

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Operations, CIS, G-2
Compilation Branch

APO 500
29 July 1947

SUBJECT : MIYAZAKI Shuichi

DATE OF BIRTH : 6 Feb 1895

PERMANENT ADDRESS : 9504, Mutsuzawa, Shimojo-mura, Shimo Ina-gun,
Nagano-ken.

PRESENT ADDRESS : c/o First Demobilization Ministry, Hommura-cho,
Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

ACTIVITIES :

May 1916 Graduated from the Military Academy.

Dec 1916 Second Lieutenant (Infantry), attached to the 17th
Infantry Regiment.

Apr 1920 First Lieutenant (Infantry).

Aug 1925 Captain (Infantry).
Member of General Staff Headquarters.
Graduated from General Staff College.

Aug 1932 Major (Infantry).
Instructor, General Staff College.

Aug 1935 Lt. Colonel.
Instructor, General Staff College.

Sep 1937 - Feb 1938 Went to Germany, France, Italy, England, and Poland
to study the history of the 1st World War.

Mar 1938 Colonel.
Member of Staff, 11th Army.
Commander, 26th Regiment (Infantry).

1939 - 1940 Regimental Commander, Kwantung Army, Manchuria.

Incl 25

SECRET

SECRET

MIYAZAKI Shuichi--cont'd.

ACTIVITIES (cont'd):

Oct 1941	Maj. General. Chief of Staff, 17th Army, Guadalcanal. Instructor, General Staff College. Chief, 4th Dept., General Staff Headquarters. Staff Member, Military General Staff College.
Oct 1944	Lt. General; Chief of Staff, 6th Area Army. Chief, 1st Dept., General Staff Headquarters.
Dec 1945	Placed on the reserve list. Official, 1st Demobilization Bureau. Chief, Historical Dept (SHIJITSU), 1st Demobilization Bureau.

SECRET

Report by H. Shinjima

2 May 1947

MEMO FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: MIYAZAKI, Shuichi

MIYAZAKI is the subject of IPS case files 115, USSBS #497 and
file 164, serial 1.

MIYAZAKI is the IPS case files
115, USSBS # 497 and file 164, serial
1.

Report by H. Shimozuma
1 May 1947

memo for the file

Subject: MIYAZAKI, Shuichi

MIYAZAKI is the IPS case files
115, USSBS # 497 and file 164, serial
11.

2 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Edwards ✓

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

Report by E. Shimajima

SUBJECT: Defense Witness

2 May 1947

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

DEFENDANT - General

MIYAZAKI is the subject of IPS case files 115, USDBS #497 and

file 100, serial 1.

WITNESS

MIYAZAKI, Shuichi

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Memo for the file

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Report by H. Shinojima

2 May 1947

MEMO FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: MIYAZAKI, Shuichi

MIYAZAKI is the subject of IPS case files 115, USSBS #497 and file 164, serial 1.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
MAY 6, 1947
DEFENSE -DIV. III, CHINA
MIYAZAKI - Direct.

Page 3277

Direct Examination of MIYAZAKI, Shuichi
by Mr. Logan

21,616
21,617
21,618

The witness stated he lived in Chiba Prefecture.
* He identified Exhibit 2556 as his affidavit
and verified its contents. * The affidavit stated
that the witness was a staff officer of the 11th Army
under HATA from July 1938 to October 1939 and was
again Chief of Staff of the Sixty Area Army from
August to December 1944.

Since the Wuhan Operation was the largest
and most important of all, for the Central China Ex-
peditionary Forces, great speed was needed. Peace
and order was most carefully maintained. Various measures
were devised to ensure safety of the Chinese in gen-
eral and of all foreigners.

21,619

This operation had the purely military objec-
tive of occupying the Wuhan Area which was the center
of Chiang Kai-shek's regime after the loss of Nanking.
It was planned to crush 150 Chinese divisions in a
mass defense. Main forces were sent to various areas
and not sent directly towards the Wuhan area. Not
* more than one tenth of the total strength was sent
there. In the capture of Wuhan there was only a
certain amount of heavy fighting by the large forces.
The capture was accomplished with only a few troops
picked out and sent to the area with it as its objec-
tive. When they approached the outskirts in the latter
part of 1938, the Chinese were in disorderly flight
and hardly an enemy was to be seen. There was no
fight that could be called a battle and there was no
war damage in the Wuhan area.

Japanese Air Operations did not exceed attacking
Chinese field troops, bombing enemy planes on Hankow
Airfield and there was no bombing of cities.

The witness personally inspected the area and
knew this. Commander HATA deeply considered the
actions of the military personnel, particularly with
reference to the residents in buildings outside the

21620 * category of military objectives and ordered that they be not damaged or destroyed. In October HATA had issued orders prescribing summary restricted acts in the capture of Wuhan, together with maps indicating rights and interests of foreigners and the important Chinese political and military installations. He took scrupulous steps to prevent violation of international law and prevent occupation or destruction of installations not military.

21,621 October 30, 1938, the witness went ashore at Wuchang and inspected the city and found all residents had taken refuge. He was unable to recognize a single trace of the battle. Two or three days later he inspected Hankow and was able to recognize that the Chinese had intentionally blown up the Japanese Concession, the Iron Works and the Munition Plants. In the British, French Russian and China-town * there was no trace of fire by combat. The shops were flourishing and electric lights burned brightly. A few days afterwards a fire broke out in the warehouse area along the Yangtze. This was done by a straggler who had sneaked in.

There were many crafts of third powers on the Yangtze and it left them in no position to commit any illegal deeds such as rape and slaughter. Consequently no trace of destruction due to warfare was noticeable in the city. It was unimaginable that slaughter could have taken place in the streets.

21,622 November 7th elaborate ceremonial services for the dead were held. Cholera was raging over Hankow and many Chinese were dumping corpses into the river. In the lower streams countless Japanese naval crafts were navigating * and since they had to use this water, great pains were taken to prevent the Chinese from dumping the corpses into the Yangtze.

No Cross-examination of the witness.

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. David N. Sutton
FROM : William E. Edwards *W. E. Edwards*
SUBJECT: MIYAZAKI, Shuichi
Defense Document #728

PERSONAL HISTORY

My file indicates that a complete curriculum vitae was furnished to your office under date of 1 May 1947. Another copy thereof will be found attached hereto. In addition to the data therein set forth, an entry appearing in Case File #164 discloses that this witness was included in the Japanese surrender delegation which went aboard the battleship Missouri. On that occasion, Lt. General MIYAZAKI appeared as Dir., 1st Department, Army Division, GHQ.

* * * * *

THIS WITNESS HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED FOR EITHER THE PROSECUTION OR THE DEFENSE.

* * * * *

The cross-reference index maintained in the Investigation Division indicates that this witness has been referred to in Case File #115, Serial 497. Unfortunately, this particular file has been misplaced. Efforts to locate the same have been of no avail up to this writing.

Research has failed to develop any additional information regarding this witness.

* * * * *

SUGGESTIONS FOR CROSS-EXAMINATION

1. Attention is invited to the statements made by this witness at the middle of page 3 in his affidavit (Defense Document #728).

Memorandum to: Mr. David N. Sutton

Page 2

Date: 5 May 1947

MIYAZAKI first made the following quoted statement regarding the military strength which was dispatched to the Wuhan area:

"In the Wuhan area, not more than one-tenth of the total strength, a division and a mixed brigade were dispatched."

In the second sentence following the above quoted excerpt, the witness made the following quoted, somewhat conflicting, statement:

"The situation was where one found the capture of Wuhan accomplished with only a few troops picked out from the divisions dispatched to the Wuhan area with it as its objective."

Obviously, the witness has deposed in the one sentence that only a division and a mixed brigade had been dispatched to the Wuhan area; and then in the second quoted passage he appears to have contradicted himself by saying that only a few troops picked out from the divisions dispatched to the Wuhan area had been employed to attain the objective.

If for no other purpose, it would seem that it might serve to confuse the witness on cross-examination if he were to be called upon to reconcile his two statements in this regard.

2. In paragraph V, at the bottom of page 4 of the affidavit, the witness has stated that shortly after the fall of Wuhan he made an inspection of the cities of Hankow and Hanyang; and that during the course of such inspection he:

"* * * was able to recognize that the Chinese forces had intentionally blown up the Japanese Concession, the Iron Works in Hanyang, and the munitions plants in Wuchang before fleeing."

I do not know if it is conceded that the Chinese troops had performed the acts referred to by the affiant before fleeing. If it is known that this was in fact the case, then of course no desirable results could be expected by questioning the witness in this regard.

However, if it is a question of fact as to whether the bombings in question were committed by the Chinese troops, as claimed by the affiant, or by the Japanese during the course of the attack, then it occurs to me that it might be advisable to question the witness with respect to the quoted statement.

In order to weaken the force of his statement, it might be advisable to call upon him during cross-examination to justify his conclusion. He has not set forth in his affidavit the observations which he made during the course of his inspection which, in his opinion, justified his absolute conclusion that the bombings under consideration were perpetrated by the fleeing Chinese troops.

Memorandum to: Mr. David N. Sutton
Page 3
Date: 5 May 1947

3. Toward the end of paragraph V, on page 5 of the affidavit, the witness has endeavored to negate the possibility of unlawful acts having been committed by the Japanese troops. In this connection, he has pointed out that many crafts belonging to third powers were moored alongside the Yangtze near the Hankow area, and for this reason the witness has contended that it would have been impossible for the Japanese troops to get away with much in the way of rape or slaughter.

It is believed that the force of his statements might be somewhat weakened if he were to be ridiculed by being called upon to explain the following quoted passages:

" * * *and it left us in no position to commit any illegal deeds such as rape, manslaughter, etc., to any extent before them."

And then, in the second sentence thereafter, the witness has stated further:

"It was also literally unimaginable that any slaughter to speak of could have taken place in the streets and thereabouts."

It occurs to me that effective results might be attained by calling upon the witness to state just how much, in his opinion, rape and manslaughter had to be perpetrated by the Japanese troops in order to constitute a situation sufficiently serious to be worth mentioning. In other words, my thought is that the witness could be ridiculed somewhat by framing the questions so that the emphasis is placed upon the two qualifying phrases he has used in the quoted excerpts taken from his affidavit which have been underscored.

1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Edwards

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

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - General

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

MIYAZAKI, Shuichi

Curriculum Vitae

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Curriculum Vitae

NAME MIYAZAKI, Shuichi
Date of Birth 6 Feb. 1895
Domicile Nagano Prefecture.

1913 Feb. 24 Graduated from AICHI Prefectural 4th Primary School.
" Nov. 7 Ordered probationary officer. Detailed to the 17th Infantry Regiment. War Ministry
Dec. 1 Joined the 17th Infantry Regiment.
" " Commissioned 1st Class Private, Infantry-17th Inf. Reg.
1914 June 1 Commissioned Senior Class Private, Infantry-17th Inf. Reg.
Aug. 1 Commissioned Corporal, Infantry, 17th Inf. Reg.
Sept. 1 " Sergeant, " " " "
Dec. 1 Enrolled at the Military Academy.
1916 May 26 Graduated from the " "
31 Returned to former regiment
" " " Commissioned Sergeant-Major, Infantry, and ordered to be a probationary officer- the 17th Inf. Reg.
Nov. 25 Approved at the Officers Selection Committee according to Article XII of the Army Replacement Ordinance.
1916 Dec. 26 Commissioned 2nd Lieut. Inf. Cabinet
Ordered to be attached to the 17th Inf. Regiment War Ministry
1917 Feb. 10 Conferred the Senior Grade of the 8th Court Rank.
1920 Apr. 1 Commissioned 1st Lt. Inf. Cabinet
May 31 Conferred Junior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.
1922 Jan. 8 Relieved of main post and ordered to be attached to the students corps in the Preparatory Department of the Military Academy War Ministry.

1923	Dec. 26		Ordered to enroll at the Military Staff College -War Ministry
1924	Jan 20		Relieved of main post and ordered to be attached to the 17th Inf. Reg- War Ministry.
	July 1		Conferred the Senior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.
	Aug.7		Commissioned Capt., Inf. Cabinet.
1927	Mar 15		Relieved of main post and ordered to be attached to the 17th Inf. Reg. War Ministry.
	Oct. 14		Ordered to be company commandant in the 17th Inf. Reg. War Ministry.
1929	Mar. 16		Ordered to serve with the Army General Staff War Ministry
	Apr. 20		Ordered adjutant of the 17th Inf. Reg. War Ministry
	July 27		Conferred the 6th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure War Ministry
	Dec. 10		Ordered member of the Army General Staff War Ministry
1930	Aug. 1	0	Ordered concurrently instructor of the Army Intendance School War Ministry
1930	Aug. 1		Conferred the Junior Grade of the 6th Court Rank
1931	" "		Commissioned Major, Inf. Cabinet
1932	" 8		Ordered instructor at the Military Staff College-War Ministry
1934	Feb. 7		Conferred the 5th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
1935	Aug. 1		Commissioned Lt. Col. Inf. Cabinet
	Sept. 16		Conferred Senior Grade of the 6th Court Rank
1934	July 29		Conferred 4th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure for services in the 1930-1940 Incident.
1937	Aug. 2		Ordered Director of the Research Dept. of the Army Staff College, concurrently instructor of Military of the same. (Not reported in Official Gazette). War Ministry

1938	Mar. 1	Commissioned Colonel Inf.	Cabinet
	Apr. 15	Conferred Junior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.	
1939	" 13	Conferred 3rd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure	
	Sept. 12	Relieved of main and concurrent posts	War Ministry
1941	Aug. 25	Commissioned Major-General	Cabinet
	Sept 15	Conferred Senior Grade of the 5th Court Rank	
1940	Apr. 29	Decorated with the 3rd class order of the Golden Kite and awarded the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun for services in the China Incident.	
1944	Sept. 10	Conferred 2nd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.	
1944	Oct. 26	Commissioned Lt.-General (not reported in official gazette)	Cabinet
	Nov. 15	Conferred Junior Grade of the 4th Court Rank	
1945	Aug 31	Ordered member of the suit with the plenipotentiary dispatched the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (not reported in official gazette)	
1946	Mar. 16	Ordered temporary member of the War Investigation Committee-Cabinet- (/in red ink/ abolished according to Imperial Ordinance No. 4454 of 30 Sept. 1946).	

2 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Edwards

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

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - General

WITNESS

MIYAZAKI, Shuichi

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Memo for the file

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Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Report by H. Shimojima

2 May 1947

MEMO FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: MIYAZAKI, Shuichi

MIYAZAKI is the subject of IPS case files 115, USSBS #497 and
file 164, serial 1.

1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Sutton; Mr. Edwards**

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

SUBJECT : **Defense Witness**

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DEFENDANT - **General**

WITNESS

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MIYAZAKI, Shuichi

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E P M

Incl
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

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1927	Mar 15	Relieved of main post and ordered to be attached to the 17th Inf. Reg.	War Ministry.
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1929	Mar. 16	Ordered to serve with the Army General Staff	War Ministry
	Apr. 20	Ordered adjutant of the 17th Inf. Reg.	War Ministry
	July 27	Conferred the 6th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure	War Ministry
	Dec. 10	Ordered member of the Army General Staff	War Ministry
1930	Aug. 1	Ordered concurrently instructor of the Army Intendance School	War Ministry
1930	Aug. 1	Conferred the Junior Grade of the 6th Court Rank	
1931	" "	Commissioned Major, Inf.	Cabinet
1932	" 8	Ordered instructor at the Military Staff College-War Ministry	
1934	Feb. 7	Conferred the 5th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.	
1935	Aug. 1	Commissioned Lt. Col. Inf.	Cabinet
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1937	Aug. 2	Ordered Director of the Research Dept. of the Army Staff College, concurrently instructor of Military of the same. (Not reported in Official Gazette).	War Ministry

1938	Mar. 1	Commissioned Colonel Inf.	Cabinet
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	Nov. 15	Conferred Junior Grade of the 4th Court Rank	
1945	Aug 31	Ordered member of the suit with the plenipotentiary dispatched the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (not reported in official gazette)	
1946	Mar. 16	Ordered temporary member of the War Investigation Committee- Cabinet- (/in red ink/ abolished according to Imperial Ordinance No. 4454 of 30 Sept. 1946).	

25 April 1947

Re: MIYAZAKI, Shuichi
Def. Doc. No. 728

Memorandum for Cross Examination

1. When did Hankow fall?
2. Is it customary to hold ceremonial services for the dead following the end of a campaign?
3. Ceremonial services were held in Hankow on 7 November 1938, were they not?
4. Why is it impossible to hold ceremonial services for the dead within a short time after a massacre?
5. Are you familiar with the statement to the press made by General Matsui at Nanking on 18 December 1937?
6. Is it not a fact that Nanking fell on 13 December 1937 and that ceremonial services for the dead were held there on 18 December 1937?

(I base these questions on the press release of General Matsui, Exhibit No. 262, R. 3510)
7. Did not the Japanese troops at Hankow kick captured Chinese soldiers into the Yangtze River and shoot them when they appeared in the water?
8. Were there not on the streets of Hankow Chinese men dressed in Chinese gowns with their hands wired behind them who had been shot?

(These questions are based on evidence of Dorrence, R. 3392 - 3396.)
9. What was the population of the City of Hankow in October 1938?

Page 2

Re: MIYAZAKI, Shuichi

10. What area did the City cover?
11. Are there not numerous places in the City which cannot be seen from craft moored in the Yangtze River?
12. You stated that the soldiers were not in a position to commit rape and other illegal acts to any extent before the crafts of third powers moored alongside the Yangtze. Were there not large areas within the City where these acts could be committed without being visible from these crafts?
13. Was there no other deterrent to the commission of these illegal acts except the large and small crafts of third powers moored in the Yangtze River?

Miyazaki #928-

Memo for + Evans

Was the number captured - part of the
Hankow campaign.

yes

Foot of
the
Hankow fall

How did the river craft in Yangtze River -
leave Japanese soldiers in so few?
Commit ^{they had not} _{reference} ^{to} _{reference} ^{to} _{reference}

How many troops did General Hata
have under his command at the time of this
campaign -

How many men reinforced + from
from the north -

W.C. Ababi Testimony

Myazaki # 798

objections to admission:

section VI ^{f.c.} dumping chert inclusions in the young rivers.

wholly immaterial & irrelevant.

about R 3450

Look up 1. Date of Bremond series in Warkling
2. Date fall of Hankow

yr. M-gives 25 Oct 38
my survey 27 Nov 38
7.17

Look up.

E1 328

R. 4/5 52

~~Am Embassy reports 1906
is there anything about Warkling?
is this the same as Warkling??~~

No Warkling

22/4 - 15:00

DEF D OC # 728

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAFI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent : - MIYAZAKI, Shuichi

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

I. I was born at my permanent domicile, No. 9504
S
OAZA MUTUZAWA SHIMOJO-MURA SHIMOINA-GUN NAGANO-KEN, on
the 6th of February, 28th year of Meiji (TN: 1895).

At present I am living at the 1st Demobilization Office

II. Outline of my Personal History:

October, 5th year of Taisho (TN: 1916) Commissioned 2nd Lieut

March, 13th year of Showa (TN: 1938) Colonel

From July 13th year of Showa (TN: 1938) 11th Army Staff
Officer

to October 14th year of Showa (TN: 1939) - MIYAZAKI, SHUICHI

August, 17th year of Showa (TN: 1942) Maj-General Instructor
of Military Science at
the Army War College

*object of last P as
wholly irrelevant*

urban operation

*apparently include
capture of Hankow*

good order maintained

DEF DOC # 728

May, 18th year of Showa (TN: 1943) Chief of Staff of the
17th Army

August, 18th year of Showa (TN: 1943) Chief of the 4th
Section, Army General
Staff

August, 19th year of Showa (TN: 1944) Executive Officer,
Army War College

December, 19th year of Showa (TN: 1944) Lt. General
Chief of Staff, 6th Area Army

Till the cessation of hostilities Chief of the 1st Section,
Army General Staff

III. I was a staff officer of the 11th Army under the
command of Commander-in-Chief of the Central China
Expeditionary Forces, HATA, from July, 1938 to October,
1939, then served as Chief of Staff of the 6th Area Army
from August, 1944 to December 1944, under the command of
Commander-in-Chief of the China Expeditionary Forces,
HATA.

IV. First of all, since the WUHAN Operations was the
largest and most important of all operations for the
Central China Expeditionary Forces, great speed was
necessitated in its execution. Peace and order in the
area, however, was most carefully maintained, while,
various concrete measures were devised in order to ensure
safety for the lives and property of the Chinese people
in general to say nothing of the rights and interests of

foreign nationals in WUHAN. This operation had but a purely military objective of occupying the WUHAN Area, the military and political center of CHIANG-KAI-SHEK Regime's after the loss of NANKING to the Japanese, and was planned to crush the some 150 Chinese divisions in mass defense in the front lines of that area. Our main forces were dispatched towards the Sing Yang, Hankow areas and the Yo-Chow, Tungshan areas, and not sent directly towards the Wuhan area. In the Wuhan area, not more than one tenth of the total strength, a division and a mixed brigade were dispatched. And in the capture of Wuhan only a certain amount of heavy fighting was done in the area advanced to by the large force described in the previous sentence. The situation was where one found the capture of Wuhan accomplished with only a few troops picked out from the divisions dispatched to the Wuhan area with it as its objective. When we approached the outskirts of Wuhan in the latter part of October, 1938, the Chinese troops were in the midst of disorderly flight and scarcely an enemy was to be seen on all fronts. There was no fight worth mentioning as a battle. Consequently, ^{we} can truly say that there was no war damage whatsoever in the Wuhan area. Again Japanese Air Operations, during the campaign, did not exceed attacking Chinese field troops bombing enemy planes on Hankow Airfield and in regards to the municipalities there was absolutely no bombing attack made. I was able to

confirm this fact upon inspecting the area personally following the occupation, to be just so. Commander HATA had given deep consideration regarding the actions of military personnel required for the capture of Wuhan and particularly with reference to the residents in general buildings, installations etc., outside the category of military objectives and ordered that they were not damaged or destroyed. One example of this is at the beginning of October of the same year Commander HATA issued orders to his subordinate commanding officers proscribed summary "Restricted Acts in the capture of WUHAN," together with a map minutely indicating rights and interests of foreign nationals as well as important Chinese political and military installations. He took scrupulous steps to prevent violation of International Law and to prevent occupation or destruction of installations other than military.

- what step*
- V. On 30 October, 1938, 3 days after the fall of Wuhan I sailed up the Yangtze River and went ashore at Wuchang in the afternoon of the same day, and made an inspection of the city and found all the residents had completely taken refuge a few days previously leaving not a shadow. I was not able to recognize the slightest after traces of a battle. Two or three days later (November 3rd), upon inspecting the cities of Hankow and Hanyang, I was able to recognize that the Chinese forces had intentionally blown

up the Japanese Concession, the Iron Works in Hanyang and the Munition Plants in Wuchang before fleeing. In the British, French, Russian Concessions and China town there was no trace of a fire caused by combat. The people were bustling, the shops were doing flourishing business and at night electric lights were shining brightly on the streets and alongside the banks of the Yangtze. A few days after the occupation, however, a fire broke out in the warehouse area along the shores of the Yangtze. This was done by a straggler who had sneaked back in. At that time there were many crafts of the third powers, large and small, such as boats and lighters moored alongside the Yangtze near the Hankow area and it left us in no position to commit any illegal deeds such as rape, man slaughter etc., to any extent before them. Consequently no trace of destruction due to warfare was noticeable in the city. It was also literally unimaginable that any slaughter to speak of could have taken place in the streets and thereabouts. Actually, on that 7th of November, ceremonial services for the dead were held and quite elaborately. If this were right after a massacre it couldn't have been done so quickly nor so serenely.

Is this date correct?
what massacre

VI. At the time, cholera was raging over Hankow and many Chinese were dumping corpses into the Yangtze River. In the lower streams of the Yangtze, countless Japanese naval crafts were navigating about and since there are occasions in utilizing this water and if cholera should break out

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among the Japanese troops it would be a matter of grave concern so great pains were taken to prohibit them from dumping the cholera corpses into the Yangtze.

December 24, 1946

At the 1st Demobilization Bureau

/s/ MIYAZAKI, Shuichi (seal)

I hereby certify that the above took an oath in the presence of the witness and that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the same.

At the same place on the same date

Witness: KUNIWAKE, Tomoharu

Written Oath

I swear to tell the truth according to my conscience, withholding nothing, and adding nothing.

/s/ MIYAZAKI, Shuichi (seal)

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TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, Yukio Kawamoto, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ Yukio Kawamoto

Tokyo, Japan

Date 17 February 1947

"Deposition of MIYASAKI, Shuich"

25 April 1947

Re: MIYAZAKI, Shuichi
Def. Doc. No. 728

Memorandum for Cross Examination

1. When did Hankow fall?
2. Is it customary to hold ceremonial services for the dead following the end of a campaign?
3. Ceremonial services were held in Hankow on 7 November 1938, were they not?
4. Why is it impossible to hold ceremonial services for the dead within a short time after a massacre?
5. Are you familiar with the statement to the press made by General Matsui at Nanking on 18 December 1937?
6. Is it not a fact that Nanking fell on 13 December 1937 and that ceremonial services for the dead were held there on 18 December 1937?

(I base these questions on the press release of General Matsui, Exhibit No. 262, R. 3510)
7. Did not the Japanese troops at Hankow kick captured Chinese soldiers into the Yangtze River and shoot them when they appeared in the water?
8. Were there not on the streets of Hankow Chinese men dressed in Chinese gowns with their hands wired behind them who had been shot?

(These questions are based on evidence of Dorrence, R. 3392 - 3396.)
9. What was the population of the City of Hankow in October 1938.
10. What area did the City cover?
11. Are there not numerous places in the City which cannot be seen from craft moored in the Yangtze River?

T. Guarnotta

Curriculum Vitae

NAME — MIYAZAKI, Shuichi
DATE OF BIRTH — 6 Feb. 1895
DOMICILE — NAGANO Prefecture.

1913	Feb. 24	Graduated from AICHI Prefectural 4th Primary School.
"	Nov. 7	Ordered probationary officer. Detailed to the 17th Infantry Regiment. — War Ministry.
	Dec. 1	Joined the 17th Infantry Regiment.
"	"	Commissioned 1st Class Private, Infantry. — 17th Inf. Reg.
1914	June 1	" Senior " " " "
	Aug. 1	" Corporal, Infantry. "
	Sept. 1	" Sergeant, " "
	Dec. 1	Enrolled at the military Academy.
1916	May 26	Graduated from the " "
"	" 31	Returned to former regiment.
"	" "	Commissioned sergeant-major, Infantry, and ordered to be a probationary officer — the 17th Inf. Reg.
	Nov. 25	Approved at the Officers Selection Committee according

- to Article XII of the Army Replacement Ordinance.
- 1916 Dec. 26 Commissioned 2nd Lieut., Inf. — Cabinet
 Ordered to be attached to the 17th Inf.
 Regiment — War Ministry.
- 1917 Feb. 10 Conferred the Senior Grade of the 8th
 Court Ranks.
- 1920 Apr. / Commissioned 1st Lt., Inf. — Cabinet.
 May 31 Conferred Junior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.
- 1922 Jan. 8 Relieved of main post and ordered to be attached
 to the Students Corps in the Preparatory
 Department of the Military Academy, — ^{War} Ministry.
- 1923 Dec. 26 Ordered to enrol at the Military Staff College — "
- 1924 Jan. 20 Relieved of main post and ordered to be attached
 to the 17th Inf. Reg. — War Ministry.
- July 1 Conferred the Senior Grade of the 7th Court
 Ranks.
- Aug. 7 Commissioned Capt., Inf. — Cabinet.
- 1927 Mar. 15 Relieved of main post and ordered to be attached
 to the 17th Inf. Reg. — War Ministry.
- Oct. 14 Ordered to be Company Commandant in the
 17th Inf. Reg. — War Ministry.

- 1929 Mar 16 Ordered to serve with the Army General Staff ^{War Ministry}
- Apr. 20 Ordered adjutant of the 17th Inf. Reg. — War Ministry.
- July 27 Conferred the 6th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure — War Ministry
- Dec. 10 Ordered member of the Army General Staff ^(War Ministry)
- 1930 Aug 1 Ordered concurrently instructor of the Army Intendance School (")
- 1930 Aug 1 Conferred the Junior Grade of the 6th Court Rank
- 1931 " " Commissioned Major, Inf. — Cabinet.
- 1932 " 8 Ordered instructor at the Military Staff College — War Ministry
- 1934 Feb 7 Conferred the 5th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1935 Aug 1 Commissioned Lt. Col. Inf. — Cabinet.
- Sept 16 Conferred Senior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.
- 1934 July 29 Conferred 4th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure for services in the 1930-1940 Incident.
- 1937 Aug 2 Ordered Director of the Research Dept. of the Army Staff College, concurrently Instructor of Military of the same. (Not report in Official Gazette) — War Ministry

- 1938 Mar 1 Commissioned Colonel, Inf. — Cabinet
- Apr 15 Conferred Junior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.
- 1939 " 13 Conferred 3rd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- Sept 12 Relieved of main and concurrent posts — War Ministry.
- 1941 Aug 25 Commissioned Major-General — Cabinet
- Sept 15 Conferred Senior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.
- 1940 Apr 29 Decorated with the 3rd Class order of the Golden Kite and awarded the Middle Cordons of the Rising Sun for service in the China Incident.
- 1944 Sept 10 Conferred 2nd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1944 Oct 26 Commissioned Lt.-General (Not reported in Official Gazette) — Cabinet.
- Nov 15 Conferred Junior Grade of the 4th Court Rank.
- 1945 Aug 31 Ordered member of the suit with the plenipotentiary despatched the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (Not reported in Official Gazette)

1946 Mar. 16. — Ordered temporary member of the
War Investigation Committee - Cabinet
(in red ink) abolished according
to Imperial Ordinance No. 4454 of
30 Sept. 1946).