

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
7 November 1947
MATSUI
SAKAKIBARA - Direct

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Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SAKAKIBARA, Kazue
BY MR. MATTICE

32678 * The witness identified and verified Exhibit 3341 as his affidavit.

32679 * The affidavit stated that the witness became a staff officer of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force in Aug. 1937 and was ordered to take charge of logistics. Landing at Woosung on 23 Aug., he first had charge of the ammunition supply, but when the Army entered Nanking, he was concerned with transport, and returned to Japan on 23 Jan. 1938. He was well acquainted with the operation plan of MATSUI as he always received orders directly and was consulted by MATSUI at Headquarters. As the expeditionary force was organized suddenly, with no preparations or plan, * it was decided that without waiting for completion of organization, the units which had completed mobilization should be sent one after another to the front in time for rescuing the naval landing party at Shanghai. This detachment consisted of 5000 men of the 3rd Division, 4 infantry battalions, and 2 artillery batteries, 5000 men of the 11th Division and 8 guns, but owing to the shortage of preparative ammunition, they could only carry 400 rounds per gun, totaling 3200 rounds.

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32682
Strength was small and they fought against heavy odds and MATSUI's landing was delayed about two weeks. Owing to the spread of epidemics, they changed the whole Paoshanchen into a quarantine hospital. Though the epidemics were precluded in Oct., fighting power sometimes showed a marked decrease and the battle was fought under great difficulty for lack of ammunition and provisions. * The witness thought these difficulties were due to the want of preparation and by the consequences of gradually using forces according to the principles of non-extension. The Expeditionary Force to Shanghai had sometimes requisitioned munitions in the occupied area according to the formalities established in Field Service Regulations. Requisition was always executed by the carrying money chest, a plan being mapped out by the battalion account officer, and a smaller unit or individual was strictly prohibited to do it without permission. It was a matter of course to pay compensation when the requisition was executed. They were embarrassed in doing this in occupied areas between Shanghai and Nanking where neither inhabitants nor administrative authorities remained with whom to negotiate. In these cases they had to use the commodities to be requisitioned without the possessors' personal consent, and they used to put up a poster showing the kind and amount of goods requisitioned so possessors might be informed and come to Headquarters to receive their compensation. * The witness actually

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Page saw such process being taken for the Wuhsi rice warehouses. Whenever owners or authorities remained in the occupied area, they negotiated with them and got the requisitioned commodities after paying compensation. Many times the witness acted in this way and remembered that at Painaokiang, the village head remained to take administrative responsibility. He negotiated with him and got provisions. As they paid reasonable compensation and took measures to protect the remaining inhabitants, the village had thanked them and gave them a cordial reception. At Chanshu there were similar cases.

32683

* Furthermore, the witness directed in many places, by means of autographed notice-boards, that the inhabitants be protected and looting prohibited. He took these measures in accordance with MATSUI's instructions. Since no one remained to take administrative responsibility in Nanking, personal negotiation was impossible. It was conjectured that the troops executed requisition according to the measures mentioned. As for requisition from the refugee quarter, he had never heard about it.

Both Chinese and Japanese troops practiced incendiaryism in the front as a tactical operation. That of the Chinese troops prior to the retreat caused considerable damage which hindered the advance or the relief and pacification after occupation.

32684

There were fires before they occupied Nanking but no conflagration after. So far as he knew, only a small part of the city was burned. It was clear that the neighborhood of the Confucius Temple and other central places remained as before the battle. He saw that the buildings of the Foreign Affairs Department and the Military and Navy Department were used as a hospital for the wounded and sick Chinese. Medical equipment was insufficient and the reception of patients seemed difficult. There could not have been any massacre there, and they gave them rice and medical supplies, but do what they might, they never recovered, died, as most of them were in serious condition.

32685

They scarcely captured POWs before the entry and he was told that the troops captured approximately 4000 in the Nanking vicinity, one-half of whom were sent to Shanghai and the rest detained. Though he saw several employed for common labor, he never maltreated them and dismissed them when their duties were over. * Decampment and theft were frequently committed by POWs and the witness supposed the latter crime was duly punished according to law, but the former crime he understood was not punished.

In official orders, "nominated to" means that the personnel nominated was installed in the fixed position within the full strength of officials but "appointed ... irregularly" meant that personnel

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MATSUI

SAKAKIBARA - Direct and Cross

Page appointed had no fixed post without the full strength of officials and he was an official without portfolio. In the curriculum vitae of MATSUI "appointed to attach the General Staff Office ..." meant he was installed in the General Staff Office as an official but he had no fixed post. He was then travelling through Europe.

32686

* The witness stated on further oral direct examination that about the time of Nanking's capture, about 10 Dec. 1947, MATSUI's Headquarters was in Soochow, about 140 miles east of Nanking. On 13 Dec. he was there, and on the 15th he advanced to the Tang-Shuichen area. On 17 Dec. he entered Nanking and on the 21st MATSUI went to Shanghai by destroyer. The witness was not with MATSUI when he was at this Soochow headquarters immediately before going to Nanking. MATSUI was not in Nanking when the city fell, but was in Soochow. The reason MATSUI * was not at Nanking when the city fell was because it was proper at the time to establish the headquarters at Soochow to command appropriately both the Shanghai Expeditionary Force and the 10th Army. Furthermore, on 13 Dec., when the city fell, MATSUI was sick and unable to be at the front.

32687

CROSS EXAMINATION BY BRIG. NOLAN

The witness stated that MATSUI was in Soochow on 13 Dec. and on 15 Dec. at Tangshuichen, about 25 miles from Nanking.

32689

* Exhibit 3402, photograph of a bulletin posted on the wall of the Chinchuan Temple by a staff officer of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force as ordered by Commander MATSUI, warned against setting fire or looting the temple and ordered protection to the priest. It was dated Dec. 1937.

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Prev Testimony - Ex 3401 Matsui file

Def. Doc. # 2577

Exh. No.

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

*Object of whole
belongs if any other
The Gen P. Bar
mils not
mentioned*

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: SAKAKIHARA, Kazuye

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. My name is SAKAKIHARA, Kazuye and my address is Ichigaya Honshio-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. I am now in the post of Chief of the Personnel Section of the First Demobilization Bureau. When the war ended, I was Chief of the General Affairs Section of the General Staff. Prior to the war, that is, during the period from 1936 (Showa 11) to 1940 (Showa 15), I served as a member of the Personnel Section of the War Ministry, therefore I am fully aware of laws and ordinances concerning the appointments, dismissals, etc. of the servicemen of the Japanese Army and the actual application of them. I will hereinafter depose concerning

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the appointments and dismissals of Army officers, among other matters, whether or not they could be relieved of their status or quit office freely at their own will.

2. In the Ordinance Concerning the Status of the Army Officer (Defense Document No. 1337), it was provided for that an Army officer, after being commissioned as an officer, was treated as a holder of a permanent office and accorded the corresponding privileges; while during the term of his military service, he was under obligation to devote himself to military duties, and could not leave his post as he wished, nor was he permitted to enter the reserve list from the active at his will. Now I will state points referring to both 'status' (kan) and 'office' (Shoku).

3. Concerning Permanency of Office.

Article 3 of the Ordinance Concerning the Status of the Army Officer reads:

"The officer, unless he comes under one of the following items, shall not lose his status:

- (1) In case he is relieved of his status at his own request.
- (2) In case he is dismissed by the Imperial sanction on the ground that he acted against his duty as an officer and impaired his honor as an officer.

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- (3) In case he was sentenced to a penalty imprisonment, except when he was sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment according to the Army Criminal Law or the Navy Criminal Law."

This is a protective stipulation which clarifies that the status of the military officer shall not be lost except in the above three cases. The first item which reads: "In case he is relieved of his status at his own request," does not mean that he will be relieved whenever he merely requests it, but that it is only when his request is permitted by the authorities concerned. And in the actual application of this provision, any request to be relieved of one's status was subject to an iron custom which actually never permitted it though requested. I have heard that there was an instance in which, around the time of the foundation of the Army in the Meiji era, a general who was involved in some criminal case when it was going to be a public affair requested to be relieved of his status so as not to impair openly the honor of the status and he was dismissed. However, since then there has never been an instance of dismissal in accordance with the application of this item.

4. Concerning the 'office' (shoku)

There are four cases in which an officer on the active list is authorized to leave his office: 'Awaiting orders',

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'Temporary retirement from office', 'Suspension from office' and 'Transfer to the first reserve'.

- (1) 'Awaiting orders' was ordered to 'those officers on the active list who were to be placed temporarily out of duty'. (Article 6 of the same ordinance).
- (2) 'Temporary retirement from office' was ordered to 'those whose term of absence from office, owing to wounds or illness, reached six months. In this case, however, such persons might be ordered to 'Temporary retirement from office' at their request before the term of six months ended. (Article 7 of the same ordinance)
- (3) 'Suspension from office' was ordered to 'those officers who committed an act deserving disciplinary punishment'. (Article 8 of the same ordinance)
- (4) 'Transfer to the first reserve' was ordered to 'those officers under the order of 'Awaiting orders', 'Temporary retirement from office', or 'Suspension from office' due to their health condition or the necessity for replacement'. This 'Transfer to the first reserve' could be ordered at the request of the officer in question only in case he was considered disabled for serving in the active service owing to wounds or illness. (Article 10 of the same ordinance).

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Such being the case an officer on the active list was permitted to leave his office only when he requested to be ordered to 'Temporary retirement from office' or 'Transfer to the first reserve' on the ground that he was incapacitated due to wounds or illness from conducting business or executing duties as an officer on the active list. (Article 7, Proviso and Article 10, Clause 2 of the same ordinance).

The procedure in this case is provided for in Article 5 of Chapter 2 of the Regulations Relative to the Application of the Ordinance Concerning the Service of the Army Officer. (Defense Document No. 1335). As for the medical certificate to go with the written request for resignation, it was usually written by a surgeon attached to the unit or the Army hospital in the locality concerned; and then it was to be approved by a superior surgeon attached to the unit, or the director of the Army hospital; and when approved by the Division Commander or a person of equal authority, it was reported to the War Minister. Therefore, it was entirely inconceivable for anyone to feign illness.

5. Such being the case, an Army officer, so far as he was healthy enough to conduct business or to serve in the active service, could by no means leave his office on such grounds as that he cherished views contradicting

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his superior. There might be some cases when a subordinate, held different views from his superior's, he was transferred to some other post. Such transfer was carried out not on his own request, but in accordance with the decision of the superiors concerned when it was deemed just and proper, by way of control or unity of the unit, to transfer him to some other post.

On this 10th day of September, 1947

At 1st Demobilization Bureau

Deponent: /S/ SAKAKIHARA, Kazuye (seal)

SAEKI, Chihiro

I, ~~HARA, Seiji~~, 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 the same place

/S/ HARA, Seiji, (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ SAKAKIHARA, Kazuye (seal)

Sandusky

Translation of Defense Document # 2237

Title Affidant of SAKAKIBARA, Kazue

Oct. 31st, 1947

From Section IV

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
1	14	logistics	the rear supplies
2	10	detachment	advance detachment
3	13	the smaller	no subordinate units
4	5	administrative authorities	responsible administrative authorities
	17/18	my autographed notice-boards,	notice-boards,
	19	in many other places	DELETE
5	11	the small part	an extremely small part
	12	spot that	spot such as
	13	Tokyo	Fu-Chi-Miao
	18	reception	accommodating
6	1/2	We scarcely	Prior to our entry into
	2/3	in the vicinity of	Nanking very few prisoners were sent to the Army's Headquarters.
	10	Decampment	after our entry into Desertion

Ex 3401

Should use original & of
requisition statement
Exh. No.

Def. Doc. #2237

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

objekt
conjectured in 9



K. Sakakibara

Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent: SAKAKIBARA, Kazue

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

1. I was formerly Colonel of the Army and am now Chief of the Personnel Section, First Demobilization Bureau.
2. I was nominated to the staff-officer of the Expeditionary Force to Shanghai when it was organized in August of 1937 (12th year of Showa) and was ordered to take charge of logistics of the Force. Landing at Woosung on the 23rd of August, I transacted supply of ammunition in the first stage, but when our army entered into Nanking I was concerned with transport business, and returned to Japan, receiving the order on the 23rd of January of the following year.
3. I am well acquainted with the plan of operation held by General

Matsui as I had always received his orders directly and been consulted by him in the Hqs since the Expeditionary Force to Shanghai was organized.

4. As the Expeditionary Force was organized suddenly with no preparations and plan, it was decided that without waiting for completion of organization of the whole force the units which had completed mobilization should be sent one after another to the front to be in time for rescuing the Naval Landing party which had been fighting under great difficulty in Shanghai Area.

This detachment consisted of four battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery totalling 5000 of men of the 3rd division and four battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery 5000 of men of the 11th division, and eight peices of gun, but owing to shortage of preparative ammunition, they could carry only 400 rounds per gun totalling 3200 rounds.

5. The strength being so small as has been described above we fought the battle against heavy odds, though we were gradually reinforced later, so General Matsui's landing delayed about two weeks. Moreover, owing to the spread of epidemics, such as Cholera, Dysentery, etc., we changed the whole Paoshanchen into a quarantine-hospital to receive patients there.

Though these epidemics were precluded in October, our fighting

power showed some times a marked fall in consequence.

Moreover, the battle had been fought under great difficulty from want of ammunitions and provisions. I think those difficulties above stated were caused absolutely by the want of preparation for the military operations in this district and by the consequence of the gradual use of forces according to the principle of not expanding the case.

6. The Expeditionary Force to Shanghai too, had sometimes requisitioned munitions in the occupied area according to the formalities established in the Field Service Regulations.

Requisition is always executed by the carrying money chest, the plan being mapped out by the account-officer in the battalion, and the smaller unit than a battalion or each individual is strictly prohibited to do it without permission. It is a matter of course to pay a compensation when the requisition is executed.

7. We were embarrassed in executing the requisition in occupied areas between Shanghai and Nanking where neither inhabitants nor administrative authorities to negotiate with had not remained.

In such cases we had inevitably to use the commodities to be requisitioned without personal consent of the possessors, and we used to put up a poster on which the kind and amount of the goods requisitioned were described, so that the possessors might be informed

of the fact and come to the headquarters to receive their compensation.

I actually witnessed such process being taken for the rice warehouses at Wuhsi.

8. When ever the owners or the administrative authorities remained in the occupied area, we negotiated with them to ask their consent and got the commodities requisitioned smoothly after paying equivalent to them.

Many times I acted in that manner, notably, I remember, the case in landing operation at ~~Hsupuchen~~ ^{PAINAOKIANG.} Where the village-head remained to take administrative responsibility. I negotiated with him and got supply of provisions and forage. As we paid reasonable compensation for this and as we took measure to protect inhabitants remained in that place, the village-head thanked us for the orderly action of our troops and gave us a cordial reception.

At Chenshu, too, there were cases like that.

9. Furthermore, I directed in many places, by means of my autographed notice-boards, safeguard of the inhabitants and prohibition of looting in many other places. I took all those measures above stated in accordance with the intention of General Matsui.

Nobody remaining to take administrative responsibility, personal negotiation was impossible in Nanking. Consequently it is

conjectured that our troops executed requisition according to the convenient measures stated above. As for requisition from the refugee quarter in the city, I have never heard about it.

10. Both troops of Chinese and Japanese practiced incendiarism in the front as a tactical method.

That which was practiced by Chinese troops prior to their retreat caused considerable damage in various places which hindered our advance or the relief and pacification after occupation.

There had been fires before our occupation of Nanking, but no conflagration after the fall of the city. So far as I know only the small part of the city was burnt, the greater part of it being safe from fire. It is clear, if we glance the spot that the neighbourhood of ^(Jui chi miao) Tokyo as well as another central places remain as it is before the battle.

11. I saw that the buildings of the Foreign Affairs Department and the Military and Navy Department were used as a hospital for the wounded and the sick Chinese.

However, the medical equipment was insufficient and the reception of the patients seemed to be difficult. There cannot have been any massacre there. On the contrary we gave them rice and medical supplies,

Do what we might, they never recovered, it seems, and died, as most of them were in serious condition.

of the ... conditions.
From the entry into Nanking very few prisoners were sent to
12. We scarcely captured war prisoners before entry to Nanking, and.

throughly
I was told that our troops captured approximately 4000 in the vicinity of Nanking one half of whom were sent to Shanghai and the rest detained in Nanking.

very much

Though I saw several of them were employed for common labour, I never maltreated them, dismissing them when their duties were over.

A certain Liu of Szechsien is an actual case whom I so dismissed.

The treatment of prisoners can be ascertained by hearing him.

described
Decampment and theft were frequently committed by war prisoners and I suppose the later crime was duly punished according to law but the former crime, as I understood it, was let alone without punishment.

13. In official written orders, "nominated to" means that the personnel nominated to is installed in the fixed position within the full strength of officials. but "appointed ... irregularly" means that the personnel appointed has no fixed post without the full strength of officials and he is an official without portfolio. In the curriculum vitae of General Matsui "Appointed to attach to the General Staff Office (dated 21 Dec. of 3rd year of Showa)" means that he was installed in the General Staff Office as an official but had no fixed post (He was then travelling through Europe).

Def. Doc. #2237

On this 20 day of Feb., 1947

At Tokyo

Deponent: SAKAKIBARA, Kazuo (seal)

I, JODAI, Takayoshi 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 the same place

Witness: /s/ JODAI, Takayoshi (seal)

OATH

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

/s/ SAKAKIBARA, Kazuo (seal)

VI - XIII

Def. Doc. # 2237

Exhibit # _____

ERRATA SHEET

The following correction should be made on the Affidavit of SAKAKIBARA, Kazuo:

Page 4, Paragraph 8, Line 6,

"HSUPUCHEN"

should read

"PAINAOKIANG"



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadac, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: SAKAKIBARA, Kazue

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

1. I, SAKAKIBARA, Kazue, was born in Tokyo on April 18, 1901 (34th year of Meiji). After I graduated from the Army War College, I filled various posts successively and was appointed Chief of the Personnel Affairs Section of the First Demobilization Ministry in November, 1945 (20th year of Showa) and ~~since then have occupied~~ the post of the same capacity of the First Demobilization Bureau to date.

2. Because the Burma Area Army Headquarters was scheduled to be dissolved in August, 1945, from the end of May of the same year, the staff officers were successively transferred to other posts as follows:

Chief of Staff, Lt.-General TANAKA, Shinichi, May 23, 1945

" (Successor to Lt.-Gen. TANAKA) Lt.-General SHIDEI,

SHIDEI, Tsunamasa, August, 1945

Staff Officer, Colonel AOKI, Kazue, June 8, 1945

" " KADOMATSU, Masakazu, "

*transfer of Staff Officers from
the Burma Area Army Hdqrs
quite immaterial.*

Def. Doc. #1879

Staff Officer, Colonel, SUKETSUNE, Toshitsune, June 8, 1945

" Lt.-Colonel YAMAGUCHI, Hideharu, July 18, 1945

" " OKAMOTO, Iwao, July 13, 1945

" " KANATOMI, Yoshiji, "

" Major KAMIMURA, Taizo, "

To fill up the above vacancies temporarily, the following Staff Officers were appointed on the following dates.

Colonel ASHIKAWA, Haruo, July 13

Lt.-Colonel YOSHIMOTO, Mamoru, "

Major SHOJI, Nagataka, "

On this 4th day of July, 1947

at Tokyo-to, The First Demobilization Bureau, Chohigaya

Shinjuku-ku.

Deponent /s/ SAKAKIBARA, Kazue (seal)

I, KORETSUNE, Tatsumi 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 the same place.

Witness: /s/ KORETSUNE, Tatsumi (seal)

Oath

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

/s/ SAKAKIBARA, Kazue (seal)



Nov. 5, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton, Brig Nolan; Mr. Lopez,
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

MATSUI
MUTO

WITNESS

SAKAKIBARA, Kazue

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)

EP M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Jul 1 1927 Relieved from his main post and attached to the student unit of the Army Non-Commissioned Officers School in Sendai by the War Ministry.

Aug 1 1930 Attached to the 3rd Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.

Dec 12 1930 Ordered to enter the Army General Staff College by the War Ministry.

Nov 1 1933 Appointed Chief of the Machine Gun Unit of the 3rd Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.

Jan 15 1932 Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

Aug 8 1932 Appointed Captain, Army Infantry, by the Cabinet.

Sep 1 1932 Appointed Company Commander in the 3rd Infantry Regiment by the Cabinet.

Dec 10 1934 Attached to the 3rd Infantry Regiment and ordered to serve in the General Staff Headquarters. (Cabinet)

Dec 2 1935 Appointed a member in the General Staff Headquarters by the War Ministry.

Mar 4 1936 Attached to the Main Army Ordnance Depot and concurrently attached to the personnel Bureau of the War Ministry by the War Ministry.

Aug 1 1936 Attached to the Main Army Ordnance Depot and concurrently appointed Section Chief in the Personnel Bureau of the war Ministry by the War Ministry.

Feb 15 1937 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

May 8 1937 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th Class.

Aug 2 1937 Appointed Major, Army Infantry, by the Cabinet.

Aug 24 1937 Attached to the Main Army Ordnance Depot and concurrently appointed a section member of the Personnel Bureau of the war Ministry. (staff officer in the Shanghai Expeditionary Force as before) Not recorded in the official gazette. By the War Ministry.

Aug 1 1939 Appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Army Infantry, by the Cabinet.

Sep 23 1939 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class.

Aug 15 1939 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

- Aug 1 1942 Appointed Colonel, Army, by the Cabinet.
- Sep 1 1942 Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- Apr 29 1940 Awarded the Imperial Military Order of the Golden Kite, 4th Class.
Awarded the Imperial Order of the Dual-Rays of the Rising Sun, 4th Class for services in the China Incident.
- May 23 1945 Appointed a technical member of the Military Relief Board by the Cabinet.
- Sep 11 1945 Dismissed as technical member of the Military Relief Board by the Cabinet.
- Dec 1 1945 In accordance with Imperial Ordinance No.2886, became an official in the 1st Demobilization Ministry.
- Jun 15 1946 In accordance with Imperial Ordinance No.315, became a Demobilization Secretary.