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34605 * DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SAWAMOTO, Yorio
BY MR. TAKAHASHI

The witness identified and verified Exhibit 3561 as his affidavit.

34607 * The affidavit stated that the witness was Navy Vice Minister from Apr. 1941 until July 1944, serving under Navy Minister OIKAWA and SHIMADA. While the witness was C-in-C of the Second Expeditionary Fleet under the China Seas Fleet, SHIMADA was C-in-C of the latter fleet. Around 20 Dec. 1940 SHIMADA called a meeting of his various subordinate commanders, expressing vital interest in the relations of Japan and U.S. He was very discouraged about the increasing tenseness of the situation and said there must not be war with the western powers. He told them he was opposed to the further sending of Japanese forces * to FIC. He said he had been corresponding with C-in-C of the combined fleet YAMAMOTO, who was worried over the international situation and stressed there should never be war with the U.S. and Britain.

34608

The witness became Navy Vice Minister on 22 Apr. 1941 when OIKAWA was the Minister. When the Third KONOYE Cabinet failed and TOJO was designated to form a new cabinet, he was at his post only six months. He continued as Vice Minister at the direction of OIKAWA and the wishes of SHIMADA.

34609

The international situation had deteriorated and the possibility of war was alarming. The atmosphere was tense and all were working under strain. * SHIMADA was a full Admiral and high on the seniority list. While he had served in the Naval General Staff, most of his duties had been at sea and his experience in administration in the Ministry was not great. Moreover, he had just returned from China and was not well informed on the home situation. The first few days the witness explained to him the situation and suggested he promote the naval policy of continuing negotiations to reach a peaceful settlement. The witness knew that SHIMADA's avowed intentions when he assumed the post were no different than his predecessor OIKAWA.

34610

Very shortly after becoming Minister, SHIMADA called a meeting of high ranking officers of the Navy Ministry and Navy General Staff and told them of his determination to push the peace talks to the limit to achieve success and outlined the naval policy exactly in keeping with the naval views of the old cabinet. The witness recalled SHIMADA once said * he would resign if elements opposed to exhausting every effort toward peace through diplomacy became too strong.

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The witness personally knew that on the morning of Oct. 18, after agreeing to become Minister, SHIMADA went to see the new Premier TOJO to set forth a prerequisite for his entering the cabinet to which TOJO must agree. This condition was that diplomatic negotiations with the U.S. must be continued with the avowed purpose of reaching a peaceful settlement. SHIMADA told the witness and others at the Navy Ministry that TOJO had completely agreed and that they were going to adopt the policy of making utmost concessions to the U.S. to avert war. The witness recalled a conversation with SHIMADA on 23 Oct. 1941 at which SHIMADA said that TOJO said he was calling his first conference that day with the firm resolution to reconsider problems with the U.S., disregarding all past decisions. SHIMADA then said that the Navy's object would continue to be to achieve peace through negotiations if possible. Those in the Navy Ministry were viewing this movement with hope because the new government was approaching the negotiations from a new angle. However, upon receipt of the Hull note on Nov. 26, protagonists of concessions being made to the U.S. received a jarring blow. The U.S. reply was interpreted in naval circles as a virtual ultimatum, revealing an unbending and noncompromising attitude that promised no hope of the negotiations succeeding. The witness believed the note destroyed all but a faint hope for peace in the minds of naval men who had previously held out against war.

While Vice Minister, the witness had no recollection of receiving protests relative to the treatment of POWs. He would not say they were not sent to the Ministry because he did not know, but would say that it was understandable that if such protests were received they would have been handled by lesser officials because such matters primarily concerned the Army and Foreign Office. Certainly, if the witness did not receive such protests, it would be unlikely that SHIMADA as Minister did.

The Ministry never issued orders concerning operational movements of the Fleet but these came from the combined Fleet and C/S. Even so, he had never heard of any orders commanding the commission of atrocities or violating recognized rules of warfare. Before and during the war, the Navy Ministry issued interpretations relative to rules of warfare and he thought it unthinkable that this same Ministry would issue orders commanding the commission of atrocities or violation of the rules of warfare.

34613

* CROSS-EXAMINATION BY CAPT. ROBINSON

The witness stated that he served under SHIMADA in the China Area Fleet from 15 Oct. 1940 to 4 Apr. 1941 and as Vice Minister served under him from 18 Oct. 1941 to 17 July 1944, a total of about 3 years. He wouldn't say that all SHIMADA's views and policies were likewise his own views but since the Vice Minister functioned

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Page in accordance with the Minister's orders, he could say that generally SHIMADA's policy was carried out by the Navy through the Vice Minister.

34614 * The witness left the post of Vice Minister on 17 July 1944 and at that time had no idea of the TOJO Cabinet's resignation. Asked if in general his service and SHIMADA's were cooperative, he replied that when SHIMADA became Minister, the witness requested transfer. Of course the witness expressed his own views and heard SHIMADA's views, but ultimately carried out the latter instructions.

34615 * In the affidavit the witness had said that he and SHIMADA were simply carrying out naval assignments, assignments at sea, and were disconnected from politics. Asked if by the words "naval assignments at sea" he meant that SHIMADA and himself were engaged in blockading Chinese ports and bombing Chinese cities, he replied that at that time he was C-in-C of the Second Expeditionary Fleet in China waters and the principal assignment was naval blockade. Bombing the cities was not his principal assignment but they did at times conduct such bombing. The witness had said in his affidavit that SHIMADA called a meeting of high ranking officers and outlined the naval policy exactly in keeping with the naval views of the old cabinet

34616 and he was asked what those views were. * He replied that they were to facilitate diplomatic negotiations and bring about peaceful
34617 settlement of Japan-U.S. relations. * Asked the distinction between the views under the old cabinet and the naval views, he answered that the Navy's fundamental views at all times were to bring about a peaceful settlement of the issues with the U.S. The cabinet's views were generally the same but it would not have the die-hard attitude which the navy had.

The navy consistently advocated that in spite of the various difficulties as to how to bring about a settlement, a peaceful settlement must be effected at any price. Asked the names of the individuals in the cabinet opposing this view in opposition to war, he replied he had never attended a cabinet meeting and did not know the details of those discussions. He had heard about the situation within the cabinet from SHIMADA but had no recollection as to the details of the discussions.

34618 * Asked what were the principal parts of the discussion SHIMADA brought back from meetings of the TOJO Cabinet and discussed with the witness, he replied that this question did not arise to any extent at the time of the TOJO Cabinet. After this cabinet's formation, reconsideration of the situation was held beginning 23 Oct. about 7 or 8 times. He thought the matter last discussed by the KONOYE Cabinet was that it was difficult for it to see any prospects in
34619 regard to the diplomatic negotiations * and even at the time of the

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Page TOJO Cabinet it was difficult for it to see any prospects in regard
34619 to the diplomatic negotiations * and even at the time of the TOJO
Cabinet it was difficult to see its way clear as to the prospects
of them.

34620 The situation being so complicated, no one could say any-
thing definite about it and in that sense there was no opposition
with regard to this matter either in the KONOYE or TOJO Cabinets.
Asked what position TOJO took in the KONOYE Cabinet with regard to
this matter in which he differed with the Navy, he replied that the
Navy's position was that it favored relaxation of the terms in order
* to attain success in the negotiations.

The Army's position was that if there were prospects for
success, it was willing to take any means to bring the negotiations
to fruition. In his affidavit he had suggested that SHIMADA told
himself and others that TOJO and he agreed to adopt a policy to
make utmost concessions to the U.S. to avert war. Asked what these
concessions were, he replied that at that time the reference was to
general concessions and nothing concrete was mentioned. The point
was that maximum possible concessions would be made.

34621 * REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. TAKAHASHI

34622 The witness was asked if the bombings on Chinese cities
were carried out upon instructions of the Naval General Staff, and
he replied that the objective was principally to bomb a steel bridge *
and this was done on orders of the China Area Fleet under the direc-
tion of the General Staff.

EXAMINATION BY THE TRIBUNAL

34623 In his affidavit he had stated that before and during the
war, the Navy Ministry issued interpretations relative to rules of
warfare. The witness was asked to give some examples and he said
that this was prior to the war, but a voluminous document pertaining
to the rules of naval warfare was prepared and distributed to all the
fleets and various navy branches and units. The expert who drew this
up, ENOMOTO, visited various navy units to give necessary explanations,
and after the beginning of hostilities, the document was more intense-
ly and widely circulated. There were instances in the Navy where
articles relating to POWs in the * Geneva Convention were printed
and circulated. No particular interpretations of the articles were
made but the rules were presented in an understandable form and dis-
tributed with the instructions that they were to be observed. The
witness saw no complaints about the killing of survivors of torpedoed
ships, nor the order of March 1943 to kill them. He had heard that
such a matter became a question after the end of the war, but he

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Page did not know the particulars. Asked if such an order was issued if it would not be usual that the Navy Minister be informed of it, he replied that this order was a Fleet order and he did not think any notification to that effect came to the Navy Minister.

34624

* FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION BY CAPT. ROBINSON

The witness said that when he referred to the fact that the pamphlets were distributed prior to the commencement of the war, he meant the war of Greater East Asia commencing 8 Dec. 1941. A fleet order related to the fleet's own operations and there was no occasion of a Navy Minister sending any directions to the fleet.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- VS -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: Yorio SAWAMOTO.

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

My name is Yorio SAWAMOTO and I have spent my full life with the Japanese Navy reaching the rank of full Admiral. I served as Vice Minister of Navy from April, 1941 until July, 1944. In this capacity I served under Navy Minister OIKAWA and Navy Minister SHIMADA.

2. I have been asked for information which would reveal Admiral SHIMADA's views and attitude toward war with the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands prior to the commencement of hostilities. In this connection I would like to point out an incident that happened while I served as Commander in Chief of the Second Expeditionary Fleet under the China Seas Fleet. At this time Admiral SHIMADA was Commander in Chief of the China Seas Fleet. Around the 20th of December, 1940 he called a meeting of the commanders of the various units of the China Fleet and in response I reported at Shanghai.

During the course of this meeting Admiral SHIMADA clearly expressed vital interest in the relations of Japan and the United States. He was very disturbed about the increasing tenseness of the situation and I remember he said there must not be a war between Japan and the Western Powers. He told us that he was opposed to the further dispatching of Japanese forces to French Indo China. He further said that he had

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been corresponding with Admiral YAMAMOTO, Isoroku who was an old classmate of his and then Commander in Chief of the Combined Fleet. I remember him saying that YAMAMOTO was worried over the development of the international situation and stressed that there should never be a war between Japan, the United States and Great Britain.

I recite this incident simply because it made an impression on those of us who heard Admiral SHIMADA speak at that time. Of course we were disconnected from politics and were simply carrying out naval assignments on the sea which meant that our thoughts were of no effect in formulating governmental policy.

I assumed the post of Vice Minister of Navy on the 22nd of April 1941 at which time Admiral OIKAWA was Navy Minister. When the Third KONOYE Cabinet fell and Lt. General TOJO was designated to form a new cabinet I had then been at my post but six months. I continued on in office as Vice Minister at the direction of Admiral OIKAWA and the wishes of Admiral SHIMADA. The international situation had deteriorated to such an extent that the possibilities of war were alarming. The atmosphere was tense and severe and we were all working under the strain and worry accompanying the troublesome times.

Admiral SHIMADA was a full Admiral and high on the seniority list. While he had served in the Naval General Staff most of his duties had been relegated to sea assignments and hence his experience in administrative matters connected with the Navy Ministry was not great. Moreover he had but returned home from China when he assumed the Ministership. Consequently he was not well informed on the naval situation at home. I therefore in the first days explained the then existing situation to him and suggested he promote the naval policy of continuation of negotiations with the view of reaching a peaceful settlement of Japan's international problems. Admiral

SHIMADA talked to me quite often and I know that his avowed intentions at the time of assuming the post of Navy Minister were no different than his predecessor Admiral OIKAWA. Very shortly after becoming Navy Minister Admiral SHIMADA called a meeting of some higher ranking officers of the Navy Ministry and the Naval General Staff and told us of his determination to push the peace talks to the limit in an effort to achieve success and outlined a naval policy which was exactly in keeping with the naval views under the old cabinet. He carried on discussions with us to the end of acquiring an adequate knowledge and background of present affairs. I recall that he once said that he would resign his post if elements opposed to exhausting every effort toward achieving peace through diplomacy became too strong.

I personally know that on the morning of October 18th, after agreeing to accept the Navy Ministership, Admiral SHIMADA went to see the new premier, Lt. General TOJO. The purpose of his visit was to set forth a prerequisite for his entering the cabinet, to which TOJO must agree. That condition was that diplomatic negotiations between Japan and the United States must be continued with the avowed purpose of reaching a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute. Admiral SHIMADA told me and several others at the Navy Ministry that TOJO had completely agreed with him, and that they were going to adopt the policy of making utmost concessions to the United States in order to avert war. We were all highly pleased.

I recall a conversation I had with Admiral SHIMADA on the occasion of the ceremony for the war dead which was held at the YASUKUNI Shrine October 23rd, 1941. He told me that Premier TOJO had requested that he arrive at the Shrine about ten minutes earlier than scheduled. He said

that TOJO told him that he was calling his first conference that day with the firm resolve to reconsider the problems with the United States from a new approach disregarding all past decisions. SHIMADA then said the object of the Navy would continue to be to achieve peace through negotiations if such were possible.

We of the Navy Ministry were viewing this movement with hope because the new government was approaching the negotiations with the United States from a new angle. However upon receipt of the Hull Note of November 26th, 1941 the protagonists of concessions being made to the United States received a jarring blow. The American reply was interpreted in naval circles as a virtual ultimatum revealing an unbending and non-compromising attitude that promised no hope of negotiations succeeding. I believe this note destroyed all but a faint hope for peace in the minds of many naval men who had previously held out against war.

During my tenure of office as Vice Minister of Navy I have no recollection of receiving protests relative to Japanese treatment of prisoners of war. I do not say that they were not sent to the Navy Ministry because I do not know. But I do say that it is understandable that such protests if received would have been handled by lesser officials in the Navy Ministry simply because such matters primarily concerned the Army and Foreign Office. Certainly if I did not receive such protests it would be extremely unlikely that Admiral SHIMADA in the high post of Navy Minister would have received such information.

The Navy Ministry never issued orders connected with operational movements of the Fleet. Such orders came from the Combined Fleet and the Chief of Naval General Staff but even so I have never heard of any orders commanding the

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commission of atrocities or violating recognized rules of warfare. Several times before and during the war the Navy ministry issued interpretations relative to rules of warfare. It is unthinkable therefore that this same Ministry would have issued orders commanding the commission of atrocities or violation of recognized rules of warfare.

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On this 25th day of November, 1947
At 110 Kakinoki-zaka, Meguro-ku
Tokyo, Japan

DEPONENT: Yorio SAWAMOTO

I, Yorio SAWAMOTO, 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 (signed) Yoshitsugu TAKAHASHI (Seal)

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

Yorio SAWAMOTO (Seal)

copy + civil war memo

16 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton
FROM : Comdr. C. T. Cole
SUBJECT : Defense Doc. No. 495 (Affidavit of SAWAMOTO, Yoshio)

1. This affidavit is apparently designed to show that SAWAMOTO as Vice Minister of Navy (and by implication the Vice Minister of War) merely assisted the Minister as an administrative official and not in his character of Minister of State. The purpose is to show that KIMURA, as Vice Minister of War, had no responsibility for the acts of TOJO.

2. Insofar as the accused SHIMADA is concerned this affidavit is helpful inasmuch as it shows that the Navy Minister was the responsible official in almost all cases. It probably does not carry much weight as to KIMURA since it is a purely theoretical discussion of the Vice Minister's duties.

3. An analysis of the affidavit shows the following points:

a. The Vice Minister is to assist the Minister in the latter's capacity as Chief Administrative Official and not in his character as Minister of State. Before the Vice Minister can act as proxy for the Minister, the Cabinet must grant permission by special proceedings.

b. Only the Minister, and not the Vice Minister, has the right of direction and command over personnel matters and power to punish the Bureaus and Divisions with the exception of persons who are in the service by order of the Vice Minister, for example the Navy Archives Officials.

NOTE - Prosecution Exhibit #73 (Imperial Ordinance Relating to General Rules Concerning the Organization of the Ministries), Record p. 684, contradicts this in part when it states (Article 16) "The Vice-Minister shall assist the Minister, co-ordinate the affairs of the Ministry, and supervise the affairs of the Bureaus and Divisions." This indicates that the Vice-Minister had supervisory power. It would seem to be immaterial that this power was exercised in the name of the Minister. It is true that SAWAMOTO attempts to explain this phrase "supervision of business" as being confined only to expressing an opinion to the Minister and awaiting instructions (Affidavit p. 2, paragraph 5 (a) and (b)).

(c) A Vice Minister's notification by order is nothing more than a communication in the name of the Vice-Minister of what has been decided by the Minister (p.3, para. 8).

NOTE - It is to be noted that SAWAMOTO admits that in matters assigned to the Vice Minister he can issue an order which is not by order of the Minister (p. 3, para. 9).

4. Suggested Cross-examination of Witness.

It is believed that cross-examination in this case would be useless. The best procedure would be to refer the Tribunal to Exhibit #73, Record p. 684, which states the duties of the Vice-Minister without any qualifications such as the witness sets forth.

If any cross-examination is conducted it should be for the purpose of getting the witness to admit that the regulation referred to in p. 2 of his affidavit is the same as Exhibit #73 and that no other regulations governing the subject exist.

Q. Article 16 of the "Imperial Ordinance Relating to General Rules Concerning the Organization of the Ministries" being Exhibit #73 states that "The Vice Minister shall assist the Minister, co-ordinate the affairs of the Ministry and supervise the affairs of the Bureaus and Divisions." Is this one of the "regulations common to the official organization of each ministry" which are referred to in paragraph 5 of your affidavit (p.2)?

Q. Do you know of any other official regulations dealing with the powers and duties of Vice-Ministers?

See Prev. Testimony

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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al
- vs -
ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

DEPONENT: SAWAMOTO, Yorio

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

Cover

I was Vice Minister of the Navy during my term of office from April 1941 (16th year of Showa) to July 1944 (19th year of Showa).

As Lt. General KIMURA (at that time) was Vice Minister of War during his term of office from April 1941 (16th year of Showa) to March 1943 (18th year of Showa), I had official relations, as his colleague, during Lt. General KIMURA's tenure of office as Vice Minister of War; but other than that, I had no connection at all with him, neither before nor after the said period.

During the time that I was Vice Minister of the Navy the regulations concerning the duties and responsibilities of that office were construed to mean and were placed in practice as follows

(1) According to the Government organization, the Vice Minister is to assist the Minister in the latter's capacity as the Chief Administrative official and there is no stipulation by virtue of which the former ought to help the Minister in his character of Minister of State.

(2) Before the Vice Minister could act as proxy for the Minister, the Cabinet must grant permission by special proceedings, the Minister not having the authority to give such orders otherwise.

(3) From the view point of the Government organization, only the Minister, and not the Vice Minister, has a right of direction and command, authority over personnel matters, and power to punish over each of the Bureaus and Divisions. The Vice Minister can do no more than to lend a helping hand by expressing his opinion on these matters to the Minister, with the exception, however, of persons who, in conformity with the regulations, are in the service by order of the Vice Minister; for example, Navy Archives Officials.

(4) From the view point of the Government organization, chiefs of each of the Bureaus and Divisions are directly responsible to the Minister for the business in his department and directs

and supervises in that office the respective business of each of the Divisions and Sections.

(5) According to the regulations common to the official organization of each ministry, it is provided that "the Vice Minister helps the Minister, adjusts departmental affairs and supervises the business of each Bureau and Division."

a. "Adjustment of departmental affairs" has, for its principal object, coordination of the business in each of the Bureaus and Divisions and carrying out of smooth execution of the affairs between Bureaus and Divisions. Besides this, he attends to the matters entrusted to him and various functions which do not belong to any of the Bureaus or Divisions and other miscellaneous matters.

b. "Supervision of business" means here supervision of business to be carried out by the Vice Minister in the sense of helping the Minister as an assistant since chiefs of bureaus and divisions, according to the Government organization, are respectively dealing with the matters for which they are responsible and directing and supervising the business of each Bureau, Division and Section by order of the Minister.

Accordingly, the Vice Minister has no authority to direct, command or cancel the business specially assigned to each of the Bureaus and Divisions. In cases necessitating direction, command or cancellation, he has no other recourse than to express his opinion to the Minister and await his instructions.

(6) The Vice Minister has no authority to decide matters other than those which are assigned to him and, of course, no right to command outside his jurisdiction. Accordingly, as to the matters other than those which are assigned to him, even though an approval of the Vice Minister is lacking, it is not unlawful so

long as an approval of the Minister exists. Actually, in the Navy Ministry the Vice Minister does not, by usage, take part in the nomination and appointment of personnel.

(7) In case of establishing regulations or giving orders in general, such as ministerial ordinances, notifications and instructions, etc., they are issued in the name of the Minister; and there are many cases, though it is actually the order of the Minister, in which the Minister's name is not used according to clerical usage. Instead, notifications by order in the name of the Vice Minister are usually issued.

(8) Accordingly, a Vice Minister's notification by order is nothing more than a communication in writing made in the name of the Vice Minister of what has been decided by the Minister.

(9) The Vice Minister's notification, which is different from the Vice Minister's notification by order of the Minister, is issued in connection with matters assigned to the Vice Minister in accordance with the official business regulations, etc.

When there is a Cabinet change, no member of the Navy Ministry is affected except the Navy Minister. I do not remember of any case in which the Vice Minister of the Navy was changed as a result of a political change. I remained in office as Vice Minister of the Navy from KONOYE's third cabinet to TOJO's Cabinet; however, it was only due to usage and had no special meaning.

I, just the same as the Vice Minister of other ministries, was requested to be a committee man or councillor of various committees, but it was only nominal so that I do not remember even the number and title of the organizations to which I belonged. Accordingly, I failed to attend most of these committee meetings. On rare occasions, I did attend some of these meetings, but in many cases it was called nominally and the proceedings of such meetings

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had already been deliberated beforehand, so that I seldom discussed matters in question myself in the meeting nor tried to change the contents of the decision. I did not do more than simply hear their reports.

I was also, by request, Councillor of the Total War Research Institute as were the Vice Ministers of other ministries, but the only chance I had to take part in the proceedings of the Institute, as I remember it now, was to attend once a year, together with my colleagues from other ministries, for the purpose of hearing the report of the result of the studies.

On this 11th day of February, 1947
(22nd year of Showa)
At No. 110 Kakinokizaka
Meguro Ward, Tokyo

DEPONENT: SAWAMOTO, Yorio (seal)

I, SAWAMOTO, Yorio, 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, Japan

Witness: (signed) SHIOHARA, Tokisaburo, (seal)

OATH

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

SAWAMOTO, Yorio (seal)

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OPENING STATEMENT BY MR. BRANNON.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SAWAMOTO, Yorio,
 by Mr. Roberts.

26413
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 26415

* The witness stated he lived in Tokyo. He identified exhibit No. 2980 as his affidavit and verified it. He also identified exhibit No. 2981, a map, annex to the affidavit. * The affidavit stated that the witness was in the Navy from November 1908 until September, 1945, when he went into the reserves. He was First Section Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau from August 1929 to November 1932. * From February, 1936, to November, 1937, he was Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of Naval Fleet Activities. From April, 1941, to July, 1944, he was Navy Vice-Minister. He also was Commander of the Second China Fleet from October 1940, to April, 1941.

26416

In the Navy, naval administration was under the Navy Minister, and the Chief of the General Staff disposed of naval operations. Administration and Supreme Command were classified according to organization. Both the Minister and Chief of Staff were directly subordinate to the Emperor, and there was no question of the superiority of one from the other.

26417

The Navy Minister controlled administration and supervised all matters concerning naval officers and civilians. His office was that of a civilian official, and his appointment and dismissal were decided by the Premier's report to the throne, like other ministers. It was * customary for the outgoing Navy Minister to nominate his successor and recommend him to the Prime Minister, who acted on the recommendation and then took the usual procedure. The Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau was appointed like other bureau chiefs, and the Navy Minister had complete control.

26418

The * Navy Ministry was composed of the Minister, Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Vice-Minister, Councillors, Ministerial Secretariat, Naval Affairs Bureau, Mobilization, Personnel, and Educational Bureau, Stores, Medical and Accounts and Supplies Bureau, and the Judicial Affairs Bureau. The Naval Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Vice-Minister and Councillors and Ministerial Secretariat corresponded to other ministries.

The Naval Affairs Bureau handled navy administration in general, armaments, national defense policy, international regulations, public relations, and dissemination of naval knowledge. The Mobilization Bureau handled mobilization, supplementing of arms and munitions, sea and land installations and equipment, mobilization of munitions industries, materials and resources, shipping facilities, port service and transportation and protection of labor.

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26419 The Personnel Bureau supervised personnel appointment, * dismissal and replacement of officers, conferment of rank, pensions, relief, wartime mobilization, and drafting of EM. The Educational Bureau controlled education and training, acceptance into service of students, education of naval reserves and extra-naval personnel in maritime pursuits. The Stores Bureau took care of provisions and the regulations and technical knowledge of these various items. The Medical Bureau controlled medicine and sanitation and education on this.

26420 Accounts and Supplies handled finance, budget and settlement of accounts and affairs, wage contracts, and original cost calculations. Judicial Affairs controlled naval judicial affairs, * judicial police and military prosecution.

All bureau chiefs were appointed by the Navy Minister, and they had to have their bureaus completely in hand and direct and supervise their divisions and sections. The General Staff disposed of matters on national defense logistics. The Chief was under the direct command of the Emperor, and participated in the secrets of the War Council and controlled the General Staff. The Ministry and Staff were organizations of different character, although they had common aspects.

26421 Naval strength was planned by the General Staff since it constituted the basis of operational planning, but the Navy Ministry demanded the budget and the equipment of military strength was conducted by the Ministry. Hence it was necessary for the Staff to consult the Ministry in the first instance. The actual procedure was for the Chief of Staff to plan affairs * on naval strength and discuss it with the Minister. The Chief of Staff consulted the Navy Minister on the important items of supplementing naval strength, dispatch preparations and national defense logistics, while the Ministry discussed expenditure for these measures. Further planning and execution of operations was exclusively in charge of the Staff, so the Ministry had no part. It was therefore impossible for the Ministry to discuss pros and cons of such plans. Depending on the circumstances, however, relative to operations for which the Ministry was responsible, the Staff might have to change the plan of its own accord.

26422 In the event of war or hostilities, Imperial Headquarters was established. This had been established due to the China Incident in November 1937, and continued throughout the Pacific War. It was composed of the Supreme Command organs of the Army and Navy, and it was clearly divided into two departments. * The Chiefs of the Army and Navy Staffs were both Chiefs of Staff and of equal rank, and were the highest responsible persons for the operations of their forces. Their responsibilities were clearly divided. The divisions were called Imperial GHQ, Army Division and Navy Division.

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6423 However, the Army and Navy Staff Division, which was the nucleus of GHZ, was actually the Army and Navy General Staff, and the two were completely independent of each other. In the execution of duties on operations which were concerned with both Army and Navy, joint discussions were had, but on matters which did not concern both there were no consultations and orders were issued and executed independently. There were two types of orders, General Army orders, and Navy orders. * Even when Headquarters was established and there were no special buildings for it, Naval General Staff became the Imperial General Headquarters. When the Headquarters were established, the Navy Minister had an office there, but he did not become an officer on its staff, and his Ministry did not become an organ of General Headquarters. The Navy Minister was not subordinate to the Chief of Staff because of this set-up. The Navy Ministers' presence in Headquarters was to control the navy affairs connected with operations. Though he was able to attend the conferences he had no voice in the proceedings, as a general rule.

26424 Important naval operations were planned and executed according * to this procedure. The senior officer of the First Division of the Staff of the Naval Division of Imperial GHQ drafted the plan. After passing to the Division Chief and Vice-Chief, the Chief of Staff submitted it to the Emperor for approval. After sanction, orders were sent to the Commander of the Combined Fleet or of the other fleets, and dependent on the nature, to the commanders of naval and minor naval stations. The Navy Minister did not participate in operations plans.

26425 Commanders-In-Chief were allocated to the fleets, naval and minor naval stations. Chiefs of fleets were under direct orders of the Emperor and assumed command of the fleet. Commanders of naval and minor naval stations were under the direct order of the Emperor and controlled defense and dispatched preparations within their spheres. The several * to administration and instructions from the Chief of the Naval General Staff on matters concerning operations.

The Commander of the Combined Fleet directed the fleets under his command, but in matters of naval administration in items other than those immediately related to the command of the Combined Fleet, they received their instructions directly from the Navy Minister. This also applies to the Commander of the Fleet.

It was ruled that administration in occupied areas was to be controlled by the several Commanders under the order of the Navy Minister. The Combined Fleet Commander did not participate in this administration.

Page

There was no cross-examination of the witness by the prosecution, but the attention of the Tribunal was called to exhibit No. 1979-A, page 14,293 of the transcript.

26426

* CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

When asked what he meant in his affidavit about administration in occupied areas, the witness stated that after administering the occupied areas, the various commanders-in-chief administered the occupation in accordance with instructions from the Navy Minister, but * the commander-in-chief of the combined fleet had nothing to do with this. This referred to administration, and not operation. There were regulations governing this. There were probably internal regulations.

26428

Exhibit No. 2982, Rules Governing Business Contacts Between the Navy Ministry and the General Staff, was offered and received in evidence.

26432

Exhibit No. 2983, Articles 10 and 11 of the Imperial Ordinance concerning the Organization of the Fleet, stated * that the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, directly subordinate to the Emperor, shall command the fleet and superintend its affairs. * He shall receive orders from the Minister of the Navy on administrative affairs, and directions from the Chief of Staff on planning war operations.

26433

The Commander of a fleet, directly subordinate to the Emperor, shall command the fleet and direct its affairs. He shall receive orders from the Navy Minister on administrative affairs, and directions from the Chief of Planning on planning war operations.

26434

Exhibit No. 2984, Article 4 of the Ordinance Concerning Combined Flying Naval Corps, stated * that the commandant of the Combined Naval Air Command should be subordinate to the Throne, and combined the naval air command under him. He is to be in charge of naval administration subject to orders from the Navy Minister, and on planning war operations shall receive his instructions from the Chief of Staff.

Exhibit No. 2985, the Laws and Ordinances on the Organization of Naval Stations, showed that the commanders of the naval stations were directly subordinate to the Throne and under the direction of the Navy Minister as to administrative matters only, and under the direction of the Chief of Staff on planning war operations.

Exhibit No. 2986, the Ordinance on auxiliary naval stations, contained similar provisions with respect to the division of functions.

21 August 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton
FROM : Pedro Lopez
SUBJECT : Cross-Examination of Yorio SAWAMOTO

1. In par. 5, page 3 of Defense Doc. No. 1973 (deposition of Yorio SAWAMOTO), it was stated that the Chief of Naval General Staff "participated in the secrets of the Imperial War Council". In the third question and answer in Defense Doc. No. 626-A-9 (excerpts from the interrogation of TOJO, tender of which was temporarily withdrawn), it was stated that as Premier, TOJO did not ^{know} of the war plan, but as War Councillor, yes.
2. Which brings to mind the importance of the Supreme War Council whose members knew inner top secret operational plans denied to ordinary cabinet members.
3. Could not Yorio SAWAMOTO be cross-examined adroitly as to elicit what informations were furnished to members of the Supreme War Council? Or should we wait until TOJO takes the stand?
4. This question interests me as MUTO who is member of Supreme War Council persistently denied any knowledge of any plans on the Pearl Harbor attack.

P. Lopez

PEDRO LOPEZ
Associate Prosecutor
for the Philippines

27 Aug 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; [✓] Cmdr. Cole

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

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT

Witness General

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

SAWAMOTO, Yorio
FUCHIDA, Mitsuo
KUSAKA, Ryunosuke

Curriculum Vitae

" "

" "

Incl
(Described above)

EPM
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name of Permanent Domicile: 3558, Oaza Nishikimi, Iwakuni-machi,
Kuka-gun Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Social Rank: Heimin Rank

Name: Yorio SAWAMOTO

Name of Former Clan: Former IWAKUNI Clan

Place of Birth: No. 918, Iwakuni-machi, Kuka-gun, Yamaguchi
Prefecture.

Born: Nov 15, 1886

Former Name:

Names and Dates of Birth Family Members:

Father: deceased in Apr 1923

Mother: deceased on July 15 1916

Elder Brother: Omitted from the register by having set up a branch family
in Jan 1908.

Wife: deceased on Aug 14 1938

Daughter: Chikako born on Apr 12 1919

Son: Takao born on Oct 26, 1921

Second son: Tsuneo born on Sept 18, 1923

Wife: Motoko born on Aug 8, 1903 and married on June 12, 1940.

1905 Dec 2 Entered the Naval Academy. Naval Academy

1908 Nov 21 Graduated the entire course of the Naval
Academy. "

" " " Appointed Naval Cadet. Navy Ministry

" " " Ordered to serve on board of SOYA. "

" Nov 30 Sailed out from Maizuru on a cruise to Korea
and China, returning to Sasebo on Dec. 30
(Temporary/ to Japan).
return

1909 Mar 14	Started out from Yokosuka on a cruise to North America and returned to Hakodate on July 19.	
Aug 2	Relieved from duty on board the SOYA and assigned to the KATORI. The First Fleet.	Navy Ministry
Nov 12	Relieved from duty on board the KATORI and assigned to the ASO. The training Squadron.	"
Nov 21	Started out from Mitajiri on a cruise to China and returned to Sasebo on Dec 14 (Temporary Return to Japan.)	
1910 Jan 15	Appointed Naval Ensign. Assigned to the ASO. The Training Squadron.	Cabinet Navy Ministry
Feb 1	Started out from Yokosuka towards Australia and returned/a Miyajima on July 2. to	
Mar 22	Conferred the Junior Eighth Court Rank.	Ministry of Imperial House- hold
Jul 25	Relieved from duty on board the ASO	Navy Ministry
"	Ordered to become a student of the common course of the naval gunnery school.	
Dec 15	Graduated from the General Course of Naval Gunnery School and ordered to be a student of the general course of the Naval Torpedo School.	"
1911 Apr 20	Graduated from the General Course of the Naval Torpedo School.	
"	Assigned to the KASHIMA.	"
Dec 1	Promoted to Naval Second Lieutenant.	Cabinet
"	The KASHIMA First Reserve Ship.	"
1912 Feb 16	Conferred the seventh rank of the Junior Grade.	Imp. Household Dept.
" Apr 20	Relieved of service on board the "KASHIMA" and appointed fitting out member in the Naval Technical Department.	Navy Ministry
"	Ordered to proceed to Britain on official business.	"

1912 Dec 1	Relieved of main post and ordered to serve on board the "KONGO"	
"	Appointed concurrently fitting out member in the Naval Technical Department.	Navy Ministry
" Dec 27	Granted first grade salary.	"
1913 Apr 16	Relieved of concurrent post.	"
"	Took delivery of the "KONGO" in Britain. Arrived at YOKOSUKA on Nov. 5	
" Nov 5	"KONGO", the first reserve vessel.	
1913 Dec 1	Relieved of duties on board the "KONGO".	"
"	Ordered to become B-Grade Student of the Naval Staff College.	
1914 May 27	Graduated the full course of a B-Grade Student of the Naval Staff College. Ordered to become a Student of the Higher Course of the Naval Gunnery School.	"
1914 Aug. 23	Hostilities against Germany were commenced.	
" Dec. 1	Appointed First Lieutenant of the Navy.	Cabinet
"	Graduated the Higher Course of the Naval Gunnery School.	War Ministry
" " "	Appointed fitting out member in the Naval Technical Department.	Navy Ministry
" " "	Ordered to engage in the fitting-out of the Warship "KIRISHIMA".	Chief of the Naval Technical Dept.
" Dec 15	Relieved of main post and appointed Division officer of the "KIRISHIMA".	Navy Ministry.
1915 Feb 10	Promoted to the seventh rank of the senior grade.	Imp. Household Dept.
" Apr 19	Relieved of concurrent post. The first reserve vessel.	Navy Ministry
" Jun 12	The First Fleet get into the Wartime Service in the Home Land from this day.	

Nov 7 1915	Granted 150 Yen owing to his meritorious services in the War of 1914-1915.	Board of Decorations
"	Granted the 1914/1915 War Medal.	"
Nov 10 1915	Given Celebration Medal for the Coronation, according to the purport of the Imperial Ordinance No. 154.	"
Apr 9 "	Started out from SASEBO on a cruise to China (guard) Returned to TERASHIMA Channel on 18th of the same month.	
Jul 15 1916	Permitted to make a trip to YAMAGUCHI Prefecture for a week in addition to three days necessary for travel, on account of his mother's death. Started out on 15th.	
Jul 25 1916	Three weeks more.	
" 27 "	Returned.	
Sep 1 "	Relieved of main post and appointed Division officer of the "TOKIWA" (Training Squadron)	"
Dec 1 "	Granted second grade salary.	"
Dec 11 "	The "TOKIWA", the guard ship concurrently.	
" 12 "	Started out from SASEBO on cruise for China (guard duty). Returned to JINSEN on Jan. 2 1917. (Temporary return) (Chemulpo)	
Apr 5 1917	Started out from YOKOSUKA on cruise for North American Coast and South Sea Islands (Guard) Returned to "DAKU" on July 30.	
Aug 25 1917	The "TOKIWA", the second reserve vessel. Oct. 1 the "TOKIWA", the first reserve vessel.	
Oct 10 1917	(Relieved from main post) and appointed Division Officer on the "KAWACHI". (The second reserve vessel)	Navy Ministry
Nov 17 1917	Permitted to make a trip to YAMAGUCHI Prefecture for a week in addition to six days for travel, for the sake of arranging household matters. Started out on 17th and returned on 30th.	

Dec 1 1917	Relieved of main post.	Navy Ministry
"	Ordered to become A-Grade Student of the Naval Staff College.	"
Dec 19 "	Applied for permission for marriage. Granted on Dec 27.	
Jan 14 1918	Laid up with typhoid fever from this day to Jan 31.	
Feb 1 "	Recovered completely and attended duties.	
Dec 1 "	Granted first grade salary.	"
Jan 28 1919	Awarded the 6th Order of the Sacred Treasure.	Board of Decorations
Sep 18 1919	Ordered attendant on the Judge of the Special Grand Manoeuvres of 1919.	Navy Ministry
Dec 1 "	Graduated from "A-Grade" course of the Naval Staff College.	
"	Appointed staff officer of the Third Destroyer Squadron ("TSUSHIMA")	
Mar 20 1920	Raised to the 6th rank of the junior grade.	Imp. Household Department
May 20 1920	Left OTARU to make a cruise along the coast of Russian Territory. (Service in operational Zone)	
May 23 "	Moved to the "CHIHAYA", as the Flag-ship was changed. Returned to HAKODATE on Oct 20, 1920.	
Dec 1 1920	Promoted to Lieutenant-Commander of the Navy.	Cabinet
"	Relieved of main post and appointed Gunnery Officer on the "SATSUMA" (Second Reserve Vessel)	Naval Ministry
Dec 31 1920	During the absence of lieutenant-Commander Kaneyuki MAKI, Navigating and Division officer on the "SATSUMA", on account of his treatment by change of air, was ordered to act for him. Relieved of same on Feb. 11, 1921.	
Nov 1 1920	Awarded the Fifth Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays and 1400 Yen, owing to his meritorious services in the War of 1915-1920.	

Nov 1 1920	Given the 1914-1920 War-Medal.	Board of Decorations
Apr 9 1921	Relieved of main post and ordered to be attached to the YOKOSUKA Naval Station.	
"	Ordered to take office in the Naval Ministry as a temporary member of the Ministry.	Commander-in- -Chief of the YOKOSUKA Naval Station
" " "	Ordered to serve in the Naval Affairs Bureau as a temporary member of the Navy Ministry.	
Apr 12 1921	Ordered to hold a post in the First Section.	Naval Affairs Bureau
Aug 17 1921	Relieved of position in the YOKOSUKA Naval Station and appointed member of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry (and concurrently member of the Technical Conference of the Naval Technical Department)	Navy Ministry
"	Appointed Member of the Investigation Committee regarding the System and Institutions regarding Service and Living.	
"	Ordered to hold post in the First Section.	Naval Affairs Bureau
Jan 13 1923	Appointed a member of the Purchasers' Register Investigation Committee.	Navy Ministry
Apr 6	Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee for Foodstuffs for Military Use.	"
Jun 1	Relieved of the main and concurrent posts and ordered to England as Resident Officer.	
Jun 1 1924	Relieved of duties as Resident Officer and appointed Assistant to Naval Attache at Japanese Embassy in England.	
Oct 1 "	Revised the form of written appointment in accordance with "Kaijin" No. 79.	
Dec 1 "	Promoted to Commander.	Cabinet
Dec 27 "	Raised to the Senior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.	Department of Imp. Household.

Jun 1 1925	Ordered to return to Japan; returned to Japan on August 21.	Navy Ministry
Sep 10 1925	Appointed an umpire of the Naval minor manoeuvres held in 1925.	"
Sep 18 "	Relieved of main post and assigned to the YOKOSUKA Naval Station.	"
Oct 20 "	Appointed Executive officer of the ISUZU (The first fleet)	"
Mar 1 1925	Granted 300 yen for services in connection with despatching troops to Russian territory and neighbourhood.	
Oct 15 1926	Relieved of main post and ordered to serve in the Naval General Staff Office, and concurrently in the Navy Ministry.	
"	Ordered to serve in the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry.	Minister
"	Ordered to serve in the First Section.	Personnel Bureau
Dec. 1 1926	Relieved of main and concurrent posts and appointed a member of the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry.	
"	Ordered to serve in the First Section.	Personnel Bureau
"	Ordered a member of the Selection Committee of Naval Students.	Navy Ministry
March 8, 1927	Ordered to the Suite of the Special Inspector.	"
Aug. 19 "	Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.	Board of Decorations
Dec. 10, 1928	Promoted to Naval Captain.	Cabinet
"	Appointed Captain of the warship TENRYU (Arrived at post on Dec. 15 and retired from same on Aug. 22, 1929 Guard concurrently a guard-ship)	
Feb. 8, 1929	Stayed in KURE hospital for 3 days due to carbuncle operation.	
March 15, 1929	Raised to the Junior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.	Department of Imperial Household
Feb. 11 "	Recovered completely and resumed duties.	

- Aug. 20 Appointed Chief of the First Section of the Bureau of Naval Affairs of the Navy Ministry (Concurrently a member of the Naval Technical Council)
- " Appointed a member of the Research Committee re Limitation of Armaments. Department of Imperial Household
- " Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee re System and Institutions regarding Service and Living.
- " Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee re Naval Distinguished Services (this duty was concluded in accordance with "Secretariate " No. 981 of 1931)
- " Appointed a member of the Thought Investigation Committee.
- Aug. 20, 1929 Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee re Strength Standards of Naval Bases and Stations.
- " Appointed a member of the Agreement Committee re Army and Navy Munition Industrial Mobilization.
- " Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee re Fuel Policy.
- " Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee re the Accounting System of the Naval Construction and Repair Shops.
- " Appointed a member of the Revising Committee of the Naval Disciplinary Law.
- " Appointed a member of the Nomination Committee for Naval Students.
- Nov. 15, 1929 Appointed Secretary of the Investigation Committee re Treatment of those eligible for Military Service and Disabled Soldiers. Cabinet
- The Government organization was Cancelled by virtue of the Imperial Ordinance No. 56 of 1931.
- Nov. Notified authouties re becoming the Head of the Family due to setting up of the branch family.
- Nov. 16, 1928 Awarded the Coronation Medal in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 188 of 1928. Board of Decorations

March 1, 1930	Appointed a member of the Judging Committee re Commendations.	Navy Ministry
May 29, 1930	Ordered a member of the Committee re Affairs in connection with the Grand Maneuvers and Naval Review held in 1930.	"
Sept. 5, 1929	Granted 210 yen for distinguished services in connection with the CHINA Incident in 1928 and to CHINESE Riot Incidents in 1927 and 1928.	"
July 10, 1930	Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee re Arms for Chemical Warfare.	"
June 24, 1930	Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee re Preparations for Despatching Troops.	"
Oct. 31, 1931	Awarded a set of Silver Cups.	Board of Decorations
Feb. 5, 1932	Appointed a member of the Research Committee re Administration of MANCHURIA and MONGOLIA.	Navy Ministry
Feb. 16, 1932	Appointed a member of the China Research Naval Preparation Committee of the League of Nations.	"
March 5, "	Ordered to proceed to SHANGHAI on official Business.	"
March 25, 1932	Appointed a member of the Military Investigation Committee of the CHINA Incident.	"
Aug. 18 "	Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee re Naval Distinguished Services.	"
Oct. 6	Appointed a Reserve Member of the Ordinary Limitation Committee re Civil Service officials.	War Ministry
Oct. 1	Appointed a member of the Naval Affairs Propaganda Dept. Committee.	Navy Ministry
Nov. 1	Appointed Captain of the warship TAKAO (First Reserve Warship Second Fleet from Dec. 1932, arrived at post on Nov. 7 and retired from same on Nov. 18, 1933)	"
Nov. 5	Relieved of post of Reserve Member of the Ordinary Limitation Committee re Civil Service Officials.	War Ministry
Nov. 15, 1933	Appointed a Captain of the warship HYUCA (The First Fleet, retired from post on Nov. 16, 1934)	

Nov. 15, 1933	While the warship HYUGA was in the period of active service, was given special salary for services as Captain of the same warship.	War Ministry
Feb. 7, 1934	Decorated with the Third Class order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.	Board of Decorations
May 1, 1934	Raised to the Senior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.	Department of Imperial Household
Nov 15, 1934	Promoted to Rear-Admeral.	Cabinet
"	Ordered to serve in the Naval General Staff and concurrently in the Navy Ministry.	Navy Ministry
"	Appointed a member of the Committee for the Study of Limitation of Armaments.	"
Mar. 15, 1935	Appointed Head Instructor of the Naval Staff College, and concurrently as a member of the Naval Technical Council.	"
"	Appointed a member of the Technical Council of the Naval Technical Department.	"
"	Appointed a member of the Technical Council of the Naval Air Headquarters.	"
Mar. 18, 1935	Appointed a member of Committee for nominating Naval Students.	Navy Ministry
Mar. 1, 1934	Given the permission to receive and wear the emblem for meritorious services in connection with the foundation of the Empire granted from the Emperor of MANCHOUKUO.	Bureau of Decoration
Aug. 10, 1935	Ordered to be a judge of the Second of the 1935 Grand Naval Manoeuvres.	Navy Ministry
Apr. 29, 1934	Given the Intermediate Cordon of the Rising Sun and awarded 1, 180 yen for meritorious services in the Incident from 1931 to 1934.	Bureau of Decoration
Apr. 29, 1934	Given a war medal for the Incident from 1931 to 1934.	Bureau of Decoration
Nov. 15, 1935	Ordered to serve in the Naval Technical Department.	Navy Ministry
Feb. 19, 1936	Appointed Chairman of the Investigation Committee for Outsides Factories of workshops.	

Feb. 19, 1936 Appointed member of the Committee to investigate Limitation of Armaments.
Dec. 19, 1936 the committee was discontinued and consequently ceased to exist automatically.

Feb. 19, 1936 Appointed a member of the committee to investigate and improve the performance of naval vessels. Navy Ministry

Feb. 15, 1936 Appointed Chief of General Affairs Section of the Naval Technical Department.

Feb. 18, 1936 Appointed member of the Fuel Policy Investigation Committee. Navy Ministry

Feb. 18 Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee for standardizing Strength of Naval Bases and Stations. "

" Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee re the Account System of Naval Engineering Offices. "

" Appointed a member of the Building Committee of the Navy Building. "

Mar. 19 Appointed a member of the Second Committee of the Naval System Investigation Council. "

Mar. 19, 1936 Appointed a member of the Third Committee of the Naval System Investigation Council. "

Sept. 21, 1935 Given the permission to receive and wear the memorial medal for MANCHOUKUO Emperor's visiting Japan Granted by the Emperor of Manchoukuo. Bureau of Decoration

May 9, 1934 Given permission to receive and wear ChingYun Chang Third Order of Merit granted by the Manchurian Emperor (3rd Order No. 437) "

July 31 Appointed a member of the 1937 New Planning Base of Operation and Military Establishments Committee. Navy Ministry

Dec. 1, 1937 Appointed Commander of the 7th Squadron. "

Aug. 14, 1938 Granted permission to go to Tokyo-fu for 7 days in order to settle family affairs. (Wife's death)

Aug. 21 Returned.

Nov. 15, 1938 Promoted to Vice-Admiral. Cabinet

Dec. 1 " Raised to the Junior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank. Imperial Household Ministry

Dec. 15, 1938	Ordered to serve in the Naval General Staff. Navy Ministry	
Apr. 1, 1939	Relieved of main post.	
"	Appointed Commander of the Training Squadron. Imperial by His Majesty 1939 Apr. 4 Arrived at post Appointment From Sept. 19 - on board Iwate.	
Mar. 23, 1939	Awarded the 2nd Order of the Sacred Treasure (No. 136870).	Bureau of Decoration
Dec. 23 1939	Appointed President of Naval Staff College and concurrently member of the Naval Technical Council.	Navy Ministry
"	Appointed member of the Higher Naval Technical Council.	"
May. 1, 1940	Application for marriage May 15, 1940 the permission for marriage was granted.	"
Aug. 1, 1940 Sept. 10	Appointed Judge of the Second Special Inter Squadron Manoeuvres of the 1940 Special Grand Manoeuvres.	Navy Ministry
Oct. 15, 1940	Relieved of man and concurrent posts.	"
"	Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second China Expeditionary Fleet.	Imperial Appointment
Dec. 16, 1940	Raised to the Senior Grade of the 4th Court Rank.	Imperial Household Ministry
Apr. 4, 1941	Appointed Vice-Minister of Navy.	Cabinet
"	Raised to the First Rank of the Senior Civil Service.	"
Apr. 4, 1941	Appointed member of the Board of Admirals.	Navy Ministry
"	Ordered to serve as member of the War Preparation Investigation Department of the Imperial Headquarters.	Navy Ministry
"	Ordered to serve as Permanent Suite Member to the Navy Minister at the Imperial Headquarters.	"
Apr. 12, "	Appointed member of the Peers' School Council.	Imperial Household Ministry
Apr. 17, "	Ordered to serve as member of the Price Investigation Committee for Iron Industries.	Cabinet
"	Ordered to serve as member of the Central Committee for Price-Setting.	"

Apr. 21, 1941 Ordered to serve as member of the Investigating
Council for the Promotion of Science. Cabinet

 " Ordered to serve as member of the Committee
for displaying the Combined Strength of
Mining Industries. Cabinet

Apr. 24 Ordered to serve as a temporal member of the
Electrical Power Council. "

 " Ordered to serve as member of the Central
Committee for the Control of Electric Power. Cabinet

 " Ordered to serve as member of the Military
Relief Measures Council. "

Apr. 9, 1941 Appointed Chairman of the Committee for
Appointing Naval Attaches. Navy Ministry

Apr. 9 Appointed member of the Committee for Investigating
the Distinguished Naval Services. Navy Ministry

April 9th	Appointed Chairman of the Thought Investigation Committee.	Navy Ministry
" "	Appointed Chairman of the Investigation Committee re Fuel Policy.	"
" "	Appointed Chairman of the Investigation Committee for Standardizing the Strength of Naval Bases and Stations.	"
" "	Appointed Chairman of the Investigation Committee re War Medal Awarding in connection with the China Incident.	"
May 1st	Appointed adviser to the Manchurian affairs Bureau.	Cabinet
" "	Appointed adviser to the Total War Reserch Institute.	"
" "	Appointed member of the temporary Capital Adjustment Committee.	"
" "	Appointed member of the Assessment Committee for Government Investment Property in the North China, Development Company and the Central China Development Company.	"
" "	Appointed a member of the Investigation Council for Education. (Abolished According to the Imperial Ordinance No. 489 of May 8, 1942)	Cabinet
May 1st	Appointed a member of the National General Mobilization Council.	"
" "	Appointed member of the Council for Science.	"
" "	Appointed Adviser to the Cabinet Planning Board.	"
1941 May 1st	Appointed member of the Current Investigation Council.	"
May 3rd	Appointed member of the Central Air Defence Committee.	"
May 7th	Appointed member of the Organic Compound Enterprise Committee.	"
May 9th	Appointed member of the Nations Saving Encouragement Committee.	"
May 10th	Appointed member of the Central Wages Committee.	"
May 22th	Appointed member of Committee for the Construction Machine Maunfacturing Works.	"
May 26th	Appointed Inquguaral Committee Member of the Sakhalin Development Company.	Oversea Affairs Ministry

- 1941 June 5th Appointed Chairman of the First Section of the Defence Relations Research Committee. Navy Ministry
- June 9th Appointed Member of the Oversea Investigation Committee. Cabinet
- July 5th Appointed member of the Electric Power Investigation Council. "
- " Appointed Temporary Member of the Electric Power Investigation Council. "
- July 2nd Relieved of duties as Inaugural member of the Sakhaline Development Company. Oversea Affairs Ministry
- 1941 Aug. 11th Appointed concurrently as Chief of the Navy Air Headquarters. (Assumed duties from Aug. 12, 1941. Relieved of same on Sept. 10, 1941) Navy Ministry
- July 25th Appointed member of the Public Works Council. Cabinet
- 1941 Sept. 10 Relieved of concurrent posts. Navy Ministry
- 1940 Oct. 16th Received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor and Empress and given words of encouragement on eve of departure for the from (the China Incident.)
- " Granted a gift of money from the Emperor.
- " Permitted to pay homage before the Imperial Sanctuary.
- 1941 April 22nd Received in audience by the Emperor and Empress and granted the Imperial Messages and words on return from the sphere of the China Incident.
- " Received a silver vase and a grant of money from the Emperor.
- " Given a silver cup and a grant of money from the Empress.
- April 26th Received in audience by the Empress Dowager and granted given a message and given a silver cigaret case and a grant of money.
- May 13th Granted the honour of dining with the Emperor.
- Sept. 30th Appointed an Inaugural Committee member of the Far East Marine Company /"TŌ-A KAIUN K.K."/
- Nov. 4th Relieved of duties as an Inaugural Committee member of the Far East Marine Company. /"TŌ-A KAIUN K.K."/ Cabinet

- 1941 Nov. 15th Appointed as Government delegate for matters under the jurisdiction of the Navy Ministry at the 77th session of the Imperial Diet. Cabinet
- Dec. 2nd Commissioned as member for the Sixth Committee Meeting. Cabinet
- Dec. 15th Appointed as Government delegate for matters under the jurisdiction of the Navy Ministry of the 78th session of the Imperial Diet. Cabinet
- Dec. 25th Appointed as Government delegate for matters under the jurisdiction of the Navy Ministry of the 77th Session of the Imperial Diet. Cabinet
- 1942 Jan. 9th Appointed Chairman of the Committee for the Utilization of the People's Donations. /T.N. for War Purposes/ Navy Ministry
- Jan. 26th Appointed Chairman of the Investigation Committee re Institutions and Systems in the districts of Formosa and China. Navy Ministry
- 1941 Dec. 29th Appointed member of the Enemy Property Administration Committee. Cabinet
- 1942 Feb. 21st Appointed Secretary of the Greater East Asia Establishment Council. "
- March 17th Appointed Inaugural Committee member of the Southern Region Development Bank. "
- April 2nd Relieved of duties as Inaugural Committee member of the Southern Region Development Bank. "
- April 21st Appointed Adviser to the Technical Board. "
- April 24th Appointed chairman of the Investigation Committee re Institutions and Systems in the Southern - Western District. /T.N. OKINAWA to / Navy Ministry
- May 16th Granted specially the treatment of "Shinnin" Rank. Cabinet
- May 26th Appointed as Government delegate for matters under the jurisdiction of the Navy Ministry at the 80th Session of the Imperial Diet. Cabinet
- June 5th Appointed Chairman of the Investigation Committee for the cities attached to the Navy ports. Navy Ministry
- 1942 June 5th Appointed Chairman of the Petroleum Committee of the Army and Navy. "

1942 July 13 Appointed Inaugural Committee member of the Central
Govt. Foodstuff Control and Rationing Agency/"CHŪWŌ
SHOKURYŌ EIDAN/ Agriculture and Forestry
Ministry

1940 Apr. 29 Awarded the First Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure and
Granted ¥ 1,700 in recognition of services during the
China Incident. The Board of Decorations

Apr. 29 Conferred the China Incident Service Medal. "

1942 Sept. 1 Appointed Chairman of the Committee for Adequate
Measures for Increasing Efficiency. Navy Ministry

Sept. 28 Commissioned as member of the Investigation and
Research Council Cabinet

Sept. 4 Relieved of duties as Inaugural Committee member of the
Central Govt. Foodstuff Control and Rationing agency. Cabinet

Oct. 28 Appointed member of the Foodstuff Control Committee.

Nov. 1 Appointed member of the Liaison Committee of the Great
East Asia Ministry. Cabinet

Dec. 24 Appointed as Government delegate for matters under the
jurisdiction of the Navy Ministry at the 81st Imperial
Diet.

1943 Apr. 28 Appointed Chairman of the First Shipbuilding Committee.
Navy Ministry

May 22 Appointed member of the Funeral Committee for the
late Fleet-Admiral YAMAMOTO Isoroku. Cabinet

June 2 Permitted to receive and wear the First Order of the
Tung Kuang presented by the Chinese Republic. The Board of
Decorations.

June 15 Appointed as Government delegate for matters under
the jurisdiction of the Navy Ministry at the 82nd
Imperial Diet. 83rd Imperial Diet. Cabinet

Dec. 24 Appointed Government delegate for matters under the
jurisdiction of the Navy Ministry at the 84th Imperial
Diet. Cabinet

Dec. 28 Raised to the junior grade of the Third Court rank.
The Household Department

1944 Jan. 25, Appointed member of the committee of Administration
of Enemy Property. Cabinet

Mar. 1 Promoted to Full Admiral. "

1944 Mar. 1	Relieved of post at own request.	Cabinet
"	Relieved of his main duties.	Navy Ministry
"	Appointed as Supreme War Councillor.	Appointed directly by His Majesty
"	Ordered to serve concurrently at the Navy Ministry.	Navy Ministry
"	Appointed as acting Vice-Minister of Navy.	"
Apr. 13	Appointed Chairman of the committee.	The Navy Department
Jun. 7	Relieved of duties as member of the Funeral Committee for the late Fleet-Admiral YAMAMOTO Isoroku.	Cabinet
Aug. 6	Permitted to receive and wear the "Gross Kreuz Adler" Decoration presented by the German Government.	The Board of Decorations.
Sept. 30	Appointed Chairman of the Local Conditions Inspection Committee.	Navy Ministry
Oct. 2	Appointed member of the Committee for the Preparation of the Compilation of National History.	Cabinet
Oct. 5	Appointed member of the Investigation Society for the Exploitation of SAKHALIEN.	Cabinet
Oct. 14	Appointed member of the Council for Research Mobilization.	Cabinet
Oct. 25	Appointed Government delegate for matters under the jurisdiction of the Navy Ministry at the for the Special Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine in April, 1944.	
June 10	Appointed member of the National Mobilization Deliberation Council.	
June 30	Appointed Councillor of the Munitions Ministry.	
July 17	Relieved of main and concurrent posts.	Navy Ministry
"	Relieved of post of Acting Vice-Minister of Navy.	
"	Appointed Commander-in-Chief of KURE naval station.	Appointed directly by His Majesty
"	Relieved of post as member of the Naval Armaments Investigation Section of the Imperial Headquarters.	The Navy Department

1944	Aug. 15	Conferred the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.	The Board of Decorations
	Aug. 26	Relieved of post as Councillor of the Munitions Ministry.	Cabinet
	Sept. 27	Relieved of post as member of the National General Mobilization Deliberation Council.	Cabinet
1945	May 1	Relieved of his main duties.	Navy Ministry
	"	Appointed Supreme War Councillor.	Directly Appointed by His Majesty
	Sept. 5	Placed on the waiting List.	Navy Ministry
	Sept. 21	Raised to the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank.	The Department of the Imperial Households.
	"	Raised the court rank by one degree as a special mark of favour.	"
1946	June 15	By virtue of the Imperial Ordinance No. 3221 of 1946, the Naval Officers Limitation Ordinance was abolished.	
1945	Sept. 1	Placed on the waiting list.	Navy Ministry

Translation of Defense Document 1973

Sandusky

Title Off. Sawamoto

17 Aug, 1947

From Section I

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

N.G. XX

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
1		between <u>Report: Yorio Sawamoto</u> and paragraph 1. insert:	No. 110 KAKINOKISAKA-MACHI MEGURO-KU, TOKYO BORN: NOV. 15, 1886 Having first duly sworn on oath as shown on attested sheet, and accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depone as follows: -
1	1	Delete the first sentence	Insert after the
1	17-18	word NAVY: for about 40 years Start activities steady	Technical Department
1	22	(Shows 5)	(Shows 15)
3	between 15-16	insert: It also handled education concerning accounts and finances.	
3	17	judicial police	military judicial police
3	18	add new sentence after the word prosecution:	Further it controlled education concerning military administration of justice.
3	27	add new sentence after <u>General Staff</u> :	He assumed entire responsi- bility of the Navy logistics and operations.
5	21	was subordinated	was not subordinated
5	26	insert after proceedings	concerning operations
7	WITNESS	OKUYAMA, Nishito	DND, Suisshiro

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XX

AM

Resume by: Cmdr. Cole

Date : 8 May 1947

Witness : SAWAMOTO, Yorio

Requested by: Shimada

1. Subpoena Information -

Witness will testify to matters considered relevant in connection with the Japanese occupation of South French Indo-China, the defense of the South Sea Islands, and the Japanese-American negotiations, together with the circumstances that led to the war with the United States.

2. Decorations -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr. 1934	Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	Naval Ministry
29 Apr. 1940	Order of the Sacred Treasure, 1st Class	China Incident	Naval Ministry
9 May 1934	Manchukuo Decoration, Chingyuan-Chang, 3rd Class	Japanese-Manchurian Amity	Foreign Ministry

3. Present Status -

Believed to live at 110 Kakinokizaka, Nuguro-Ku, Tokyo.

4. Summary of Major Posts -

1886	Born, Yamaguchi Prefecture.
Nov. 1908	Graduated, Naval Academy.
1920	Lt. Cmdr., Language Officer - England.
Dec. 1928	Captain
1929	Chief, 1st Section, Military Affairs Bureau; NTC
15 Nov. 1934	Rear Admiral. NGS and Navy Dept.
Mar. 1935	Chief Instructor, Higher Naval College; NTC

1936	Technical Dept.
15 Nov. 1938	Vice Admiral
1 Apr. 1939	Appointed Commander of Training Squadron
15 Oct. 1940	Appointed CinC of 2nd China Dispatched Fleet
4 Apr. 1941	Appointed Naval Vice-Minister (4-4-41 to 7-16-44)
7 July 1944	Appointed CinC Kure Naval Station
1 May 1945	Appointed member of Supreme Military Council
5 Sept. 1945	Transferred to Reserve List

5. Comments -

Served as Vice Minister of Navy from April 1941 to July, 1944. Prior to April 1941, was associated with Navy Technical Council (Naval Construction Board). Witness is small, of a quiet nature and reported to be an able administrator. Speaks fair English and has a pleasant social manner.

6. Summary of Interrogations -

IPS Case File #33 dealing with Admiral SAWAMOTO has no interrogations covering the witness.

7. Suggestions for Cross-Examination -

(a) IPS Case File #33-8 reveals that SAWAMOTO as Commander of a midshipmen training squadron visited Hawaii in October 1939. This incident was investigated by CIC agents who reported (IPS Case File #33-8) that it was a routine trip made with the authorization of the U. S. However, SAWAMOTO made a report to Navy Minister YOSHIDA who had originally ordered him to make the trip. He admitted to the interrogators that the training the midshipmen received would enable them to navigate ships in Hawaiian waters at some future time, but stressed that it was not the purpose for visiting Hawaii. The witness should be cross-examined further on this point.

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(b) Court Exhibit 852 (Communication No. 9, p. 16) is a document drafted 22 October, 1941 and sanctioned 31 October 1941 from the Chief of the Financial Bureau, the Head of the Treasury Division and the acting Head of the Foreign Affairs Division addressed to TOJO, KIMURA, SHIMADA and others which sets up the method of procedure for issuance of military currency notes in foreign denominations to defray war expenditures in the event of a military operation in southern regions and requests the approval of the addressees therein. Communication No. 10 is a similar document which refers to the institution of procedures for handling military currency in foreign denominations for the southern regions and asks the approval of the addressees thereon. The military currency notes are called Military Currency Notes of 1941 and their denominations are Gulden, Dollars and Pesos. The areas in which they are to be used are Dutch East

Indies, British Malay, British Borneo, Thailand and Philippines. (Exhibit 852, p. 18 to 24) SAWAMOTO as Vice Minister of the Navy was one of the addressees of these two documents and might be cross-examined as to them.

8. Court Exhibits Referring to Witness.

A search of the records reveals no other exhibits which refer to this witness with the exception of Exhibit 852 discussed above. (Paragraph 7b.)

9. Analysis of Deposition of Witness (Def. Doc. 1973).

The deposition states as follows:

(a) Naval administration was under the authority of the Navy Minister while the Chief of the Naval General Staff disposed of matters concerning naval operations. (p.1)

(b) Both the Navy Minister and the Chief of the Naval General Staff were directly subordinate to the Emperor so that there was no question of one being subordinate to the other. (p.1) This is contradicted by the witness himself when he says (p.5) "It goes without saying that the Navy Minister was subordinate to the Chief of the Naval General Staff, who was the Chief of Staff of Imperial General Headquarters for the Navy because of this set-up."

(c) The Navy Minister controlled naval administration and supervised all matters concerning naval officers and naval civilians. (p.2) The Naval General Staff disposed of affairs relative to national defense logistics. (p.3)

(d) Planning and execution of operations were under exclusive charge of the Naval General Staff, so that the Navy Ministry could have no part therein. Consequently, it was impossible for the Navy Ministry to discuss the pros and cons of operation plans. (p.4) This is contradicted by Def. Doc. #1647 ("Rules Governing Business Contact Between Naval Ministry and Naval General Staff-10 Oct. 1933") which states (Articles 4, 5 & 6) that as regards strategical dispatch of armed forces, tactical and strategical duties and movements of fleets, the dispatch of armed forces for protective purposes overseas, etc., the Chief of the Naval General Staff will make a draft, conduct negotiations with the Ministry of the Navy, seek the Imperial sanction and then transmit to the armed forces as well as notifying the Minister of the Navy (p.1) This indicates that SAWAMOTO is in error when he says that the Navy Minister could have no part in planning and execution of operations.

(3) After the establishment of Imperial General Headquarters in 1937, the Navy Minister had an office in it but was not a staff officer thereof. The Chief of the Naval General Staff acted as Chief of Staff of the Navy Division of Imperial General Headquarters and hence the Navy Minister had no voice in the procedures as a general rule (p.5) and did not participate in operations plans. (p.6)

Prosecution Exhibit 1979-A (Record p. 14,293) an excerpt from the interrogation of TOJO, in general confines this statement by SAWAMOTO as to the members of Imperial General Headquarters. TOJO states that as Minister of War he attended in the capacity of a participant (sanka-kusha) although not properly a member and was assisted by the Vice Minister of War. His attendance was by reason of the fact that he had administrative charge of personnel. (Exhibit 1979-A).

10. Objections to introduction of Document #1972 - None.

11. Suggested Cross-examination of Witness

(a) Administrative set-up of the Japanese Navy.

- Q. What control was exercised by the Navy Minister over the Chief of the various Bureaus in the Navy Ministry?
- Q. On what subjects did a Bureau Chief have to get the approval of the Navy Minister before issuing any orders?
- Q. On what subjects could a Bureau Chief issue orders without prior approval of the Navy Minister?
- Q. On what matters could the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Affairs issue orders without prior approval of the Navy Minister?
- Q. Was the Bureau of Naval Affairs the most important Bureau in the Navy Ministry?
- Q. Did it correspond to the Bureau of Military Affairs in the War Ministry?
- Q. Who handled the location and construction of prisoner-of-war camps run by the Navy?
- Q. Is it not true that the Navy was in charge of POW Camp at Ofuna?
- Q. What Bureau of the Navy was in charge of Ofuna?
- Q. What Bureau of the Navy Ministry was responsible for prisoners of war?
- Q. What was the responsibility of the Navy Minister in matters concerning prisoners of war?
- Q. What was the responsibility of the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Affairs in matters concerning prisoners of war?
- Q. What Bureau or Bureaus of the Navy Ministry handled protests regarding treatment of Allied POW's?
- Q. Who prepares replies to these protests? Where were such replies sent?
- Q. At the bottom of Page 6 of your affidavit you state as follows: "It was ruled that administration in occupied areas was to be controlled by the several Commanders-in-Chief under the orders of the Navy Minister." Does not this mean that the Navy Minister controlled the administration of prisoners of war in all such occupied areas?
- Q. Prosecution Exhibit 2057 in evidence at page 15,046 shows that pursuant to the order of Rear Admiral SAKUITAM, the Commander of Wake Island, 96 American civilian internees were executed on Wake on 7 October 1943. Was Admiral SHIMADA as Navy Minister in control of

- occupied areas responsible for this execution?
- Q. What official was the head of the Medical Affairs Bureau? Was it the Surgeon General?
- Q. Did orders issued by the Surgeon General or his seal or signature request the prior seal or signature or approval of the Navy Minister? (Note: This question should be asked in view of the fact that it is believed that evidence will be available before the end of this trial that orders for vivisection and other medical experiments on Allied prisoners of war were issued by the Navy Surgeon General with the approval of the Navy Minister).

(b) Responsibility of the Chief of Naval General Staff.

- Q. On Page 1 of your affidavit you state: "Both the Navy Minister and the Chief of the Navy General Staff were directly subordinate to the Emperor, so that there was no question of the one being superior or subordinate to the other." On page 5 of your affidavit you state: "If goes without saying that the Navy Minister was subordinate to the Chief of the Naval General Staff..." How do you reconcile these two contradictory statements?
- Q. On Page 4 of your affidavit you state: "...planning and execution of operations were under exclusive charge of the Naval General Staff so that the Navy Ministry could have no part therein..." Defense Document #1647 which is a copy of the "Rules Governing Business Contact Between Naval Ministry and Naval General Staff" states (p.1, Article 4) that in matters of the strategical dispatch of armed forces, etc., the Chief of the Naval General Staff will make a draft, conduct negotiations with the Minister of the Navy, seek the Imperial sanction and then transmit them to the armed forces. Would you say that the "strategical dispatch of troops" was not a matter of the "planning and execution of operations" which you have stated are under the exclusive charge of the Naval General Staff?
- Q. On Page 4 of Def. Doc. #1647 it is stated that the Chief of Naval General Staff will conduct negotiations with the Navy Ministry as to the strengthening naval armament, preparation for war and the national defense and the use of armed forces. How did you explain this in the light of the statement in your affidavit (p.4) that the Navy Ministry had no part in the "planning and execution of operations"?
- Q. In your affidavit you state several times that the Navy Minister handled only naval administration while the Chief of the Naval General Staff handled naval operations. Do you mean that the Chief of the Naval General Staff and not the Navy Minister was chiefly responsible for the naval operations involved in the attack on Pearl Harbor?
- Q. Is your last ~~statement~~ *answer influenced by* based upon the fact that the Chief of Naval General Staff, Admiral NAGANO, is now dead?

Resume by: Cmir. Cole
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organization of the navy ministry - 2
8/15/47

The Naval Gen Staff

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- VS -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

navy minister
chief of navy gen staff

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: Yorio SAWAMOTO



1. My name is Yorio SAWAMOTO. I served in the Navy from November 1908 (Meiji 41) when I graduated from the Naval Academy until September 1945 (Showa 20) when I was relegated to the reserves as a full admiral.

During that period I participated in work connected with naval organization in the capacity of First Section Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry (at the time as a captain) from August 1929 (Showa 4) until November 1932 (Showa 7). Further I held the following posts in Tokyo during my years of service.

From August 1921 (Taisho 10) until June 1923 (Taisho 12) - Staff of First Section Naval Affairs Bureau, Navy Ministry (Lieutenant Commander).

From December 1926 (Taisho 15) until December 1928 (Showa 3) - Staff of First Section, Personnel Bureau, Navy Ministry (Commander).

From February 1936 (Showa 11) until November 1937 (Showa 12) - Chief of General Affairs, Bureau of Naval Fleet Activities Headquarters (Rear Admiral).

From April 1941 (Showa 16) until July 1944 (Showa 19) - Navy Vice Minister (Vice Admiral - Full Admiral)

Besides having held the above posts, I served as Commander of the Second China Fleet from October 1940 (Showa 5) until April 1941 (Showa 16).

2. In the Japanese Navy, naval administration fell under the authority of the Navy Minister, while the Chief of the Naval General Staff disposed of matters concerning naval operations. Naval administration and supreme command were classified according to organization. Both the Navy Minister and the Chief of the Naval General Staff were directly subordinate to the Emperor, so that there was no question of the one being superior or subordinate to the other.

1/2
2.5

Defense Document 1973

3. The Navy Minister controlled naval administration and supervised all matters concerning naval officers and naval civilians. The office of Navy Minister was that of a civilian official and his appointment and dismissal were decided by a report to the Throne by the Prime Minister in similar fashion with those of the other ministers. It was customary however for the outgoing Navy Minister to nominate a successor and recommend him to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, acting on his recommendation, then took the usual procedure of appointment.

The appointment of the Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau followed the same procedure as those of the other Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Ministry and the Navy Minister had complete control of same.

A⁴. The Navy Ministry was composed of the Navy Minister, Parliamentary Vice Minister, Vice Minister, Councillors, the Ministerial Secretariat, the Naval Affairs Bureau, the Mobilization Bureau, the ³ Personnel Bureau, the ⁴ Educational Bureau, the ⁵ Bureau of Stores, the ⁶ Medical Bureau, the ⁷ Bureau of Accounts and Supplies and the ⁸ Judicial Affairs Bureau. The Naval Parliamentary Vice-Administer, Vice Minister and Councillors and the Ministerial Secretariat were similar to the corresponding offices of the other ministries.

(1) The Naval Affairs Bureau handled affairs touching naval administration in general, naval armaments, national defense policy, international regulations, general public relation issues, dissemination of naval knowledge, etc.

(2) The Mobilization Bureau supervised affairs concerning general despatch preparations, national mobilization, supplementing of arms and munitions, sea and land installations and equipment, mobilization of munitions industries, affairs concerning material and resources, shipping port facilities, port service and transportation and protection of trade and labor.

(3) The Personnel Bureau supervised affairs relative to general personnel appointment, dismissal and replacement of officers and special service officers, conferment of rank and honors, pensions,

relief (support), calling out and war time mobilization of naval officers, men and civilians and the drafting of enlisted men, etc.

4 The Educational Bureau controlled general education and training of the Navy, acceptance into service of naval students, education of naval reserves, education of extra-naval personnel engaged in maritime pursuits, etc.

5 The Bureau of Stores supervised preparation, preservation and supply of requisites for warship management (equipment, consumption goods) fuel, lubrication oil, clothing, food, etc., as also the regulations and technical knowledge concerning these various items.

6 The Medical Affairs Bureau controlled medical affairs and sanitation of the Navy and all education concerning same.

7 The Bureau of Accounts and Supplies handled accounts and finance, budget and settlement of accounts and affairs concerning national property, wage contracts, and original cost calculations.

8 The Judicial Affairs Bureau controlled the various regulations concerning naval judicial affairs, the judicial police and military prosecution.

The various bureau chiefs were appointed by the Navy Minister and their duties were to have their respective bureaus completely in hand and to direct and supervise the work of the divisions and sections of their bureaus.

5. The Naval General Staff disposed of affairs relative to national defense logistics. The Chief of the Naval General Staff was under the direct command of the Emperor and participated in the secrets of the Imperial War Council and controlled the Naval General Staff. *Assumed entire responsibility of the navy logistics - operations*

*our
Logistics
see
under 6.*

As above shown, the Navy Ministry and the Naval General Staff were organs of different character, though they possessed various common aspects as well.

For example, naval strength was planned by the Naval General Staff as it constituted the basis of operational planning, but the Navy Ministry demanded the budget and the equipment of military strength was conducted by the Ministry. Hence in planning naval

strength it was necessary for the Naval General Staff to consult the Navy Ministry in the first instance.

The actual procedure was for the Chief of the Naval General Staff to plan affairs concerning naval strength and to discuss the same with the Navy Minister. The Chief of the Naval General Staff consulted the Navy Minister on the important items of supplementing of naval strength, despatch preparations and national defense logistics while the Navy Ministry discussed expenditure necessary for the execution of these measures with the Naval General Staff. Further, planning and execution of operations were under exclusive charge of the Naval General Staff, so that the Navy Ministry could have no part therein. Consequently, it was impossible for the Navy Ministry to discuss the pros and cons of operation plans. But depending on the circumstances relative to preparations for operations for which the Navy Ministry was responsible, the Naval General Staff might be forced to change its plans of its own accord.

In the event of war or of hostilities (incidents), if necessity demanded, the Imperial General Headquarters was established. In face of the China Incident, the Imperial General Headquarters was established in November 1937 and was continued throughout the Pacific War. The Imperial General Headquarters was composed of the Supreme Command organs of the Army and Navy, and its internal organization was clearly divided into the two departments of the Army and Navy. The Chiefs of the Army General Staff and the Naval General Staff were both Chiefs of Staff and of equal rank and were the highest responsible persons for the operations of their respective forces. Consequently the responsibilities of their work were clearly divided. These organizations related to the Army and Navy were respectively called the Imperial General Headquarters Army Division and the Imperial General Headquarters Navy Division.

In other words the Imperial General Headquarters was composed of an Army Division and a Navy Division. However, the Army and Navy Staff Division which formed the nucleus of the Imperial General

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Headquarters were actually the Army General Staff and the Naval General Staff respectively, and the two were completely independent of each other. Consequently, in the execution of duties, on operations which concerned both the Army and the Navy, joint discussions and exchanges of information were effected; but on matters which did not concern both branches, there were no consultations, and orders were issued and executed independently. There were two types of Imperial General Headquarters orders - the "Imperial General Headquarters Army Order" and the "Imperial General Headquarters Navy Order" - those related to the Army belonging to the former category, and those related to the Navy forming the latter. Even when the Imperial General Headquarters was established, as there were no special buildings or offices for it, the Naval General Staff became the Imperial General Headquarters, Naval Division, and a board reading Imperial General Headquarters Naval Division was placed alongside the Naval General Staff sign. When the Imperial General Headquarters were established, the Navy Minister had an office in the Headquarters but he did not thereby become an officer on its staff. Neither did the Navy Ministry thereby become an organ of the Imperial General Headquarters. It goes without saying that the Navy Minister was subordinated to the Chief of the Naval General Staff, who was the Chief of Staff of Imperial General Headquarters for the Navy because of this set-up. The presence of the Navy Minister in the Imperial General Headquarters was for the purpose of controlling the various naval affairs connected with operations. Consequently, though the Navy Minister was able to attend the Imperial General Headquarters conferences he had no voice in the proceedings as a general rule.

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Important naval operations were planned and put into execution at the Imperial General Headquarters according to the following procedure. The senior officer of the First Division of the Staff of the Naval Division of the Imperial General Headquarters drafted the plan. After passing in order from the First Section Chief, the First Division Chief and the Vice Chief of the Headquarters, the

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Chief submitted it to the Emperor for approval. After the sanction had been granted, orders were communicated to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet or to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Fleets and dependent on the nature of the issue, to the commanders of naval and minor naval stations. Consequently, the Navy Minister did not participate in operations plans.

1. Commanders-in-Chief were allocated to fleets, naval and minor naval stations. (1) (2) (3)

Commanders-in-Chief of fleets were under the direct orders of the Emperor and assumed command of the Fleet and supervised fleet duties.

Commanders-in-Chief of naval and minor naval stations were under direct orders of the Emperor and controlled defense of their allotted defense sectors and despatch preparations within their sphere of jurisdiction.

The several Commanders-in-Chief received orders from the Navy Minister in matters pertaining to naval administration and instructions from the Chief of the Naval General Staff on matters concerning operational plans.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet directed the fleets under his command but in matters of naval administration, in items other than those immediately related to the command of the Combined Fleet, the Commanders-in-Chiefs of the several fleets received instructions direct from the Navy Minister.

The same applied to the case of the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleets.

It was ruled that administration in occupied areas was to be controlled by the several commanders-in-chief under the orders of the Navy Minister. The Combined Fleet Commander-in-Chief did not participate in the above administration.

On this 4th day of August, 1941
At Tokyo.

DEPONENT: SAWAMOTO, Yorio (seal)

I, SAWAMOTO, Yorio 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 (signed) *Okuyama*
OKUYAMA, Hachiro (seal)

OATH

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

SAWAMOTO, Yorio (seal)