

Permanent residence and status: TOKYO, commoner.

Date of birth: 20 January 1898.

Name: IWAMATSU, Goro.

Former residence:

Former name:

31 March 1921: Graduated from the TOKYO Imperial University, Department of Literature, Oriental History Section.

30 April 1924: Graduated from the TOKYO Imperial University, Law School, Jurisprudence Section (Germanic Law).

November 1925: Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination, Administrative Section.

5 April 1928: Appointed Naval instructor.

Promoted to the 6th rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet.

Granted the 8th salary grade by the Navy Ministry.

Appointed instructor in the Naval Academy by the Navy Ministry.

1 May 1928: Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

31 March 1930: Raised to the 7th salary grade by the Navy Ministry.

31 March 1932: Promoted to the 5th rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet.

15 April 1932: Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

31 September 1932: Raised to the 6th salary grade by the Navy Ministry.

22 December 1932: Appointed Social Education Officer of the Ministry of Education.

Promoted to the 5th rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet.

Raised to the 6th salary grade by the Ministry of Education.

1 May 1934: Promoted to the 4th rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet.

15 May 1934: Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

12 July 1934: Appointed an official of the Education Ministry.

Promoted to the 4th rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet.

Raised to the 6th salary grade.

Ordered to serve in the Finance Section of the Minister's Secretariate by the Ministry of Education.

- 29 September 1934: Raised to the 5th salary grade by the Ministry of Education.
- 2 April 1935: Appointed a Secretary of the Ministry of Education.
Promoted to the 4th rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet.
Raised to the 5th salary grade.
Appointed Chief of the Agricultural Education Section, the Vocational Education Affairs Bureau by the Ministry of Education.
- 4 May 1935: Appointed secretary of the Teachers' Licence Committee, by the Cabinet.
- " # " : Attached to the Third Section by the Ministry of Education.
- 11 June 1935: Appointed Secretary of the Educational Investigation Commission by the Cabinet. Abolished in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 323 of 1935 - 29 December 1935.
- 1 June 1936: Promoted to the 3rd rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet.
- 15 June 1936: Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 30 June 1936: Raised to the 4th salary grade by the Ministry of Education.
- 29 October 1937: Appointed Chief of the Education Affairs Section, The Common Education Affairs Bureau, by the Ministry of Education.
- 9 November 1937: Relieved from duties with the Third Section; ~~attached~~ attached to the Second Section, and concurrently, to the Third Section by the Ministry of Education.
- 8 January 1938: Appointed special member of the Special Military Relief Section, Social Welfare Bureau, by the Cabinet.
- 11 January 1938: In accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 20 of 1938, the special member of the Special Military Relief Section, Social Welfare Bureau, became the special member of the Special Military Relief Section, Welfare Ministry.

Cabinet.

Given non-regular duties with the National Spiritual General Mobilization Committee by the Cabinet. Not published in the Official Gazette.

15 July 1939: In accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 479 of 1939, the post of special member of the Institute For the Protection of Wounded Soldiers was abolished.

16 September 1939: Appointed Chief of the Vocational Education Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Education.

Promoted to the 2nd rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet.

16 September 1939: Appointed Chief of the Navigation Training Institute.

Appointed member of the Ordinary Civil Service Examination Committee.

Appointed member of the Ordinary Civil Service Disciplinary Committee.

Appointed alternate member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Committee by the Ministry of Education.

26 September 1939: Appointed Secretary of the Education Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

27 September 1939: Appointed Secretary of the National General Mobilization Committee by the Cabinet.

28 September 1939: Appointed permanent member of the Teachers' Licence Committee.

Appointed member of the Board of Inquiry For School Sanitation.

Appointed Secretary of the Board of Inquiry on the Promotion of Science by the Cabinet.

Appointed member of the Aviation Council (Court Rank and

Merits) by the Cabinet.

- 28 September 1939: Attached to the Third Section by the Ministry of Education.
- 28 September 1939: Appointed non-regular member of the Committee For the Expansion of Productive Power by the Cabinet.
- 29 September 1939: Appointed Councillor of the Planning Board by the Cabinet.
- 3 October 1939: Appointed Secretary of the Board of Inquiry, Planning Board, by the Cabinet.
- 7 October 1939: Appointed Councillor of the Overseas Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Overseas Affairs, by the Cabinet.
- 26 October 1939: Appointed Special Member of the Agriculture and Forestry Planning Commission by the Cabinet.
- 24 December 1939: Appointed Government Representative in the 75th Session of the Imperial Diet for matters pertaining to the Ministry of Education by the Cabinet.
- 2 October 1939: Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 15 April 1940: Appointed Chief of the Instruction Division, KWANTUNG Bureau. Promoted to the 2nd rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet.
- Raised to the 1st salary grade by the ~~#####~~ KWANTUNG Bureau.
- 17 April 1940: Given additional appointment as an official of the KWANTUNG Bureau. Promoted to the 3rd rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet. Assigned to serve in the Minister's Secretariat by the KWANTUNG Bureau.
- 23 April 1940: Relieved from appointment as member of the Aviation Council by the Cabinet.
- 13 January 1941: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class. In accordance with KUNINAI /TN: within the Bureau of Decorations/ Proclamation No. 898 of 23 May 1940, not publicly announced.

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- 10 February 1941: Appointed Government Representative in the 76th Session of the Imperial Diet by the Cabinet.
- 22 March 1941: Appointed Chief of the General Affairs Section, Instruction Division, and ~~#####~~ concurrently Acting Chief of the Physical Education Section by the KWANTUNG Bureau.
- 20 January 1942: Appointed Principal of the NAGASAKI Higher Commercial School. Promoted to the 2nd rank of the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet.
- 20 January 1942: Raised ~~###~~ to the 1st salary grade by the Ministry of Education.
- 1 July 1942: Relieved from present duty at his own request by the Cabinet.
- 29 April 1940: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class for services in the CHINA Incident.

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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



Sworn Deposition

Deponent : -- IWAMATSU, Goro

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, IWAMATSU, Goro graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1924 and joined the service of the Bureau of Common Educational Affairs of the Ministry of Education in April, 1925. I was appointed Professor of a naval educational institution in 1927, but rejoined the service of the Education Ministry in December, 1932 in connection with the reform of the Youth Training Institute.

I went through the posts of Chief of the Section of Educational Affairs of the Bureau of Common Educational Affairs, Chief of the Section of Archives and Correspondence of the Minister's Secretariat, Chief of

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the Section of the Secretariat, and Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Educational Affairs in succession. I was Chief of the Section of Archives and Correspondence during Marquis KIDO's tenure of office as Minister of Education from October, 1937 to June, 1938.

2. I did not know, and I know of no one of the Education Ministry authorities who had any knowledge about the relations between the Shu Ho and the Tokyo Gazette at that time.
3. The articles in the Shu Ho were almost all published under the names of the respective Ministries.
4. The editorial authorities of the Shu Ho used to commission the Chiefs of the Section of Archives and Correspondence, the divisions concerned or Vice-Minister of the various government departments to write articles for their weekly. When the manuscripts were ready, they were sent to the Chiefs of the Sections of Archives and Correspondence of the various government departments who sought approval of the Vice-Minister before passing them on to the Editorial Office of the Shu Ho.
5. The article, entitled the "Nihon Seishin no Koyo" (Enhancement of the Japanese Spirit) which was published by the Shu Ho in its 69th issue under the name of the Education Ministry was handled by me when I was Chief of the Section of Archives and Correspondence of the Education Ministry. As it was handled through the above-mentioned

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process, I did not refer it to Education Minister KIDO for approval, nor did I submit any report to him after its appearance in the Shu Ho. Therefore, he had nothing to do with it. I do not recall who wrote the article, and I have been unable to find out, although I have recently made an investigation.

On this 22 day of July, 1947

At I.M.T.F.E.

DEPONENT /S/ IWAMATSU, Goro (seal)

I, KIDO, Takahiko 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 same place

Witness: /S/ KIDO, Takahiko (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ IWAMATSU, Goro (seal)

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28526

* Exhibit 2378, the affidavit of IWAMATSU, Goru, who was recalled and part of whose affidavit had been read before, stated that before ARAKI became Education Minister there was an attempt to promote an exchange of good will between Germany and Japan. Young men were sent to Germany and young Germans would be sent to Japan. When ARAKI became Education Minister the Japanese youths had returned from Germany. He stated to the witness that he regretted that they had returned home with Nazi principles. He did not like this. If the program was to continue in the future, it would be his suggestion that the young men visit not only Germany, but England and France as well.

28527

When the German-Japanese culture agreement was signed, ARAKI wanted the witness to devise some means to conclude the agreement with other nations. * On one occasion ARAKI stated to the witness that if a nation became a first class country because of the strength of her armed forces, it would not last long. To become a first class nation, it had to do so by virtue of culture. He encouraged science study, and negotiated with the Finance Minister to obtain an extra three million yen annually for the study of basic science in colleges and universities. He respected technical education, and listened to the opinions of business men. He desired to carry out vocational education.

During the China Incident, ARAKI was opposed to the suggestion that the art exhibition and the teaching of English in schools should be abolished, although there was public clamor for this. He said that the culture of a nation is not the kind to be temporarily stopped.

28528

Concerning the abolition of English teaching, he thought it might have originated from an anti-foreign principle, and * ARAKI quoted to the witness one of Emperor MEIJI's oaths, that Japan should not indulge in a superior complex, nor flatter itself that it was superior. The Japanese must become admired, loved, and respected by all. The study of English should not only not be abolished, but should be encouraged, and students should learn more languages. He brought to the attention of the students that the U. S. and Britain were studious enough to study Japanese, and Japan must follow suit.

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28529 While ARAKI was Education Minister, he advocated Emperor MEIJI's policies, that Japan should not be a nation of Fascism, but to apply itself to the study of western civilization. The people should nourish unbiased judgement and attain the culture which had been in existence 2600 years. * He encouraged the education of the deaf and blind, and was an ardent champion of loyalty.

The witness remembered that a group of Niseis visited him and requested his opinion as to the action they could take in the event of a future struggle between Japan and other countries. He advised them that their first duty was to the country of their birth, but he further stated that if they were reluctant to engage in conflict with the country of their ancestors, they should do all they possibly could to prevent any such unfortunate happening and try to iron out misunderstandings.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BROWN.

28530 * The witness stated that he had brought the document which he undertook to produce the last time he had appeared and handed it to a Japanese defense counsel. (Defense counsel interposed, and stated they had the document, which was not then available, but would be submitted at the first opportunity.)

(March 17, 1947)

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18,532 The witness stated that the special higher police did not necessarily suppress all movements against the war.

18,533 He thought that it was improper * to call the special higher police the secret police. The special higher police and the

18,534 Kempei, or military police, * are entirely separate entities. In some fields, though, their activities intermingled.

18,535 When asked with respect to the relation between the neighborhood association and the special higher police, the witness stated that he was governor of Ehime Prefecture in 1939-40 and had something to do with the guidance of the neighborhood associations. The notification from the home office stated that the neighborhood association was to handle the common affairs of the inhabitants, and among the items was one relating to vigilance. Although the scope of the word seems to be wide, the work or activities of the special higher police was not included, and in handling the guidance of these associations they never at any time tried or attempted to utilize the association to carry out the work of the special higher police.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF IWAMATSU, Goro
by Mr. McManus, counsel for ARAKI

18,536 The witness identified Exhibit 2378 as his affidavit.

18,538 The affidavit stated * that he attended Tokyo Imperial in the Literature and Law Departments. He had taught history in the Middle School and from 1926 to 1930 had taught international law at the Naval Academy. From 1934 to 1937 he taught history at the Tokyo Higher Agricultural College, and educational administration at the Agricultural Educational Special College.

18,539 * He had worked with the Minister of Education from 1925 to 1945. When KIDO was Minister the witness was chief of the Documentary Section, and when ARAKI was Minister he served as Chief Secretary and confidential secretary.

From the Fifth Year of MEIJI it was compulsory for all male students to serve in the military service. The beginning of military training dates back to December 1895 under MORI. MORI said that the essential points of education were dignity, public confidence, and obedience, and to nourish these he had adopted military billeting for dormitory use and military drill.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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18,540

In accordance with changes in the military system, means were taken by the Minister to cope with the situation. This resulted in assignment of active officers to schools, establishment of young men's training camps, and youth schools. * None of these were for the purpose of militarizing the country.

In 1938 a young man who became of age had to render several years of military service. If he became of age while attending school, he was given a period of grace to complete his work. Military drill and lectures were included in the curriculum, but university students did not have to include this if they did not wish it, but if they did not they could not become officer candidates when they entered the military service. Military training was an extra subject, to be taken or not by the student, depending on whether or not he desired to become an officer.

18,541

After August 1941, military education was readjusted and enforced more strongly than ever, and was due to the strong request of * the military to cope with the international situation. At this time military education in the university was made compulsory. Up until 1941 he had never felt that military education was compulsory or strongly enforced. In 1942 the witness became director of the NAGASAKI Higher Commercial College and he noted that military education was quite different from what he had experienced, but there was no incident which would hamper the graduation of the student because of his negligence or failure to take the military education, nor was there interference by the officers with college administrative matters.

18,543

When the KONOYE cabinet was changed in 1938, it was rumored that a military man would become Minister of Education and this caused quite a bit of comment. The staff felt that more military personnel would be appointed functionaries of the Ministry and the Ministry would become militarized. However, when General ARAKI became Education Minister, he made his position clear from the first. He did not wear a military uniform and stated that he was no longer a military man, but a civilian appointed to serve in a civil administrative capacity. He was diligent at his task, and the witness was frequently with him, either officially * or unofficially.

(March 17, 1947)

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When ARAKI visited the Imperial University he was told by the president that students had begun to attend military drill voluntarily. This the witness thought was due to the influence of the current situation, for during the time ARAKI was Minister he never took any new measures concerning military education and did not issue a single instruction on this matter or enforce it. The same was true with KIDO. After these two ministers the military education system was organized in a complete form. Neither KIDO nor ARAKI ordered the instructors to carry out military drills or lectures.

The following are the important ordinances and regulations on military training from the beginning to 1944.

18,544

* In 1882, by Education Ministry order songs and gymnastics were made regular curriculum at the Primary School. April 1886, military drill introduced at Normal and Middle School. April 11, 1925, order entered for assigning active Army officers to schools. April 1926, ordinance establishing young men's training camp. April 1926, regulations issued relative to the application of the order for young men's training camp. April 1935, ordinance

18,545

establishing youth schools. Same date, Education Ministry order * issuing regulations on youth schools. August 1935, Imperial ordinance for inspection of military drill at youth schools. September 1941, combined War Ministry and Education Ministry order on regulation of order of assignment of Army officers in active service to schools, whereby military drill in university was made compulsory, and there was a readjustment on items of training.

November 1941, Education Ministry instruction on items of training of military drill at schools where active officers were assigned. September 1926, as modified several times up to 1942, War Ministry order regulating military drill inspection. June 1943, cabinet decision on establishing a system of student wartime mobilization. September 1943, modification of items of training of military drill at schools.

18,546

* February 1944, Education Vice Minister notification on the essential point of enforcing military education to keep pace with wartime emergency measures relative to education.

(March 17, 1947)

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- 18,549 The witness stated that from 1896 to 1925 the hours devoted to subjects in Middle Schools was 28, of which 3 were devoted to military training, including ordinary gymnastics. The regular curriculum of the higher industrial was 38 hours and the number of hours out of this devoted to ordinary and military gymnastics was 2 hours. In the Higher Schools, out of a 34-hour regular curriculum, 3 hours * were devoted to gymnastics and military drill.
- 18,550
- 18,551 The witness was with the Education Ministry at the origin of the youth schools. The witness stated that Mr. SEKIYA made the efforts * for instituting the system for assigning active Army officers as instructors, as well as the establishment of the youth schools. The witness entered the Ministry to organize the regulations for the Youth Training Institute and to compile textbooks for these institutions.

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18,553 The object of the youth school was to train the youth physically and mentally, to build up his character as a citizen. It was a combination and merger between the Youth Training Institute for occupational work and various commercial and industrial schools. The plan to merge these two types of schools into the youth school was hastened by the witness as early as 1933 when he was chief of the Youth Education Section. * The youth school was not compulsory at the time of its establishment in 1935, but became so in 1939, but no punishment was meted out to students for failure to comply with attendance regulations. The witness was familiar with textbooks issued to schools and students, but to his knowledge they never contained ideas of world domination or aggression.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION by Mr. Hozumi,
counsel for KIDO

18,555 The witness stated that with respect to military training, no new measures or instructions were issued by Marquis KIDO. * As chief of the Document Section of the Ministry of Education during KIDO's time, the handling of the various regulations and rules issued by the Education Ministry was in his hands. KIDO was Minister from October 23, 1937 to May 26, 1938. The witness stated that he believed his testimony was right; and that that of IKESHIMA * when he stated that under KIDO the school system was reorganized and more time devoted to military training and teaching of military subjects, was inconsistent. But he was more familiar with the matters because of his connection with the Ministry of Education. Witness stated that no reorganization took place * and such reorganization as did take place occurred much later, sometime in 1941.

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CROSS EXAMINATION by Mr. Comyns Carr

18,559 The witness stated that he swore to his affidavit on February 24th and read it before he swore to it, and that in his testimony he had made six corrections of this affidavit. These were due to the fact that he overlooked the inconsistency between the western and Japanese calendars. He had pointed out these corrections before he swore to the affidavit, but the corrections had not been made.

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With respect to the addition of the words as to ARAKI dealing with the lack of initiative or the absence of it, the witness stated that he had made a request for correction previous to swearing to the affidavit. He had been assured that the corrections would be made.

18,560 When it was pointed out that two of his corrections were additions of revisions to previous ordinances, one in 1938 and another in April 1939, * the witness stated he thought of those at the time and pointed out that the affidavit was wrong in these respects. He swore to it only because he had been promised that the corrections would be made.

18,561 When asked whether in fact he was not afraid that the court should know about these two revisions, which would make it appear that his statement that ARAKI never made any alterations was untrue, he stated he had no such fear, and he did not think that the only way out of the difficulty was to put in the words "at his own initiative". He did not know in what month of 1938 the revision was made. * He got the date from his notebook and from the compilation of regulations. However, he had the document in the court building.

18,562 When he said that ARAKI did not do this at his own initiative, he did not mean that he did it against his will. * But this all meant that it was customary that matters would be duly discussed at conferences and an understanding reached with the different departments concerned and on the basis of this the Minister of Education would issue regulations.

18,563 Upon being presented with his documents, the witness stated that the date was November 1938. The document * was the actual regulation.

18,564 When asked if it was true that it was not at ARAKI's initiative, then at whose initiative was it, he said customarily the departments in charge carried out these matters. * The witness said he was not present when someone proposed to ARAKI that changes should be made. When asked then how he knew that ARAKI did not do it on his own initiative, he stated it was because the various ministries had held consultations on a particular draft regulation and the draft had become * a completed formal document before ARAKI became Minister of

18,565

(March 18, 1947)

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18,566 Education. This document was with respect to compulsory attendance at youth schools. * The document produced, dated November 1938, was the one issued by the War Ministry. When asked why he had produced a document from the War Ministry, the witness said his reply had not been clear but the prosecutor had asked him about initiative and he had replied generally with regard to the initiative of the Education Ministry and did not point out anything specifically or concretely with regard to regulations.

18,568 He had meant to say that the regulation was issued in 1938 by the War Ministry. This document * was introduced as Exhibit 2379. The document he referred to as having been agreed upon between the departments before ARAKI became Education Minister were the revisions with respect to the regulations of youth schools, which came into force in April 1939.

18,569 When asked whether this was agreed on while KIDO was Education Minister, he stated he had spoken in the sense * that since 1935 the question of compulsory attendance had been discussed between the Ministries of Education and War. It was not agreed on while KIDO was Education Minister, but general agreement was arrived at in 1935. When asked whether he seriously wanted them to believe that a regulation made in 1939 had been agreed on in 1935, the witness said that in effectuating youth school regulations, since there were various regulations pertaining to military service and the budget, it was difficult to enforce. The witness stated * that it was not true that it was agreed on in KIDO's time and carried out in ARAKI's.

18,571 With respect to the actual revision * by the Minister of Education in 1938 of the rules and regulations passed in August 1935 for inspection of military drill, the witness said he would produce it later and did not have it with him.

18,572 When it was pointed out that another defense witness, YOSHIDA, * had stated that compulsory military education in universities began in 1939, as had OUCHI, the witness stated that he thought it became compulsory in 1941. It was not right to say that ARAKI had tried to do this when he was War Minister and actually did it when he became Education Minister. However, the regulations on the youth school making it compulsory were issued in ARAKI's time.

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18,573

With respect to the separation of military training and gymnastics which took place, he could not reply as to the time because he did not recall when the separation took place. When asked when did the revision of textbooks in use at the time of the surrender come into use, the witness said he could not reply generally. Various revisions took place from time to time when he was with the Ministry and he could not answer generally.

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When asked when the principal history textbooks were last revised before the Japanese surrender, he said it was difficult for him to speak accurately because he was not with the Ministry at the time of the surrender.

He stated that in the recess he had not found the missing document because it was at home. It was not the only one he had not brought with him.

With respect to the War Office document produced by him, it bore the signature of ARAKI.

18,576

Textbooks were outside his primary duties and he could not accurately reply to the question of revision. * In his affidavit he was speaking of the textbooks in use at the time when he was chief of the ordinary education section of the Education Ministry when he read the books. This was in 1937. He did not know if any revisions were made either in 1938 or 1939.

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When asked whether, so far as his knowledge is concerned, books destroyed by MAEDA after the surrender were not the same as the ones he read in 1937, * the witness stated that he had read in the papers that MAEDA had destroyed a number of textbooks and among the list some of the books mentioned were ones he had read. He had read that they were destroyed because they were ultra-nationalistic and militaristic, particularly in history, civics, and geography. When asked how he knew that they were the same books, the witness stated that in the press stories he noted the titles of books that he had read, but he had not specified whether they were geography or history. At the university he had specialized in study and research in history, and he had not thought there were any passages or statements in standard textbooks that might be considered aggressive or nationalistic. When asked did he not realize books could be re-written and have the same title, he said the titles which he read in the papers coincided with the books he had read and he therefore thought the subject matter was the same.

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18,579 In KIDO's time, as head of the Document Division, his duties included issuing statements to the press. However, not all matters relating to the Ministry of Education are announced by the Document Section. Important matters are announced publicly by the Chief of the Section. Other matters are directly announced by other departments.

18,582 The witness stated he did not know that the Tokyo Gazette was an official publication in English, in which the various government departments published their official views. * The witness stated that generally speaking no statement was issued without the knowledge of the Minister of Education. The witness stated that he did not remember the statement issued in the Tokyo Gazette in March and April 1938, entitled "The Japanese Spirit, its Significance with Reference to the China Affair, Department of Education," Exhibit 266.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION by Mr. McManus

18,583 The witness stated that on Exhibit 2379 signatures of cabinet members other than ARAKI appeared. The document is an Imperial Ordinance and emanated from the War Department.

DIRECT EXAMINATION of KIDO, Shiro
by Mr. Hayashi

18,598 The witness stated that he lived in Tokyo * and had graduated from the Law School of Tokyo Imperial. In 1922 he became the Director General of the Shochiku Cinematographic Company and in 1924 became concurrently chief of the studio. He resigned as chief in 1943. At present he is vice president of the company. He never did anything else. When he entered this company it produced about 35 per cent of the films produced in Japan, including moderns and classics, * and continued to produce this percentage until the end of the war.

18,601 The company once produced dramas, cultural films, and newsreels. When the newspapers began to make newsreels, his company abandoned newsreels because they did not have their own distribution method. The company has suspended cultural films and today makes only dramas.