

27
6

Translated by K. ASAI
Checked by FEGEN

NUMBER 116

Page 3916

DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
Biographic Section

Personal History

Page

Communist activity is doing much harm in maintaining peace and order. If this is repeated in the future, it will be impossible to stabilize China. The most important thing is that order should be maintained after peace so that China can concentrate her energies promoting the life of her people.

Name: OHASHI, TATSUO

Family Class: Samurai class, and intends to station

Born: On the 31st of August, 1891 in the permanent domicile.

Permanent Domicile: NO. 85 HIGASHI-ICHI-BAN ONOMIA-CHI, ONO DISTRICT, FUKUI PREFECTURE

Names of the Family and the Name of their Birth

Father: IWAZO - Born Feb 12th 1857. Was dead

Mother: HIRO - Born on March 9th 1867. intent.

Elder Brother: KEIZO - Born on Feb 2nd 1887 and

Younger Brother: MAKOTO - Born on May 3rd 1889.

Younger Brother: KOZO - Born on Jan 2nd 1894.

and was optimistic that the U. S. would understand her peculiar geographical relation with China. Get out of the family. Fact, the view had been put forward from family of sister strength. However, KONOYE felt that there was a way to settle things if he could talk with Roosevelt.

NAUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
August 12, 1942
DEFENSE DIVISION - Pacific

Page 3910

April
Elder Sister: MASA - Born on Feb. 4th, 1885

*Got out of the family
Name removed from Family Register*

Uncle: MOTOTIRO - Born on Feb. 19th, 1890

Aunt: SHIGE - Born on Jan. 24th, 1895

Wife: NASE - Born on Feb. 20th, 1897

Married on Dec. 7th, 1917

Elderest Son: KOHEI - Born on Nov. 24th, 1919

Second Son: HIDENIKO - Born on Jan. 30th, 1921
Died on July 8th, 1922

Third Son: YASUSHI - Born on Aug. 19th, 1923

Elderest Daughter: YASUKO - Born on March 9th, 1926

and was optimistic that the U. S. could understand her peculiar geographical relation with China. As to the problem of the tripartite Pact, the view had been put forward that it might be desirable for the U. S. to enter the League of Nations since she could waste her national strength. However, KONO felt that there was a way to settle these things if he could call on Roosevelt.

Date Government Service Career Names of Office
History of Occupation

Sept. 11, 1909 ^{Entered} Assigned to a student of the Navy Academy
Naval Academy

July 17, 1912 Certified to graduation of the
course of the Naval Academy

" " ^{Appointed} Assigned to Naval Cadet Navy Ministry

" " ^{Ordered} Assigned to crew to the "SOYA"

Aug. 22, " Leaving JINSEN, went to DAIREN
and PORT ARTHUR.

Sept. 4, " Returned to SASEHO (Returned to Japan temporarily)
(came home for the time being)

Dec. 5, " Left YOKOSUKA and via AUSTRALIA
LIA and returned to YOKOSUKA on

the 21st of April, 1913

- May 1, 1913 ^{duties on} Relieved of the crew of the "SOYA" ^{ordered to man} ~~and was assigned to crew of~~ "CHIKU-MA" ^{the} ~~MA" after post~~ ^{The 2nd Fleet} Navy Ministry
- Dec. 1, 1913 Appointed Second Sublieutenant ~~of the~~ ^{Commissioned as} ~~Cabinet~~
- " " Assigned to crew of the "CHIKUMA" ^{for study} ~~of the~~ ^{The 2nd Fleet}
- Jan. 30, 1914 ^{Awarded} Given the Senior Grade of the ^{Imperial} ~~8th Class~~ ^{Household} ~~Court Rank~~ ^{Ministry}
- Feb. 28, 1914 Left JINSEN ^{on a cruise to} ~~and returned to~~ CHINA (on guard) ^{the 26th of March}
- March 23, 1914 ^{study duties on} Relieved of the crew of the "CHI-KUMA" ^{and was assigned to crew of} ~~to which I had hitherto been~~

NAVY DEPARTMENT OF THE RECORD
AGENCY: 10, 1047
JAPANESE - DIVISION V - Pacific

~~assigned for study~~

Navy Ministry

April 1, 1914 The "CHIKUMA". ^{F R} The first reserved war ship.

May 27, " Relieved of the crew of the "CHIKU-

MA" and was assigned to crew of

the "TSUSHIMA". (The Third reserved

war ship.)

Navy Ministry

July 1, " The "TSUSHIMA". (The Third Fleet)

July 7, " Left SASEHO ^{on a cruise to} ~~via~~ CHINA (on guard)

and KEELUNG
Reached KIRIN on the 18th of the same

month (Returned to ^{Japan} the country

^{temporarily} for the time being). Left BAKO

on the 25th of the same month (

on guard)

Aug. 23, 1914 Breakout of a war with Germany

Saved
Engaged in the battle from the
same day

Sept. 4, 1914 Left ^MBAKŌ, Returned ^{to M}BAKŌ on

the 9th of the same month (Re-
turning to the country for the time being)

Sept. 15, 1914 Left ^{KEELUNG}KIRUN, Returned to ^MBA-

KŌ on the 20th of the same month

(Returning to the country for the
time being)

Sept. 26, 1914 Left ^MBAKŌ, Returned to ^MBAKŌ on

the 4th of Oct. (Returning to the
country for the time being)

Oct. 20, 1914 Left ^MBAKŌ. Returned to ^MBAKŌ on
the 20th of the same month (Re-
turned ^{ed} Japan temporarily.)
~~turning to the country for the time being~~)

Nov 4 " Left ^MBAKŌ. Reached SASEHO (Re-
turned ^{ed} Japan temporarily.)
~~turning to the country for the time being~~)

Nov 15, " Left SASEHO. Returned to SASEHO
on the 24th of the same month.
(Returning ^{ed} Japan temporarily.)
~~to the country for the time being~~)

Nov. 28th, 1914 Left SASEHO.

Sept. 21st, 1915⁵ Reached SASEHO (Returning ^{ed}
Japan temporarily.)
~~to the country for the time being~~)

Oct. 12, 1915 Relieved of ^{duties on} the crew of the
"TSUSHIMA" and was assigned to

the MAIZURU Naval Station Service. Navy Ministry

Nov. 6, 1915 While ^{official duty on} ~~When I was on board~~ the war ship

"TSUSHIMA", ^{at} since August ^{of} 1915, I was

taken ill of ~~stomach-ache~~ ^{to} and liquid

stool diarrhoea ^{owing to my} in ~~consequence of~~

~~official business~~ and was taken

to the MAIZURU Naval Hospital on

the 4th of October. ^{After} ~~And there I had~~

~~been recuperating since~~ ^{there, health became} and finally
being ^{finally restored,} ~~restored to my health,~~ ^{and} I returned

to my service on this day.

(Owing to official business)

Nov. 6, 1915 ²⁹/₆ ~~Engage your service at the direction~~ ^{is} ~~ordered to serve under the command~~

~~of the~~ Commander of the MAIZURU
Naval Barracks.

The Commander
in-Chief of
MAIZURU Naval
Station.

Nov 7, 1915 Awarded with the 6th Class Order

of the Single Rays of the Rising

Sun and the sum of ¥ 400 for
meritorious

service in the 1914-1915 War Board

Campaign Decoration

" " Awarded the 1914-1915 War

Service

Medal

Nov. 10, 1915 Awarded the Coronation Medal

as per

according to the provision of

Imperial Ordinance No. 154

Dec. 13, 1915 Appointed Sub-Lieutenant

The Cabinet

" " Relieved of the MAIZURU Naval
duties at

RECORD

Station Service

Naval Ministry

Dec. 13, 1915 Ordered to become Ordinary
Assigned to General Course

Student of the Naval Gunnery
School

Jan. 21, 1916 Raised to the Junior Grade

of the 9th Class Court Rank

Imperial
Household
Ministry

June 1, 1916 On account of the graduation^{ed}
from Ordinary

of the General Course of the Naval
Gunnery School, and became an
ordinary

General Course Student of

the Naval Tokodō School

Naval Ministry

Dec. 1, 1916 Relieved of the student on

account of the graduation^{ed} of

from Ordinary
The General Course of the Naval

Naval School

Navy Ministry

Dec. 1, 1916 Assigned ~~to crew~~ ^{on board} to the "CHI-HAYA". (The second Reserve ^R ~~war~~ ^{ship})

June 26, 1917 Filed ~~permit~~ ^{application} for marriage. On July 5th, was granted my permit, which was granted on July 5th. ~~application for marriage.~~

Oct. 1, 1917 The "CHI-HAYA" (The first Reserve ^F ~~war~~ ^R ~~ship~~ ^{ship})

Dec 1, 1917 Relieved of ^{duties on} the crew of the "CHI-

HAYA" and was assigned to the

4th Submarine ^{Flotilla} Squadron ~~Sub-Di-~~

~~vision Service.~~ (The second Fleet) Navy Ministry

Granted ^F ~~the~~ ^C ~~first~~ ^S ~~Class~~ ^A ~~Salary~~

Designated for duty on

Ordered to be crew to Submarine

Fourth Subma-
rine Subdivi-
sion Flotilla

No. 9.

May 3, 1918 Transferred
Moved to crew to Submarine No.
17th.

July 15, 1918 Granted ~~my~~ application for 21
days journey to TOKYO with the additional
four days allotted ^{for return trip} to the double
transportations on account of
father's illness.
~~the ill of my father.~~ Departed on the 15th.

Aug. 10, 1918 According to Secretariate No. 2978
the increase was made in count-
ing the period ^{at} in the front
^{designed}

Nov. 2, 1918 Moved to the 13th Submarine
Flotilla
Squadron Sub-Division accord-

ing to the Amendment of the Subma-
rine Squadron Organization ^{per} by
Confidential Order
Imperial Order No. 363.

Dec. 1, 1918 Relieved of the ^{current} ~~present~~ post Navy Ministry

" " Nominated an Advanced
Assigned to the Higher Course

student of the Naval Technical School "

Sept. 25, 1918 Assigned to the First Submarine
Squadron ^{Flotilla} Sub-Division Headquarters

Service during the Special

Grand Manoeuvres of 1918. ^{From Oct. 11.} % Oct. 27. "

Dec. 1, 1918 ^{Promoted to} ~~Appointed~~ First Lieutenant ~~The Cabinet~~

" " Relieved of the student ~~post~~

account of the graduation ^{ed from} of

Advanced
the Higher Course of the Naval

Tokyo School

Navy Ministry

Dec. 1, 1918

Appointed
Assigned to Submarine Captain

of the 11th ^u Submarine Squadron ^{Flotilla}

Sub-Division

Designated for duty

Ordered to embark on Subma-

rine No. 7 (Submarine on guard)

11th Subma-
rine Squadron
Sub-Division

Dec. 18, "

Transferred
Ordered to embark on Submarine

no. 5 from Submarine no. 7

(Submarine on guard)

3/6

Jan. 20, 1920 Raised to the Senior Grade

of the 7th Court Rank.

Imperial
Household
Ministry

Sept. 15, "

Concurrently ^{appointed} assigned to

Instructor of the Naval Subma-
rine School.

Navy Ministry

Sept. 22, 1920 ^{appointed} Concurrently assigned to

the Captain of Submarine No. 7

11th Subma-
rine Squadron
Headquarters
Sub-Division

Dec. 1, 1921 Relieved of ^{current} the ~~principal~~

~~post~~ and ^{appointed} was assigned to the

Captain of Submarine No. 5.

No change in concurrent ~~post~~ ^{appointed} Navy Ministry

April 1, 1921 Concurrently assigned to

~~the~~ Captain of Submarines Nos.

3 and 4.

April 30, 1921 ^{Appointed} Assigned to ^{Personnel} Fitting-out-Crew

of Submarine No. 34.

Submarine

April 30, 1921 The posts of the Captain T.N. probably

became automatically extinct
 were allowed to die on account

of the withdrawal
 of the withdrawal of Submarine Nos

3, 4, and 5 ~~withdrawal~~ from the Harry by ^{Confidential} Mr.

^{Order} per Rule No. 161,
 5th Grade.

Nov. 1, 1920 Awarded the Imperial Order

of the Sacred Treasure and ¥400

for ^{meritorious} the services in the 1915-1920

War Campaign.

Decoration
 Board.

" " Awarded the 191⁴6-1920 War

Medal.

Aug. 1, 1921 Relieved of the ^{current} principal

post and was assigned Crew ^{to}

of Submarine No. 34

Navy Ministry

Oct. 20, 1921 Submarine ^{on} ~~for watch~~ guard and
belonging to the KURE Naval Station

Dec. 1, 1921 ^{Granted} Given the 2nd class salary

Dec. 20, 1921 The 16th ^{Flotilla} Submarine Squadron
Sub-~~Division~~ (Enrolled ⁱⁿ to the
First Submarine Squadron)

March 1, 1922 Relieved of ^{duties on} the crew of Subma-
rine No. 34 and ^{appointed} was assigned
to the Acting Captain of Sub-
marine No. 20. (Submarine on
guard and belonging to the
KURE Naval Station)

Navy Ministry

March 15, 1922 ^{appointed} Concurrently assigned to Instructor of the Naval Submarine School. Navy Ministry

May 1, 1922 Granted the application for ^{seven days'} journeying to the suburb of TOKYO for the purpose of putting ~~to rest~~ the family matters ^{affairs} in order. Returned on May 7th.

32/6
Nov. 1, 1922 Awarded the Victory Medal according ^{to} the Victory Medal Regulations. Decoration Board.

Dec. 1, 1922 Relieved of the ^{duties of} Acting Captain of Submarine No. 20 and ^{appointed} was solely assigned as Instructor at Educator of the

Naval Submarine School.

Navy Ministry

Dec. 15, 1922 ^{appointed} Concurrently assigned to
Divisional Officer of the Naval
Submarine School.

Dec. 1, 1923 ^{granted 7} ~~Given~~ the first class salary.

May 30, 1924 Relieved of the ^{both} ~~principal~~ ^{main} and

~~the~~ concurrent post and was ^{appointed} as-

signed to Acting-Captain of Sub-

marine No. 32. (Naval Station Sub-

marine on guard) ^{Boarded} ~~Got on board~~

^{ship} on the 9th of June at SASEHO, and

left the said ^{ship} ~~got out of it~~ on the 2nd of Dec. 1925.

Oct. 1, 1924 The forms of ^{the} ~~written~~ ^{appointments were} order was

amended by Navy Personnel No. 79

Oct. 21, 1924

The name of the Submarine T.N.

probably Submarine No. 32 was

changed ~~to~~ ^{to} Ro-Gō Submarine No.

4 by ^{Confidential Order} ~~Imperial~~ Rule No. 253. (Enacted

on Nov. 1).

Dec. 1, 1924

SASEHO Naval Station subma-

rine on guard.

Feb. 16, 1925

Raised to the Junior Grade

of the 6th Court Rank.

Imperial
Household
Ministry.

Dec. 1, 1925

Promoted to

~~Appointed~~ Lieutenant-Commander

The Cabinet

Relieved of the ^{current} ~~principal~~

post and ^{appointed} ~~was assigned~~ to Captain

of Ro-Gō Submarine No. 60. (The 1st Fleet) Left the ^{flotilla} division on

Aug. 31st, 1926. Navy Ministry

Aug. 25, 1926 Relieved of the ^{current} principal post and ~~was~~ assigned to the SASEHO Naval Station service.

Sept. 1, 1926 Ordered to serve under ~~engage in your service at~~ the direction of the Commander ^{Naval Defence Corps.} of the SASEHO ~~Naval Units for Land~~ Defence. SASEHO Naval Station

Nov. 11, 1926 ^{Attached} Assigned to the Commander ~~Attache~~ ^{flotilla} of the 23rd Submarine Squadron. SASEHO Naval Units for Land Defence Corps. ~~Subdivision~~

Nov. 11, 1926

Designated for duty
Ordered to ~~embark~~ on RoGo

Submarine No. 4.

23rd Subma-
rine Squadron
Sub Division
Flotilla

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
August 14, 1947
DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
Diplomatic Section

Page

Communist activity is doing much harm in maintaining peace and order. If this is repeated in the future, it will be impossible to stabilize China. The most important thing is that order should be maintained after peace, so that China can concentrate her energies

24829 * on promoting realization of stabilizing the life of her people. As Japan recognizes it will be hardly possible for China to do this herself unaided, even though Japan desired it to, she intends to station troops in China for such time as may be necessary.

...an economic point of view...
...have had a long history...
...tributaries of China militarily...
...since all the world is in...
the threat of war, any sort of grave situation may be brought about on the stage of China, owing to internal and external conditions. To prevent this and to defend herself, Japan's stationing of troops is inevitable. It is absolutely necessary for Japan to station her forces in China, but she will be ready to withdraw them when they are no longer needed. Japan cannot accept the suggestion for the creation of an international force for maintaining peace and order.

24832 Exhibit No. 2903, excerpt from the Memoirs of Prince KONOYE, stated * that since April, everything had been done to forward the negotiations. KONOYE had proposed a personal interview with the president, and explained his true feelings to Roosevelt. On the other hand, as a result of the Imperial Conference of September 8, a point had been established beyond which negotiations could not proceed. They came to feel they were approaching a showdown. They knew that difficulties concerning the negotiations existed, as well as U. S. intent. The difficulty was the Four Principles, and the more concrete obstacles were the stationing of troops in China, establishing the principle of equal economic opportunity, and the tripartite pact. America felt for the present that Japan had no objections to the Four Principles, and since he had told Roosevelt that they were splendid as principles, it could not be imagined that this did not represent a real obstacle. However, in both the Army and Foreign Ministry there was powerful opposition to agreeing on these as principles. However, a rejection of the Four Principles would doom the U. S. - Japanese negotiations to failure, and KONOYE was hard put to know how to handle the problem.

Japan was prepared to acknowledge equal opportunity in China, and was optimistic that the U. S. would understand her peculiar geographical relation with China. As to the problem of the tripartite pact, the view had been put forward that it might be desirable for the U. S. to enter the European War, since she would waste her national strength. However, KONOYE felt that there was a way to solve these things if he could talk with Roosevelt.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
 August 14, 1947
 DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
 Diplomatic Section

Page

35829 Communist activity is doing much harm in maintaining peace and order. If this is repeated in the future, it will be impossible to stabilize China. The most important thing is that order should be maintained after peace, so that China can concentrate her energies on promoting realization of stabilizing the life of her people. As Japan recognizes it will be hardly possible for China to do this herself unaided, even though Japan desired it to, she intends to station her forces for such time as may be necessary.

35830 Japan has an economic point of view on Japan's existence, and the situation of China militarily may exert a direct influence on Japan's existence. Since all the world is in the state of chaos, owing to internal and external conditions, to prevent this from defeating herself, Japan's stationing of troops is inevitable. It is absolutely necessary for Japan to station her forces in China, but she will be ready to withdraw them when they are no longer needed. Japan cannot accept the suggestion for the creation of an international force for maintaining peace and order.

35832 Exhibit No. 2903, excerpt from the memoirs of Prince KONOYE, stated that since April, everything had been done to forward the negotiations. KONOYE had proposed a personal interview with the president, and explained his true feelings to Grew. On the other hand, as a result of the Imperial Conference of September 6, a point had been established beyond which negotiations could not proceed. They came to feel they were approaching a showdown. They knew that difficulties concerning the negotiations existed, as well as U. S. intent. The difficulty was the Four Principles, and the more concrete obstacles were the stationing of troops in China, establishing the principle of equal economic opportunity, and the tripartite pact. America felt for the present that Japan had no objections to the Four Principles, and since he had told Grew that they were splendid as principles, it could not be imagined that this did not represent a real obstacle. However, in both the Army and Foreign Ministry there was powerful opposition to agreeing on these as principles. However, a rejection of the Four Principles would doom the U. S. - Japanese negotiations to failure, and KONOYE was hard put to know how to handle the problem.

35833 Japan was prepared to acknowledge equal opportunity in China, and was optimistic that the U. S. would understand her peculiar geographical relation with China. As to the problem of the tripartite pact, the view had been put forward that it might be desirable for the U. S. to enter the European War, since she would waste her national strength. However, KONOYE felt that there was a way to handle these things if he could talk with Roosevelt.

Translated by K. YAMADA.

23

Checked by FEGAN

OHASHI, ^{Fatsuo} Tokio,

1 p. 3/

1927	January 10	Relieved of being attached to the Commander of the Twenty-third Sub- marine ^{Flotilla} Group	SASEBO Naval Unit for Land Defence
------	------------	---	---------------------------------------

	January 11	Attached to the Commander of the Twenty- fifth Submarine ^{Flotilla} Group. Assumed duties on the same day.	ditto
--	------------	---	-------

	Same day	Designated to serve on board "B"	
--	----------	----------------------------------	--

		Thirtieth Submarine (The first ^R reserve submarine)	Twenty-fifth ^{Flotilla} Submarine Group
--	--	---	---

	March 1	^{Appointed} Commissioned the Captain of the "B"	
--	---------	--	--

		Twenty-Fifth Submarine (First ^R reserve	
--	--	--	--

		submarine). Belonged to the Third Fleet	
--	--	---	--

		from October 1 till October 30.	Navy Ministry
--	--	---------------------------------	---------------

CROSS-EXAMINATION

"2. Upon completion of all direct examination, if the witness has given evidence against the interest of any accused, counsel for such accused may cross-examine the witness. If in the course of a cross-examination by counsel for the accused, adverse testimony against any of the accused is adduced, counsel for such accused shall, prior to the cross-examination by the Prosecution, cross-examine or further cross-examine the witness. A defense counsel cross-examining a witness shall announce his intention so to do at the beginning of his examination.

"3. After all cross-examination by counsel for the accused shall have been completed, counsel for the Prosecution shall cross-examine. Without the special permission of the Tribunal not more than one prosecuting counsel shall cross-examine.

"4. Upon completion of cross-examination by the prosecution, counsel for any accused regarding whom new testimony has been given in the course of the prosecution cross-examination may further cross-examine the witness.

"5. Upon the completion of all cross-examination, without the special permission of the Tribunal, redirect examination shall be conducted by the counsel who conducted the general direct examination. Other counsel for individual accused may examine a witness on redirect examination only on matters specifically relating to his client and not covered by the general redirect examination."

"THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Members of the Court will require time to consider what you have read. In the meantime, the Tribunal may see fit to give you leave to apply those proposed rules..."

(pp 1800-2-14:11, 1947)

"THE PRESIDENT: ...Some time ago we were asked by Mr. Logan, defense counsel, to refer to chambers the question of framing rules for the examination of defense witnesses. Mr. Logan expressed the hope that an agreement might be reached with the prosecution on such rules. The Tribunal without any dissent agreed to adopt Mr. Logan's suggestion. The parties met in chambers before me and came to an agreement, to which I did not make one single contribution. However, I ventured to congratulate the parties on the measure of agreement they had achieved.

December 1 Attached to the KURE Naval District
^{Station} Office and additionally appointed an
 Equipment Member of a Submarine
 being built in KURE Navy Yard. ditto
^{Relieved of}
 The additional post ~~was~~ allowed to
 be relieved of.

Same day Appointed a member of Temporary
^{for} Committee of Experiments and Investi-
^{He} gation of Submarines. It was allowed ditto
^{the said post}
 to be relieved of as the result of
 abolishment of the Regulations of
^{the} Temporary Committee of Experiments
^{for} and Investigations of Submarine.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

"2. Upon completion of all direct examination, if the witness has given evidence against the interest of any accused, counsel for such accused may cross-examine the witness. If in the course of a cross-examination by counsel for the accused, adverse testimony against any of the accused is adduced, counsel for such accused shall, prior to the cross-examination by the Prosecution, cross-examine or further cross-examine the witness. A defense counsel cross-examining a witness shall announce his intention so to do at the beginning of his examination.

"3. After all cross-examination by counsel for the accused shall have been completed, counsel for the Prosecution shall cross-examine. Without the special permission of the Tribunal not more than one prosecuting counsel shall cross-examine.

"4. Upon completion of cross-examination by the Prosecution, counsel for any accused regarding whom new testimony has been given in the course of the prosecution cross-examination may further cross-examine the witness.

"5. Upon the completion of all cross-examination, without the special permission of the Tribunal, redirect examination shall be conducted by the counsel who conducted the general direct examination. Other counsel for individual accused may examine a witness on redirect examination only on matters specifically relating to his client and not covered by the general redirect examination."

"THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Members of the Court will require time to consider what you have read. In the meantime the Tribunal may see fit to give you leave to apply those proposed rules."

"THE PRESIDENT: Some time ago we were asked by Mr. Logan, defense counsel, to refer to chambers the question of framing rules for the examination of defense witnesses. Mr. Logan expressed the hope that an agreement might be reached with the prosecution on such rules. The Tribunal without any dissent agreed to adopt Mr. Logan's suggestion. The parties met in chambers before me and came to an agreement, to which I did not make one single contribution. However, I ventured to congratulate the parties on the measure of agreement they had achieved."

1928 May 31 Took 21 off-days and stayed in KURE

City by ~~the~~ suffering ^{from} of pyelitis.

and simultaneously ^{dochmiasis} anchylostoma
(hook-worm disease)
duodenale.

June 21 Assumed duties by having ^{become} been

perfectly cured.

July 26 Entered the KURE Hospital as long

²¹ as ~~twenty~~-one days by suffering
^{from} of pyelitis.

August 16 ^{Additional 21} In addition another ~~twenty-one~~ days.

September 6 ^{Additional 21} In addition another ~~twenty-one~~ days

August 29 Decorated with the Fourth Class Imperial Board of
Order of the Sacred Treasure Decorations

CROSS-EXAMINATION

"THE PRESIDENT: It reads: 'Other counsel for individual accused may examine a witness on redirect examination only on matters specifically relating to his client and not covered by the general redirect examination.' The accused KIDO was mentioned during the cross-examination, and he is Mr. Logan's client. That is all I can say.

"MR. TAVENNER: I was coming to that point, your Honor. I think that the rules have to be construed in the light of the entire document.

"THE PRESIDENT: I am not saying Mr. Logan can be heard. I am putting to you points which I think he will raise.

"MR. TAVENNER: Counsel had the opportunity for supplemental direct examination under paragraph one of the rules.

"THE PRESIDENT: But this came out in cross-examination.

"MR. TAVENNER: Yes, sir.

"THE PRESIDENT: That throws you on to clause four.

"MR. TAVENNER: So, in this particular instance, the new evidence having come out on cross-examination, defense counsel should have availed themselves of the right of cross-examination.

"THE PRESIDENT: It depends on whether Mr. Logan's purpose is to clarify or contradict. Perhaps we should hear him now and let you reply.

"MR. LOGAN: There was no occasion to conduct either a direct or cross-examination of General MINAMI because nothing had been said on his direct testimony concerning Marquis KIDO. The matter on which I wish to examine him was brought out for the first time on cross-examination by the prosecutor. I did not desire to cross-examine him under paragraph four because I did not want to treat him as a hostile witness. I wish to examine him under the last sentence of paragraph five, and my sole object is to remove obscurities.

"THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Tavenner.

"MR. TAVENNER: The matter to which counsel states he desires to direct the witness' attention is a document that was in evidence by the prosecution at the time that this witness took the stand. He had the full right of examining him on that document at the time in his examination in chief. What I am anxious about is that the procedure be settled and be certain. If the Tribunal desires that the

- | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------------|
| September 15 | Changed the health resort to HIGASHI-ATAGO-cho, KURE City. | |
| September 20 | Assumed the duties by having been perfectly cured. | |
| 1929 April 13 | On duty ^{under} by the orders of the ^{Commandant} Principal of the Naval Submarine School. | Commander-in-Chief |
| 1929 May 1 | Appointed the Chief Torpedo Officer and concurrently ^D Division Officer of ^O the HARUNA. The Second Fleet. | Navy Ministry |
| 1928 Nov. 16 | Awarded the Medal in commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement by the Board of Imperial Ordinance No. 188 of 1928. | Decorations |
| 1929 Nov. 30 | Appointed the Chief Torpedo Officer and | |

CROSS EXAMINATION

"THE PRESIDENT: It reads: 'Other counsel for individual accused may examine a witness on redirect examination only on matters specifically relating to his client and not covered by the general redirect examination.' The accused KIDO was mentioned during the cross-examination, and he is Mr. Logan's client. That is all I can say.

"MR. TAVENNER: I was coming to that point, your Honor. I think that the rules have to be construed in the light of the entire document.

"THE PRESIDENT: I am not saying Mr. Logan can be heard. I am putting to you points which I think he will raise.

"MR. TAVENNER: Counsel had the opportunity for supplemental direct examination under paragraph one of the rules.

"THE PRESIDENT: But this came out in cross-examination.

"MR. TAVENNER: Yes, sir.

"THE PRESIDENT: That throws you on to clause four.

"MR. TAVENNER: So, in this particular instance, the new evidence having come out on cross-examination, defense counsel should have availed themselves of the right of cross-examination.

"THE PRESIDENT: It depends on whether Mr. Logan's purpose is to clarify or contradict. Perhaps we should hear him now and let you reply.

"MR. LOGAN: There was no occasion to conduct either a direct or cross-examination of General MINAMI because nothing had been said on his direct testimony concerning Marquis KIDO. The matter on which I wish to examine him was brought out for the first time on cross-examination by the prosecutor. I did not desire to cross-examine him under paragraph four because I did not want to treat him as a hostile witness. I wish to examine him under the last sentence of paragraph five, and my sole object is to remove obscurities.

"THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Tavenner.

"MR. TAVENNER: The matter to which counsel states he desires to direct the witness' attention is a document that was in evidence by the prosecution at the time that this witness took the stand. He had the full right of examining him on that document at the time in his examination in chief. What I am anxious about is that the procedure be settled and be certain. If the Tribunal desires that the

		concurrently ^D division officer of ^O the HYUGA.	
		(The second Reserve warship).	Navy Ministry
1930	March 15	Conferred the Senior Sixth Grade	Ministry of
		of Imperial Court Rank	Imperial Household
	Sep. 1	HYUGA (the ^F first Reserve warship).	
1931	Dec. 1	Promoted to Commander	Cabinet
1932	Sep. 12	Appointed an umpire of the Naval	
		Exercises of 1932.	Navy Ministry
	Oct. 15	HYUGA; (the ^F first Reserve warship)	
1932	Dec. 1	Appointed the Commander of the	
		^{24th} Twenty-fourth Submarine ^{Flotilla} Group	
		(^{63rd} "B" Sixty-third submarine).	
		Assumed the duties on the 2nd of same month;	

		left the duties on November 19, 1934.	ditto
1933	April 20	Concurrently appointed the Commander of the ^{25th} Twenty-fifth Submarine ^{Flotilla} Group. (^{29th} "B" Twenty-Ninth Submarine).	
		Assumed the duties on the 25th of the same month; left the duties November 21, 1933.	ditto
	September 1	Additionally appointed the Captain of the "B" ^{68th} Sixty-eighth Submarine	ditto
	December 1	Relieved of the additional appointment of the ^{as} Captain of the "B" ^{68th} Sixty- eighth Submarine.	ditto
	November 15	Relieved of the additional post of the ^{as}	

Commander of the ^{25th} Twenty-fifth
 Flotilla
 Submarine Group.

ditto

1934 November 15 Appointed a member of the Submarine

Department of KURE Navy Yard. ditto

December 1 Additionally appointed an ^{Inspector} Examiner

of Shipbuilding Department as well

as an ^{Inspector} Examiner of Torpedo Department

of KURE Navy Yard.

ditto

1935 January 18 Attached to the Temporary Second

Submarine Squadron Headquarters

from January 21, 1935, till February

26.

ditto

1934 April 29 Granted ²⁹⁰ two hundred ninety Yen in

		recognition of his services in the	Board of
		(Incident) 1931-1934	Decorations
		Same day Awarded the War Medal of the (Incident)	Board of
		1931-1934	Decorations
1935	January 22	Designated (CHŌGEI) to serve on	Second Sub-
		board the	marine Squadron
	April 15	Conferred the Junior Fifth Grade of	Ministry of
		Imperial Court Rank	Imperial Household
1935	Dec. 2	Relieved of the additional posts	Navy Ministry
1936	Dec. 1	Promoted to Captain	Cabinet
	Same day	Appointed the Head of the First Section	
		and concurrently a Member of the	
		KURE Naval Stores Department	Navy Ministry

		Yard	Naval Ministry
1936	Nov. 2	Decorated with the Third Class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.	Board of Decorations
1937	April 6	Additionalary appointed the Head of the Second Section of the KURE Naval Stores Department.	Yard Navy Ministry
	Nov. 1	Relieved of the additional post of the Head of the Second Section of the KURE Naval Stores Department.	ditto
1938	Nov. 1	Additionally appointed the Head of the General-Affairs Section of KURE Naval Stores Department	ditto

1939	Nov. 15	Attached to the KURE Naval Station District Office	ditto
	Same day	Ordered to serve under Took Service by the order of the Chief of the KURE Navy Yard	Commander-in-Chief
1940	May 15	Conferred the Senior Fifth Grade of Imperial Court Rank	Ministry of Imperial Household
1940	Nov. 6	^{Appointed} Commissioned the Captain of the Special Service Warship NOJIMA.	Navy Ministry
		Assumed the office November 12, 1940; left the office August 16, 1941.	

SENTENCE OF PUNISHMENT

^{Tatsuo}
Captain TAKIO OHASHI

When you were on duty as the

Captain of the Special Service war
ship NOJIME, she sailed off
YOKOSUKA at nine o'clock February

16, 1941 for SASEBO via KOBE.

on service of transportation ^{duty} under

your command. On her way she

carried on safely and at 1500

of the following 17th, at the point

of 27 degrees south and 4 ^{miles} knots

west of ICHIEZAKI Light-house,

which had been confirmed by

the measurement, she changed the

course to North 35° West. Her

speed was about 10 knots, number
of revolution was 60 and at that
time the weather was wet,

atmospheric pressure was 765.5 mm,

atmospheric temperature was 13°,

the direction of the wind was North-
east, its speed was 6 m/sec;

the sea was calm and the range
of visibility was about 8 ^{miles} knots.

From then on, you and Tadao II-

BUCHI, Lieutenant, Naval Reserve,

Service, Chief Navigation Officer were

on the bridge and took charge of

inspection of steering as well as

look-out ^{duties}. At 1730 when the

ship was presumed to be at the

position of 55° south and 4 ^{miles} knots

west of HINOMISAKI Light-house,

she changed the course to North.

After this change of course, ^a dense

fog ^{prevailed} stretched and the limit of

visibility was suddenly lessened;

hereafter no land was seen.

At 1800 Eiszo KAJIYA, Sub-

lieutenant, Naval Special Service,

a ^{division} officer, took turns ^{with} of

Shimpei YOKOYAMA, Lieutenant, Naval

Reserve Service, officer on duty and

took charge of control of the ship.

At that time you judged the

position of the ship as 48 degrees

North and 4.2 ^{miles} knots West of HINO-

MISAKI Light-house based upon

the range report by the range-taker

with reference to HINOMISAKI Light-

house as well as the position of

the ship measured by the Chief

Navigation Officer from the change of

orientation of the beacon, while

the Chief Navigation Officer judged
the ship ^{as being more to the} deflected ~~more~~ leftside
than the presumed position and
especially 1.7 ^{miles} knots more westward
than the projected course.

Although at 1850, you saw
a steamer crossed ^{ing} from star-
board side to port side at the
distance of nearly 2,000 meters from
your ship, you felt no anxiety
about the position of the ship
and believed that you would be
able to see the said beacon again.

if you would continue the same course paying attention not to go into the dark area of the beacon of TOMOGASHIMA; on the other hand, the Chief Navigation Officer considered it was dangerous to keep ^{to} the present course and ~~thought~~ ^{thought} it had better to change the course from ten to fifteen degrees to the right, but taking into consideration of your intention to avoid ^{going} to go into the dark area of the beacon of TOMOGASHIMA, he did not advise

definitely; thus ^{the two} above-mentioned
both took 2000 for the limit to
go forward from the point of view
of the error of the position of the
ship and the course was kept
unchanged.

At 1920, the Chief Navigation
officer judged that it was dangerous
to keep ^{to} the present course and
advised to change the course from
10 to 15 degrees eastward; as at
1932, you also felt anxiety a
little about the position of the ship,

/p. 5/

you ordered to change the course to North 10 degrees East and got the report from the officer on duty that the needle of the compass had settled; and then you ordered to change the course another 5 degrees eastward, so the officer on duty settled the needle at North 15° East and confirmed that there was no mistake of the operation of the steersman by the aid of the compass.

As the visibility range was getting

worse at about 1947, the Chief
Navigation Officer advised you to
the effect that the speed ^{should} might
be ~~made~~ ^{reduced} slow as it looked dangerous,
and you ordered slow speed for-
ward (nearly 6 knots, 40 rotations)

at 1950, at 1953 "prepare for
navigation in fog" and then
"get ^{with the} Make ready search-lights."

At about 2001, you found
the ^{light} beacon of TOMOGASHIMA Light-
house at the direction of 45 degrees
^{to the} rightside of your ship, that is to

say ^{North} North 60° East, and although
it was found that that direction
was unexpectedly large from the
bow, you did not consider that the
danger ^{was} ~~it~~ near at hand. And
then both the Chief Navigation Officer
and the officer on duty caught sight
of the said ^{light} beacon and the Chief
Navigation Officer judged that the
direction of the ship might ^{was considerably} be deflected
to the ~~leftside~~ ^{left} side remarkably, or otherwise
she must be in the Channel,
and when he caught sight of light

to the left ^{in front of}
 just before the ship, he thought
~~that~~
 it might be the light of the land

near AIKAWA Village ^{on} at the

southern coast of AWAJI Island;

but when he heard of such a

sound ^{like} as the waves ^{dashing} rolled on
~~against~~

the beach, he perceived that the

coast ^{was} is very near, ^{and therefore,} so asked

you to ^{stop using} ~~bring~~ put out the search-light

in order to ascertain the
 because the direction of the ship

position of the ship;
 could not be found exactly; but

at 2003 you ordered "Start to
 search ^{the} for fear of the danger
 slight" taking into consideration

~~of the danger~~ ^{on} in the left side
and let the officer on duty
light the area between the bow
and 45 degrees left but nothing
was found, ^{wherefor} so the light was
soon put off; at 2008 when
the Chief Navigation officer was
endeavoring to measure the direction
^{accurately locate}
in order to find exactly the ship's
position ^{on the strength} by the ~~side~~ of the light
of the TOMOGASHIMA Light-house,
the ship ran aground ^{at Cape} the point
of IKIISHI ^{on the} south ^{side} coast of AWAJI.

Island, ^{west} south of TOMOGASHIMA

Channel without ^{going making} getting any great
 shock ^{to felt on} in the bridge.

As soon as you had perceived
 the running aground, you ordered
 at once "Stop" and then "Go
 stern, average speed", but as
 you were afraid of drawing on
 danger ^{thereby} on the contrary, you ordered
 at once "Stop", investigated every
 part, ordered ^{the pumping out of} to drain water
^{water,} and thus tried to ~~run the~~ leave the
 ship afloat with her own power by
 ground by her own power taking

advantage of the high tide at
2250; but the aim could not
be attained. Therefore a part
of ^{the} sand ballast was ^{cast} thrown
into the sea and consequently
at 0730 of the next ^{day the} 18th, she
refloated herself
could leave ground by her own
power and after having had
taking emergency measures, she
put into Port SASERO ^{at 830} on 21st
of the same month via KOBE.
By this accident the ship ~~had~~
suffered from the damages in

the ^{outer plates of} armor of the both sides,
 side bulkheads, ribs etc.,
 representing dock repairs costing
 whose expense of repairs in the
 dock costed nearly 39,500 Yen.

By considering the matter
 precisely, the cause of running
 aground may be attributed to
 the inadequate ^{handling (by)} ~~management~~ of the
 Chief ^N navigation officer and the
 Duty officer
 officer on duty but mainly it
 was caused by the facts that
 (1) you had no concrete idea about
 the limit of ^{deviation} error of the position.

of the ship and roughly estimated
 2000 as the limit of sailing
 on; (2) you ^{did} have not ^{take} fathomed
^{soundings} although that method is very
 useful in the navigation in the
 narrow visual range; (3) your
 judgement and measures ^{at time} ~~in the~~
 case of ^{spotting} finding the light of
 TOMOGASHIMA were ~~inappropriate~~

As you were commissioned
^{as} the captain of the special ^{duty} service
^{ship} warship after six years service
 on land and ^{not much time} many days have not

~~has~~ elapsed ~~yet~~ since you had been

on duty on board, and moreover as

the actual conditions ^{were such,} of your ship

was that the duty on the bridge

at that time ^{had to} must be entrusted

to the Chief Navigation Officer,

Reserve Officer and ^{Warrant Officer} warrant officer,

and in addition to ^{which} this the weather

conditions were fairly unfavourable for ^{made} was so bad that the navigation

rather was very difficult, the ^{aforsaid} extenuating

circumstances may be taken into

consideration; but as the Captain

of the ^{Duty Ship} special service warship who

shoulders ^{full} ~~the whole~~ responsibility
as regards ~~Safety~~
~~of peace and order~~, you ~~cannot~~
evade responsibility for not having
not be excused yourself from
adopted full precautions.
the blame. Your conduct cor-

responds to the ^{Clause 11 of} ~~Item 11,~~ Art. 9
of Naval Punishment Regulations,

so according to Arts. 11 and 12,

you are ordered to confine yourself
for three days.

But you shall ^{be on duty} serve ^{in the}
ship during ^{your} the confinement.

June 5, 1941.

Tokutaro SUMIYAMA,

Commander - in - Chief,
Station
of SASEBO Naval District
Office

1941 August 11 Appointed ^C the Commander of the
Fourteenth Gun Boat ^{Flotilla} Group Navy Ministry

1941 Dec. 4 Granted the special salary Navy Ministry

1942 April 10 Attached to the SASEBO Naval
Station
District Office Navy Ministry

^{Placed on}
April 27 Enlisted in the waiting list Navy Ministry

^{Placed on} April 28 Appointed the first reserve officer ^{for} Navy Ministry

Same day Granted the sum of 5,559 Yen ^{for} as

^{special diligence}
~~you were so diligent on duty during~~

~~your~~ actual service. Navy Ministry

1942	April 28	Ordered ^{for Replacement Duty} the general mobilization	Navy Ministry
"	"	^{Ordered} Go to the SASEBO Naval ^{Station} District	
"	"	Office (arrived April 28)	Navy Ministry
"	"	Attached to the SASEBO Naval	
"	"	^{Station} District office	Navy Ministry
"	"	^{Ordered to} Serve under the direction of the	
"	"	Chief of Staff of SASEBO Naval	
"	"	District Station	Commander-in-chief
"	"	Granted the special salary	Navy Ministry
	May 7	^{Appointed} Commissioned the Captain of the	
		Ship RIO DE JANEIRO Maru.	
		Assumed duty May 8, 1942	Navy Ministry
1940	April 29	Decorated with the Third Class	

		Imperial Order of ^{the} Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun and granted the sum of 1300 Yen in recognition of his services Board of in the CHINA Incident	Decorations
1942	April 29	Awarded the War Medel of the CHINA Incident.	Board of Decorations
1943	Sep. 15	^{Appointed} Commissioned the Commander of the Ship RIO DE JANEIRO. Left ^{post} the duty Dec. 7, 1943	Navy Ministry
1943	Dec. 5	Attached to the KURE Naval ^{Station} District Office	Navy Ministry
	Dec. 7	Attached to the YOKOSUKA Naval ^{Station} District Office	ditto

1944 March 1 ^{Appointed} ~~Commissioned the~~ Commander of navigation
of the First Marine Escort Navy Ministry

1944 Oct. 15 Promoted to a Rear Admiral Cabinet

Dec. 10 According to ~~the~~ No. 2010 of the Secretariat
Personnel Secret, became the Commander
of ^N navigation of the First Escort Squadron

1945 Jan. 15 ^{Appointed Naval} ~~Commissioned on~~ ^{on duty} ~~in service~~ at
MOJI and concurrently attached ^{to} the
Headquarters of the First Escort Squadron,
Head of the MOJI Branch of KURE Naval
Transportation Department, Head of the

MOJI Branch of Shipping Guard

Department and a Member of ^{the} Shipping

Rescue Headquarters.

Navy Ministry

1945 Jan. 22

Relieved of ^{duties of 7th Navigation} the Commander of the navigation of the Seventh.

1945 May 1

Concurrently ^{appointed} commissioned the Commander of MOJI Harbors Guard Unit.

ditto

May 20

Relieved of the concurrent ^{post of as} Head of the MOJI Branch of KURE Naval Trans-

portation Department

ditto

June 10

Relieved of the concurrent ^{duties as} Head of the

		Member of ^{the} Shipping Rescue Headquarters.	ditto
		Discharged from Replacement Dismissed the general mobilisation Service	ditto
1945	Sep. 1	Conferred the Junior Fourth Grade of the Imperial Court Rank	Ministry of Imperial Household.

1946 June 15 Imperial Ordinance No. 322 of 1946
 Abolition of
 abolished, the Naval Officers Limitation
 Ordinance per

16 Sep 1947

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

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

DEFENDANT

Witness General

WITNESS

OHASHI, Tatsuo

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

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: OHASHI, Tatsuo
 Social Status: Samurai Class
 Born: 31, Aug. 1891 at Permanent Domicile
 Permanent Domicile: No.85 HIGASHI 1 Ban ONOMACHI, ONO DISTRICT,
 FUKUI PREFECTURE

Names and Dates of Birth of Family Members:

Mother:	HIRO,	Born on March 9th 1867
Elder Brother:	KEIZO,	Born on Feb. 2nd 1887
"	MAKOTO,	Born on May 3rd, 1889
Younger Brother	KOZO,	Born on Jan 2nd 1894
		Name removed from family Register
Elder Sister:	MASA,	Born on April 4th 1885
		Name removed from Family Register
Uncle:	MOTOJIRO	Born on Feb 19th 1870
Aunt:	SHIGE,	Born on Jan 24th 1875
Wife:	NASE,	Born on Feb 20th, 1897
		Married on Dec 7th 1917
Eldest Son:	KOHEI,	Born on Nov 24th 1919
Second Son:	HIDEHIKO,	Born on Jan 30th, 1921
		Died on July 8th, 1922
Third Son:	YASUSHI,	Born on Aug. 19th, 1923
Eldest Daughter:	YASUKO,	Born on March 9th 1926

* * * * *

Date	Government Service Career	Name of Office
Sep 11 1909	Entered the Naval Academy.	Navy Academy
Jul 17 1912	Graduated from the Naval Academy. Appointed Naval Cadet. Ordered to serve on the SOYA.	" Navy Ministry "
Aug 22 "	Leaving JINSEN, went on a cruise to DAIREN and PORT ARTHUR.	
Sep 4 "	Returned to SASEHO. (Returned to Japan temporarily)	
Dec 5 "	Left YOKOSUKA on a cruise to AUSTRALIA and returned to YOKOSUKA on 21st April, 1913	
May 1 1913	Relieved of duties on the SOYA and ordered to man the CHIKUMA. The 2nd Fleet.	"
Dec 1 1913	Commissioned as Second Sublieutenant. Assigned to the CHIKUMA for study. The 2nd Fleet.	Cabinet "

28
6

Jan 30 1914	Awarded the Senior Grade of the 8th Court Rank.	Imperial Household Ministry
Feb 28 1914	Left JINSEN on a cruise to CHINA (on guard) and returned to CHIN-NAM-PO on 26th March.	
Mar 23 1914	Relieved of study duties on the CHIKUMA.	Navy Ministry
Apr 1 1914	The CHIKUMA. The First Reserve ship.	
May 27 "	Relieved of duties on the CHIKUMA and assigned to the TSUSHIMA. (The Third Reserve ship)	"
Jul 1 "	The TSUSHIMA (The Third Fleet)	
Jul 7 "	Left SASEHO on a cruise to CHINA (on guard) and reached KEELUNG on the 18th of the same month. (Returned to Japan temporarily). Left MAKŌ on the 25th of the same month. (on guard)	
Aug 23 1914	Breaking out of War with Germany. Saved in the War from this day.	
Sep 4 1914	Left MAKŌ. Returned to MAKŌ on the 9th of the same month. (Returned to Japan temporarily)	
Sep 15 1914	Left KEELUNG. Returned to MAKŌ on the 20th of the same month. (Returned to Japan Temporarily)	
Sep 26 1914	Left MAKŌ. Returned to MAKŌ on the 4th of Oct. (Returned to Japan Temporarily)	
Oct 20 1914	Left MAKŌ. Returned to MAKŌ on the 30th of the same month. (Returned the Japan temporarily)	
Nov 4 "	Left MAKŌ. Reached SASEHO. (Returned to Japan temporarily)	
Nov 15 "	Left SASEHO. Returned to SASEHO on the 24th of the same month. (Returned to Japan temporarily)	
Nov 28 1914	Left SASEHO.	
Sep 21 1915	Reached SASEHO (Returned to Japan temporarily)	
Oct 12 1915	Relieved of duties on the TSUSHIMA and assigned to the MAIZURU Naval Station.	Navy Ministry

Nov 6 1915	While an official duty on the TSUSHIMA in Aug. of 1915, was taken ill with stomach-ache and liquid stool diarrhoea and was taken to the MAIZURU Naval Hospital on 4th October. After recuperating there, health became finally restored, and returned to service on this day.	
²⁹ / ₆ Nov 6 1915	Ordered to serve under the Commander of the MAIZURU Naval Barracks.	The commander in-Chief of MAIZURU Naval Station.
Nov 7 1915	Awarded the 6th Class Order of the Single Rays of the Rising Sun and the sum of ¥400 for meritorious services in the 1914-1915 Campaign.	Decoration Board
	Awarded the 1914-1915 Service Medal.	"
Nov 10 1915	Awarded the Coronation Medal as per Imperial Ordinance No. 154.	"
Nov. 10 "	Awarded the Coronation Medal as per Imperial Ordinance No.154.	"
Dec 13 "	Appointed Sub-Lieutenant. Relieved of duties at the MAIZURU Naval Station.	Cabinet Navy Ministry
Dec 13 "	Ordered to become ordinary Course student of the Naval Gunnery School.	"
Jan 21 1916	Raised to the Junior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.	Imp. Household Ministry
Jun 1 "	Graduated from the Ordinary Course of the Naval Gunnery School. and became an ordinary Course Student of the Naval Torpedo School.	Navy Ministry
Dec 1 "	Graduated from Ordinary Course of the Naval Torpedo School.	"
Dec 1 1916	Assigned to the CHIHAYA. (The second Reserve ship)	"
June 26 1917	Filed application for marriage permit, which was granted on July 5th.	
Oct 1 "	The CHIHAYA. (The First Reserve ship)	

30
6

Dec 1 1917 Relieved of duties on the CHIHAYA and was assigned to the 4th Submarine Flotilla. (The second Fleet) Navy Ministry
Granted First Class Salary.
Designated for duty on Submarine No. 9.

May 3 1918 Transferred to Submarine No. 17. Fourth Submarine Flotilla

Jul. 15 1918 Granted application for 21 days journey to TOKYO with additional four days allotted for return trip on account of fatheis illness. Departed on the 15th.

Aug 10 1918 According to Secretariate No. 2978 increase was made in counting the period at the front.

Nov 2 1918 Assigned to the 13th Submarine Flotilla according to the Amendment of the Submarine Squadron Organization per Confidential Order No. 363.

Dec 1 1918 Relieved of current post. Navy Ministry
Nominated an Advanced Course student of the Naval Torpedo School. "

Sep 25 1919 Assigned to the First Submarine Flotilla Headquarters during the Special Grand Manoeuvres of 1919. From Oct 11 To Oct 27.

Dec 1 1919 Promoted to First Lieutenant. Cabinet
Graduated from the Advanced Course of the Naval Torpedo School. Navy Ministry

Dec 1 1919 Appointed Submarine Captain of the 11th Submarine Flotilla. "

Designated for duty on Submarine No. 7 (Submarine on guard) 11th Submarine Flotilla

Dec 18 " Transferred to Submarine No.5 from Submarine No.7. (Submarine on guard) "

Jan 20 1920 Raised to the Senior Grade of the 7th Court Rank. Imperial House-Hold Ministry

Sep 15 " Concurrently appointed Instructor of the Naval Submarine School. Navy Ministry

Sep 22 1920 Concurrently appointed Captain of Submarine No.7 11th Submarine Flotilla

1
36

Dec 1 1921	Relieved of current post and appointed Captain of Submarine No.5 No. change in concurrent post. Navy Ministry	
Apr 1 1921	Concurrently appointed Captain of Submarines Nos. 3 and 4.	"
Apr 30 1921	Fitting-out-Personnel of Submarine No.34.	"
Apr 30 1921	The posts of submarine Captain /T.N. probably/ became automatically extenct on account of the withdrawal of Submarines Nos. 3,4, and 5 from the Navy by Confidential Order No. 161.	
Nov 1 1920	Awarded the 5th Grade Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure and ¥400 for meritorious services in the 1915-1920 Campaign.	Decoration Board
	Awarded the 1914-1920 War Medal.	"
Aug 1 1921	Relieved of current post and assigned to Submarine No.34.	Navy Ministry
Oct 20 1921	Submarine on guard belonging to the KURE Naval Station.	
Dec 1 1921	Granted the 2nd Class Salary.	"
Dec 20 1921	The 16th ^S ubmarine Flotilla. (Enrolled in the First Submarine Squadron)	
Mar 1 1922	Relieved of duties on Submarine No.34 and appointed Acting Captain of Submarine No.20 (Submarine on guard belonging to the KURE Naval Station)	"
Mar 15 1922	Concurrently appointed Instructor of the Naval Submarine School.	"
May 1 1922	Granted the application for seven days' journeying to the suburb of TOKYO for the purpose of putting family affairs in order. Returned on May 7th.	
$\frac{32}{6}$ Nov 1 1920	Awarded the Victory Medal according to the Victory Medal Regulations.	Decorations Board.
Dec 1 1922	Relieved of duties of Acting Captain of Submarine No.20 and appointed solely as Instructor at the Naval Submarine School.	Navy Ministry
Dec 15 1922	Concurrently appointed Division Officer of the Naval Submarine School.	"

Dec 1 1923	Granted the First Class salary.	Navy Ministry
May 30 1924	Relieved of both the main and concurrent posts and appointed Acting-Captain of Submarine No.32 (Naval Station Submarine on Guard) Boarded ship on 9th June at SASEHO and left the said ship on 2nd Dec 1925.	"
Oct 1 1924	The forms of written appointments were amended by Navy personnel No.79.	
Oct 21 1924	The name of the Submarine /T.N. probably Submarine No.32/ was changed to Ro-Go Submarine No.4 by Confidential Order No.253 (Enacted on Nov 1)	
Dec 1 1924	SASEHO Naval Station submarine on guard.	
Feb 16 1925	Raised to the Junior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.	Imp. Household Ministry
Dec 1 1925	Promoted to Lieutenant-Commander. Relieved of current post and appointed Captain of Submarine No.60 (The 1st Fleet) Left the Ro-Go Flotilla on Aug 31, 1926.	Cabinet Navy Ministry
Aug 25 1926	Relieved of current post and assigned to the SASEHO Naval Station.	
Sep 1 1926	Ordered to serve under the direction of the Commander of the SASEHO Naval Defence Corps.	SASEHO Naval Station
Nov 11 1926	Attached to Commander of the 23rd Submarine Flotilla.	SASEHO Naval Defence Corps
Nov 11 1926	Designated for duty on Submarine Ro-Go No.4	23rd Submarine Flotilla.
Jan 10 1927	Relieved of being attached to the Commander of the Twenty-third Submarine Flotilla.	SASEHO Naval Unit for Land Defence
Jan 11 "	Attached to the Commander of the Twenty-fifth Submarine Flotilla. Assumed duties on the same.	"
"	Designated to serve on board "B" Thirtieth Submarine (The First Reserve Submarine.)	25 Submarine Flotilla

Mar 1 1927	Appointed Captain of the "B" 25 Submarine (First Reserve Submarine) Belonged to the Third Fleet from October 1 till October 30.	Navy Ministry
Dec 1 "	Attached to the KURE Naval District Station and additionally appointed an Equipment Member of a Submarine being built in KURE Navy Yard. Relieved of additional post.	"
"	Appointed a member of Temporary Committee for Experiments and Investigations re Submarines. He was allowed to be relieved of the said post as the result of abolishment of the Regulations of the Temporary Committee for Experiments and Investigations re Submarines.	
May 31 1928	Took 21 off-days and stayed in KURE City by suffering from pyelitis and simultaneously dochmiases (hook-worm disease)	
Jun 21 "	Resumed duties by having become perfectly cured.	
Jul 26 "	Entered the KURE Hospital for 21 days by suffering from pyelitis.	
Aug 16 "	Additional 21 days.	
Sep 6 "	Additional 21 days.	
Aug 29 "	Decorated with the 4th Class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.	Board of Decorations
Sep 15 "	Changed the health resort to HIGASHIATAGO-cho, KURE City.	
Sep 20 "	Resumed the duties by having been perfectly cured.	
Apr 13 1929	On duty under the orders of the Commandant of the Naval Submarine School.	Commander-in-Chief
May 1 "	Appointed the Chief Torpedo Officer and concurrently Division Officer of the HARUNA. The Second Fleet.	Navy Ministry
Nov 16 1928	Awarded the Medal in Commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement by the Imperial Ordinance No.188 of 1928.	Board of Decorations

Nov 30 1929	Appointed the Chief Torpedo Officer and concurrently Division Officer of the HYUGA (The Second Reserve warship)	Navy Ministry
Mar 15 1930	Conferred the Senior 6th Grade of Imperial Court Rank.	Ministry of Imperial Household
Sep 1 "	HYUGA (the First Reserve warship)	
Dec 1 1931	Promoted to Commander.	Cabinet
Sep 12 1932	Appointed an umpire of the Naval Exercises of 1932.	Navy Ministry
Oct 15 "	HYUGA; (the First Reserve warship).	
Dec 1 "	Appointed Commander of the 24th Submarine Flotilla ("B" 63rd Submarine).	
	Assumed the duties on the 2nd of same month; left the duties on Nov. 19, 1934.	"
Apr 20 1933	Concurrently appointed Commander of the 25th Submarine Flotilla. ("B" 29th Submarine).	
	Assumed the duties on the 25th of the same month; left the duties Nov. 21, 1933.	Navy Ministry
Sep 1 "	Additionally appointed Captain of the "B" 68th Submarine.	"
Dec 1 "	Relieved of the additional appointment as Captain of the "B" 68th Submarine.	"
Nov 15 "	Relieved of the additional post as Commander of the 25th Submarine Flotilla.	"
Nov 15 1934	Appointed a member of the Submarine Department of KURE Navy Yard.	"
Dec 1 "	Additionally appointed an Inspector of Shipbuilding Department as well as an Inspector of the Torpedo Department of KURE Navy Yard.	"
Jan 18 1935	Attached to the Temporary Second Submarine Squadron Headquarters from Jan. 21, 1935 till Feb. 26.	"

1934 Apr 29	Granted 290 Yen in recognition of services in the 1931-1934 Incident.	Board of Decorations
	Awarded the War Medal of the 1931-1934 Incident. "	
1935 Jan 22	Designated to serve on board the CHŌGEI.	Second Submarine Squadron
Apr 15	Conferred the Junior 5th Grade of Imperial Court Rank.	Ministry of Imperial Household
1935 Dec 2	Relieved of the additional posts.	Navy Ministry
1936 Dec 1	Promoted to Captain. Appointed the Head of the 1st Section and concurrently a Member of the KURE Naval Stores Department.	Cabinet Navy Ministry
1936 Nov 2	Decorated with the Third Class Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure.	Board of Decorations
1937 Apr 6	Additionalary appointed the Head of the Second Section of the KURE Naval Stores Department.	Navy Ministry
Nov 1	Relieved of the additional post of the Head of the Second Section of the KURE Naval Stores Department.	"
1938 Nov 1	Additionally appointed the Head of the General-Affairs Section of KURE Naval Stores Department.	Navy Ministry
1939 Nov 15	Attached to the KURE Naval District Station. Ordered to serve under the Chief of the KURE Navy Yard.	Commander-in-Chief
1940 May 15	Conferred the Senior Fifth Grade of Imperial Court Rank.	Ministry of Imperial Household
1940 Nov 6	Appointed Captain of the Spedal Service Warship NOJIMA. Assumed the office Nov. 12 1940; left the office Aug. 16, 1941.	Navy Ministry

1940 Nov 6

SENTENCE OF PUNISHMENT

Captain Tatsuo OHASHI

When you were on duty as the Captain of the Special Service warship NOJIMA, she sailed off YOKOSUKA at 9 o'clock February 16, 1941 for SASEBO via KOBE on transportation duty under your command. On her way she carried on safely and at 1500 of the following 17th, at the point of 27 degrees south and 4 inches west of ICHIEZAKI Light-house, which had been confirmed by measurement, she changed the course to North 35 West. Her speed was about 10 knots, number of revolution was 60 and at that time the weather was wet, atmospheric pressure was 765.5 mm, atmospheric temperature was 13°, the direction of the wind was Northeast, its speed was 6 m/sec; the sea was calm and the range of visibility was about 8 miles. From then on, you and Tadao IIBUCHI, Lieutenant, Naval Reserve service, Chief Navigation officer were on the bridge and took charge of inspection of steering as well as look-out duties. At 1730 when the ship was presumed to be at the position of 55° south and 4 miles west of HINOMISAKI Light-house, she changed the course to North. After this change of course, a dense fog prevailed and the limit of visibility was suddenly lessened; hereafter no land was seen. At 1800 Eizo KAJIYA, Sub-lieutenant, Naval Special Service, a Division Officer, took turns with Shimpei YOKOYAMA, Lieutenant, Naval Reserve Service, officer on duty and took charge of control of the ship.

At that time you judged the position of the ship as 48 degrees North and 4.2 miles West of HINOMISAKI Light-house based upon the range report by the range-taker with reference to HINOMISAKI Light-house as well as the position of the ship measured by the Chief Navigation Officer from the change of orientation of the beacon, while the Chief Navigation Officer judged the ship as being more to the left of the presumed position and especially 1.7 miles more Westward than the projected course.

Although at 1850, you saw a steamer crossing from starboard side to port side at the distance of nearly 2,000 meters from your ship, you felt no anxiety about the position of the ship and believed that you would be able to see the said beacon again if you would continue the same course paying attention not to go into the dark area of the beacon of TOMOGASHIMA; on the other hand, the Chief Navigation Officer considered it was dangerous to keep to the present course and thought it better to change the course from ten to fifteen degrees to the right, but taking into consideration your intention to avoid going into the dark area of the beacon of

TOMOGASHIMA, he did not advise definitely; thus the two aboved-mentioned took 2000 for the limit to go forward from the point of view of the error of the position of the ship and the course was kept unchanged.

At 1920, the Chief Navigation Officer judged that it was dangerous to keep to the present course and advised to change the course from 10 to 15 degrees eastward; as at 1932, you also felt anxiety a little about the position of the ship, you ordered to change the course to North 10 degrees East and got the report from the officer on duty that the needle of the compass had settled, and then you ordered to change the course another 5 degrees eastward, so the officer on duty settled the needle at North 15° East and confirmed that there was no mistake in the operation of the steersman by the aid of the compass.

As the visibility range was getting worse at about 1947, the Chief Navigation Officer advised you to the effect that the speed should be reduced as it looked dangerous, and you ordered slow speed forward (nearly 6 knots, 40 rotations) at 1950, at 1953 "prepare for navigation in fog" and then "get ready with the search-lights".

At about 2001, you found the light of TOMOGASHIMA Light house at the direction of 45 degrees to the right of your ship, that is to say North 60° East, and although it was found that direction was unexpectedly large from the bow, you did not consider that the danger was near at hand. And then both the Chief Navigation Officer and the Officer on duty caught sight of the said light and the Chief Navigation Officer judged that the direction of the ship was considerably deflected to the left, or otherwise she must be in the Channel, and when he caught sight of a light to the left just in front of the ship, he thought ^{that} it might be the light of the land near AIKAWA Village, on the Southern East of AWAJI Island; but when he heard sound like waves dashing against the beach, he perceived that the coast was very near, and therefore asked you to stop using the search-light in order to ascertain the position of the ship; but at 2003 you ordered "Start the search light" for fear of the danger on the left side and let the officer on duty light the area between the bow and 45 degrees left but nothing was found, wherefor the light was soon put off; at 2008 when the Chief Navigation Officer was endeavoring to measure the direction in order to accurately locate the ship's position on the strength of the light of the TOMOGASHIMA Light-house, the ship ran aground at Cape IKISHI on the southern coast of AWAJI Island, west of TOMOGASHIMA Channel without making any great shock felt on the bridge.

As soon as you had perceived the running aground you ordered at once "Stop" and then "Go storn, average speed", but as you were afraid of drawing on danger thereby, you ordered at once "Stop", investigated every part, ordered the pumping out of water, and thus tried to run the ship afloat with her own power by taking advantage of the high tide at 2250; but the aim could not be attained. Therefore a part of the sand balst was cast into the sea and consequently at 0730 of the next day the 18th, she refloated herself by her own power and after taking emergency measures, she put into SASEBO Port at 830 on 21st of the same month via KOBE. By this accident the ship suffered damages in the outer plates of both sides, side bulpheads, ribs, etc., representing dock repairs costing nearly 394 500 Yen.

By considering the matter precisely, the cause of running aground may be attributed to the inadequate handling by the Chief Navigation Officer but it was mainly caused by the facts that (1) you had no concrete idea about the limit of deviation of the position of the ship and roughly estimated 2000 as the limit of sailing on; (2) you did not take soundings that method is very useful in navigation in a narrow visual range; (3) Your judgement and measures at time of spotting the light of TOMOGASHIMA were inappropriate.

As you were commissioned as Captain of the special duty ship after six years service on land and not much time has elaped since you had been on duty on board, and moreover as the actual conditions were such that the duty on the bridge, at that time had to be entrusted to the Chief Navigation Officer, Reserve Officer and Warrant Officer; in addition to which weather conditions made navigation rather difficult, the aforesaid extenuating circumstances may be taken into consideration; but as the Captain of the special Duty Ship who shoulders full responsibility as regard Safety, you cannot evade responsibility for not having adopted full precautions. Your conduct corresponds to the Clause 11 of Art. 9 of Naval Punishment Regulations, so according to Arts. 11 and 12, you are ordered to confine yourself for three days.

But you shall be on duty in the ship during your confinement.

June 5 , 1941

Tokutaro, SUMIYAMA
Commander-in-Chief of SASEBO
Naval Station

1941 Aug 11	Appointed Commander of the 14th Gun Boat Flotilla.	Navy Ministry
" Dec 4	Granted special salary.	Navy Ministry
1942 Apr 10	Attached to the SASEBO Naval Station.	"
Apr 27	Placed on the waiting list.	"
Apr 28	Placed on the First Reserve list officer.	"
	Granted the sum of 5,559 Yen for special diligence during actual service.	"
	Ordered for Replacement duty.	"
	Ordered to the SASEBO Naval Station (arrived Apr 28)	"
	Attached to the SASEBO Naval Station.	"
	Ordered to serve under the direction of the Chief of Staff of SASEBO Naval Station.	Commander-in-Chief
	Granted special salary.	Navy Ministry
May 7	Appointed the Captain of the Ship RIO DE JANEIRO Maru. Assumed duty May 8, 1942	"
1940 Apr 29	Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun and granted the sum of 1300 yen in recognition of services in the CHINA Incident.	Board of Decorations
1942 Apr 29	Awarded the War Medal of the CHINA Incident.	"
1943 Sep 15	Appointed Commander of Ship RIO DE JANEIRO. Left post Dec. 7, 1943	Navy Ministry
1943 Dec 5	Attached to the KURE Naval Station.	"
Dec 7	Attached to the YOKOSUKA Naval Station.	"
1944 Mar 1	Appointed Commandrr of Navigation of the 1st Marine Escort.	"
1944 Oct 15	Promoted to Rear Admiral	Cabinet
Dec 10	According to No.2010 of the Secretariat Personnel Secret, became the Commander of Navigation of the 1st Escort Squadron.	
1945 Jan 15	Appointed Naval Attache on duty at MOJI and concurrently attached to the Headquarters of the 1st Escort Squadron, Head of the MOJI Branch of KURE Naval Transportation Department, Head of the	

MOJI Branch of Shipping Guard Department and
a Member of the Shipping Rescue Headquarters. Navy Ministry

1945 Jan 22	Relieved of duties of 7th Navigation Commander.	
1945 May 1	Concurrently appointed Commander of MOJI Harbors Guard Unit.	"
May 20	Relieved of the concurrent post as Head of the MOJI Branch of KURE Naval Transportation Department.	"
Jun 10	Relieved of the concurrent duties as Head of the Member of the Shipping Rescue Headquarters.	"
Sep 20	Discharged from Replacement Service.	"
1945 Sep 1	Conferred the junior 4th grade of the Imperial Court Rank.	Ministry of Imperial Household
1946 Jun 15	Abolition of the Naval Officers Limitation Ordinance per Imperial Ordinance No.322 of 1946.	

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent ; -- OHASHI, Tatsuo

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.

Q.- Your place of residence, name and date of birth please.

A.- 57, 4-Chome Den en chofu, Oota Ward, Tokyo City.

Tatsuo Oohashi

Date of birth: 31st August 1891 (24 Meiji)

Q.- What was your rank at the time of the Surrender?

A.- Rear-Admiral in the Reserves.

Q.- Please give a short history of your service in the Navy.

A.- I served as submarine captain, commander of a submarine squadron, As a staff member of the submarine section of the KURU arsenal, 1st and 2nd Section Chief of the KURU Military Supplies Section, Captain of the submarine tender Noshima. In August 1941 (Showa 16) I was appointed

*What is our testimony
with this denial?
Denies his ship
ever carried red cross emblem
"Pin de Joverio - Madrid"*



NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
September 2, 1947
DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
POW
OHASHI -. Direct

Page 4203

Page

27315

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF OHASHI, TATSUO
by Mr. Roberts.

The witness identified exhibit No. 3061 as his affidavit, and verified it. The witness stated that after the surrender he was a Reserve Rear Admiral. From May 1942 until December 1943 he served as commander of the Rio de Janeiro Maru, which was a diesel-engined passenger transport of 10,000 tons, capable of 16 knots. The Navy conscripted the ship and converted it into an auxiliary submarine tender. It was a two-masted, single funnel ship, passenger type. The masts and funnel were green, the rest grey. Such colors were adopted to avoid long-range detection by enemy submarines. In April, 1942, she sailed to Kwajalein for the Midway operation, and in June returned to Sasebo. She left Sasebo for Penang in July, and was attacked by an enemy submarine off FIC and damaged. She entered Singapore for repairs, and on completion sailed for Surabaya in December 1942.

27319

* From January to October 1943 she was occasionally engaged in transport duty, with Surabaya as a base. As Surabaya was a submarine base, unless submarines required advance bases there was no need for tenders, but there was a shortage of ships, and that was why she transported personnel and military supplies, including weapons and ammunition. She operated in Java, Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea, Anbon, the Philippines, Sunda, Timor etc. She never transported patients. The first time they touched on Anbon was the middle of January 1943, and he thought they touched there about twice between that time and March the same year. They stopped at Anbon for local transportation of personnel and supplies.

27320

* They always anchored at Anbon for a day or two.

He could not remember whether POWs were used by the local troops for loading freight, and they never took patients aboard at Anbon. The crew was approximately 300, and the necessary personnel were armed.

In April, 1942, the ship was under the direct command of the Combined Fleet, and belonged to the 5th Submarine Squadron. After June 1942, she was attached to the 5th Submarine Squadron. In September, 1943, she was made an auxiliary transport, and was sent back to Japan for refitting.

27321

* He heard that she was sunk in Truk in 1943.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
September 2, 1947
DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
POW
OHASHI - Direct

Page 4204

Page

The Rio de Janeiro Maru never assumed Red Cross insignia while the witness was aboard. When he read in the papers that an Allied POW testified that the ship had used Red Cross insignia at Ambon, he wondered how such a mistake had been possible. There was no hospital ship by the name Rio de Janeiro Maru.

There was no cross-examination by the prosecution, but the attention of the Court was called to pages 13,990 to 14,023 of the record.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE TRIBUNAL.

27322 * The witness stated that the Rio de Janeiro had transported POWs, and he believed it was June or July 1943.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. ROBERTS

The witness stated that they had originally planned to transport POWs from Makassar to Surabaya, but before entering the harbor they found that it had been mined and changed course and landed in Batavia.

27323 * There was nothing to indicate on the ship that she was carrying POWs.

Commander of the 14th Gunboat Squadron and in April 1942 (Showa 17) was relegated to the reserves. On the very same day of my relegation however, I was recalled into service. During the Pacific War I held the following posts.

From May 1942 (Showa 17) till September 1943 (Showa 18)
Captain of the Rio de Janeiro Maru.

From September 1943 (Showa 18) till December 1943
(Showa 18)

Commander of the Rio de Janeiro Maru. (The same boat having been converted into a transport.)

From March 1944 (Showa 19) till January 1945 (Showa 20)

Transport Commander of 1st Escort Fleet.

From January 1945 (Showa 20) till the Surrender.

Naval Attache at Moji.

Q.- What type of ship was the Rio de Janeiro Maru?

A.- She was a diesel-engined passenger-transport ship displacing 10,000 tons and capable of a maximum 16 knots, owned by the Osaka Shosen (O.S.K.) which had assigned her to its South American Service. The Navy had conscripted this ship and had converted her into an auxiliary submarine tender.

Q.- What was the outward aspect of the ship?

A.- She was a two-masted, single-funneled ship of the passenger type.

The upper parts of the masts and of the funnel were painted green, the rest of the ship being painted grey.

Q.- Why were such colors adopted?

A.- Its was to avoid long-range detection by enemy submarines.

Q.- Please give an account of the activities of the Rio de Janeiro Maru after you assumed her command.

A.- In April 1942 she sailed to Kwajelin there to stand by for the Midway operation, but in June of the same year she returned to Sasebo. After leaving Sasebo for Penang in July of the same year, she was attacked by an enemy submarine en route off the coast of French Indo-China and damaged. She entered Singapore harbor for repairs. On completion of repairs in December 1942 she sailed for Surabaya.

From January till October 1943 she was occasionally engaged in transport duty, using Surabaya as base for her activities.

Q.- Why was she used for transport duty?

A.- As Surabaya was a submarine base, unless submarines required use of advanced bases, there was no need for tenders. On the other hand there was a shortage of ships.

Q.- What did she transport?

A.- Personnel and military supplies.

Q.- Would weapons and ammunition be included in the above?

A.- Of course they would be included.

Q.- In what areas did she operate?

A.- In Java, Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea, Anbon, the Philippines, the Small Sunca Archipelago. Timor etc.

Q.- Did you ever transport patients?

A.- No, never.

Q.- When did you touch Anbon?

A.- The 1st time was in the middle of January 1943. If I remember rightly, we touched at that port about twice between that time and March of the same year.

Q.- What was the object in stopping at Anbon?

A.- It was for purposes of local transportation of personnel and military supplies.

Q.- For approximately how many days did you anchor at Anbon when you stopped there?

A.- Always for a day or two.

Q.- Were POW's used by the local troops in the loading and unloading of freight?

A.- I do not remember.

Q.- Did you ever take patients aboard at Anbon?

A.- Never.

Q.- What approximately was the crew of the Rio de Janeiro Maru?

A.- Approximately 300.

Q.- Was the crew armed?

A.- The necessary personnel were armed.

Q.- Under what command was the Rio de Janeiro Maru subordinate?

A.- In April 1942 she was under the direct command of the Combined Fleet, and belonged to the 5th Submarine Squadron. But from June 1942 onwards she was attached to the Submarine Unit of the South Western Fleet.

Q.- What happened to the Rio de Janeiro Maru after September 1943?

A.- As in September 1943 she was turned over to the auxiliary transport category, she was sent back to the Japanese mainland for refitting.

After that for a time she was in the HARIMA Dockyards being refitted. I hear that she was sunk in Truk in February 1944 after completion of the refitting. I left her in December of the same year.

Q.- Did the Rio de Janeiro Maru ever assume the Red Cross insignia during the time you were aboard her?

A.- No, she never did.

When I read in the papers that an Australian POW or it may have been a POW of another nation, stood as a witness in the International Tribunal to testify that the Rio de Janeiro Maru had used the Red Cross sign at Anbon, I

could not help but wonder how such a mistake had been possible.

Q.- Was there a naval hospital ship by the name of Rio de Janiro Maru?

A.- I never heard mention of such a ship.

On this 10 day of July, 1947

at Tokyo

DEPONENT /S/ Ohashi Tatsuo (seal)

I, SOMIYA, Shinji, 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: /S/ SOMIYA, Shinji (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ Ohashi Tatsuo (seal)