

Doc. 30/2 Evid.

Folder 3

(284)

RECORD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICES

| Recommendation of Grant of Reward: | Recommendation of Grade of Reward: | Official Rank at the time of Distinguished Service: |
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|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|

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|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Decoration The Second Order of The Rising Sun | Distinguished Service Class A-1 | 1st rank of higher civil service |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Grant of Money 3,400 Yen | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|

| Present Decoration: | As of: | Official Post: | Name: |
|---|----------------|---|--------------|
| 3rd Order of the Sacred Treasure June 3, 1937 Periodical | April 29, 1940 | Vice-Minister of Communications 4th rank Junior 3rd Order of Merit | OWADA, Teiji |

| Period of Distinguished Service: | Official Post at the Time Distinguished Service: | Official Rank at the Time Distinguished Service: |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
|----------------------------------|--|--|

| | y. m. d. | | |
|--|----------|---|--|
| From July 7, 1937 To May 5, 1938 | 0- 9- 29 | Director of Electricity Bureau of Communication Dept. | Jul. 7, 1937 |
| From May 6, 1938 To March, 28 1939 | 0-10- 23 | Director of E.B. of Com. Dept. Concurrently Director of Preparation Bureau of Electric Power Management | 1st rank of higher civil service |
| From Mar. 29, 1939 To Mar. 31, 1939 | 0- 0- 3 | Vice-Minister of Communica- tions. Concurrently Director of Preparations Bureau of E.P. Management and Acting Director of E. B. of Com. Dept. | |
| From Apr. 1, 1939 To Apr. 28, 1940 | 1- 0- 28 | Vice Minister of Communications | |

TOTAL - - - - - 2 Years 9 Months 22 Days

| Priority and Grade of Reward: | Period of Distinguished Service: | Official Post at the time of Distinguished Service: |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 01 | From : July 7, 1937 To : May 5, 1938 Total: 0- 10- 29 | Director of Electricity Bureau of Com. Dept. |
| Merit | From: May 6, 1938 To : Mar. 28, 1939 Total: 0- 9- 23 | Director of E.B. of Com. Dept., Concurrently Director of Preparation Bureau of E.P. Management |
| A | From: Mar. 29, 1939 To : Mar. 31, 1939 Total: 0- 0- 3 | Vice-Minister of Com. Concurrently Director of Prep. Bureau of E.P. Management and Acting Director of E.B. of Com. Dept. |
| | From: Apr. 1, 1939 To : April 28, 1940 Total: 1- 0- 28 | Vice-Minister of Communications |
| | TOTAL - - - - - 2 Years 9 Months 22 Days | |

Details of Distinguished Service:

As the director of Electricity Bureau when the Incident occurred, he made an enormous effort to enforce the state management of electricity in order to secure the supply of electricity which was suddenly increased by the Incident. As soon as the Bureau to Prepare for Electricity Management was established, consequent on the promulgation of the law of electricity management and the law of the Japan Electricity Generation and Supply Co. on May 6, 1938, he was concurrently appointed the director of the said Bureau schemed all-out management by carrying out various plans and measures. Prepared for the establishment of the Japan Electricity Generation and Supply Co. which was, in reality, the substantial agent of the management, and took adequate measures for general management of electricity in the wartime. On March 29, 1939, he was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications concurrently Director of the Bureau to Prepare for Electricity Management and Acting-Director of Electricity Bureau. From April 1st on, he assisted the Minister chiefly as Vice-Minister, and controlled, and executed overall measures for prompting mail and electric communications, and made the communication facilities display their war-time functions to the full, so as to

promote the smoothness of communication, when urgent and important communication was steadily increasing with the development of the Incident. He also planned and executed effective measures for the following matters:--- the encouragement of savings by means of 'postal savings', 'postal life insurance' and 'postal pension', and absorption of the Incident-public-bonds which are absolutely necessary to establish basic plans for war-time financial economy and to raise war expenditure; the adjustment of the supply and demand of electricity-which was necessary to assure war-time production; the controlling of marine transportation, the building of ships, the training of sailors, and the requisitioning and examination of vessels for war use in accordance with a marked increase of the transportation of important or indispensable materials of war; extension and promotion of the marine transportation between Japan and Manchukuo and China; carrying out military air-service; extension of various flight installations; training of the crew; arrangement and extension of the air transportation between Japan and Manchukuo and China.

He carried these plans into effect and took other adequate measures for the complete management of the said matters. He thus rendered great service to the Incident.

His outstanding merits are as follows:--

Regarding Mail

Treatment of Military Mail.

With the extension of the front-lines and the area of mail, there was a growing increase in mail matter. To meet the situation, he increased the number of personnel, improved or changed the methods of management and, at the same time, took various proper measures for the smooth working of mail. He did much in the management of personnel affairs, in sending civilian employees who worked in military or naval field-post-offices or at their return, and also in obtaining furniture or articles for business use. Owing to his good management, the business of field-post-offices was executed without the least failure.

Special Measures for Mail Equipment Relating to the Incident.

With the development of the Incident, and in view of the general circumstances of affairs, he took a policy to suppress as much as possible such postal matter as was not urgent or necessary, for the quick delivery of urgent and important postal matter in connection with the Incident. He gave priority in opening new post-offices to the places of army or naval offices, government offices or to the munitions-manufacturing zone. Thus he made postal service available in all quarters.

Guidance and Assistance to Chinese Postal Administration.

Owing to the Incident, the postal service between Japan and China was often threatened to be interrupted. Therefore he took various measures so as to continue the service as much as possible. In view of the extension of the extension of the occupation and the near establishment of the Chinese Government, he planned a fundamental policy for our postal administration in China. By this means he established a good connection in the service between Japan and China. He selected some able officials out of the ministry personnel and dispatched them to the administrative organs in charge of local postal service in China, and made them co-operate in the establishment of Chinese postal administration.

Respecting Electric Communication.

Special Measures to Transmit Urgent Communication for Military and Other Purposes related to the Incident.

To transmit various urgent telegrams and telephone of mobilization, military secrets and the like, which gradually increased as the Incident developed, he adopted prudential measures, such as increase and change of communication lines; increase of personnel; revision, abolition or change of handling methods; suppression of communication, not urgent or necessary; completion and expansion of various equipments and so forth, to make their disposition speedy and correct, and at the same time he did his utmost to observe secrecy.

Telephone

Urgent Measures for Telegraph and/Installations connected with the Incident.

As to the establishment of telegraph and telephone offices, he gave priority to the places of military and naval offices, government offices and war industry plants in order to make these quarters utilize telegraph and telephone without hindrance. Meanwhile checking the installations of ordinary telephones, he tried to install telephones necessary in carrying on the Incident. He also installed exclusive telegraph and telephone lines of especial importance for military purposes and offered them to the Navy and Army. Further he endeavored to facilitate telephone communication by extending areas covered by exchanges. Thus he worked hard for the satisfactory transmission of urgent communication connected with the Incident.

Establishment of Systems of Air Defense Communication, and Weather Communication, Aviation Safety Communication.

In view of the fact that the communications of air defense, weather, and aviation safety became more and more important for our national defense, the activities of our ships and the safety of air navigation, as the Incident progressed, he tried to rearrange and expand equipments, and to establish systems for these purposes. He ordered his subordinates to see to the satisfactory working of them.

Expansion and Full Equipment of Broadcasting Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Service.

With regard to broadcasting wireless telegraph service, in view of the urgency, both internally, to lead and unify public opinions, to arouse our national spirit in order to strengthen the war-time organization at home, and, externally, to make clear our moral national policies, to correct their ideas toward Japan, and to intensify cultural cooperation with our anti-Communist Allies, he expanded and improved equipments for prompt news from the front, wireless multiple communication, broadcast telegrams to foreign countries, and broadcast telegrams to ships. With regard to broadcast radio-telephony, he occasionally renovated broadcasting matter, so as to make it meet the demands of the changing situation, and at the same time made efforts to induce most

people to have receiving sets and become listeners. He thus made it serve as the most powerful weapon of the ideological and propaganda war.

Special Control of Communication.

Because the strategic propaganda of the enemy and hostile third powers became extensive with the development of the Incident and in view of the urgency to suppress it, to keep absolute security, as well as to ensure just and fair domestic and foreign communication, he ordered his subordinates to keep strict censorship and control over all kinds of communication, and to attend especially to special measures for the security of military, diplomatic and other communication which requires secrecy, and the control of domestic and foreign broadcasting matters of unlawful wireless installations, and of the wireless telegrams of foreign ships. And by mobilizing all communication installations, he also made them collect and keep touch with international informations speedily and secretly. Thus he aimed at perfect control of communication.

Special Measures for Cables.

Though all possible measures were always taken to protect cables in order to secure communication between JAPAN, MANCHUKUO and CHINA which was gradually increasing with the progress of the Incident, the cables were frequently cut off by obstacles. He had them speedily repaired on all such occasions, making, as an emergency measure, wireless connections during the repairs and thus maintaining communication. Moreover, as to the repair of the military cables, placed in his charge by the Army, he took proper measures and completed them in the shortest time.

Expansion of the National Electric Communication Joint-Stock Company.

In view of the growing necessity to expand and strengthen our external electric communication network with the progress of the Incident, he expanded the National Electric Communication Joint-Stock Co. which installs external wireless telegraph and telephone equipments. That is: he arranged that the Company be equipped not only with wireless facilities but also with external electric communication facilities, such as wire and wireless telegraph, telephone and telephoto facilities, which would be supplied for the first time in our country, and offer them to the Communications Department. In April, 1939, he had the revision of the corporation law necessary for this purpose, made and enforced. Thus he laid the foundation of rapidly strengthening our external electric communication network.

Measures for Chinese Electric Communication.

In view of the growing urgency of the complete equipment and expansion of electric communication between JAPAN, MANCHUKUO and CHINA, with the progress of the Incident, he carried out various schemes to expand the internal facilities and at the same time led and assisted various electric communication companies in China in expanding their facilities. He also led and assisted the Japan Broadcasting Corporation in rapidly restoring and well equipping big-electric-power

broadcast facilities in NORTH CHINA and other broadcast facilities in various parts of North China and in working them properly. Moreover, with regard to broadcasting facilities under our military control in the Central China and South China, he cooperated in, and gave much assistance to, the satisfactory restoration and management of the said facilities.

With Regard to Collateral Business.

Measures to Encourage Savings and to Absorb Incident Loan Bonds.

The mission of promoting and strengthening national savings by postal savings, simple life-insurance and postal annuity, became more and more important to stabilize national life, to establish the foundation of finance, and economy and to raise war expenditure and funds for the expansion of productive power, and there was consequently a growing increase in the business and so he took proper measures for these purposes, such as to increase the personnel, to revise, to abolish or to change the systems or methods of management, and to take all means for information and encouragement. When Incident loan bonds were issued, he also took adequate measures so as to absorb them as much as possible. He thus did much in obtaining good results in these matters.

Special Measures for Postal Order Savings, Simple Life Insurance, and Postal Annuity.

With the extension of our front-lines, savings by means of military postal money orders went on increasing. He took effective measures to meet the situation, also sent clerks and supplies to the local field post-offices and thus helped them much in their work. He furthermore took special measures for the payment of the salaries of soldiers at the front to their families by means of postal transfer savings, which was carried on as a means of military relief, for the simplification of the contracts of simple life insurance and postal annuity for soldiers or civilians at the front, for the deferred payment of premiums of annuity payments for the same, and for the immediate payment of the insurance money for those who had died in the war. Thus he rendered great service in these matters.

With Regard to Electricity.

The National Control of Electricity.

In view of the urgency of making ample and cheap supply of electricity which was indispensable for national life because of the Incident, and which formed the basis of schemes for greater production, of making it universally used so as to promote production to meet the war-time demands and of stabilizing national life by developing farming and fishing villages, with a view to completing national defense and improving international incomes and expenditures, so as to meet the internal and external situation, he enforced electricity control, made the business of the generation and supply of electricity a Government enterprise as it was the most important of the electric industry. He established special equipment companies to supply electric equipments and their accessory equipments necessary for the said purpose. He took various measures to carry out the national policy of electricity to meet the demands of the situation. To carry out these plans, he investigated and drafted the electricity

control law, the regulations of the Japan Electrical Generating and Distributing Company, and the revision of other laws concerned and the reorganization of companies. His exertion was so great that the said law was passed by the Imperial Diet under a difficult situation when the country was not yet reorganized for the war, the law being promulgated in April, 1938. When the Preparatory Bureau, which was to prepare for the enforcement of the said law, was established, for electricity control,

he, as its director, made preparations for the enactment and revision of Imperial Ordinances and departmental ordinances in regard to the enforcement of the law of electricity control; for the establishment of the Electricity Investigating Conference and the Electricity Estimating Committee; for the nomination of the members of the Committee to Establish the Japan Electrical Generating and Distributing (Joint-Stock) Company; for the contracts of supplies of electricity of the above company; and the decision of rates for a plan to establish the Electrical Generating and Distributing Company, and a plan for its funds and for the establishment of the Electricity Bureau, which was to take charge of orders, estimations, etc. with regard to the equipments and investments of electric enterprises. As a result of his speedy and adequate measures, the Japan Electrical Generating and Distributing Joint-Stock Company and the Electricity Bureau were at last established in April, 1939, and thus he laid the foundation of the epochal electricity control.

Measures for Electric Power Mobilization.

Electric powers and electrical enterprises play a very important part in carrying out the all-out national mobilization as the materials or enterprises of the said mobilization from their nature. Therefore, when the national mobilization law and other laws in connection with it were drafted, he cooperated greatly in the enactment, supervising electrical matters. He then enacted and executed departmental ordinances and notifications in connection with electricity to cope with the changed situations and established and strengthened the electric mobilization system. He adopted prudential policies for the guidance and supervision of the electrical enterprises, so as to observe the secrecy of the national mobilization; for the investigation of resources for electricity; for the establishment of material and labor mobilization plans; for the adjustment of funds for electrical enterprises; for the financial control over dividends, allowances for the personnels, etc. and for the supervision of electricity rates in conformity with price control.

Adjustment of the Supply and Demand of Electric Power.

With the progress of the Industry Expansion Plan, the demands on electric power rapidly increased, but the unusual dearth of water throughout the country for a long period, and the shortage of coal and the deterioration of the quality of coal decreased the generation of electric power and, in addition, the difficulties in obtaining materials, labor and money, delayed the enforcement of the pre-arranged plans for the generation and distribution of electric power. These factors made it more difficult to maintain the supply of electric power. So it became necessary to adjust the consumption of electric power in order to meet the demands. By enacting and enforcing the Electric Power Control Law and the Detailed Regulations for the working of the same law in October, 1939, in accordance with Article VIII

of the National Mobilization Law, he made every effort gradually to prohibit or limit un-urgent or unnecessary demands on electric power, and at the same time to extend temporarily the existing generating equipments to secure coal and to encourage the establishment of new generating plants, for the purpose of increasing electric power. He also fixed proper electricity rates or changed them and took other measures so as to secure the supply of electric power, which was in urgent demands for the war and other industries which are absolutely necessary to carry on the Incident.

Test and Study of Electrical Supplies.

He always took proper measures, with good results, for the test and study of electrical supplies of all kinds, suddenly increased after the Incident; for the fixing of war-time standards for them; for the test of instruments and machines for electric communication, the utility of which showed a sudden increase; and for the test of electric communication apparatuses of various kinds and electrical materials, requested by the Army and Navy.

Electrical Plans for Manchuria and China.

In order to meet the development of the Incident, a united plan was formed for greater production and the mobilization of materials between Japan, Manchukuo and China. In view of the urgent necessity of making a united plan for all electrical industries upon which hinges the above-mentioned plan, he ordered the collection and study of materials in close cooperation with the departments concerned, sent officials in charge of the matter to inspect the actual states, made suitable plans and did his best to carry them out. He furthermore transferred steam power plants from Japan to the said countries. In this way he did much for the expansion of electrical equipments there.

Shipping Management.

Control of Marine Transportation.

With the development of the Incident, the shortage of bottoms became conspicuous because of a marked increase in marine transportation and in requisitioned ships, and it became very necessary for authorities and people to make combined efforts for the control of marine transportation and to strengthen the national mobilization system in respect of marine transportation. In view of the above facts, he controlled more strictly the building and transfer of ships, freight and charter rates, sea-men and the placing of ships on routes by the proper application of the Temporary Shipping Control Law. He furthermore, established marine transportation associations and promoted their autonomous control by enforcing the Marine Transportation Association Law, which was promulgated in April, 1939. To meet the internal and external situations brought about by the World War, which broke out afterwards, he enacted and enforced the Marine Transportation Control Law, based upon the National Mobilization Law in February 1940, so as to rationalize the assignment of ships to routes, and to increase the efficiency of marine transportation, and ordered to build, to charter and to charge borrowing and lending the navigation of ships. He also prohibited higher prices of ships, higher charter and marine freight rates, and fixed Government prices and rates for them, adopted a permission system in chartering

foreign bottoms, restricted or prohibited navigation and transportation; and ordered changes in the ways or priority of the loading and unloading of cargoes. Thus he did much for our marine transportation.

Building More Ships.

To make up for the shortage of bottoms caused by the development of the Incident, he did his best to build ships, by giving priority to the building of the ships urgently needed for the national policy, by adopting the permission system for the building of ships, by fixing standard types so as to build ships in a shorter time, by securing and distributing ship-building materials; by giving support to ship-building, by improving repairing equipments; by securing repairing materials and by simplifying the examination of ships. After that, in consideration of the national mobilization system, being strengthened and the serious situation brought about by the European Great War, he enforced the Ship Building Law and other related laws which were promulgated in April, 1939, adopted a permission system for the commencement, transfer, abolition or suspension of ship building enterprises; gave support to ship building in various ways, ordered that the building costs, selling prices and repairing charges be changed; ordered to establish or to improve ship-building and repairing equipments, and ordered the establishment of ship building associations and promoted their autonomous control. To meet the development of the situation, he enacted and enforced the Marine Transportation Control Law in accordance with the National Mobilization Law in Feb. 1940, adopted a permission system for new ships to be built and for orders of ship-building to foreign countries. He issued orders to limit the degrees of repairs or to make repairs in a shorter time. In this way, he did his best to concentrate money, materials and labor on building and maintaining those ships which were in fact urgently and promptly needed for the achievement of the national policy. By giving loans or subsidies to ship-builders, he exerted himself to promote ship-building.

Training of Sea-Men.

In view of a great shortage of seamen, owing to a sudden increase in cargoes and ships and to the shortage of labor because of the Incident, he ordered the Higher Mercantile Marine School to train ship's officers, or ordered the Seamen's Relief Association, etc., to increase the number of ordinary seamen and officers for small vessels, whom they train and to shorten the training period, by granting an increased amount of a subsidy. He exerted himself also to take proper and urgent measures, for the purpose of meeting the demands on seamen, to train a larger number of wireless operators; to establish training schools under direct control and to expand them gradually for the training of a great number of ordinary seamen of medium standing, and ship's officers; and to guide and help corporations concerned in raising and recommending seamen. At the same time, he tried every means for the better treatment, protection and control of seamen.

Requisition and Examination of Military Ships.

In requisitioning ships for military use, he always selected ships after investigating their structures, service routes and the numbers of unrequisioned ships of ship owners, and taking into consideration the suitability of them for military use, propriety from the standpoint of our marine transportation policy, the uniformity of burdens to ship owners. He cooperated in giving fair decisions on charter rates, amounts of damages, etc., by reporting his opinions on them repeatedly. He took various counter-measures for the careful but quick examination of requisitioned ships and sent officials in charge to Shanghai and other fifteen places and ordered them to examine them in those places. In this way he did all in his power for the quick and smooth movements of military ships.

The Expansion and Strengthening of Our Marine Transportation to MANCHUKUO and CHINA.

In view of the necessity of the expansion and strengthening of our marine transportation to CHINA in connection with the development of the Incident, he made investigations and preparations with all his energy with the object of securing the right of navigation in CHINA, by establishing a new national-policy company for Chinese marine transportation which was to combine the principal CHINA-JAPAN connecting lines of the shipping companies in JAPAN, the Chinese coast lines and the Yangtze River lines and all their equipments, and to run the whole business, and established the TOA (East Asia) Shipping Company in August, 1939, and made it commence its business in September. On the other hand, to meet the increased importance of the Japan-Sea lines for our national defense and economical policies as the shortest routes to connect JAPAN with KOREA and MANCHUKUO, he planned to establish the NIPPON-KAI (Japan Sea) National Policy Company (for Marine Transportation) in order to expand and strengthen the lines, and made all preparations, and at last established the NIPPON-KAI (Japan Sea) Steamship Company in December, 1939, and made it commence its business in February, 1940. Thus he made a great contribution to the establishment and strengthening of our shipping business with MANCHUKUO and CHINA.

With Regard to Aerial Navigation.

Special Measures for Military Aviation.

At the Army's request, he ordered Dai Nippon Koku K. K. (Japan Aviation Co., Ltd.) to open periodical air services between our country and occupied territories, between Formosa and our occupied territories and between our occupied territories themselves. Moreover, to transport soldiers, war materials, etc., gradually on the increase he ordered to carry on temporary special military air transportation and enabled the units in the occupied territories to be in immediate contact with the rear. In addition to this, he took proper measures at proper times to requisition civil airplanes, aviators, instruments and to transport aircraft by air, and thus he rendered great service in this respect.

Expansion of Aviation Equipments.

In view of the urgent necessity to equip well and to enlarge air fields and other aviation establishments in order to increase air-transport and to secure aviation safety, he devised plans speedily and established new air fields and their accessory equipments or expanded the existing ones. Moreover, he made efforts to complete various equipments for the safety of aviation.

Increase of Aircraft Production.

To meet the rapidly increasing demands for aircraft with the development of the Incident, he took measures to strengthen the control over the amalgamation, establishment and transfer of aircraft manufacturing companies, the expansion of their equipments or the import of machinery and at the same time made efforts to adjust funds, to secure and distribute materials, to unify and standardize aircraft and their materials. Moreover, he put in practice various plans in the way of aviation in accordance with the General Mobilization Law, promoted the development of manufacturing enterprises, and this brought about a marked increase of productive power.

Training of Aircraft Personnel.

To meet rapidly increasing demands for aircraft personnel on account of the Incident, he put in practice emergency plans to train temporarily aircraft personnel, under charge of the Navy, the Army and others, and to increase the number of the trained by expanding and equipping better training schools under direct control. With other effective measures and proper management and control made assurance doubly sure in securing and increasing aircraft personnel.

Test and Study of Aircraft and Mechanical Equipment.

As for the test and study of military aircraft, civil passenger-planes and various mechanical equipments, gradually increased with the progress of the Incident, he took special measures to make a careful and quick test of them. To test and study mechanical equipment for the improvement of the performance of aircraft, he also established many specific institutes and let them work in full capacity. Moreover, in order to obtain epoch making excellent results in the Central Aviation Research Laboratory, which was established in April, 1939 as a great comprehensive aviation research institute with the aim of promoting its rapid progress, he made special efforts to enlarge and complete its equipment. Thus, he contributed much to the improvement of Japanese aviation technique.

Expansion of Foreign Air Service.

In view of the fact that it was very necessary to strengthen the air service between Japan, Manchukuo and China, he earnestly prepared for the establishment of a powerful air transport "National Policy Company" which was to be the sole agent of air transport between places in Japan and the other countries. He enforced the Japan Aviation Company Law in May, 1939 which had been promulgated

April, 1939. In August, 1939, he at last established the company. Thus he laid a firm foundation for remarkable progress of air transportation in Japan. Besides this, he cooperated in China, the reorganization and enlargement of the Chinese Aviation Company in September 1939; in Manchuria, he guided and assisted the Manchukuoan Aviation Company in extending its air routes and improving its equipment. Furthermore planning to open periodical air routes to the South Seas and between Japan and Thailand, he took every means to carry out the said plan, and thus paved the way for the extension of our air routes to the other countries. Besides these, on account of the Incident, the administrative business on communication toward China, such as sending personnel for the post and telegraph service in China, the plan to establish the new China, etc., increased rapidly. So in order to unify the business, and to take suitable plans quickly, the administrative committee on communication toward China was established in the Department of Communications on December 25, 1937; he became the chief of the electricity section of the committee and was the president of the committee from March 29 to May 7, 1939, he always participated in or controlled the following: -

the direction and management of the administrative business on electric communication in China, complete equipment for the broadcasting business in China, the establishment of the Conference on electric communication in East Asia, the guidance of the Chinese mail service, the establishment of special national policy companies in China, etc.

Thus he made a great contribution to the establishment and performance of the administrative business on communication in China.

A Record of Distinguished Service

A Member of the Committee to Estimate the Properties
Invested by the Government in the KITA-SHINA KAI HATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHI
(The Central China Development Co., Ltd.)

(Vice-Minister of Communication)
OWADA, Teiji

The Period: From April 13, 1939 to April 28, 1940.

On the capacity of a member of the Committee to Estimate the Properties Invested by the Government in the KITA-SHINA KAI HATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA (The North China Developing Co., Ltd.) and the NAKA-SHINA SHINKO KABUSHIKI KAISHA (The Central China Promoting Co., Ltd.), he held many meetings of the committee to estimate the properties, other than money, invested in the said two companies by the Government and to compute the number of shares the Government would have for the said properties, making repeated investigations and discussions and exerted himself to estimate the value of property with which to pay up the Government's shares. In this way he did much for the management of the said two companies.

April 28, 1940

By the Chairman of the Committee to Estimate the Properties
Invested by the Government in the KITA-SHINA KAI HATSU KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(The North China Development Co., Ltd.) and the NAKA-SHINA SHINKO KABUSHIKI
KAISHA (The Central China Development Co., Ltd.) /seal/

Reasons of and Decorations Awarded to CNO. Takeshi.A Record of Distinguished Service.

| <u>Period Concerned</u> | <u>Government Post at the time</u> | <u>Official Rank at the time.</u> | <u>Govern- ment Post</u> | <u>Court Rank</u> | <u>Order of Merit</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Name</u> |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| From Sep 18, 1931 To Mar 31, 1934 | Secretary and Inspector of Communica- tion. Chief of the Superintendent Section of the Shipping Con- trol Bureau of the Department of Communi- cation. | 3rd (2nd Addi- tional Post) | Secre- tary and Inspect- or of the Communi- cation Depart- ment. | Seni- or. 5th | 4th | | CNO Takeshi |

The Matters Concerned:-

From the beginning of the Incident, as chief of the Superintendent Section of the Shipping Control Bureau of the Department of Communication he did much for the smooth management of the urgent maritime affairs in connection with the Incident, by properly helping his senior officials and directing and encouraging the members of his section. He was very busy especially in requisitioning ships for military purposes; and whenever military authorities informed him of the kinds, conditions and quantities of ships to be requisitioned, he selected suitable ships, and reported them to the military authorities together with reasonable charter rates in consideration of the market condition of the marine transportation at that time.

Besides this he did his best to negotiate with the principal companies in the whole country on the deferred payment and reduction of passages for activated soldiers and civilians in the military service, and for their bereaved families, and at last succeeded in the enforcement thereof.

He also ordered that more ships under orders or free be assigned on the routes for many Japanese refugees and sent them home quickly and safely. In this way he rendered great service in the said Incident.

RECORD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICES

Recommendation of
Grant of Reward

Decoration
The Second Order
of the Sacred
Treasure

Grant of Money
1500 yen

Recommendation of
Grade of Reward

Distinguished Service
Class B-1

Official Rank
at the Time of
Distinguished
Service

The first rank
of the higher
civil service

Present Decoration

The Third Order of the
Sacred Treasure

Awarded on Dec. 7, 1935

Periodical decoration

As of April 29, 1940

Official Post: Ex Vice-Minister of Communications

The Senior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank
The Third Order of Merit

Name : Takeshi, ONO

Period of Distinguished Service

From July 7, 1937) 6 months and 4 days
To Jan. 10, 1938)

As Chief of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, Communications
Ministry, and concurrently Presiding Judge of the Marine
Court of Inquiry.

From Jan. 11, 1938) 1 year, 2 months and 19 days
To Mar. 29, 1939)

As Vice-Minister of Communications

Total 1 year 8 months and 23 days

Official Rank at the Time of Distinguished Service

The first rank of the higher civil service

July 17, 1937

Priority and Grade
of Reward

2
Exploit
Class B-1

Period of Distinguished Service

From July 7, 1937) 6 months and 4 days
To Jan. 10, 1938)

As Chief of the Mercantile Marine
Bureau, Communications Ministry,
and concurrently Presiding Judge
of the Marine Court of Inquiry.

From Jan. 11, 1938) 1 year 2 months
To Mar. 29, 1939) and 19 days

As Vice-Minister of Communications

Total 1 year 8 months and 23 days

Details of Distinguished Service

At the time of the outbreak of the China Incident, he took charge of the supervision over shipbuilding and shipping undertakings, steamer lines, ships and seamen, etc., and planned and carried out appropriate measures in maritime administration for the execution of the Incident. From January 11, 1938, when he was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications to his retirement on March 28, 1939, he always assisted the Minister, with the officials concerned under him, in putting into practice many well-timed plans and measures in postal and electric communication services for the smooth conveyance of urgent and important messages which had unprecedentedly increased since the Incident, and enabled the war-time communications organs to give full play to their functions.

Moreover, he carried out appropriate plans and measures for the smooth operation of various businesses under his control, such as; the encouragement of money saving and of purchase of war bonds by means of postal saving, postal life insurance and postal pension; the realization of the national control of electric power; the establishment of the electric power policy towards Manchuria and China; the carrying out and the strengthening of maritime transportation control; the expansion of shipping; the training of seamen; the commandeering and the inspection of ships for military purpose; the special ship assignment measure for Japanese refugees from China; the regular air service for military purpose; the expansion of various aviation facilities; the training of air pilots; and the improvement and the expansion of air transportation service between Japan, Manchuria and China.

Thus he rendered distinguished services for the execution of the Incident. Above all, the most important matters are as follows:

Re: Postal Service

1. Military Mail Service

In view of the fact that military mail had been considerably increased owing to the spread of war and the enlargement of the service, he took appropriate measures for the increase of the number of personnel in charge; the specification of the military mail exchange offices and the establishment of the military mail sections; and the revision of service regulations, etc., thereby promoting the smooth operation of the service. He also contributed much to the smooth operation of the field postal service in China by handling fairly and promptly the matters concerning the dispatch and the return home of civilians in military service employed at the military and naval field post offices in China, and the supply of necessary implements and articles.

Re The Special Measures Taken for the Mails relative to the Incident

In view of the developments of the Incident, he took appropriate steps for quick delivery of the important mails relative to the Incident by suppressing non-urgent and non-essential mails. Further, he promoted postal facilities for general public by taking the policy of establishing post offices at the places where there are army and navy offices, other governmental offices and munition factories, in preference to any other place.

Re The Policy of Guiding and Assisting the Chinese Postal Administration

Since the postal relation between Japan and China had been frequently threatened to be disrupted by the Incident, he took appropriate measures to prevent the service from being stopped. In view of the expansion of the occupied territory and the possible birth of a new Chinese regime, he established the fundamental postal policy towards China and brought about the amicable postal relation between the both countries. He also selected and sent able officials of the Communications Ministry to the control organs of the Chinese postal administration in order to co-operate with the reconstruction of the postal service in China.

Electric Communications

Special Measures for Smooth Operation of Emergency Communications in Connection with the Military and the Incident

In order to secure smooth operation of all kinds of urgent telegrams and telephones concerning mobilization, military secret and others caused by the Incident, the number of which have gradually increased with the development of the Incident, he adopted such prudential measures as increasing and changing circuits, reinforcement of personnel, renovation and changing of ways of handling, suppression of non-urgent and non-essential communication, and adjustment and completion of various equipments, thereby hoped

for their prompt and accurate management and also strived for the perfect maintenance of secrecy.

Emergency Measures for the Telegram and Telephone Facilities Connected with the Incident

Regarding the new establishment of telegram and telephone stations, he gave priority to places where army and navy offices, government and public offices and munition industries were located in order that the above mentioned offices may utilize the telegram and telephone without obstacles. And he also strived to install exclusively new telephones necessary for the execution of the Incident by checking the installation of ordinary household telephones as much as possible, installed urban or suburban telegram and telephone circuits especially necessary for military purposes and offered them to the army and navy and aimed to facilitate the telephone communication by extending the area of telephone calls. Thus he made utmost effort toward smooth operation of urgent communications related with the Incident.

Establishment of the System for Air Defense, Meteorological, and Air Security Communications

In view of the fact that the mission of air defense, meteorological and airplane security communications have become gradually important from the point of national defense, movement of ships and safe operation of airplanes, with the development of the Incident, he zealously tried to establish a system by carrying out the adjustment and expansion of establishments and also strived for absolute security in its management.

Expansion and Completion of Broadcasting, Wireless, Telegraph and Telephone

In view of the importance of striving to gradually strengthen the internal wartime structure through the guidance and unification of public opinion and encouragement of the national spirit and of improving the world's knowledge of Japan by explicating our policy of morality and of striving for closer cultural cooperation among fellow countries which are against Communism, he had, in regard to broadcasting wireless telegraph, completed and renovated the facilities for speedy report of on-the-spot news, the two-way wireless communication facilities, the foreign broadcast telegram facilities, and the ship communication wireless facilities; and he tried to manage them with prudence. And in regard to wireless telephone, he occasionally renovated the contents of the broadcast so they will comply with the transition of the situation. Also on the other hand, he strived to popularize the receiving facilities and listeners, thereby hoping to leave nothing to be desired in promoting this function as the most powerful weapon for thought and propaganda warfares.

Special Control of Communication

Underground propaganda activities by the enemy and hostile third powers had been gradually intensified with the development of the Incident, so it became extremely necessary not only to check them and complete the prevention of espionage but also to secure a just internal and external communication. Therefore, strict censorship and control were carried out on all communications. Especially, particular attention was paid to special anti-espionage measures for military, diplomatic and other communications that need secrecy, the supervision and control of internal and external broadcast articles, the control of illegal wireless facilities and the control of wireless telegrams of foreign ships. He also hoped for the thorough control of wartime communications by mobilizing all communication facilities and utilizing them for the prompt and secret collection and connection of international information.

Special Measures in connection with Submarine Cables

Though prudential measures were always taken for the protection of submarine cables in order to secure smooth operation of communications among Japan, Manchuria and China which have gradually increased with the development of the Incident, they were often suspended by some obstacles. However, smooth operation was achieved by prompt repairs and restoration at each occasion and by taking such emergency measure as utilizing wireless communications in the meantime. Also in regard to repairs and restoration of submarine cables for military use, requested by the military authorities, proper measures were always taken and they were completed in the shortest time.

Expansion of the International Electric Communication Co. Ltd.

1. As the Incident developed, it became necessary to expand and consolidate the network of electric communication with foreign countries. In view of this situation it was decided to expand the International Electric Communication Co. which was equipped with the facilities of wireless telegram and telephone available for communication with foreign countries, and install the company with wireless equipments. It was also decided to install the company with wire and wireless telegraph and telephone equipments intended for domestic use, and equipments of photograph-telegram available for foreign communication. All these facilities were intended for the use of the Communication Ministry. In April 1939, he was instrumental in the revision and execution of the necessary corporation law. Thus he established the foundation for the epoch making consolidation of our foreign electric communication network.

2. Measures for Electric Communication Policy with China

As the Incident developed, it became urgent to adjust and ex-

pand the electric communication network that would unite Japan, Manchukuo and China. In view of this situation, he carried out the various plans and policies and zealously tried to adjust and expand the internal establishments. And on the other hand, he assisted and guided the various electric communication companies in China and made them adjust and complete their facilities. He also assisted and guided the Japan Broadcasting Association, and he strived for the speedy restoration, adjustment and proper management of the high voltage electric broadcasting facilities in North China and other broadcasting facilities in various districts of the North China area. Furthermore, he greatly cooperated and assisted the broadcasting facilities under military control in the Central and South China areas, and he was instrumental for their restoration and perfect management.

Regarding Supplementary Business Measures for Encouraging Savings and Selling Out of Incident-Public-Bond

The mission of promotion and encouragement of national savings by means of postal savings, postal life insurance and postal pension became more important for the security of the peoples' lives, the establishment of foundation for financial economy, and the raising of funds for the expansion of productive power. Accordingly, the business concerned have greatly increased. He, therefore, increased the number of personnel at every office; improved and changed the regulations and treating methods; took proper measures for thorough encouragement of propaganda and made effort for its procurement and maintenance. Regarding the selling of the Incident Public Bonds, he always carried out proper plans and policies and worked for the maximum disposal of the bonds. The results of all these were very successful.

Special Treatment of Postal Money Order Savings, Postal Life Insurance and Postal Pensions

As the battle line extended the number of the military postal money order savings increased all the more. Therefore, he carried out effective and proper plans and policies to meet the actual situation and strived for the smooth disposal of business. In addition, he sent personnel to the field post offices and procured articles and tools necessary for the business and greatly cooperated and assisted in the management. He also carried out payment of wages of soldiers in the front at their homes by means of postal money order savings account; simplification of procedure for buying postal life insurance, or postal pension for people called to the colours or civilians who joined the colours; extension of time to pay the premium or charge of insurance or pension by those people; special treatment for immediate payment for the war-dead. Thus, he served a great deal to the nation.

Regarding State Control of Electric Power

To hope for the realization of state control of electric power which had become an important matter with the outbreak of the Incident, he made great efforts to persuade the Diet into passing the bills, which had been under consideration, like the Electric Power Control Law, the Japan Generation and Transmission Corporation Law and bills for the revision of other laws concerned, at a difficult time when the wartime organization was not yet completed. These laws were promulgated in April 1938. He established the Electric Power Control Preparation Bureau in May in the following year and ordered it to formulate, revise and enforce Imperial and governmental ordinances concerned with the control of electric power; to establish the Electric Power Investigation Committee, the Electric Power Estimation Committee, to appoint members of the organizing committee of the Japan Generation and Transmission Corporation; to investigate and decide contracts of demand and supply of electric power and electric charges which were the duties of the corporation; to make plans for generation and transmission and raising fund, and disposition of various matters regarding expenditure for equipment and to prepare for the establishment of the Electricity Bureau, a controlling organ. Thanks to his strenuous efforts, the Japan Generation and Transmission Corporation the actual acting organ of control of electric power, and the Electricity Office, the controlling organ were finally established in April 1937, laying an epoch-making corner stone for electric power control.

Measures for Electric Power Mobilization

Since electric power and electric industry occupy a very important position in the enforcement of National Mobilization, he gradually formulated and enforced governmental ordinances and notifications closely connected with National Mobilization; and also made plans for investigation of resources for mobilization of material and labour in the electric field, thereby striving for the complete electric power mobilization.

Experiment and Study of Electric Instruments and Machines

He always took proper measures with good results in the experiment and study of various electric instruments and machines which remarkably increased after the Incident broke out; to formulate wartime standard and to experiment and study instruments and machines for electric communication to meet the sudden increase in demand; electric communication apparatus of various kinds and electric materials entrusted by the Army and Navy.

Establishment of Electric Policy for Manchuria and China

With the development of the Incident, a united plan had been formed for enlargement of productive capacity and mobilization of materials throughout Japan, Manchuria and China. In view of the urgent necessity of making a united plan for all electric industries which occupy the principal position in the above mentioned plan, he caused every necessary material to be collected for investigation under close cooperation with the authorities concerned, sent the competent officials to the spot for inspection of the actual state in order to make a proper plan and transferred heat-engine plants from home to actual places abroad. He has done so much for the regulation and expansion generating plants on the theatre.

Re Maritime Administration

Maritime Transportation Control

Owing to the outbreak of the Incident, the goods to be transported by ships had been on the sudden increase, and there occurred a considerable shipping shortage. Accordingly, the security of maritime transportation of staple goods, the adjustment of shipping expenses and charter rates, and the rationalization of shipping enterprise became quite essential. In view of the above-mentioned fact, he put into practice, as an emergency measure, the license system for the coastwise trade of foreign vessels and the conditional importation of foreign ships, enacted and put into effect the Provisional Shipping Control Law in September, 1937, and made his utmost to stabilize shipping market and rationalize maritime transportation by means of the control of ship building, transfer of ships, freight and charter rate, seamen, and ship assignment, etc. together with the autonomous control of the shipping merchants. After that, in order to meet the increase of goods to be transported by ships, which had been caused by the developments of the Incident, he further took appropriate steps for the adjustment of freight and charter rates, the control and distribution of fuel, the purchase or charter of foreign ships and the establishment and putting into practice of the ship assignment plan, set about the drafting of the Shipping Association Law, organized the shipping control organization, and adjusted the method of guiding and supervising the organization, thereby securing wartime marine transportation.

The Increase of Ships

As to the increase of ships to meet with the increased materials to be shipped, ship building enterprises were hastened by using the existing dockyards most systematically through the application of the provisional ship control law which was put into effect just after the outbreak of the Incident in order

to adjust the general communications and transportation at sea. For instance, by postponing or restricting the building of ships ordered from foreign countries or those recognized that they needed no hurry in building, he made it preferential to build such ships as were urgently needed to carry out the Incident; by fixing the standard type of ships to be built he planned the reduction of building hours; and further he endeavored himself in obtaining and distribution of various ship accessories by taking necessary steps so as to make their smooth supply. Beside this, he drew up and carried out a plan to build large cargo and passenger boats with high speed amounting to 300,000 tons for the period of four years beginning from 1937, and in the following year 1938, he drew up and carried out a plan to build large sized ships of the superior type having the capacity of 27,000 tons each for the period of four years beginning from the same year. Thus he took all possible positive steps of leading impetus to the building of ships and nothing was left to be desired for the maintenance of transportation capacity.

The Training of Seamen

As the extreme shortage of seamen was caused by the big increase of cargo to be shipped, the increase of ships, and the stringency of labor conditions followed by the Incident, he made higher mercantile marine schools carry out special training of officers, or by increasing subsidy to the Nippon Marine Relief Society and other organs, made them train ordinary crew and officers for small sized vessels, and thus tried to increase seamen and reduce the training hours, or he realized the increase of wireless operators and their training by leading and assisting the concerned corporations, he urged them to make effort to invite and introduce seamen. Thus, taking such emergency measures, he tried with all his efforts to smooth away the demand and supply of crew and arrived at perfection in regard to the treatment, the protection, and the supervision of seamen by taking every possible satisfactory step.

The Requisition and Inspection of Military Vessels

As to the requisition of military vessels, he took charge of selecting vessels by inspecting the structure of vessels, its commissioned courses, actual number of requisitioned vessels owned by respective owners and so forth, and by considering the convenience of military use, the appropriateness of marine transportation policy, the balance of the burden of shipping agents, etc. And he also made his opinion known about the charge rate for commandeering and compensation for damages, and thus contributed to their proper decision. As to the inspection of these requisitioned vessels, he took special various emergency measures in order to make its careful and speedy disposition.

Moreover, he sent and arranged concerning personnel to Shanghai and other fifteen places to open the way to enforce the inspection on the spot. Thus, he smoothed away the rapid movement of military vessels.

Control of Confiscated Ships

As it was decided that the Communications Department should control and navigate the Chinese ships confiscated by the Japanese Navy at the time of the outbreak of the Incident navigation measures were promptly decided on and various measures such as the guiding of transportation companies, repatriation of Chinese crews, repair and inspection of ships, etc. were adopted so as to make control absolutely secure.

Special Arrangements for the Transportation of Japanese Refugees and the Displaced People Returning to China

With the outbreak of the Incident, the Japanese residents in China hastily took refuge and repatriated to Japan. However, evacuation of the Japanese living in the hinterland became very difficult owing to the blockade of the Yangtze River. Moreover, it was necessary to complete prompt transportation of the refugees from Chingtao, Shanghai and Hongkong, and we encountered great difficulties in assigning ships. However, we adopted emergency measures and were able to complete successfully the evacuation of the Japanese residents in China. With the development of the war situation and the restoration of peace, we fulfilled our duties satisfactorily by adopting appropriate measures on assigning ships, in reducing fares and in other matters regarding the return of the displaced people to China.

Developing and Strengthening of Marine Transportation with Manchukuo and China

It was of vital importance to eliminate foreign navigation rights in China and to unify and secure our navigation rights there in order to fulfill the duties of disposing the Incident. Thereupon, we made various investigations on harbours in China under foreign rights on the present situation of rivers and route facilities; on business conditions of foreign companies; and on the trend of commerce in various parts of China, and promptly established our maritime transportation policy towards China. Furthermore, we increased the number of ships scheduled on the Chinese line and the number of voyages. We also extended and improved the harbour and quay facilities along the Yangtze River route and newly established or restored subsidized Chinese line; we had eight 3,700 ton passenger and cargo river steamers built, so as to be prepared when the navigation of the Yangtze River was released in order to establish the rights of navigation on this main waterway of China. In addition to the above mentioned

execution of the appropriate plans and equipments which were truly suitable to the actual condition in the spot, various measures concerning the marine transportation with Manchuria which had become much more important since the beginning of the Incident, were adopted and efforts were made to develop and strengthen it.

Measures for Aviation

Special Measures Taken for Military Aviation

In reply to the military requests, he ordered the Japan Aviation Corporation "Dainippon Koku K.K." to open military air service between Japan proper and the actual front fields, between Formosa and the actual front-fields, and between the actual front-fields themselves, and further to open special military air transportation temporarily answering to the increased demand of transportation of soldiers and munitions, in order to speedily facilitate the rear-liaison of the forces despatched to the actual front-fields. In addition to these, he took timely measures to give great assistance to the drafting of civil airplanes, their crew and materials, and to air transportation of military aircraft.

Expansion of Flight Installations

Seeing that it was important to complete and enlarge aerodromes and other various flight installations in order to strengthen air transportation and to secure aviation, he endeavored, by speedily forming plans, to realize the enlargement or the new establishment of aerodromes and their attached equipment, and to complete the installations for the safety of aviation.

Expansion of Aircraft Production

As the Incident demanded rapid progress and extension of productive capacity of aircraft manufacturing industry, he formulated and enforced the Regulation of Aircraft Manufacturing Industry in August, 1938; and by its proper application, controlled aircraft manufacturers, endeavored to enlarge installations, to regulate funds, to secure and distribute necessary materials and to standardize aircraft and their materials. He further realized various plans and installations relating to the national mobilization in the way of aviation, encouraging aircraft manufacturing industry, and thus aimed at the rapid progress of productive power.

Training of Aircraft Crew

In order to meet the increased demand for aircraft crew after the Incident, he made efforts for the emergency training of crew by asking the army and navy, or for the increase of trainees by completing and extending the governmental training institutions. He also gave every effective direction and guidance in order to maintain the full force of aircraft men.

Experiment and Study of Aircraft & Material

Regarding the examination of military planes and passenger planes that were gradually increased with the development of the Incident, he caused speedy deliberated disposition to be made by taking special urgent measures. In order to improve the efficiency of aircraft, he established special installations, and by giving full scope to them experiment and study of various materials were carried out with good results. Furthermore, he planned to establish a large united organ to encourage rapid progress of aero-nautics and formed the preparatory section for its organization in June, 1938 to make every necessary arrangement. Thanks to his great exertions, the Central Aero-nautic Investigation Institution was established at last in April, 1939.

The Establishment of Air Policy toward Manchukuo and China

In view of the fact that, with the development of the Incident, it had become the pressing need of the hour to establish an aviation industry which links Japan, China and Manchoukuo by causing our air service and air transportation enterprise to actively make inroads into the actual front-fields in order to check the existing foreign influence there, he caused the Japan Aviation Corporation "Dainippon Koku K.K." to be promoted for the present by amalgamating the Japan Air Transportation Company "Nippon Koku Yuso K.K." and the International Aviation Corporation "Kokusai Koku K.K." in November, 1938 in order to establish the immediate opening of the air service to China and Manchoukuo or plans to extend the air service and to wish for its unitary management by carrying out the above step by step. Moreover, intending to promote a national concern of air transportation, he proceeded to draw up concerning regulations and to make various investigations, and brought forth the establishment and the promulgation of the Law of the Japan Aviation Corporation in April, 1939. As to the air transportation enterprises in Manchuria, he cooperated with the reorganization and enlargement of the Manchurian Aviation Corporation to strengthen the corporation, and in China, he planned to establish a strong Japan-Chinese joint corporation of air transportation, made various arrangements for concluding the contract of its establishment with various governments, caused immense funds, required personnel and materials to make inroads into China, and succeeded, at last, in establishing the Chinese Aviation Corporation "Chuka Koku K.K.". As mentioned above, he rendered great services to the cause of the establishment and stabilization of the aviation industry of Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

The Others

As the communications administrative business toward China such as the detachment of required personnel to be engaged in

communications in China, necessary measures to construct a new-born China, etc. had become very busy with the outbreak of the Incident, for the purpose of unifying it synthetically to execute quick and suitable measures for it. The China Communications Administrative Committee was set up in the Ministry on December 23, 1937, and he was nominated chairman of its Shipping Department. From Jan. 11, 1938, to his retirement from office as chairman, he took part in or controlled businesses concerning the guidance and disposition of Chinese Electric Communications Administration, the improvement of the broadcasting enterprises in China, the establishment of the East Asia Electric Communications Council, the guidance of Chinese postal administration, the establishment of special national concerns in China, and so forth. Thus, he did his best in establishing and executing communications administration toward China.

When the Japan Electricity Generation and Transmission Company, which was to act as practical acting organ of national control of electric power, was established on April 1, 1939, he was appointed vice-president of the company. Since then assisting the president, he supervised generation and transmission of electric power which was the requisite of people's life and also the foundation of war production, and though frequently there were great difficulties in keeping electric power supply because of the delay of realizing generation program owing to the difficulties of supplying materials, labour and funds, in addition to the decrease of generating volume caused by the unusual country wide dearth of water for a long period and the shortage and deterioration of coal, he devoted himself to amplify power supply taking all possible measures, side by side with the power adjustment made by the government; for instance, he planned to promote utilization of water power to the utmost by expending the existing installations and plans or speeding up the pre-arranged measures, or by selecting and exploiting new generating points; and at the same time, he schemed to accelerate construction works by securing various materials, labor or coal. Moreover, in order to smooth away the supply of these expanded powers he carried out the expansion and completion of various installations for transmission, transformation and supply. Thus ensuring supply to the demands of various quarters to which power is essential to carry out the Incident, he made a great contribution to developing and ensuring war production.

Cabinet Record
The Conferment of Rewards for
Service for the Members
of House of Peers

(China Incident)

Record No. 267

Record of Merit

Recommendation

Decoration
4th Order
of the Sacred
Treasure

Money granted class

Decoration
official rank

Present
Decoration
Shown
Taisho Date
Meiji Date
Periodical
War Incident
Special Promotion.

April 29, 1940

Official post
senior-junior

A member of the House of Peers
Class Order Rank Class Title

Name Shozo NURATA

Period Concerned
The 74th Session
The 75th Session

Official Post at the time.
A Member of the
House of Peers

Official Rank at the
time.

Order
Decoration Rank

Period Concerned
Official Post at the time
The 74th Session A Member of the House of Peers
The 75th Session

Items of Merit
His service was great, in
the period concerned, in
deliberating and approving
the budget and settlement
of accounts and other
various drafts of laws for
the China Incident.

IPS
3012

3012

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the records (10 pages) of their merit for the conferment of their Orders of the twenty-four witnesses of the International Military Tribunal.

April 24, 1947

At the Bureau of Decorations, Tokyo-to,

Officer in charge: -

/s/ MURATA, Yachiho
Secretary of the Bureau of Decorations

Witness: -

/s/ ISHIBASHI, Katsujiro

To Mr. Pedro Lopez,
Associate Prosecutor of the Philippines

Records of Merit for their Orders of Witnesses of (Tokyo Tribunal)

Total - - - - - 24

Those who have Orders - - - - - 18
(for 3 of which original records of merit remain.)

Those who have no Orders of said description - - - - - 1

Those who have no Orders at all - - - - - 5

Those who have no Orders of the said description - - - (1)

YOSHIDA, Kumaji - - - - - Yamagata Prefecture

Those who have no Orders at all - - - - - (5)

TAZUMI
INCUE, Takamaro
IWAMATSU, Godo
NITARAI, Tatsuo
TSUBOKANI, Sadanobu

(The End)

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Kinds of Orders</u> | <u>Post</u> | <u>Merit</u> | <u>Ministry which Forwarded it</u> |
|-------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | ICHIDA, Jiro | | Fukuoka Prefecture Born on 29 Feb 1894 |
| 29 Apr 1934 | The Minor Cordon of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun | Major, Artillery | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr 1940 | The Intermediate Cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun | Colonel, Artillery | Chinese Incident | " " |
| " " " | The 4th Order of the Golden Kite | " " | " " | " " |
| | | IKEJIRI, Bin | | Kyoto Prefecture Born on 3 Jun 1913 |
| 29 Apr 1940 | The 6th Order of the Sacred Order | Major, Transport | Chinese Incident | War Ministry |
| | | ARITA, Hachiro | | Born on 21 Sep 1888 |
| 29 Apr 1934 | The 2nd Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | (An Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary (An Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Foreign Minister | Manchurian Incident | Foreign Ministry |
| 2 Nov 1938 | The Grand Cordon of the 1st Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers | | Anti-Communism Agreement between Japan and Germany | " " |
| 22 Nov 1937 | German Order: Grosskreuz Adler | | Friendly relations between Japan and Germany | " " |

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Kinds of Orders</u> | <u>Post</u> | <u>Merit</u> | <u>Ministry which Forwarded it</u> |
|-------------|---|---------------------------|---|--|
| | | <u>Name</u> | <u>ARITA, Hachiro (cont'd)</u> | |
| 20 Apr 1939 | Italian Order: Grand croix saint Maurice et Lazar | | Friendly relations between Japan and Italy | Foreign Minister |
| 25 Apr 1938 | Manchukuo: 1st Order of Chu Kuo | | Friendly relations between Japan and Manchoukuo | " " |
| 2 Feb 1942 | Manchukuo: 1st Order of Ching Yun | | " " " | " " |
| | | <u>FUJITA, Tsuguo</u> | | Tokyo Prefecture |
| 29 Apr 1934 | The 2nd Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | Secretary of War Ministry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| | | <u>HATA, Hikosaburo</u> | | Mie Prefecture Born on 15 Oct 1890 |
| 29 Apr 1934 | Minor Cordon of the 4th Order of the Rising Sun | Lieut. Colonel | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr 1940 | 2nd Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | Major-General | Manchurian Incident | " " |
| 16 Feb 1943 | Manchoukuo: 2nd Order of Ching Yun | | Friendship for Japan and Manchoukuo | Foreign Ministry |
| | | <u>IIDA, Shojiro</u> | | Yamaguchi Prefecture Born on 8 Aug 1888 |
| 29 Apr 1934 | 3rd Order of the Sacred Treasure | Colonel, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr 1940 | 1st Order of the Sacred Treasure | Lieut.-General | Chinese Incident | " " |
| 29 Apr 1940 | 3rd Order of the Golden Kite | " " | " " | " " |

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Kinds of Orders</u> | <u>Post</u> | <u>Merit</u> | <u>Ministry which Forwarded it</u> |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | ISHIHARA, Kanji | | Yamagata Prefecture Born on 17 Jan 1889 |
| 29 Apr 1934 | Intermediate Cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun | Colonel, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr 1940 | 1st Order of the Sacred Treasure | Lieut.-General | Chinese Incident | " " |
| 29 Apr 1934 | 3rd Order of the Golden Kite | Colonel, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | " " |
| 24 Dec 1936 | Manchoukuo; 2nd Order of Ching Yun | | Friendship for Japan and Manchoukuo | Foreign Ministry |
| | | MATSUMURA, Tomokatsu | | Fukui Prefecture Born on 13 Oct 1899 |
| 29 Apr 1934 | 5th Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | Captain, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr 1940 | Intermediate Cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun | Lieut.-Colonel, Inf. | Chinese Incident | " " |
| | | MURATA, Shoro | | Born on 6 Oct 1878 |
| 29 Apr 1940 | 4th Order of the Sacred Treasure | A member of the House of Peers | Chinese Incident | Cabinet |
| | | NOMURA, Kichisaburo | | Wakayama Prefecture Born on 16 Dec 1877 |
| 29 Apr 1934 | 2nd Order of the Golden Kite | Admiral | Manchurian Incident | Naval Ministry |

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Kinds of Orders</u> | <u>Post</u> | <u>Merit</u> | <u>Ministry which Forwarded it</u> |
|-------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | | | Okayama Prefecture |
| | | OHYAMA, Fumio | | |
| 29 Apr 1934 | 2nd Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | Mil. Judge Advocate | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr 1940 | Grand Cordon of the 1st Order of the Rising Sun | " " " | Chinese Incident | " " |
| 16 Oct 1940 | Manchoukuo: 2nd Order of Ching Yun | | Friendship for Japan and Manchoukuo | Foreign Ministry |
| | | ONO, Tekeshi | | Born on 18 Apr 1890 |
| 29 Apr 1934 | Minor Cordon of the 4th Order of the Rising Sun | Secretary of Communications Ministry | Manchurian Incident | Ministry of Communications |
| 29 Apr 1940 | 2nd Order of the Sacred Treasure | Vice-Minister of Ministry of Communications | Chinese Incident | " " " |
| | | OWADA, Teiji | | Tokyo Prefecture Born on 23 Nov 1888 |
| 29 Apr 1940 | 2nd Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | Vice-Minister of Ministry of Communications | Chinese Incident | Ministry of Communications |
| | | TAMURA, Kosaku | | Toyama Prefecture Born on 1 Nov 1899 |
| 7 Jul 1937 | 6th Order of the Rising Sun with Single Rays | 2nd Lieutenant, Engineer | Chinese Incident | War Ministry |

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Kind of Orders</u> | <u>Post</u> | <u>Merit</u> | <u>Ministry which Forwarded it</u> |
|-------------|--|--|---------------------|---|
| | | TOKUTOMI, Iichiro | | Kanagawa Prefecture |
| 29 Apr 1934 | 2nd Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | (outside the military service) | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| | | YANO, Mitsuji | | Tokyo Prefecture Born on 28 Jan 1897 |
| 29 Apr 1934 | 5th Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | Captain, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr 1934 | 5th Order of the Golden Kite | " " | " " | " " |
| 10 Jul 1936 | Minor Cordon of the 4th Order of the Rising Sun | " " | " " | " " |
| | | YOSHINO, Shinji | | Miyagi Prefecture Born on 21 Sep 1888 |
| 29 Apr 1934 | Intermediate Cordon of 3rd Order of the Rising Sun | Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry | Manchurian Incident | Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| | | YOSHIDA, Kio | | Aichi Prefecture Born on 21 Nov 1894 |
| 10 Jul 1936 | Minor Cordon of the 4th Order of the Rising Sun | Major, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr 1940 | Intermediate Cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun | Lieut.-Colonel, Inf. | Chinese Incident | " " |

IPS
3012

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the records (10 pages) of their merit for the conferment of their Orders of the twenty-four witnesses of the International Military Tribunal.

April 24, 1947

At the Bureau of Decorations, Tokyo-to,

Officer in charge: -

/s/ MURATA, Yachiho
Secretary of the Bureau of Decorations

Witness: -

/s/ ISHIBASHI, Katsuiro

To Mr. Pedro Lopez,
Associate Prosecutor of the Philippines

Records of Merit for their Orders of Witnesses of (Tokyo Tribunal)

Total - - - - - 24

Those who have Orders - - - - - 18
(for 3 of which original records of merit remain.)

Those who have no Orders of said description - - - - - 7

Those who have no Orders at all - - - - - 5

Those who have no Orders of the said description - - - (1)

YOSHIDA, Kumaji - - - - - Yamagata Prefecture

Those who have no Orders at all - - - - - (5)

TAZUMI
INOUE, Takemaro
IMAMATSU, Godo
MITARAI, Tatsuo
TSUBOKAMI, Sadanobu

(The End)

Expiration date for 24

Witnesses

~~(To be processed?)~~

145

Rm 330

Mr. Lopez
with Loue

Bar?

帝國政府ノ系統ニヨル正シ
我カ方カ到底支那側ニ平準
メテ遂ニ武力行動ヲ執ルニ
ハ前語以ニ於テ繰返スル如
ク經過ノ實相ハ毫モ支那ノ
行政的保全ヲ侵害セントス
リマスカラ、既存ノ國際條
約ヲラスト確信シ從ツテ政
界ニ宣明致セル所ト其ノ
リマス。

大日本帝國政府

證明書

國際裁判證人二十四名に對する敍勲調書（十頁）
別紙の通り相違ないことを證明する

昭和三年四月二十五日 東京都賞勲局にて

責任者 賞勲局事務官 村田千穂

證人 賞勲局事務官 石橋勝次郎

ベトロロブス・フィリップス代表陪席檢察官殿

IPS Doc 3012

IPS 3012

證人 (東京裁判) の 叙勲調

總 数 24 名

勲章を有する分 18 名 (内 3 名は功績原本あり)

該當勲章なし分 1 名

勲章を有しない分 5 名

(18名)

| 年月日 | 勲章種別 | 官職 | 功績 | 申牒省 |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|
| | 氏名 Ichida, Jiro. | 一田次郎 | 本籍福岡縣 明27.2.29生 | |
| 1934.4.29 | 勲4等旭日小綬章 | 陸軍 ^砲 少佐 | 滿洲事変 | 陸軍省 |
| 1940.4.29 | 勲3等旭日中綬章 | 陸軍 ^砲 大佐 | 支那事変 | 全 |
| " | 功4級金鷄勲章 | 全 | 全 | 全 |
| | 氏名 Ikejiri, Bin. | 池尻敏 | 京都府 大2.6.3生 | |
| 1940.4.29 | 勲6等瑞寶章 | 陸軍 ^輜 少佐 | 支那事変 | 陸軍省 |

大日本帝國政府

大日本帝國政府

| 年月日 | 勲章の種別 | 官職 | 功績 | 申牒省 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|--------|-----|
| <i>Arita, Nachiro.</i> 有田 八郎 明 17.9.21 生 | | | | |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 勲二等旭日重光章 | 特命全權大使兼 特命全權公使 | 滿洲事変 | 外務省 |
| 1938. 11. 2 | 勲一等旭日大綬章 | 外務大臣 | 日独防共協定 | " |
| 1937. 11. 22 | 独國のグロースクロイツ・アードレル勲章 | | 日独親善 | " |
| 1939. 4. 20 | 伊國のグランコッパ・サン・モリス・エ・サール勲章 | | 日伊親善 | " |
| 1938. 4. 25 | 滿國の勲一位柱國章 | | 日滿親善 | " |
| 1942. 2. 2 | 滿國の勲一位景雲章 | | " | " |
| <i>Fujita, Tsuguo</i> 藤田 嗣雄 東京郡 | | | | |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 勲二等旭日重光章 | 陸書記官 | 滿洲事変 | 陸軍省 |

大日本帝國政府

| 年月日 | 勳章の種別 | 官職 | 功績 | 申牒省 |
|---|------------|------|------|-----|
| 三重縣 明23.10.15生 Nata, Nihosaburo. 秦彦三郎 | | | | |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 勳4等旭日小綬章 | 陸中佐 | 滿洲事変 | 陸軍省 |
| 1940. 4. 29 | 勳2等旭日重光章 | 陸少將 | 支那事変 | 全 |
| 1943. 2. 16 | 滿洲國の勳2位景雲章 | | 日滿親善 | 外務省 |
| 山口縣 明21.8.8生 Iida, Shojiro 飯田祥二郎 | | | | |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 勳3等瑞宝章 | 陸歩大佐 | 滿洲事変 | 陸軍省 |
| 1940. 4. 29 | 勳1等瑞宝章 | 陸中將 | 支那事変 | 全 |
| 21 | 功3級金鷄勳章 | 全 | 全 | 全 |

大日本帝國政府

| 年月日 | 勲章の種別 | 官職 | 功績 | 申渡省 |
|--|------------|-------|------|-----|
| Ishihara, Kanji. 石原莞爾 山形縣 明22.1.17生 | | | | |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 勲3等旭日中綬章 | 陸歩大佐 | 滿洲事変 | 陸軍省 |
| 1940. 4. 29 | 勲1等瑞宝章 | 陸中將 | 支那事変 | 令 |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 功3級金鷄勲章 | 陸歩大佐 | 滿洲事変 | 令 |
| 1936. 12. 24 | 滿洲國の勲2位景雲章 | | 日滿親善 | 外務省 |
| Matsumura, Tomokatsu. 松村知勝 福井縣 明22.10.13生 | | | | |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 勲5等雙光旭日章 | 陸歩大尉 | 滿洲事変 | 陸軍省 |
| 1940. 4. 29 | 勲3等旭日中綬章 | 陸歩中佐 | 支那事変 | 令 |
| Murata, Shozo. 村田省藏 明11.10.6生 | | | | |
| 1940. 4. 29 | 勲4等瑞宝章 | 貴族院議員 | 支那事変 | 内閣 |

備考 本名の功績調書は本月二日提出 証書類中に含まれておるものと考へらる。

| 年月日 | 勳章の種別 | 官職 | 功績 | 申牒省 |
|--|----------------|-------|------|-----|
| Nomura, Michisaburo 野村吉三郎 <small>和歌山縣 明10.12.16生</small> | | | | |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 功2級金鷄勳章 | 海大將 | 滿洲事変 | 海軍省 |
| Ohyama, Fumio 大山文雄 <small>岡山</small> | | | | |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 勳2等旭日重光章 | 陸法務官 | 滿洲事変 | 陸軍省 |
| 1940. 4. 29 | 勳1等旭日大綬章 | 全 | 支那事変 | 全 |
| 1940. 10. 16 | 滿洲國の勳2位景雲章 | | 日滿親善 | 外務省 |
| Ono, Takeshi 小野 猛 <small>明23.4.18生</small> | | | | |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 勳4等旭日小綬章 | 遞信書記官 | 滿洲事変 | 遞信省 |
| 1940. 4. 29 | 勳2等瑞寶章 | 元遞信次官 | 支那事変 | " |
| 備考 | 本名の功績調書は別途提出した | | | |

大日本帝國政府

| 年月日 | 勲章の種別 | 官職 | 功績 | 申牒省 |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----|
| | <i>Owada, Teiji</i> | 大和田 悌二 | 東京都 明21.11.23生 | |
| 1940.4.29 | 勲二等旭日重光章 | 遞信次官 | 支那事変 | 遞信省 |
| | 備考 | 本名の功績調書は別途提出した | | |
| | <i>Tamura, Kosaku</i> | 田村 耕作 | 富山縣 明32.11.1生 | |
| 1937.7.7 | 勲六等單光旭日章 | 陸工少尉 | 支那事変 | 陸軍省 |
| | <i>Tokutomi, Sichiro</i> | 徳富 猪一郎 | 神奈川県 | |
| 1934.4.29 | 勲二等旭日重光章 | (陸部外者) | 滿洲事変 | 陸軍省 |
| | <i>Yano, Mitsuji</i> | 矢野 光二 | 東京都 明30.1.28生 | |
| 1934.4.29 | 勲五等雙光旭日章 | 陸歩大尉 | 滿洲事変 | 陸軍省 |
| " | 功五級金鷄勲章 | " | " | " |
| 1936.7.10 | 勲四等旭日小綬章 | " | " | " |

| 年月日 | 勲章の種類別 | 官職 | 功績 | 申牒省 |
|-------------|---|--------------------|------|-----|
| | Yoshino, Shinji 吉野 信次 <small>官城縣 明21.9.21生</small> | | | |
| 1934. 4. 29 | 勲3等旭日中綬章 | 商工事務官 | 滿洲事変 | 商工省 |
| | Yoshida, Akio 吉田 章雄 <small>愛知縣 明27.11.21生</small> | | | |
| 1936. 7. 10 | 勲4等旭日小綬章 | 陸軍 ^表 少佐 | 滿洲事変 | 陸軍省 |
| 1940. 4. 29 | 勲3等旭日中綬章 | " 中佐 | 支那事変 | " |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

大日本帝國政府

該當勲章なし

(1名)

P.9.

Yoshida, Kumaji.

吉田 熊次

山形縣

大日本帝國政府

勲章を有しない者 (5名)

P.10止

Tagumi.

Inoue, Takamaro.

Iwamatsu, Godo.

Mitarai, Tatsuo.

Tsubokami, Sadanobu.

大日本帝國政府

IPS
30/2

Doc 3012
Translated by T. Kawai

Certificate.

I hereby certify that the following
is a true and correct copy of the
(10 pages)
records of their merit for the con-
ferment of their Orders of the
twenty-four witnesses of the Inter-
national Military Tribunal.

April 24, 1947

At the Bureau of Decorations, Tokyo-
to,

2
Officer in charge :-

Sgnd. MURATA Yachiho

Secretary of the Bureau of

Decorations

Witness :-

Sgnd. ISHIBASHI Katsujiro

To Mr. ^{Pedro} ~~Pedro~~ Lopez,

Associate prosecutor of

the Philippines

Records of Merit for their Orders

of Witnesses of (Tokyo Tribunal)

Total 24.

Those who have Orders 18

(for 3 of which original records of merit remain.)

Those who have no Orders of said description 1.

Those who have no Orders at all 5.

Those who Have No Orders of the Said Description (1)

YOSHIDA Kumaji

Yamagata Pref.

Those who Have No Orders at all (5)

TAZUMI

INOUE Takamaro

IWAMATSU Godo

MITARAI Tatsuo

TSUBOKAMI Sadanobu

(the End)

Doc 3012

| Date | Name | Kind of Orders | Post | Merit | Ministry which forwarded it |
|---------------|---------|--|---|--|--|
| | ICHIDA | | Jiro | | Fukuoka Prefecture Born on 29 Feb. 1894 |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | | The Minor Cordon of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun | major, Artillery | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | | The Intermediate Cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun | colonel, Artillery | Chinese Incident | " |
| " | | The 4th Order of the Golden Kite | " | " | " |
| | IKEJIRI | | Bin | | Kyoto Prefecture Born on 3 June, 1913 |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | | the 6th Order of the Sacred Order | major, Transport | Chinese Incident | War Ministry |
| | ARITA | | Hachiro | | born on 21 Sep., 1888 |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | | the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | an Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary | Manchurian Incident | Foreign Ministry |
| 2 Nov., 1938 | | the Grand Cordon of the 1st Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers | an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary | Anti-Communism agreement between Japan and Germany | " |
| 22 Nov., 1937 | | German Order: Grosskreuz Adler | Foreign Minister | friendly relations between Japan and Germany | " |
| 20 Apr., 1939 | | Italian Order: Grand'croix saint Maurice (et Lazar) | | friendly relations between Japan and Italy | " |
| 25 Apr., 1938 | | Manchukuo: 1st Order of Chu Kuo | | friendly relations between Japan and Manchukuo | " |
| 2 Feb., 1942 | | " 1st Order of Ching Yun | | " | " |
| | FUJITA | | Tsuguo | | Tokyo Prefecture |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | | the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | secretary of War Ministry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |

| Date | HATA Hikosaburo | Post | Merit | Mie Prefecture b. on 15 Oct., 1890 |
|---------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| 29 Apr., 1934 | Minor Cordon of the 4th Order of the Rising Sun | lieut.-colonel | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | 2nd Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | maj.-general | Manchurian Incident | " |
| 16 Feb., 1943 | Manchoukuo: 2nd Order of Ching Yun | | friendship for Japan and Manchoukuo | Foreign Ministry |
| | IIDA Shōjiro | | | Yamaguchi Prefecture b. on 8 Aug., 1888 |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | 3rd Order of the Sacred Treasure | colonel, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | 1st Order of the Sacred Treasure | lieut.-general | Chinese Incident | " |
| " | 3rd Order of the Golden Kite | " | " | " |
| | ISHIHARA Kanji | | | Yamagata Prefecture b. on 17 Jan., 1889 |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | Intermediate Cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun | colonel, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | 1st Order of the Sacred Treasure | lieut.-general | Chinese Incident | " |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | 3rd Order of the Golden Kite | colonel, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | " |
| 24 Dec., 1936 | Manchoukuo: 2nd Order of Ching Yun | | friendship for Japan and Manchoukuo | Foreign Ministry |
| | MATSUMURA Tomokatsu | | | Fukuoka Prefecture b. on 13 Oct., 1899 |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | 5th Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | captain, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | Intermediate Cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun | lieut.-colonel, Infantry | Chinese Incident | " |

| Date | Name | Post | Merit | Other |
|---------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 29 Apr., 1940 | MURATA Shozo | a member of the House of Peers | Chinese Incident | b. on 6 Oct., 1878 Cabinet |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | NOMURA Kichisaburo | admiral | Manchurian Incident | Wakayama Prefecture b. on 16 Dec., 1877 Naval Ministry |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | OHYAMA Fumio | mil. judge advocate | Manchurian Incident | Okayama Prefecture War Ministry |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | Grand Cordon of the 1st Order of the Rising Sun | " | Chinese Incident | " |
| 16 Oct., 1940 | Manchoukeno: 2nd Order of Ching Yun | | friendship for Japan and Manchoukeno | Foreign Ministry |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | ONO Takeshi | secretary of Communication Ministry | Manchurian Incident | b. on 18 Apr., 1890 Ministry of Communication |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | Minor Cordon of ^{the} 4th Order of the Rising Sun | Vice-minister of Ministry of Communication | Chinese Incident | " |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | 2nd Order of the Sacred Treasure | | | |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | OWADA Teiji | Vice-minister of Ministry of Communication | China Incident | Tokyo Prefecture b. on 23 Nov., 1888 Ministry of Communication |

| | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|---------------------|--|
| | TAMURA Kōsaku | | | Toyama Prefecture b. on 1 Nov., 1899 |
| 7 July 1937 | 6th Order of the Rising Sun with Single Rays | 2nd lieutenant, ^{near} Engi | Chinese Incident | War Ministry |
| | TOKUTOMI Tichiro | | | Kanagawa Prefecture |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | 2nd Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | (outside the ^{service} Military) | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| | YANO Mitsuji | | | Tokyo Prefecture b. on 28 Jan., 1897 |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | 5th Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays | captain, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| " | 5th Order of the Golden Kite | " | " | " |
| 10 July 1936 | Minor Cordon of the 4th Order of the Rising Sun | " | " | " |
| | YOSHINO Shinji | | | Miyagi Prefecture b. on 21 Sep., 1888 |
| 29 Apr., 1934 | Intermediate Cordon of 3rd Order of the Rising Sun | Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry | Manchurian Incident | Ministry of Commerce and Industry |
| | YOSHIDA Akio | | | Aichi Prefecture b. on 21 Nov., 1894 |
| 10 July 1936 | Minor Cordon of the 4th Order of the Rising Sun | major, Infantry | Manchurian Incident | War Ministry |
| 29 Apr., 1940 | Intermediate Cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun | lieut.-colonel, Infantry | Chinese Incident | " |

No. 1

Translated by
O. Komakaya Shin

①

IPS Dec 3, 1942

Record of Distinguished Services
Document of Merits Doc. No. 1

| Recommendation of Promotion Grant of Reward. | Recommendation of Grade of Reward. | Official Rank at the time of distinguished service. | Present Rank at the time of decoration | as of Apr. 29, 1940. |
|---|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| decoration The second Order of Rising Sun the | grant of money ¥3,400 | Merit "Kō" Distinguished Service class A-1. | 1st rank of higher civil service 3rd class of Order of the Sacred Treasure. June 3, 1937. Urage. Periodical | official Post: Vice Minister of Communication 4th Rank Junior 3rd Order of Merit NAME: OWADA TEIJI |

| Period of distinguished service that covers the recommendation. | Official Post at the Time Recommendation Distinguished Service | Official Rank at the Time Recommendation Distinguished Service |
|---|---|--|
| from Jul. 7, 37 } to May 5, 38 } 0-9-29 | Director of Electricity Bureau of Communication Dept. | Jul. 7, 1937. 1st rank of higher civil service. |
| from May 6, 38 } to Mar 28, 39 } 0-10-23 | Director of E. B. of Com. Dept. Concurrently Director of Preparation Bureau of Electric Power Management. | higher civil service. |
| from Mar 29, 39 } to Mar 31, 39 } 0-0-3 | Vice Minister of Communication Concurrently Director of Preparation Bureau of E. P. Management. and acting Director of E. B. of Com. Dept. | |
| from Apr. 1, 39 } to Apr. 28, 40 } 1-0-28 | Vice Minister of Communication | |
| Total | 2-9-22 | |

Details of Distinguished Service
~~Note of Merit~~

| Priority and Grade of Reward | Period of Distinguished Service | Official Post at the time of Recommendation Distinguished Service | |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Merit | from Jul. 7, 37 to May. 5, 38 Sum: 0-10-29 total | Director of Electricity Bureau of Com. Dept. | As a director of Electricity Bureau |
| Merit | from May. 6, 38 to Mar. 28, 39 Sum: 0-9-23 total | Director of E. B. of Com. Dept., Concurrently Director of Preparation Bureau of E. P. Management. | at the time when the incident occurred, he made an enormous effort for to enforce the realizing state management of |
| "KO" A | from Mar. 29, 39 to Mar. 31, 39 Sum: 0-0-3 total | Vice Minister of Communications concurrently Director of Preparation Bureau of E. P. Management and acting Director of E. B. of Com. Dept. | electricity Power in order to plot securing electric power which the supply of electricity which supply was suddenly increased |
| | from Apr. 1, 39 to Apr. 28, 40 Sum: 1-0-28 total | Vice Minister of Communication | by the Incident. As soon as to Prepare for the preparation Bureau of Electricity |
| Total: | months 2-9-22 days years | | power Management was established, consequent on the following to promulgation of |

No. 3

the ~~management~~ law of electric ^{ity management} power and

the corporation law of ^{the} JAPAN Electricity

Generation & Supply Co. on May 6,

1938, he was concurrently appointed to

the director of ^{the said Bureau} it, ~~schemed~~ entire enforce-

^{all-out} ment of management by carrying out

various plans and ^{measures,} ~~disposition,~~ and also

planned preparation ^{ed for the} to establish JAPAN ^{ment of the}

electric Generation & Supply Co. which

was, in reality, ^{the} ~~is a~~ substantial agent of management,

~~otherwise~~ and took adequate ^{on} measures for

~~or~~ planned appropriateness of general

~~electric~~ management, in the ^{of electricity} ~~war time~~ ^{wartime} ~~time~~,

No. 4

and he was appointed to Vice-Minister of Communi-
cations. On March 29, 1939, concurrently appointed
to Director of Preparation Bureau of Electric^{ity} power
Management and Acting-Director of Electricity Bureau.
From April 1st on, he
and assisted the Minister chiefly as Vice-Minister,
since the next month April 1st,
and controlled

Translated by T. Kawawa

(215)

(9)

P. 1

and as the Incident developed, urgent and important communications steadily increased.

In order to ^{so as to} promote the smoothness of communication he, encouraging the personnel

and executed concerned, planned overall measures for

prompting mail and electric communication ^{facilities} and made the communication organs

When the plan was put into effect, display their war-time functions to the full, ^{so as to promote the smoothness of communication, when} the function of communication organs urgent and important communication was steadily increasing with the development of the Incident.

in the war time was displayed to the

He also ^{planned and executed} had the effective or ^{measured} proper plans

for the
~~made by such as following establishment~~
~~of the basic plan for war time finance,~~
~~and a plan regarding the encouragement of~~
~~savings by means of 'postal savings,'~~
~~'postal life insurance' and 'postal~~
~~pension,'~~ ^(and) absorption of the Incident-
^{which} ^{absolutely necessary}
 public-bonds — these are indispensable
^{to} ~~(establishing basic plans for war-time financial economy and~~
~~for raising war expenditure; the~~
^{the supply and}
 adjustment of demand ^{of} for electricity —
 which was necessary to assure war-

and ^{the} ~~new~~ building of ships and steamers, ^{the} training of sailors, drafting and examination of vessels for war use

time production; the controlling of marine

transportation, in accordance with ^a marked

(~~the transportation of~~)

increase of important or indispensable

materials of war; extension and con-

promotion

solidation of the marine transportation

between Japan and Manchukuo and

China; ^{carrying out} ~~putting into effect~~ the military

air-line; ^{service} ~~accommodations~~ ^{extension} of various ^{flight} air

installations,

~~equipments~~; training of the crew;

arrangement and extension of the air-

Transportation between Japan and Manchukuo and China.

He ^{carried} put these plans into effect and took other adequate measures for the complete management of the said matter. He thus rendered great ^{his service or merits} perfectly. ~~What he served~~ with regard to the Incident, ~~are~~ really remarkable and excellent as stated above.

But now we will mention some of this ^{outstanding} ~~merits~~ ^{are as follows:} ~~of note in detail.~~

Regarding Mail.

* Treatment of Military Mail.

With the extension of the front-lines and

As the front extended, the area from

and to which mails, ^{there was a growing} were sent was

extended, and mails were also greatly

^{in mail matter}

increased. To that state of condition

To meet the ^{situation}

He increased the number of personnel, or

(or changed)

of management

improved the methods to handle mails,

and, at the same time, he ^{took} planned

^{measures}
 proper equipments in various ways to
 for the smooth working of mail,
 make the treatment or management of
 mails quick. Not only he made civilian
 officers to go quickly to the post offices of
 (field-)
 army and navy, he ^{too} did much in the
 well management of
 in sending civilian employees
 personnel affairs, for there were officers
 who worked in military or naval field-post-offices or
 who came back from the front. He also
 at their return, and also
 properly and quickly managed in
 obtaining furniture or articles for
 business use. Owing to his good

(business of)
management, the field-post-offices ^{was} were
executed without the least failure.

^{Measures for}
* ~~Special Steps regarding~~

Mail Equipments relating to the Incident.

With the development of the Incident,
(general)
and in view of the circumstances of
(as much as possible the)
affairs, he took a policy to ^{sup} ~~repress~~
^{such postal matter as was}
mails which were not urgent ~~for~~
^{for the quick delivery of}
necessary, and managed so that the

8

(urgent) and important postal matter in connection with mails relating to the Incident were to be

delivered as quickly as possible. He gave priority in opening new post-offices at the places of

where army or naval offices located, or where governmental offices ^(stood) or ^{to} in the munitions-manufacturing zone, to be

newly or additionally established

prior to those to be established in

ordinary places. Thus he made the facility (important) postal service available; utility of mails very perfect in all

quarters.

↳ ~~Guidance and Assistance to Chinese~~

Postal Administration

(liaisons)

Owing to the Incident, the mail-

postal service

between Japan and China ^{was} ~~were~~

often threatened to be interrupted.

Therefore he ^{took} ~~contrived~~ various

measures ^{so as} to continue the mail-^{service} business

as much as possible. ^{In view of the extending of} When the occupation

area was extended and ^{the near establishment of} the Chinese

Government

Regime was established, he planned

a fundamental policy for ^{our} the postal

administration ⁱⁿ with China. By this

he established a good connection in the service
means mail-liaisons between Japan

and China were ^(made) facilitated. When

the administrative organs ^(in charge) which

of local postal service in China,
control frontal mail-business requested

persons, he selected some able

officers ^{ials} out of the ministry ^{personal} and

dispatched them ^(to make) to assist the

and made them cooperate in the
establishment of Chinese postal adminis-
tration.

394

(3)

(KIC)

by J. Kurano

Respecting Electrical Communications.

* Special Measures to ^{Transmit} Urgent Communications
for Military and Other Purposes related to
the Incident.

To Transmit various urgent telegrams and
telephones, necessitated by the incident such
of
as mobilization, military secrets and the like,
which has gradually increased as the incident
developed ^{has} ~~progressed~~, he adopted prudential ^{measures} policy such as
increase and change of communication lines; increase of
personnel; revision, abolition ^{or} ~~and~~ change of handling
^{methods} ~~ways~~; check of communications, not urgent ^{or} ~~and~~

~~was~~ necessary; completion and expansion of various

equipments and so forth, to make their disposition

speedy and correct, and at the same time he
did his utmost to observe

also aimed at perfection of keeping secrecy.

* Urgent measures for Telegraph and
Installations

Telephone, connected with the Incident.

As to the establishment of Telegraph and Telephone

offices, he gave priority to the places of

~~where~~ military and naval offices, government

offices and war industry plants located in order

to make these quarters utilize Telegraph and

telephone without hindrance. Meanwhile checking

the installations of ordinary telephones, he ^{tried} sought to
 install telephones ~~deemed~~ necessary in ^{carrying on} accomplish-
~~ing~~ the Incident. ~~And~~ He also installed exclusive telegraph and
 telephone lines inside and outside the cities
 especially ^{importance} needed for military ^{purposes} use and offered them
 to ^{the Navy} ~~Army~~ and ^{Army} ~~Navy~~. Further he endeavored to
 facilitate Telephone Communication by ^{tending} expanding
 areas covered by ~~such~~ exchanges
 communication limits. Thus he worked hard to
 for the satisfactory
 make Transmission of urgent communications connect-
 ed with the Incident perfect.

- Systems of
- * Establishment of Air Defence Communication, and
 - Weather Communication, Aviation Safety Commu-

4
nication.

In view of the fact that the communications of air defence, weather, and aviation safety became more and more important for ^{our national} defence, of ~~home land~~, ^{the} ships' activities, and ^{of our ships} safety of aircraft navigation, as the Incident progressed, he ^{tried} ~~strived~~ ^{to arrange} to complete and expand equipments,

and ^{to} establishing systems for these purposes. He ^{ordered} ~~made~~ his subordinates ^{to see to the satisfactory} use ~~unfeelingly~~ ^{of them} ~~unfeelingly~~.

working of them. ^{Full equipment} Broadcasting
Expansion and completion of Wireless

^T Telegraph and ^T telephone service.
With regard to broadcasting ^{wireless telegraph service,} ^{both internally,}
In view of the urgency, to lead and

unify public opinions, to arouse ^{our} national spirit in
 order to strengthen ^{the} war-time organization at home,
 and, ^{externally,} ~~to the world at large,~~ to make clear our
 moralistic national policy ^{ies}, to correct their ideas
 toward Japan, and to intensify cultural cooperation
 with ^{our} anti-Communist Allies ~~in regard to wireless~~
 telegraph, ^{expanded and improved} ~~he made equipments,~~ for rapid commu-
 nication of news ^{from} ~~on~~ the fronts, wireless multiple
 communications, ^{to foreign countries} ~~foreign broadcasting telegrams,~~
 and broadcasting telegrams to ships ~~expanded and~~
^{improved.} ~~And as for~~ ^{With regard to} broadcasting wireless
 radio ^{occasionally} telephony, he ^{renovated} broadcasting ^{matter,} programs

so as to make it meet the demands of the changing
 on occasion to make them fit transition of the
 situation, and at the same time he ^{made efforts} schemed
 to induce most people to have
 to ~~accelerate~~ popularization of receiving ^{sets and} apparatus
 become. He thus made it serve as
~~and~~ listeners, in order to make its function
 demonstrate as the most powerful weapon of the
 ideological and propaganda war.

A Special Control of Communications

Because

For the strategic propaganda of the enemy and
^{hostile} antagonistic third powers became ^{extensive} intensified
 with the development of ^{and} ^{urgency} importance
 as the incident progressed, in view of the importance
 to ^{suppress it} shut them out, to keep ^{absolute} security tight,
 as well as to ensure ^{just and fair} equitable domestic

and foreign communications, he ~~made~~^{ordered} his

subordinates ^{to keep} ~~carry out~~ strict censorship and control

over ^{kinds of} all communications, and especially ^{to attend}

to special ^{for the security} ~~security~~ measures of military, diplomatic

and other communications which requires secrecy,

^{and} ~~the~~ control of domestic and foreign broadcasting

matters, ^{the} ~~control~~ of unlawful wireless installations,

and ~~control~~ of foreign ships ^{of foreign ships} the wireless telegrams.

And by mobilizing all communication installations, ^{them}

he also made ^{collect} and keep in touch with

international informations speedily and secretly.

Thus ^{he} ~~aimed~~^{control} at perfect ^{of} communications.

No. 1

translated by
I Komakaya Shij

(KK)

(4)

p. 4

~~Special~~ ^{measures for} management about Cables.
~~Taking~~ ^{through} usually all possible

In spite of ~~these~~ ^{always} safest and wisest ~~measures~~ ^{were taken} ~~on~~ ^(to protect) defending cables in order to ~~hold~~ ^{secure}

~~fluent~~ communications between JAPAN, MAN
CHUKO and CHINA which ^{was gradually} is more and more

increasing ~~at~~ ^{with the} progress of the Incident,
~~the cables were~~
~~it was~~ frequently cut off by obstacles.

So He ~~tried~~ ^{had them} ~~speedily~~ repaired and restoration
on all such occasions, ^{making as an emergency} and also took em-
ergency measures, as wireless ^{connections} communi-

No. 2

~~operations~~ during ^{the repairs} such term and thus made
maintaining

communications free. Moreover, as to

~~the~~ repairs and restoration of ^{the} Military

placed in his charge by the Army,
cables by military commission too, he

~~finally~~ took proper ^{measures} equipment and

completed them in ^{the} shortest time.

Expansion
Amplification of the National Electric

Communication Joint-Stock Company.

In view of ^{the growing} ~~causing~~ ^{more and more} necessity of ampli-

~~fy~~ ^{expand} and strengthening ^{our} external

No. 3

electric communication network with the

progress of the incident, he ^{expanded} ~~amplified~~ the

National Electric Communication Joint-Stock Co.

which ^{instals} ~~is a company~~ accomodating external

al wireless telegraph and ^{tele} ~~phone~~ ^{equipments}. That is:

~~It~~ ^{he} was arranged that the Company ~~installs~~

~~be equipped~~ ^{with} ~~not only~~ wireless facilities but

~~also with~~ external electric communication facilities

^{such} as wire and wireless telegrams, ^{ph} ~~and~~

^{tele} ~~phone~~ ^{and telephoto facilities} or photograph telegram which

No. 4

would be supplied for the first time in our ^{country,}
~~shall be newly submitted in the interior~~

and offer them to the Communications Dep-

artment. ^{In April, 1939,} And he ~~made~~ bring about

had they ^{to} carry out revision of the corporation

law which ^{for this purpose,} was necessary to do so.
made and enforced.

Thus he ^{laid} built the foundation ^{of} to rapidly

strengthening our external electric com-

munication network

~~Measures for Chinese Electric~~
~~Political measure on electricity~~
Communication

for China

No. 5

In view of ^{(the growing urgency of the complete} ~~good organization and ampli-~~
~~equipment and expansion)~~

fication of electric communication which
between

~~connect~~ JAPAN, MANCHUKO and CHINA,

~~and more~~
~~having become~~ urgent business with the

progress of the Incident, he carried

^{to expand the}
out various schemes & facilities and
~~earnestly~~

attempted to organize and amplify
internal

facilities in the interior, ^{and at the same} ~~moreover~~ on
time

the other hand, he led and assisted

various electric communication ^{companies} Co. in ~~CH~~
China,

No. 6

~~to~~ in expanding
to promote organization and amp-
lification of ^{their} its facilities. ~~And also~~

~~He~~ ^{also} led and assisted the JAPAN Broadcasting

Corporation ⁱⁿ ~~and~~ let them rapidly restori-
ng and ^{well equipping} ~~organize and~~ properly manage big

electric-power broading ^{cast} facilities in the

North CHINA and ^{other} ~~besides~~ broading ^{cast}

facilities in ~~the~~ various parts of the North
and in working them properly.

CHINA ~~direction~~. And Moreover, as

with regard to, ^{cast} ~~far as~~ broading facilities in the ^{Central} ~~Middle~~
^{under our military control}

No. 7

China

and South CHINA directions which was

~~too~~

managed by Military, he made big

cooperated in ^{gave much assistance to,} ~~and assistance~~ and made
the satisfactory,

its restoration and management entirely
of the said facilities.

~~Satisfactory.~~

With regard to Collateral Business,

~~As Secondary affairs~~

~~Measures~~ ^{to Encourage Savings} ~~about encouraging saving~~

~~to Absorb Incident Loan Bonds.~~

and digesting public debt of the incident.

As The mission of promoting and stren-

gthening the national savings by

No. 8

postal savings, simple life-insurance

and post^{al} office annuity, have become

more and more important ^{to stabilize} for the stabili-
zation

of national life, ^{to} establishing found-
^{the}

ation of finance ^{and} economy and ^{to} raising ^{e.}

war expenditure and funds for ^{the expansion} amplifying
sion of

productive power, and thereby ^{was consequently} connecting

a growing increase in the business ^{and} affairs have increased very much, so

he made effort to secure and keep them
took

by taking proper measures ^{for these purposes,} like as

No. 9

— such as to ^{the} increasing personnel, ^{(to revise, to abolish} reorganization
or to ^{(the systems or methods of} change of an instruction and its

managing way, and ^{(to take all means} ~~throughgoing~~
for information

propagation and encouragement,

When Incident loan bonds were issued,
and also he usually carried out
he also took adequate measures so as to
proper scheme and facilities as ^{to} sell-
absorb them as much as possible. He thus
ing public debt of the incident too, and
did much in obtaining good results in
made effort to sell them to the maxi-
these matters.

mission, and obtained very good result

of all of them.

No. 10

Special Measures for
Postal Order Savings, Simple Life-
Insurance, and
Special Treat of Postoffice
Annuity.

With the extension of our front-
lines, savings by means of military
postal money orders went on increas-
ing. We took effective measures to
meet the situation, also sent clerks
and supplies
to the local field post-offices and thus
helped them much in their work.

He furthermore took special measures for the payment of ^{the} salaries of soldiers at the front to their families by means of postal transfer savings, which was carried on as a means of military relief, ^{for} the simplification of the contracts of simple life insurance and postal annuity for soldiers or civilians at the front, ^{for} the deterred payment of premiums or annuity payments for the same, and for the immediate payment of ^{the} insurance moneys for those who had died in the war. Thus he rendered great service in these matters.

5

With Regard to
Electricity Phase

* The National Control of the Electric Power.

In view of the urgency of making ample
~~Considering the outbreak of the Inci-~~
~~and cheap supply of electricity which was indispen-~~
~~dents, he made supply of the electric~~
~~sable for national life because of the Inci-~~
~~power be sufficiently and cheaply in-~~
~~dent, and which formed the~~
~~its cost, as the electric power is the~~
~~necessaries of the people's life and the~~
~~basis of schemes for ^{greater} extensions of~~
~~productive ^{on} power. He made also~~
~~so as to promote production to meet the war-~~
~~the supply of the electric power be~~

and
 time demands, of stabilizing national life by
 universal; ~~and having made the industry~~
 developing farming and fishing villages, and
 grow, he made ready for the extension
 with a view to completing national defence
 of productive power to accommodate
 and improving international incomes and
 itself with the war time structure,
 expenditures, so as to meet the internal
 Having inspired the people in the land
 and external situations,
 and sea, he made stabilization of people's
 living condition. As that the national
 defence be completed and demand to
 improve the international income
 and outgo be fulfilled are very

important matter to cope with the foreign
and domestic situations, he enforced
electric^{ty} power control, made the

business of electric^{the} generation and
of electricity a Government enterprise,
supply be the state operation as it

was the ^{most important of the} pivot of electric^{industry} business.

He established special equipment companies to
necessary provisions for the above and
supply electric equipments and their accessory.

the accessories were planned to be
equipments necessary for the said purpose.

presented from the organization.

having established some special

equipment companies. ~~In order to~~

He took various measures to carry out
fulfil the national policy ~~of the electric~~
ity
power to meet with the demands of the

situation, ~~he established the various~~
^{carried out}
~~measures to execute~~ To carry out these plans,
plans. He investigated and

drafted the electric ^{ity} power (control

law ~~in connection with the enforce-~~

ment of the above plans, ^{the regulations} rules of the

Japan Electric ^{al} Generating and Supply ^{Distribut-}

Stock Company, ^{the} and, revision of
Other revised laws in

companies/

concerned and the reorganization of
~~the field and change of structure.~~

His exertion was so great that
~~making every endeavour, he made~~

^{said} ^{was} ^{by} Imperial
~~the law passed the Diet of the Empire~~

^{under}
~~in spite of the ^a difficult situation~~
 when the country was not yet reorganized.

~~that the war time structures had~~
 for the war, the law being

~~not yet readied in the general world;~~

and promulgated them in April,

^{When the}
 1938. ~~As soon as the electric~~

~~power control Preparatory Bureau~~
 for electricity control,

^{was to}
~~which would take the preparatory~~

for the ^{of the said law,}
~~business of enforcement~~ was provided,
 was established,

He, as its ^{director, made preparations,} chief, worked for enact-
 ment and revision of the Imperial Ordi-

nances and the Departmental Ordinances

in regard to the enforcement of the

law ^{of} connecting with the electricity

power control; for ^{the} establishment

^{the} of Electricity Power Investigating

Conference and ^{the} Electricity Power

Estimate ^{ing} Committee; for ^{the} nomination

the Committee to Establish
 of the members of ~~setting up~~ the Japan
 Electrical Generating and ^{Distributing} Supply
 (Joint-Stock) Company; for decision
 the ^{of supplies of}
 of contracts ~~on the~~ electricity demand +
~~supply and charge of electric power~~
~~to be operated by the above~~
~~company; for drafting a plan to~~
~~establish the Electric^{al} Generating~~
~~Distributing Company, a plan for its~~
~~and Supply and funds for the~~
~~and the establishment of the~~
~~above; for making various orders~~
~~Electricity Bureau, which was to~~
~~in connection with equipment and~~

take charge of orders, estimations, etc.
~~investment by the men of electric~~
 with regard to the equipments and investments
~~world; and for doing the various~~
 of electric enterprisers.
~~preparations concerning to establish~~

~~the electric Bureau which was the~~
~~organization of estimation and other~~

~~managements. His conduct was~~

As a result of his

~~speedy and rightful and establish-~~
 adequate measures,

~~ed the Japan Electrical Generating~~

~~Distributing~~
~~and supply Joint-Stocks Company~~

(Electricity) were at last established
 and the ~~Bureau of the Electric Power~~

thus he laid in April, 1939, and established the foundation of the epochal electricity

power control. Measures for Electric Power Mobilization Management

Electric powers and electric business enterprises play a part in occupy the very important position on carrying out all out the operation of the national mobilization as the mobilization materials of the said mobilization business from their by its nature.

Therefore, when the national mobilization law and other law in connection with

it
 this field were drafted, he cooperated
 greatly ⁱⁿ with the enactment, supervising
 electrical matters. He then
~~the matter of electricity.~~ After that
 having ^(enacted) ^{and executed} successively departmental
 ordinances
 law relative to the case and notifica-
 in connection with electricity
 tions, to cope with the ^{changed} advance of the
 and
 situations, he ~~promoted~~ to established
 and ~~to~~ strengthened the electric
 system
 mobilization structure. He adopted
 a prudential policy ^{ies} ^{for the} ~~on~~ guidance ^{of}