

PERSONAL HISTORY

Domicile:	OSAKA-FU/Urban Prefecture OSAKA/.	
Date of Birth:	26th August, 1896	
Full Name:	OKAZAKI Akikoto	
Sept. 4 1915	Was authorized to enter the Naval Academy as a Cadet.	The Naval Academy
Nov 21 1918	Certified as having finished the full curriculum of the Naval Academy.	"
"	Appointed as midshipman.	Navy Dept.
"	Ordered for duty on board the TOKIWA.	"
Aug 1 1919	Promoted to the rank of Ensign.	
	Ordered for duty on board the "KONGO".	
Sep 10 1919	Received the 8th Senior Court Rank.	
Dec 1 1919	Ordered to leave the "KONGO".	
	Joined the Navy Gunnery School, as an ordinary student.	
May 31 1920	Graduating from the above school, joined the Navy Torpedo School as an ordinary student.	
Dec 1 1920	Graduated from the Navy Torpedo School's ordinary grade.	Navy Dept
"	Ordered for duty on board the "MAKI".	"
Feb 16 1921	Transferred from "MAKI" to "AYANAMI" to "TENRYU".	"
Jan 20 1922	Raised to the 7th Junior Court Rank.	
Oct 20 1922	Transferred from "TENRYU"; and appointed as acting-Division officer on "ISE".	"
Dec 1 1924	Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Senior Grade.	Cabinet.

Dec 1 1924	Transferred from the regular appointment and made Division officer and instructor at KURE Naval Barracks.	Navy Dept.
Dec 27 1924	Raised to the 7th Senior Court Rank.	
Apr 1 1925	Transferred from the regular appointment as well as from the concurrent duties, and appointed as instructor to the KURE Naval Barracks; also concurrently as its Division officer.	"
Aug 1 1925	Transferred from the regular and concurrent duties; and appointed as Division Officer at the KURE Naval Barracks; concurrently as its instructor.	"
Mar 1 1926	Transferred from the regular and concurrent duties, and appointed as instructor at the KURE Naval Barracks; also as its Division Officer.	"
Aug 1 1926	Transferred from the regular and concurrent duties, and appointed as Division Officer at the KURE Naval Barracks; also concurrently as its instructor.	"
Nov 1 1926	Transferred from the regular and concurrent duties. And appointed as Gunnery Officer and Gunnery Commander of the "URAKAZE".	"
Dec 1 1927	Appointed as Gunnery Officer and Gunnery Division Commander of the "AMATSUKAZE".	"
Dec 23 1927	Awarded the 6th Order of the Sacred Treasure.	
Nov 1 1928	Appointed as Captain of Minesweeper No. 9 .	"
Nov 30 1929	Appointed as Captain of Minesweeper. No.6.	"
Feb 15 1930	Raised to the 6th Junior Court Rank.	
May 1 1930	Ordered for duty to the YOKOSUKA Naval Air Force.	"
Jun 1 1930	Appointed as instructor to the YOKOSUKA Naval Air Force.	Ministry of the Navy

Dec 1 1930	Promoted to Lt.-Commander.	Cabinet
Dec 1 1932	Additional appointment as a Division Commander of YOKOSUKA Naval Air Force.	Ministry of the Navy.
Nov 15 1933	Appointed as Division Commander of TATEYAMA Naval Air Force.	"
Dec 13 1933	Given 5th Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.	"
Jun 1 1934	Appointed as Damage Control. officer and concurrently as Division Officer of the "NISSHIN".	"
Nov 6 1934	Appointed as a member of General Affairs Department of the Naval Air Depot.	"
Mar 15 1935	Raised to the 6th Senior the Court Rank.	
Dec 1 1936	Promoted to Commander.	Cabinet
Dec 1 1936	Appointed as an observer in the Naval Technical Department and concurrently as a member of the Naval Affairs Bureau.	Ministry of Navy
Apr 17 1937	Appointed as a secretary of Natural Resources Bureau.	Cabinet
Jun 17 1937	Relieved of his appointment as a secretary of Natural Resources Bureau.	"
Jan 6 1938	Appointed concurrently as a temporary member of Naval Staff Board and an officer attached to the Headquarters of the Fourth Fleet.	Ministry of Navy
Dec 15 1938	Appointed as a secretary of the Temporary Resources Adjustment Bureau.	Cabinet
Dec 14 1938	Given the Fourth Class Order of Sacred Treasure.	
Jun 16 1939	Appointed as an official for adjusting resources at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	
	Raised to the Fourth Rank of Higher Civil Service.	

Jun 16 1939	Granted an annual salary of 3,220 Yen.	
	Ordered to serve with the Administration Department and be attached to the Council Room.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Apr 1 1940	Raised to the 5th Junior Court Rank.	
Nov 15 1940	Relieved of the present post by request.	Cabinet
Nov 15 1940	Appointed as chief of the Third Section of General Administration Department of the Naval Technical Department and concurrently as a member of Naval Technical Council.	Ministry of Navy.
Apr 8 1941	Appointed as an official for adjusting resources at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	
	Raised to the Fourth Rank of Higher Civil Service.	Cabinet
	Granted a salary of 3,220 Yen per annum.	
	Ordered to serve in the Administration Department and attached to the Council Room.	
	Appointed as acting private secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Industry.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
Oct 15 1941	Promoted to Captain.	Cabinet
Oct 15 1941	Promoted to the 3rd Rank of Higher Civil Service.	"
"	Granted a salary of 4,150 Yen per annum.	Ministry of Commerce-Industry
Oct 22 1941	Relieved from Reposition acting private secretary to the Minister of Commerce of Industry.	"
Nov 1 1941	Relieved of the present post by request.	
Nov 1 1941	Order to serve in the Bureau of Military Preparations.	Ministry of Navy

Nov 15 1941	Ordered to be an ordinary member of the Navy Minister entourage at the Imperial Headquarters.	Navy Ministry
Nov 15 1941	Appointed to the post of Chief of the Second Section at the Bureau of Military Preparations in the Navy Ministry.	"
Dec 16 1941	Commissioned as a Secretary of the 6th Committee. Was not gazetted.	Cabinet
Dec 19 1941	Assigned the duty of a Secretary at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	"
Dec 20 1941	Assigned the duty of a Secretary in the General Mobilization Compensation Commission.	
"	Assigned the duty of a Secretary in the Extraordinary Investigation society for North-Eastern District Development Planning.	"
Dec 24 1941	Assigned the duty as a Secretary in the Commission for the Utilization of Materials.	
"	Assigned the duty as a Secretary in the Central Electric Adjustment Commission.	"
Dec 6 1941	Ordered to serve as a Vice-Director of the Southern Administrative Department.	"
Mar 19 1942	Assigned the duty as a secretary in the Commission for Organic synthetic Undertakings.	Cabinet
Mar 24 1942	Assigned the duty as a Secretary in the Commission for Light Metal Manufacturing Enterprises.	"
Apr 21 1942	Assigned the position of Councillor in the Technical Board.	"
Apr 29 1940	Conferred with the Middle Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun and the 3rd Order of Merit. In recognition of his services in the China Incident.	"
Dec 28 1942	Assigned the duty as a Secretary in the Scientific Technical Investigation Council.	"

Jan 9 1943	Assigned the duty as a Secretary in the General Affairs Department at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Cabinet
May 1 1943	Appointed concurrently as an Investigator of the Cabinet Planning Board. Given the 3rd rank of the higher civil service.	"
	Ordered to be attached to the secretariat of General Affairs Bureau for the President of the Cabinet Planning Board.	
May 4 1943	Assigned a position as a member in a suite to a mission for inspecting the administration.	
	Ordered to serve as a member in the suite to Mr. Suzuki's mission for inspecting the administration.	
Jun 5 1943	Relieved of concurrent post.	Cabinet
Jun 29 1943	Relieved from the Secretary position of in the General Mobilization Compensation Commission.	"
Jun 30 1943	Relieved from the position of a Councillor on the Technical Board.	"
Jul 1 1943	Relieved from the position of a secretary from the Light Metal Manufacturing Enterprise Commission.	"
Jul 2 1943	Relieved from the position of a secretary from the commission for Utilization of materials.	
	Relieved from the position of a secretary from the Organic synthetic Undertaking Commission.	
	Relieved from the position of a secretary in the Central Electric Adjustment Commission.	
Jul 10 1943	Relieved of the position of a secretary of the General Affairs Department at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Cabinet
Jul 22 1943	Relieved of the position as a Councillor in the Technical Board.	"
Jun 1 1945	Raised to the 5th Senior Court Rank.	

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. D.N. Sutton and Lt. Steiner**

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
General

WITNESS
Okazaki, Akikoto

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)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Cabinet /

/ Translation by K. Akita /

Checked by FEGERO /

Personal History of OKAZAKI Akikoto.

/ original page 1 /

Domicile: ŌSAKA-FU / Urban Prefecture ŌSAKA /

Date of Birth: The 26th August, 1896.

Full Name: OKAZAKI Akikoto.

Sept. 4, Was authorized for to

1915

enter enrollment to the Naval

Academy as a The Naval

student Cadet Academy

Nov. 21, was certified as having

Ditto

1918

finished the full curri-

culum of the Naval

Academy.

"

Doc. No. 1054 - SUPP

Page 2 Cont'd

SECRET MANCHURIAN FILES

Item 19 Dispatch No. 4675, Staff Office KWANTUNG Army
(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Japanese
Ex-soldiers In MANCHUKUO Army.
(Full translation)

30 November, 1940
KIMURA, Heitero
Chief of Staff, KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice Minister of War ANAMI:
"Regarding the above subject, the
MANCHUKUOAN Army has proposed that the Japanese (ex-soldiers)
be employed as per attached name-list. Please let me know
your opinion." (Scanners' note: The name list cannot be
found in the file.)
An attached piece of paper: 5 December (1940)

From: Military Affairs Section,
To: Reward Section
Army). "We have no objection (to the proposal of the MANCHUKUOAN
Army). Kindly dispose of this matter at your discretion!"
Full translation. 9 December 1940

From: the Vice-Minister of War,
To: the Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army.

"Answering your telegram No. 'KIN-SAN' 4675 dated
November 30th, please note that we have no objection to the
above subject matter. RIKU MAN MITSU NO. 1098.
Item 23. Dispatch No. 4739, Staff Office
KWANTUNG Army.

(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Graduates
of Schools in Japan as the Members of KYO WA KAI (Concordia Society)
Full translation. 5 December 1940
KIMURA, Heitero
Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice-Minister of War ANAMI:

"Regarding the above subject, KYO WA KAI Society has
proposed that persons qualified as per attached regulations be
employed. Please take care of the matter!"

Doc. No. 1054 SUPP
Page 2

A. Okazaki's Personal History 2

2

original page!

- Nov. 21, 1918 ~~was appointed~~ ~~as~~ ~~midshipman~~ ~~for duty~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~Navy Dept.~~
- " ~~was ordered to take up duties~~
- " ~~on board of~~ ~~H.M.S. TOKIWA.~~
- Aug. 1, 1919 ~~was placed to~~ ~~sub~~ ~~lieutenant~~ ~~the rank of Ensign.~~
- 1919 ~~rank of Navy Ensign.~~ ~~was ordered to take up duties~~
- " ~~on board of~~ ~~H.M.S. "KONGŌ"~~
- Sept 10, 1919 ~~Received the rank of~~ ~~was placed to the senior~~ ~~senior~~
- 1919 ~~grade of the 8th class~~
- " ~~Court rank~~
- Dec. 1, 1919 ~~Ordered to leave~~ ~~was discharged as a crew~~ ~~member of~~ ~~"KONGŌ"~~

SECRET MANCHURIAN FILES

Item 19 Dispatch No. 4675, Staff Office KWANTUNG Army
(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Japanese
Ex-soldiers In MANCHUKUO Army.
(Full translation)

30 November, 1940
KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff, KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice Minister of War ANAMI:

"Regarding the above subject, the
MANCHUKUOAN Army has proposed that the Japanese (ex-soldiers)
be employed as per attached name-list. Please let me know
your opinion." (Scanners' note: The name list cannot be
found in the file.)

An attached piece of paper:

5 December (1940)

From: Military Affairs Section,
To: Reward Section

"We have no objection (to the proposal of the MANCHUKUOAN
Army). Kindly dispose of this matter at your discretion!"

Full translation.

9 December 1940

From: the Vice-Minister of War,
To: the Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army.

"Answering your telegram No. 'KAN-SAN' 4675, dated
November 30th, please note that we have no objection to the
above subject matter. RIKU MIN MITSU NO. 1098.

Item 23. Dispatch No. 4739, Staff Office
KWANTUNG Army.

(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Graduates
of Schools in Japan as the Members of KYO WA KAI (Concordia Society)

Full translation.

5 December 1940
KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice-Minister of War ANAMI:

"Regarding the above subject, KYO WA KAI Society has
proposed that persons qualified as per attached regulations be
employed. Please take care of the matter!"

A. Okazaki's Personal History

original page!!

~~was authorized for enrollment to the Navy Gunnery School as an ordinary grade as a student.~~

May 31, 1920 Graduating from the above school, ~~was discharged~~

~~as its student. joined was authorized for enrollment to the Navy Torpedo School as an ordinary grade as a student.~~

Dec 1, 1920 Having finished the full curriculum as a ^{graduated from}

~~Army~~

SECRET MANCHURIAN FILES

Item 19 Dispatch No. 4675, Staff Office KWANTUNG Army
(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Japanese
Ex-soldiers In MANCHUKUO Army.
(Full translation)

30 November, 1940
KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff, KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice Minister of War ANAMI:

"Regarding the above subject, the
MANCHUKUOAN Army has proposed that the Japanese (ex-soldiers)
be employed as per attached name-list. Please let me know
your opinion." (Scanners' note: The name list cannot be
found in the file.)

An attached piece of paper:

5 December (1940)

From: Military Affairs Section,

To: Reward Section

"We have no objection (to the proposal of the MANCHUKUOAN
Army). Kindly dispose of this matter at your discretion!"

Full translation.

9 December 1940

From: the Vice-Minister of War,
To: the Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army.

"Answering your telegram No. 'KAN-SAN' 4675 dated
November 30th, please note that we have no objection to the
above subject matter. RIKU MIN MITSU NO. 1098.

Item 23. Dispatch No. 4739, Staff Office
KWANTUNG Army.

(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Graduates
of Schools in Japan as the Members of KYO WA KAI (Concordia Society)

Full translation.

5 December 1940

KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice-Minister of War ANAMI:

"Regarding the above subject, KYO WA KAI Society has
proposed that persons qualified as per attached regulations be
employed. Please take care of the matter!"

A. Okazaki's Personal History

4
4

~~student of the Navy~~

~~Forpicks School's ordinary~~

(page 2) ~~grade, was discharged~~

~~as its student from it. Navy Dept.~~

Dec. 1, ~~was ordered to take up~~ for duty

1920 ~~duties on board of H.M.S.~~

"MAKI"

Transferred from "MAKI"

Feb. 16, ~~was placed to the rank~~

to "AYANAMI."

1921 ~~of Sub-lieutenant~~

Promoted to Lieutenant Junior Grade.

Dec 1 ~~was discharged as a~~

Transferred from "AYANAMI"

1921 ~~crew member of H.M.S.~~

to "TENRYŪ"

"AYANAMI"; was ordered Navy Dept.

~~to take up duties on~~

~~board of H.M.S. "TENRYŪ" Navy Dept.~~

SECRET MANCHURIAN FILES

Item 19 Dispatch No. 4675, Staff Office KWANTUNG Army
(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Japanese
Ex-soldiers In MANCHUKUO Army.
(Full translation)

30 November, 1940
KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff, KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice Minister of War ANAMI;
"Regarding the above subject, the
MANCHUKUOAN Army has proposed that the Japanese (ex-soldiers)
be employed as per attached name-list. Please let me know
your opinion." (Scanners' note: The name list cannot be
found in the file.)

An attached piece of paper:

5 December (1940)

From: Military Affairs Section,
To : Reward Section

"We have no objection (to the proposal of the MANCHUKUOAN
Army). Kindly dispose of this matter at your discretion!"

Full translation.

9 December 1940

From: the Vice-Minister of War,
To : the Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army.

"Answering your telegram No. 'KAN-SAN' 4675 dated
November 30th, please note that we have no objection to the
above subject matter. RIKU MAN MITSU NO. 1098.

Item 23. Dispatch No. 4739, Staff Office
KWANTUNG Army.

(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Graduates
of Schools in Japan as the Members of KYO WA KAI (Concordia Society)

Full translation.

5 December 1940
KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice-Minister of War ANAMI;

"Regarding the above subject, KYO WA KAI Society has
proposed that persons qualified as per attached regulations be
employed. Please take care of the matter!"

1 A. Okazaki's Personal History

5
5

Original Page 2

Jan. 20, ~~was placed to~~ ^{Raised to} ~~the Junior~~

1922 ~~Grade of the 7th~~ ^{Junior} ~~Class~~

Court Rank:

Oct. 20, ~~was discharged as a crew~~

1922 ~~member of H.M.S. "TENRYU";~~
~~and~~ ^{Transferred from}

~~was~~ appointed as acting-Division

officer of H.M.S. "ISE" Navy Dept.

Dec. 1, ~~was placed to the rank~~ ^{Promoted}

1924 of Lieutenant Senior Grade Cabinet

~~was discharged from the~~ ^{Transferred}

regular appointment, and

~~was~~ ^{made} appointed ~~a~~ Division

and instructor at
officer for the (KURE)

SECRET MANCHURIAN FILES

Item 19 Dispatch No. 4675, Staff Office KWANTUNG Army
(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Japanese
Ex-soldiers In MANCHUKUO Army.
(Full translation)

30 November, 1940
KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff, KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice Minister of War ANAMI;

"Regarding the above subject, the
MANCHUKUOAN Army has proposed that the Japanese (ex-soldiers)
be employed as per attached name-list. Please let me know
your opinion." (Scanners' note: The name list cannot be
found in the file.)

An attached piece of paper:

5 December (1940)

From: Military Affairs Section,
To : Reward Section

"We have no objection (to the proposal of the MANCHUKUOAN
Army). Kindly dispose of this matter at your discretion!"

Full translation.

9 December 1940

From: the Vice-Minister of War,
To : the Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army.

"Answering your telegram No. 'KAN-SAN' 4675 dated
November 30th, please note that we have no objection to the
above subject matter. RIKU MAN MITSU NO. 1098.

Item 23. Dispatch No. 4739, Staff Office
KWANTUNG Army.

(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Graduates
of Schools in Japan as the Members of KYO WA KAI (Concordia Society)

Full translation.

5 December 1940
KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice-Minister of War ANAMI:

"Regarding the above subject, KYO WA KAI Society has
proposed that persons qualified as per attached regulations be
employed. Please take care of the matter!"

1/K. Okazaki's Personal History

original page 2/

Naval Barracks

currently as its instructor. Navy Dept.

Dec. 27,

Was placed to the Senior

1924

Grade of the 7th Class

Court Rank.

April 1,

Transferred
was discharged from the

1925

regular appointment as

well as from the con-
stant time and appointed
current duties. Was

appointed as instructor

to
for the KURE Naval

Barracks) also con-
currently as its Division

SECRET MANCHURIAN FILES

Item 19 Dispatch No. 4675, Staff Office KWANTUNG Army
(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Japanese
Ex-soldiers In MANCHUKUO Army.
(Full translation)

30 November, 1940
KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff, KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice Minister of War ANAMI;

"Regarding the above subject, the
MANCHUKUOAN Army has proposed that the Japanese (ex-soldiers)
be employed as per attached name-list. Please let me know
your opinion." (Scanners' note: The name list cannot be
found in the file.)

An attached piece of paper:

5 December (1940)

From: Military Affairs Section,
To: Reward Section

"We have no objection (to the proposal of the MANCHUKUOAN
Army). Kindly dispose of this matter at your discretion!"

Full translation.

9 December 1940

From: the Vice-Minister of War,
To: the Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army.

"Answering your telegram No. 'KAN-SAN' 4675 dated
November 30th, please note that we have no objection to the
above subject matter. RIKU MAN MITSU NO. 1098.

Item 23. Dispatch No. 4739, Staff Office
KWANTUNG Army.

(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Graduates
of Schools in Japan as the Members of KYO WA KAI (Concordia Society)

Full translation.

5 December 1940
KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice-Minister of War ANAMI:

"Regarding the above subject, KYO WA KAI Society has
proposed that persons qualified as per attached regulations be
employed. Please take care of the matter!"

1 K. Okazaki's Personal History

7
7

Original Page 3

Officer.

Navy Dept.

Aug 1, ^{Transferred} ~~was discharged~~ from the

1925 regular and concurrent ~~part-time~~ and ~~duties~~ ^{duties}; ~~was~~ appointed

as Division Officer for ^{at the}

the KURE Naval Barracks;

also concurrently as

its instructor.

Navy Dept.

Mar. 1, ^{Transferred} ~~was discharged~~ from the

1926 regular and concurrent ~~part-time~~ and ~~duties~~ ^{duties}. ~~Was~~ appointed

as instructor for the ^{at the} at

KURE Naval Barracks;

- III. Japanese Intelligence Departments in TIENTSIN (p 9)
- (1) Political Intelligence Service in North China (p 9)
 - (2) Higher Scouting Office (p 9)
 - (3) Black Shirts Organization (p 9)
 - (4) NICHU MAN RENSHI SHU (Japanese-Manchurian Organization of the Same Mind.) (p 10)
 - (5) TAI TUNG SHE (Organization of Great East) (p 10)
 - (6) Women's Special Squad (p 10)
 - (7) Japanese-Chinese SHINGON Sect (Buddhism) Research Institute.
 - (8) Japanese Consulate at TIENTSIN (p 10)
- IV. Japanese Intelligence Departments in PEKING (p 11)
- (1) Japanese Embassy (p 12)
 - (2) Japanese Residents' Association of PEKING (p 12)
 - (3) Mankind Love Ass'n (p 13)
 - (4) FEI FU HUA Buddhist Assn. (p 13)
 - (5) The Great Wall of China Assn. (p 13)
 - (6) SEIGI DAN (Righteousness Assn. (p 13)
- DOIHARA is mentioned as being responsible for Japanese intelligence activities.
- V. Japanese Intelligence Departments in HOPEI Province (p 15)
- Gen. MINAMI is mentioned as having decided to establish observation posts in Consular police offices in various districts.
- VI. Japanese Intelligence Departments in FUCHOW (p 15)
- (1) Japanese Consulate (p 15)
 - (2) KUWAHARA, Yoshio (p 16)
 - (3) The MIN PAO (Newspaper) (p 16)
 - (4) Japanese Naval officers (p 17)
- VII. Japanese Intelligence Departments in AMOY (p 17)
- (1) Japanese Consulate (p 17)
 - (2) Official-residents of Formosa Government in AMOY, and The ZENKOKU SHIN NIPPON Daily (p 17)
 - (3) Traveling Police Force (p 18)
 - (4) Japanese Military and Naval Officers (p 18)

1 K. Okazaki's Personal History /

8
8

Original Page 3 /

also as its Division officer. Navy Dept.

Aug 1, ~~Was discharged from the~~
Transferred

1926 regular and concurrent
~~part-time~~ and
duties. Was appointed as

Division Officer for the

KURE Naval Barracks; also

concurrently as its instructor. "

Nov. 1, ~~Was discharged from the~~
Transferred

1926 regular and concurrent
~~part-time~~ and
duties. Was appointed as

Summary officer and Summary

Commander of the ~~H.M.S.~~

"URAKAZE".

Navy Dept.

(Scanners' note: The qualification regulations are not attached thereto.)

"This matter is what was provisionally allotted in accordance with our telegram No. 'GUNMU' 1599 dated Nov. 20th 1940, and also ours 'TAI-MAN' 395 dated Nov. 19th, 1940. Regarding details, KYO-WA-KAI will approach the offices concerned."

Full translation of another telegram. Receipt No. 'RIKU-MAN-MITSU' 1902. From the Vice-Minister of War, to the Vice-Minister of Welfare. The contents of the telegram is the same as the above telegram. It is the request for arrangements of employment.

Item 39. Receipt No. 1931, Headquarters of KWANTUNG Army. "Japanese Spy Net in China."

This article is an excerpt from "CHANG Regime's Policy of Directing Spies," Chapter VIII, Section I, which the Defense Squad of the President's Office of South Manchuria Railway Company printed and distributed as reference data for use in counter-spy activities. For certain reasons, this excerpt was deleted later from the said booklet and compiled as a separate pamphlet.

September, 1940.

At the President's Office

Head of the Defense Squad.

Chapter VIII

International Spy Nets in China

Section I.

Japan

Index

- I. Japanese Intelligence Departments in SHANGHAI (pp 2-4)
 - (1) Japanese Embassy (p 5)
 - (2) Japanese General Consulate (p 6)
 - (3) Military Officer's Office (p 6)
 - (4) Office of Officer-residents of General Staff (pp 6-7)
 - (5) SHANGHAI branch of Ex-soldiers Association of Japan (p 7)
 - (6) SHANGHAI Office of South Manchuria Railway Company (p 7)
- II. Japanese Intelligence Departments in HANKOW (p 8)
 - (1) General Intelligence Department for Five Provinces of North China (p 8)
 - (2) Military and Naval Officers' Office (p 8)
 - (3) Officer-residents at HANKOW of War Ministry Intelligence Bureau. (p 8)
 - (4) Officer-residents at HANKOW of Navy Ministry. (p 8)
 - (5) SEI SEI KAI (at HANYANG and KIU KIANG) (p 9)

1 K. Okazaki's Personal History

9

9

original page 3

Dec. 1, 1927 was appointed as Gunnery

officer and Gunnery

Division Commander for

H.M.S. "AMATSUKAZE" Navy Dept.

Dec. 23, 1927 was awarded the 6th order

of the Sacred Treasure

Nov. 1, 1928 was appointed as captain

of Minesweeper No. 9 "

Nov. 30, 1929 was appointed as captain

of Minesweeper No. 6. "

Feb. 15, 1930 was placed ^{Junior} to the Junior

Grade of the 6th Class Court

Rank

Doc. No. 1054 - SUPP

Page 2 Cont'd

SECRET MANCHURIAN FILES

Item 19 Dispatch No. 4675, Staff Office KWANTUNG Army
(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Japanese
Ex-soldiers In MANCHUKUO Army.
(Full translation)

30 November, 1940
KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff, KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice Minister of War ANAMI:
"Regarding the above subject, the
MANCHUKUOAN Army has proposed that the Japanese (ex-soldiers)
be employed as per attached name-list. Please let me know
your opinion." (Scanners' note: The name list cannot be
found in the file.)

An attached piece of paper:

5 December (1940)

From: Military Affairs Section,
To: Reward Section

"We have no objection (to the proposal of the MANCHUKUOAN
Army). Kindly dispose of this matter at your discretion!"

Full translation.

9 December 1940

From: the Vice-Minister of War,
To: the Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army.

"Answering your telegram No. 'KAN-SAN' 4675 dated
November 30th, please note that we have no objection to the
above subject matter. RIKU MAN MITSU NO. 1098.

Item 23. Dispatch No. 4739, Staff Office
KWANTUNG Army.

(Subject) Matters Concerning Employment of Graduates
of Schools in Japan as the Members of KYO WA KAI (Concordia Society)

Full translation.

5 December 1940

KIMURA, Heitaro
Chief of Staff KWANTUNG Army

To the Vice-Minister of War ANAMI:

"Regarding the above subject, KYO WA KAI Society has
proposed that persons qualified as per attached regulations be
employed. Please take care of the matter."

Doc. No. 1054 SUPP
Page 2

(Scanners' note: The qualification regulations are not attached thereto.)

"This matter is what was provisionally allotted in accordance with our telegram No. 'GUNMU' 1599 dated Nov. 20th 1940, and also ours 'TAI-MAN' 395 dated Nov. 19th, 1940. Regarding details, KYO-WA-KAI will approach the offices concerned."

Full translation of another telegram. Receipt No. 'RIKU-MAN-MITSU' 1902. From the Vice-Minister of War, to the Vice-Minister of Welfare. The contents of the telegram is the same as the above telegram. It is the request for arrangements of employment.

Item 39. Receipt No. 1931, Headquarters of KWANTUNG Army. "Japanese Spy Net in China."

This article is an excerpt from "CHIANG Regime's Policy of Directing Spies," Chapter VIII, Section I, which the Defense Squad of the President's Office of South Manchuria Railway Company printed and distributed as reference data for use in counter-spy activities. For certain reasons, this excerpt was deleted later from the said booklet and compiled as a separate pamphlet.

September, 1940.

At the Presidents' Office
Head of the Defense Squad.

Chapter VIII

International Spy Nets in China

Section I.

Japan

Index

- I. Japanese Intelligence Departments in SHANGHAI (pp 2-4)
 - (1) Japanese Embassy (p 5)
 - (2) Japanese General Consulate (p 6)
 - (3) Military Officer's Office (p 6)
 - (4) Office of Officer-residents of General Staff (pp 6-7)
 - (5) SHANGHAI branch of Ex-soldiers Association of Japan (p 7)
 - (6) SHANGHAI Office of South Manchuria Railway Company (p 7)
- II. Japanese Intelligence Departments in HANKOW (p 8)
 - (1) General Intelligence Department for Five Provinces of North China (p 8)
 - (2) Military and Naval Officers' Office (p 8)
 - (3) Officer-residents at HANKOW of War Ministry Intelligence Bureau. (p 8)
 - (4) Officer-residents at HANKOW of Navy Ministry. (p 8)
 - (5) SEI SEI KAI (at HANYANG and KIU KIANG) (p 9)

Translated by R. YAMADA.
Checked by FEGEN.

// 1

AKIKOTO OKAZAKI

(P. 4)

June 1, 1930	Appointed ^{as} instructor ^{to the} of YOKOSUKA Ministry of Navy
Dec. 1, 1930	Promoted to the ^{the} Appointed Lt-Commander of Naval Air Group Force. Cabinet
Dec. 7, 1932	Additionally appointed ^{appointment as} a BUNTAI a Division Commander of YOKOSUKA Naval Ministry of Navy
Nov. 15, 1933	Appointed ^{as Division} a BUNTAI (Commander) of TATEYAMA Naval Air Group Force. Ditto
Dec. 13, 1933	Given the decoration Fifth Class ^{the} of the Order of Sacred Treasury, fifth class
June 1, 1934	Appointed ^{as} ^D ^C the damage control

Doc. No. 646-SUFF (Vol I of 2 Vols) - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

Receipt No. 967 (Started by Military Section (GUNJI-KI))
To Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, Rikuman 742 - 5 July 1933; Fm Vice Min
In answer to (KAN SAN MITSU 1069) of War

"In regard to your opinions about Article 3 of "Principles of Guidance to Manchukuo", our amendment draft does not differ from your views in spirit. Considering, however, the relations of Manchurian Guiding Organ and home organs, the amendments were made for the purpose of alleviating the discrepancies that an organ under military command operates in administrative indication, which can not be avoided when the matter is restricted solely to the commandor General of the Army." (Rest of telegram omitted)

Receipt No. 967 KAN SAN MAN 1069 - Desp 4 July
Recd 5 July

Sent from Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army
Recd by Vice Minister of War

"Re "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" - We are referring to your later discussions to the draft resolution in the "Five Ministries Committee of 10 June '33" which our LtCol Suzuki carried to you.

"As to your amendments, smaller details at any rate, your serious reconsiderations are requested in regard to the Article '3'".

"Our belief is that Japan's Guidance of Manchukuo shall be operated solely by unified control under the Commander General of the Kwantung Army, and not through any other organ."

"The tone of writing in the 'Article 3' which is liable to be understood that the Japanese ambassador to Manchukuo also partakes in the guidance of Manchukuo, which, we hope, shall be amended in accordance as the original War Ministry plan of 21 April 1933."

"There is no need to mention as to the fact that the Commander General shall take the full responsibility for Guidance of Manchukuo and not the Ambassador, is a theoretically and practically established reality."
(Remainder requests other alterations)

Receipt No. 967 RIKU MAN 757 - 10 July 1933
Sent by Vice Minister of War to Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (in cipher)

Instructions to LtCol MURAKAMI by Chief of Military Affairs Bureau

"In regard to the matter of "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" for which the Army again sent us their opinions in KAN SAN MAN No. 1080:

Doc. No. 646-SUFF (Vol I of 2 Vols)
Page 2

Receipt No. 967 (Started by Military Section (GUNJI-KA))
To Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, Rikuman 742 - 5 July 1933; Fm Vice Min
In answer to (KAN SAN MITSU 1069) of War

"In regard to your opinions about Article 3 of "Principles of Guidance to Manchukuo", our amendment draft does not differ from your views in spirit. Considering, however, the relations of Manchurian Guiding Organ and home organs, the amendments were made for the purpose of alleviating the discrepancies that an organ under military command operates in administrative indication, which can not be avoided when the matter is restricted solely to the commander General of the Army." (Rest of telegram omitted)

Receipt No. 967 KAN SAN MAN 1069 - Desp 4 July
Recd 5 July

Sent from Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army
Recd by Vice Minister of War

"Re "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" - We are referring to your later discussions to the draft resolution in the "Five Ministries Committee of 10 June '33" which our LtCol Suzuki carried to you.

"As to your amendments, smaller details at any rate, your serious reconsiderations are requested in regard to the Article '3'".

"Our belief is that Japan's Guidance of Manchukuo shall be operated solely by unified control under the Commander General of the Kwantung Army, and not through any other organ."

"The tone of writing in the 'Article 3' which is liable to be understood that the Japanese ambassador to Manchukuo also partakes in the guidance of Manchukuo, which, we hope, shall be amended in accordance as the original War Ministry plan of 21 April 1933."

"There is no need to mention as to the fact that the Commander General shall take the full responsibility for Guidance of Manchukuo and not the Ambassador, is a theoretically and practically established reality."
(Remainder requests other alterations)

Receipt No. 967 RIKU MAN 757 - 10 July 1933
Sent by Vice Minister of War to Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (in cipher)

Instructions to LtCol MURAKAMI by Chief of Military Affairs Bureau

"In regard to the matter of "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" for which the Army again sent us their opinions in KAN SAN MAN No. 1080:

Translated by R. YAMADA.
Checked by FEGEN.

// 1

AKIKOTO OKAZAKI

(p. 4)

June 1, 1930	Appointed ^{as} instructor ^{to the} of YOKOSUKA Ministry Naval Air Group Force. ^{the} of Navy
Dec. 1, 1930	Promoted to the ^{Cabinet} Appointed Lt.-Commander
Dec. 1, 1932	Additionally appointed ^{appointment as} a BUNTAI ^{Division} Commander of YOKOSUKA Naval Ministry Force ^{the} of Navy Air Group
Nov. 15, 1933	Appointed ^{as Division} a BUNTAI (Commander of TATEYAMA Naval Air Group Force Ditto
Dec. 13, 1933	Given the decoration Fifth Class ^{the} of the Order of Sacred Treasury, fifth class.
June 1, 1934	Appointed ^{as} ^D ^C the damage control

		<p>the Bureau of Naval Affairs of Navy</p>
<p>April 17, 1937</p>		<p>Appointed to as a Secretary of Natural Resources Bureau Cabinet</p>
<p>June 17, 1937</p>		<p>(his appointment as) Relieved of a Secretary of Natural Resources Bureau Cabinet</p>
<p>Jan. 6, 1938</p>		<p>Appointed to ^(concurrently as additionally) a temporary member of Naval Staff</p>
		<p>Board and an officer attached to the Headquarters Ministry of the Fourth Fleet of Navy</p>
<p>Dec. 15, 1938</p>		<p>Appointed to ^{as} a Secretary of the Temporary Resources Ad-</p>
		<p>justment Bureau Cabinet</p>

1/p.5/

Doc. No. 646-SUPP (Vol I of 2 Vols) - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

Receipt No. 967 (Started by Military Section (GUNJI-KA))
To Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, Rikuman 742 - 5 July 1933; Fm Vice Min
In answer to (KAN SAN MITSU 1069) of War

"In regard to your opinions about Article 3 of "Principles of Guidance to Manchukuo", our amendment draft does not differ from your views in spirit. Considering, however, the relations of Manchurian Guiding Organ and home organs, the amendments were made for the purpose of alleviating the discrepancies that an organ under military command operates in administrative indication, which can not be avoided when the matter is restricted solely to the commander General of the Army." (Rest of telegram omitted)

Receipt No. 967 KAN SAN MAN 1069 - Desp 4 July
Recd 5 July

Sent from Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army
Recd by Vice Minister of War

"Re "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" - We are referring to your later discussions to the draft resolution in the "Five Ministries Committee of 10 June '33" which our LtCol Suzuki carried to you.

"As to your amendments, smaller details at any rate, your serious reconsiderations are requested in regard to the Article '3'".

"Our belief is that Japan's Guidance of Manchukuo shall be operated solely by unified control under the Commander General of the Kwantung Army, and not through any other organ."

"The tone of writing in the 'Article 3' which is liable to be understood that the Japanese ambassador to Manchukuo also partakes in the guidance of Manchukuo, which, we hope, shall be amended in accordance as the original War Ministry plan of 21 April 1933."

"There is no need to mention as to the fact that the Commander General shall take the full responsibility for Guidance of Manchukuo and not the Ambassador, is a theoretically and practically established reality."
(Remainder requests other alterations)

Receipt No. 967 RIKU MAN 757 - 10 July 1933
Sent by Vice Minister of War to Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (in cipher)

Instructions to LtCol MURAKAMI by Chief of Military Affairs Bureau

"In regard to the matter of "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" for which the Army again sent us their opinions in KAN SAN MAN No. 1080:

Doc. No. 646-SUPP (Vol I of 2 Vols)
Page 2

Dec. 14, 1938 Given the ~~decoration of~~ ^{Fourth Class}

~~the Order of Sacred Treasury,~~

~~Fourth Class.~~

June 16, 1939 Appointed ~~a resources~~ ^{as an official}

~~adjustment official~~
for adjusting resources

at the
of Ministry of Commerce

and Industry.

Raised to the Fourth

Rank of Higher Civil

Service.

Cabinet

Granted ~~a~~ ^{an annual} salary of

3,220 Yen yearly.

Ordered to ~~be in~~ ^{serve} service

Receipt No. 967 (Started by Military Section (GUNJI-KI))
To Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, Rikuman 742 - 5 July 1933; Fm Vice Min
In answer to (KAN SAN MITSU 1069) of War

"In regard to your opinions about Article 3 of "Principles of Guidance to Manchukuo", our amendment draft does not differ from your views in spirit. Considering, however, the relations of Manchurian Guiding Organ and home organs, the amendments were made for the purpose of alleviating the discrepancies that an organ under military command operates in administrative indication, which can not be avoided when the matter is restricted solely to the commander General of the Army." (Rest of telegram omitted)

Receipt No. 967 KAN SAN MAN 1069 - Desp 4 July
Recd 5 July

Sent from Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army
Recd by Vice Minister of War

"Re "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" - We are referring to your later discussions to the draft resolution in the "Five Ministries Committee of 10 June '33" which our LtCol Suzuki carried to you.

"As to your amendments, smaller details at any rate, your serious reconsiderations are requested in regard to the Article '3'".

"Our belief is that Japan's Guidance of Manchukuo shall be operated solely by unified control under the Commander General of the Kwantung Army, and not through any other organ."

"The tone of writing in the 'Article 3' which is liable to be understood that the Japanese ambassador to Manchukuo also partakes in the guidance of Manchukuo, which, we hope, shall be amended in accordance as the original War Ministry plan of 21 April 1933."

"There is no need to mention as to the fact that the Commander General shall take the full responsibility for Guidance of Manchukuo and not the Ambassador, is a theoretically and practically established reality."
(Remainder requests other alterations)

Receipt No. 967 RIKU MAN 757 - 10 July 1933
Sent by Vice Minister of War to Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (in ciphor)

Instructions to LtCol MURAKAMI by Chief of Military Affairs Bureau

"In regard to the matter of "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" for which the Army again sent us their opinions in KAN SAN MAN No. 1080:

		with the Administration in the General Affairs Bureau, Ministry Department and be Ordered an official attached to the Council Room.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
April 1, 1940	Raised to the Junior Junior Fifth Grade of Imperial Court Rank.		
Nov. 15, 1940	Relieved of the present post by request.		Cabinet
Nov. 15, 1940		Appointed ^{as} the Chief of the Third Section of General Administration the Affairs Department of Naval Technical Departments and	

Doc. No. 646-SUPP (Vol I of 2 Vols) - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

Receipt No. 967 (Started by Military Section (GUNJI-Ki))
To Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, Rikuman 742 - 5 July 1933; Fm Vice Min
of War
In answer to (KAN SAN MITSU 1069)

"In regard to your opinions about Article 3 of "Principles of Guidance to Manchukuo", our amendment draft does not differ from your views in spirit. Considering, however, the relations of Manchurian Guiding Organ and home organs, the amendments were made for the purpose of alleviating the discrepancies that an organ under military command operates in administrative indication, which can not be avoided when the matter is restricted solely to the commander General of the Army." (Rest of telegram omitted)

Receipt No. 967 KAN SAN MAN 1069 - Desp 4 July
Recd 5 July

Sent from Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army
Recd by Vice Minister of War

"Re "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" - We are referring to your later discussions to the draft resolution in the "Five Ministries Committee of 10 June '33" which our LtCol Suzuki carried to you.

"As to your amendments, smaller details at any rate, your serious reconsiderations are requested in regard to the Article '3'".

"Our belief is that Japan's Guidance of Manchukuo shall be operated solely by unified control under the Commander General of the Kwantung Army, and not through any other organ."

"The tone of writing in the 'Article 3' which is liable to be understood that the Japanese ambassador to Manchukuo also partakes in the guidance of Manchukuo, which, we hope, shall be amended in accordance as the original War Ministry plan of 21 April 1933."

"There is no need to mention as to the fact that the Commander General shall take the full responsibility for Guidance of Manchukuo and not the Ambassador, is a theoretically and practically established reality."
(Remainder requests other alterations)

Receipt No. 967 RIKU MAN 757 - 10 July 1933
Sent by Vice Minister of War to Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (in ciphor)

Instructions to LtCol MURAKAMI by Chief of Military Affairs Bureau

"In regard to the matter of "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" for which the Army again sent us their opinions in KAN SAN MAN No. 1080:

Doc. No. 646-SUPP (Vol I of 2 Vols)
Page 2

Concurrently as
~~additional~~ member of Ministry
Naval Technical Council. of Navy.

1 P. 6/

April 8, 1941 Appointed ~~as an official~~
for adjusting resources
adjustment official
at the
of Ministry of Commerce
and Industry.

Raised to the Fourth
Rank of Higher Civil
Service.

Cabinet

Granted a salary of 3200
Yen yearly
per annum.

Ordered to serve in
Appointed to be in service
the Administration Department
in General Affairs Bureau

Doc. No. 646-SUPP (Vol I of 2 Vols) - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

Receipt No. 967 (Started by Military Section (GUNJI-Ki))
To Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, Rikuman 742 - 5 July 1933; Fm Vice Min
of War
In answer to (KAN SAN MITSU 1069)

"In regard to your opinions about Article 3 of "Principles of Guidance to Manchukuo", our amendment draft does not differ from your views in spirit. Considering, however, the relations of Manchurian Guiding Organ and home organs, the amendments were made for the purpose of alleviating the discrepancies that an organ under military command operates in administrative indication, which can not be avoided when the matter is restricted solely to the commander General of the Army." (Rest of telegram omitted)

Receipt No. 967 KAN SAN MAN 1069 - Desp 4 July
Recd 5 July

Sent from Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army
Recd by Vice Minister of War

"Re "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" - We are referring to your later discussions to the draft resolution in the "Five Ministries Committee of 10 June '33" which our LtCol Suzuki carried to you.

"As to your amendments, smaller details at any rate, your serious reconsiderations are requested in regard to the Article '3'".

"Our belief is that Japan's Guidance of Manchukuo shall be operated solely by unified control under the Commander General of the Kwantung Army, and not through any other organ."

"The tone of writing in the 'Article 3' which is liable to be understood that the Japanese ambassador to Manchukuo also partakes in the guidance of Manchukuo, which, we hope, shall be amended in accordance as the original War Ministry plan of 21 April 1933."

"There is no need to mention as to the fact that the Commander General shall take the full responsibility for Guidance of Manchukuo and not the Ambassador, is a theoretically and practically established reality."
(Remainder requests other alterations)

Receipt No. 967 RIKU MAN 757 - 10 July 1933
Sent by Vice Minister of War to Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (in ciphor)

Instructions to LtCol MURAKAMI by Chief of Military Affairs Bureau

"In regard to the matter of "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" for which the Army again sent us their opinions in KAN SAN MAN No. 1080:

Doc. No. 646-SUPP (Vol I of 2 Vols)
Page 2

		and Ordered an official attached	
		to the Council Room.	
		as private Appointed an acting secretary	Ministry
		to the of Minister of Commerce	of Commerce
		and Industry	and Industry.
Oct. 15, 1941	Promoted to) Appointed Captain		Cabinet
Oct. 15, 1941	Promoted to the Third Rank of Higher Civil Service		Cabinet
The same day		Granted a salary of \$150 per annum. per year	Ministry of Commerce-Industry
Oct. 22, 1941		Relieved of an acting secretary from the position private to the of Minister of Commerce & Industry	Ministry of Commerce-Indust ry

Doc. No. 646-SUPP (Vol I of 2 Vols) - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

Receipt No. 967 (Started by Military Section (GUNJI-KA))
To Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, Rikuman 742 - 5 July 1933; Fm Vice Min
In answer to (KAN SAN MITSU 1069) of War

"In regard to your opinions about Article 3 of "Principles of Guidance to Manchukuo", our amendment draft does not differ from your views in spirit. Considering, however, the relations of Manchurian Guiding Organ and home organs, the amendments were made for the purpose of alleviating the discrepancies that an organ under military command operates in administrative indication, which can not be avoided when the matter is restricted solely to the commander General of the Army." (Rest of telegram omitted)

Receipt No. 967 KAN SAN MAN 1069 - Desp 4 July
Recd 5 July

Sent from Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army
Recd by Vice Minister of War

"Re "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" - We are referring to your later discussions to the draft resolution in the "Five Ministries Committee of 10 June '33" which our LtCol Suzuki carried to you.

"As to your amendments, smaller details at any rate, your serious reconsiderations are requested in regard to the Article '3'."

"Our belief is that Japan's Guidance of Manchukuo shall be operated solely by unified control under the Commander General of the Kwantung Army, and not through any other organ."

"The tone of writing in the 'Article 3' which is liable to be understood that the Japanese ambassador to Manchukuo also partakes in the guidance of Manchukuo, which, we hope, shall be amended in accordance as the original War Ministry plan of 21 April 1933."

"There is no need to mention as to the fact that the Commander General shall take the full responsibility for Guidance of Manchukuo and not the Ambassador, is a theoretically and practically established reality."
(Remainder requests other alterations)

Receipt No. 967 RIKU MAN 757 - 10 July 1933
Sent by Vice Minister of War to Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (in ciphor)

Instructions to LtCol MURAKAMI by Chief of Military Affairs Bureau

"In regard to the matter of "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" for which the Army again sent us their opinions in KAN SAN MAN No. 1080:

Doc. No. 646-SUPP (Vol I of 2 Vols)
Page 2

Nov. 1, 1941	Relieved of the		
	present post by		
	request		Cabinet
Nov. 1, 1941		Order to serve in Order to be in service in	
		the Bureau of Military	Ministry
		Preparations	of Navy

Doc. No. 646-SUPP (Vol I of 2 Vols) - Page 2 - SUMMARY Cont'd

Receipt No. 967 (Started by Military Section (GUNJI-KA))
To Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, Rikuman 742 - 5 July 1933; Fm Vice Min
In answer to (KAN SAN MITSU 1069) of War

"In regard to your opinions about Article 3 of "Principles of Guidance to Manchukuo", our amendment draft does not differ from your views in spirit. Considering, however, the relations of Manchurian Guiding Organ and home organs, the amendments were made for the purpose of alleviating the discrepancies that an organ under military command operates in administrative indication, which can not be avoided when the matter is restricted solely to the commander General of the Army." (Rest of telegram omitted)

Receipt No. 967 KAN SAN MAN 1069 - Desp 4 July
Recd 5 July

Sent from Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army
Recd by Vice Minister of War

"Re "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" - We are referring to your later discussions to the draft resolution in the "Five Ministries Committee of 10 June '33" which our LtCol Suzuki carried to you.

"As to your amendments, smaller details at any rate, your serious reconsiderations are requested in regard to the Article '3'".

"Our belief is that Japan's Guidance of Manchukuo shall be operated solely by unified control under the Commander General of the Kwantung Army, and not through any other organ."

"The tone of writing in the 'Article 3' which is liable to be understood that the Japanese ambassador to Manchukuo also partakes in the guidance of Manchukuo, which, we hope, shall be amended in accordance as the original War Ministry plan of 21 April 1933."

"There is no need to mention as to the fact that the Commander General shall take the full responsibility for Guidance of Manchukuo and not the Ambassador, is a theoretically and practically established reality."
(Remainder requests other alterations)

Receipt No. 967 RIKU MAN 757 - 10 July 1933
Sent by Vice Minister of War to Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (in cipher)

Instructions to LtCol MURAKAMI by Chief of Military Affairs Bureau

"In regard to the matter of "Principles of Guiding Manchukuo" for which the Army again sent us their opinions in KAN SAN MAN No. 1080:

Doc. No. 646-SUPP (Vol I of 2 Vols)
Page 2

OKAZAKI Akikoto
Page 7

Translated by S. TANEMURA
Checked by FEGEA

19

-1-

Nov. 15, 1941 Ordered to be member
~~Appointed to an ordinary~~ of the Navy Minister's State
entourage
at the Imperial Headquarters. Navy Ministry
Office

Nov. 15, 1941 Appointed to the post of ~~the~~ Chief of the Second Section
Bureau of Military Preparations
at the ~~Naval Ordnance Bureau~~ in the Navy ~~Office~~ Ministry

Dec. 16, 1941 Commissioned as of
a Secretary of the 6th Committee.
Was not gazetted. Cabinet

Dec. 19, 1941 Assigned the duty of at the Ministry of
a Secretary of Commerce and Industry Cabinet

Dec. 20, 1941 Assigned the duty of
a Secretary in the General Mobilization
Compensation Commission.

Dec. 20, " Assigned the duty of extraordinary
a Secretary in the Society for
society for
Investigation of ~~the~~ North-Eastern District Development
Planning.

Dec. 24, 1941 Assigned ^{as} the duty of Secretary in the Commission for the Utilization of Materials

Cabinet

Dec. 29, 1941 Assigned ^{as} the duty of Secretary in the Central Electric Adjustment Commission

Cabinet

Dec. 6, 1941 Ordered to serve as a ~~Appointed~~ Vice-Director of the Southern Administrative Affairs Department

Cabinet

March 19, 1942 Assigned ^{as} the duty as Secretary in the Commission for Organic Synthetic Enterprises Undertakings.

Cabinet

Mar. 29, 1942 Assigned ^{as} the duty as Secretary in the Commission for Light Metals Manufacturing Enterprises.

Cabinet

Apr. 21, 1942 Assigned ^{the position of} a Councillor in the Technical Board.

Cabinet

Apr. 29, 1942 Conferred with the Middle Cordon of the Imperial Order of

the Rising Sun and the 3rd Order of Merit. In recognition

of his services in the China Incident.

Cabinet

Dec 28, 1942 Assigned ^{the duty as} a Secretary in the Scientific Technical Investigation

Council.

Cabinet

Jan. 9, 1943 Assigned a secretary ^{the duty as in} ~~at the~~ ^{Administration} Department

~~of the~~ ^{at the Ministry of} Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Cabinet

May 1, 1943 Appointed concurrently ^{as} an ^{or} ~~Investigation~~ ^{of} official in the

Cabinet Planning Board. ^{Given} ~~Confers~~ with the 3rd rank of the

higher civil service.

Cabinet

Ordered to be attached to the ~~office of~~
 Appointed an attaché to the ~~chairman of general affairs~~
 Secretariat of General Affairs Bureau
~~of the Secretariat for the President of the Cabinet Planning~~
 for the President of the Cabinet Planning
 Board.

(a position as a member in a

May 4, 1943

Assigned ~~a suite to the inspectional mission of the administration~~
a mission for inspecting
the administration.

~~Appointed the suite to Mr. SUZUKI the inspectional mission~~

Ordered to serve as a member in the

~~for administration~~ suite to Mr. Suzuki's
mission for inspecting the
administration.

5 June 1943 Was Relieved of concurrent post. Cabinet

29 June 1943 Was Relieved of ~~secretary~~ ^{secretary} ~~from the post of secretary~~ ^{from the post of secretary} ~~manager of the Committee~~ ^{in the Commission} for General Mobilization Compensation. Cabinet

30 June 1943 Was Relieved of ~~from the position of a~~ ^{from the position of a} ~~member of the~~ ^{member of the} ~~Technical Board~~ ^{Board of Technicians}. Cabinet

1 July 1943 Was Relieved of ~~from the position of a secretary~~ ^{from the position of a secretary} ~~manager of the~~ ^{manager of the} ~~Committee for Light Metal Manufacturing~~ ^{Enterprise Commission}. Cabinet

2 July 1943 Was Relieved of ~~from the position of a secretary~~ ^{from the position of a secretary} ~~manager of the~~ ^{manager of the} ~~Committee for Utilization of Commodities~~ ^{Materials}. Cabinet

Was Relieved of ~~from the position of a secretary~~ ^{from the position of a secretary} ~~manager of the~~ ^{manager of the} ~~Committee for Organic Synthesis Undertaking~~ ^{Committee for Organic Combination} Commission.

Enterprises. Was Relieved of ~~from the position of a secretary~~ ^{from the position of a secretary} ~~manager of~~ ^{manager of}

(Scanners' note: The qualification regulations are not attached thereto.)

"This matter is what was provisionally allotted in accordance with our telegram No. 'GUNMU' 1599 dated Nov. 20th 1940, and also ours 'TAI-MAN' 395 dated Nov. 19th, 1940. Regarding details, KYO-WA-KAI will approach the offices concerned."

Full translation of another telegram. Receipt No. 'RIKU-MAN-MITSU' 1902. From the Vice-Minister of War, to the Vice-Minister of Welfare. The contents of the telegram is the same as the above telegram. It is the request for arrangements of employment.

Item 39. Receipt No. 1951, Headquarters of KWANTUNG Army. "Japanese Spy Net in China."

This article is an excerpt from "CHILANG Regime's Policy of Directing Spies," Chapter VIII, Section I, which the Defense Squad of the President's Office of South Manchuria Railway Company printed and distributed as reference data for use in counter-spy activities. For certain reasons, this excerpt was deleted later from the said booklet and compiled as a separate pamphlet.

September, 1940.

At the President's Office
Head of the Defense Squad.

Chapter VIII

International Spy Nets in China

Section I.

Japan

Index

- I. Japanese Intelligence Departments in SHANGHAI (pp 2-4)
 - (1) Japanese Embassy (p 5)
 - (2) Japanese General Consulate (p 6)
 - (3) Military Officer's Office (p 6)
 - (4) Office of Officer-residents of General Staff (pp 6-7)
 - (5) SHANGHAI branch of Ex-soldiers Association of Japan (p 7)
 - (6) SHANGHAI Office of South Manchuria Railway Company (p 7)
- II. Japanese Intelligence Departments in HANKOW (p 8)
 - (1) General Intelligence Department for Five Provinces of North China (p 8)
 - (2) Military and Naval Officers' Office (p 8)
 - (3) Officer-residents at HANKOW of War Ministry Intelligence Bureau. (p 8)
 - (4) Officer-residents at HANKOW of Navy Ministry. (p 8)
 - (5) SEI SEI KAI (at HANYANG and KIU KIANG) (p 9)

Original page 9

~~Electric adjustment~~ P. 2.

~~in the Central Committee for Electric~~

~~Commission.~~

Cabinet

~~(of the position of a secretary of~~

70 July 1943

~~was relieved of administrative~~

~~official of the General Affairs~~

~~Department at the Ministry of~~

~~Bureau of the Department of~~

~~Commerce and Industry.~~

Cabinet

22 July 1943

~~was relieved of the position as~~
~~a councillor in the Technical~~
~~the Committee for Investigation of~~

~~Board.~~

~~Scientific Technique.~~

Cabinet

1 June 1945

~~was raised to the senior~~

~~Grade of the 5th ^{senior} Class Court~~

~~Rank.~~

(Scanners' note: The qualification regulations are not attached thereto.)

"This matter is what was provisionally allotted in accordance with our telegram No. 'GUNMU' 1599 dated Nov. 20th 1940, and also ours 'TAI-MAN' 395 dated Nov. 19th, 1940. Regarding details, KYO-WA-KAI will approach the offices concerned."

Full translation of another telegram. Receipt No. 'RIKU-MAN-MITSU' 1902. From the Vice-Minister of War, to the Vice-Minister of Welfare. The contents of the telegram is the same as the above telegram. It is the request for arrangements of employment.

Item 39. Receipt No. 1951, Headquarters of KWANTUNG Army. "Japanese Spy Net in China."

This article is an excerpt from "CHILANG Regime's Policy of Directing Spies," Chapter VIII, Section I, which the Defense Squad of the President's Office of South Manchuria Railway Company printed and distributed as reference data for use in counter-spy activities. For certain reasons, this excerpt was deleted later from the said booklet and compiled as a separate pamphlet.

September, 1940.

At the President's Office
Head of the Defense Squad.

Chapter VIII

International Spy Nets in China

Section I.

Japan

Index

- I. Japanese Intelligence Departments in SHANGHAI (pp 2-4)
 - (1) Japanese Embassy (p 5)
 - (2) Japanese General Consulate (p 6)
 - (3) Military Officer's Office (p 6)
 - (4) Office of Officer-residents of General Staff (pp 6-7)
 - (5) SHANGHAI branch of Ex-soldiers Association of Japan (p 7)
 - (6) SHANGHAI Office of South Manchuria Railway Company (p 7)
- II. Japanese Intelligence Departments in HANKOW (p 8)
 - (1) General Intelligence Department for Five Provinces of North China (p 8)
 - (2) Military and Naval Officers' Office (p 8)
 - (3) Officer-residents at HANKOW of War Ministry Intelligence Bureau. (p 8)
 - (4) Officer-residents at HANKOW of Navy Ministry (p 8)
 - (5) SEI SEI KAI (at HANYANG and KIU KIANG) (p 9)

July 29, 1947

MEMO FOR THE FILE:

The following witnesses are not referred to in the IPS
Investigative files.

ADACHI, Yasuo

> OKAZAKI, Ayakoto

HASUMI, Yasushi

MEMURA, Kogoro

Meisner, Kurt

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMIAND
Operations, CIS, G-2
Compilatic: Branch

APO 500
2 Aug 1947

SUBJECT : OKAMOTO Suemasa

DATE OF BIRTH : 16 August 1892.

BIRTHPLACE : Kyoto-fu.

ACTIVITIES :

1917 Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, politics.
Entered foreign service; served in Second Section,
Bureau of Commerce, Foreign Office.

1919 Served in England.

1921 Third Secretary, Japanese Embassy, London.

1922 Delegate to Peace Conference.
First Secretary, American and European Bureau,
Foreign Office.

1925 Third Secretary, Japanese Embassy, Washington.

1927 Delegate, International Wireless Telegraphic Con-
gress, Washington.

1928 Consul, Seattle, Washington.

1931 Chief, Second Section, European and American Bureau,
Foreign Office.

1934 Chief, Accounts Section, Foreign Minister's Secretar-
iat.

1937 Consul-General, Shanghai.
Counsellor, Japanese Embassy, China.

Mar 1938 Counsellor, Japanese Embassy, London.

Nov 1941 Went to Singapore; after outbreak of war, was interned
in India; after his release (through exchange) he went
to Portugal.

Incl 30

SECRET

SECRET

OKAMOTO Suemasa--cont'd.

ACTIVITIES (cont'd):

1943 Minister to Denmark and Sweden.

REMARKS

Subject is believed to have been pro-American, prior to Pearl Harbor, and opposed to the Japanese Military program.

As chief Japanese diplomatic representative in Shanghai in 1937, he made every effort to avoid hostilities between the Chinese and Japanese. He opposed Admiral HASEGAWA's proposal to summon additional reinforcements from Japan; did his best to preserve the rights and privileges of the foreign-administered areas in Shanghai; and quarreled violently with Major-General HARADA, who had come to inform subject that he was under orders of the Supreme Commander in Central China (General MATSUI) to seize the Maritime Customs in Shanghai. Subject was upheld by Tokyo, but, nonetheless, a few months later he was relieved and sent to London as counsellor of the Embassy there. There he again antagonized the military by declaring that the British were behaving heroically under the air-raid bombardments and showed no sign of cracking.

SECRET

OKAMOTO Suemasa

"SHANGHAI, as a Center of The Incident"

This lecture was addressed at the
Invitation lecture-meeting held
under ^{the} auspices of the Japan's Foreign
Policy Inquiry Institute.

Date: April 8, 1938.

PP. 1-6.

OKAMOTO asked of the British Consul
General to convene the committee to investigate
the rebuilding of the fortress near Shanghai,
(on the part of the Chinese Army.)

PP. 7-14. How the Shanghai Incident broke
out is the subject of this portion

PP. 14-19. The process of the battle centered
around Shanghai is dealt with in this
section.

NAKAMURA

DIRECT

1 THE PRESIDENT: You may invite this witness
2 to deny that if he can; but, so far you have asked
3 him to confirm it, with regard to the leftists and
4 the rightists at all events.

5 MR. OKUYAMA: Whether I could do it or not
6 I do not know, but I should like to be permitted to
7 continue my questioning of this witness.

8 THE PRESIDENT: Continue. We will stop
9 you when we think we should.

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

p. 23. "Japan must hold firm standing
regarding the aftermath of the Shanghai
Incident. . ."

NAKAMURA

DIRECT

1 MR. OKUYAMA (Continuing) And in that
2 statement the prosecutor pointed out the various
3 activities and duties of the police. And it is my
4 interpretation that that statement refers to the
5 fact that the Japanese police cooperated in the
6 war policy.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you are entitled to
8 call evidence to deny what the prosecution's evidence
9 revealed. But you are not doing that now; you are
10 going into the composition of the police force
11 which is no answer.

12 MR. OKUYAMA: I further state, to have your
13 Honor's preliminary understanding, that prosecution's
14 witness, KOIZUMI, Goro, has also had reference to
15 this subject during his testimony on June 24 last
16 year. In his testimony he stated in part as follows:
17 "On the basis of an overall national foundation, a
18 special higher police system was created." And with
19 respect to the duties of the higher police, he fur-
20 ther stated that, "Generally, the duties of the
21 special higher police was to control the extreme
22 left and the extreme right and especially to take sur-
23 veillance over those elements who were in opposition
24 to the government's policy between 1931 and December
25 7, 1941.

IPS Document
No. Rineki, Okamoto.

Translated by K. YAMADA.
Checked by FE GEN.

Name: SUEMASA OKAMOTO

Date of Birth: August 16, 1892.

Prefecture, social status and Domicile: KYOTO Prefecture,
Commoner people.

Date	Matters Particulars	Jurisdiction Office
1917. July	Graduated the College of Jurisprudence, TOKYO Imperial University	
Oct. 13	Appointed ^{a junior official} an inferior of the Foreign Ministry.	
	Allowed the salary of the seventh grade.	
	Ordered to be in service at the Second Section, the Bureau of Commercial Affairs	

1918, may 3

Was suspended from duty by No. 4, Clause 1,

Article 11 of the Civil Service Limitation

Ordinance.

Oct. 4.

Passed the examination for higher diplomatic

service.

Oct. 10.

Ordered to resume office.

Ordered to be in service in the Second Section,

the Bureau of Political Affairs.

Oct. 30

Appointed an élève-consul.

Raised to the 7th rank of the higher civil Cabinet

service.

	Allowed the salary of the 4th grade.	Foreign Ministry
Nov. 20	Raised to the Junior 7th Grade of Court Rank.	
1919, Aug. 31	Allowed the salary of the 3rd grade	Foreign Ministry
Oct. 7	Appointed a diplomatic probationer.	
	Raised to the 7th rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
	Allowed the salary of the 3rd grade.	Foreign Ministry
	Ordered to be in service in GREAT BRITAIN	ditto
1920, April 1.	^{Appointed} Ordered a member of Peace Treaty Enforcement Committee. (Not published on the "Official Gazette")	Cabinet

Sep. 7 ^{with the Order of} Decorated the Sixth Class of the Sacred Treasure
 and granted four hundred yen in recognition
 of his services in the conclusion of the Peace
 Treaty with GERMANY etc. as well as ~~in the~~ ^{in the} 1915
 - 1920 Incident.

^{the Order of}
 Decorated the Sixth Class of the Sacred Treasure Decoration
 Bureau.

1920, July 1. Allowed the salary of the second grade Foreign Ministry

1921, April 7. Raised to the 6th rank of the higher civil service Cabinet

1921, April 7. Allowed the salary of the second grade

1921, May 10 Raised to the Senior 7th Grade of Court Rank

1921, Aug. 8

Appointed ^a ~~the~~ third secretary of the Embassy.

Raised to the 6th rank of the higher civil service. Cabinet

Allowed the salary of the second grade.

Ordered to be in service in GREAT BRITAIN. Foreign Ministry

1922, June 30

^{appointed} Ordered an administrative official of Foreign

Affairs.

Raised to the 6th rank of the higher civil service. Cabinet

Allowed the salary of the 7th grade. Foreign Ministry

Ordered to be in service in the First Section, the

Bureau of EUROPE and AMERICA.

ditto.

1922, Sept. 30

Allowed the salary of the 6th grade.

ditto

1925, June 30	Appointed the ^a third secretary of the Embassy.	
	Raised to the 5th rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
	Allowed the salary of the 1st grade.	Foreign Ministry
	Ordered to be in service in AMERICA.	ditto
1925, Dec. 26	Appointed the ^a second secretary of the Embassy.	
	Raised to the 5th rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
	Allowed the salary of the 1st grade.	Foreign Ministry
	Ordered to be in service in AMERICA.	Foreign Ministry
1926, Feb. 2 ¹⁰	^{awarded} Given the Imperial Order of the Single-Ray of the Rising Sun (In recognition of his service in the negotiations of ^{the} RUSSO-JAPANESE Treaty)	

1926, Sept. 25	Decorated ^{with} the Order of the Fifth Class of the Sacred Treasure.	
1926, Dec. 27	Raised to the Fourth Rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
	Allowed the salary of the 2nd grade.	Foreign Ministry
1927, Feb. 1	Raised to the Senior Sixth Grade of the Court Rank.	
1927, Sep. 21	^{Appointed as a suite} Ordered a follow-up to the JAPANESE Committee	
	^{ing} to attend the International Wireless Telegraph	
	Conference in WASHINGTON.	Cabinet
1928, March 3	Appointed as Consul.	
	Raised to the fourth rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
	Allowed the salary of the 2nd grade.	Foreign Ministry
	Ordered to be in service in SEATTLE.	ditto

1928, June 30	Allowed the salary of the 1st grade.	ditto
1930, June 30	Raised to the 3rd rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
1930, July 15	Raised to the Junior Fifth Grade of Court Rank.	
1931, April 21	Appointed a secretary of Foreign Affairs.	
	Raised to the 3rd rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
	Allowed the salary of the 1st grade.	
	Appointed the head of the second section,	
	Bureau of EUROPE and AMERICA.	Foreign Ministry
1932, April 11	Ordered a temporary member of Higher ^{Civil Service} Examination Committee.	
	Examination Committee.	Cabinet
1932, Sept. 9	Decorated ^{with} the Order of the Fourth Class of the	

	Sacred Treasure.	
1933, Jan. 19	Relieved ^{duties of} Discharged of a temporary member of ^{the} Higher <u>Civil Service</u> Examination Committee.	Cabinet
1933, April 12	^{Appointed} Ordered a temporary member of ^{the} Higher <u>Civil Service</u> Examination Committee.	Cabinet
1934, Jan. 16	^{Relieved of duties} Discharged of a temporary member of ^{the} Higher <u>Civil Service</u> Examination Committee.	Cabinet
1934, March 31	Appointed the head of Accounts Section, Minister's Secretariate.	Foreign Ministry
1934, April 14	^{Appointed} Ordered the secretary of the CHINESE Cultural Enterprise Investigation Committee.	Cabinet

1934, April 14	^{Appointed} ^E Ordered an examiner of the Committee of Inquiry of Relief.	Cabinet
1934, April 14	Appointed a government official of the Bureau of Building and Administration.	Cabinet
1934, April 14	^{Appointed} Ordered the secretary of the Preparatory Committee of Building Offices of Ministries.	Cabinet
1934, Nov. 27	^{Appointed} Ordered a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry at the 66th Imperial Diet.	Cabinet
1934, Dec. 25	^{Appointed} Ordered a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry at	

	the 67th Imperial Diet.	Ditto
	Relieved duties as	
1935, June 5	Discharged of an Examiner of the Committee of Inquiry of Relief.	Cabinet
	Appointed	
1935, June 11	Ordered an examiner of the Committee of Inquiry of Relief.	ditto
1935, Aug. 1	Raised to the Senior Fifth Grade of Court Rank	
	Appointed	
1935, Sept. 4.	Ordered a Secretary of the Committee of Dis- position of Government Loans.	Cabinet
	Appointed	
1935, Dec. 24	Ordered a government delegate of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry.	

	at the 68th Imperial Diet.	Cabinet
1936, March 31	^{Granted} Given additional allowance of six hundred Yen yearly.	Foreign Ministry
1936, May 2	^{Appointed} Ordered a government delegate ^{for} of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry	
	at the 69th Imperial Diet.	Cabinet
1936, May 30	^{as} Appointed the Chief of the Bureau of AMERICA of the Foreign Ministry.	
	Raised to the Second Rank of the higher civil service	Cabinet
	^{Appointed} Ordered the Acting-head of the First Section,	

	Bureau of AMERICA.	Foreign Ministry
1936, June 10	Appointed Ordered a temporary member of the Higher Civil Service Examination Committee.	Cabinet
1936, June 10	Appointed Ordered a member of the Overseas ^{Colonization} Plantation Committee.	Cabinet
1936, June 15	Appointed Ordered a secretary of the International Tourist Committee.	Cabinet
1936, June 25	Appointed as councillor to Ordered a participant in the Bureau of Oversea Affairs, Ministry of Oversea Affairs.	Cabinet
1936, Aug. 13	Relieved from post of Discharged of the acting-head of the First Section, Bureau of AMERICA.	Foreign Ministry

1936, Dec. 24	Appointed government delegate ^{for} of the matters under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry at the 70th Imperial Diet.	Cabinet
1937, Jan. 21	Relieved of post of Temporary Member of the Higher Civil Service Examination Committee.	#5 Cabinet
1937, April 5	Appointed a Consul-General.	Cabinet
	Raised to the Second Rank of higher Civil Service	Cabinet
	Ordered to be in service in SHANGHAI.	Cabinet
1937, April 9	Appointed concurrently as ^{Embassy} Councillor of the embassy.	
	Raised to the Second Rank of higher Civil Service	Cabinet
	Ordered to be in service in CHINA.	Cabinet
1938, March 4	Relieved ^{main post} of the regular office and appointed ^{ordered} to serve serve exclusively as Embassy Councillor, solely a councillor of the embassy.	Cabinet
1938, March 4	Ordered to be in service in GREAT BRITAIN.	Cabinet
	Allowed the salary of the 3rd grade.	Foreign Ministry

1938, Aug. 13	Decorated ^{with} the Order of the Third Class of the Sacred Treasure.	
1940, April 1	Promoted to the First Rank of the higher civil service.	Cabinet
1940, April 15	Raised to the Junior Fourth Grade of Court Rank.	
1940, Oct. 28	Relieved of the regular ^{his main post} office of his own request	Cabinet
1940, Nov. 14	Promoted one rank ^{higher} advanced as an act of grace from the Throne.	
	Raised to the Senior Fourth Grade of Court	

	Rank.	
1941, Oct. 22	Appointed ^C & ^g Consul-general.	
	Raised to the First Rank of higher civil service.	Cabinet
	Ordered to be in service in ^{at} SINGAPORE.	Cabinet
1942, Nov. 11	Appointed ^{as} Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	
	Raised to the First Rank of high civil service.	Cabinet
	Ordered to be resident in SWEDEN.	Cabinet
1943, Jan. 13	Ordered to be concurrently resident in DENMARK.	ditto
1940, April 29	Decorated ^{with} the Order of the Second Class of the Sacred Treasure. (For ^{in the} services of CHINA ^{INCIDENT} affairs.)	

1946, April 20

his main post at
Relieved of ~~the regular office of his own~~

request

Cabinet

Report by H. Shimojima

2 May 1947

Memo for the file -

SUBJECT: OKAMOTO, Suemasa

Check of IPS case files reveals no information regarding Subject.

Report by: H. Shimamura
1 May 1947

Memo for the file

Subject: OKAMOTO, Suemasa

Check of IPS case files reveals
no information regarding Subject

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF OKAMOTO, Suemasa,
by Mr. Yamaoka.

29914 * The witness identified and verified exhibit
29916 3274 as his affidavit. * Exhibit 3275, a telegram from
Foreign Minister HIROTA to Consul General OKAMOTO at
Shanghai dated 4 August 1937, was admitted in evidence,
and exhibit 3276, a telegram from HIROTA to Ambassador
KAWAGOE in China dated 7 August, 1937, was admitted into
evidence.

29917 Exhibit 3275, * the affidavit of OKAMOTO, stated
that the witness was Consul General at Shanghai from 8
May 1937 to 21 March 1938. The Marco Polo Bridge Incident
broke out on 7 July, while he was at that post. He did his
best on HIROTA's instructions to maintain close cooperation
with the Chinese to secure peace in Shanghai, when he re-
ceived on 6 August telegraphic instructions from HIROTA.

29918 * Exhibit 3275, telegram from HIROTA to the
witness dated 4 August 1937 stated that FUNAZU was expected
in Shanghai on the 7th, and it was necessary that he hold
a secret meeting with Kao Tsung-Wu immediately. Since it
might attract attention if Funazu proceeded to Nanking
immediately, the witness was requested to make arrange-
ments so he could meet Kao in Shanghai on the 7th, without
creating the impression that the consulate or other author-
ities were conducting liaison. One plan would be to send
TSUTSUMI of the Cotton Mill Owners' Association to Nanking
to contact Kao and ask him to go to Shanghai.

Since the matter was of the utmost secrecy, the
witness was requested to exercise caution and see that Kao
understood that the meeting would be kept in absolute
secrecy.

October 3, 1947

29922 * Exhibit 3277, a telegram from HIROTA to Ambass-
ador KAWAGOE in China dated 7 August, 1937, regarding the
draft proposal of the truce, stated that a designated area
in Hopei Province and six provinces of Chapei would be a
demilitarized zone, and the Tangku Truce would be abrogated.
KAWAGOE should secure consent to the liquidation of the
Hopei-Chahar and the East Hopei administration, and to
direct administration of the area by the Nanking government.
The principle of economic cooperation between Japan and
China in North China was to be arranged.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
October 3, 1947
DEFENSE - HIROTA
OKAMOTO - Direct

Page 4698

Page 29923 * The affidavit continued that Ambassador KAWAGOE, who had left Shanghai for North China on 7 July, was on his way back and that was the reason the instructions were addressed to the witness. Besides, the Embassy was in the Consulate-General at Shanghai at that time.

29924 Upon receipt of the instructions, the witness asked TSUTSUMI to go to Nanking to see Kao. On 7 August KAWAGOE returned to Shanghai, and the matter was reported to him. * The same day FUNATSU returned to Shanghai from Tokyo and consulted KAWAGOE, and it was decided that KAWAGOE himself meet Kao.

The conversation between Ambassador KAWAGOE and Kao, the Director of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs, was held about 10 August at the Ambassador's residence. Kao sought the Ambassador's opinion on speedy settlement of the North China situation. KAWAGOE told him that although he had not yet received instructions to open negotiations, it was Japan's policy to settle the Incident as soon as possible. As for the terms, he thought they must be of such a nature that both governments could accept them.

29925 KAWAGOE's tentative plan was of the same line as the terms mentioned in the Foreign Office instructions, * which were establishment of demilitarized zones, dissolution of the Chi-chi Administrative Committee and the Chi-tung Regime, and economic cooperation in North China. The copies of these telegrams are at present in the Foreign Office.

29926 Kao stated that though there might be difficulties, he thought there was a hope of success if the terms were of this nature. He would return to Nanking for consultation and see KAWAGOE again. KAWAGOE told the witness the contents of this conversation. On 9 August, Lieutenant OYAMA was murdered, and a few days later Shanghai was the scene of armed conflict between the Japanese and Chinese, * and the conversation between KAWAGOE and Kao was interrupted without bearing fruit.

29927 Exhibit 3276, the telegram from HIROTA to KAWAGOE dated 7 August, 1937, on the subject of commencement of truce negotiations, stated that as a result of active consultations among the War, Navy, and Foreign Ministries on settling the present situation, it was hoped an agreement could be reached along the lines of a separate message * expected to be adopted in a day or two.

October 3, 1947
DEFENSE - HIROTA
OKAMOTO - Direct

Page

It was desirable that initiative on truce negotiations come from the Chinese. Arrangements had been made to dispatch FUNAZU. Reinforcements were to be dispatched from Japan, and they thought it important that an agreement be reached before 20 August, when they finished their concentration. FUNAZU was to see Kao in greatest secrecy and inspire in him a prospect of peaceful settlement and persuade him to approach KAWAGOE with a truce proposal. It would be unwelcome if Kao responded by an indefinite proposal as a mere feeler, as it was imperative that a Chinese proposal should be founded on determination on their part. Kao's proposal to KAWAGOE must have the full understanding of Chiang Kai-shek.

29928

* If Kao made a proposal with the understanding of Chiang and if Japan had already decided on the policy mentioned before (exhibit 3277), KAWAGOE was to proceed with a preliminary conference with Kao along the lines of this policy, but if he had not received by that time a telegram to the effect that the government had decided on a policy along the lines stated in this message, he was to ask for instructions immediately, reporting the details of Kao's proposal.

29929

Pending the government's decision, it was necessary that this be kept in strictest secrecy, even from military or naval attaches. * The government was willing to open parleys for adjusting diplomatic relations. Free from considering past circumstances, this was expected to be decided on in a few days. Only a very limited number, even at the top of the army and navy, were informed of this, and they were trying to arrive at a decision first and then force it through.

THERE WAS NO CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS.

29931

* Exhibit 3278, the affidavit of HAYASHI, Kaoru, showing that the original and copies of the telegram of HIROTA addressed to OKAMOTO and referred to in exhibit 2515 were lost and could not be found, was admitted in evidence but not read. From exhibit 2515, an earlier affidavit of OKAMOTO, Suemasa, it was stated that the Marco Polo Bridge Incident brought serious anxiety to Chinese and foreigners at Shanghai. At that time the HAYASHI Cabinet had fallen, and KONOYE had formed a Cabinet with HIROTA as Foreign Minister. A few days

29932

* after the Incident, the affiant received instructions that the government was maintaining the policy of local solution and no enlargement. He should take all means to prevent any incidents at Shanghai.

October 3, 1947
DEFENSE - HIROTA
OKAMOTO - Direct

Page Answering inquiries from the Chinese, foreigners, and consuls, the witness explained the spirit of the instruction and assured them the Incident would not spread to Shanghai.

THERE WAS NO CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS.

29934 Exhibit 3279, an excerpt from the Grew Diary dated 6 August 1937, stated that Britain now proposed an Anglo-American offer of good offices to both the Japanese and Chinese to smooth out difficulties that might occur in negotiations for withdrawing troops. Before acting, they wanted Dodds' and his opinion as to probable Japanese reaction to such an offer.

29935 * Exhibit 3280, a telegram from HIROTA to Ambassador KAWAGOE dated 8 August, 1937, concerning instructions for the truce negotiation with China, stated that the object of sending troops to North China was as set forth in the Cabinet resolution of 11 July. Although they were forced subsequently to drive out the 29th Army,
29936 * a punitive expedition was no part of their intention.

If the Chinese should sue for peace, it should be the generous attitude of Japan to show appreciation and cooperate with China. On the 7th, the War, Navy, and Foreign Ministries agreed that not only would the Chinese peace proposal be entertained along the lines of separate telegram 170 (exhibit 3280-A), but also to take a big stride toward improving relations.

29937 When the Chinese should make a truce proposal and if KAWAGOE was convinced it was in good faith, he could enter into negotiations, bearing in mind his instructions, and he would see that the Chinese made the first move and report the manner of their approach and ask for instructions. * Since the Chinese seemed to at last come to talk of recognition of Manchukuo, it would be better if they could be persuaded to recognize her at this time.

Since the separate telegram (exhibit 3280-A) expressed their innermost mind, KAWAGOE was requested to keep it to himself and try to lead the negotiations as favorably as possible. He would understand that the broad-minded policy would be beyond Chinese expectation, and was worthy of winning world respect.

(Translation)



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al.

A F F I D A V I T

Deponent: OKAMOTO, Suemasa

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

(1) I entered the Diplomatic Service in October, 1917. After serving at posts in Britain, the United States and China, as well as in the Foreign Office at Tokyo, I was appointed Minister to Sweden in November, 1942, remaining there till January, 1946. I retired from the service soon after return to Japan in March, 1946.

I was consul-general at Shanghai from May 8, 1937, to March 21, 1938

(2) The Marco Polo Bridge incident broke out on July 7, at the time I was consul-general at Shanghai. I was doing my best, acting upon instructions given to me by Mr. HIROTA, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to maintain in close cooperation with the Chinese authorities, peace in Shanghai and its vicinity, when I received, on August 6, several important telegraphic instructions from the Foreign Minister to the following effect:

"As the result of consultation held among the competent authorities of the War Office, the Ministry of the Navy and the Foreign Office with a view to finding a way to save the situation between Japan and China, it has been agreed that Japan should be ready to accept Chinese offer to cease hostilities in North China upon considerably bold and broad minded terms, in case the Chinese side shows such desire and makes a move accordingly.

Furthermore, it has been decided to seize this opportunity to make far-reaching improvements on the Sino-Japanese relations. It is, however, desirable that the Chinese Government should take the initiative in proposing the negotiation for the cessation of hostilities. In this connection, we have confidentially given directions to Mr. Tatsuichiro FUNATSU, the representative of the Japanese Cotton-Spinners' Association in China, and who was returning to Shanghai on August 7th. We have asked him to have a talk in absolute secrecy with Mr. KAO, Tsung-wu, Director of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs of the Chinese Department of Foreign Affairs, and to persuade the latter that there is a hope of a peaceful settlement according to FUNATSU's personal opinion, and to urge Mr. KAO to make an approach to the Japanese Ambassador to China with a proposal of cessation of hostilities. In these circumstances, you should take steps immediately to send Mr. TSUTSUMI of the Japanese Cotton-Spinners' Association in China, assistant to Mr. FUNATSU, to Nanking for the purpose of seeing Mr. KAO Tsung-wu in secret, to ask him to come down to Shanghai, and thus to arrange for an interview between Mr. FUNATSU and Mr. KAO."

Mr. KAWAGOYE, the then Japanese Ambassador to China (who had left Shanghai on July 7 or thereabout for Tientsin, and stayed in North China) was not in Shanghai, being on his way back to that city from North China. That was the reason why the above-mentioned telegraphic instructions were addressed to me. Besides, the Japanese Embassy was located in the consulate-general at Shanghai, at that time, and I was holding the post of Counsellor of the Embassy in addition to my post of consul-general.

Upon receipt of the above telegraphic instructions, I summoned Mr. TSUTSUMI to call on me, and asked him to start for Nanking instantly, to see Mr. KAO Tsung-wu.

On the following day, August 7, it so happened that Mr. KAWAGOYE returned to Shanghai from North China and saw me at my official residence. I reported the matter to the Ambassador.

The same evening Mr. FUNATSU returned to Shanghai from Tokyo, and had a consultation with the Ambassador that night. As a result of the consultation it was decided that the Ambassador in person would meet Mr. KAO Tsung-wu.

The conversation between Mr. KAWAGOYE, the Ambassador, and Mr. KAO, the Director of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs, was held on or about the 10th of August at the Ambassador's official residence. On that occasion Mr. KAO sought in his private capacity the Ambassador's opinion on the speedy settlement of the situation in North China. The Ambassador thereupon told him that although he had not yet received instructions from the Japanese Government to open negotiations in this connection, it was the policy of the Japanese Government as well to settle the present unfortunate incident as soon as possible. As for the terms of settlement, he was of the opinion that these must after all be of such a nature that both Governments of Japan and China could accept them from their respective standpoints. He then set forth his own tentative plan of settlement.

The tentative plan of the Ambassador was of the same line with the terms mentioned in the instructions from the Foreign Office, which could be summarized to the following three points: (1) Establishment of demilitarized zones in the northeast regions of the cities along both banks of River Paiho. (2) Dissolution of the Chi-cha Administrative Committee and the Chi-tung Regime. (3) Economic cooperation between Japan and China in North China shall be agreed upon.

Copies of these telegrams which were kept at the Department of Foreign Affairs escaped fire and are preserved to this day. Detailed information, therefore, can be obtained from these copies.

To this Mr. KAO stated that, although he expected that there might be some difficulties, he thought that there was a hope of success of negotiation if the terms were of this nature and extent. He would therefore go back to Nanking to consult with his superiors and call on the Ambassador again with the result of such consultation. The contents of these conversations between

Mr. KAWAGOYE and Mr. KAO were revealed to me at that time by Mr. KAWAGOYE himself. On August 9, however, First-Lieutenant OYAMA was brutally murdered. A few days after that, Shanghai district became the scene of armed conflict between the Japanese and Chinese forces. The conversation between Mr. KAWAGOYE and Mr. KAO was interrupted, in this way, without bearing any fruit.

On this 23rd day of August, 1947, at Tokyo.

(Signed) OKAMOTO, Suemasa (Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the above-mentioned date and place.

(Signed) MORISHIMA, Goro (Seal)

Witness

O A T H

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

(Signed) OKAMOTO, Suemasa (Seal)

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF OKAMOTO, SUEMASA,
by Mr. Roberts.

- 21144 * The witness stated that he lived in
Tokyo, and identified Exhibit No. 2515 as his affi-
davit. * The affidavit stated that the witness
21150 was Chief of the American Bureau in the Foreign
Office until April 1937. He was Consul-General in
Shanghai from May 1937 to March 1938, and Councillor
at the Japanese Embassy in London from June 1938 to
September 1940.
- 21152 * When in Shanghai he made the acquaint-
ance of Mr. Hung-chun, the then Mayor of Shanghai;
Mr. Gauss, the American Consul; Mr. Davidson, the
British Acting Consul, and Mr. John Keswick. When
he arrived at his post in Shanghai, there was a
feeling of relief among Chinese on the news that the
Sian Incident was settled, but there was a gloomy
foreboding about Sino-Japanese relations because of
stormy indications caused by the North China situation.
- 21153 He received the report that the Chinese
were reinforcing many Peace Preservation Corps in
the forbidden area, mixing it with the regular army,
and constructing trenches and barbed wire, and
reconstructing the Wusung Fortress. He did not wish
to neglect these reports, * and recognizing the
necessity of calling them to the attention of the
authorities, on June 23 he asked for a meeting to be
called of the joint committee, under the Cease Fire
Agreement of May 5, 1933. The navy approved his idea.
- 21154 * This committee was made up of Consul-
Generals and naval and military attaches of Japan,
Britain, U. S., France, and Italy. It had not met
for five years. The joint committee, when it met,
was chiefly concerned with the discussion between
Mayor Yu and the witness. The witness said at the
meeting that he had received information about the
various matters in the report, and if these facts
were true it would be a breach of the Cease Fire
Agreement. He wanted the committee to investigate.
Yu objected and insisted that Japan was too nervous.
The third party members were not too pleased to
intervene in the strife, and the meeting did not
reach any specific conclusion.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

Page 3188

April 30, 1947

DEFENSE - Division III - China

OKAMOTO - Direct

Page

- 21155 * He believed, however, that he should call attention of the Powers to those sources of uneasiness, and drove a nail into the Chinese policy. On July 7, 1937, the Marco Polo Bridge Incident broke out, and brought anxiety to Chinese and foreigners at Shanghai. A few days later the witness received instructions by telegraph from the government. The
- 21156 telegram is not in his possession. * It was sent by HIROTA. It is probably in the files of the Consulate General in the city, and there is probably a copy in the files of the Foreign Office.
- 21157 * The other instructions were all telegraphic instructions, and the originals are probably on file in the Foreign Office. He had never looked for them himself, however.
- 21160 * About July 15, Mayor Yu invited the witness and attaches to tea. The witness went with General KITA, Admiral HONDO, and some of the staff. There were present a small group of Chinese, including the Chief of Police and the Peace Preservation Corps. Yu then stated that Shanghai did not want another incident of five years ago. Whatever may happen elsewhere, they desired to avoid war at Shanghai. He would do everything possible, and hoped the Japanese would cooperate.
- 21161 * The witness replied that Japan did not intend that the Incident should spread to Shanghai, especially since he had received the instructions to take all possible means to prevent a clash, the policy of the government being local solution and non-enlargement. Japan would naturally cooperate with China to prevent any clash at Shanghai. They are afraid that China might invoke a crisis at Shanghai by terrorism and by an anti-Japan movement, and he hoped that China would be careful to control these matters.
- 21164 * They exchanged opinions and remained very close to each other, the Mayor calling him two or three times a day to restrain some acts on the
- 21166 part of the marines. * At first he thought that China was trying to prevent the warfare spreading to Shanghai.

April 30, 1947

DEFENSE - Division III - China

OKAMOTO - Direct

Page

21166

About this time he received a report that it was the prevailing idea of the young Chinese that if Japan would defy military action which might develop in North China. China could give trouble to Japan in Shanghai and would be able to fight well because of good defense works. There was also a report that the Peace Preservation Corps had been reinforced in a prohibited area and that there were several divisions of regular army. All indicated that something was being actively plotted.

21167

In the beginning of August there was a feeling that something imminent would happen, and the Japanese evacuated the Yangtze on navy boats, and gathered at Shanghai. On August 9 there was the incident in which Lt. OYAMA was killed by Chinese soldiers near Honchiao Airdrome, and the situation * became serious.

21168

On August 11, fearing a crisis and on instructions from Tokyo, the witness visited Mayor Yu, showed him his information on various matters and told him that if he neglected the conditions it might be dangerous and a clash inevitable. If he desired to avoid a clash he hoped that he would try to withdraw the Peace Preservation Corps to a reasonable distance. The Mayor did not easily accept the proposal, stating that Japan was responsible for aggravating the Incident because it had reinforced the marines with warships. After a four hour conference, the witness received his terms that he would take every possible means to prevent a clash. The witness left, and his automobile was stopped by Chinese soldiers who did not allow him to pass even though he told them who he was. However, he finally passed by ordering his chauffeur to tell clearly that he was the Japanese Consul-General.

* On August 12, the 87th and 88th divisions of the Chinese Army advanced to Pehchan Station in Shanghai. The witness called the Mayor, but he was away. He then called him at the French Concession, but the Mayor stated he could do nothing in such a situation. The Mayor could not go to his office because he was stopped by the Peace Preservation Corps, and not allowed to pass. This was told by an official of the Consul-General. The witness then requested a meeting of the joint committee.

Page

21169 There was present the Mayor, the American, French, and British Consul-Generals, the British and Italian Acting-Consul-General, * the witness and Senior Staff Officer of Marines TAKEDA. The witness told them of the imminence of the situation and about his request of the previous day to the Mayor. Notwithstanding this, the Chinese regulars had advanced and besieged the Japanese in the Honkou Area. There was no time to delay measures to avoid a conflict. He asked the Committee to investigate China's breach of the Agreement and to take measures to prevent a clash.

21170 Yu stated that Japan could not avail herself of the Committee because Japan had voided the Agreement the previous year by advancing its marines to Patsuchiao. A third Power commissioner inquired whether China had filed a protest on this. The Mayor also said that the present measures were in self-defense * against concentration of Japanese forces, and declined to cooperate.

Britain said that so far as Britain was concerned, it could not do anything without instructions from the homeland, and the American representative said that he needed an order of the Chief of the General Staff. The Italian representative stated he could place his army between, but his army was not in Shanghai. The meeting was closed after it had been decided that neither should have resorted to force.

21171 TAKEDA was very anxious, stating he was not prepared for defense, and if they delayed taking necessary measures they would be driven to irrevocable positions. The witness stated that under these circumstances they had to claim all possible and exert every effort so as not to cause trouble for Japan. He stopped TAKEDA from taking action.

On August 13, Chinese plain clothes men began to fire from the China Press building, and an exchange of shots took place in the afternoon. That evening the American and British Consuls proposed that if Japan desired to avoid a clash they would use their good offices. The condition was to reduce the situation to the status that existed the day of the OYAMA Incident. The witness accepted this and notified Yu.

Page

- 21171 Yu reported to Nanking. The proposal, however, was too late, as the affair became
- 21172 irrevocable * by Chinese raiding of Japanese squadrons and residence area in Shanghai.
- During the time he was being given information by various people, when he used the word "foreigner" in his affidavit, he believed it was Mr. Woodhead, editor of the Oriental Affairs Magazine, but was not positive.
- 21173 * The marine strength at the time was 2,000. To this was added 300 evacuated from Hankow, plus a total of 1,000 reinforcements from Japan, making a total of 3300 against the Chinese forces in the area estimated from 50,000 to 100,000. It was unthinkable that Japan would try to wage war. The witness frequently explained these facts to the Consular corps, and his explanation was accepted. The Japanese side was placed in a difficult position soon after the outbreak of hostilities. On August 17, because of scarcity of forces in the Yangtze Poo area, * the Japanese position was almost destroyed. They concluded they must be prepared for the worst.
- 21174
- 21175 * The witness stated that exhibit No. 2516 were the minutes of the Joint Commission of August 12, 1937. They were taken by a clerk, and after preparation received the approval of the various representatives. The original should be in the custody of Mr. Long, an American clerk in the Shanghai Municipal Council. He identified exhibit No. 2517 as the minutes of June 23, 1937.
- 21178 Exhibit No. 2517 stated * that OKAMOTO had stated that the subject which he wished to discuss was one of vital interest. He had received information that fortifications were being erected in the Woosung area. The commission could not connive at this. By virtue of Article II of the Agreement of May 5, 1932, * Chinese troops could not pass through certain areas, including the Woosung area, pending later arrangements. While it could be argued that movements only were to be restricted, any attempt by the Chinese to fortify any part of the demilitarized area constituted a hostile act and was counter to the spirit of the agreement.
- 21179

Page

21180 The Commission would agree, he believed, that if the fortifications had been built they would be a serious menace to the integrity and peace of the settlement. The agreement had been an admirable instrument towards the maintenance of peace, and the building of fortifications would render the instrument null and void. He hoped the report was untrue, but was anxious to have the Chinese dispel suspicion. He would like the Chinese delegation * allow an inspection of the area by Japanese delegates. Should the report be correct, he hoped that immediate steps would be taken to end these warlike preparations. He proposed that neutral members of the Commission accompany the Japanese delegation, if the Chinese delegation desired.

May 1, 1947

21182 * Mr. Yui replied that the Commission
21183 could function only according to the explicit provisions laid down. * The parties had envisaged the situation as it existed at the time, to avoid a further clash. The Chinese troops were to remain in the position they were at the time, and the Japanese were to be withdrawn to the International Settlement and the extra-Settlement in the Hongkew District. Some supervision was felt advisable, and the Joint Commission was set up. Article I had stated that cessation of hostilities was to be definite from May 5, 1932, and the two sides were to cease all hostile acts. Article II provided that Chinese troops were to remain in the position described in Annex I, the intent being that if they did not so remain the Joint Commission could interfere. Article III provided for withdrawal of Japanese to specified places, with the Commission to see that it was done. Article IV provided for the Commission
21184 * to take care of the withdrawal and to help arrange for the transfer to the special constabulary. These duties were defined and faithfully carried out by the Commission.

The five intervening years have been peaceful, and China could not be accused of having violated the agreement. The Commission was not supposed to have questions before it which were beyond the Agreement. The contention that fortifications at Woosung were within the scope of the Commission was raised, and he was sure the commission would

Page

21185 agree when he said it was not the intention of the participating Powers to restrict China's sovereignty except as expressly provided in the 1932 Agreement. While the sovereignty of the area around Shanghai remained in China, she had agreed not to exercise all her sovereign rights temporarily because of the Agreement.

21186 In conclusion, he reiterated his assertion that the points raised by Japan were not within the purview of the Joint Commission. * Japan, on the other hand, attached great importance to the Agreement and continuance of the Joint Commission. They felt that the usefulness of the Agreement was just as great as when it was signed. It could not be allowed to die a natural death, or be relinquished unilaterally. It was in the interests of the Commission other than Chinese or Japanese to see that the terms of the Agreement were scrupulously observed, since strict enforcement was the only way to insure peace and order in Shanghai.

21187 * The Japanese argued that the Agreement of 1932 assured the cessation of hostilities by preventing Chinese forces from moving into the area of Annex One. A demilitarized zone was thus created where neither party could engage in hostilities. The negotiations undoubtedly envisaged the cessation of military preparations as included in the cessation of hostilities.

The fortress at Woosung had been destroyed by Japanese during the Shanghai Incident. It was within the demilitarized area, and any attempt by China to restore it could only be construed as a serious contravention of the Agreement. It would be a serious menace to peace and security of the controlled areas of Shanghai.

21188 * The Japanese and Chinese delegations having withdrawn, the representatives of the participating Powers discussed the matter and came to a decision that they were not in a position to express an opinion on conflicting interpretations. However, they would inquire whether, without prejudice, the Chinese would be prepared to make any voluntary declaration as to the number of Peace Preservation Corps in the Shanghai area, and on the question of fortifications within the so-called prohibited zone.

Page

21189

* With respect to this request, the Chinese statement by Mr. Yui that his powers as the delegate on the Commission were limited, and since the matter lay beyond the scope of the Commission, he could not say anything without permission of his government. He would say, however, that nothing undertaken by Chinese in the area had any hostile intention or warlike preparation. He denied that China had made any warlike preparations, and stated that it wanted only lasting and permanent peace.

21190

Exhibit No. 2516 stated that the Chairman observed that the meeting was convened at the request of the Japanese Civil delegate. * Mr. OKAMOTO stated that despite the statement of the Chinese to the contrary, he had definite information that the units of the Peace Preservation Corps had, since the previous evening, taken up positions quite close to the International Settlement. The position had suddenly taken a turn for the worse. The heavy concentration of Chinese forces all over the territory covered by the Agreement of 1932, in close proximity to the Settlement, had caused grave anxiety and fear of a clash between the Sino-Japanese forces. In the face of this, the Japanese landing party which had up to then confined their activities to protecting Japanese nationals, would be obliged to take protective positions. He therefore thought it was the duty of the Joint Commission * to take immediate steps toward averting the danger, and he suggested that the Commission form an investigating party composed of neutrals, accompanied by both Chinese and Japanese delegations, to look into the affair. It was not a moment for discussion, and a single moment should not be lost.

21191

21192

Mr. Yui replied that he was constrained to state that the attempt of the Japanese to have the Commission serve its own purpose was unwarranted, unreasonable, and highly improper, and the Japanese delegation knew that the Commission was organized specifically to maintain peace and order in Shanghai and not to aid and abet Japan in carrying out her policy against China. Japan seemed to think that the neutral members should be made to serve as tools when Japan so desires and put into the background * when it suited their purposes.

Page

21192

* When Japan stationed armed forces at Paitzechao, far beyond the railway, it was against the Agreement which provided that Japanese forces were to be withdrawn from that area. This breach alone rendered the agreement ipso facto null and void. No agreement could be valid when observed by only one party. Japan, having violated the agreement, no longer had the right to invoke it.

21193

With respect to the unfortunate Hungjao Incident, while the Japanese Consul was informing him that Japan was willing to have the issue settled through diplomacy, and while the investigation was under way, there was a big Japanese naval concentration at Shanghai, and the armed forces were greatly increased. Armaments and supplies of all kinds were landed, and further reinforcements * were on the way. All these measures only menaced peace and order in Shanghai, and was a serious threat. China had the right and was entitled to adopt measures for self-defense, which accounted for her present military units. The present tense situation at Shanghai was created because of the Japanese naval concentration and the increase of her forces. China was acting only in self-defense.

21194

* OKAMOTO stated that no useful purpose could be accomplished by arguing as to responsibility. The thing for the Commission to consider was how to avert a clash, which was threatening. He wondered whether China really wanted to avoid the threatened armed clash. If his Chinese Colleague wanted this, they ought to agree on necessity of searching at once for a suitable means of accomplishment. The previous night the Chinese delegate had promised to do his best to withdraw the Peace Preservation Corps from the places where Japanese residents were living, or from places close to naval landing party headquarters. Notwithstanding this, the Peace Preservation Corps was not withdrawn, and units of the regular army had entered the prohibited zone. The naval landing party had not yet done anything to prepare, but he wanted to know at once if there was anything that could be done to avoid a clash. * He emphasized his willingness to cooperate with China or the Joint Commission in devising a way to avert the clash.

21195

May 1, 1947

DEFENSE - Division III - China

OKAMOTO - Direct

Page

21195

He had telegraphed to his colleague at Nanking, asking for assistance in approaching the Chinese Government to do everything possible to avert a serious clash. He hoped the Joint Commission would do something to help. They must do everything to help their respective governments to work out a solution.

21196

Mr. Yui stated he had always done his best to preserve peace and order and would continue to do so, but repeated * that the present difficulty could be solved only between China and Japan, although no doubt the friendly Powers on the Commission would be glad to advise. It was futile for the Commission to waste its efforts. It could only base its action on the instrument which was the foundation of its activities. Since it had been violated by the Japanese, as admitted, the Japanese had no right to invoke it. As Mayor, he would do his best to ameliorate the situation to insure peace and order.

21197

The Chairman then asked Mr. Yui with respect to his statement that the present situation lay with China and Japan, whether he meant that he would refuse the help of the Commission even if the * Commission could do something to help in avoiding a clash. Mr. Yui denied this. He meant only that Japan had violated the 1932 Agreement, and had no right to invoke it.

When asked whether he had made any representations to the Commission at the time of the alleged violation, Yui replied that he had made representations to Japan. There was no occasion to make representations to the full commission unless there were doubts arising. Yui replied that he did not object at the time because he did not want to obstruct the friendly relations then existing.

21198

OKAMOTO pointed out that the Japanese Navy owned a piece of land in the vicinity of the "Eight Character" Bridge, where the Incident happened. The Chairman also pointed out that at the last meeting * Yui had disclaimed any intention of regarding the Commission as defunct. When he therefore objected to the Commission acting in the present conflict, Yui believed that the effort would be futile.

Page

One of the members asked whether the Joint Commission could not help in bringing about a temporary settlement, and he would offer his services in any capacity, and the American delegate stated he would be glad to assist either side. Yui said he would be grateful for any efforts of the Civil members in their capacity as Consuls or authorities so long as they did not mention the Joint Commission.

21199 OKAMOTO wondered if the Commanders of the Neutral forces could meet and work out some plan * which they could recommend to the Japanese and Chinese Commanders to avoid a clash. Gauss asked Yui if the Chinese detachment could not be withdrawn to the other side of the railway. Yui replied that the Chinese had a right to be there, and suggested that the Japanese move.

OKAMOTO stated he was informed that the mentioned Chinese detachment was uncontrolled and might start an attack, and suggested that if Yui could not get in touch with the Chinese Commander, that the neutral delegates do so.

21200 After the Chinese and TAKEDA withdrew, it was suggested as a temporary measure to avoid a clash, a detachment of neutral forces * be sent to occupy a section of the settlement boundary opposite that position, to avoid the necessity of the Japanese sending forces. OKAMOTO assured that if this were done the Japanese would be satisfied and would not send their forces. This is a matter to be left to the Defense Commanders to decide.

CROSS-EXAMINATION by Judge Nyi.

21202 * When asked about the source of his information about the Peace Preservation Corps and the fortifications, the witness stated he received his report following his arrival to assume his post in Shanghai from the Japanese Naval Landing Party. He had called a meeting of the Joint Commission to confirm this report. He wanted it confirmed in the meeting. * He could not very well go to the fortress at Woosung to make an investigation. He also, as Japanese Consul General, could not enter the special military district to inspect the reinforcements of the Peace Preservation Corps and the barbed wire entanglements.

21203

Page

- 21203 When he received the report, he hoped
21204 that it would not be true. However, at the meeting
 of June 23, * the Committee members showed an attitude
 not to intervene in regard to the problem of the
 Agreement. This is the reason that the Joint Commis-
21205 sion withheld any opinion. When he mentioned in his
 affidavit * that the representatives of the neutrals
 did not wish to intervene in the matter, he did not
 mean that the representatives had not considered
 what he said. He did not mean that they had based
 their refusal to intervene on any investigation of
 the facts.
- Commander TAKEDA, Senior Staff Officer of
21206 the Naval Landing Party, went with him to the meeting.
 This was the man * who had reported to him. TAKEDA
 had no opportunity to make any statements at the
21207 meeting, although he was qualified to speak. He did
 not believe * that the Commission thought that he had
 made an unfounded charge.
- 21208 * When he spoke of the forbidden zone in
21209 his affidavit, he referred to the area provided in
 the Cease Fire Agreement. * He identified the Cease
21210 Fire Agreement as being part of exhibit No. 2419.
 * He could not say definitely whether the maps
 indicate the right locations where the troops ought
 to be. He could not tell definitely by just looking
 at the map. TAKEDA was one of the military repres-
 entatives, whom he consulted on military terms of
 the truce. The special districts are not clearly
 marked on the annex of the truce agreement.
- 21211 He had never seen the maps before. * He
 did not have any maps when he went to the meeting,
 but TAKEDA, he believed, had maps in his possession,
 but he said nothing.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
May 1, 1947
DEFENSE - Division III - China
OKAMOTO - Cross

Page 3199

Page

21,214 When asked whether prior to 1932 Chinese could move
freely around Shanghai provided they did not enter the Inter-
21,215 national zone, the witness stated that he did not arrive in
Shanghai until May 1937 and could not reply to the questions
concerning matters prior to that time. He felt that the area
in question was a demilitarized zone. * The Light-Character
Bridge was a forbidden area with respect to the Japanese and
they could not enter that zone. * He admitted before the
Commission that Japanese had been in that zone before the
21,216 hostilities in 1937. The witness stated that the sending
* of the small Japanese detachment to the Light-Character
Bridge happened before his arrival in Shanghai and he did not
know what steps were taken or what arrangements made. He did
not know whether any notice had been given by the Japanese
authorities.

21,217 The headquarters of the Japanese Landing Party in
Shanghai was in Hongkew, a Shanghai area where numerous Jap-
anese lived. He could not remember whether it was on an extra-
settlement road. * He could not state accurately whether it was
on an extra-settlement road or not.

21,218 When asked about the telephone calls from the Chinese
mayor requesting him to restrain acts on the part of the marines,
the witness stated * that the mayor cooperated wholeheartedly
ever since the tea party of July 15. On certain days he called
on the phone two or three times a day with respect to the ma-
neuvers and actions of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. The
mayor, in view of the situation, desired to have the maneuvers
and actions stopped since he feared they would irritate the
Chinese masses. The witness had agreed to that. Each time
the mayor called, the witness supported his views and brought
the matter to the attention of the commander of the navy, ex-
pressing or suggesting that such maneuvers be restrained as
much as possible. The commander of the party had about the
same opinion and did all he could to restrain the acts.

When asked what these acts were, he said there were
many incidents which he recalled. One in particular was when
MIYAZAKI, a sailor, had disappeared, and emergency guard patrols
had been established. As a result of his disappearance,
emergency measures were taken to guard against such things.

May 1, 1947

DEFENSE - Division III - China

OKAMOTO - Cross

Page

21,220 It was the taking of such extraordinary measures which the Chinese authorities wished restrained because it would irritate * the Chinese. MIYAZAKI was afterwards discovered.

21,221 He stated he did not know that prior to the OYAMA incident Japanese parties had visited the airdrome at Hongchiao and had been turned back by the Chinese. He could not recall that written representations had been presented by the city about this. He further stated that the mayor did not say anything about that fact right after the OYAMA incident. He believed that the Hongchiao airdrome was west or south of Shanghai. He knew the place very well, but could not reply accurately as to its location, but it was somewhere * near the extra-settlement road.

21,222 He had no idea how far it was from the headquarters of the landing party. * The headquarters of the Naval Landing Party is in Hungjao. If the Bund is assumed as the center, he would say it was north west. He did not know whether the Bund was the center or not. He had just assumed it. He did not know exactly the distance between the Naval Landing Party and Hungchiao.

21,223 The OYAMA incident happened on the afternoon of August 9, 1937 but he did not know the exact time. He had received his reports toward evening. He did not know OYAMA's mission and he did not know * whether he had a mission or not.

21,224 He had made no special investigation on this point; he had made no ordinary investigation. Immediately after the incident occurred an examination was held on the spot with the landing party and a member of the Consul General participating. There should have been a report of this investigation. He did not recall its small details.

According to his recollection of the night of August 9 Mayor Yui came over and told him that OYAMA and another seaman tried to force their way into the airdrome area. Despite the fact that they were stopped, they killed a Chinese soldier with a revolver and Yui explained that because of this OYAMA and the other seaman were shot to death by the Chinese. However, according to the report he received from the Naval Landing Party, it was clear that neither OYAMA nor the seaman had a revolver and the report of Yui was in error. Commander TAKEDA, the senior staff officer of the landing party at the time, could better explain these points.