 Mar. 20	(Returned to YOKOSUKA)	"IWATE"			
1917 Apr. 9	(Sailed from SASEBO for Patrol Guard of China)	"FUSO"			
1917 Apr. 24	(Returned to KURE)	"FUSO"			

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the Diet and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

13

Headquarters 3

1917 Dec. 17 Attached to Second Special

Squadron  
Duty Fleet while on active  
~~operational~~ duty  
service.

6-0

1918 Jan. 1 (Sailed from NAGASAKI.

for War front duty in  
On active service in

~~the~~ the Mediterranean

Sea area

"HINOKI"

1918 Jan. 31 (Attached to 15th

~~Destroyer Division~~ Destroyer Division On  
Flotilla

the above  
active service.)

2

1919 July 2 (Returned to YOKOSUKA.) "KASHI"

1923 Oct. 1 Pension Regulations was

enforced.

1931 Nov. 26 Began service in homeland

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛  
陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ願慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ



during for China Incident (Supplies and

after this from said date. (Accounts Bureau) 7.5

1933 May 31 Pension service in

homeland <sup>during</sup> for China

19

28.5

Incident till <sup>this</sup> said (Supplies and

date. (Accounts Bureau)

(B)

一月二十八日

參謀次長ヨリ關東軍參謀長宛  
陸滿第三七號電

關參第三五五號電受領ス 北滿ニ於ケル兵匪ノ跳梁ヲ願慮シ在北滿兵力  
増加ノ趣旨ニ於テ電報ノ兵力ヲ哈爾濱ニ派遣スルコトニ總長ノ承認アリ  
タリ

13 October 1947  
DEFENSE - KAYA  
TAMEMOTO - Direct

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF TAMEMOTO, Hiroatsu  
by Mr. Levin

30592  
30594

\* The witness identified exhibit 3327 as his affidavit and after correction verified it. \* The affidavit stated that the witness believed KAYA was Chief of the budget drafting and Accounts-Settling Section of the Accounts Bureau from 1932 to 1934 and was Chief of the Bureau from 1934 to 1936. From 1932 to 1935 the witness served in the Accounts Bureau of the Naval office, which was concerned with the Navy budget, and had frequent contact with the Finance Ministry and became well acquainted with KAYA.

30595

\* During this period, while there was considerable demand for the redemption of bonds and reestablishment of sound finance and for disarmament, there was also formidable support for establishing self-supply and self-sufficiency for national security. The period was marked by a steady increase of the Naval budget due to a Navy desire to increase its strength and because of the rise of prices. During this time KAYA advocated maintaining peaceful relations with other nations, preventing a rise in armaments, and establishing sound finance. The Navy office insisted that KAYA was excessively strict in assessing the budget. He recalled that after negotiations with KAYA that he had to yield to his insistence and consent to budget reduction by 20% to 40%, varying with the circumstances.

30596

\* During this time he recalled KAYA vigorously expressed the view that national defense without financial security was sheer nonsense and no armament supported by a starving nation could be of any service. With the adoption of the expansionist financial policy of Finance Minister BABA, from March 1936 to February 1937, it was understood that KAYA retired from the Accounts Bureau due to sharp differences with BABA. There was no cross-examination of the witness.

21 Oct 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

KAYA

WITNESS

TAMEMOTO, Hiroatsu

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

TAMEMOTO, Hiroatsu

Permanent Address: No. 2, 65 Kakikawa-cho, Kochi-shi,  
Kochi Prefecture  
Birth Place: Kochi-shi, Kochi Prefecture  
Born on: 24 October, 1893  
Rank: Samurai  
Family's names:  
Mother: Masue, died 16 December 1932.  
Younger brother: Jichio, born on 20 May 1901.  
Younger sister: Terue, separated from his family because  
of marriage.  
Wife: Hisayo, married on 19 July 1921 and died  
on 22 June 1923.  
First daughter: Kikuko, born on 13 November 1922 and died  
on 15 April 1944.  
Wife: Nobu, born on 1 January 1900 and married  
on 22 October 1924.  
First son: Hironobu, born on 16 April 1926.  
Second son: Kazuo, born on 9 February 1928.  
Third son: Masaaki, born on 8 January 1933.  
Second daughter: Kiyoko, born on 10 April 1935.

- 1911 Sep 11: Ordered to be a student of the Naval School of Supplies  
and Accounts. (Naval School of Supplies & Accounts).
- 1912 July 20: Granted an honor certificate. (School of Supplies  
and Accounts).  
Granted an excellent moral conduct certificate.  
(Naval School of Supplies & Accounts).
- 1913 Dec 19: Granted an honor certificate. (Naval School of Sup-  
plies & Accounts).  
Granted an excellent moral conduct certificate.  
(Naval School of Supplies & Accounts).
- 1914 Dec 19: Graduated from the Naval School of Supplies &  
Accounts.  
Appointed a Naval Supply Cadet. (Navy Ministry)  
Ordered to be a B class student of the Naval School  
of Supplies and Accounts. (Navy Ministry)
- 1915 May 15: Finished the B class course of the Naval School  
of Supplies and Accounts;  
Relieved of being a student and assigned aboard the  
"Settsu" (the First Fleet) (Navy Ministry).

- 1915 Nov 7: Awarded a war medal for 1914-15 War. (Bureau of Decoration) (Navy Ministry)
- 1915 Nov 10: Awarded the commemoration medal for coronation by Imperial Ordinance No. 154 (Bureau of Decoration)
- 1915 Dec 13: Promoted to Assistant Paymaster (Cabinet). Assigned to the "Iwate" (Students' Training Squadron as well as Patrol Ship) (Navy Ministry).
- 1916 Jan 21: Conferred 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade (Imperial Household Ministry)
- 1916 Jan 8: Left Sasebo for a cruise to China (Patrol);
- Jan 26: Came back to Jinsen (Temporary return) ("Iwate").
- 1916 Apr 20: Left Yokosuka for Australia (Patrol).
- Aug 22: Returned to Yokosuka (the "Iwate").
- 1916 Sept 1: The "Iwate", (Second Reserve Ship).
- 1916 Sept 7: Ordered to act as Chief paymaster on the "Iwate" until Okubo, Kinzaburo, Paymaster, arrived at his post (Warship "Iwate").
- 1916 Dec 12: The "Iwate" (the First Fleet).
- 1917 Jan 15: Left Ominato for cruise to the coast of the North America (Patrol);
- Mar 20: Returned to Yokosuka.
- 1917 Mar 28: The "Iwate" (the second Reserve Ship).
- 1917 Apr 1: Relieved of duty on board the "Iwate" and assigned to the "Fuso" (first Fleet) (Navy Ministry).
- 1917 Apr 9: Left Sasebo for China (Patrol);
- Apr 24: Returned to Kure.
- 1917 Apr 8: Ordered to assist the staff officers' job at the Headquarters of the First Fleet (The First Fleet).

1917 Dec 1: Promoted to Assistant Paymaster, Lt.;

1919 Dec 1: Relieved of duty on board the "Fuso" and attached to the First Destroyer Division;

Dec 9: Assigned aboard the Hamakaze (the first Destroyer) (Navy Ministry)

1917 Dec 17: Relieved of this post and attached to the Headquarters of the Second Special Service Squadron (Navy Ministry).

1918 Jan 1: Left Kobe to assume a post (on board the Fuzan-maru).

1918 Jan 30: Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade (The Imperial Household Ministry).

1918 Jan 31: Relieved of this post; attached to the 15th Destroyer Division;

Feb 9: Assigned aboard the "Hinoki";

Feb 12: Assigned aboard the "Momo" (Navy Ministry).

1918 Apr 1: Attached to the 24th Destroyer Division due to the revision of the destroyer division organization by Imperial Ordinance No. 95, published on April 1, 1918.

1918 May 20: Transferred to the "Yanagi" (24th Destroyer Division).

1918 June 10: Transferred to the "Momo" (24th Destroyer Division).

1918 Nov 1: Relieved of this post and appointed acting chief of Paymaster of the 24th Destroyer Division (Navy Ministry).

1918 Dec 1: Granted first grade salary;

1918 Nov 26: The flagship was changed, and transshipped to the "Nisshin".

1919 Jan 7: The flagship was changed and transshipped to the "Izumo". (Navy Ministry)

1919 Jan 31: Relieved of duty at the Headquarters of the Temporary Second Special Service Squadron (the 2nd Special Service Squadron).

1919 Feb 1: Transshipped to the "Kashiwa" (the 24th Destroyer Squadron).

- 1919 Sep 22: The title was changed to Second Supply Lieutenant by the Imperial Ordinance No. 427 (Same in effect on 23rd).
- 1919 Dec 1: Relieved of the duty as the acting chief of the paymaster of the 24th Destroyer Division and appointed acting officer attached to the Accounting Section of Sasebo Naval Arsenal (Navy Ministry).
- 1920 Jan 16: Concurrently assigned aboard the "Kuma" (Navy Ministry).
- 1920 Jan 17: Ordered to act as the Chief of Paymasters of the "Harima" during the absence of Staff Paymaster Okubo, Kenzaburo who was sick;
- Feb 4: Relieved of this duty (the "Kuma").
- 1920 Mar 9: Relieved of additional duty on board the "Kuma". (Navy Ministry)
- 1920 Nov 1: Decorated with the 5th class order of the Golden Kite, granted 300 yen and awarded the Order of Single Ray of Rising Sun, 6th Order of Merit for services during the war period 1915-1920, (Bureau of decorations); Awarded the war medal for the 1914-1920 war (Bureau of Decorations).
- 1920 Dec 1: Promoted to Supply Lieutenant, (Cabinet); appointed Chief of Paymasters of the "Suma" and concurrently Division Officer (patrol ship) (Navy Ministry).
- 1921 Jan 20: Conferred 7th Court rank, Senior Grade (Imperial Household Ministry).
- 1921 May 1: Applied for approval of marriage;
- May 9: Marriage approved.
- 1921 Sep 20: Relieved of the regular and additional posts, and appointed a member of the Accounting Section of the Naval Fuel Depot and concurrently, a member of the Munition Warehouse of Kure Naval Arsenal (Navy Ministry).
- 1921 Dec 1: Granted 2nd Grade Salary (Navy Ministry).
- 1922 Apr 1: Relieved of the regular and additional posts (Navy Ministry); Ordered to be a student of the special course of the Naval School of Supplies & Accounts (Navy Ministry).



- 1920 Nov 1: Awarded the commemoration medal for victory in accordance with the Ordinance for the Commemoration medal for Victory (Bureau of Decorations).
- 1923 Dec 1: Granted 1st grade salary (Navy Ministry).
- 1924 Oct 1: The form of the commission was revised by the Naval Personnel Department Instruction No. 79.
- 1924 Oct 18: Applied for approval of marriage.
- Oct 22: Approved.
- 1925 Apr 1: Appointed Instructor of the Naval School of Supplies and Accounts and concurrently, School Examiner (Navy Ministry).
- 1925 June 25: Appointed a standing member of the Examination Committee for selecting naval students. (Navy Ministry)
- 1925 Dec 1: Promoted to Supply Lt. Commander. (Cabinet)
- 1926 Jan 15: Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade (Imperial Household Ministry).
- 1926 Nov 29: Awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Order of Merit (Bureau of Decorations).
- 1927 May 1: Relieved of the regular and additional posts and appointed a member of the supplies and accounts bureau of the Navy Ministry (Navy Ministry).
- 1927 June 8: Appointed Secretary of the Investigation Committee for Accounting methods at the Naval Construction and Repair Board (Navy Ministry).
- 1927 Dec 14: Appointed to temporary examination committee for the examination to select students for Naval Academy and Naval School of Supplies and Accounts, to be held in January 1928 (Navy Ministry).
- 1928 July 17: Attached to the Special Inspector appointed by the Emperor (Navy Ministry).
- 1929 Apr 10: Appointed a supervising accountant for shipbuilding and ordinance at the Naval Technical Department (Navy Ministry);  
Ordered to make an official trip to England. Started on 21 May 1929 via Siberia (Navy Ministry).
- 1928 Nov 16: Awarded the commemoration medal for the coronation in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 188, published in 1928.

- 1930 Dec 1: Promoted to Supply Commander (Cabinet).
- 1931 Jan 16: Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade (Imperial Household Ministry).
- 1929 Sep 5: Granted ¥ 140 for services in 1928 China Incident and 1929-1928 China Disturbances (Navy Ministry).
- 1931 June 20: Ordered to return from abroad (Navy Ministry).
- 1931 July 30: Returned on board the "Hakozaki-maru", arriving at Kobe on this day, the official trip to England being finished.
- 1931 Aug 20: Ordered to serve at the Naval General Staff and the Navy Ministry (Navy Ministry).
- 1931 Aug 20: Ordered to serve at the Supplies and Accounts Bureau of the Navy Ministry (Navy Minister); Ordered to serve at the 1st Section (Supplies and Accounting Bureau).
- 1931 Aug 21: Appointed an accounting judge at the Naval Minor Maneuver in 1931 (Navy Ministry).
- 1931 Oct 10: Appointed to the staff of the Supplies and Accounts Bureau of the Navy Ministry and concurrently to the staff of the Educational Affairs Bureau of the same Ministry and an instructor of the Naval School of Supplies and Accounts (Navy Ministry).
- 1931 Oct 10: Ordered to serve at the 1st Section (Educational Affairs Bureau).
- 1931 Oct 15: Appointed to committee for selecting naval students; (Navy Ministry);  
Appointed to standing committee for examinations to select naval students;  
Appointed to committee for selecting the winner of the Emperor's bounty for research (Navy Ministry);  
Appointed a member of the investigation committee for commendation;  
Appointed a secretary of the investigation committee for accounting method of the naval construction and repair (Navy Ministry).
- 1932 May 4: Ordered to make an official trip to Shanghai (Navy Ministry).
- 1932 Aug 6: Relieved of the additional post as a staff of the Educational Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry (Navy Ministry).
- 1933 Nov 2: Awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Order of Merit (Bureau of Decoration).

- 1933 Nov 18: Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee for Limitation of Armaments (Navy Ministry).
- 1934 Feb 22: Attached to the Special Inspector appointed by the Emperor (Navy Ministry).
- 1934 July 20: Additionally ordered to serve with the Temporary Investigation Section (Navy Minister)
- 1934 Dec 20: Concurrently appointed an instructor of the Navy Staff College (Navy Ministry).
- 1935 Apr 1: Ordered to serve at the Naval General Staff and the Navy Ministry and as an instructor of the Naval Staff College. (Navy Ministry)
- 1935 Apr 1: Ordered to serve at the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry and additionally with the Supplies and Accounts Bureau and the Temporary Investigation Section of the same ministry (Navy Minister); Ordered to serve at the 1st Section (Supplies and Accounts Bureau).
- 1935 May 9: Ordered to make an official trip to Manchukuo (Navy Ministry).
- 1934 Apr 29: Awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Order of Merit, and granted ¥ 640 for services in the 1931-1934 Incident. (Bureau of Decorations); Awarded the war medal for 1931-1934 Incident (Bureau of Decorations).
- 1935 Nov 5: Appointed an attendant of the Imperial Delegates to the Naval Disarmament Conference in London. (Cabinet)
- 1935 Nov 15: Promoted to Supply Captain (Cabinet).
- 1935 Nov 11: Ordered to make an official trip to England for attending the Naval Disarmament Conference in London and to start from Tokyo on 16th and go via Manchukuo and Siberia.
- 1935 Dec 28: Conferred to the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade (Imperial Household Ministry).
- 1936 Mar 5: Back from England. Arrived at Kobe on this day on board the "Hakozaki-maru".

- 1936 Mar 28: Relieved of additional duty as instructor at the Naval Staff College (Navy Ministry).
- 1936 Mar 19: Appointed a member (Secretary) of the Third Committee of Naval System Investigation Council (Navy Ministry).
- 1934 Mar 1: Permitted to receive and wear Medal for Services in State Foundation presented by the Emperor of Manchukuo (Decorations Bureau).
- 1935 Sept 21: Permitted to receive and wear the Memorial Medal presented /by the Emperor/ of Manchuria on the occasion of his visit to Japan (Decorations Bureau).
- 1936 Dec 7: Appointed Chief of Budget Section, Finance Department of the YOKOSUKA Navy Yard (Navy Ministry).
- 1938 Nov 15: Appointed Chief of the First Section of Supplies and Accounts Department of YOKOSUKA Naval Station (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Jan 16: Appointed a member of the Committee for Establishment of "KAIJIN-KAI", a foundation (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Feb 25: Appointed to serve at the Naval General Staff and concurrently at the Navy Ministry (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Feb 25: Ordered to serve at the Supplies and Accounts Bureau of Navy Ministry (Navy Minister).
- 1939 Feb 25: Attached to the Special Inspector appointed by the Emperor (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Feb 25: Ordered to serve at the First Section (Supplies and Accounts Bureau).
- 1929 Mar 25: Attached to the Special Inspector appointed by the Emperor (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Mar 13: Appointed a temporary member of Committee for appointment of Naval Officers in 1939 (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Apr 12: Appointed Chief of the First Section of Supplies and Accounts Bureau of Navy Ministry (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Apr 18: Appointed a member of Disciplinary Committee for Ordinary Civil Officers (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Apr 12: Appointed an administrative official of the Bureau of Building and Repairs and Property Custody (Cabinet).

- 1939 Apr 18: Appointed a member of the Committee for appointment of Naval Officers (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Apr 18: Appointed a member of the Committee for Selection of Naval students (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Apr 18: Appointed a standing member of the Committee for examination of applicants as Naval students (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Apr 18: Appointed a member of the Committee for Selection of Winners of the Emperor's Bounty for research (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Apr 18: Appointed a member of the Committee for Investigation over merits and services of Naval Personnel (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Apr 18: Appointed a member of the Committee for Investigation of Strength Standard of Naval Bases and Stations (Navy Ministry).
- 1939 Apr 24: Appointed a secretary of the Committee for Compensation for General Mobilization (Cabinet).
- 1939 Apr 19: Assigned as a Secretary of the Fund Control Committee (Planning Board).
- 1939 May 13: Assigned as a member of the Resources Recovering Committee (Planning Board).
- 1939 July 26: Appointed a secretary of the Conference on Accounting Business (Cabinet).
- 1939 Dec 24: Appointed a government delegate to deal with matters of Navy Ministry, at the 75th Session of the Imperial Diet (Cabinet).
- 1940 Mar 29: Ordered to make an official trip to Manchukuo and North China (Navy Ministry).
- 1940 Aug 24: Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee of the Experiments and Research System (Navy Ministry).
- 1940 Dec 7: Granted special salary (Navy Ministry).
- 1940 Dec 24: Appointed a government delegate to deal with matters of Navy Ministry at the 76th Session of the Imperial Diet (Cabinet).

- 1941 Feb 1: Conferred the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade (Imperial Household Ministry).
- 1941 Jan 25: Appointed a temporary Committee member for the Selection of Winners of the Emperor's Bounty for research in 1941 (Navy Ministry).
- 1941 May 30: Appointed Pay Master of China Area Squadron (Navy Ministry).
- 1941 June 7: Relieved of post of administrative officer for Buildings and Repairs and Property Custody Bureau (Cabinet).
- 1941 June 12: Relieved of duty as Secretary of the Committee for Compensation for General Mobilization (Cabinet).
- 1941 July 19: Was transhipped to "ASUKA" due to the change of the flagship (China Area Squadron).
- 1941 Aug 24: Was transhipped to "IZUMO" due to the change of the flagship (China Area Squadron).
- 1941 Sept 11: Was transhipped to "ASUKA" due to the change of flagship (China Area Squadron).
- 1941 Sept 17: Was transhipped to "IZUMO" due to the change of the flagship (China Area Squadron).
- 1941 Oct 15: Promoted to Pay Master Rear Admiral (Cabinet).
- 1941 Oct 15: Appointed Chief of First Naval Supplies and Accounts Department and concurrently Chief of First Naval Munition Department and Paymaster of China Area Squadron (Navy Ministry).
- 1941 Dec 26: Relieved of additional duties as the Paymaster of China Area Squadron (Navy Ministry). Arrived at the post on October 18, 1941.
- 1942 Apr 10: Appointed the Chief of the Naval Transportation office of Shanghai Area (China Area Squadron).
- 1940 Apr 29: Awarded the order of Intermediate Cordon of the Rising Sun and granted 1600 yen for services in China Incident (Decorations Bureau).  
Awarded war medal for China Incident (Decorations Bureau).

- 1942 Sept 8: Awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Order of Merit (Decorations Bureau).
- 1942 Nov 1: Appointed Director of YOKOSUKA Naval Office of Supplies and Accounts and concurrently Pay Master of YOKOSUKA Naval Station. Arrived at the post on November 9, 1942 (Navy Ministry).
- 1943 May 1: Ordered to serve at the Naval Technical Department (Navy Ministry).
- 1943 May 1: Ordered to serve at Accounting Section (Naval Technical Department).
- 1943 May 15: Appointed Chief of Accounting Section of Naval Technical Department (Navy Ministry).
- 1943 May 15: Appointed a councillor of Industrial Installations Corporation (Commerce and Industry Ministry, Communications Ministry).
- 1940 Nov 10: Awarded Commemoration medal for 2600th Anniversary of National Foundation according to Imperial Ordinance No. 488 of 1940 (Decorations Bureau).
- 1945 May 1: Promoted to PayMaster Vice Admiral (Cabinet).
- 1945 Oct 20: Ordered to serve at the Navy Ministry (Navy Ministry).
- 1945 Nov 1: Appointed to serve at the Navy Ministry (Navy Ministry).
- 1945 Oct 20: Appointed Chief of temporary Investigation Corps of Supplies and Accounts Bureau of Navy Ministry (Navy Ministry).
- 1945 June 1: Conferred the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade, (Imperial Household Department).
- 1945 Nov 30: Listed on First Reserve (Navy Ministry).
- 1946 June 15: Limitation Ordinance for Naval Officers was abolished by Imperial Ordinance No. 322 of 1946.

ATTACHED SHEET--

(Date)	(Particulars for addition of pension reduction.)	(Office)	(Addition rate)	(Addition term)	(Addition years and months)
1915 Dec 13:	Appointed Paymaster.	Unsigned			
1915 Dec 13:	Assigned aboard	"IWATE"			
1916 Jan 8:	(Sailed from SASEBO for patrol of China).	"IWATE"	1		)
1916 Aug 22:	(Returned to YOKOSUKA).	"IWATE"			)1-0
1917 Jan 15:	(Sailed from OMINATO for patrol of coast of North America).	"IWATE"	1		)
1917 Mar 20:	(Returned to YOKOSUKA).	"IWATE"			)
1917 Apr 9:	(Sailed from SASEBO for patrol of China Coast).	"FUSO"	1		)
1917 Apr 24 :	(Returned to KURE).	"FUSO"			)
1917 Dec 17:	Attached to Headquarters of Second Special Duty Squadron while on war duty.				)6-0
1918 Jan 7:	(Sailed from NAGASAKI for war front duty in the Mediterranean Sea Area)	"HINOKI"			)
1918 Jan 31:	(Attached to 15th Destroyer Division on the above service).				)2
1919 July 2:	(Returned to "YOKOSUKA")	"KASHI"			)
1923 Oct 1:	Pension Regulations were enforced.				)
1931 Nov 26:	Served in homeland during China Incident after this date.	(Supplies & Accounts Bureau).	1.5		)
1933 May 31:	Service in homeland during China Incident till this date.	(Supplies & Accounts Bureau)		19	)28.5



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 (Translation)

Deponent :-TAMEMOTO, Hiroatsu

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

1. Mr. Okinori Kaya was, according to my memory, the chief of the budget-drafting and Accounts-Settling Section of the Accountants Bureau of the Finance Ministry from 1932 to 1934 and held the post chief of the Accountants Bureau of the same ministry from 1934 to 1936.

During the years 1932 to 1935, I Hiroatsu Tamemoto former Paymaster Rear-Admiral, served as a member of the Accounts Bureau of the Naval Office concerned with the general budget of the Navy and during such time had frequent contact with the Finance Ministry on matters relating to the Naval

budget and as a result I became well acquainted with Mr. KAYA, who was then in charge of the Budgetary demands presented by the various ministries.

2. During this period while there was considerable national demand for the redemption of red-in bonds, the re-establishment of a sound national finance, and for disarmament as marked by the Washington and London conferences, there was also a formidable national support for the establishment of self-supply and self-sufficiency in the interest of national security. It was also a period of time marked by a steady increase, year by year, of the Naval budget in response to the demand for positive arrangements of armaments and also because of the rise of prices.

During all of this period of time Mr. KAYA persisted in his advocacy of the maintenance of peaceful relations between nations, the prevention of armaments rise, the establishment of a sound national finance and the lightening of the financial burden of the nation.

We of the Navy office insisted that Mr. KAYA was engaging in excessive strictness in assessing our budget and that it would endanger the national security. I recall that, as a result of our negotiations with Mr. KAYA over the Naval budget we had to yield to his insistence and consent to a reduction of the increase proposed in the budget by about 20 to 40%, varying with the circumstances in each year.

3. During this time I recall Mr. KAYA vigorously expressed the view that national defense without financial security was sheer nonsense and that no armament supported by a starving nation could be of any service.

With the adoption of an expansionist financial policy by Finance Minister BABA who held the office from March 1936 to February 1937, it was generally understood, Mr. KAYA retired from his office in the Accounts Bureau due to the sharp basic difference on fiscal matters between himself and the now Finance Minister.

On this 23rd day of July, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT TANEMOTO, Hiroatsu (seal)

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

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: /S/ TANAKA, Yasumichi (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ TANEMOTO, Hiroatsu (seal)