

# Child by KUROSAWA

Translated by Seiichi OHTA

## Curriculum Vitae

Name: SHIDEHARA, Kijūrō

Born: August 11, 1872

Permanent Domicile: ←

Social Status: Commoner in Osaka prefecture

Year	Month	Day	Event	Location/Department
1895	July	10	Graduated from the Law College.	
	Nov.	22	Appointed clerk of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.	the Dept. of Agricul. & Com.
"	"	"	Entered the fifth pay grade.	"
"	"	"	Ordered to serve at the Bureau of Mines.	"
1896	Sep.	25	Received a certificate of having passed the Examination for <u>Diplomatic and Consular Service</u> <del>diplomats and consulars</del> <del>attache</del> .	
	Oct.	6	<del>Appointed</del> Ordered to serve as a <u>élève-consul</u> .	the cabinet
"	"	"	Conferred the <u>Seventh Rank</u> of the <u>Higher Civil Service</u> .	"
"	"	"	Ordered to serve at <u>Sinsen</u> .	the Foreign Office Ministry
"	"	30	Conferred the <u>Junior Grade</u> of the <u>Seventh Court Rank</u> .	

1898 Oct. 5 Raised to the fourth pay grade. The <sup>2</sup> Foreign Ministry

1899 March 31 Raised to the third pay grade. -do.-

May 29 Returned home.

May 31 Ordered to serve in London. -do.-

Sep. 30 Raised to the second pay grade.

1900 Dec. 4 Appointed consul.

Promoted to the sixth rank of

the higher civil service.

The Cabinet  
The Foreign Ministry

Entered the fourth pay grade.

Ordered to serve in Antwerp. -do.-

1901 March 31 Raised to the third pay grade.

April 20 Promoted to the Senior grade of

the Seventh Court Rank.

June 12 Ordered home. -do.-

1901

Sep. 5

Ordered to serve in Fuson

(3)  
The  
Foreign  
Ministry

Sep. 30

Raised to the second pay grade.

Oct. 9

Regulations concerning the

expenses of legations and

consulates were partly revised.

Translated by T. AZUMA

1902	Sep.	30	Raised to the first pay grade.	
1903	Jun.	23	Promoted to the fifth rank of the <sup>h</sup> Higher Civil Service.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cabinet
			Entered <del>Raised to</del> the second pay grade.	Foreign Ministry
"	Oct.	10	Promoted to the Junior Grade of the Sixth Court Rank.	
1904	Apr.	1	Relieved of service in FUSAN.	-do.-
			Ordered to <del>serve</del> <sup>engage</sup> in <sup>the affairs of the</sup> Foreign Ministry.	-do.-
			<u>temporarily</u> granted the whole sum of <del>given full</del> regular salary.	-do.-
1905	Jun.	30	Raised to the first pay grade.	-do.-
	Nov.	4	Appointed secretary of <sup>the</sup> Foreign Ministry	<del>Foreign Ministry</del>
			Promoted to the Fourth Rank of the Higher Civil Service.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cabinet
			Entered <del>Raised to</del> the third pay grade.	Foreign Ministry
			Appointed Appointed chief of the Telegraph Section of the minister's secretariate.	-do.-
	Dec.	27	Promoted to the Senior Grade of the sixth Court Rank.	

(→ Turn Over)

- Jul. 1 Sanctioned to <sup>accept</sup> ~~receive~~ and wear the ~~decoration~~ "Officier <sup>de l'Ordre</sup> ~~de~~ <sup>de</sup> ~~Legion~~ National ~~de~~ <sup>de</sup> ~~la~~ Legion <sup>d'Honneur</sup> ~~d'Honneur~~" of the French Republic.
- 1906 Apr. 1 Decorated with the Fourth Order of Merit with the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun. Granted <sup>in recognition of</sup> a ~~sum~~ <sup>annuity</sup> of 180 yen a year ~~for his~~ services in the 1904-1905 Incident.  
 Decorated with the War Medal, 1904-1905 Incident.
- 1907 Sep. 14 Decorated with the Third Order of Merit with <sup>the Imperial Order of</sup> the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun.
- 1907 Dec. 5 Sanctioned to <sup>accept</sup> ~~have~~ and wear the ~~decoration~~ "Grand Officier de l'Ordre du Nichan éru Ancien / T.M. phonetic, unidentified" of the French Republic.
- 1907 Dec. 27 Promoted to the Third Rank of the Higher Civil Service  
 Entered <sup>the Foreign Ministry</sup> ~~given~~ the first pay grade.
- 1908 Mar. 30 Promoted to the Junior Grade of the <sup>fifth</sup> ~~fifth~~ Rank.  
 Court ~~Rank~~
- Apr. 29 Sanctioned to <sup>accept</sup> ~~have~~ and wear the ~~decoration~~ "the Second Order Decoration with the Saint Stanislaw Star" of Russia.



~~into the eighth line of last page~~

- 1906 Apr. 1 Given the 1904-1905 war medal
- 1908 Oct. 7 Concurrently appointed chief of the Investigation Section of the minister's secretariate Foreign Ministry
- Oct. 13 Appointed a member of the Preparatory Revising Treaties Committee for the Treaty Revision The Cabinet
- Nov. 11 Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee into the Incident of Claiming Compensation to the War-time Disposal - do -
- Dec. 25 Appointed Government Committee for affairs under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. - do -

~~4~~

1909	Apr. 27	Appointed assessment committee of Relief funds.	The Cabinet
	Sep. 14	Appointed temporary member of the Diplomatic and Consular Service Examination Committee.	- do. -
	Dec. 22	Appointed Government <sup>commissioner</sup> committee for affairs under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry.	- do. -
1910	<del>1910</del> Apr. 1	<del>Revised</del> The higher <sup>civil service</sup> official salary <del>scale</del> <sup>scale</sup> was revised.	
	Apr. 16	Relieved <sup>as</sup> of his post as a member of the Investigation Committee into the Incident of Claiming Compensation to the <u>War-time Disposals</u> .	- do. -

Translated by T. Kawai

(8)

1910 Dec. 23	Appointed a Government commissioner for affairs under the jurisdiction of the Ministry Foreign Department.	The Cabinet
1911 Jun. 13	Granted a set of gold cups for the services in the annexation of Korea.	Bureau of Decorations
Jul. 29	Appointed chief of the Investigation Ministry Bureau of the Foreign Department.	
	Raised to the 2nd rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
	Concurrently appointed secretary of Ministry the Foreign Department.	
	Promoted to Conferred the 3rd rank of the higher	//



civil service.

Appointed chief of the Telegraph

the  
Foreign  
Dept.  
Ministry

Section of the Minister's secretariate.

Appointed member of the ordinary

- do. -

civil service disciplinary committee.

Aug. 24

Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit

with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Sept. 20

Raised to the senior grade of the

5th Court Rank.

Dec. 25

Appointed Government commissioner

the  
Cabinet

for  
in affairs under the jurisdiction of the  
Ministry  
Foreign Department.



1912 May 8	Appointed councillor of an embassy.	
	Raised to the 2nd rank of the higher civil service.	The Cabinet
	Ordered to serve in the United States.	"
1912 May 8	Entered <del>Granted</del> the 3rd pay grade.	The Foreign Ministry
1912 Oct. 11	Sanctioned - Permitted to <sup>accept</sup> receive and wear the	
	1st Order of St. Stanislab of Russia.	
1912 Aug. 1	Given <sup>the</sup> Memorial Medal for the Annexation of Korea to Japan.	
1913 Nov. 4	Relieved of <del>his</del> <sup>the</sup> service in the United States.	The Cabinet
	Ordered to serve in <del>Great</del> Britain.	"

Sanctioned

1914 Jun. 18

~~Permitted~~ to <sup>accept</sup> receive and wear the 2nd

Order of San Maurice and Lazarus of Italy.

Jun. 26

Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary.

Raised to the 2nd rank of the higher

<sup>the</sup> Cabinet

civil service.

Entered

~~Granted~~ the 3rd pay grade.

<sup>the</sup> Foreign ~~Dept.~~ Ministry

Ordered to serve in the Netherlands

<sup>the</sup> Cabinet

Concurrently ordered to serve in Den-

"

mark.

1915 Oct. 29

Appointed Vice-Minister of the

Affairs

Foreign ~~Department~~

Raised to the 1st rank of the higher  
civil service.

"

1915

J.M

Oct. 30	was appointed chief ordinary civil	"
	service Commissioner.	

Oct. 30	was appointed Councillor to the Coronation	
	ceremony.	

Oct. 31	was ordered to follow the Emperor to Kyoto.	The Commission of the Coronation Board
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	Sanctioned	
Nov. 12	was granted to accept and wear the First Merit with the Order of the Oranges Nassau of Netherlands	

	(I.N. phonetic, unidentified)	
Dec. 10	was promoted to the junior grade of the Fourth Class of the Court Rank	

Nov. 7	was conferred the War Medal of the 1914-1915 Incident.	
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Nov. 10	was conferred the Medal in Commemoration	Coronation
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~~of the Imperial Enthronement.~~

1916)

April 5 ~~was~~ ~~was~~ appointed <sup>m</sup> Member of the Economic <sup>ic</sup> In- <sup>the</sup> Cabinet

Investigation Committee. (The committee was

abolished on the thirtieth of November, 1917.) #

Aug. 19 " <sup>Decorated with</sup> ~~was~~ conferred ~~with~~ the First Imperial <sup>Bureau of</sup> ~~Bureau~~ Decorations

Merit with the Order of  
Order of the Sacred Treasure.

" ~~was~~ granted a sum of three thousand yen. "

Oct. 28 " ~~was~~ appointed <sup>2</sup> Reserve Member of the Disci-

plinary Committee for the Officials of the Higher

Civil Service. (The term of appointment expired

on June 2nd, 1917.)

1916)

Dec. 25	/	<del>was</del> Appointed <sup>9</sup> Government <del>delegate before</del> <sup>commissioner for</sup> the cabinet the affairs <del>the list on matters</del> under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. <del>executive committee for the decisions made at</del>	the cabinet
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Dec. 29	/	<del>was</del> Appointed <sup>the</sup> Economic Conference of the Allied Powers. <del>Decision Enforcement Committee</del> (The post <sup>in</sup> was abolished Oct. 1st, 1920).	- do. - Cabinet
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1917)

June 6	/ 1917	<del>was</del> Appointed <sup>9</sup> Secretary of the Temporary Diplomatic Investigation Committee.	- do. -
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June 13	/	<del>was</del> Appointed <sup>2</sup> Reserve <sup>211</sup> member of the Inter- plinary Committee for the Official of the Higher Civil Service.	- do. -
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1917)

June 22 1917

Was Appointed Government ~~delegate~~ <sup>commissioner for</sup>

The Cabinet

~~the affairs~~  
~~the list on matters~~ under the jurisdiction  
of the Foreign Ministry.

Nov. 29

4

Was <sup>Granted</sup> ~~awarded~~ a gold cup (in recognition

The Bureau of Decorations

of the services rendered to the Economic  
Investigation Committee).

Dec. 25

"

Was Appointed Government ~~delegate~~ <sup>commissioner</sup>

The Cabinet

for the affairs  
~~before the list on matters~~ under the ju-  
isdiction of the Foreign Ministry.

1918)

May 18

~~1918~~

Was Appointed member of the Census

- do. -

Taking Conference.



1918)

July 3 *Sanctioned*  
~~was granted~~ to accept and wear the *Second*  
~~Merit~~ " " *Great*  
Order of the British Empire of ~~Britain~~ *Great Britain*

Sept. 13 *Was* Appointed member of the Government *the* Cabinet  
Property Investigation Committee.

Oct. 26 *was* Appointed *Standing* judge of the *International* -do.-  
Court of Arbitration.

Dec. 25 *was* Appointed *commissioner* government delegate -do.-  
for the affairs  
~~before the Court on matters~~ under the juris-  
diction of the Foreign Ministry.

1919)

Jan. 15 *was* Appointed member of the Temporary  
Committee for *Investigating* the Revision of  
Treaties ~~Revision Investigation Committee~~

1919

June 4	✓	<p>was Appointed member of the Law and Regulations Readjustment Committee, (not published in the Official Gazette).</p>	"
Sept. 11	✓	<p>was Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary. <i>(reside in)</i> was Ordered to the United States of America.</p>	"
Sept. 30	✓	<p>was Relieved <sup>as</sup> <del>of the post of</del> member of the Committee for Temporary <del>Treaty Revision</del> and Investigating the Revision of Treaties. <del>ing Committee.</del></p>	"
Oct. 30	✓	<p>Promoted to <del>was</del> the Senior Grade of the Fourth <del>Class</del> of the Court Rank.</p>	

1920 Jan. 8 Granted a set of gold cups  
 in recognition of distinguished  
 services rendered concerning the  
 revision of the rate of custom  
 duties and of an import duties,  
 in China. The Board of  
Decorations

May 21 Sanctioned to accept and wear the  
 First Order of Merit with the Order  
 of the Polar Star awarded by the  
 King of Sweden. - do. -

June 12 Appointed a member of the  
 committee for the preparatory  
 conference of the International  
 Communications Conference. The  
Cabinet

1920 Sep. 7 Created a person in recognition  
of meritorious services.

Decorated with the Grand Cordon  
of the Imperial Order of the  
Rising Sun and granted a  
sum of 5,000 yen in recognition  
of services rendered for the  
conclusion of the peace treaty  
with Germany, etc. and of  
services during the 1915-20  
Incident.

Decorated with the Grand Cordon  
of the Imperial Order of the  
Rising Sun.

The Board  
of  
Decorations

(42)

1921 March 23. Granted a gold cup in recognition of distinguished merit rendered concerning the work of the first census-taking.

Sep 27. Ordered to attend the Washington Conference as plenipotentiary. The Cabinet

1922 Nov. 10. Promoted to the Junior Grade of the Third Court Rank.

Dec. 23. Relieved as resident in America. - do. -

Ordered to engage temporarily in the affairs of the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry

Granted the whole sum of regular salary while on the waiting list. - do. -

24

1924	April 16	<p style="text-align: right;">Temporarily</p> Relieved from engaging in the affairs of the Foreign Ministry	The Foreign Ministry
		Granted one-third of regular salary while on the waiting list of 840 yen	- do -
	May 31	Granted an annuity that belonged the First Order of Merit with to the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun	The Board of Decorations

Nakayama  
23

- |              |   |                        |
|--------------|---|------------------------|
| 1924 Jun. 11 | Appointed Foreign Minister.   |                        |
| 1925 Dec. 1  | Promoted to<br>Conferred the Senior Grade of the 3rd Court Rank.  |                        |
| 1926 Jan. 29 | Appointed member of the House of Peers<br>in accordance with <sup>No.</sup> Paragraph 4 in Art.<br>1 of the Ordinance of the House of Peers.  |                        |
| 1927 Apr. 20 | Relieved of the principal post at own request.  | <sup>the</sup> Cabinet |
| 1928 Nov. 10 | Granted a gold cup.   |                        |
| 1929 Jul. 2  | Appointed Foreign Minister.   |                        |
| 1929 Jul. 19 | Appointed member of the <u>Customs Council</u><br><u>on Custom Duties</u>   | Cabinet                |
| 1929 Dec. 29 | The above post was cancelled because of<br>the abolition of the organization of the<br><u>on Custom Duties</u><br>Customs Council, in accordance with<br>Imperial Ordinance No 398. |                        |

1930 Nov. 15	Appointed temporary acting Prime Minister.	The Cabinet
1931 Feb. 16	Promoted to Conferred the junior grade of the 2nd Court Rank.	
1931 Mar. 9	Relieved of temporary acting Prime Minister	- do. - Cabinet
1931 Dec. 12	Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flowers.	
1931 Dec. 13	Relieved of the Principal <del>post</del> <sup>post</sup> at own request.	- do. - Cabinet
1931 Dec. 14	Specially granted the <del>treatment</del> <sup>(privileges)</sup> of the former official post.	
1934 Apr. 29	Granted a gold cup in recognition of the distinguished services during the Incident	
1931 ~ 1934		



set of

1940 Apr. 29 Granted a silver cup in recognition of the

distinguished services in the China Incident.

1945 Oct. 9 Appointed Prime Minister, and concurrently

The Cabinet

Dec. 1 Appointed concurrently  
Ministers of the 1st and 2nd Demobilization

Ministries.

- do. -  
Cabinet

1946 Feb. 26 Appointed President of the War Investigation

Institute.

- do. -  
Cabinet

1946 Feb. 27 Appointed Chairman of the Food-Stuff  
Commission

Measures Council

- do. -

(26 x 25)

H. Hattori

1946 May 22	Relieved of <sup>the</sup> <del>his</del> current and con- current posts at <del>his</del> own request.	
1946 May 22	Appointed <del>&amp;</del> Minister of State. Entered <u>Given the first (grade &amp; pay)</u>	<sup>The</sup> Cabinet  - do. - Cabinet
1946 May 31	Appointed <sup>President</sup> <del>the</del> general-director of the War Investigation Council.	- do. - Cabinet
	(It was abolished on September 30, 1946, in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 454.)	
1946 June 15	Appointed <sup>President</sup> <del>the</del> general director of the Demobilization Board.	- do. - Cabinet  ①

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD  
19 November 1947  
MINAMI  
SHIDEHARA - Direct

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33539

\* Exhibit 3479, the deposition of SHIDEHARA, Kijuro, taken  
by Commission, was received in evidence.



NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

20 November 1947

MINAMI

SHIDEHARA - Direct

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33547

\* In the proceedings before the Commission, the witness identified and verified Exhibit 3479-A as his affidavit.

33550

\* The affidavit stated that at the time of the Mukden Incident on 18 Sept. 1931 he was Foreign Minister and MINAMI was War Minister in the WAKATSUKI Cabinet. On the morning of Sept. 19, an extraordinary Cabinet meeting was called and the witness reported the receipt of a telegram from the Consul General in Mukden to the Foreign Office, stating that a little after 10:00 o'clock on the 18th, Chinese troops had blown up the SMR lines in the vicinity of Liu-T'iau-Kou, and clashed with the Japanese Railway Garrison. MINAMI reported he had received a similar telegram from the Kwantung Army. As these reports were brief, the situation was too obscure for the government to make any judgment at that time. \* Cabinet meetings were held daily thereafter

33551

and the situation on the spot became gradually distinct. MINAMI declared that the General Staff and War Office should make every effort to prevent expansion of the Incident although the Kwantung Army's action originated from its proper aim of guarding the railway. All Cabinet members being in accord decided upon a policy of non-expansion which was proclaimed on Sept. 24.

33552

The WAKATSUKI Cabinet resigned en bloc on Dec. 10, 1931. Up to that time the witness, in cooperation with MINAMI, always did his best to prevent aggravation of the Incident. It was simply a mischievous rumor to circulate such an unfounded story as the one purported that the witness \* was at loggerheads with MINAMI on account of their maintenance of opposite ideas at Cabinet meetings and that friction extended even to their personal emotions. Actually, from that time to the present he had been on intimate terms with MINAMI.

(Reference was made to testimony beginning at P. 20065 and P. 1334 and 1376.

33589

\* CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. COMYNS CARR

33590

The witness stated that up to the time of the WAKATSUKI Cabinet's resignation he did his best in cooperation with MINAMI to prevent aggravation of the Incident. Before the Incident actually occurred, he had reason to suppose that something of the kind was about to happen. He had no official information but four or five civilian residents in Manchuria came to the Foreign Office and said something extraordinary \* was going on. Young officers had come to see them and ordered help as they wanted certain things which should be stored in certain places. They didn't know why the young officers wanted those things and became suspicious that some warlike preparations

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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20 November 1947

MINAMI

SHIDEMHARA - Cross

Page might be going on, and asked the witness if he had any information about it, but he told them he had none. Since they were in Manchuria, and the witness believed there must be something in their reports, he immediately asked MINAMI to come over for a talk. MINAMI came and the witness said he was suspicious about what he had been told, and told MINAMI that the first thing for him would be to maintain strictest discipline among the young officers there for they should mind their own business and not go about seeking war materials to be stored at different places. \* He told MINAMI it was a very serious thing if the report was true and he had every reason to believe it was. MINAMI quite agreed, telling the witness he would do his best to maintain discipline. He had done his best already but the witness reminded him to try again if anything untoward might happen. MINAMI didn't say what he would do but the witness presumed he would come into contact with officers in Manchuria.

33592

33593 \* After the Incident broke out, they received a number of telegrams from the Consul General HAYASHI in Mukden and other consuls. MOISHIMA was under HAYASHI in Mukden, KUWASHIMA was Consul General in Tientsin. The witness didn't know whether ARAKAWA was Consul

33594 General in Yinkow and in Niuchang, and didn't know definitely whether \* YAMAZAKI was an official of the Foreign Office in Liaoyang. TSUKAMOTO was Governor General of Kwantung and YANO was Counsellor in Peiping. It was difficult for him to remember receiving reports from all these persons about what was happening in connection with the Incident. He sent copies of reports from his subordinates to MINAMI and to

33595 Premier WAKATSUKI \* and the Navy Minister, but didn't think he sent any to anyone else. When the witness was asked whether he sent any to the Chief of Staff, he stated he thought he did. In the case of the more important reports, he brought them up and discussed them in the Cabinet after the Incident.

33596 When shown Exhibit 2193, the witness was asked if it was one he received, of which he supplied a copy to MINAMI. He stated it was difficult to remember \* but he did supply MINAMI with copies of practically all the telegrams he received and didn't think he made

33597 any exception. \* He remembered that he sent a copy of the telegrams to the Army and Navy which bore on the Manchurian Incident and by the Army he meant both the War Minister and General Staff.

33598 \* When shown Exhibit 294, the witness stated he noticed there was a telegram from ARAKAWA, the Consul General at Yinkow, and was dated 13 Nov. 1931. He didn't remember exactly whether ARAKAWA was posted at that time in Niuchang (Yinkow).

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20 November 1947  
MINAMI  
SHIDEHARA - Cross

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33599 \* When shown a document, the witness agreed it was a telegram from Consul General HAYASHI in Mukden, addressed to the witness, dated 21 Sept. 1931, to which he attached a Foreign Ministry certificate showing it came from their files as one sent to the witness on that date. He identified it as one he had received and there was a copy passed to MINAMI.

33600 \* Exhibit 3479-B, the document identified by the witness,  
33602 stated \* that in view of the situation in and around Mukden, the Army Commander on 20 Sept. 1931 would place the area under the temporary administration of Japanese and Chinese, acting under the Army to promote the welfare of both Japanese and Chinese inhabitants.

33603 The Mukden administration area would be limited within the walled city and its foreign settlement and the SMR zone would remain as before. City administration would be conducted at the Municipal Building which would be set up in the walled city, and city administration would include all matters concerning Mukden except as otherwise provided. Officers of the administration were named \* and included the accused DOIHARA as Mayor and all were Japanese.

Besides the ones named, other Japanese or Chinese subjects would be employed to take part in accordance with a separate regulation.

33604 \* Exhibit 3479-A, a telegram from Consul General HAYASHI to SHIDEHARA, dated 28 Sept. 1931, was identified by the witness and he stated he passed a copy to MINAMI.

33605 \* The telegram stated that according to what DOIHARA told  
MORIOKA, it was scheduled that the Local Preservation Committee organized to maintain peace and order in Mukden should be led and gradually made into the central organ of administration, and a distinguished Chinese should later be appointed by the committee as Mayor. Furthermore, he said it was decided that the self-defense  
33606 corps now under the \* Kempei Tai should be transferred to the committee and unified under the name of the Peace Maintenance Corps and it was also decided to have them organize a considerable number of policemen. To date, 1000 rifles were delivered for this purpose, it was said.

A telegram was transmitted to China, Peiping, Nanking, Tientsin and to each consul in Manchuria.

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20 November 1947

MINAMI

SHIDEHARA - Cross

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- 33607 Exhibit 3479-D, a telegram from Consul General HAYASHI to SHIDEHARA, dated 3 Oct. 1931, was identified by the witness and received in evidence. \* It stated that there was a rumor on the 3rd among certain Japanese residents in Mukden that the organization of the Liaoning Autonomous Government with Yuan Chin-Kai as its leader had been decided upon. A message to this effect was said to have been wired to Japan. This was pure fabrication and HAYASHI had heard that Yuan had told influential Japanese that such a nonsensical report was extremely embarrassing. As for the origin of this incorrect telegram, HAYASHI guessed that Japanese newspaper men were informed that on the 2nd, DOIHARA summoned Ting Chien of the Local Peace Preservation Committee and persuaded him to open financial and business offices. Ting replied he would answer after deliberation with the leaders. They added their imagination and tied it with the establishment of a new regime, spread propaganda about it as if it were an actual fact. In regard to this request by DOIHARA, Yuan Chin-Kai, Ting Chien-Hsiu and others could not foresee the future policy of the Emperor. It seemed that they, hearing of the recent formation in Chinchow of the Liaoning Provincial Government through the instigation of Chang Hsueh Liang, were of the opinion it was impossible at present for the Local Peace Preservation, now a mere organ, to keep public order in Mukden and start such important \* administrative organs as financial and business offices. This restricted telegram was transmitted to China, Peiping, Nanking, Tientsin, and to every consul in Manchuria.
- 33609
- 33610 \* The witness identified a document as a telegram from Consul General HAYASHI to himself, dated 6 Oct. 1931, and it was
- 33611 received in evidence as Exhibit 3479-A. \* It stated that the Four Peoples Preservation Committee, whose president was Kan Chao-Hsi, was an organization whose establishment as a religious and charitable organization had been authorized by the Municipal Office. Lately, with this committee as the basis, YOSHII, Kiyoharu and
- 33612 others were planning \* the establishment of the new political regime and they were trying to negotiate with the army. It was said that the military authorities recognized this would not only have a bad influence upon the Local Peace Preservation Committee supported by the Army, but would be contrary to their fundamental policies, and on the 5th, DOIHARA and gendarmerie detachment commander MITANI admonished Lt. Gen. ISHIMITSU, who came with YOSHII, that it was very unfortunate that he was being taken advantage of by such an adventurer as YOSHII and advised YOSHII to resign voluntarily.
- 33613 \* The witness identified a document as a telegram from Consul General HAYASHI to SHIDEHARA, dated 16 Oct. 1931, and it was received

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

20 November 1947

MINAMI

SHIDEHARA - Cross

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Page in evidence as Exhibit 3479-F. \* It stated that although the  
33614 Municipal Government Office at Mukden had been composed of Japanese Section Chiefs under Mayor DOIHARA, in accordance with the stabilization of public peace, preparations were being made under a policy of having the Local Preservation Committee appoint a Chinese mayor with Chinese Section Chiefs as soon as possible. After these appointments had been decided, it was the Army plan to have every Japanese resign his post and utilize Japanese experts as advisors in every field. HAYASHI requested this be withheld from the press for the time being.

A telegram was transmitted to the Minister in Peiping, Nanking, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and each consul in Manchuria.

33616 Exhibit 3479-G, next identified by the witness as being a telegram from HAYASHI to SHIDEHARA, dated 19 Oct. 1931, stated \* that Chao Hsin-po, though recommended as Mayor of Mukden by the Local Preservation Committee, flatly refused to accept, but upon the earnest advice of DOIHARA, he accepted on the 18th. It had been arranged that within the next two or three days, as soon as preparations for taking over the municipal administration were completed, Chao would formally assume the post of Mayor, and Mayor DOIHARA and all the Japanese Section Chiefs would resign from their posts. This wire was sent to China, Peiping, Nanking, Tientsin, Harbin, and Kirin.

33617 \* Exhibit 3479-H, next identified by the witness being a  
33618 telegram from HAYASHI to SHIDEHARA, dated 27 Oct. 1931, stated \* that Hsieh-Chieh-Shih visited him on the 27th and confided in him that by making a cat's paw of Lo Chen-Yu, some of the staff of the Kwantung Army attempted at first to draw out Emperor Hsuan Tung (Pu-Yi) to Manchuria, but this plan did not make much headway owing to the Emperor having backed out as result of Kashii, Commander of the Tientsin Garrison Troops having advised the Emperor to be prudent. Therefore, by despatching a certain UEZUMI (?) a political free lancer to Tientsin to consult Battalion Commander SAKAI, possessing radical views, they planned to kidnap the Emperor to Tangku where he was to be put in a cargo boat and then landed at Yingkow. Their plan could not be realized due to the strict watch kept by the Japanese police. It had been arranged to newly entrust DOIHARA with this mission and DOIHARA left Mukden secretly for Tientsin via Dairen with a political free lancer named OTANI, Takeshi on the evening of the 26th. On arriving at Tientsin, they were expected to resort to some suitable measure for executing the plan.

The other day Staff Officer MIURA of the Garrison Troops came on a visit to Mukden for liaison purposes in this matter. The



Page wire had been relayed to the Foreign Minister, Ambassador to China and Peiping.

33621 \* Exhibit 3479-J, next identified by the witness as a telegram from Consul General HAYASHI at Mukden to SHIDEHARA, dated 7  
33623 November 1931, stated \* that as a result of pressure brought upon Yuan Chin-Kai by Army Headquarters on the night of the 6th, morning of the 7th, the Local Peace Preservation Committee held an executives' meeting and decided to add to the decree on acting for the regime the words that it would sever relations with the old regime of Chang Hsueh-liang and the National Government as required by the Army, and this was to be published on the 8th. This wire was relayed to China, Peiping and Tientsin.

33624 \* Exhibit 3479-I, next identified by the witness as a telegram from Consul General HAYASHI to SHIDEHARA, dated 28 Oct. 1931,  
33629 stated \* that in a prefecture, a prefectural Autonomy Guidance Committee should be established under the supervision of the Local Autonomy Guidance Office, which should guide and supervise the prefectural Autonomy Executive Committee, and the Guidance Committee should be actually occupied by Japanese. Furthermore, a policy was decided to provide separately an autonomy inspection office for inspection of prefectural autonomy and establish an Autonomy Guidance Members' Training Center. The Guidance Office was said to be comprised of youth league members in the employ of the SMR.

33630 On the 28th the military called together the garrison commanders and the provost marshals of various areas to support this policy. At the meeting C/S MIYAKI gave instructions that this enforcement of the local autonomy and the policy mentioned should be \* absolutely a matter of internal relations and should never be revealed outwardly, for there were many which were steadily succeeding in their administration in enforcing the present autonomy system. Clear instructions were issued that special attention be given to the points mentioned and every effort made toward realizing local autonomy in accordance with conditions in each area and subject to what had been recognized as suitable in each case. This wire was transmitted to China, Peiping and all the consuls in Manchuria.

(Note: The above telegrams were sent the accused MINAMI by SHIDEHARA.)

33631- \* Asked if it was apparent to him from the reports he was  
32 getting from these consuls that the Kwantung Army was not complying with the directions which he and MINAMI had agreed should be given them, he replied that was true and they were not observing the Cabinet decisions.

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SHIDEHARA - Cross

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Asked if he took further steps to try to get MINAMI to compel them to do so, he replied he had often told MINAMI of what was happening in Manchuria but his impression was that he had practically no power to control these men. The witness was sure he had every desire to put into practice what was discussed and determined at the Cabinet Council, but his order was not obeyed by his subordinates in Manchuria. Asked if he had asked MINAMI why he did not recall those subordinates, he states this suggestion \* was made at the Cabinet Council but MINAMI looked embarrassed and the witness did not think he sent out orders of that kind to Manchuria. Asked if MINAMI said that sending instructions as to what they were to do would be of no avail, he replied he was not quite sure what MINAMI thought of it but the fact was plain that his repeated instructions proved of no avail. Asked if the Cabinet could have, if they wished, stopped financial supplies to the Kwantung Army, he replied that was not discussed and he was not quite sure if that was an obvious way of putting a stop to it.

33635

It was decided in the budget that whatever was contained there when approved by the Diet had to be carried into practice by the Government, and the budget had been approved before the Incident broke out. Asked if there was any provision in the budget for the additional expenses caused by the Manchurian Incident, the witness replied he didn't remember whether they had applied for a supplementary budget but thought there was no discussion of one at the Cabinet. Asked where the money came from for the Manchurian Incident, he stated that at that time the Diet was not in session and without its approval they couldn't spend any money. But so far as it was contained in the budget and approved they had to supply necessary expenses. Asked if they had to supply the War Ministry with the amounts voted in the budget before the Incident broke out, he replied that after it broke out the Cabinet collapsed in early December. The War Ministry could find ample means \* within its limits of the budget to meet expenditures. His impression was that the War Ministry did not ask for further funds beyond what they already had in their budget.

The witness remembered troops being moved from Korea without an Imperial Order on about 21 Sept. and there was a heated discussion in the Cabinet about that. Asked if before this happened, MINAMI proposed that reinforcements be sent from Korea and if the Cabinet refused to agree, he replied he didn't believe MINAMI had first proposed reinforcements be sent. The report of their being sent came as rather a surprise to all. The witness was not quite certain nor did he remember one occasion expressed a desire in the Cabinet that he would have permission to send troops from Korea into Manchuria and that the Cabinet refused permission. Asked if MINAMI asked the Cabinet to provide the necessary funds and if the Cabinet agreed to do so when the troops were sent without permission, he stated he

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didn't believe this question was taken up by the Cabinet Council.  
\* When it was suggested to the witness that the Cabinet agreed in some way to provide the additional expenses caused by the troops being sent from Korea, he stated he didn't know how that could be done for the Cabinet had no power to modify the budget approved by the Diet. If additional expenditures were needed, what they could do was to apply to the Diet to call for an extraordinary session, and it was again suggested to the witness that the Cabinet agreed to find that money in whatever was the proper procedure, he stated that \* after the reinforcements were sent from Korea, the War Minister thought the expenditures could be defrayed within the limits of the budget and he remembered they didn't apply for additional expenditure.

33638

He didn't remember MINAMI's applying for Cabinet approval to appropriate part of the original budget to pay for the expenditure. This was not necessary for so far as it was already approved by the Diet, there was no need to go to the Cabinet so far as these expenditures could be covered within the budget limits. Asked if it was within MINAMI's power to apply or refuse to apply part of the money already voted in the budget for expenses in Manchuria, he replied that he remembered that when the WAKATSUKI Cabinet was in power, expenditures needed were not such a large amount. MINAMI did not ask permission, nor did he bring up that question before the Cabinet Council. It was true that if MINAMI was really sincere in wanting to stop it, he had complete power to do so either by refusing to find the money out of his budget or by recalling the officers who were not carrying out his instructions and he did neither. While this was legally right, there might be quite a revelation among the Army men and he would be placed in a very impossible position. Perhaps MINAMI thought about it and didn't press the question at the Cabinet Council.

33640

\* There might be wholesale indiscipline and the men in Manchuria would be without money. The witness thought the men in Manchuria had to look at the question from the practical side. Asked if he was saying that it was considered better that a war be carried on in Manchuria contrary to orders and that the troops in Manchuria be without money on which to live, he replied that they had already given assurance that there would be no aggravation of war and all the Cabinet did was put that declaration into effect with possibly less friction. Consul General HAYASHI in Mukden from the very beginning had been making extremely adverse reports with regard to the conduct of the military in Manchuria, and the witness passed these reports on to MINAMI and the General Staff.

33641

\* The witness was quoted a part of Exhibit 3422-D, a telegram dated 20 Sept. 1931, from the Vice Chief of the General Staff to the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, which stated that as some

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Page officials in Japanese diplomatic and SMR circles in Manchuria were suspected of sending groundless reports about army actions. Kwantung Army C/S was to investigate their sources and seriously provide all means to eliminate such unpatriotic acts. The Vice Chief believed the Army should make a declaration of its grave resolution in case unpatriotic schemes were still continued. Asked if he knew this was what the General Staff was telegraphing to Mukden about the Consul General there, he replied that he hadn't been sent a copy of the telegram and had no knowledge.

33642 MORISHIMA was the head of the Asiatic Bureau in the witness' ministry, and \* this was a different man from the MORISHIMA who was assistant consul in Mukden. The witness didn't think he sent the former MORISHIMA to Mukden for any purpose in Sept. 1931 but it was not impossible that MORISHIMA was sent from Tokyo to see HAYASHI and find out what was happening there. Asked if MORISHIMA said that he had told HAYASHI that the Cabinet did not want the Incident to  
33643 enlarge and that he should bear that in mind, \* and if HAYASHI had replied that this was practically impossible, in the last week of September or the first week of October, the witness said he didn't remember. He didn't remember MORISHIMA's reporting that the situation in Manchuria was such that the Incident had a tendency to expand further nor did he remember if MORISHIMA said that even HAYASHI's life was in danger. Probably HAYASHI's life was in danger, but everyone's life was in danger, including the witness'.

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SHIDEHARA - Cross Cont.

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- 33644 \*Asked if MORISHIMA reported that militarists in Manchuria considered HAYASHI an obstacle and there was an indication of an attempted assassination, the witness stated he didn't know if there was any attempt to assassinate HAYASHI. MORISHIMA reported to him that the condition there was such that the C-in-C of the Kwantung Army was in a state of restriction to quarters. Asked if he heard this from MORISHIMA he stated he didn't know but he heard it from somewhere and it was an open secret at that time. Nobody could approach the Commander of the Kwantung Army himself and if anyone applied for an interview subordinate officers would say he shouldn't approach him directly. Witness didn't remember \*MORISHIMA reporting that three Kwantung Army staff officers, ISHIHARA, HANATANI and ITAGAKI were the center of activity in Manchuria and since the Chief of Staff, MIYAKE, was not able to control his staff the three were left to do things as they pleased. Witness didn't remember MORISHIMA reporting that when these three drank together they always boasted that the plot was planned long before. If he had so reported it would have agreed with information he had from businessmen from Manchuria, \*nor had the witness heard that the three were saying that an artillery battery was made ready in Mukden as early as 25 July.
- 33645
- 33646
- Asked if MORISHIMA had reported in August that the Army was attempting to use the killing of Captain NAKAMURA as a tool for solving the Manchuria-Mongolian matter by enlarging its importance, he replied it was difficult to recall these things as they happened years before.
- 33647
- 33648 \*In reference to the telegrams from KUWASHIMA and others about the escape of Pu-Yi from Tientsin at the end of October and his ultimate arrival in Manchuria, the witness was asked if MINAMI took the view that it would be a good thing to have an independent Manchuria established under Pu-Yi at the proper time but it was premature in October and November 1931. The witness stated that he couldn't tell what MINAMI had in mind with that question as he hadn't discussed it with him. Asked if he had the same view himself, the witness replied it was not only premature but that course of action was altogether \*wrong.
- 33650
- 33651 \*When shown Exh. 286, the witness acknowledged it was a telegram sent by him to KUWASHIMA in Tientsin on 1 November 1931. \*When it was suggested that in the telegram the witness was instructing KUWASHIMA that this was not the right time to make Pu-Yi Emperor but that it would be a very good thing to do later on,

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- 33652 he stated that the telegram did not signify that. To the witness was quoted a part of the Exhibit which stated \* that to form an independent state in Manchuria at this time would immediately raise the question of its being contrary to the Nine Power Pact. Even if they made it in the form of a voluntary escape of the Emperor, the other Powers were not likely to believe this and it was extremely difficult to keep such incidents secret. The witness agreed that this part that was quoted to him was correct.
- 33652-  
33654 (After being quoted the remainder of this Exhibit the witness challenged it as to translation and it was referred to the language arbitration board.)
- 33655 \*The witness thought he remembered a cabinet meeting on 1 October 1931 in which he asked for a clarification of the policy of the Japanese in Manchuria before the opening of the League of Nations Council to be held in Geneva on 14 October. Quite possibly he suggested that the maintenance of more than necessary troops in Manchuria, and particularly in Kirin (Dairen) and Tungkai (Tientsin) would be harmful to the views that foreign Powers would take at that meeting.
- 33657 \*MINAMI did not propose that Japan should there and then withdraw from the League nor did he say that if they withdrew troops now the situation would be difficult and they would not be able to maintain control in Mukden and Kirin, and it was better he believed to withdraw from the League. So far as the witness remembered there was no discussion of the question of withdrawing from the League at all; they were actively collaborating with and supplying information to the League and their delegates were participating. There was no occasion for MINAMI to say they should withdraw. When it was suggested to the witness that on two occasions MINAMI advocated that instead of trying to do what the League wanted they should withdraw, \*he replied he was sure MINAMI had not raised that question.
- 33658
- REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. BROOKS.
- 33659 \*The witness stated that on very important questions he and MINAMI did not have opposite ideas at cabinet meetings, nor was there friction between them. Reference was made to the cross examination where the witness had said that something might be a legal point but that practically MINAMI had no choice in the matter.

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DEFENSE - MINAMI

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\*Asked if he and the cabinet approved of the action that MINAMI took under the circumstances, he replied the decision was that they should do their best to localize the incident. MINAMI's intention was certainly to localize it and prevent further aggravation. \*He believed that MINAMI had it in his power legally to have prevented further expansion of the incident. Asked what he meant by legal power, he replied that under the law he could send any order to his subordinates but he probably looked at the question from the point of view of whether that would bring deterioration of the whole situation. (The

33662

attention of the Tribunal was called to testimony at p 1338, p 1392, p 19,916 to 19,917, p 20,054 and p 20,058) The witness stated that MINAMI couldn't send an operational order for they should be sent through the Chief of Staff \* who was not a subordinate of the War Ministry. Asked whether the Chief of Staff was higher or equal rank, the witness said it was difficult to say but he thought they were of equal rank. (Attention of the Tribunal was called to testimony at pp 1396 to 1398)

33663

14 Nov. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Col. Woolworth  
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,  
Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT

MINAMI

WITNESS

SHIDEHARA, Kijuro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

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

Incl  
(Described above)

*EP M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

*L*



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: SHIDEHARA, Kijuro  
Born: Aug. 11, 1872  
Permanent Domicile: OSAKA Prefecture  
Social Status: Commoner

\* \* \* \* \*

1895 Jul 10 Graduated from the Law College.  
Nov 22 Appointed clerk of the Department of Agriculture and  
Commerce. The Dep. of Agricul.  
& Commerce.  
" Entered the fifth pay grade. "  
" Ordered to serve at the Bureau of Mines. "  
1896 Sep 25 Received a certificate of having passed the  
Diplomatic and Consular Service Examination.  
Oct 6 Appointed eleve-consul. Cabinet  
Conferred the seventh rank of the higher civil  
service. "  
Ordered to serve at Zinsen. The Foreign Ministry  
" 30 Conferred the Junior Grade of the seventh court  
rank.  
1898 Oct 5 Raised to the fourth pay grade. "  
1899 Mar 31 Raised to the third pay grade. "  
May 29 Returned home.  
May 31 Ordered to serve in London. "  
Sep 30 Raised to the second pay grade.  
1900 Dec 4 Appointed consul.  
Promoted to the sixth rank of the higher civil service.  
Entered the fourth pay grade. Cabinet  
Ordered to serve in Anvers. The Foreign Ministry  
" "  
1901 Mar 31 Raised to the third pay grade.  
Apr 20 Promoted with senior grade of the 7th court rank.  
Jun 12 Ordered home. "

1901 Sep 5	Ordered to serve in Fusan.	The Foreign Ministry
Sep 30	Raised to the second pay grade.	
Oct 9	Regulations concerning the expenses of legations and consulates were partly revised.	
1902 Sep 30	Raised to the first pay grade.	
1903 Jun 23	Promoted to the fifth rank of the higher civil service. Entered the second pay grade.	The Cabinet Foreign Ministry
Oct 10	Promoted to the Junior Grade of the sixth court rank.	
1904 Apr 1	Relieved of service in FUSAN. Ordered to engage temporarily the affairs of the Foreign Ministry. Granted the whole sum of regular salary.	" " "
1905 Jun 30	Raised to the first pay grade.	"
Nov 4	Appointed secretary of the Foreign Ministry. Promoted to the Fourth Rank of the Higher Civil Service. Entered the third pay grade. Appointed Chief of the Telegraph Section of the Minister's Secretariate.	The Cabinet Foreign Ministry Foreign Ministry
Dec 27	Promoted to the Senior Grade of the sixth Court Rank.	
1906 Apr 1	Decorated with the Fourth Order of Merit with the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun. Granted a annuity of 180 yen in recognition of services in the 1904-1905 Incident. Decorated with the War Medal, 1904-1905 Incident.	
Jul 1	Sanctioned to accept and wear the "Officer de l'Ordre National de la Legion d 'Honneur" of the French Republic.	
1907 Sep 14	Decorated with the Third Order of Merit with the Middle Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.	
Dec 5	Sanctioned to accept and wear the "Grand Officer de l'Ordre du Nicham eru Anoir /T.N. phonetic, unidentified/" of the French Republic.	
Dec 27	Promoted to the Third Rank of the Higher Civil Service. Entered the first pay grade.	Foreign Ministry

1908 Mar 30 Promoted to the Junior Grade of the Fifth Court Rank.

Apr 29 Sanctioned to accept and wear "The Second Order Decoration with the Saint Stanisrav Star" of Russia.

Oct 7 Concurrently appointed chief of the Investigation Section of the ministers secretariate. Foreign Ministry

Oct 13 Appointed a member of the Preparatory Committee for the Revising Treaties. Cabinet

Nov 11 Appointed a member of the Investigation Committee into the Incident of Claiming Compensation to the War time Disposal. Cabinet

Dec 25 Appointed Government commissioner for affairs under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. Cabinet

1909 Apr 27 Appointed assessment committee of relief funds. Cabinet

Sep 14 Appointed temporary member of the Diplomatic and Consular Service Examination Committee. "

Dec 22 Appointed Government commissioner affairs under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. "

1910 Apr 1 The higher civil service salary scale was revised.

Apr 16 Relieved as member of the Investigation Committee into the Incident of Claiming Compensation to the War-time Disposal.

Dec 23 Appointed Government commissioner for affairs under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. "

1911 Jun 13 Granted a set of gold cups for the services in the annexation of Korea. Bureau of Decorations

Jul 29 Appointed chief of the Investigation Bureau of the Foreign Ministry.  
 Raised to the 2nd rank of the higher civil service. Cabinet  
 Concurrently appointed secretary of the Foreign Ministry.  
 Promoted to the 3rd rank of the higher civil service.  
 Appointed chief of the Telegraph Section of the Minister's secretariate. Foreign Ministry  
 Appointed member of the ordinary civil service disciplinary committee. Foreign Ministry

1911 Aug 24	Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.	
Sep 20	Raised to the Senior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.	
Dec 25	Appointed Government commissioner for affairs under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry.	Cabinet
1912 May 8	Appointed councillor of an embassy. Raised to the 2nd rank of the higher civil service. Ordered to serve in the United States. Entered the 3rd pay grade.	" " Foreign Ministry
Oct 11	Sanctioned to accept and wear the 1st Order of St. Stanislab of Russia.	
Aug 1	Given the Memorial Medal for the Annexation of Korea to Japan.	
1913 Nov 4	Relieved of the service in the United States. Ordered to serve in Britain.	Cabinet "
1914 Jun 18	Sanctioned to accept and wear the 2nd Order of San Maurice and Laxarus of Italy.	
Jun 26	Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Raised to the 2nd rank of the higher civil service. Entered the 3rd pay grade. Ordered to serve in the Netherlands. Concurrently ordered to serve in Denmark.	" Foreign Ministry Cabinet "
1915 Oct 29	Appointed Vice-Minister of the Foreign Affairs. Raised to the 1st rank of the higher civil service.	"
Oct 30	Appointed chief ordinary civil service commissioner. Appointed Councillor to the Commissioner of the Coronation.	"
Oct 31	Ordered to follow the Emperor to Kyoto.	The Commissioner of the Coronation
Nov 7	Conferred the War Medal of the 1914-1915 Incident.	
Nov 10	Conferred the Coronation Medal.	
Nov 12	Sanctioned to accept and wear the 1st Order of Merit with the Order of the Oranges Nasaux /T.N. phonetic, unidentified/ of the Netherlands.	
Dec 10	Promoted to the Junior Grade of the 4th Court Rank.	

- 1916 Apr 25 Appointed member of the Economic Investigation Committee. (The committee was abolished on the 13th of November, 1917) Cabinet
- Aug 19 Decorated with conferred the 1st Imperial Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure. Granted a sum of three thousand yen. Bureau of Decorations
- Oct 28 Appointed reserve member of the Disciplinary Committee for the Officials of the Higher Civil Service. (The term of appointment expired of June 2nd 1917)
- Dec 25 Appointed Government commissioner for the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. Cabinet
- Dec 29 Appointed executive committee for the decisions made at the Economic Conference of the Allied Powers. (The post was abolished on Oct. 1st 1920) Cabinet
- 1917 June 6 Appointed secretary of the Temporary Diplomatic Investigation Committee. "
- June 13 Appointed reserve member of the Disciplinary Committee for the Official of the Higher Civil Service. Cabinet
- June 22 Appointed government commissioner for the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. Cabinet
- Nov 29 Granted a gold cup (in recognition of the services rendered to the Economic Investigation Committee) Bureau of Decorations
- Dec 25 Appointed government commissioner for the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. Cabinet
- 1918 May 18 Appointed member of the Census Taking Conference. "
- Jul 3 Sanctioned to accept and wear the Second Order of the British Empire of Great Britain.
- Sep 13 Appointed member of the Government Property Investigation Committee. "
- Oct 26 Appointed judge of the Standing Arbitration Court. "
- Dec 25 Appointed government commissioner for the affairs under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. "

- 1919 Jan 15 Appointed member of the Temporary Committee for Investigating the Revision of Treaties.
- Jun 4 Appointed member of the Laws and Regulations Readjustment Committee.  
(Not published in the Official Gazette)
- Sep 11 Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary. Cabinet  
Ordered to reside in the United States of America.
- Sep 30 Relieved as member of the Temporary Committee for Investigating the Revision of Treaties. "
- Oct 30 Promoted to the Senior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank.
- 1920 Jan 8 Granted a set of gold cups in recognition of distinguished services rendered concerning the revision of the rate of custom duties and of an import duties, in China. The Board of Decorations.
- May 21 Sanctioned to accept and wear the 1st Order of Merit with the Order of the Polar Star awarded by the King of Sweden. "
- Jun 12 Appointed a member of the committee for the preparatory conference of the International Communications Conference. Cabinet
- Sep 7 Created a baron in recognition of meritorious services.  
Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and granted a sum of 5,000 yen in recognition of services rendered for the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany, etc. and of services during the 1915-20 Incident.  
Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. The Board of Decorations
- 1921 Mar 23 Granted a gold cup in recognition of distinguished merit rendered concerning the work of the 1st census taking.
- Sep 27 Ordered to attend the Washington Conference as plenipotentiary. Cabinet
- 1922 Nov 10 Promoted to the Junior Grade of the third Court Rank.

1922 Dec 23	Relieved as resident in America. Ordered to engage temporarily in the affairs of the Foreign Ministry. Granted the whole sum of regular salary while on the waiting list.	Cabinet Foreign Ministry "
1924 Apr 16	Relieved from engaging temporarily in the affairs of the Foreign Ministry. Granted one-third of regular salary while on the waiting list.	" "
May 31	Granted an annuity of 840 yen that belonged to the 1st Order of Merit with the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun.	The Board of Decorations
Jun 11	Appointed Foreign Minister.	
1925 Dec 1	Promoted to the Senior Grade of the 3rd Court Rank.	
1926 Jan 29	Appointed member of the House of Peers in accordance with No.4 in Art. 1 of the Ordinance of the House of Peers.	
1927 Apr 20	Relieved of the Principal post at own request.	Cabinet
1928 Nov 10	Granted a gold cup.	
1929 Jul 2	Appointed Foreign Minister.	
Jul 19	Appointed member of the Council on Custom Duties.	Cabinet
Dec 29	The above post was cancelled because of the abolition of the organization of the Council on Custom Duties in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No.398.	
1930 Nov 15	Appointed temporary acting Prime Minister.	Cabinet
1931 Feb 16	Promoted to the Junior Grade of the 2nd Court Rank.	
Mar 9	Relieved of temporary acting Prime Minister.	"
Dec 12	Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers.	
Dec 13	Relieved of the Principal post at own request.	Cabinet
Dec 14	Specially granted the privileges of the former post.	
1934 Apr 29	Granted a set of gold cups in recognition of the distinguished services during the 1931-34 Incident.	

1940 Apr 29	Granted a set of silver cups in recognition of the distinguished services in the China Incident.	
1945 Oct 9	Appointed Prime Minister.	Cabinet
Dec 1	Appointed concurrently Ministers of the 1st and 2nd Demobilization Ministries.	"
1946 Feb 27	Appointed Chairman of the Food-Staff Measures Commission.	"
1946 May 22	Relieved of the current and concurrent posts at own request.	
1946 May 22	Appointed Minister of State. Entered the first pay grade.	" "
1946 May 31	Appointed President of the War Investigation Council. (It was abolished on September 30, 1946, in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No.454)	"
1946 Jun 15	Appointed President of the Demobilization Board.	"



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al



AFFIDAVIT

I, SHIDEHARA, Kijuro, being duly sworn in accordance with the procedure followed in our country, do hereby depose and say as follows:

1. My name is SHIDEHARA, Kijuro. My age is 76, having been born in 1872. My address is No. 1219, Okamoto-Machi, Setagaya, Tokyo.

2. At the time of the MUKDEN Incident of September 18th, 1931, I was the Foreign Minister, while General MINAMI was the War Minister, both being members of the Wakatsuki Cabinet.

On the morning of Sept. 19th, i.e., the next day after the outbreak of the Incident, an extraordinary Cabinet meeting was called. On that occasion, I reported the receipt of a telegram from the Japanese Consul-general in MUKDEN to the Foreign Office, stating that a little after 10 o'clock of the 18th the Chinese troops had blown up the South Manchurian Railway lines in the vicinity of Liutiokuo, MUKDEN, and clashed with our railway

garrison. War Minister MINAMI then reported that he also had received a similar telegram from the Kwantung Army. As these telegraphic reports from the district concerned were very brief, the situation was too obscure for the Government to make any judgment at that time.

2. Cabinet meetings were held every day thereafter and the situation on the spot became gradually distinct. Hence, War Minister MINAMI declared that the central army authorities (the General Staff and the War Office) should make every possible effort to prevent the expansion of the Incident, although the action of the Kwantung Army originated from its proper aim of guarding the railway. All the members of the Cabinet, being in accord therewith, decided upon the Government policy of non-expansion, which was proclaimed at home and abroad on Sept. 24th.

3. The Wakatsuki Cabinet resigned en bloc on Dec. 10th, 1931. Up to that time, however, I did my best, always in cooperation with War Minister MINAMI, to prevent the aggravation of the Incident. It is, therefore, simply a mischievous rumour spread by persons, who do not know the true facts, to circulate such an unfounded story as the one purporting that I had come into loggerheads with War Minister MINAMI on account of our maintenance of opposite ideas at meetings of the Cabinet and that the friction

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between us two extended even to our personal emotions. Actually from that time to this day, I have been on intimate terms with General MINAMI.

OATH

I do hereby swear, in accordance with my conscience, to tell the whole truth, withholding nothing and adding nothing,

July 23th, 1931.

Deponent: SHIDEHARA, Kijuro.

I do hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the said deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in my presence on the same day and at the same place as above written.

Witness: KONDO, Giichi