

Instructions.

It gives me great satisfaction in welcoming you that our Army's power has been increased greatly with the advent of the fresh and active troops of the 33rd and 34th Divisions coming into our fold.

Though methinks the central area has already been subdued, beaten foes still stir and continue to offer resistance to us. Therefore, our Army should be said to be burdened with the important duty of bringing its energy to bear upon fracturing the enemy's intent to continue war against us, and the reliance I place upon the bravery and vigour of the Army under my command is indeed great.

Our officers and men are about to start for the central district of Wuchang and Hankow inclusive that they may occupy long-sought posts of importance. You, officers and men, should perfect an adamant, unbroken union among you all while you are all fresh and in high spirits, and commanders of all grades and subordinates should avail themselves of every opportunity to attain perfection in practical discipline and training till at length your fighting strength is increased. At the same time you should familiarize yourselves with the actual situation and leave nothing to be desired in rising to the occasion.

This commander has ever emphasized his desire that our military forces should raise their dauntless morale under sublime military discipline fixing in their minds the true purpose of the holy war, aimed at overthrowing Chiang while treating with love and benevolence the people of China. Taking this opportunity, the commander repeats the same desire to both groups which have arrived at this time.

In conclusion, this commander heartily wishes that you men and officers will soon adapt yourselves to the climate ever maintaining full vigor of soul and body and will materialize initial glory since the formation of the groups, creating a splendid and honorable tradition.

On this 10 day of April, 1939

OKAMURA, Neiji, Commander of the
RO Group.

Certificate of Source and Authenticity

I, who occupied the post of Staff Officer of the 11th Army at the time, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of one page and entitled "Instructions" is a document which was drawn up at the Headquarters of the 11th Army on April 10th, the 14th year of Showa (1939).

certified at Tokyo,

on this 27th day of February, the 22nd
year of SHOWA (1947)

AMANO, Shoichi (seal)

I, hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date

Witness: MORIYAMA, Toshiro (seal)

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, MUKIO 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 21 April 1947

"Instructions of OKAMURA, Neiji"

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The paper mentioned
in VI is being typed.

57c.

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM RE: OKAMURA, Neiji

- I - Subpoena subject of testimony - The witness will testify regarding the policies, utterances and actions of the accused HATA during the time in which he is charged by the indictment. The testimony will tend to establish that the accused HATA took no part in any of the conspiracies charged to him and was not in anywise connected with the planning and initiating of wars of aggression.
- II - Information from the Investigation Division - The Investigation Division has forwarded the Curriculum Vitae on this witness, the pertinent portions of which are the following:
- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aug. 1, 1929 | Appointed to assume a concurrent post as Section Chief in Army Ministry.
(Army Ministry) |
| Sep. 5, 1929 | Decorated with the Order of Middle Cordon of Rising Sun. - In recognition of the China Incident. |
| Feb. 26, 1932 | Ordered to assume the duty as Vice-Staff Officer of SHANGHAI Expeditionary Army.
(not published in the Official Gazette)
(Army Ministry) |
| Apr. 11, 1932 | Promoted to Major General.
(Cabinet)
Ordered to be with the Military Ordnance Depot.
(Army Ministry) |
| May 16, 1932 | Granted the senior class of the 5th Court Rank. |
| Aug. 8, 1932 | Appointed Vice-Chief of Staff of KWANTUNG Army. (Not published in the Official Gazette)
(Army Ministry) |
| Feb. 14, 1933 | Appointed to take up office as Military Attache at Japanese Ambassador in Manchukuo.
(Cabinet) |
| May 16, 1933 | Appointed a Commissioner in Manchuria to create the Japan-Manchukuo Communal Company with joint capital of Japan and Manchukuo.
(Cabinet) |
| Aug. 3, 1933 | Granted the second order of merit with the Sacred Treasures. |

Memo re: OKAMURA, Neiji, dtd 7 May 47 (cont'd.)

Sep. 19, 1933	Released of the commissionership as above. (Cabinet)
Dec. 10, 1934	Released of the concurrent post of the military Attache. (Cabinet)
" " "	Appointed to be with Military General Staff.
" " "	Released of the duty as the Vice Chief Staff of KWANTUNG Army - not published in Official Gazette (Cabinet)
Mar. 15, 1935	Appointed Chief of the 2nd Section at Military General Staff Office. (Army Ministry)
Apr. 29, 1934	Decorated with the 3rd grade of Golden-Kite with an annual grant of ¥ 7,000
" " "	Decorated with the order of Rising Sun with double beams in recognition of the incident of SHOWA 69 to 9.
Mar. 7, 1936	Promoted to Vice-General. (Cabinet)
Mar. 23, 1936	Released of the present post. (Army Ministry)
Mar. 23, 1936	Appointed Commander of the 2nd Division. (Cabinet)
Apr. 15, 1936	Granted the junior class of the 4th Court rank.
Dec. 11, 1937	Decorated with the order of Merit with Sacred Treasures.
May 2, 1938	Granted the senior class of the 4th Court rank.
June 6, 1938	Released of the present assignment - not published in Official Gazette (Army Ministry)
June 6, 1938	Appointed Commander of the 11th Force - not published in Official Gazette. (Army Ministry)
Nov. 2, 1938	Received Imperial present of a silver cup in recognition of merit for the conclusion of Japan-Germany Anti-Comintern Pact.

Memo re: OKAMURA, Neiji, dtd 7 May 47 (cont'd.)

Feb. 16, 1940	Decorated with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Mar. 9, 1940	Appointed Councillor of Military Council. (Cabinet)
Mar. 9, 1940	Released of the present post. (Army Ministry)
Apr. 28, 1941	Promoted to full General. (Cabinet)
May 15, 1941	Granted the junior class of the 3rd Court rank.
July 7, 1941	Appointed Commander North China Theater Force. (Cabinet)
Apr. 29, 1940	Decorated with the 1st Grade Golden-Kite in recognition of the merit of the China Incident.
June 15, 1944	Granted the senior class of Court rank.
Aug. 25, 1944	Appointed Commander of the 6th Theater Force - not published in Official Gazette. (Army Ministry)
Nov. 22, 1944	Appointed General Commander of All Forces in China Theater. - not published in Official Gazette. (Cabinet)

In addition, they have forwarded a report prepared by Legal Section of SCAP, dated 17 April 1947, and found in Case File No. 465. This report is a very comprehensive report on the witness and contains practically all the information available in our files as well as some additional information. A copy of this report was handed to you this morning (6 May 47). The major positions held by the witness are on page one of this report. In addition to this, our files show that the witness was a Supreme War Councillor in 1940 when the defendant HATA was War Minister, and following that period he was in China at the same time that General HATA was Commander in Chief of the Japanese armies in China.

- III - Examination of case file - The case file on this witness is File No. 465 and to date the only information contained therein is the report by the Investigation Division of Legal Section referred to above.
- IV - Cross-reference file on case file - The cross-reference files show the following pertinent information:
1. File 383-10 - This is a memorandum stating that the witness was an active member of Sakura Kai (Cherry

Blossom Society), and further that he, together with General DOIHARA and ITAGAKI, was largely responsible for the creation of Manchukuo.

2. File 00-110 - A Stars and Stripes article of 9 December 1945 relates that the witness was charged by the Chinese Communist War Crimes Commission with personally directing and witnessing the massacre of an entire North China village in 1942. Further, the article states that OKAMURA now is in Nanking as Chief Liaison Officer between Chinese National troops and the remaining Japanese forces. (The Chinese Division informs me that OKAMURA is still in China.)

3. File 234-37-5 & 6 - In the interrogation of TANAKA, Ryukichi, of 19 March 1946, the following appears:

"Q. After the South Manchurian Railroad was blown up, or a section of track was blown up at Mukden, did you hear that Doctor OKAWA was mixed up in the planning back in Tokyo?

A. I heard about it when I was in Shanghai.

Q. From whom?

A. On the morning of the nineteenth of September of that year, I received the information by telegram from the Kwanztung Army headquarters that was dispatched to the Japanese Embassy.

Q. Just what information was contained in this dispatch?

A. That was a very brief telegram. The telegram read something like this: 'Chinese Army on Mukden destroyed section of South Manchurian Railroad System.'

Q. Well now, how soon after that did you hear that this section was in effect actually destroyed by the Japanese Army?

A. I think it was about March of the following year, or 1942. I heard that news from Colonel Neiji OKAMURA. He told me that Captain IMADA---I don't know whether he was a captain or a major---did that job."

4. File 405-9-1 - A report of an interrogation of SUGANAMI, Shojii, of 13 March 1946, relating to the KOA IN and the administration of the puppet government at Nanking during the time when this witness and the defendant HATA were in China shows the following:

"He states positively that SUZUKI, who was Chief of the Political Affairs Bureau of KOA IN, was by far the most powerful and most influential official in it. He admits that KOA IN advocated co-prosperity for Japan and China but actually it was never intended that China should be on a par with Japan. When DAI TOA SHO was created, he retained his same job but thereafter his superior, Lt. Gen. SHIOZAWA, received his instructions from SHIGOMITSU at Nanking. He says that business and government in his area were under the domination of KOA IN and that the prominent officials were selected by General OKAMURA and his staff."

V - Evidentiary document card file in Document Division - I have not had time to thoroughly investigate this file but I wish to call your attention to the following documents which have not been processed:

1. IPS Document No. 2996. This is a bound file of the newspaper Tokyo Nichi Nichi for June of 1935. The document implicates the witness OKAMURA and relates to the all time military aggression, and more specifically the Ho-Umezu Agreement. The document is broken into subdivisions, the most important of which are:
 - a. Document No. 2996-A (a visit of Ambassador Chang to Foreign Minister Hirota desiring a local statement and the talk of the War Vice Minister with the Prime Minister indicating no change in policy).
 - b. Document No. 2996-C. (A draft of the settlement demands of the Japanese.)
 - c. Document No. 2996-D. (Relating to negotiations and in which the witness OKAMURA as Chief of the Second Section, the General Staff Office, said delay of Chinese replies to notes would not be allowed.)
 - d. Document No. 2996-E. (The Army expresses dissatisfaction over the decision of the Administrative Councillors meeting and demands thorough going punishment.)

The remaining subdivisions show a gradual combination of Japanese demands in final settlement.

Memo re: OKAMURA, Neiji, dtd 7 May 47 (cont'd.)

2. IPS Documents No. 2997 and 2998. These are bound files of the newspaper Osaka-Mainichi for the months of May and June 1935. These are substantially the same stories as are found in Documents 2995 and 2996. These documents are now being processed.
3. IPS Document No. 2999. This is a bound file of the newspaper Tokyo Asahi for the month of July, 1940. They implicate the defendant HATA due to the fact that they relate to the period when he was War Minister. In Document No. 2999-B, it is stated the Army decided on a stiff course of action. This document is now being processed.
4. Document Nos. 3001 to 3004. These are bound files of the newspaper Osaka Asahi for June and July of 1940 and the newspaper Tokyo Asahi for June 1940 and Myako Shimbun, Tokyo, for the Month of July 1940. They implicate the defendant HATA as his resignation was responsible for the fall of the Yonai Cabinet on 17 July 1940, and state that the Army advocated a firm policy in dealing with China.

VI - Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony - a. So far as I have been able to determine there is no reference to this witness by name in evidence, to date.

b. The important references to the subject matter of the witnesses testimony will be found in the attached paper. The request for the production of this and certain other HATA witnesses is so indefinite as to the subject matter of their testimony that a summary of the evidence now in the record regarding all of HATA's activities should be made a part of the report on each of these witnesses. I am, therefore, preparing it separately and will attach it to the reports on the proper witnesses which I henceforth forward to you.

VII - Summary of testimony given - This witness has not yet testified.

VIII - Decorations - In the memorandum of 11 March 1947, the witness is shown to have received the following decorations:

1. 29 April 1934 - The Military Order of the Golden Kite, 3rd Class, and the Order of the Compound Light of the Rising Sun, both recommended by the War Ministry for achievement in the Manchurian Incident.

Memo re: OKAMURA, Neiji, dtd 7 May 47 (cont'd.)

2. 9 May 1934 - 2nd Class Ching Yuan-Chang (Princes Manchukuo) recommended by the Foreign Ministry for achievement regarding Japanese-Manchurian amity.
3. 29 April 1940 - The Military Order of the Golden Kite, 1st Class, recommended by the War Ministry for achievement in the China Incident.

In addition to these, the Curriculum Vitae shows the witness received the following decorations:

1. 3 August 1933 - The 2nd Order of Merit with the Sacred Treasure
2. 11 December 1937 - The Order of Merit with the Sacred Treasure
3. 2 November 1938 - Received an imperial present of a silver cup in recognition of merit for achievement in the conclusion of the Japan-Germany Anti-Comintern Pact.
4. 16 February 1940 - The Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

IX - Non-listed investigation - I have examined the document analysis of recent IPS documents.

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David N. Sutton
FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe, Jr.
SUBJECT : OKAMURA, Neiji - Defense Witness

Please find attached hereto report on the above witness
who has been called for the defendant HATA.

SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

1 Incl:
Report, OKAMURA, Neiji

REPORT BY: H. SHIMOJIMA
5 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: OKAMURA, Neiji

Address: Unknown

Formerly a General. Subject took part in the
March Incident, 1931 and was member of the Inner Group.

OKAMURA is subject of IPS Case File No. 102.

COPIES: 3 File 102
1 Mr. Newbill

OKAMURA, Meiji

Request by: HATA, Shunroku

Address: Not stated, but believed to be in Nanking, China

He was formerly a General in the Japanese Army.

OKAMURA, Heiji

Request by: HATA, Shunroku

address: not stated, but believed to be in
Nanking, China.

He was formerly a general in the
Japanese Army.

Personal History

Name: OKAMURA, Neiji

Date of birth: May 15, Meiji 15 /1884/

Permanent Domicile: Tckyo

May 30, 1903 Finished the course of the Military Preparatory School.
Ordered the Military Cadet.
Assigned to the 1st Regiment of Infantry.

Oct. 24, 1904 Graduated from the Military Academy.
Ordered a Military Probationary Officer.

Nov. 1, " Promoted to 2nd Lieutenant
Assigned to Recruit Regiment to 1st Battalion.

Dec. 8, " Granted the 8th senior grade court rank.

Apr. 1, 1906 Decorated with single rayed Rising Sun;
received the war-medal of Russo-Japanese War
with a grant of ¥400.

June 30, 1907 Released of the present post and assigned to a
post at 1st Regiment. Attached to 49th Regiment.

Dec. 21, " Promoted to 1st Lieutenant. Released of the
present post to be assigned to a position in
the Students Corps of Military Academy.

Mar. 20, 1908 Granted the seventh junior grade of Court Rank.

Dec. 12, 1911 Admitted to enter the Military Staff's College.

Dec. 26, " Released of the present assignment to assume a
post in the 1st Regiment.

May 20, 1913 Granted the seventh senior grade of Court Rank.

May 31, " Decorated with the 5th class of Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 31, " Promoted to Captain. (Cabinet)
Released of the assignment and appointed
Company Commander of 1st Regiment.

Aug. 13, 1914 Ordered to take up a duty at Military Staff Office.

Feb. 15, 1915 Released of the assignment to assume an office
in the Staff Office. (Army Minister)

Nov. 7, " Decorated with the class of Small Cordon of
Rising Sun. Received the War Medal of 1914/15
War. /World War I in China Area/.

Sept. 25, 1916	Ordered to travel in Manchuria.
Jan. 23, 1917	Released of the present assignment to assume a post in Military Staff Office.
Nov. 10, 1915	Granted with the Colonization Medal.
July 10, 1918	Granted the junior grade of the 6th Class Court-Rank.
Sept. 29, 1918	Granted a Gold-Cup (Bureau of Decorations)
July 5, 1919	Released of the duty at the Staff Office to be assigned to a post at Military Ordnance Depot. (Army Ministry)
July 25, "	Promoted to major. (Cabinet)
Sept. 27, "	Permitted to accept and wear the decoration of 4th class of the order of merit with Book and Tiger sent by Chinese Republic. (By Bureau of Decoration)
July 20, 1921	Released of the post at Military Ordnance Depot and assigned to a post in 14th Regiment of Recruits. (Army Ministry)
Dec. 25, 1920	Received a grant of 1,200 yen in recognition of merit in the war of 1915/1920.
Feb. 8, 1922	Released of the post and appointed Battalion Commander of 14th Regiment of Infantry (Army Ministry)
Mar. 17, 1923	Released of the commander and ordered to be a staff member at Military Staff Office. (By Army Ministry)
Aug. 6, 1923	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel (Cabinet) Granted the senior class of 6th Court Rank.
Sept. 3, 1923	Ordered to serve in the Headquarters of the forces enforcing Martial Law. (Army Ministry)
Sept. 14, "	Released of above post. (Army Ministry)
Dec. 7, "	Released of the post as staff member to assume a new post at the Staff Office. (By Army Ministry)
Nov. 30, "	Decorated with 3rd class of the order of Merit with Sacred Treasures. (By Bureau of Decoration)
Dec. 2, "	Released of the duty at the Staff Office. Ordered to be with the 13th Regiment of Infantry. (by Army Ministry)
" "	" "

- Feb. 26, 1926 Permitted to accept a post in China offered by Chinese Government in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 367 - Art. II. (Cabinet)
Permitted to receive a salary from Chinese Government during the said office.
- Mar. 1, " The term of the office in China to be Mar. 1, 1926 - Feb. 28, 1927. (Army Ministry)
- Mar. 31, 1927 Ordered to be with 1st Regiment of Infantry. (By Army Ministry)
- July 26, " Promoted to Colonel. (Cabinet)
- July 26, " Released of the duty at the 1st Regiment of Infantry.
Appointed to the 6th Regiment Commander of Infantry. (Army Ministry)
- Sept. 1, " Granted the junior class of 5th Court Rank.
- Aug. 10, 1928 Appointed to a section chief at the Military General Staff Office.
- Aug. 1, 1929 Appointed to assume a concurrent post as Section Chief in Army Ministry. (Army Ministry)
- Sept. 5, " Decorated with the Order of Middle Cordon of Rising Sun. - In recognition of the China Incident.
- Feb. 26, 1932 Ordered to assume the duty as Vice-Staff Officer of SHANGHAI Expeditionary Army. (not published in the Official Gazette) (Army Ministry)
- Apr. 11, " Promoted to Major General. (Cabinet)
Ordered to be with the Military Ordnance Depot. (Army Ministry)
- May 16, " Granted the senior class of the 5th Court Rank.
- Aug. 8, " Appointed Vice-Chief of Staff of KWANTUNG Army. (Not published in the Official Gazette) (Army Ministry)
- Feb. 14, 1933 Appointed to take up office as Military Attache at Japanese Ambassador in Manchukuo. (Cabinet)
- May 16, 1933 Appointed a Commissioner in Manchuria to create the Japan-Manchukuo Communal Company with joint capital of Japan and Manchukuo. (Cabinet)
- Aug. 3, 1933 Granted the second order of merit with the Sacred Treasures.
- Sept, 19, " Released of the commissionership as above. (Cabinet)

Dec. 10, 1934	Released of the concurrent post of the military Attache.
" "	(Cabinet)
" "	Appointed to be with Military General Staff.
	Released of the duty as the Vice Chief Staff of KWANTUNG Army - not published in Official Gazette (Army Ministry)
Mar. 15, 1935	Appointed Chief of the 2nd Section at Military General Staff Office. (Army Ministry)
Apr. 29, 1934	Decorated with the 3rd grade of Golden-Kite with an annual grant of ¥7,000
" "	Decorated with the order of Rising Sun with double beams in recognition of the incident of SHOWA 69 to 9.
Mar. 7, 1936	Promoted to Vice-General. (Cabinet)
Mar. 23, 1936	Released of the present post. (Army Ministry)
Mar. 23, 1936	Appointed Commander of the 2nd Division (Cabinet)
Apr. 15, "	Granted the junior class of the 4th Court rank.
Dec. 11, 1937	Decorated with the order of Merit with Sacred Treasure
May 2, 1938	Granted the senior class of the 4th Court rank.
June 6, "	Released of the present assignment - not published in Official Gazette (Army Ministry)
" "	Appointed Commander of the 11th Force - not published in Official Gazette (Army Ministry)
Nov. 2, "	Received Imperial present of a silver cup in recognition of merit for the conclusion of Japan-Germany Anti-Comintern Pact.
Feb. 16, 1940	Decorated with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Mar. 9, "	Appointed Councillor of Military Council. (Cabinet)
" "	Released of the present post. (Army Ministry)
Apr. 28, 1941	Promoted to full General (Cabinet)
May 15, 1941	Granted the junior class of the 3rd Court rank.
July 7, 1941	Appointed Commander North China Theater Force. (Cabinet)

- Apr. 29, 1940 Decorated with the 1st Grade Golden-Kite in
recognition of the merit of the China Incident.
- June 15, 1944 Granted the senior class of Court rank.
- Aug. 25, " Appointed Commander of the 6th Theater Force -
not published in Official Gazette (Army Ministry)
- Nov. 22, 1944 Appointed General Commander of All Forces in China
Theater. - not published in Official Gazette.
(Cabinet)

W. J. ...

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Personal History

Name - OKAMURA, Neiji
Date of birth May 15, Meiji 15 / 1884 /
Permanent Domicile TOKYO.

- May 30, 1903. Finished the course of the Military Preparatory School.
Ordered the military Cadet.
Assigned to the 1st Regiment of Infantry.
- Oct 24, 1904 Graduated from the Military Academy.
Ordered as military Probationary officer.
- Nov. 1, " Promoted to 2nd Lieutenant
Assigned to Recruit Regiment to 1st ^{Regiment} Battalion.
- Dec. 8, " Granted the 8th senior grade ~~of~~ court rank.
- Apr. 1, 1906 Decorated with ~~6th order of merit with~~
single rayed Rising sun; received the
war-medal of Russo-Japanese war with
a grant of ¥400. ~~bonus~~.
- June 30, 1907. Released of the present post and assigned to a post at
1st Regiment. Attached to 49 Regiment.
- Dec. 21, " Promoted to 1st Lieutenant. Released of the present
post to be assigned to ^{a position in} the Students Corps
of Military Academy.

- Mar. 20, 1908. Granted the seventh ^{junior} grade of Court Rank -
- Dec. 17, 1911: Admitted to enter the Military Staff's Collage.
- Dec. 26, " Released of the ^{present} assignment to assume a post in the 1st Regiment.
- May 20, 1913 Granted the seventh senior grade of Court Rank.
- " 31, " Decorated with the ^{5th class} ~~order~~ of Sacred Treasure.
- Aug. 31, " Promoted to Captain. (Cabinet)
- Released of the assignment and appointed Company Commander of 1st Regiment.
- Aug. 13, 1914 Ordered to take up a duty at Military Staff Office.
- Feb. 15, 1915 Released of the assignment to assume an office in the Staff Office. (Army Minister)
- Nov. 7, " Decorated with 4th ^{class} ~~order~~ of Small Cordon of Rising-Sun. Received the War Medal of 1914/15 war. / World War I in China Area /.
- Sept. 25, 1916 Ordered to travel in Manchuria.
- Jan. 23, 1917. Released of the ^{present} assignment to assume a post in Military Staff Office.
- Nov. 10, 1915. Granted with the Colonization Medal.
- July 10, 1918. Granted the junior grade of 6th class Court-rank.

- Sept. 29, 1918. Granted a gold cup (Bureau of Decorations)
- July 5, 1919. Released of the duty at the Staff Office to be assigned to a post at Military Ordnance Depot.
— (Army Ministry)
- July 25, " Promoted to major (Cabinet).
- Sept. 27, " Permitted accept and wear the decoration of 4th class of the order of merit with Book and Tiger, sent by Chinese Republic.
(By Bureau of Decoration)
- July 20, 1921. Released of the post at Military Ordnance Depot, and assigned to a post in 14th Regiment of Recruits. (By Army Ministry)
- Dec. 25, 1920. Received a grant of 1,200 yen in recognition ^{of the merit} in the war of 1915/1920. Battalion
- Feb. 8, 1922 Released of the post and appointed Battalion Commander of 14th Regiment of Infantry (By Army Ministry)
- Mar. 17, 1923. Released of the commander and ordered to be a staff member at Military Staff Office.
(By Army Ministry)
- Aug. 6, 1923. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel - (By Cabinet)
Granted the senior class of 6th Court Rank.

- Sept. 3, 1923. Ordered to serve in the Head Quarters of the forces enforcing Martial Law
(By Army Ministry)
- Sept 14, " Released of above post (" ")
- Dec. 7, 1924 Released of the post as Staff member to be assumed a new post at the Staff Office.
(By Army Ministry)
- Nov. 30, " Decorated with 3rd class of the order of merit with Sacred Treasures. (By Bureau of Decorations)
- Dec. 2 " Released of the duty at the Staff Office.
- " " Ordered to be with the 13th Regiment of Infantry.
(By Army Ministry)
- Feb. 26 1926. Permitted to accept a post ^{in China} offered by Chinese Government in accordance with Imperial ordinance No. 367 - art. II. (By Cabinet)
- Permitted to receive a salary from Chinese Government during the ^{said} office.
- Mar. 1 " The terms of the office in China to be
Mar. 1, 1926 - Feb 28, 1927 (By Army Ministry)
- Mar. 31 1927 Ordered to be with 1st Regiment of Infantry (By Army Ministry)
- July 26, " Promoted to Colonel (By Cabinet)

- July 26, 1927. Released of the duty at the 1st Regiment of Infantry.
 Appointed to the 6th Regiment of Infantry ^{Commander} - ^{1st Lt?}
 (By Army Ministry)
- Sept. 1 " Granted to the junior class of 5th Court Rank.
- Aug. 10, 1928 Appointed to a section chief at the Military ^{General} Staff office.
 Appointed to assume a concurrent post as section
 chief in Army Ministry.
 (By Army Ministry)
- Sept. 5 " Decorated with the order of Middle Cordon
 of Rising Sun. - In recognition of the China Incident.
- Feb. 26 1932 Ordered to assume the duty as Vice-Staff officer
 of SHANGHAI Expeditionary Army. (Not published in
 the Official Gazette)
 - (By Army Ministry)
- Apr. 11, 1931 Promoted to Major General. (By Cabinet)
 Ordered to be with the Military Ordnance Depot.
 (By Army Ministry)
- May 16, " Granted the senior class of the 5th Court Rank.
- Aug. 8 " Appointed Vice-Chief of Staff of KWANTUNG Army.
 (Not published in the Official Gazette) (By Army Ministry)
- Feb. 14 1933 Appointed ^{to take up office as} Military Attache at Japanese Ambassador in
 Manchukuo. (By Cabinet)

- May 16, 1933. Appointed ^{in Manchuria} a Commissioner to create the Japan-Mandukuo Commercial Company with joint capital of Japan and Mandukuo.
(By Cabinet)
- Aug. 3, 1933. Granted the second order of merit with the Sacred Treasures.
- Sept. 19 .. Released of the ²¹ Commissioner^{ship} as above.
(By Cabinet)
- Dec. 10 1934. Released of the concurrent post of the military attache.
(By Cabinet)
- " " Appointed to be with Military General Staff.
- " " Released of the duty as the vice chief staff of KWANTUNG Army - Not published in Official Gazette
(By Army Ministry)
- Mar 15, 1935 Appointed Chief of the 2nd Section at Military General Staff Office.
(By Army Ministry)
- Apr. 29 1934. Decorated with the ~~3rd~~ 3rd grade of Golden-Kite with an annual grant of ¥7,000
- " " Decorated with the order of Rising-Sun with double beams in recognition of the the incident of SHOWA 6 to 9.

- Mar. 7, 1936. Promoted to Vice-General. (Cabinet)
- " 23. Released of the present post. (Army Ministry)
- " " Appointed ~~Division~~ Commander of the
2nd Division (Cabinet)
- Apr. 15, 1937. Granted the junior class of the 4th Court rank.
- Dec. 11, 1937. Decorated with the order of merit with
Sacred Treasures.
- May 2, 1938. Granted the senior class of the 4th Court rank.
- June 6, 1938. Released of the present assignment.
- not published in Official Gazette (Army Ministry)
- " " Appointed Commander of the 11th Force
- not published in Official Gazette (Army Ministry)
- Nov. 2, 1940. Received Imperial present of a silver cup
in recognition of merit for the conclusion of
Japan-Germany Anti-Comintern Pact.
- Feb. 16, 1940. Decorated with Grand Cordon of Rising-Sun
- Mar. 9 " Appointed Councillor of Military Council.
(Cabinet)
- " " Released of the present post (Army Ministry)
- Apr. 28, 1941 Promoted to Full General. (Cabinet)
- May 15, 1941 Granted the junior class of the 3rd Court rank.

July 7, 1941. Appointed Commander North China Theater Force.
(Cabinet)

Apr. 29, 1940. Decorated with the 1st grade Golden-Kite in
recognition of the merit of the China Incident.

June 15, 1944. Granted the senior class of Court rank.

Aug 25 " Appointed Commander of the 6th Theater Force
- not published in Official Gazette (Army Ministry)

Nov. 22, 1944 Appointed General Commander of all forces
in China Theater. - not published in
Official Gazette. (Cabinet).

REPORT BY: H. SHIMOJIMA
5 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: OKAMURA, Neiji

Address: Unknown

Formerly a General. Subject took part in the
March Incident, 1931 and was member of the Inner Group.

OKAMURA is subject of IPS Case File No. 102.

COPIES: 3 File 102
1 Mr. Newbill ✓

Date: 17 April, 1947

Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Inv. Div. No. 1948

Report by: B. H. PATTERSON
Major, A.C. -0-478161

Title: Yasuji OKAMURA

Synopsis of facts:

Born Tokyo 15 May, 1884. Graduated Military Academy 1904.
Military Staff College 1913. Vice C/S Expeditionary Forces
Shanghai 1932; Vice C/S Kwantung Army, Commander North
Manchurian Garrison, Commander 2nd Div. Manchuria, March 1936.
Appointed Supreme Commander Jap Expeditionary Forces, China,
22 November 1944. Surrendered to China Forces 6 Sept. 1944.
Original request per letter from British Div. dated 4 Feb., 1947.
Apprehension requested per LS Memo dated 25 February, 1947.
At present in Nanking, China, as Head of Liaison Section for
Japanese Affairs.

- P -

DETAILS

At Tokyo:

This investigation was predicated at the request of the Honorable
Lord Wright, President of the International War Crimes Commission.

A check of OKAMURA's 201 File revealed the following information:

Name: OKAMURA, Yasutsugu (Yasuji, Yasujiro Neiji) General
Address: Tokyo, Yotsuya-ku, Kitaiga-cho. 28.

Major Positions: Supreme Commander of Japanese Expeditionary Force in
China, 22 November 1944 to August 1945.
Commander of the Sixth Area Army, 30 August to 22 Nov., 1944.
Commander of North China Area Army, July 1941 to 30 August, 1944.
Supreme War Councilor, March 1940.
Vice-Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army 1932-1933

Distribution:

1 Pros.
1 CRD
1 Col. Carpenter
1 IPS (Inv. Div.)
1 IPS (Chinese Div.)
3 Inv. Div. (File 1948)
1 Major Patterson

Family History

Born in Tokyo, 15 May 1884; second son of OKAMURA, Yasunaga; married Chieko, fifth daughter of KATO, Uhei, of Aomori-ken, and younger sister of KATO, Seichi; has one son, Tadamasa.

Career

Graduated from the Military Academy, 1 April 1904 ¹⁹⁰⁴
Sub-Lieutenant in the Infantry, November 1904
Graduated from the Military Staff College, November, 1913
Member of the General Staff, February 1915
Between 1915 and 1927:
Staff member of Newspaper Section of War Ministry
In command of troops during occupation of Tsingtao, during last war.
Member of temporary Military Affairs Investigation Committee
Adviser to Marshall Sun Chuang-fang.
Served European detail.
Promoted Lt. Colonel in 1923
Promoted Colonel in 1927
Chief of the Fourth Department (War History and Military Geography) of General Staff Headquarters, 1927.
Commander of Sixth Regiment 1927, and occupied Tsinian.
Chief of Military Affairs Research Division, August 1928.
Director of Appointment Section of Personnel Bureau of War Ministry. August 1929 to 1930.
Section Chief of Staff of Expeditionary Forces at Shanghai
Vice-Chief of Staff of Japanese Forces in Shanghai, March 1932.
Promoted Major-General, April 1932.
Vice-Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army, Military Attache to Manchukuo and Commander of the North Manchurian Garrison, Early 1933.
Signed Treaty of Tengku, 31 May, 1933.
Director of the Second Department (Intelligence) of General Staff, 1935 to March 1936
Promoted to Lt. General in March 1936
Commander of the Second Division in Manchuria, March 1936
Commander of the Eleventh Army in Central China, 1937 to March, 1940.
Appointed Supreme War Councilor, March 1940
Promoted to General, 28 April 1941
Commander of North China Area, July 1941 to September 1944
Commander of the Sixth Area Army, Central and South China, September to 22 November 1944.
Appointed Supreme Commander of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. 22 November, 1944.
Surrendered to Chinese forces, 6 September, 1945.

Comments:

OKAMURA is a true "yedokko", born and brought up in Tokyo. His father, a Samurai, was a retainer in the service of the Tokugawa shogunate. OKAMURA's son, Tadamasa, was a law student at Tokyo Imperial University in 1937.

OKAMURA was in the sixteenth term at the Military Academy, graduating with highest honors and some of his classmates were DOIHARA, Kenji; ITAGAKI, Seishiro; UMEZU, Yoshijiro; ANDO, Rikichi; SUZUKI, Shigeyasu; MATSUURA, Junrokuro; HAMADA, Yoji; SUETAKA, Kamezo; OBATA, Toshishiro; USHIJIMA, Sanetsune; NAGATA, Tetsuzan; and ISOGAI, Rensuke.

Among his classmates at the Military Staff College in 1913 were DOIHARA, Kenji and MACHIJIPI, Kazumoto.

In 1933 OKAMURA was decorated for his share in the Shanghai Affair, January to February 1932, while Vice-Chief of Staff to the Japanese Forces at Shanghai. He served under General Baron SHIRAKAWA, Yoshinori, Commander-in-Chief at Shanghai.

While OKAMURA was Vice-Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army under General Kuniaki KOISO, Chief of Staff, he did meritorious service in bringing about the conclusion of the Japan-Manchukuo Protocol, signed 15 September 1932, and in the "subjugation" of the Hulunpeierh "Insurgents."

One source reports that he is generally believed to have planned the Jehol Campaign, which was waged from 26 February to 31 May 1933 and terminated with the signing of the Tangku Truce by OKAMURA for Japan. The Tangku Truce provided for the establishment of a demilitarized zone between China and Manchukuo. The choice of OKAMURA as the Japanese representative was considered an insult to China as he was only a Major-General and the Chinese signer was a Lt. General. OKAMURA was succeeded as Vice-Chief of Staff by USHIROKU Jun. While connected with that politically powerful organization, the Kwantung Army, source says OKAMURA had a chance to play a quasi-independent diplomatic role, in such instances as the Tangku Truce and the conference at Peiping 9 November, 1933 about the North China problem.

From 1935 to March 1936 he was Chief of Intelligence on the General Staff. This was also a policy-making position. He was one of the men who forced China to sign the Ho-UMEZU Pact on 6 July 1935. It is interesting to note that General Ho Ying-chin, who signed the pact for China, took the surrender of Japanese Forces in China from OKAMURA 6 September 1945, in Nanking. At that time the Kwantung clique had prodded the Cabinet into adopting a "New China policy". He took a leading part in the first policy-formulating conference held at Dairen, 13 October 1935, as a representative of the War Ministry. The "New China Policy" was a conversion of North China to a "Sino-Japanese Cooperation Area." OKAMURA opened the two-day conference with an explanation of the new policy and stressed the bearing of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute on the Far East. The most elaborate of the conferences was held in Shanghai 19 October 1935 and he was one of the central figures. The purpose of this Conference was to acquaint the Japanese officials in China concerned with the new policy.

The New York Times reported that he was involved in the Young Officers' Revolt on 26 February 1936. Whether this is true or not, he was promoted to Lt. General on March of that year over the heads of a number of his seniors. He was the first of his class to receive command of a division, indicating the high standing he enjoyed. This appointment was as Commander of the Second Division in March 1936. He succeeded Lt. General UMEZU, Yoshijiro, in that post. The division was operating in Manchuria at that time.

Then sometime in 1937, after the July Seventh Incident, OKAMURA was given the command of the Eleventh Army, operating in Central China. Here he won a reputation ranking him second only to Marshal HATA as a continental strategist and a logical successor to HATA, distinguishing himself in operations against Hankow. Source says he was also noted then for his solid military qualities, even though he was not as brilliant as some of his colleagues who had already been made generals. OKAMURA served in that post until March 1940 when he was succeeded by Lt. General SONOBE. At that time, OKAMURA was appointed to the Supreme War Council.

He became Commander of the North China Area Army in July 1941, succeeding Lt. General TADA, Hayao. One source states that he is "believed responsible" for the acquisition by Japan of a land communication line from Manchuria to

French Indo-China. OKAMURA in July 1941 undertook offensive operations against the Chungking forces and the Communists, pushing them back and breaking up their forces. He distinguished himself in the Hosen operations. He is also reported as having given much assistance to the North China Political Affairs Commission in strengthening the administration, and increasing production of iron, coal, raw cotton, etc. One source states that he was on intimate terms with Wang I-tang.

In July 1943 he attended the inaugural meeting of the Headquarters of the East Asia Imperial Full Assistance Association at Peking.

Sources report that he worked hard at getting cooperation between the Japanese forces in North China and the Chinese Army of the Nanking Government. He was succeeded by General OKABE, Naosaburo, in August 1944 and became the first Commander of the Sixth Area Army in Central and South China. He conducted the campaign against Hengyang and Kweilin in its final stages. He served here until November of the same year when he was succeeded by General OKABE, Naosaburo, and was himself appointed Supreme Commander of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, succeeding General HATA, Sunroku. General HATA said that OKAMURA was the right man for the post as he combined tested ability, courage, and excellent training in a single character.

He has been reported killed several times and has had at least one narrow escape which was in early 1932 when he was Vice-Chief of Staff of Shanghai Forces and the Commander, SHIROGAWA, was killed by Korean patriots. OKAMURA was reported killed near Wincheng in Anwei Province on 7 February 1942 and again in March 1945 was reported to have been killed by Chinese puppet Chen Kung-po when OKAMURA shot him in the shoulder over a disagreement.

He is reported to be a member of continental clique of Young Officers faction, and one of the militarists of the Kwantung Army. He is also said to be a close associate of DOIHARA, Kenji. Ever since OKAMURA was appointed to the North China Area Army he has worked to expand the influence of the Kwantung Army in that area.

He has seen a great deal of field service in Manchuria and North China and is a noted "old China hand." He speaks fluent Chinese and is said to be capable of "thinking Chinese." He is known as one of Japan's most able diplomats in respect to Chinese negotiations, a Chinese scholar and very well informed on Chinese internal politics.

Sources describe him as bold, brave and arrogant; a fiery and violent character, capable of showing daring strokes of action. A reliable source says that he is rated by the Japanese Army Officers as one of the three outstanding generals of the Army. "He gives the impression of being an intelligent, thoughtful, capable officer of the best type in the Army."

On 7 April, 1947. T. KATSUBE, Chief of Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office of the Imperial Japanese Government, forwarded the following military history of Yasuji OKAMURA;

Domicile: No. 76 Saka-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-to
Family's Address: Seijomachijita, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.
Date of Birth: 15 May, 1884

Military History:

Promotion:

1 Nov. 1904:	2nd Lt.
21 Dec. 1907:	1st Lt.
31 Aug. 1913:	Capt.
25 July 1919:	Maj.
6 Aug. 1923:	Lt. Col.
26 July 1927:	Col.
11 Apr. 1932:	Maj. Gen.
7 Mar. 1936:	Lt. Gen.
28 Apr. 1941:	Gen.

Appointment

30 May 1903:	Graduated from A. Centr. Prep. School; Cadet
24 Oct. 1904:	Graduated from M. Acad.
1 Nov. 1904:	Attached to Repl. Unit. 1st Inf. Regt.
30 June 1907:	Attached to 1st Inf. Regt.
21 Dec. 1907:	Attached to Cadets Unit, M. Acad.
12 Dec. 1910:	Entered A. Staff Coll.
26 Dec. 1910:	Attached to 1st Inf. Regt.
31 Aug. 1913:	Coy. Comdr. of 1st Inf. Regt.
13 Aug. 1914:	Served at Gen. S. O. (Sambohombu)
15 Feb. 1915:	Member of Gen. S. O.
23 Jan. 1917:	Attached to Gen. S. O.
5 July 1919:	Attached to A. Ord. Head. O.
20 July 1921:	Attached to 14th Inf. Regt.
8 Feb. 1922:	En Comdr. of 14th Inf. Regt.
17 Mar. 1923:	Member of Gen. S. O.
3 Sept. 1923:	Attached to Martial Law Hq.
7 Dec. 1923:	Attached to Gen. S. O.
2 Dec. 1925:	Attached to 13th Inf. Regt.
From 1 Mar. 1926	to 28 Feb. 1927:
	Invited to the Chinese Government
31 Mar. 1927:	Attached to 1st Inf. Regt.
26 July 1927:	6th Inf. Regt. Comdr.
10 Aug. 1928:	Section Chief of Gen. S. O.
1 Aug. 1929:	Appointments Sec. Chief of Personnel Affairs Bureau, Ministry of War.
26 Feb. 1932:	Asst. Chief of Staff. Despatched Army to Shanghai.
11 Apr. 1932:	Attached to A. Ord. Head. O.
8 Aug. 1932:	Asst. Chief of Staff, Kwantung A., Concurrently attached to Japanese Embassy in Manchuria.
10 Dec. 1934:	Attached to Gen. Head. O.
15 Mar. 1935:	Chief of 2nd Dept., Gen. Head. O.
23 Mar. 1936:	Comdr. of 2nd Div.
23 June 1938:	Comdr. in Chief, 11th A.
9 Mar. 1940:	Military Councillor.
7 July 1941:	Comdr.-in-Chief, North China A. Group.
25 Aug. 1944:	Comdr. in Chief, 6th A. Group
22 Nov. 1944:	General Comdr., Despatched A. to China

OKAMURA is mentioned in the "Brocade Banner" as being a follower of Jinzaburo Masaki. It states as follows: "On 13 January, 1931, according to TANAKA, Kiyoshi, War Minister UGAKI discussed with SUGITAMA Gen; YAMAWAKI Masao; NINOMIYA, Harushige; KOISO, Kuniaki; TATEKAWA, Yoshitsugu; HASHIMOTO, Kingoro and NEMOTO, Hiroshi, ways and means of seizing political power. NAGATA, Tetsuzen and OKAMURA, Yasuji were passively in sympathy with UGAKI's objective. Later on OKAMURA began to raise definite objections in reference to the aforementioned plot." The "Brocade Banner" also states that Gen. ARAKI, accompanied by OKAMURA (15 or 16 of October) went to a Geisha house to remonstrate with HASHIMOTO and his friends. (Ref: Brocade Banner, pages 28 through 35).

According to a news story entitled, "Conference is Held by Army Members of Supreme Council," published in the Tokyo "Nichi, Nichi" of Tuesday, 1 July 1941, OKAMURA attended the conference... "TOJO EXPLAINS - Candid Views Are Exchanged Regarding Fast Moving Situation." TOJO and related officials explained in detail the present fast changing international situation after which candid views were exchanged regarding the attitude to be taken by Nippon in the future. (Ref: Ex: 2246)

A check was made of the files of the International Prosecution Division, on 15 April, 1947, and the following information revealed:

"Stars and Stripes" issue dated 9 December, 1945, stated that Gen. Yasuji OKAMURA was charged by the Chinese Communist war crimes commission to have personally directed and witnessed the massacre of an entire North China village in 1942. The commission further maintained that 800 persons were driven into a tunnel, sealed in and suffocated on July 1, 1941, and that subject ordered more than 2,000 soldiers of the Communist 8th Route Army to be used for bayonet practice in Tsiyuan. (Ref: IPS File 00-110).

On 24 June, 1946, the Japanese Government was directed by the International Prosecution Section, GHQ, SCAP, to ascertain the present whereabouts of Yasuji OKAMURA for the purpose of interrogation. (Ref: IPS Case File 239-89).

IPS Case File 141-6 discloses that OKAMURA attended a conference in Nanking on 17 April, 1945, with Masayuki TANI and Nobutake KONDO.

The 24 December, 1945, issue of TIME Magazine, under heading - CHINA - "They Make Mischief" - stated that a quarter of a million Japanese troops were still armed and on duty in North China, under the leadership of General Yasuji OKAMURA. Most were guarding towns and communications against Communist and other guerrillas. The article further stated that OKAMURA carried on from a comfortable stucco headquarters in Nanking equipped with a formal garden and teahouse. He drove about in a black Buick sedan. He maintained direct radio contact with his forces in the field. Blandly the General said he always favored "coordination" between Japan and China. (Ref: IPS Case File 00-174).

On 13 March, 1946, an interrogation of Shoji SUGANAMI was conducted and the following information revealed:

SUGANAMI advised that he held offices both in Koa In and in Dai Toa Sho. He has been in civil service since 1926. He does not know who are the fathers of the Japanese Expansion Plan but like most everyone else, agrees that the Army was especially active and that Cabinet Ministries have largely been obedient to any orders along that line. He suggests that their strong aggressions can be found in the South Manchurian Railway Company. When asked as to the source of his information, he said that he had seen their ideas in print and that he had on occasions been where he could inadvertently overhear official conversations between some of the individuals. His last connection with Dai Toa Sho was in June 1944 when he entered the Munitions Ministry as chief of the Coal Department of the Fuel Bureau. He is not chief of the Commercial Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

In March 1938, he was an attache to the Military Commander in Peiping. In December, 1938, he returned to Tokyo to take position in the Economic Bureau of Koa In, where he remained until February 1940. He says definitely that SUZUKI was the head of the Political Affairs Bureau of Koa In, which had for its purpose the formation of the plans for Japanese expansion and that SUZUKI was by far the most powerful and influential official of Koa In. Outwardly, Koa In advocated co-prosperity for Japan and China but actually it did not intend such to be the case. In February 1940, he went to Peiping as Chief of the Second Economic Bureau (China Affairs Board) and as councillor at the Japanese Embassy. At that time, he was responsible to the Minister, Lt. General SHIOZAWA, who in turn was responsible to Tokyo. On the creation of Dai Toa Sho, he retained his same job and had the same responsibility, but now the minister received his instructions from SHIGEMITSU at Nanking. Koa In was concerned with the development of industry in North China for the benefit of China and Japan. It was a Japanese internal affairs organization established to operate in North China. It was nominally in control of the North China Government but actually the Army selected all of the officials, approval being made by General OKAMURA and his staff. Business as well as Government was under domination of Koa In. Subsidies were granted to schools, religious groups and hospitals. When Dai Toa Sho was created there was no material change in the general policies.

He admits that Kempei Tai was set up in North China on the same scale as in Japan and that it did an excellent job of keeping down outspoken objections to the occupation. (Ref: IPS Exhibit 549)

SUGANAMI states that business and government in his area were under the domination of KOA IN and that the prominent officials were selected by General OKAMURA and his staff. (Ref: IPS Case File 405-9)

During an interrogation of General Ryukiichi TANAKA, on 19 March, 1946, at Tokyo, he was questioned about his knowledge concerning the destruction of the South Manchurian Railroad in 1931. In his statement, General TANAKA related that on the morning of the 19th of September of 1931, he received information that the railroad had been destroyed. This word was received by telegram and was dispatched to the Japanese Embassy. The telegram was very brief and read something like this: "Chinese Army on Mukden destroyed section of South Manchurian Railroad System." It was not until March of the following year that he heard the Railroad was in effect actually destroyed by the Japanese Army. This news was related by Col. Neiji OKAMURA who implied that Captain IMADA did the job. TANAKA stated he remembers that IMADA was alleged to have killed all Chinese who were ordered to blow up that section of the railroad. (Ref: 234-37)

IPS File #102-11 reveals that OKAMURA was a member of the "Inner Group" in the Japanese Army, a secret group which existed between 1927 and 1945, controlling the destiny of the Army and through it the nation. With reference to the March Incident of 1931, the above-mentioned reference states that on 12 March, a coup d'etat was planned by the Inner Group for March 18, and names Neiji OKAMURA as one of the principals in the plot. (Ref: 102-11).

OKAMURA is mentioned as being an active member of the SAKURA KAI (Cherry Blossom Society), which started in 1930. This organization was planned before, by the military fascists, and it started in operation in 1930. The object was to reorganize the state and settle the Manchurian-Mongolian problem, using military force if necessary. (Refs: IPS Case File 383-10 and IPS Case File 22-12).

In conversation with Mr. James T. C. LIU, Chinese Representative of the International Prosecution Section, he stated that during the period that OKAMURA was in China, he was comparatively moderate in comparison with other Japanese commanders and seemed cooperative at all times. To date, the Chinese Government does not plan to indict him. It was also stated that in no way can they connect any atrocities with OKAMURA directly.

Per conversation with Major SYNDER, G-2 SCAP, and Lt. Levan, OKAMURA is presently in Nanking, China, as head of the Liaison Section for Japanese Affairs.

It is believed all sources of information are exhausted, at this time.

P E N D I N G

Instructions of OKAMURA, Neiji,
the Commander of the "10" Group, June 10, 1939.

Instructions

It gives me a great pleasure to meet together with you, the generals of meritorious services, at the time when, thanks to their activities, the fighting in the south, the north and the central provinces have been successfully pacified and cleared of the enemies.

In accordance with my instructions given at the end of the last year, you have trained your forces, strengthened their fighting power, displayed the special ability of our forces in the battles of Nanking, Anlu and Hsientung as well as in stamping out the enemy from Lushan and Canton-Hankow Railway area, and thus my trust in you was made unswerving by your brilliant achievements and the prestige of our army, was infinitely glorified.

The enemies, though dejected by a series of defeats, are still found around us continuing maneuvers to no purpose.

We have recently been reinforced by two more new army corps in WUCHANG and HANKOW and are intending to despatch a part of our picked and experienced forces to the other fields before long to make a new array, at this time of alternation of forces, I should like to lay bare some points to which I expect you to conform, with a desire to have the whole army try to realize them in one accord.

~~FILE COPY~~
RETURN TO ROOM 361

1. You should keep in your heart the true meaning of the supreme command and thoroughly aware of the dignity of the commands, thereby enabling yourselves solemnly and quickly to display the essence of our Imperial army and maintain its morale for long.

As a commander, you should never in contradiction to the principles of command, neglect the lives of your men who are supposed to share their fate with you.

2. In view of the special environment of our army, you should speedily develop the fighting power, secure and stabilize the operation areas, save power for the time when it is actually needed and be ready for the offensive operations at a moment's notice.

3. In accordance with the experiences and lessons of many battles, you should complete the training of your men under an appropriate program, by seizing and utilizing any possible opportunity.

Above all, leading officials should train their character as commanders, develop their commanding ability and acquire confidence in performing their duties.

4. As for the concealment of intention, as well as in the maintenance of secrecy and prevention of espionage, the ideas of officers and men should be changed, and fostered fundamentally, and in its method of superintendence, a thorough reform and device must be carried out in order to be in a perfect state.

5. You should treasure and economize the munition materials, make inquiries into the way of supplying articles at the front, and at the

same time overcome the climate and plague peculiar to Central China to keep up men and horses as healthy as possible.

6. You should clarify the significance carrying out this sacred war, strive yourselves to defeat CHUNG Kai-shek on the one hand, and extend the spirit of loving the people on the other in order to win their heart completely, thereby making them rely upon us and cooperate with us in the great task of establishing a new Asia.

I expect that the forces under my command will, by recognizing their deserving position of being the advance guards of all in China, devote to battle formation to be ready for the future activities and strive strenuously to attain the objects of this sacred war in answer to the responsibility to support the Imperial policy.

In conformity to my intention, you should cooperate, high and low, to attain the objects in view though we are yet far from such objects.

On this 10th day of June, 1939.

OKAMURA, Keiji,
Commander of the "Ro" Group.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of a staff-officer of the then 11th army,
heroby certify that the document hereto attached, printed in Japanese
consisting of 6 sheets and entitled "Instructions" is a document
drafted by the 11th Army Headquarters on June 10, 1939.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 27th day of February, 1947.

/s/ AMANO, Shoichi (seal)

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

at the same place,
on the same date.

Witness: /s/ MORIYAMA, Yoshio

The Instruction of OKAMURA, Neiji,
the Commander of the "RO" Group
October 19, 1939

Instructions

It gives me great satisfaction in welcoming you that our Army's power has been increased greatly with the advent of the fresh and active troops of the 39th and 40th Divisions coming into our field.

Though methinks Central China has already been subdued, beaten foes still stir and continue to offer resistance to us. Therefore, our Army should be said to be burdened with the important duty of bringing its energy to bear upon fracturing the enemy's intent to continue war against us, and the reliance I place upon the bravery and vigor of the Army under my command is indeed great.

Our officers and men are about to start for the central district of Wuchang and Hankow inclusive, that they may occupy long-sought posts of importance. You, officers and men, should perfect an adamantine, unbroken union while you are all fresh and in high spirits, and commanders of all grades and subordinates should avail themselves of every opportunity to attain perfection in the practical discipline and training till at length your fighting strength is increased. At the same time, you should familiarize yourselves with the actual situation and leave nothing to be desired in rising to the occasion.

This commander has ever emphasized his desire that our military forces should raise their dauntless morale under sublime military discipline, fixing in their minds the true purpose of the holy war, aimed at overthrowing Chiang while treating with love

and benevolence the people of China. Taking this opportunity, the commander repeats the same desire to both groups which have arrived at this time.

In conclusion, this commander heartily wishes that you men and officers will soon adapt yourselves to the climate, ever maintaining full vigor of soul and body and will materialize initial glory since the formation of the groups, creating a splendid and honorable tradition.

On this 19th day of October, 1939.

OKAWURA Nanji, Commander of the RQ Group

Certificate of Source and Authenticity

I, who occupied the post of Staff Officer of the 11th Army at the time, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 1 page and entitled, "Instructions" is a document which was drawn up at the Headquarters of the 11th Army on October 19, 1939.

Certified at Tokyo

On this 27th day of February 1947.

AMANO, Shoichi (seal)

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

At the same place

On this same date

Witness: MORIYAMA, Toshio (Seal)

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

21 April 1947

The Instructions of OKAMURA, Neiji, the Commander
of the "RO" Group

2 December 1939

INSTRUCTIONS

The holy war has already lasted more than two years and although the important districts of Central China have been subjugated, Chiang Kai-shek's Party maintains a feeble existence in the rear and the defeated enemy is still wriggling around and does not cease hostile acts. I deem it a great pleasure at this juncture to see the organization of the 18th Independent Mixed Brigade completed, and realize that its military prowess is about to be raised even higher now that the military mission is assuming increasing importance in the task of crushing the enemy's fighting plan as the general vanguard of the expeditionary forces to China.

I believe that the Brigade was created as a body from staunch and lusty men from Kyushu who have passed through many valuable experiences and have had a brilliant war career in the successive battles. You are so strong that you cannot be compared with others in strength and I am especially relying upon you. Hereupon, officers and men should be as one body to complete the union of steel of the finest temper. You should devote

yourselves to the utmost to practical training carried out in accordance with solemn military principles. You should plan expansion of fighting power immediately and make every endeavor with heart and soul, day and night, for the completion of the purpose of the sacred war and so you must expect to create a brilliant Brigade tradition and to share the high honours of the army groups.

The Commander of the "RO" Group, OKAMURA, Neiji,
2 December 1939.

They were proud of their own far-sightedness and held their Seventh Enlarged Management conference on 22 November with Bukharin as chairman. Since then they had discussions about the Chinese problem until the 16th of December, with Bukharin and Roy (an Indian. and a communist) and Tan Ping-shan leading the conference mainly. And as the result "The resolutions toward China of the Seventh Conference of the Enlarged Council of the Executive Committee of the Communist International was announced. As it shows the Comintern's policy towards China most concretely and is the most important historic document in the history of the Chinese Communist Party, we extracted it as above in spite of its being long. By the way, the most important of the documents which were found by the Chang

Defense Document 1270

Tsuo-hsiang government in Peiping when they
raided the Russian embassy was this "December
Resolutions of the Comintern."

Certificate of Source and
Authenticity

I, AMANO, Shoichi, who occupy the post of Staff Officer of the 11th Army at that time, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 4 pages and entitled "Instructions" is an official document drawn up at the Headquarters of the 11th Army on 2 December 1939.

Certified at Tokyo, on this 27th day of February 1947.

AMANO, Shoichi (Seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place

On this same date

Witness: MORIYAMA, Toshio (Seal)

11

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William E. Clarke, 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/ William E. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan

Date: 21 April 1947

Defense Document 1270

5

V

Instruction of OKAMURA, Neiji, the
Commander of the 11th Army

December 22, 1938

Instruction

I cannot suppress my joy in welcoming many prominent generals at this time when, in accordance with the Imperial order, the fresh and active forces stationed hitherto in areas north of the Great River have been newly placed under my command in order that our firm position in the Wuchang-Hankow area might be further consolidated.

I believe that central China has already been subdued. However, the enemy still retains part of its force and beaten forces still stir here and there, continuing to offer resistance to us. We, therefore, must go a long way before attaining our final victory. In view of the function of our 11th Army, which is to accomplish the lofty task of creating a stepping stone for the Imperial plan for construction of a New East Asia, and as an operation army, to annihilate the enemy's resistance at the front, I cannot but keenly feel the tremendous importance of our mission and desire that all the members of our Army will unite themselves to attain the above aims.

Though the Army will engage for the time being in consolidating its defense positions, further active operations at a proper time in the future are now being planned. I heartily desire that all my officers will strive to elevate the morale and prestige of our army and to perfect the training of their men, through strict discipline, thus embodying the precept, "teach as well as fight".

I hope also that they will take every step to exterminate remaining enemies, to maintain peace and order, and thereby to prepare for future operations.

I have ever emphasized my desire that our military forces should fix in their minds the true purpose of the whole war, which is to overthrow Chiang while treating the people of China with charity and benevolence. Again, on this occasion, I express my desire that those forces which have newly come under my command will observe this purpose.

On this 22nd day of December, 1938

OKAMURA, Neiji
Commander of the 11th Army

Def. Doc. 1266

Certificate of Source and Authenticity

I, AMANO, Shoichi, who occupies the post of Staff Officer of the 11th Army, hereby certifies that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 1 page and entitled "Instructions" is a document drafted at the 11th Army Headquarters on 22nd of December 1936.

certified at Tokyo

on this 27th day of February 1947

/s/ AMANO, Shoichi

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

at the same place

on this same date

Witness: MORIYAMA, Tashio

Translation Certificate

I, Charlie S. Terry, 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/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan

Date: April 28, 1947

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David N. Sutton
FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe, Jr.
SUBJECT : OKAMURA, Neiji - Defense Witness

Please find attached hereto report on the above witness
who has been called for the defendant HATA.

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

1 Incl:
Report, OKAMURA, Neiji

25 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. CROWE

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 -- HATA, Shunroku

WITNESS

OKAMURA, Yasuji
or
Neiji

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Report of Inv. Div.,
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

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

Incl
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Date: 17 April, 1947

Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Inv. Div. No. 1948

Report by: B. R. PATTERSON
Major, A.C. -O-478161

Title: Yasuji OKAMURA

Yasuji

Synopsis of facts:

Born Tokyo 15 May, 1884. Graduated Military Academy 1904.
Military Staff College 1913. Vice C/S Expeditionary Forces
Shanghai 1932; Vice C/S Kwantung Army, Commander North
Manchurian Garrison, Commander 2nd Div. Manchuria, March 1936.
Appointed Supreme Commander Jap Expeditionary Forces, China,
22 November 1944. Surrendered to China Forces 6 Sept. 1944.
Original request per letter from British Div. dated 4 Feb., 1947.
Apprehension requested per LS Memo dated 25 February, 1947.
At present in Nanking, China, as Head of Liaison Section for
Japanese Affairs.

- P -

DETAILS

At Tokyo:

This investigation was predicated at the request of the Honorable
Lord Wright, President of the International War Crimes Commission.

A check of OKAMURA's 201 File revealed the following information:

Name: OKAMURA, Yasutsugu (Yasuji, Yasujiro Neiiji) General
Address: Tokyo, Yotsuya-ku, Kitaiga-cho. 28.

Major Positions: Supreme Commander of Japanese Expeditionary Force in
China, 22 November 1944 to August 1945.
Commander of the Sixth Area Army, 30 August to 22 Nov., 1944.
Commander of North China Area Army, July 1941 to 30 August, 1944.
Supreme War Councilor, March 1940.
Vice-Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army 1932-1933

Distribution:

1 Pros.
1 CRD
1 Col, Carpenter
1 IPS (Inv. Div.)
1 IPS (Chinese Div.)
3 Inv. Div. (File 1948)
1 Major Patterson

Family History

Born in Tokyo, 15 May 1884: second son of OKAMURA, Yasunaga; married Chieko, fifth daughter of KATO, Uhei, of Aomori-ken, and younger sister of KATO, Seiichi; has one son, Tadamasa.

Career

Graduated from the Military Academy, 1 April 1904
Sub-Lieutenant in the Infantry, November 1904
Graduated from the Military Staff College, November, 1913
Member of the General Staff, February 1915
Between 1915 and 1927:
Staff member of Newspaper Section of War Ministry
In command of troops during occupation of Tsingtao, during last war.
Member of temporary Military Affairs Investigation Committee
Adviser to Marshall Sun Chuang-fang.
Served European detail.
Promoted Lt. Colonel in 1923
Promoted Colonel in 1927
Chief of the Fourth Department (War History and Military Geography) of General Staff Headquarters, 1927.
Commander of Sixth Regiment 1927, and occupied Tsinian.
Chief of Military Affairs Research Division, August 1928.
Director of Appointment Section of Personnel Bureau of War Ministry. August 1929 to 1930.
Section Chief of Staff of Expeditionary Forces at Shanghai
Vice-Chief of Staff of Japanese Forces in Shanghai, March 1932.
Promoted Major-General, April 1932.
Vice-Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army, Military Attache to Manchukuo and Commander of the North Manchurian Garrison, Early 1933.
Signed Treaty of Tengku, 31 May, 1933.
Director of the Second Department (Intelligence) of General Staff, 1935 to March 1936
Promoted to Lt. General in March 1936
Commander of the Second Division in Manchuria, March 1936
Commander of the Eleventh Army in Central China, 1937 to March, 1940.
Appointed Supreme War Councilor, March 1940
Promoted to General, 28 April 1941
Commander of North China Area, July 1941 to September 1944
Commander of the Sixth Area Army, Central and South China, September to 22 November 1944.
Appointed Supreme Commander of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. 22 November, 1944.
Surrendered to Chinese forces, 6 September, 1945.

Comments:

OKAMURA is a true "yedokko", born and brought up in Tokyo. His father, a Samurai, was a retainer in the service of the Tokugawa shogunate. OKAMURA's son, Tadamasa, was a law student at Tokyo Imperial University in 1937.

OKAMURA was in the sixteenth term at the Military Academy, graduating with highest honors and some of his classmates were DOIHARA, Kenji; ITAGAKI, Seishiro; UMEZU, Yoshijiro; ANDO, Rikichi; SUZUKI, Shigeyasu; MATSUURA, Junrokuro; HAMADA, Yoji; SUETAKA, Kamezo; OBATA, Toshishiro; USHIJIMA, Sanetsune; NAGATA, Tetsuzan; and ISOGAI, Rensuke.

Among his classmates at the Military Staff College in 1913 were DOIHARA, Kenji and MACHIJIRI, Kazumoto.

In 1933 OKAMURA was decorated for his share in the Shanghai Affair, January to February 1932, while Vice-Chief of Staff to the Japanese Forces at Shanghai. He served under General Baron SHIRAKAWA, Yoshinori, Commander-in-Chief at Shanghai.

While OKAMURA was Vice-Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army under General Kuniaki KOISO, Chief of Staff, he did meritorious service in bringing about the conclusion of the Japan-Manchukuo Protocol, signed 15 September 1932, and in the "subjugation" of the Hulanpeierh "Insurgents."

One source reports that he is generally believed to have planned the Jehol Campaign, which was waged from 26 February to 31 May 1933 and terminated with the signing of the Tangku Truce by OKAMURA for Japan. The Tangku Truce provided for the establishment of a demilitarized zone between China and Manchukuo. The choice of OKAMURA as the Japanese representative was considered an insult to China as he was only a Major-General and the Chinese signer was a Lt. General. OKAMURA was succeeded as Vice-Chief of Staff by USHIROKU Jun. While connected with that politically powerful organization, the Kwantung Army, source says OKAMURA had a chance to play a quasi-independent diplomatic role, in such instances as the Tangku Truce and the conference at Peiping 9 November, 1933 about the North China problem.

From 1935 to March 1936 he was Chief of Intelligence on the General Staff. This was also a policy-making position. He was one of the men who forced China to sign the Ho-UMEZU Pact on 6 July 1935. It is interesting to note that General Ho Ying-chin, who signed the pact for China, took the surrender of Japanese Forces in China from OKAMURA 6 September 1945, in Nanking. At that time the Kwantung clique had prodded the Cabinet into adopting a "New China policy". He took a leading part in the first policy-formulating conference held at Dairen, 13 October 1935, as a representative of the War Ministry. The "New China Policy" was a conversion of North China to a "Sino-Japanese Cooperation Area." OKAMURA opened the two-day conference with an explanation of the new policy and stressed the bearing of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute on the Far East. The most elaborate of the conferences was held in Shanghai 19 October 1935 and he was one of the central figures. The purpose of this Conference was to acquaint the Japanese officials in China concerned with the new policy.

The New York Times reported that he was involved in the Young Officers' Revolt on 26 February 1936. Whether this is true or not, he was promoted to Lt. General on March of that year over the heads of a number of his seniors. He was the first of his class to receive command of a division, indicating the high standing he enjoyed. This appointment was as Commander of the Second Division in March 1936. He succeeded Lt. General UMEZU, Yoshijiro, in that post. The division was operating in Manchuria at that time.

Then sometime in 1937, after the July Seventh Incident, OKAMURA was given the command of the Eleventh Army, operating in Central China. Here he won a reputation ranking him second only to Marshal HATA as a continental strategist and a logical successor to HATA, distinguishing himself in operations against Hankow. Source says he was also noted then for his solid military qualities, even though he was not as brilliant as some of his colleagues who had already been made generals. OKAMURA served in that post until March 1940 when he was succeeded by Lt. General SONOBE. At that time, OKAMURA was appointed to the Supreme War Council.

He became Commander of the North China Area Army in July 1941, succeeding Lt. General TADA, Hayao. One source states that he is "believed responsible" for the acquisition by Japan of a land communication line from Manchuria to

French Indo-China. OKAMURA in July 1941 undertook offensive operations against the Chungking forces and the Communists, pushing them back and breaking up their forces. He distinguished himself in the Honan operations. He is also reported as having given much assistance to the North China Political Affairs Commission in strengthening the administration, and increasing production of iron, coal, raw cotton, etc. One source states that he was on intimate terms with Wang I-tang.

In July 1943 he attended the inaugural meeting of the Headquarters of the East Asia Imperial Rule Assistance Association at Peking.

Sources report that he worked hard at getting cooperation between the Japanese forces in North China and the Chinese Army of the Nanking Government. He was succeeded by General OKABE, Naosaburo, in August 1944 and became the first Commander of the Sixth Area Army in Central and South China. He conducted the campaign against Hengyang and Kweilin in its final stages. He served here until November of the same year when he was succeeded by General OKABE, Naosaburo, and was himself appointed Supreme Commander of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, succeeding General HATA, Sunroku. General HATA said that OKAMURA was the right man for the post as he combined tested ability, courage, and excellent training in a single character.

He has been reported killed several times and has had at least one narrow escape which was in early 1932 when he was Vice-Chief of Staff of Shanghai Forces and the Commander, SHIROGAWA, was killed by Korean patriots. OKAMURA was reported killed near Mincheng in Anwei Province on 7 February 1942 and again in March 1945 was reported to have been killed by Chinese puppet Chen Kung-po when OKAMURA shot him in the shoulder over a disagreement.

He is reported to be a member of continental clique of Young Officers faction, and one of the militarists of the Kwantung Army. He is also said to be a close associate of DOIHARA, Kenji. Ever since OKAMURA was appointed to the North China Area Army he has worked to expand the influence of the Kwantung Army in that area.

He has seen a great deal of field service in Manchuria and North China and is a noted "old China hand." He speaks fluent Chinese and is said to be capable of "thinking Chinese." He is known as one of Japan's most able diplomats in respect to Chinese negotiations, a Chinese scholar and very well informed on Chinese internal politics.

Sources describe him as bold, brave and arrogant; a fiery and violent character, capable of showing daring strokes of action. A reliable source says that he is rated by the Japanese Army Officers as one of the three outstanding generals of the Army. "He gives the impression of being an intelligent, thoughtful, capable officer of the best type in the Army."

On 7 April, 1947. T.KATSUBE, Chief of Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office of the Imperial Japanese Government, forwarded the following military history of Yasuji OKAMURA;

Domicile: No. 76 Saka-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-to
Family's Address: Seijomachijita, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-to.
Date of Birth: 15 May, 1884

Military History:

Promotion:

1 Nov. 1904:	2nd Lt.
21 Dec. 1907:	1st Lt.
31 Aug. 1913:	Capt.
25 July 1919:	Maj.
6 Aug. 1923:	Lt. Col.
26 July 1927:	Col
11 Apr. 1932:	Maj. Gen.
7 Mar. 1936:	Lt. Gen.
28 Apr. 1941:	Gen.

Appointment

30 May 1903: Graduated from A. Centr. Prep. School; Cadet
 24 Oct. 1904: Graduated from M. Acad.
 1 Nov. 1904: Attached to Repl. Unit. 1st Inf. Regt.
 30 June 1907: Attached to 1st Inf. Regt.
 21 Dec. 1907: Attached to Cadets Unit, M. Acad.
 12 Dec. 1910: Entered A. Staff Coll.
 26 Dec. 1910: Attached to 1st Inf. Regt.
 31 Aug. 1913: Coy. Comdr. of 1st Inf. Regt.
 13 Aug. 1914: Served at Gen. S. O. (Sambohombu)
 15 Feb. 1915: Member of Gen. S. O.
 23 Jan. 1917: Attached to Gen. S. O.
 5 July 1919: Attached to A. Ord. Head. O.
 20 July 1921: Attached to 14th Inf. Regt.
 8 Feb. 1922: Bn Comdr. of 14th Inf. Regt.
 17 Mar. 1923: Member of Gen. S. O.
 3 Sept. 1923: Attached to Martial Law Hq.
 7 Dec. 1923: Attached to Gen. S. O.
 2 Dec. 1925: Attached to 13th Inf. Regt.
 From 1 Mar. 1926 to 28 Feb. 1927:
 Invited to the Chinese Government
 31 Mar. 1927: Attached to 1st Inf. Regt.
 26 July 1927: 6th Inf. Regt. Comdr.
 10 Aug. 1928: Section Chief of Gen. S. O.
 1 Aug. 1929: Appointments Sec. Chief of Personnel
 Affairs Bureau, Ministry of War.
 26 Feb. 1932: Asst. Chief of Staff. Despatched Army to Shanghai.
 11 Apr. 1932: Attached to A. Ord. Head. O.
 8 Aug. 1932: Asst. Chief of Staff, Kwantung A., Concurrently
 attached to Japanese Embassy in Manchuria.
 10 Dec. 1934: Attached to Gen. Head. O.
 15 Mar. 1935: Chief of 2nd Dept., Gen. Head. O.
 23 Mar. 1936: Comdr. of 2nd Div.
 23 June 1938: Comdr. in Chief, 11th A.
 9 Mar. 1940: Military Councillor.
 7 July 1941: Comdr.-in-Chief, North China A. Group.
 25 Aug. 1944: Comdr. in Chief, 6th A. Group
 22 Nov. 1944: General Comdr., Despatched A. to China

OKAMURA is mentioned in the "Brocade Banner" as being a follower of Jinzaburo Masaki. It states as follows: "On 13 January, 1931, according to TANAKA, Kiyoshi, War Minister UGAKI discussed with SUGITAMA Gen; YAMAWAKI Masao; NINOMIYA, Harushige; KOISO, Kuniaki; TATEKAWA, Yoshitsugu; HASHIMOTO, Kingoro and NEMOTO, Hiroshi, ways and means of seizing political power. NAGATA, Tetsuzan and OKAMURA, Yasuji were passively in sympathy with UGAKI's objective. Later on OKAMURA began to raise definite objections in reference to the aforementioned plot." The "Brocade Banner" also states that Gen. ARAKI, accompanied by OKAMURA (15 or 16 of October) went to a Geisha house to remonstrate with HASHIMOTO and his friends. (Ref: Brocade Banner, pages 28 through 35).

According to a news story entitled, "Conference is Held by Army Members of Supreme Council," published in the Tokyo "Nichi, Nichi" of Tuesday, 1 July 1941, OKAMURA attended the conference... "TOJO EXPLAINS - Candid Views Are Exchanged Regarding Fast Moving Situation." TOJO and related officials explained in detail the present fast changing international situation after which candid views were exchanged regarding the attitude to be taken by Nippon in the future. (Ref: Ex: 2246)

A check was made of the files of the International Prosecution Division, on 15 April, 1947, and the following information revealed:

"Stars and Stripes" issue dated 9 December, 1945, stated that Gen. Yasuji OKAMURA was charged by the Chinese Communist war crimes commission to have personally directed and witnessed the massacre of an entire North China village in 1942. The commission further maintained that 800 persons were driven into a tunnel, sealed in and suffocated on July 1, 1941, and that subject ordered more than 2,000 soldiers of the Communist 8th Route Army to be used for bayonet practice in Tsiyuan. (Ref: IPS File 00-110).

On 24 June, 1946, the Japanese Government was directed by the International Prosecution Section, GHQ, SCAP, to ascertain the present whereabouts of Yasuji OKAMURA for the purpose of interrogation. (Ref: IPS Case File 239-89).

IPS Case File 141-6 discloses that OKAMURA attended a conference in Nanking on 17 April, 1945, with Masayuki TANI and Nobutake KONDO.

The 24 December, 1945, issue of TIME Magazine, under heading - CHINA - "They Make Mischief" - stated that a quarter of a million Japanese troops were still armed and on duty in North China, under the leadership of General Yasuji OKAMURA. Most were guarding towns and communications against Communist and other guerrillas. The article further stated that OKAMURA carried on from a comfortable stucco headquarters in Nanking, equipped with a formal garden and teahouse. He drove about in a black Buick sedan. He maintained direct radio contact with his forces in the field. Blandly the General said he always favored "coordination" between Japan and China. (Ref: IPS Case File 00-174).

On 13 March, 1946, an interrogation of Shojii SUGANAMI was conducted and the following information revealed:

SUGANAMI advised that he held offices both in Koa In and in Dai Toa Sho. He has been in civil service since 1926. He does not know who are the fathers of the Japanese Expansion Plan but like most everyone else, agrees that the Army was especially active and that Cabinet Ministries have largely been obedient to any orders along that line. He suggests that their strong aggressionists can be found in the South Manchurian Railway Company. When asked as to the source of his information, he said that he had seen their ideas in print and that he had on occasions been where he could inadvertently overhear official conversations between some of the individuals. His last connection with Dai Toa Sho was in June 1944 when he entered the Munitions Ministry as chief of the Coal Department of the Fuel Bureau. He is not chief of the Commercial Bureau, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

In March 1938, he was an attache to the Military Commander in Peiping. In December, 1938, he returned to Tokyo to take position in the Economic Bureau of Koa In, where he remained until February 1940. He says definitely that SUZUKI was the head of the Political Affairs Bureau of Koa In, which had for its purpose the formation of the plans for Japanese expansion and that SUZUKI was by far the most powerful and influential official of Koa In. Outwardly, Koa In advocated co-prosperity for Japan and China but actually it did not intend such to be the case. In February 1940, he went to Peiping as Chief of the Second Economic Bureau (China Affairs Board) and as councillor at the Japanese Embassy. At that time, he was responsible to the Minister, Lt. General SHIOZAWA, who in turn was responsible to Tokyo. On the creation of Dai Tao Sho, he retained his same job and had the same responsibility, but now the minister received his instructions from SHIGEMITSU at Nanking. Koa In was concerned with the development of industry in North China for the benefit of China and Japan. It was a Japanese internal affairs organization established to operate in North China. It was nominally in control of the North China Government but actually the Army selected all of the officials, approval being made by General OKAMURA and his staff. Business as well as Government was under domination of Koa In. Subsidies were granted to schools, religious groups and hospitals. When Dai Toa Sho was created there was no material change in the general policies.

He admits that Kempei Tai was set up in North China on the same scale as in Japan and that it did an excellent job of keeping down outspoken objections to the occupation. (Ref: IPS Exhibit 549)

SUGANAMI states that business and government in his area were under the domination of KOA IN and that the prominent officials were selected by General OKAMURA and his staff. (Ref: IPS Case File 405-9)

During an interrogation of General Ryukiichi TANAKA, on 19 March, 1946, at Tokyo, he was questioned about his knowledge concerning the destruction of the South Manchurian Railroad in 1931. In his statement, General TANAKA related that on the morning of the 19th of September of 1931, he received information that the railroad had been destroyed. This word was received by telegram and was dispatched to the Japanese Embassy. The telegram was very brief and read something like this: "Chinese Army on Mukden destroyed section of South Manchurian Railroad System." It was not until March of the following year that he heard the Railroad was in effect actually destroyed by the Japanese Army. This news was related by Col. Neiji OKAMURA who implied that Captain IMADA did the job. TANAKA stated he remembers that IMADA was alleged to have killed all Chinese who were ordered to blow up that section of the railroad. (Ref: 234-37)

IPS File #102-11 reveals that OKAMURA was a member of the "Inner Group" in the Japanese Army, a secret group which existed between 1927 and 1945, controlling the destiny of the Army and through it the nation. With reference to the March Incident of 1931, the above-mentioned reference states that on 12 March, a coup d'etat was planned by the Inner Group for March 18, and names Neiji OKAMURA as one of the principals in the plot. (Ref: 102-11).

OKAMURA is mentioned as being an active member of the SAKURA KAI (Cherry Blossom Society), which started in 1930. This organization was planned before, by the military fascists, and it started in operation in 1930. The object was to reorganize the state and settle the Manchurian-Mongolian problem, using military force if necessary. (Refs: IPS Case File 385-10 and IPS Case File 22-12).

In conversation with Mr. James T. C. LIU, Chinese Representative of the International Prosecution Section, he stated that during the period that OKAMURA was in China, he was comparatively moderate in comparison with other Japanese commanders and seemed cooperative at all times. To date, the Chinese Government does not plan to indict him. It was also stated that in no way can they connect any atrocities with OKAMURA directly.

Per conversation with Major SYNDER, G-2 SCAP, and Lt. Levan, OKAMURA is presently in Nanking, China, as head of the Liaison Section for Japanese Affairs.

It is believed all sources of information are exhausted, at this time.

P E N D I N G