

NAME OF WITNESS: ISHIMARU, Shigemaro
REQUESTED BY : MINAMI, Jiro
DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 5, 7 - 8.

378

8 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR : Mr. Gilbert S. Woolworth
 FROM ; DOUGLAS L. WALDOEF, Chief, Investigative
 Division, IPS
 SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness subpoenaed by the Defense:

DEFENDANT - ITAGAKI, Seishiro
 OKAWA, Shumei
 MINAMI, Jiro
 UMEZU, Yoshijiro
 HOSHINA, Naoki
 KOISO, Kuniaki

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

SHIZUMA ISHIMARU

Personal History

2. In the event that this is not complete, the remainder of the data will be forwarded to you without delay as soon as it is received by this office.
3. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialing and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.
4. Addenda: Witness also known as SHITOMA and SHIGUMARO but apparently the correct name is SHITOMARO.

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF
 Chief, Investigative
 Division, IPS

1 Incl:
 (described above)

14th Edition JINJI KOSHIN ROKU part one
(A compilation of private detective's reports)

Personal History of SHIZUMA ISHIMARU

Senior 4th court rank, decorated with the 3rd class order and the 5th class order of the Golden Kite. Major General. Chairman of Director of Japanese and Manchurian Women Association. Secretary of East Asia Requitat Association. Director of the Racial Science Institute. Adviser to the Japanese and Manchurian Educational Society.

Permanent domicile: Tokyo

Wife: Toshiko (TN or maybe Hisako)

Born: in November 1888, Hyogo Prefecture

Samurai class. Sister of Kitsuo MATSUI. Graduate from the Kobe Girls' High School

Son: Takeyori

Born: October 1912. Graduated from the Kobe Commercial Univ. Instructor at the Finance Officials Training Institute of the Economics Department of Manchukuo.

Daughter: Sunako

Born: June 1917. Graduated from the Economics Dept. of the Tokyo Imperial University. Employee of the NIHON KOKAN KASBUSHIKI KAISHA (The Japan Steel Pipe Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

Daughter: Mineko

Born: August 1923. Graduated from the Yamato Gakuen Girls' High School.

SHIZUMA ISHIMARU was born in Aug. 1878 as the second son of Yorikare SAGARA, a Samurai class of Saga Prefecture. Was adopted by Genjun ISHIMARU and succeeded as the head of the household in 1913. Graduated from the Military Academy in 1899 and was promoted successively until 1928 when he became Major General. Through these years, he was appointed commanders of the 17th Infantry Regiment and the 14th Infantry Brigade and attached to the Headquarters of the 8th Division as above stated. Hobbies: reading and horseback riding. Religion: Buddisum. Residence: Tokyo-to, Setagaya-ku, Unane-cho, 791. Tel. Kinuta 562. c/o Kitsuo MATSUI.

REPORT BY: Lt. John A. Curtis
12 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: ISHIMARU, Shigemaro

No further information concerning the above is contained
in the files of IPS.

copies; 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

CURRICULUM VITAE

FULL NAME: ISHIMARU Shizuma
DATE OF BIRTH: Born Aug. 25, 1878
PERMANENT ADDRESS: SAGA Prefecture
SOCIAL RANK: Commoner

Date

Oct. 7, 1897 Was appointed probationary officer
Entered 13th Infantry Regiment.

Dec. 1, 1898 Entered Military Academy.

Nov. 21, 1899 Graduated

Nov. 30, 1899 Appointed officer cadet.

June 22, 1900 Appointed 2d Lt, Infantry. Cabinet
Attached to the 13th Infantry Regiment. War Office

July 31, 1900 Granted the senior grade of the 8th class
Court Rank

Nov. 15, 1902 Appointed Lieut. Infantry. Cabinet

Feb. 20, 1903 Granted junior grade of the 7th class
Court Rank

Feb. 6, 1904 Relieved of this appointment and appointed
battalion adjutant of the 13th Regiment. War Office

Feb. 10, 1905 Appointed Captain, Infantry. Cabinet

Mar. 22, 1905 Granted senior grade of the 7th class
Court Rank

Apr. 16, 1906 Appointed battalion adjutant of the 13th
Infantry Regiment.

Dec. 8, 1906 Relieved of this appointment and appointed
company commander of the 13th Regiment.

Apr. 1, 1906 Decorated with the 5th Order of the Golden Kite. Was given a war-medal for participating in the Russo-Japanese War.

Apr. 1, 1906 Awarded the 5th Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun.

May 22, 1909 Relieved of this appointment and appointed instructor of the Military Academy.

Jan. 25, 1910 Relieved of this regular appointment and appointed cadet company commander of the Military Academy and concurrently instructor of the same school.

Apr. 30, 1910 Granted junior grade of the 6th class Court Rank.

May 16, 1914 Awarded the 4th Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 10, 1914 Appointed major, Infantry. Cabinet
Attached to the 2nd Infantry Regiment. War Office

May 31, 1915 Granted senior grade of the 6th Court Rank.

June 30, 1915 Relieved of this appointment and appointed battalion commander of the 2nd Infantry Regiment.

Nov. 15, 1916 Relieved of this appointment and appointed adjutant of the 14th Division. War Office

July 24, 1918 Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry. Cabinet
Attached to the 59th Regiment. War Office

July 10, 1920 Granted junior grade of the 5th Court Rank.

Nov. 1, 1920 Awarded the 3rd Order of the Medium Cordon of the Rising Sun.
Awarded Yen 1,800 for his services in the 1st World War (1915-1920).

Aug. 6, 1923 Appointed Colonel, Infantry. Cabinet
Appointed TAKASAKI regimental district commander. War Office

Mar. 18, 1925	Relieved of this appointment and appointed regimental commander of the 17th infantry regiment.	War Office
Aug. 1, 1925	Granted senior grade of the 5th Court Rank	
Mar. 8, 1928	Appointed major-general.	Cabinet
	Appointed 14th Brigade Commander.	War Office
Mar. 16, 1929	Attached to the 8th Division Headquarters.	War Office
Sept. 1, 1930	Granted junior grade of the 4th Court Rank	
Mar. 11, 1931	Was placed on the waiting list.	War Office
Mar. 27, 1931	Was placed on the reserve list.	War Office
Apr. 25, 1931	By His Majesty's special grace, was elevated one rank.	

ISHIMARU, Shigumaro

Request by: ITAGAKI, OKAWA, MINAMI, UMEZU, HOSHINO

Address: No. 791, Unanecho, Setagayaku, Tokyo,
Japan.

Facts to be proved - He was the Chief court official of the Emperor Pu-Yi, and as such he will be able to testify as to the ideas and conduct of the Emperor.

Relevancy - The Emperor Pu-Yi's position as an Emperor of Manchukuo.

履歴書

石丸志都磨

正四位勲三等功五級、陸軍少將

日滿帝國婦人會理事長、東亞報德會幹事

民族科學研究所理事、日滿育英會顧問

東京在籍 明治二二二二二二 六六六六

妻 壽子 明治二二二二二二 兵庫士松居吉應妹

神戸高女卒

男 武順 大元一〇生 滿洲國經濟部財務職員訓練所

教官 神戸高女卒

女 壽磨子 大正三六生 弘前高女卒

男 志都夫 大正六六生 日本鋼管社員 東大經濟科卒

女 美彌子 大正二二八生 大和學園高女卒

佐賀縣士族相良頼懷の二男に七 明治十一年八月出生 原順の

養子となり 大正二年家督を相續す 明治三十二年陸士を卒業

昭和三年少將に累進す。其間歩兵十七聯隊長歩兵十四
旅團長八師團司令部附を歴補し昭和六年豫備役仰付けらる
現時其記の職にあり 國讀書馬術園佛教（東京市世田谷区
宇奈根町七九一）園砦五六二） 松居吉應

Translated by Teikichi YAMAMOTO

April 4th 47.

checked by K. SOMA

checked by HIKAYAMA

14th Edition. JINJI KOSHIN Roku part 1.

compilation of

(A private detective's Reports).

~~Records of Career.~~
Personal History

SHIZUMA, TSHIMARU.

Senior 4th Court rank, decorated with the 3rd
class order of ~~Merit~~, and the 5th class order of the

Golden Kite. Former Mjr General of the Army.

The Chairman of Director of Japanese and

Manchurian ^{women} Ladies Association. A secretary

of East Asia Requitat Association.

A Director of The Racial Science Institute.

2
An adviser to the Japanese and Manchurian
Educational Society.

permanent domicile; TOKYO.

Wife :- Toshi Ko ^{TN} (or maybe Hisa Ko)

Born in Nov, Meiji 21 (1888) Hyogo Prefec.

Samurai Class. A sister of KITSU O,

MATSUI. A graduate from the Kobe Girls'

High School.

Son :- TAKEYORI

Born Oct, Taisho 1st (1912) A graduate

from KOBÉ

of The Commercial University of Kobe.

3

An instructor of the ^(Finance Officers) Training Institute of ~~financial~~
~~Officers~~ officers of the ^{Department} ~~Ministry~~ of Manchu-
Kuo.

Daughter: - SUMAKO.

Born June. Taisho 3 (1914).

A graduate from the HIROSAKI Girls' High School.

Son: - SHIZUO.

Born June Taisho 6 (1917).

A graduate from the Economics Dept of The
Tokyo Imperial University.

An employee of The NIHON KOKAN ^{KABUSHIKI} KAISHA.

(The Japan Steel Pipe Mfg Co. Ltd)

Daughter:- MINEKO

Born Aug Taisho 12 (1923)

A graduate from the ^{YAMATO GAKUEN} Girls' High School of ~~YAMATO~~

~~GAKUEN~~ (a private institute)

SHIZUMA, ISHIMARU, was the second son of

YORIKANE SAGARA, a SAMURAI class of SAGA

Prefecture (born in Aug of Meiji 11 (1878). as

was adopted by Genjun, ISHIMARU and

succeeded ^{as the head of the household,} ~~A~~ house in Taisho 2 (1913).

Graduated from the Military ^{Academy} College in

Meiji 32 (1899) and was promoted ^{successively until} to the
Showa 3 (1928) when he became
Majr General, ~~successively~~ ^{for three years,} Had been

~~he was~~ ^{commanders} appointed the Colonel of the 17th ^{Infantry} Regiment, ~~Inf.~~

^{and} the Majr Gen of the 14th ^{Infantry} Brigade ~~Inf.~~ and attached

to the Head Quarters of the 8th Div. Was ~~listed~~ ^{put}

^{on} the Reserve ^{list} Showa 6 (1931) At

present Holds the offices as above stated.

^{Hobbies:} ~~Interested~~ in reading ^{and} horseback riding.

Religion: Buddhism.

^{Residence:} ~~Residing~~ Tokyo ^{City}, SETAGAYAKU, UNANE

6

CHO, 791. Tel: KINUTA 562. Co

KITSUO MATSUI.

REPORT BY: RICHARD LARSH
30 Dec 46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: ISHIMARU, Shitoma

Address: No. 991, Unane-Machi, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo
Formerly a Maj Gen.

A check of IPS files reveals no mention of Subject.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Prout

8 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR : Judge Judso T. Y. Nyi
FROM : DOUGLAS L. WALDORF, Chief, Investigative
Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness subpoenaed by the Defense.

DEFENDANT - ITAGAKI, Seishiro
OKAWA, Shumei
MINAMI, Jiro
UMEZU, Yoshijiro
HOSHINA, Naoki
KOISO, Kuniaki

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

2. In the event that this is not complete, the remainder of the data will be forwarded to you without delay as soon as it is received by this office.

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

4. Addenda: Witness also known as SHITOMA and SHIGUMARO but apparently the correct name is SHITOMARO.

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF,
Chief, Investigative
Division, IPS

1 Incl:
(described above)

Translated by: WAKABAYASHI Y.

CURRICULUM VITAE

FULL NAME:

ISHIMARU Shizuma

DATE OF BIRTH:

Born Aug. 25, 1878.

PERMANENT ADDRESS:

SAGA Prefecture

SOCIAL RANK:

~~Commoner~~ Commoner

DATE	
Oct. 7, 1897	Was appointed an officer on probationary officer Entered into the 13th Infantry Regiment.
Dec. 1, 1898	Entered the Military Academy.
Nov. 21, 1899	Was graduated the above Academy .

Nov. 30, 1899	Was appointed ^{officer} to a cadet	
June 22, 1900	Was appointed ^{2/Lt, Infantry} to a Sub lieutenant	Cabinet
	Was appointed to an officer attached to the 13th Infantry Regiment	War Office
July 31, 1900	^{Granted} Was conferred ^{of} the 8th class of the Court Rank <u>of the senior grade</u>	
Nov. 15, 1902	Was appointed ^{Lieut. Infantry} to a lieutenant	Cabinet
Feb. 20, 1903	^{Granted junior grade of} Was conferred the 7th class of the Court Rank of the junior grade	
Feb. 6, 1904	Was relieved of this regular appointment ^{ment} and was appointed to battalion adjutant of the 13th Regiment.	War Office

Feb. 10, 1905	Was appointed to a captain; substantially granted senior grade of	Cabinet
Mar. 22, 1905	Was conferred the 7th class of the Court Rank of the senior grade .	
April 16, 1906	Was appointed to battalion adjutant of the 13th Infantry Regiment.	
Dec. 8, 1906	Was relieved of this regular appointment and appointed to ^{company} commander of a company of the 13th Regiment.	
April 1, 1906	Was decorated with the 5th Order of the Golden Kite. Was given with a war-medal for participating	

in the Russo-Japanese War

April 1, 1906 ~~Was~~ awarded the 5th Order of the
of the
Double Rays Rising Sun.

May 22, 1909 ~~Was~~ relieved of this ~~regular~~ appointment
and ~~was~~ appointed to ~~be~~ instructor
of the Military Academy

Jan. 25, 1910 ~~Was~~ relieved of this regular appointment
and ~~was~~ appointed to ~~be~~ ^{cadet company} commander
of the ~~student company~~ of the
Military Academy and ~~was~~ ^{concurrently} instructor
of the same school.

April 30, 1910 ~~Was conferred~~ ^{Granted junior grade of} the 6th class ~~of the~~

Court Rank of ~~the junior grade~~

May 16, 1914 ~~Was~~ awarded the 4th Order of the
Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 10, 1914 ~~Was~~ appointed ~~to~~ a major, of the
Infantry.

Cabinet.

~~Was appointed to an officer attached~~

to the 2nd Infantry Regiment

War Office

Granted senior grade of

May 31, 1915 ~~Was conferred~~ the 6th Court Rank

~~of the senior grade.~~

June 30, 1915 ~~Was~~ relieved of this ~~regular~~ appointment

and ~~was~~ appointed ~~to~~ a battalion

Commander of the 2nd Infantry

Regiment.

- | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------|
| Nov. 15, 1916 | Was relieved of this regular appointment
and was appointed to adjutant
of the 14 th Division. | War Office. |
| July 24, 1918. | Was appointed to Lieutenant-colonel,
of the infantry. | Cabinet. |
| | Was appointed to an office attached to
the 59 th Regiment. | War Office. |
| July 10, 1920 | Granted junior grade A
Was conferred the 5th Court Rank of
the junior grade. | |
| Nov. 1, 1920 | Was awarded the 3 rd Order of the Medium
Cordon of the Rising Sun. | |

Awarded ~~and~~ Yen 1,800 ^{for his} ~~by the~~ services
in the 1st World War (1915-1920).

Aug. 6, 1923 ~~Was~~ appointed ~~to~~ colonel, ~~of the~~
infantry.

Cabinet

~~Was~~ appointed ~~to the~~ ~~Chief of the~~

regimental district ~~of~~ TAKASAKI
Commander.

War Office

Mar. 18, 1925 ~~Was~~ relieved of this ~~regular~~ appointment
and ~~was~~ appointed ~~to~~ regimental
commander of the 17th infantry
regiment.

War Office

Aug. 1, 1925 ^{Granted senior grade of}
~~Was conferred~~ the 5th class of the Court
Rank of the ~~senior grade~~

Mar. 8, 1928	Was appointed to major-general.	Cabinet
-Do-	Was appointed to the 14th Brigade commander.	War Office
Mar. 16, 1929	Was appointed to an office attached to the 8th Division Head-quarters.	War Office
Sept. 1, 1930	Granted junior grade of Was conferred the 4th class of the Court Rank of the junior grade .	
Mar. 11, 1931	Was placed on the waiting list.	War Office
Mar. 27, 1931	Was placed on the reserve list.	War Office
April 25, 1931	By His Majesty's special grace, was elevated one rank.	

REPORT BY: Lt. John A. Curtis
12 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: ISHIMARU, Shigemaro

No further information concerning the above is contained
in the files of IPS.

copies; 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

ISHIMARU, Shigunaro

Request by: ITAGAKI, OKAWA, MINAMI, UMEZU, HOSHINO

**Address: No. 791, Unancho, Setagayaku, Tokyo,
Japan.**

Facts to be proved - He was the Chief court official of the Emperor Pu-Yi, and as such he will be able to testify as to the ideas and conduct of the Emperor.

Relevancy - The Emperor Pu-Yi's position as an Emperor of Manchukuo.

ISHIMARU, Shitoma

Request by: KOISO, Kumiaki

Address: No. 991 Uname-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Witness: A former Major General.

Will testify on duties and responsibility of
"Manchoukuo Government Officials."

(1st. draft)

ISHIMARU, Shitoma

Request by: KOISO, Kumaki.

address: No. 991 Umat. Machi, Setagaya-ku,
Tokyo.

Witness a former Major General.

Will testify on duties and responsibility
of "Manchukuo govt. officials".

14th Edition JINJI KOSHIN ROKU part one
(A compilation of private detective's reports)

Personal History of SHIZUMA ISHIMARU

Senior 4th court rank, decorated with the 3rd class order and the 5th class order of the Golden Kite. Major General. Chairman of Director of Japanese and Manchurian Women Association. Secretary of East Asia Requitai Association. Director of the Racial Science Institute. Adviser to the Japanese and Manchurian Educational Society.

Permanent domicile: Tokyo

Wife: Toshiko (TN or maybe Hisako)

Born: in November 1888, Hyogo Prefecture

Samurai class. Sister of Kitsuo MATSUI. Graduate from the Kobe Girls' High School

Son: Takeyori

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Daughter: Sumako

Born: June 1917. Graduated from the Economics Dept. of the Tokyo Imperial University. Employee of the NIPPON KOKAN KASUBUSHIKI KAISHA (The Japan Steel Pipe Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

Daughter: Mineko

Born: August 1923. Graduated from the Yamato Gakuen Girls' High School.

SHIZUMA ISHIMARU was born in Aug. 1878 as the second son of Yorikare SAGARA, a Samurai class of Saga Prefecture. Was adopted by Genjun ISHIMARU and succeeded as the head of the household in 1913. Graduated from the Military Academy in 1899 and was promoted successively until 1928 when he became Major General. Through these years, he was appointed commanders of the 17th Infantry Regiment and the 14th Infantry Brigade and attached to the Headquarters of the 8th Division as above stated. Hobbies: reading and horseback riding. Religion: Buddhism. Residence: Tokyo-to, Setagaya-ku, Unane-cho, 791. Tel. Kinuta 562. c/o Kitsuo MATSUI.

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8 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR : Mr. William E. Edwards
 FROM : DOUGLAS L. WALDORF, Chief, Investigative
 Division, IPS
 SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness subpoenaed by the Defense:

DEFENDANT - ITAGAKI, Seishiro
 OKAWA, Shumei
 MINAMI, Jiro
 UMEZU, Yoshijiro
 HOSHINA, Naoki
 KOISO, Kuniaki

WITNESS

SHIZUMA ISHIMARU

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Personal History

2. In the event that this is not complete, the remainder of the data will be forwarded to you without delay as soon as it is received by this office.

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

4. Addenda: Witness also known as SHITOMA and SHIGUMARO but apparently the correct name is SHITOMARO.

1 Incl:
 (described above)

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF
 Chief, Investigative
 Division, IPS.

14th Edition JINJI KOSHIN ROKU part one
(A compilation of private detective's reports)

Personal History of SHIZUMA ISHIMARU

Senior 4th court rank, decorated with the 3rd class order and the 5th class order of the Golden Kite. Major General. Chairman of Director of Japanese and Manchurian Women Association. Secretary of East Asia Requitai Association. Director of the Racial Science Institute. Adviser to the Japanese and Manchurian Educational Society.

Permanent domicile: Tokyo

Wife: Toshiko (TN or maybe Hisako)

Born: in November 1888, Hyogo Prefecture

Samurai class. Sister of Kitsuo MATSUI. Graduate from the Kobe Girls' High School

Son: Takeyori

Born: October 1912. Graduated from the Kobe Commercial Univ. Instructor at the Finance Officials Training Institute of the Economics Department of Manchukuo.

Daughter: Sumako

Born: June 1917. Graduated from the Economics Dept. of the Tokyo Imperial University. Employee of the NIHON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA (The Japan Steel Pipe Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

Daughter: Mineko

Born: August 1923. Graduated from the Yamato Gakuen Girls' High School.

SHIZUMA ISHIMARU was born in Aug. 1878 as the second son of Yorikane SAGARA, a Samurai class of Saga Prefecture. Was adopted by Genjun ISHIMARU and succeeded as the head of the household in 1913. Graduated from the Military Academy in 1899 and was promoted successively until 1928 when he became Major General. Through these years, he was appointed commanders of the 17th Infantry Regiment and the 14th Infantry Brigade and attached to the Headquarters of the 8th Division. Was put on the Reserve list in 1931. At present holds the offices as above stated. Hobbies: reading and horseback riding. Religion: Buddisum. Residence: Tokyo-to, Setagaya-ku, Unane-cho, 791. Tel. Kinuta 562. c/o Kitsuo MATSUI.

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SHIZUMA ISHIMARU
By Mr. Blakeney.

- 20234 * The witness stated he lived in Tokyo. He identified Exhibit No. 2445 as his exhibit, and stated that his statements were true and correct.
- 20239 * The witness stated he was born in 1878, and was
20240 placed on the * reserve list on April 1, 1931. On June 12, 1933, he was appointed a Manchurian Lieut.-General and aide-de-camp to the Chief Executive, retiring on April 1, 1935. In 1932, soon after Pu-Yi's inauguration as Chief Executive, some competent advisers * were sought for the Chief Executive. The witness received visits from Hsu Ping, Tsai Fa-ping, * and Tadashi KUDO, Chief of the Guard of the Office of the Executive, all asking him to serve as attendant to the Chief Executive. Later Lt. Gen. KASHII requested him to do so. He then became senior aide-de-camp, but not adviser to the Chief Executive. The real aide-de-camp was away from Hsinking as governor of Jehol Province.
- 20241
- 20242
- 20243 He stayed in Manchukuo from June 1933 until April, 1935, and served as aide-de-camp in * close attendance on Pu-Yi night and day. Pu-Yi was very sagacious and quick of comprehension. He was never long in grasping main points in administrative matters, and time and again amended them. He always gave a clear and prompt judgement on every matter. Sometimes he made decisions on his own accord without assistance, such as the drafting of the Imperial Rescript to be given to the soldiers.
- 20244 In January, 1935, he made his first trip to Port Arthur, which was then within the leased territory of Japan and therefore legally outside Manchukuo. * Nevertheless the Emperor warmly gave an Imperial speech to Japanese citizens who gathered in front of the hotel. With a sense of responsibility as his attendant, the witness felt it necessary to know the contents and the circumstances of delivery, and immediately inquired of the Imperial Household Minister how the delivery had been decided on and whether the Minister had given any advice. The Minister stated that he did not know of it and had not rendered any assistance whatsoever. The speech was drafted and written by the Emperor himself.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
(April 18, 1947)
(DEFENSE - Division II - Manchuria)
(ISHIMARU - Direct)

Page 3040

Page

20244 When the Empire of Manchukuo was dismembered
on August 20, 1946, ministers and high officials of
Manchurian and Chinese origin, immediately left the
20245 * Emperor without safeguarding him. Even at this time
high Japanese officials wanted to share the lot of
the Emperor, and these officials were made prisoner
with the Emperor by the Soviet Army at Mukden.

THERE WAS NO CROSS-EXAMINATION.

20246 * Exhibit No. 17, the International Opium
Convention of January 22, 1912, provided that the
contracting powers take measures for the gradual and
efficacious suppression of the manufacture, internal
traffic, and use of prepared opium in so far as
different conditions in each nation allow, unless
existing measures have already regulated the matter.

20247 Exhibit No. 2446, agreement of 1925 between
Britain, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal,
and Siam, provided * that the nations determine to
bring about a gradual and effective suppression of
opium in accordance with the convention of 1912, and
desire on the grounds of humanity and for the purpose
of promoting social and moral welfare of the peoples,
20248 * having decided to conclude an agreement supplementary
to the International Convention, have adopted the
following provisions.

20249 * The agreement provided that except as
regarded retail sale, the importation, sale, and
distribution of opium shall be a monopoly of the
government, and the right to do these things is not
to be leased or delegated to any person. The making
of prepared opium for sale is also to be made a
government monopoly when circumstances permit. A
system of paying fixed salaries and not commission
for retail sale and distribution is to be applied
experimentally in districts with an effective super-
vision. Elsewhere retail sale and distribution is
to be conducted only by licensed persons. The sale
of opium to minors is to be prohibited, and all
possible steps taken to stop that habit among minors.
20250 * No minors will be allowed to enter a smoking divan.
The Powers shall limit the number of retail shops and
the number of divans.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Exhibit 2445

Sworn Deposition

Deponent :- ISHIMARU, Shizuma

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

REMINISCENCES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MANCHOUKHO

OUTLINE OF THE WITNESS' CAREER:

I, the witness, was born at Ogimachi, Ogigun, Saga,,

on Aug 25, 1878;

entered the Military Academy in December,

1898;

graduated from the Academy in November,

1899;

received my commission as 2nd lieutenant,

Infantry in June, 1900:

was appointed Regimental Commander of the 17th

Infantry Regiment at Akita in March,

1925;

Brigade Commander of the 14th Infantry
Brigade at Asahigawa in March, 1928,
attached to the Headquarters of the 8th

Division at Hirosaki in April, 1928;
placed on the reserve list on 1 April

1931;

appointed a Manchurian lieutenant-general and
became,

Aide-de-Camp to the Chief Executive,
on 12 June 1933;

retired from office on 1 April 1935,
which brings me up to the present.

1. In 1932, soon after the establishment of Manchoukuo and Mr. Pu-yi's inauguration as Chief Executive of the country, the persons concerned wanted some competent advisers to the Chief Executive, partly at the suggestion of the Chief Executive himself. And I received visits at my house from Mr. Hsu Ping, who later became Councillor of the Office of the Chief Executive, Mr. Tsai Fa-ping, the then Secretary of the Office of the Chief Executive, and Mr. KUDO Tadashi, the Chief of the Guard of the Office of the Chief Executive, who personally came one after another to ask me to serve as an attendant to the Chief Executive. And I received another earnest request to take the post from an old friend of mine, Lieutenant-General TASHII, who was an old acquaintance of the

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Chief Executive, as Mr. Pu Yi was living quietly in Tien tsin when he had been Commander of the North China Army. Meanwhile, when this came to be materialized, it turned out that I was allotted the post of senior aide-de-camp, and not as adviser to the Chief Executive, not nominal but real Chief Aide-de-Camp (the Manchurian Aide-de-Camp was away from Hsinking as Governor of Jehol Province, and commander of the garrison of the province). This caused me great embarrassment, because I was in doubt whether it was right for me, then a Japanese soldier, to serve the ruler of another country, in the light of the teaching of oriental morals, "A faithful retainer never serves two masters." At length, I happened to come across a passage in a book written by SAIGO, Nanshū, (a personality of the Meiji Restoration revered by the Japanese), "A man who is not loyal to the Emperor is not a dutiful and obedient son", and I reached the conclusion that to serve the ruler of Manchoukuo meant nothing but my serving our Father, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and, firm in that belief, I made up my mind to go over to Manchoukuo.

I stayed in Manchoukuo about two years--from June 1933 until April 1935--from the time of Mr. P'u-yi's day as Chief Executive, to those as Emperor of Manchoukuo conducting all state affairs; a brilliant period and I served as Aide-de-Camp in close attendance to the Emperor ^{night} and day discharging my duties faithfully for the sake of Manchoukuo and the Emperor.

2. Emperor Pu yi was very sagacious and amazingly quick of comprehension. In sanctioning all sorts of administrative and military matters, he was never long in grasping the main points mentioned in the papers submitted for his approval, and time and again amended them in person. He always gave a clear and prompt judgment on every matter. More than once, I remember, he made decisions of his own accord, without any assistance of the officials, on affairs of state. To give one or two examples. The draft of the Imperial Rescript to be given to the soldiers, which was submitted by Chang Ching-hui, the Minister of military Affairs on 22 February in the 3d year of Tatung, 1934, was amended in very important points by the Emperor himself. Again in January, 1935 he made his first trip to Port Arthur since his ascension to the throne. Port Arthur was really dear to the Emperor who had stayed there for some time on his first visit to Manchuria to take the post as Chief Executive. Port Arthur was then within the Leased Territory of Japan, and was therefore legally outside the territory of Manchoukuo and its citizens foreigners. Nevertheless the Emperor, then the ruler of Manchoukuo, reflecting probably upon his days of the past deep emotion warmly gave an Imperial speech to the Japanese citizens who had gathered in front of the hotel to hail the Emperor. With a sense of responsibility as an attendant to the Emperor, I felt it necessary to know the contents of his speech and in what circumstances it was to be delivered; I therefore immediately inquired of Imperial Household Minister Shen how the delivery

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of the Imperial speech had been decided upon and whether the Minister had given any advice on its contents. The Minister told me that he did not know of it that he had not rendered any assistance whatsoever and added that the speech was drafted of the Emperor's own accord and that the entire text was written out by the Emperor himself. This Imperial Rescript was the first statement he had delivered at home or abroad as Emperor, and the spiritual foundation of the new state and his attitude as sovereign of the state shown in it were thought to bear profound significance and to be a record which is historically commemorative. Soon the same day I got a copy of the text written by the Emperor himself from the Chief of the General Affairs Board Hsu Paoheng and am keeping it even today as a precious family treasure.

The gist of the Imperial speech is as follows: "Now I deem the cooperation of Japan and Manchoukuo will make the greatest possible contribution to the peace of the Orient. Japan and Manchoukuo are to be mutually cooperative not by the mere consideration of international interests but by the cardinal consideration for the furtherance of the welfare of mankind along the lines of inherent Oriental ethical conceptions. And again what I consider very important for both Japanese and Manchurians is to uphold the principle of 'One Virtue, One Soul'. I am greatly delighted and looking forward to the trip to Japan this spring to pay a visit to the Emperor of Japan, to strengthen the ties of friendship of the two Imperial Houses. I intend to strive for and make further

efforts all the more towards the peace of the Orient and for the sake of friendly relations between Japan and Manchoukuo."

The Emperor after his return from Japan, issued the famous Imperial Rescript to the people which was founded on the concord of the five races (Manchurian, Chinese, Mongolians, Japanese and Koreans), pointing out the way they should follow. And in it both the Japanese and the Manchurians were deeply impressed with the four words, "One virtue One Soul", as every one knows. This guiding principle, which was of his own conception, I think he had in his bosom before he became the ruler of Manchuria.

3. The Emperor was a devout ancestor-worshipper, and warmly attached to his relatives. Well-mannered and sociable, at the same time I think he was very prudent and cautious, as he had experienced many storms and had to pass through threads of sinister conspiracies and malignant intrigues. Nevertheless, more than once I observed him placing his reliance upon the fair and magnanimous attitude of the Japanese Imperial Family and his envy of the loyalty of the Japanese people to their Emperor. Now, as an illustration of how truthful and affectionate he was to his old acquaintances, let me state how warmly Sir Reginald Johnston, the late professor at London University, England, who truly understood the Emperor's feelings and stated his unbiased observations frankly, was received by the Emperor at the Imperial Palace at Hsinking in September 1935.

Here will also be seen the environment with which he was surrounded and his mental condition during those early days of Manchoukuo. Sir Reginald had lived in China as a British official for about 30 years, during which he served as tutor for 13 long years to the former Emperor of China, P'u-yi and later Emperor of Manchoukuo. He played an active part in the eventful days at the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty. He was a widely-known authority on Oriental political and economic conditions, and wrote many books and articles for magazines such as the National Review, a periodical published in London. His observation of the Emperor's mental attitude and his story of the cordial reception he was given at the court appeared in the National Review for September 1936. At the time I translated it and distributed copies widely among my friends. And I, who served as an attendant to the Emperor, can say I can personally endorse it myself; The following is a part of Sir Reginald's article appearing in the National Review:

"It was in 1931--a few months prior to his departure from Tientsin--that he directed me to visit Manchoukuo. At the time he had great expectations of leading a splendid life as ruler in Manchuria, the cradle-land of his forefathers, quitting his secluded life at Tientsin. There was a recurrent rumor started by Chinese that he had been compelled by Japan to take the post; but considering from the fact that he, filled with hopes, had told me to go to Manchuria, I found the rumor was an inconsistent fiction.

In September 1935 I landed at Yokohama via Canada. I was received by members of the Manchurian Embassy staff, who had been given instructions by the Emperor, and many of the celebrities of Japan. Receptions were accorded by both the government and the public and sightseeing of famous spots was done. I reached Dairen by sea and then went up to Hsinking by rail. At 5 p. m. one day I arrived at Hsinking Station, where I was greeted by my old acquaintances from our days at Peking, but especially by Cheng Hsiao-hsu, an elder statesman of Manchoukuo respected in both Court and political circles, who conveyed to me the Emperor's message, 'His Majesty will grant an audience to you as soon as possible on your arrival at Hsinking.' So I proceeded immediately to the Palace. He had returned only one hour before from Harbin where he had inspected the yangtze River Fleet; I was ushered into the Emperor's private room where he, still in the naval uniform which he had been wearing at Harbin and who apparently had been waiting for me greeted me with warm and kindly words. I had so much to talk about with him that I did not know what to begin with. After chatting, he showed me into the dining room. Those present, seven in all, were all his relatives--princesses Ssu-ko and Wu-ko, both unmarried younger sisters of the Emperor, and Mr. Chuan-an, Mr. Chuan-hsu, sons of his uncle Tsai-tao, and others. The dinner then given to us was in Chinese style and produced a very congenial atmosphere. The Emperor was really in a merry mood. My daily meals in the Court were served in the Emperor's private room, where I was treated as a member

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of his family--except one occasion when an official banquet was held in my honor in the audience room (17 high officials and officers attended it).

Prior to my arrival in Manchuria, I was told by certain people, who were said to be well-informed on the actual state of things there, that I would be shadowed and watched by Japanese secret agents, and that I would find the Emperor to be a mere puppet in the hands of Japanese advisers. But as I had kept in touch by letter with Court officials since the Emperor's advent in Manchuria, I was skeptical of the reliability of such talk. It was therefore no wonder to me that it proved to be all fiction.

Europeans often overlook the fact that the Emperor is not a Chinese, but a Manchurian. It is natural that he feels under no obligation to China, a foreign country, if he thinks of the fact that the Chinese Revolutionary Government, which banished him from the throne, condemned Manchoukuo as a spurious country when it was founded under the Dynasty of the same line as the Ch'ing Dynasty which had reigned over China about three hundred years, and went further to abrogate the Abdication Agreement, depriving him of all his property and the only privileges accorded to him.

It is true that he owes chiefly to Japan the position he holds today. And it is a matter of course that he is pro-Japanese, entertaining deep respect for Japan. Needless to say he needs advisers and ministers, since he is no despot. By no means, however, are his actions instigated by those Japanese

Some say he is a puppet in the hands of Japan and that when Japan has come to need him no longer, he will be deserted. But I suggest the advisability of waiting to see whether Japan will really do so--which, I assume, is most improbable--instead of our attacking or laughing at the Emperor trusting Japan."

When the Empire of Manchoukuo was dismembered on 20 August 1946, ministers and high officials of Manchurian and Chinese origin, all looking to their own safety, immediately left the Emperor at Talitzu, without even paying any regard to safeguarding him. Even at this time high officials of Japanese origin wanted to share the lot of the Emperor, and finally these officials as well as the Emperor were made prisoner by the Soviet army at Mukden. Just looking at this fact, I feel, one can understand the feelings of the Japanese.

4. The Emperor, as new Manchurian ruler, in spite of the ill treatment formerly given to him as Emperor Hsuan Tung (TN: Pu yi's Chinese Emperor designation) by the Chinese Revolutionary Government, wished peace and happiness for the people of China Proper and made repeated donations from his slender Privy Purse for charitable works and aiding sufferers from disasters in Chinese Proper.

Among the officials and officers of the Imperial Household and the government there were not a few who, still longing for the comfortable life at Peking, wanted to return there; but the sole concern of the Emperor seemed to be how to make the lives of the people of the five races easy and peaceful, and he appeared to harbor no least political design, or

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extending his sovereign power or of returning to the old capital. I noticed that not only was this so in my conversations with him, but I remember it was also seen at his interview with Mr. NOMURA, Hideo, the political editor of the Tokyo Asahi, in December 1932:

"Question: I should like to hear what you think and feel about China Proper?"

"Answer : In the Revolution of 1911, the reins of government were transferred peacefully so that the people might be spared of the evils which would have been caused by disorders. But to our bitter regret the Revolutionary Government, unworthy of the confidence we had reposed in it, is still unable to give relief to the people after twenty long years of its administration.

"Question: What do you want China to become in the future?"

"Answer : All mankind ought to be equal in securing happiness and welfare. I am keenly desirous that the people of China Proper shall come to enjoy a better life."

As in the above manner, the answers of the then Chief Executive were indeed magnificent and I had nothing but admiration for him. I desired with all my heart that this astute monarch develop in his character even more and reach perfection in his kingly attributes.

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On this 4 day of Jan., 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT ISHIMARU, Shizuma (seal)

I, KONDO, Giichi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: (signed) KONDO, Giichi (Seal)

OATH

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

/s/ ISHIMARU, Shizuma (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
Date 4 April 1947

WITNESS PROGRESS REPORT

ISHIMARU, Shigumaro

Date: 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items Numbers ^{3,4,} 1, 2, 7 & 8.

Partially completed as to Items Numbers 6.

Item 9: NONE

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

NAME OF WITNESS: ISHIMARU, Shigemaro

REQUESTED BY : MINAMI, Jiro

DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 5, 7 - 8.

14th Edition JINJI KOSHIN ROKU part one
(A compilation of private detective's reports)

Personal History of SHIZUMA ISHIMARU

Senior 4th court rank, decorated with the 3rd class order and the 5th class order of the Golden Kite. Major General. Chairman of Director of Japanese and Manchurian Women Association. Secretary of East Asia Requitat Association. Director of the Racial Science Institute. Adviser to the Japanese and Manchurian Educational Society.

Permanent domicile: Tokyo

Wife: Toshiko (TN or maybe Hisako)

Born: in November 1888, Hyogo Prefecture

Samurai class. Sister of Kitsuo MATSUI. Graduate from the Kobe Girls' High School

Son: Takeyori

Born: October 1912. Graduated from the Kobe Commercial Univ. Instructor at the Finance Officials Training Institute of the Economics Department of Manchukuo.

Daughter: Sumako

Born: June 1917. Graduated from the Economics Dept. of the Tokyo Imperial University. Employee of the NIHON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA (The Japan Steel Pipe Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

Daughter: Mineko

Born: August 1923. Graduated from the Yamato Gakuen Girls' High School.

SHIZUMA ISHIMARU was born in Aug. 1878 as the second son of Yorikane SAGARA, a Samurai class of Saga Prefecture. Was adopted by Genjun ISHIMARU and succeeded as the head of the household in 1913. Graduated from the Military Academy in 1899 and was promoted successively until 1928 when he became Major General. Through these years, he was appointed commanders of the 17th Infantry Regiment and the 14th Infantry Brigade and attached to the Headquarters of the 8th Division was put on the Reserve list in 1931. At present holds the offices as above stated. Hobbies: reading and horseback riding. Religion: Buddisum. Residence: Tokyo-to, Setagaya-ku, Unane-cho, 791. Tel. Kinuta 562. c/o Kitsuo MATSUI.

*More information
on Ishimaru*

RND,

Analysis of Affidavit of

General Ueda,

Defense Doc. #921

**as to Command of military forces in Manchukuo
and appointment of officials. To be considered
in connection with report on witness Ishimaru,
Shizuma (Shitoma).**

Prepared by Col. R. W. Fixel

Nullification of the Manchukuo Government

Reorganization Law of

March 9, 1932

1. As to the command of military forces in Manchukuo.

Under the Reorganization Law of March 9, 1932 (Pros. Ex. 436A), the Regent of Manchukuo was made the Commander of the Army, Navy, and Air Force (Sec. I, Art. 1 and 2). Despite this express grant of power to the Regent, the actual exercise of military power was not by the Regent, but by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army. This appears in Defense Document #921 (Affidavit of Ueda, Kenchichi), who explained that the Commander of the Kwantung Army had "charge of the defense of Manchukuo" and was responsible for his actions to the Chief of General Staff, Japanese Army, for operational and strategic matters, and to the War Minister, of the Japanese Government for military administration matters (p. 2 of Affidavit). Thus the authority of the Commander of the Kwantung Army was exercised under and pursuant to the desires of Tokyo and not in response to the Regent of Manchukuo. In further illustration of the direct channel of this authority from Tokyo is the observation of former General Ueda, that the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army was appointed personally by the Emperor of Japan. This indicates that the military forces in Manchukuo were considered an instrument for the strategic aims of Japan, operating on the highest level. This is borne out by the further assertion of former General Ueda, in his Affidavit (p. 2), that the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, also held the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, and as such was under direction of the Japanese Foreign Minister "for diplomatic matters," and by Imperial Order, was under the direction and supervision of the Prime Minister of Japan for administration of matters falling under charge of the Kwantung Bureau.

The foregoing is in further confirmation of the statement appearing on pages 43-44 of the document "Japanese Military Aggression in Manchuria" as follows:

"Although, by these various agreements (four notes exchanged between the Regent or Prime Minister of Manchukuo and the Commander of the Kwantung Army), the control of Manchukuo was apparently under the jurisdiction of the Kwantung Army, the Commander-in-Chief of that army was, of course, subject to orders from the Japanese Government, and that Government continued to exercise that control either by Cabinet action or orders from the Minister of War, showing clearly that the Government of Manchukuo was absolutely under the direct control of the Japanese Government.

It may be now said that the control was (a) by the Emperor who appointed the Commander-in-Chief; (b) by the Prime

Minister on matters relating to the administration of the Kwantung Bureau; (c) by the Foreign Minister of Japan on diplomatic matters; (d) by the War Minister of Japan on matters relating to military administration; and (e) by the Chief of General Staff of the Japanese Army on operational and strategic matters.

2. As to appointment and dismissal of officials.

In the affidavit of former General Ueda (Def. Doc. #921) he says that the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army was "given the task of recommending Japanese Nationals as officials of the Manchukuoan Government and was to be consulted in the cases of their dismissal." (p. 4-5)

He further said that "the choice of these officials was made after having considered primarily the wishes of the Manchukuoan circles" and that the duty of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army was merely to convey those wishes to the circles concerned in Japan (p. 5).

From the foregoing it clearly appears that the formal decisions respecting official appointments was exercised in Japan and that the only way Manchuria participated in the selection of officials was to express its "wishes" or desires in the matter. When such expression was obtained, the wishes of Manchukuo were conveyed to those concerned in Japan, apparently for final decision. This is borne out by minutes of a Cabinet Conference in Japan (IPS Doc. 1415 B, R 2823) where it was said:

"We should not make it appear that important government posts of the new State are exclusively filled by Japanese.....the new State shall employ authoritative advisers from our country and make them the highest advisers in connection with financial, economic and general political problems..... The new State shall appoint competent Japanese Nationals to the leading posts in the Privy Council, the Central Bank, and other organs of the new State..... As regards the railroads and other means of transportation of the new State, we shall hold real power of management thereof in view of the national defense and economic requirements of the Empire and the new State."
(R 2826)

The foregoing mandatory procedures in effect nullify the provision of the Government Reorganization Law, which vested in the Regent the power to "appoint or dismiss government officials."

Mr Sutton

There are 2
pages attached.

They are interrelated
and both bear on
Ishimaru's testimony

as a witness for
Koiso.

Col Fixel

Suggested Cross Examination

of

ISHIMARU, Shizuma

Based on his Affidavit

Def. Doc. 975

Prepared by Col. Fixel

1. Objection should be made to that part of the affidavit (last half of page 5 and top 3 lines of page 6) which is a quotation from a copy of a text of a letter written by Pu-Yi for the reason that the text does not appear to have been documented.

2. Objection should be made to the quotation from the "National Review" p. 7-10 on same ground as above stated in par. 1 herein.

3. Suggested questions for General Ishimaru are:

a. During your service as Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor of Manchukuo, from June 1933 until April 1935, did you become familiar with the functioning of the Government agencies of Manchukuo?

b. Did you know that under the Government Reorganization Law of March 9, 1932, a Legislative Yuan was provided for? (Pros. Ex. 436A).

c. During your period of service there were there any sessions of the Legislative Yuan?

d. Were any measures promulgated affecting expenditures or other matters generally legislative in character.

e. Who initiated budget bills?

f. Who initiated other promulgations?

g. Who approved budget bills and other measures?

h. Did Manchukuo have an army, navy or air force?

i. Isn't it true that the Kwantung Army was the only military force in Manchukuo?

j. Did the Emperor exercise any control over the Kwantung Army, as Commander or otherwise?

k. What measures did the Emperor take, if any, to preserve law and order?

l. What measures did the Emperor take in reference to National defense?

m. When you accepted the position as Aide-de-Camp to the Regent were you familiar with Defense Exhibit 280(R-4257-8)?

n. Who appointed government officials during your period of service?

o. Wasn't the actual selection of the important officials made by the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army on advice of Tokyo?

p. Were any State Councillors appointed in Manchukuo during your service as Aide-de-Camp?

q. Were any but Japanese appointed as State Councillors?

On this 4 day of Jan., 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT ISHIMARU, Shizuma (seal)

I, KONDO, Giichi, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: (signed) KONDO, Giichi (Seal)

OATH.

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

/S/ ISHIMARU, Shizuma (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
Date 4 April '47

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION**

3 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Investigation Section
FROM : Mr. D. N. Sutton
SUBJECT : The Witness ISHIMARU

It appears that ISHIMARU, Shizuma and ISHIMARU, Shitoma and ISHIMARU, Shigumaro are one and the same person. You might check this to be sure and change your records accordingly.

D. N. SUTTON
Associate Prosecutor

March 31, 1947

From: Col. Rowland W. Fixel
To: Mr. David N. Sutton
Subject: Progress report on witness subpoenaed
by Koiso, Kuniaki

1. Name of witness: ISHIMARU, Shizuma ^{gunaru}
2. Items completed: 1 through 8

Col. Rowland W. Fixel

Col. Rowland W. Fixel

Witness

ISHIMARU, Shizuma

subpoened by defendant KOISO to
testify on the duties and responsi-
bilities of Manchukoan government
officers.

Ishimaru, Shizuma } affidavit
- Hitoma } with
- Shigemaro } some
} person

Prepared by Col. Rowland W. Fixel

I. Duties and Responsibilities of Manchukooan Government Officials

The Government Organization Law, dated March 9, 1932 (Pros. Ex. 436A; see Rp. 5013 et. seq.) outlined the duties and responsibilities of Manchukooan government officials.

1. The Regent

Extensive, almost all-inclusive powers were granted the Regent (Chicheng). Besides representing and ruling over Manchukoo (Sec. I, Art. 1 and 2), he was made commander of the Army, Navy and Air Force (Sec. I, Art. 12); was empowered to declare wars and conclude treaties (Sec. I, Art. 11); and was given authority to grant general amnesty, special amnesty, commutation and rehabilitation (Sec. I, Art. 13).

He was authorized, where not otherwise limited by law, to establish official systems of government organization, appoint or dismiss government officials and fix their remuneration (Sec. I, Art. 10).

He was empowered to exercise legislative powers with the approval of the Legislative Yuan (Sec. I, Art. 5); exercise executive powers by supervising the Executive Yuan (Sec. I, Art. 6); cause the courts to exercise judicial powers in accordance with the laws (Sec. I, Art. 7); and issue, or cause to be issued, orders for the purpose of maintaining and promoting public peace and welfare, or of executing laws (Sec. I, Art. 8); and in case of impossibility to convene the Legislative Council for the purpose of maintaining public peace and order, or of averting extraordinary calamities, he was empowered to promulgate, with the approval of the Advisory Yuan, an emergency ordinance possessing the same validity as a law, reporting such ordinance to the next session of the Legislative Yuan (Sec. I, Art. 9). He was denied the right to change laws by means of orders (Sec. I, Art. 8).

He derived his power from the people, being required to be nominated by the whole people (Sec. I, Art. 4); and was made responsible to the whole people (Sec. I, Art. 3).

2. The Advisory Yuan

The Advisory Yuan had no function other than to present its views to the Regent on important state affairs (Sec. II, Art. 16), such as laws; ordinances; budget; treaties and pledges to be negotiated with other powers, and declarations toward foreign countries to be made in the name of the Regent; appointment and dismissal of major government officials; and other important state affairs (Sec. II, Art. 15). It was composed of advisory councillors (Sec. II, Art. 14).

3. The Legislative Yuan

The Legislative Yuan, provided for in Sec. III of the Government Organization Law, was principally given power to approve all statutory bills and budget bills (Sec. III, Art. 18); to receive petitions from the people (Sec. III, Art. 20) and to make recommendations to the Executive Yuan in regard to state affairs (Sec. III, Art. 19). However all statutory and budgetary bills passed by the Legislative Yuan were required to be sanctioned by the Regent, who had the duty to cause them to be promulgated and enforced (Sec. III, Art. 25). If the

Legislative Yuan rejected a statutory bill or budgetary bill, the Regent was authorized to give reasons and submit it for reconsideration, and in case the bill was thereafter rejected, the Regent was empowered to decide on its adoption or rejection, in consultation with the Advisory Yuan (Sec. III, Art. 25).

4. The Executive Yuan

The Executive Yuan was composed of a Premier and the ministers of the various ministries (Sec. IV, Art. 29); such as Civil Administration, Foreign Affairs, Military Administration, Finance Industries, Communications, and Justice (Sec. IV, Art. 28). It had charge of all administrative affairs under the direction of the Regent (Sec. IV, Art. 27). Its Premier and the various ministers were authorized to attend and speak before the session of the Legislative Yuan, but could not vote (Sec. IV, Art. 30). All of its laws, ordinances, and also passages concerning state affairs had to be countersigned by the Premier (Sec. IV, Art. 31).

5. The Courts

The composition of courts and qualification of Judges were to be provided separately by law (Sec. V, Art. 33). Judges were required to perform their duties independently (Sec. V, Art. 34). Trials and judgments of courts were to be open to the public except where there was danger of causing harm to public peace and order of public morals, in which case the public hearing could be suspended by law or order of the court (Sec. V, Art. 36). No Judge could be dismissed from office except by a criminal or an impeachment trial; nor could he be subjected, against his will, to suspension from office, transfer of post, transfer of residence, or reduction of remuneration (Sec. V, Art. 35).

6. The Inspectoral Yuan

This branch of the government consisted of inspectors and auditors (Sec. VI, Art. 38) who had inspectoral duties and the duty of auditing accounts (Sec. VI, Art. 37). The organization and functions of the Inspectoral Yuan was to be provided by law (Sec. VI, Art. 37). Inspectors and auditors could not be dismissed from office, except by criminal trial or by disciplinary action; nor could they be subjected, against their will, to suspension from office, transfer of post, and reduction of remuneration (Sec. VI, Art. 39).

II. Actual Operation of the Government Organization Law

a. Role of the Kwantung Army

Although the form of government was prescribed in the foregoing instrument (the Government Organization Law), it appears from the testimony of Pu-Yi (R 3992-5), that in practice, the organic law was not of any material importance, inasmuch as the fundamental powers of legislation and administration granted to the Regent and the Legislative Yuan (Sec. I and Sec. III of the Gov. Org. Law), were usurped by the Kwantung Army headquarters. Pu-Yi's testimony in this respect illustrates to what extent such usurpation took place.

There were no meetings of the Legislative Yuan (R 3987, 3991). The power to appoint public officers (R 3990); give

instructions to the Army (R 3990) and in reference to financial matters (R 3990) and the issuance of ordinances for the maintenance of public peace and order and to promote public welfare, was prohibited by the Kwantung Army (R 3990).

Pu-Yi testified (R 3992-5):

"There is the Fourth Section in the Kwantung Army Headquarters which is in control of Manchukuo affairs, and everything run from the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army through Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army. There is a Japanese Director of the General Affairs Bureau in the Manchukuo State whose power is even bigger than the Chinese Prime Minister in the Manchukuo State.

"There was always a meeting, called the Tuesday Meeting, composed of the Japanese Director of the General Affairs Bureau, the various vice-ministers of the ministries, Chief of the Fourth Section of the Kwantung Army; and, in the meeting, they would pass all the rescripts or any other ordinances or enactments there were to be promoted -- promulgated by the various ministries. The Japanese Director of the General Affairs Bureau was the Chairman, and the Director of the Fourth Section of the Kwantung Headquarters -- Japanese Kwantung Army Headquarters was supposed to be the Vice-Chairman.

"Any ordinances or enactments to be promulgated would be proffered by the vice-ministers of the respective ministries, who is a Japanese, and then they will have to be approved by the Kwantung Army. Once it is approved by the Kwantung Army, it is practically passed.

"Once it is settled and passed by the Kwantung Army Headquarters, they will send these proposed laws or enactments to the National Affairs Bureau of the Manchukuo State, and any rescripts or formal government ordinances is passed in this way.

"The meeting of the National Affairs Bureau of the Manchukuo State was but a name, for any ordinances to be issued by the Emperor will have to be passed by the various vice-ministers -- the Japanese vice-ministers, and the Kwantung Army. For some minor matters, the Japanese vice-ministers can just pass the law without even informing us. The Chinese absolutely had no right to oppose any of these laws or enactments. They always thought that, since these laws were passed by the Japanese Director of the General Affairs Bureau, the Chinese are not in a position to oppose them. If we persistently opposed their laws, then there might be some danger to our lives. -- "

b. Role of Japan in Control of Manchukuo

A document (Defense Ex 280), consisting of five Articles was presented to Pu-Yi before he became Regent (R 4257) and it became the basis of the Japan-Manchukuo Protocol (R 4259). Under this document the national defense and preservation of law and order was delegated to Japan (R 4258); control of existing railways, harbors, waterways and air routes and construction of new routes was given Japan if she decided that such became necessary from the standpoint of national defense (R 4258); also

Manchukuo was to give every assistance in connection with establishments deemed necessary by the Japanese Army (R 4258); Japanese were to be appointed State councillors of Manchukuo (R 4258); and it was provided that the foregoing would be the basis of treaties between Japan and Manchukuo in the future (R 4258).

c. Role of Japan in Relation to Manchukuo's Foreign Affairs and Relations

The following statement made by Foreign Minister HIROTA (R 6044) at the time there was a discussion in the Privy Council as to whether Manchukuo would be allowed to participate in the Anti-Comintern Pact, evidences a complete lack of power of Manchukuo Government officials to act on their own initiative. HIROTA said:

"I think that as Manchukuo's diplomacy is carried out with Japan as its center, there is no necessity of letting Manchukuo participate directly in the agreement. It is true that Manchukuo is an independent state, but it will require adequate consideration to let her act internationally. However, as a matter of fact, the application of this treaty on Japan would naturally result in extending to Manchukuo."
(Underscoring ours.)

III. The Organization Law Was Merely a Cloak To Conceal Japanese Domination

It is idle to assert that certain laws created duties and responsibilities in officials of Manchukuo. Such duties and responsibilities could not be exercised or performed, because the Kwantung Army, backed by the economic power and military might of Japan, derogated such duties and responsibilities to itself.

IV. Witnesses by Defense on the Duties and Responsibilities of Manchukuo's Government Officials.

a. In view of Pu-Yi's testimony, any defense witness who merely testifies to the formal legislative, administrative, executive and judicial structure of Manchukuo, would not add to what is already in the record, (R 5018 et. seq.), which already shows the important provisions of the organic law.

b. To be of any assistance to the defense, any such witness (Maj. Gen. Ishimaru, Shitoma), would have to give probative evidence (1) that the Legislative Yuan actually met pursuant to the Organic Law and actually performed its functions, namely, ~~approved~~ all statutory bills and budgetary bills; (2) that the power of the Fourth Section of the Kwantung Army in Manchurian affairs was a myth; (3) that the Japanese Director of the General Affairs Bureau, the Vice Ministers (all Japanese) and the Chief of the Fourth Section of the Kwantung Army did not hold Tuesday meetings at which rescripts and ordinances were passed and various enactments were promulgated; (4) that such ordinances and rescripts, mentioned in (3) above were not passed upon by the Kwantung Army.

c. If Gen. Ishimaru actually took part in any of the foregoing procedures, his participation therein and knowledge of specific instances should be gone into in detail.

d. Is the witness familiar with Pros. Ex. 230 (R p. 2903-2911) being a letter from Koiso, Kunaki, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, to the Vice-Minister of War, dated Nov. 3, 1932, in which there was enclosed "an outline for guiding Manchukuo"?

e. If so, does witness recall that the plan referred to in d above provided that the government of Manchukuo in the future should nominally be a constitutional empire but that participation by the people in the legislature was to be only by those people selected by the Government, and that the administration of Manchukuo should be backed for the time being by the inner leadership of the Commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army, carried out by officials of Japanese lineage?

f. Is witness familiar with Japan's plan to control the entire communications system of Manchuria (Pros. Ex. 231; R p. 2919-2924).

g. Is witness familiar with the plan for joint ownership by Japan and Manchuria of telegraph, radio and broadcasting enterprises in Manchuria in which control thereof is vested in the military authorities? (Pros. Ex. 232; R p. 2925)

h. Is witness familiar with the decision of the Japanese Cabinet, made on Dec. 22, 1933, when the Regency in Manchuria was changed to a constitutional monarchy? (Pros. Ex. 224; R p. 2933)

i. Does witness recall that in the decision referred to in h above, the Cabinet of Japan declared that

"there will be no hindrance or check-up on the development of state affairs in Manchukuo and upon the execution of our national policy"?

*supplemental
Lee + memo attached prepared by
the Chinese Division*

WITNESS: ISHIMARU, Shitoma

IV. RELEVANCY: According to Koiso's petition, this witness will testify on duties and responsibility of "Manchukuo" officials. While in the Manchurian phase, he is called by ITAGAKI, OKAWA, MINAMI, UMEZU and HOSHIMO to testify about Pu Yi's position as Emperor. He was the Chief Court Official of Pu Yi and will testify as to the ideas and conduct of Pu Yi.

V. PERSONAL DATA:

Born August 25, 1878

Residing No. 991, Unane-Machi, Setagaya, Tokyo

Dec. 1, 1897 Joined the 13th Infantry Regiment as a military cadet
1904 Participated in the battles of Kaiping, Taishihchiao, Haicheng and Liaoyang, in the Russo-Japanese War
January 1905 Participated in the battles of Heikoutai and Lamutun
April 22 1919 Landed at Vladivostok
March 9 1928 Major-General, Commander of 14th Infantry Brigade
March 16 1929 Attached to Hq of the 8th Division
March 11 1931 Placed on the waiting list
March 27 1931 Placed on reserve list

VI. SUMMARY OF PROSECUTION'S EVIDENCE against Koiso
Relative to the Army's Influence on "Manchukuo"
Officials.

TP. 1825

Keisuke Okada's Affidavit (Exhibit 175)
"After the occupation of Manchuria, the Kwantung Army was the real government there, although a so-called independent government was set up in Manchuria in the early part of 1932, whose independence was supposedly recognized by Japan in September of that year. This government was completely dominated and controlled by the Kwantung Army ..." (Koiso was Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army, 1932-34)

TP. 2902

Exhibit 230. a letter from the Vice Minister of War to the Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army, Koiso, including an outline for the guidance of Manchukuo. According to the plan Manchukuo shall be supported and developed as an independent state, adapting herself to Japan's national policy and realizing co-prosperity and harmony between the two countries. The administration shall be backed by the inner leadership of the Kwantung Army and shall be carried out with Japanese officials of this leader. However, it must be provided that Manchukuoan officials shall outwardly assume charge of the administration as much as possible while Japanese officials must satisfy themselves by controlling the substance. The Japanese should occupy the key positions.

TP. 3023

Testimony of Morishima, former Japanese Consul-General at Mukden during the Manchurian Invasion: "In March, 1932, a puppet government was established with Pu-Yi at its head. There was no popular movement in Manchuria for this government. The movement was sponsored by the Kwantung Army and the Self-Government Guiding Board created by the Army. All important positions in the puppet government were filled by Japanese selected by the Army." (Koiso, Chief of Staff, 1932-34)

A summary of Pu Yi's testimony relating to his position as Emperor and the nature of Manchukuo as a state is being prepared by Colonel Fixel.

VII. OTHER AVAILABLE FACTS Concerning the Domination of "Manchukuo" by the Kwantung Army

Interrogation of Endo, Ryusuku, by Henry A. Hauxhurst on May 30, 1946, in Case File #62. When he went to Manchuria in August, 1933, to be the Chief of the General Affairs Board at Sinking, Koiso was Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army. During the time when he was there, nothing of importance could be done without Army approval. Although all the ministers were Manchurians, all the vice ministers were Japanese who had been selected by the Kwantung Army and placed in their positions as vice ministers by the Manchurian Government at the "suggestion" of the Army.

Document No. 624, in Case File No. 62, Serial No. 35 Confidential Record of Manchurian Affairs. A telegram was sent by Koiso, then Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army, to the War Minister, stating that the Kwantung Army leaders can "pull the wires behind the curtain in making the Manchukuo government leaders friends". The telegram was dated Jan. 24, 1934.

WITNESS: ASHIMARU, Shitoma

IV. RELEVANCY: According to Koiso's petition, this witness will testify on duties and responsibility of "Manchukuo" officials. While in the Manchurian phase, he is called by ITAGAKI, OKAWA, MINAMI, UMEZU and HOSHIMO to testify about Pu Yi's position as Emperor. He was the Chief Court Official of Pu Yi and will testify as to the ideas and conduct of Pu Yi.

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TP. 2902

Exhibit 230. a letter from the Vice Minister of War to the Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army, Koiso, including an outline for the guidance of Manchukuo. According to the plan Manchukuo shall be supported and developed as an independent state, adapting herself to Japan's national policy and realizing co-prosperity and harmony between the two countries. The administration shall be backed by the inner leadership of the Kwantung Army and shall be carried out with Japanese officials of this leader. However, it must be provided that Manchukuoan officials shall outwardly assume charge of the administration as much as possible while Japanese officials must satisfy themselves by controlling the substance. The Japanese should occupy the key positions.

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Document No. 624, in Case File No. 62, Serial No. 35 Confidential Record of Manchurian Affairs.

A telegram was sent by Koiso, then Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army, to the War Minister, stating that the Kwantung Army leaders can "pull the wires behind the curtain in making the Manchukuo government leaders friends". The telegram was dated Jan. 24, 1934.

16 April 1947

MEMORANDUM RE: ISHIMARU, Shigumaro

I. Subpoena subject of testimony - This witness was the Chief Court Official of the Emperor Pu-Yi and is to testify regarding the Emperor's position in the State of Manchoukuo.

II - Information from the Investigative Division - We have received Curriculum Vitae and personal history of the witness from the Investigative Division. This shows that the witness has been a military man all of his life. He was placed on the reserve list on March 27, 1931. He was chairman and director of the Japanese and Manchurian Women's Association, Secretary of the East Asia Requitall Association, Director of the National Science Institute, and Advisor to the Japanese and Manchurian Educational Society. No further later information has been forwarded by the Investigative Division.

III - Examination of case file - There is no case file on this witness.

IV - Cross-reference file on case file - There is no cross-reference file on this witness.

V - Evidentiary document card file in Document Division - This source has not been investigated.

VI - Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony - I have found no reference by name to this witness in the record. References to the subject matter of his testimony are attached hereto in the Manchurian Administration paper.

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

VIII - Decorations - There is no mention of this witness in Mr. Lopez's memorandum of March 11, 1947 on decorations. The Investigative Division says he received decorations, but the dates thereof are too early to be of pertinency in this trial.

IX - Non-listed investigation - None.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE ON ADMINISTRATION IN MANCHURIA

1. Several of the witnesses called for the Manchurian Phase of the Defense case will testify, according to the information supplied by the Defense in their application for the production of the witness, regarding the puppet character of Manchuria and the administrative set up within this area. There is practically no reference to these witnesses by name in the evidence which has gone before. However, there has been considerable evidence on the subject matter of their intended testimony placed in the record by the Prosecution. In order to make available this vital source of information and put it in a concise form which can be attached to the report of those witnesses who will testify regarding this particular aspect of the Manchurian Phase, we have prepared this paper.

2. The evidentiary material which we think will be helpful in cross-examination and the reference to the record page or pages upon which it appears follows:

- a. Record 2277-2279 - A letter from NISHIO, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to FURUSO, Vice-Minister of War, dated December 9, 1935, contains the Kwantung Army's propaganda plan which should be carried out in parallel with military activity in North China. It provided that propaganda for Manchuria should be that the appearance of the Independent Government in North China was nothing but a concrete manifestation of their longing for the fine administration of the Manchurian Government.
- b. Record 2754-2784 - The Lytton Report was quoted in part showing the Japanese participation in the formation of the Government of Manchuria after the September 18th Incident and the predominate position taken by the Japanese Government in the formation and administration of the New State. The conclusions of the Lytton Committee to this effect are found on pages 2779 to 2780.
- c. Record 2784 - Excerpts from the Interrogation of ARAKI, Sadao, February 21, 1946, were introduced in evidence. In these ARAKI states that a cabinet meeting was held in February or March 1932, to form the Administration Committee to set up the Independent State of Manchoukuo. The Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, HONJO, first requested that an independent state be set up with Henry PU-YI as its head. ARAKI approved the plan.

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria, (Contd))

- d. Record 2792 - KASAGI, Ryomei states in his testimony that, at the time he was associated with the Self-Government Guiding Board in Manchuria, there were 120 members of the Board, of which approximately fifteen were Chinese or Manchurian, and the money to support the organization came from the Kwantung Army with which they operated in close cooperation.
- e. Record 2817-2823 - Minutes of the Cabinet Conference Meeting of March 1st, 1932, at which time matters relating to the foreign relations of the New State of Manchukuo and policies creating it independent were discussed. On page 2818, the statement is made that Japan should grasp real power by gradually enlarging the number of Japanese in powerful positions in the Government of Manchuria.
- f. Record 2826-2827 - Minutes of the Cabinet Council Meeting of April 11, 1932 - This stated that the New State of Manchuria shall employ authoritative advisors from Japan and "make them the highest advisors in connection with the financial, economic and general political problems" and "the New State shall appoint competent Japanese Nationals to the leading posts in the Privy Council, the Central Bank, and other organs of the New State". The railroads shall also be in the control of Japan.
- g. Record Pages 2827-2829 - Minutes of the Cabinet Council Meeting of May 3, 1932. This set up the policy concerning construction of the Kirin-Tunghua Railway Extension line, providing that the Tein-Tu Railway shall be purchased by Manchuria and the funds for this purpose credited by the South Manchuria Railway Company. The management of both lines is entrusted to the South Manchurian Railway Company.
- h. Record 2831-2833 - Minutes of the Cabinet conference meeting dealing with the development of aviation in Manchuria, which provided for establishing and acquiring rights in Manchuria and Mongolia, and, at the same time, insuring communications between Kwantung Army units. By this council meeting the Military Air Service was given permanency and was to be administered under the leadership and supervision of the Imperial Japanese Government.

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria, (contd))

- i. Record 2838-2847 - Two telegrams, one from the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War, dated June 4, 1932, requesting that the Kwantung Army take over the customs houses, including that at Dairen and suggesting that the independence of Manchuria be recognized, and the other, a reply telegram from the War Minister, dated June 10, 1932, stating that it was not yet time to recognize Manchuria, or to discuss the questions of administrative rights in the South Manchurian Railway zone and the question of the Kwantung leased territory.
- j. Record 2851-2855 - An excerpt from the Lytton Report giving the conclusions regarding the Government of Manchuria. On page 2953, it states "as regards the 'government' and the public services, although the titular heads of the departments are Chinese residents in Manchuria, the main political and administrative power rests in the hands of Japanese officials and advisors".
- k. Record 2899-2902 - February 13 and March 8, 1946, Interrogations of ARAKI, Sadao, in which he states that he agreed with the Foreign Minister that Manchuria should be recognized as an independent state. He stated that the Kwantung Army requested this and that all the Cabinet members agreed on it.
- l. Record 2903-2911 - A message from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, KOISO, Kuniaki, to Vice-Minister of War, YAMAGAWA, Haisuke, dated November 3, 1932, which contained an outline for guiding Manchukuo. The gist of it was that Manchukuo should be developed as an independent state, should closely cooperate with Japan, should be directed and controlled by the Commander of the Kwantung Army, should be a unit in an economic "block" between Japan and Manchukuo, should enter into a defense system with Japan and should not be allowed to support political parties or bodies but the Manchurian people should "follow blindly".
- m. Record 2919-2924 - The Cabinet decision of 9 December, 1932 showed Japanese extension of the plan to dominate Manchuria by deciding to control the communication system of that country. This document shows that a telegraph, telephone and broadcasting company was to be formed to control this business in Manchuria. It was to be under the supervision of the Japanese and Manchurian Governments.
- n. Record 2927-2932 - This document is a cabinet decision, dated August 8, 1933, and was the guiding

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria, (contd))

policy toward Manchuria. In short, it provided that Japan and Japanese officials were to be the guiding hands in the administration of Manchuria, and all of the military, economic, and business enterprises were to be coordinated under Japanese control.

- o. Record 2933-2936 - The Cabinet Council Meeting of December 22, 1932, provided for the creation and enforcement of monarchy in Manchuria.
- p. Record 2972-2982 - This is the proceedings of the Privy Council with reference to the signing of the protocol between Japan and Manchoukuo of September 13, 1932. ARAKI and HIRANUMA were present. This meeting agreed to the recognition of the State of Manchoukuo by Japan and provided for the control of Manchurian administration and economics by Japan. This protocol was approved unanimously. (Record 2994).
- q. Record 2939-2944 - The Cabinet decision of March 20, 1934, related a plan for the development of principal industries of Manchuria. It stated that these industries will be developed and will be under the protection and supervision of the Japanese empire.
- r. Record 2949-2959 - This is a supplementary agreement attached to the treaty with Manchoukuo of June 10, 1936. This agreement provided special privileges in Manchuria for Japanese Nationals, such as, reduced taxes, reduced punishments for law violations, that officials until Manchurian officials could take over, and certain rights of taxation within the South Manchuria Railway Zone. It further provided that the scope of laws of Manchuria which covered Japanese subjects should be previously agreed upon through consultation between the Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Manchoukuo and the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Manchoukuo.
- s. Record 2962-2966 - The decision of the Cabinet Council of October 22, 1937, provided for the establishment of a company to control heavy industry in Manchuria, said company to be controlled by the governments of Japan and Manchuria. The management of the company was directed to be ABEKAWA, Gisuke, the then President of the Japanese Nippon Company.

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria (contd))

- t. Record 2967-2971 - This is a letter from NISHIO, Toshizo, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, to FURUHO, Hiko, Vice-War Minister, dated October 25, 1935, concerning plans for controlling the press and public opinion in Manchuria. This provided for the consolidation into one company, controlled by the Japanese Government, the Manchoukuo Government and the Manchurian Railway Company, of twelve newspapers and information bureaus in Manchoukuo.
- u. Record 2997-3001 - Three telegrams, one from the Commander of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War and Vice-Chief of the General Staff, dated November 13, 1937, one from the Chief of the General Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Chief of the General Staff, dated May 14, 1938, and one from the Vice-Minister of War to the Chief of the General Staff of the Kwantung Army, dated May 24, 1938, dealing with foreign affairs in Manchoukuo. The first expressed the opinion that it would be timely for Manchoukuo to enter the Anti-Comintern Pact, by the side of Japan, Germany and Italy. The second stated the desire that this be accomplished. The third stated that Japan will assist Manchoukuo to enter the pact on favorable opportunity.
- v. Record 3001-3003 - A telegram from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War and the Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, dated December 16, 1940, requested whether negotiations for trade pact between Japan, Manchoukuo and Germany would be entered into and expressed the opinion that this would be in accordance with the spirit of the Tripartite alliance, which had just been signed.
- w. Record 3004-3005 - Two telegrams, one from the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army to the Vice-Minister of War, dated November 5, 1940, and the reply thereto, which dealt with the suggestion of changing the Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan and the approval thereof by the Vice-Minister of War.
- x. Record 3023-3024 - MORISHIMA, Morito, the Vice-Consul-General at Mukden from 1930 to 1932

(Prosecution Evidence on Administration in Manchuria (contd))

testified: "There was no popular movement in Manchuria for the establishment of any independent government. This movement was sponsored and inspired by the Kwantung Army and the Self-Government Guiding Board, which was created by the Kwantung Army. All of the important and controlling positions in the puppet government were filled by Japanese selected by the Kwantung Army.

"Upon the establishment of the puppet Government, the Province of Jehol in Inner-Mongolia was declared to be within its sphere of influence. This move proved ineffectual because it did not have the support of the government nor the people of Jehol. When the Kwantung Army realized this situation, and the continued existence of the so-called Government of Chang Hsueh-Liang in Jehol, the Army proceeded to occupy Jehol and make it a part of the puppet regime by force. This puppet government continued to be dominated and controlled by the Kwantung Army until 1945. Japan officially recognized the independence of this Government in September 1932. This gesture in no wise altered the control and domination of the Government by the Kwantung Army."

- y. Record 3232 - John B. Powell testified that General DOIHARA was instrumental in getting General MA CHAN-SHAN to accept the job of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the puppet government of Manchuria.
- z. Record 3953-4051 - These pages contain the testimony of PU-YI and, of course, state that the Japanese Government and the Japanese officials, as well as the Kwantung Army, control the area of Manchuria after the year 1931.

CURRICULUM VITAE

FULL NAME: ISHIMARU Shizuma
DATE OF BIRTH: Born Aug. 25, 1878
PERMANENT ADDRESS: SAGA Prefecture
SOCIAL RANK: Commoner

Date

Oct. 7, 1897 Was appointed probationary officer
Entered 13th Infantry Regiment.

Dec. 1, 1898 Entered Military Academy.

Nov. 21, 1899 Graduated

Nov. 30, 1899 Appointed officer cadet.

June 22, 1900 Appointed 2d Lt, Infantry. Cabinet
Attached to the 13th Infantry Regiment. War Office

July 31, 1900 Granted the senior grade of the 8th class
Court Rank

Nov. 15, 1902 Appointed Lieut. Infantry Cabinet

Feb. 20, 1903 Granted junior grade of the 7th class
Court Rank

Feb. 6, 1904 Relieved of this appointment and appointed War Office
battalion adjutant of the 13th Regiment.

Feb. 10, 1905 Appointed Captain, Infantry Cabinet

Mar. 22, 1905 Granted senior grade of the 7th class
Court Rank

Apr. 16, 1906 Appointed battalion adjutant of the 13th
Infantry Regiment.

Dec. 8, 1906 Relieved of this appointment and appointed
company commander of the 13th Regiment.

Apr. 1, 1906 Decorated with the 5th Order of the Golden Kite. Was given a war-medal for participating in the Russo-Japanese War.

Apr. 1, 1906 Awarded the 5th Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun.

May 22, 1909 Relieved of this appointment and appointed instructor of the Military Academy.

Jan. 25, 1910 Relieved of this regular appointment and appointed cadet company commander of the Military Academy and concurrently instructor of the same school.

Apr. 30, 1910 Granted junior grade of the 6th class Court Rank.

May 16, 1914 Awarded the 4th Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 10, 1914 Appointed major, Infantry. Cabinet
Attached to the 2nd Infantry Regiment. War Office

May 31, 1915 Granted senior grade of the 6th Court Rank.

June 30, 1915 Relieved of this appointment and appointed battalion commander of the 2nd Infantry Regiment.

Nov. 15, 1916 Relieved of this appointment and appointed adjutant of the 14th Division. War Office

July 24, 1918 Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry. Cabinet
Attached to the 59th Regiment. War Office

July 10, 1920 Granted junior grade of the 5th Court Rank.

Nov. 1, 1920 Awarded the 3rd Order of the Medium Cordon of the Rising Sun.
Awarded Yen 1,800 for his services in the 1st World War (1915-1920).

Aug. 6, 1923 Appointed Colonel, Infantry. Cabinet
Appointed TAKASAKI regimental district commander. War Office

Mar. 18, 1925	Relieved of this appointment and appointed regimental commander of the 17th infantry regiment.	War Office
Aug. 1, 1925	Granted senior grade of the 5th Court Rank	
Mar. 8, 1928	Appointed major-general.	Cabinet
	Appointed 14th Brigade Commander.	War Office
Mar. 16, 1929	Attached to the 8th Division Headquarters.	War Office
Sept. 1, 1930	Granted junior grade of the 4th Court Rank	
Mar. 11, 1931	Was placed on the waiting list.	War Office
Mar. 27, 1931	Was placed on the reserve list.	War Office
Apr. 25, 1931	By His Majesty's special grace, was elevated one rank.	

14th Edition JINJI KOSHIN ROKU part one
(A compilation of private detective's reports)

Personal History of SHIZUMA ISHIMARU

Senior 4th court rank, decorated with the 3rd class order and the 5th class order of the Golden Kite. Major General. Chairman of Director of Japanese and Manchurian Women Association. Secretary of East Asia Requitat Association. Director of the Racial Science Institute. Adviser to the Japanese and Manchurian Educational Society.

Permanent domicile: Tokyo

Wife: Toshiko (TN or maybe Hisako)

Born: in November 1888, Hyogo Prefecture

Samurai class. Sister of Kitsuo MATSUI. Graduate from the Kobe Girls' High School

Son: Takeyori

Born: October 1912. Graduated from the Kobe Commercial Univ. Instructor at the Finance Officials Training Institute of the Economics Department of Manchukuo.

Daughter: Sumako

Born: June 1917. Graduated from the Economics Dept. of the Tokyo Imperial University. Employee of the NIHON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA (The Japan Steel Pipe Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

Daughter: Mineko

Born: August 1923. Graduated from the Yamato Gakuen Girls' High School.

SHIZUMA ISHIMARU was born in Aug. 1878 as the second son of Yorikane SAGARA, a Samurai class of Saga Prefecture. Was adopted by Genjun ISHIMARU and succeeded as the head of the household in 1913. Graduated from the Military Academy in 1899 and was promoted successively until 1928 when he became Major General. Through these years, he was appointed commanders of the 17th Infantry Regiment and the 14th Infantry Brigade and attached to the Headquarters of the 8th Division. Was put on the Reserve list in 1931. At present holds the offices as above stated. Hobbies: reading and horseback riding. Religion: Buddisum. Residence: Tokyo-to, Setagaya-ku, Unane-cho, 791. Tel. Kinuta 562. c/o Kitsuo MATSUI.

ISHIMARU, Shigumaro

Request by: ITAGAKI, OKAWA, MINAMI, UMEZU, HOSHINO

Address: No. 791, Unanecho, Setagayaku, Tokyo,
Japan

Facts to be proved - He was the Chief court official of the Emperor Pu-Yi, and as such he will be able to testify as to the ideas and conduct of the Emperor.

Relevancy - The Emperor Pu-Yi's position as an Emperor of Manchukuo.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: ISHIMARU, Shitoma.

Date of Birth: 25 Aug. 1878.

Permanent Domicile: No. 95, Yamaguchi, Yamaguchi-mura,
Kishima-gun, Saga Prefecture.

Present Domicile: No. 991, Unane-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

1 Dec. 1897: Joined the 13th Infantry Regiment as military cadet.

22 June 1900: Appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry: attached to the
13th Infantry Regiment.

15 Nov. 1902: Appointed 1st Lieutenant of Infantry.

6 Feb. 1904: Commissioned as Battalion Adjutant of the 13th
Infantry Regiment.

19 May 1904: Mobilization order was issued.

14 June 1904: Sailed from Nagasaki.

18 June 1904: Landed at Yentsau

8 July 1904: Participated in battles of Kaiping, Tashihchiao,
Haicheng and Liaoyang.

6 Oct. 1904: Wounded in the battle of Saho and taken into a hospital.

26 Oct. 1904: Discharged from the hospital on recovery.

28 Jan. 1905: Participated in battles of Heikoutai and Lamutun.

29 Jan. 1905: Assigned to the Headquarters of the Shin Anchorage
as member thereof.

10 Feb. 1905: Appointed Captain of Infantry.

10 April 1906: Sailed from Dalny.

12 April 1906: Landed at Moji.

8 Dec. 1906: Commissioned as Company Commander of the 13th Infantry
Regiment.

25 Jan. 1912: Relieved of the above office; commissioned as Commander
of the Students' Company of the Military Academy, and
additionally Instructor of the same Academy.

10 Aug. 1914: Appointed Major of Infantry.
Relieved of the office in the Military Academy, attached
to the 2nd Infantry Regiment.

30 June 1915: Commissioned as Battalion Commander of the 2nd Infantry
Regiment.

15 Nov. 1916: Relieved of the above office; commissioned as Adjutant
of the 4th Regiment.

24 July 1918: Appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry; attached
to the 59th Infantry Regiment.

31 Aug. 1919: Order was issued for wartime organization.

19 April 1919: Started from Aomori.

22 April 1919: Landed at Vladivostok.

26 April 1919: Arrived at the defense position of Havalovsk.

14 Aug. 1919: Started from Vladivostok.

20 Aug. 1919: Returned to Ujina.

6 Aug. 1923: Appointed Colonel; commissioned as Commander of the
Takasaki Regimental District.

18 Mar. 1925: Relieved of office as Commander of the Takasaki
Regimental District; commissioned as Commander of the
17th Infantry Regiment.

8 Mar. 1928: Appointed Major-General; commissioned as Commander
of the 14th Infantry Brigade.

16 Mar. 1929: Attached to the Headquarters of the 8th Division.

11 Mar. 1931: Placed on the waiting list.

27 Mar. 1931: Placed on the reserve list.
