

DEF. DOC. #1132

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadan, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Exhibit 3490

Deponent: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

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

From August, the 8th year of Showa (1933) to December, the 9th year of Showa (1934), I served in Peking as an assistant of the Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in China. After the Manchurian Incident, the feeling between Japan and China was markedly threatening, but it was temporarily restored to tranquillity with the conclusion of the Tangku Agreement, and diplomatic relations between the two states began to proceed smoothly once again. This was indicated by the Dairen Conference relative to transportation and communication. The object of this Conference was the opening of transportation

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and communication between Manchukuo and North China. In other words, it was nothing but to have diplomatic relations return to normalcy. The leader of the North China Regime at the time was Huang Fu, who was directly responsible for transportation and communication work. This, however, was so serious a diplomatic problem that they could not successfully deal with it by disregarding the Nanking Government. Therefore, the North China Authorities received orders from the Nanking Government and in its behalf carried on negotiation. But the Nanking Government never did directly concern itself in it. That was because it tried to keep away from formally recognizing the independence of Manchukuo. In other words in those days the Nanking Government, as a matter of actuality, recognized her. I heard of this at the time from many Chinese leader. The diplomatic relations between the two states was in this manner gradually improved but the undercurrents of anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese people never disappeared and remained vigorous as ever correlating with the secret activities of the Communists.

This was made manifest by the assassination of a pro-Japanese correspondent which took place in Tientsin in May, 1936 (Showa 11). Without eliminating such terroristic dark age administration or anti-Japanese current thought, North China

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could be made bright and peaceful and after all the rapprochement between Japan and China could not be expected. That is why Lt. General UMEZU made a proposal to General Ho Ying-chien in regard to the withdrawal of anti-Japanese forces from North China. Thus the so-called Umezu-Ho Ying-chien Agreement was signed. It aimed at nothing but getting North China to be a happy and peaceful place.

April 4,

22d year of Showa (1947)

at Tokyo

Deponent: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on the same date

Witness: ONO, Kisaku
(seal)

OATH

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

SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, William E. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ William E. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan

Date 14 April 1947

REPORT ON : The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai
(National Policy Research Institute)

PREPARED BY : Lt. Eric W. Fleisher
Investigator, I.P.S.

DATE : 4 June 1947

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, a little heard of organization with the outward appearance of a group devoted to the discussion and study of current events has since 1937 played an extremely important part in advising the various departments in regards national policy, the administration of conquered territory and the utilization of the natural resources and materials available in territories already occupied by Japan, and in those that the association considered should be occupied. Its membership consisted mostly of second rate politicians who were devoted to the cause of Japan ruling not only Asia, but of making the Pacific Ocean a "Mare Nostrum" by occupying Alaska and certain countries of South America along the Pacific Coast and thereby spreading Japan's influence into the interior of South America and through the West Coast of the United States. Lacking in power, themselves, the members of the Association sought to influence the greater political figures of the day and to gain the support of those that favored their policy of aggression and conquest, which they did with considerable success. Such men as MOTO, Akira; KAYA, Okinori; SATO, Kenryo; SUZUKI, Teiichi; GOTO, Shigenori; KISHI; TAKAHASHI; GOTO, Fumio; ABE, Nobuyuki; ISOGAYA; SHIMOMURA; HORIUCHI; SAKURAI; KOFAYASHI, Seizo; ARITA, Hachiro; IWAKURO, Tokue; SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro; MATSUMURA; ARISUE, Seizo; NAGAI, Yatsuji; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru; and other influential men were affiliated with the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai and many of them made speeches at the meetings or attended them for the purpose of informing the society of recent developments in the political scene in Japan, in the occupied areas, and abroad.

In spite of the fact that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai claimed to be a private organization under no outside influence, most of its financial backing came from the secret funds or "Kimitsuhi" of the various ministries and departments of the Government and from the larger private concerns. In the early days these contributions rarely exceeded five thousand yen, but later, especially after the outbreak of the "Greater East Asia War" contributions were rarely less and usually well over five thousand yen. The War Ministry and Navy Ministry were the most regular contributors and gave the greatest amounts, but the Greater East Asia Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Cabinet Bureau of Information, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry also gave their support. Out of the almost one hundred private companies that gave financial backing to the KKK, Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Asano, Ayakawa, Sumitomo, Tokyo Shibaura Denki and Osaka Seitetsu are the most well known. Extra amounts were collected from these sources on other occasions for special projects. In the end of 1941, or the beginning of 1942, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on their "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia."

For this project Muto, Akira of the Military Affairs Bureau gave the KKK 20,000 yen out of secret funds, and the same amount was received from Oka, Keijun of the Navy. The Foreign Office and the Cabinet Bureau of Information contributed 20,000 yen but this time only 5,000 yen was received from the Greater East Asia Ministry. From private companies 200,000 yen was collected.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, although not organized into definite sections for the study of various areas, did have specialists in each field and committees were formed whenever a project was undertaken, headed by these specialists. For example, specialists studying relations with the United States were Ishida, Reisque (Mitsui Bussan); Tojima (Mitsui Bussan); Isogaye, Reisque; and Sato, Naotake; while Okura, Kinmochi; and Kuroda, Kakuchi were the outstanding specialists on Russia.

The sources of information available to the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai were so extensive that no civilian, none government organization could ever have come near it. Much of this information was gathered from prominent members and their more influential friends, but documents too, from government ministries were in the possession of the society. Through Muto, Akira; Yatsugi, Kazuo of the KKK, was able to acquire and retain in his possession many documents of the Military Affairs Bureau, classified as "Top Secret." Yatsugi obtained documents through Muto as Muto was a good personal friend of his, but information was procured from other government ministries and from other high officials. This information was used in drawing up the various plans put out by the KKK.

In regards the United States a committee was formed in 1939 and functioned through 1941 studying U.S.-Japanese relations and conditions in the United States. The KKK published a full report in 1940 on its findings. So thorough was the knowledge of this committee that it was even familiar with the fortification of the Mandated Islands, something that was known only to a circle of the top ranking military and naval men. The material and statistics published by other societies, such as the Showa Kenkyu Kai and the Towa Kenkyu Kai was available to the KKK. An organization known as the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu (Investigation and Research Mobilization Headquarters) acted as liaison between the many associations. Okura, Kinmochi; senior member of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was president of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu and Kanamori, Tokujiro, Chief of the Political Section of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was one of the Directors of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu.

By the end of 1941 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had worked on plans to utilize the facilities of the South Seas, Eastern Russia, Alaska, Canada, Central America, South America and India. Many members, influential sponsors, and associates thought that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone too far. Even Muto was opposed to including India although he approved of evicting the British from Asia. Regardless, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone ahead with these plans, some of which were later adopted in a modified form, to suit the Army, and the entire area was called the "East Asia Sphere."

In the spring of 1942 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on its "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia." There were approximately ten different sections covering an extremely wide scope doing research on this subject. Yatsugi, Kazuo (IPS witness) was the administrative head of the project, and was responsible for financing it. Takahashi, Kamegichi was the chief investigator and Kanamori, Tokujiro was in charge of the Political Section. At first the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai received much support from the different ministries and from high officials in the Government, but as the future of the "Greater East Asia Sphere" became more and more uncertain this support decreased. The plan was finally completed and a final report published, but it was never adopted, for by this time the tide of battle had turned against Japan and she had her hands full just trying to hang on to what territory she had. With this change in the fortunes of war the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai became less and less active. Government circles became more reluctant to give out information and documents were not easily obtained. Government agencies were no longer receptive to advice or plans for the future as they had their hands full with the War and its outcome. Although by 1944 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had lost its influence and had become almost inactive, it nevertheless carried on its meetings and still remained well informed in almost every field. Prominent members of the KKK were familiar even with secrets such as the profits from the opium trade. Satomi, head of the hong at Shanghai, sent the profits to Suzuki, Teiichi who placed them in Tojo's secret fund.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai continued from 1944, when it lost its influence until the end of the War, when it was dissolved, as an organization that was extremely well informed on all matters and could be called on at all times should its need arise.

The foregoing report is based upon the interrogations of Yatsugi, Kazuo and Okura, Kinmochi conducted in June 1946. Okura was again interrogated on 27 May 1947 by this investigator prior to this writing. Documents published by the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai in the possession of the International Prosecution Section were used as reference and background material in the preparation of this report.

Eric W. Fleischer
 ERIC W. FLEISHER
 1st Lt. Inf.
 Investigative Division, IPS.

Report by: H. Shinojima

28 April 1947

MEMO for the file.

Subject: Information on purges.

The following information was furnished by the Foreign Ministry.

Japanese Government:

SANEJIMA, Tomoshige falls into category B as a career Navy man.

SHIBAYAMA, Kenachiro falls into Category B as a career Army man.

YANAMI, Toshiro falls into Category B as a career Army man.

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Date of birth: 1 May 1889

Permanent address: Ibaragi Ken

Education:

28 May 1912 Graduated from Military Academy
(RIKUGUN SHIKAN GAKKO)

10 Dec 1919 Entered General Staff College
(RIKUGUN DAIGAKU)

Nov 1922 Graduated from General Staff College

Career:

29 May 1912 Cadet

24 Dec 1912 Second Lieutenant, Transport

25 Dec 1915 First Lieutenant, Transport

20 Jul 1921 Acting Captain, attached to 14th
Battalion, Transport Corps

9 Feb 1922 Captain, Transport Corps, 14th
Battalion

12 Jun 1923 Company Commander, 14th Battalion,
Transport Corps

11 Dec 1923 Served in General Staff Headquarters

20 Aug 1924 Released from 14th Battalion; assigned
to General Staff Headquarters

1 Apr 1925-
18 Aug 1925 Inspector, Army Medical College

26 Jul 1927 Major, Transport; member of General
Staff Headquarters

19 Aug 1927 Member of Inspectorate, Transportation
Corps

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Subj: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Career: (contd)

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 16 Sep 1927- 15 Apr 1929 | Inspector, General Staff College |
| 28 Nov 1931 | Member of General Staff Headquarters |
| 12 Dec 1931 | Inspector, General Staff College |
| 11 Apr 1932 | Lieutenant-Colonel, Transport |
| 30 May 1933 | Attache, Japanese Legation in China |
| 1 Aug 1935 | Attached to 18th Battalion, Transport Corps |
| 7 Mar 1936 | Colonel, Transport |
| Feb 1937- 16 Jun 1938 | Chief of Military Affairs Section, Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry. In this period served under General SUGIYAMA Gen, War Minister, and Vice-Minister General UMEZU Ushijiro in the HAYASHI and first KONOYE Cabinets |
| 1 Mar 1937- 24 Jan 1938 | Official of the Manchurian Bureau (TAIMAN JIMU KYOKU); served in army arsenal |
| 30 Apr 1938- 24 Jun 1938 | Member of Establishment Committee of the North China Development Company, Ltd and the Central China Development Company, Ltd (KIPASHINA KAIHATSU K.K. CHUSHI SHINKO K.K. SETSURITSU IIN KAI) |
| 18 May 1938- 24 Jun 1938 | Director, Committee to Evaluate Government Investments in the North China Development Company, Ltd and the Central China Development Company, Ltd (KITA-SHINA KAIHATSU K.K. CHUSHI SHINKO K.K. SEIFU SHUSSHI ZAISAN HYOKA IIN KAI) |
| 9 Mar 1939 | Major-General |
| 1 Aug 1939 | Released from North China Headquarters and assigned to Central China Expeditionary Headquarters |
| 15 Oct 1941 | Lieutenant-General |
| 1 Apr 1942 | Commander, 26th Division |
| 10 Oct 1943 | Presented the Order of Tungkwan, Special Class, by Wang Ching-wei |

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Subj: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Career: (contd)

11 Oct 1943

Appointed military advisor to
Nanking Government

6 Jun 1944

Flew to Canton to inspect puppet
provincial government and Army
headquarters and to hold conference
with puppet leaders

30 Aug 1944-

18 Jul 1945

Vice-Minister of War, succeeding
TOMINAGA, Kyoji, Lieutenant-General

27 Sep 1944

Member of Committee to Evaluate Govern-
ment Investments in the North China
Development Company, Ltd and the
Central China Development Company, Ltd

Other information:

Assistant Chief of Staff under General HATA of the
Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, with headquarters in
Nanking

He and Colonel Sanetaka KUSUMOTO are the senior colonels
playing an active part on the spot/ has long been known as a
China expert; winning fame especially as adviser to CHANG
Hsueh-liang/ he distinguished himself as an excellent strate-
gist in the Manchurian Incident. (SOURCE: MIS, Translation
of Japanese Periodical, OSS Research and Analysis, Far East,
Washington, 8 Aug 44)

Source: CIS Files

CONFIDENTIAL

Report by: H. Shimogima
24 April '47

Memo for the file

Subject: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Check of IPS Case files reveals that Subject is mentioned in the following files:

File 22, ser. 27 — On mission from War office inspected situation at Tentai when Gen. Kawabe was in command.

File 234, ser. 135 — Re interrogation of Tanaka: he stated subject had better knowledge re destroying of rail ways by Onada on Sept. 18, 1931

File 363, ser. 49 — Former Vice-Minister of War; believed be responsible for Okada, Sanji appointment to Kedpei Jai.

File 463, ser. 10 — Interrogation re "Secret Funds"; closely associated

✓
with Umeyu.

File 48, ser 17 - when a Colonel
was made staff member of the
Dohihara, Kikan; created to handle
matters in China.

File # 115 USSBS # 287

Report by : H. Shimajima

28 April 1947

Name for the file.

Subject: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Check of IPS case files reveals that Subject is mentioned in the following files:

File 22, Ser. 27. On Mission from war office inspected situation at Fentai when Gen. Kawabe was in command.

File 234, Ser. 135. Re interrogation of Tanaka; he stated subject had better knowledge re destroying of railways by Onoda on Sept. 18, 1931.

File 363, Ser. 49. Former vice-minister of war; believed to be responsible for Okide, Sanji appointment to Kempai Tai.

File 463, Ser. 10. Interrogation re "Secret Funds"; closely associated with Umemu.

File 48, Ser. 17. When a colonel was made staff member of the Dohihara, Kikan, created to handle matters in China.

File #115 USRS #287

Name: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshirō.

Permanent domicile
and social status: Ibaragi Prefecture
Commoner

Date of birth: May 1, 1889

| | |
|---------------|---|
| May 28, 1912 | Graduated from the Military Academy |
| May 29, 1912 | Ordered probationary officer |
| Dec. 24, 1912 | Appointed Transport Second Lieutenant Attached to the 14th Transport Battalion |
| Feb. 20, 1913 | Conferred the Senior Grade of the Eighth Court Rank |
| Dec. 25, 1913 | Appointed Transport |

1st Lieutenant

Mar. 20, 1916

Conferred the Junior Grade of the Seventh Court Rank.

Dec. 10, 1919

Ordered to enroll at the Military Academy

May 10, 1921

Conferred the Senior grade of the seventh Court Rank

/ Written in pencil - graduated on Nov. 19, 1922 /

July 20, 1921

Relieved of principal post and ordered to assume temporarily the duties of captain attached to the 14th Transport Battalion

War Ministry

Feb. 8, 1922

Appointed Transport Captain

Cabinet

Attached to the 14th
Transport Battalion War Ministry

Aug. 15
/written in
red ink /

In the principal post,
became non-regular
member,
without official app-
ointment

Mar. 17, 1923

Attached to the 14th
Transport Battalion -"-

June 12, 1923

Relieved of principal
post and appointed
company commander
of the 14th Transport
Battalion War Ministry

Dec. 11, 1923

Attached to the Army
General Staff -"-

June 18, 1924

Relieved of principal
post and attached

to the 14th Transport
Battalion

War Ministry

Mar. 15, 1924

Relieved of principal
post and ordered to
serve in the 14th
Transport Battalion

"

Aug. 20, 1926

Relieved of assign-
ment to the 14th Tra-
nsport Battalion

War
Ministry

Appointed Member
of the Army General
Staff

"

Apr. 1, 1925

Concurrently appointed
instructor at the
Army Veterinary School

"

Sept. 16, 1925

Decorated with
the Sixth Order of
Merit with the
Order of the Sacred

Treasure

Aug. 18, 1925

Relieved of principal and additional posts and assigned to the Army General Staff

"

June 15, 1926

Conferred the Junior Grade of the Sixth Court Rank

July 26, 1927

Appointed Transport Major

Cabinet

Relieved of assignment to the Army General Staff

War Ministry

Appointed member of the Army General Staff

"

Aug. 19, 1927

Concurrently appointed member of the Inspectorate of Transport

"

Sept. 16, 1927

Concurrently appointed
instructor of military
science at the Army
Staff College ^{War} Ministry

Jan. 16, 1929

Relieved of addition-
al post of member
of the Inspectorate of
Transport "

Apr. 13, 1929

In accordance with
Article II of the Imperial
Ordinance No. 367, 1920,
Imperial sanction
was obtained as to the
permission to accept
an appointment under
the Chinese Government.

"

Imperial sanction
was obtained as to the
permission of receiving
pay from the Chinese.

Government during
the period of appoint-
ment under it.

Period of appoint-
ment

from April 15, 1929
to April 9, 1931

Apr. 15, 1929

Relieved of principal ^{War}
and additional posts _{Ministry}

Mar. 11, 1931

Decorated with
the Fifth Order of
Merit with the
Order of the Sa-
cred Treasure

July 15, 1931

Conferred the
Senior Grade of
the Sixth Court
Rank

Apr. 4, 1934

Decorated with

Nov. 28, 1931

Appointed member
of the Army General
Staff

War
Ministry

Dec. 12, 1931

Concurrently appointed
instructor of military
science at the Army
Staff College

"

Apr. 11, 1932

Appointed Trans-
port Lieutenant-
colonel

Cabinet

May 30, 1933

Relieved of princi-
pal and additional
posts

War
Ministry

"

Appointed assistant
of the military attache
to the Japanese Legation
in China

Cabinet

Apr. 5, 1934

Decorated with

the fourth Order of merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure

Dec. 26, 1934

Relieved of principal post Cabinet

"

Assigned to the Army General Staff War Ministry

Apr. 29, 1934

Decorated with the Third Order of Merit with the Small Cordan of the Rising Sun in recognition of the distinguished services in the 1931-34 Incident

Aug. 1, 1935

Assigned to the 18th Transport Battalion War Ministry

Mar. 7, 1936

Appointed Transport Colonel Cabinet

May 1, 1936

Conferred the Junior
Grade of the Fifth
Court Rank

Mar. 1, 1937

Commissioned govern-
ment commissioner
in charge of affairs
under the jurisdiction
of the War Ministry
for the 70th Session of
the Imperial Diet Cabinet

Mar. 1, 1937

Appointed Secretary
of the Board of Man-
churian Affairs Cabinet

Mar. 1, 1937

Assigned to the
Army Ordnance
Main Depot, and
concurrently appo-
inted chief of Mili-
tary Affairs Section
of Military Affairs

Bureau, War Ministry
War Ministry

Apr. 1, 1937

Solely appointed
chief of Military
Affairs Bureau, War
Ministry

July 29, 1937

Commissioned go-
vernment commi-
ssioner in charge
of affairs under
the jurisdiction of
the War Ministry for
the 71 Session of the Imperial Diet

Nov. 6, 1937

Commissioned
Secretary of the third
Committee
(Not recorded in
the Official Gazette)

Jan. 21, 1938

Commissioned govern-
ment commissioner

Apr. 28, 1938

in charge of affairs under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry for the 73rd Session of the Imperial Diet Cabinet

Commissioned secretary of the Committee for Investigation of Damages caused by the China Incident

Apr. 30, 1938

Commissioned assistant-commissioner for the organization of the North China Development Company and the Central China Promotion Company (Not recorded in the Official Gazette) Cabinet

May 18, 1938

Commissioned secretary of the Committee for Appraisal of Government Investments in the North China Development Company and the Central China Promotion Company Cabinet

June 18, 1938

Assigned to the Army General Staff
(Not recorded in the Official Gazette)

Assigned to the Army Dept. of the Imperial Headquarters (To hold the former post as before.)

(Not recorded in the Official Gazette) War Ministry

June 24, 1938

14

Relieved of secretary
of the Board of Man-
churian Affairs

Relieved of secretary
of the Committee for
Appraisal of Govern-
ment Investments
in the North China
Development Com-
pany and the
Central China
Promotion Compa-
ny

Cabinet

Relieved of secre-
tary of the Commi-
tee for Investiga-
tion of Damages
caused by the China
Incident

Cabinet

Relieved of assis-

tant commissioner
for the organization
of the North China
Development Com-
pany and the Cent-
ral China Promotion
Company

Relieved of secre-
tary of the Third
Committee (Not
recorded in the
Official Gazette)

Mar. 9, 1939 Appointed Major-
general.

Cabinet

Apr. 1, 1939 Conferred the Se-
nior Grade of the
Fifth Court-Rank

Aug. 1, 1939

Relieved of assign-
ment to the Head-

quarters of the North
China District Army,
and assigned to
the Headquarters of
the Central China
Expeditionary Army ^{War} Ministry

Apr. 18, 1940 Decorated with
the Second Order
of Merit with the
Order of the Sacred
Treasure

Oct. 15, 1941 Appointed Lieute-
nant-general

Nov. 7, 1941 Commissioned judge
of the Army Higher ^{War}
Court-Martial Ministry

Apr. 1, 1942 Appointed Comm-
ander of the 26th
Division Cabinet

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Apr. 15, 1942 | Conferred the Junior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank | |
| Apr. 29, 1940 | Decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun with Double-rays, | in recognition of the distinguished services in the China Incident |
| Aug. 30, 1944 | Appointed Vice-Minister of War | |
| | Conferred the First rank of the High Civil Service | Cabinet |
| " | Specially accorded the treatment due to officials of the Shinnin rank | |
| Sept. 2, 1944 | | Commissioned Chair |

man of the Army
Munitions Invest-
igation Committee Cabinet

Sept. 6, 1944

Commissioned go-
vernment commi-
ssioner in charge
of affairs under
jurisdiction of
the War Ministry for
the 85th Session of
the Imperial Diet Cabinet

Sept. 12, 1944

(the ^{above} mentioned mem-
bership became ex-
tinct automati-
cally on July 18, 1945
as the result of
removal from
office at our re-
quest)

Commissioned coun-
cillor of the Total
Warfare Research
Institution Cabinet

Commissioned me-
mber of the Board
of Trustees of the
Peers' School

Sept. 15, 1944

Conferred the



Senior Grade of
the Fourth Court
Rank

Cabinet

Sept. 16, 1944

Commissioned co-
uncillar of the
Technical Affairs
Board

Cabinet

Commissioned mem-
ber of the Research
Mobilization Co-
uncil

Cabinet

Commissioned councillor
of the Munition's Ministry. Cabinet
Commissioned member of
the Investigation Committee
for Appraisal of Iron Indus-
try Cabinet

Commissioned member of the
Committee for Organic Com-
pound Industry Cabinet

Sep. 20 1944

Commissioned member of
the Committee for Encoura-
gement of People's Savings Cabinet

Sep 29 1944

Commissioned member of
the National Mobilization
Investigation Committee.
Commissioned member of
the Committee for Appraisal
of Government Investments
in the North China De-

velopment Company and
the Central China Promotion
Company.

Cabinet

Oct. 11, 1944

Commissioned member of
the Central Electricity
Adjustment Committee

Cabinet

Oct. 12 1944 Decorated with the
First Order of Merit
with the Order of
the Sacred Treasure

Dec. 15, 1944

Commissioned member of the
Investigation Committee for
Compilation of National
History

Cabinet

Dec. 26, 1944

Commissioned member
of the Investigation
Committee for Political
Treatment of Inhabit-

ants in Korea and Formosa Cabinet

Dec. 29, 1964

Commissioned member
of the Committee in
charge of Enemy's Pro-
perty

Cabinet

"

Commissioned member
of the Liaison Committee
of the Greater East Asia
Ministry

Cabinet

Jan. 23, 1945

Commissioned govern-
ment commissioner in
charge of affairs under
the jurisdiction of the
Navy Ministry for
the 86th Session of the
Imperial Diet

Cabinet

May 9, 1945

Commissioned member
of the Council for National

| | | |
|--|----------------|---------|
| | Volunteer Army | Cabinet |
|--|----------------|---------|

| | | |
|--------------|--|---------|
| June 8, 1945 | Commissioned government commissioner in charge of affairs under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry for the 87th session of the Imperial Diet | Cabinet |
|--------------|--|---------|

| | | |
|---------------|---|---------|
| July 18, 1945 | Relieved of principal post at own request | Cabinet |
|---------------|---|---------|

| | | |
|---------------|--|---------|
| July 25, 1945 | Relieved of chairman of the Army Munitions Investigation Council | Cabinet |
|---------------|--|---------|

17 Apr. 47

Mr. Shijunajince

Yure: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Subject was formerly a Lt. General
in the Army.

Please secure a b.V.

Please advise in writing if he has
or has not been purged.

Memo

send b.V. to Bill Edwards

CV. — Diet

Purge - either Foreign Office or ~~Foreign~~
Gov. Section Secy

S.P.S. File - ✓

A-2 ✓

Col Busch ✓

Admiral Dept. Gage ✓

17 Apr. 47.

Mr. Shimajima

In re: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Subject was formerly a Lt. General
in the Army.

Please secure a b.V.

Please advise in writing if he has
or has not been purged.

Memo

17 Apr. 47

S. Shimajima

In re: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Subject was formerly a Lt. General
in the Army.

Please secure a b.V.

Please advise in writing if he has
or has not been purged.

17 Apr

W. Muro

S tells me he will let me
know re purge

19 Apr. 47.

Cmdr. D. R. Barr

In re: SHIBAYAMA, Kawashiro
Mr. Monaghan requests the attached
instrument be translated from
Japanese to English and returned
to the undersigned as rapidly as
possible.

Angus Muro

CV

COPY

TG/EPM/JGL/jen

File Search

IPS, GHQ, SCAP

G-2

22 Apr 47

1. The following listed names are additional witnesses for the Defense Section, International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Yanami, Toshio
Yagoshima, Torao
Yamba, Tsunekazu
Yhibayama, Kanechiro
Ychida, Jrio
Yretschmer, Alfred

2. It is requested that this list be screened through your files in effort to make available to this office any information which may be useful in determining the credibility of the indicated witnesses

-T. G.
Ex.O.

MEMORANDUM

August 1947

11

TO:

FROM: ~~Willis Sizel~~, ~~Edwards~~ Myi, Dr. Ao

SUBJECT: Secret Funds Interrogation Transcripts
Citation(s) re the Defendant(s):

X

KOISO

A series of interrogations has been conducted in connection with an investigation re alleged abuses and corrupt practices surrounding the uses made of Secret Funds by the Defendants and others, during the last War. The transcripts of such interrogations have been placed on file in the Investigative Division, Room #386.

The information briefly referred to below came to our attention in this manner. Because of your interest in the Defendant(s) it is being cited for your reference.

The essence of the information is as follows:

Among other positions, during his career former Lt. Gen. SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro, had served as a commanding officer in the field; supreme military advisor to the Nanking Government; and, Vice War Minister. Based on his experiences and observations in such capacities, SHIBAYAMA was asked what uses the accused KOISO, as Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, normally would be expected to make of a disbursement of \$ 1,970,000 such as was reflected in Evidentiary Document #2292. SHIBAYAMA replied in part, " * * * from my experience I would judge that

The pertinent questions and answers will be found in the transcript of ~~(see attached page)~~ of _____

dated _____, at page(s) _____ (et seq).

SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

27 March 1947

X

4

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

the money would be used in Manchuria for the purpose of propaganda, the gathering of intelligence, and the winning over of the Manchurian troops who had not yet come to the Japanese side."

Copy to: Mr. Tavenner
Mr. Sutton

2 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Dr. Daniel S. Ao
FROM : William E. Edwards
SUBJECT: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
Transcript of Interrogation

Pursuant to your request, I am pleased to transmit herewith copies of the transcript of the interrogation of SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro. It will be noted that such interrogation was conducted on two different dates, and I regret that the transcript of the second session has not been available prior to this time.

In that only a limited number of copies of the transcript have been prepared, it will be appreciated if you will be kind enough to return the enclosed copies when they have met your needs.

Confirming the conclusion reached at the time of our recent discussion of your interest in questioning General SHIBAYAMA with respect to certain issues pertinent to the instant trial, which discussion immediately followed your conference with Mr. Tavenner regarding the same matter, it is respectfully suggested that your office prepare in narrative form a statement of the issues with respect to which it would be your purpose to have General SHIBAYAMA interrogated. Further, it is suggested that a schedule of key questions might be prepared by your office for reference and use during the proposed supplemental interrogation.

Upon receipt of that data above outlined, I will be pleased to confer with you further, and proceed to make the necessary arrangements looking toward the supplemental interrogation of General SHIBAYAMA.

Enclosures 2

Copy to: Mr. Frank S. Tavenner
Mr. David E. Sutton
Mr. D. L. Waldorf

18 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. David H. Sutton
FROM : William S. Edwards *WSE*
SUBJECT: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
Information Obtained During Interrogation

On 16 April, IPS was served with copies of a sworn deposition given by SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro. Inasmuch as this deponent recently had been interrogated by this office in connection with the secret funds investigation, and further because the Chinese Division of IPS had requested that General SHIBAYAMA be interrogated further with respect to certain aspects of the China Phase, an immediate inquiry was made to ascertain whether or not a formal application had been filed by the Defense Counsel calling for the appearance of General SHIBAYAMA as a defense witness. It was ascertained that such an application had not been filed as of 17 April. However, inasmuch as distribution had been made of the deposition, it was concluded that IPS should consider SHIBAYAMA as a defense witness, and so proceed accordingly. Therefore, it has been concluded that no further interrogation of this deponent could be conducted properly, in view of the Tribunal's ruling with respect to defense witnesses and other ethical considerations.

With the decision made that General SHIBAYAMA should be considered formally as a defense witness, it was requested that the transcript of the interrogation be reviewed in the light of the contents of General SHIBAYAMA's deposition, in order that all information elicited during the course of the interrogation, which might assist in cross-examination, could be set forth.

It should be borne in mind that the scope of the interrogation conducted by this office was confined to the special topic of secret funds. However, it is believed that the general data to be set forth hereinbelow may prove to be of some assistance to the cross-examiner.

Name: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
Age: 58
Place of Birth: IBARAGI Prefecture, Makabe Gun, Anahiki Mura.
Present Address: Komaba 861, Meguro Ward, Tokyo.
Education: Military Academy in Tokyo; Army Cavalry School; Army Toyama School; and, Army War College.

12 April 47

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. William E. Edwards
FROM: Dr. Daniel S. Ao
SUBJECT: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
Supplemental Interrogation

Pursuant to your memorandum today, we hereby return the transcript of interrogation of SHIBAYAMA. We appreciate very much your suggestion of preparing in narrative form a statement of the issues and a schedule of any questions for the proposed supplemental interrogation.

Inasmuch as the subject was the Military Attache in Peiping, May, 1933--December, 1934, he should know the circumstances of the Tang-ku Truce, its effects and the Japanese policy towards North China during that period. In that the subject was Chief of the Special Services in Tientsin, 1938 to 1939; at Hankow, 1939, to 1940; he should be in a position to advise us the setting up of puppet regimes in both Peiping and Nanking, and later the Wang Government. If he will be cooperative enough, we are sure that he can give us valuable information with regard to the Doihihara Special Service organ, the Kagesa Special Service Organ and the Department of Political Affairs, Ko-A-in, under the accused Suzuki. In that the subject was commander of 26th Division in Inner Mongolia 1922 to 1923; and the Supreme Military Advisor to the Wang Government, 1943 to 1944; he would know the actual functioning of puppet Governments in these two areas and the control exercised by Japanese Government in Tokyo as well as Japanese local Army authorities.

The following is a draft list of proposed key questions:

1. Was it a fixed policy on the part of Tokyo not to occupy Peiping and Tientsin, prior to the conclusion of Tang-ku Truce?
2. Did the Tientsin Garrison Headquarters under General Nakamura (a Defense witness) have anything to do with Tang-ku Truce?
3. Was there any agreement other than the published text of the Truce?

4. After the Truce, was it true that Kwantung Army continued to assert pressure on the local Chinese authorities in North China? If so, who in the Kwantung Army?

5. Did Doihihara have Special Service organ at Mukden after 1933? What was its duty with regard to Northern China?

6. What was the circumstance of the Dairen conference in July, 1933?

7. What led to the arrangement of railway and postal service between Manchukuo and North China in 1934?

8. Who in the Kwantung Army was in charge of the extension of Japanese influence towards Inner Mongolia?

9. Who was directing the provisional government in Peiping in 1938?

10. What was the inter-relationship between the Doihihara organ, Kagesa organ, the Ko-A-in, and the special services of the subject?

11. Who was working to get Wu Pei-fu to form another government?

12. Was Kagesa the principal person who got hold of Wang? Did Doihihara's organ have anything to do with that?

13. Were Itagaki and Suzuki quite active in helping the formation of various regimes in China?

14. From where was the fund to promote these regimes secured?

15. Why was it necessary to separate Inner Mongolia from the rest of puppet regimes in China?

16. Did Inner Mongolia come under the control of Kwantung Army Headquarters rather than the Japanese Headquarters in Peiping or Nanking?

17. What was the duty of Supreme Military Advisor to the Wang Government?

18. Was there any secret negotiation with Chungking through any of these puppet regimes?

As you will see from the above questions, the supplemental interrogation will be on entirely separate issues from what you have already so ably covered. It would be appreciated very much if you will be kind enough to arrange with SHIBAYAMA for an early interrogation. We will be obliged to confer with you any time at your convenience.

Return Enclosures 2.

Copy to:

Mr. Frank S. Tavenner
Judge C. C. Hsiang
Mr. David N. Sutton
Mr. D. L. Waldorf

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David N. Sutton", is written over the typed list of names. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

EXH 2206-A
IPS POC 1483

word
"agreement"
did not offer

Newspaper Information

"military demands"
was

Collected by Japanese Foreign
Ministry

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI Sadao, et al

- Defendants -

A F F I D A V I T

SHIBAYAMA KENSHIRŌ

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

1. I testify herein about my relations with the accused Umezu.

From January 1932 to May 1933, for about one and a half years, the accused Umezu was the Chief of the General Affairs Department of the General Staff, in which office I also served as a member. From August 1943 to December 1944, for about one and a half years, he was the Commander of the China Garrison and I was the Assistant Military Attaché in Peking, subject directly to his guidance. From March 1937 to May 1938, for more than a year, he was Vice-Minister of War and I was the Chief of the Military Affairs Section in the War Ministry. From August 1944 to July 1945, when he was the Chief of the General Staff, I was Vice-Minister of War.

2. Concerning the accused Umezu's relation with the Manchuria Incident. At the time of the Manchuria Incident he was the Chief of the General Affairs Section of the General Staff. However, he had taken office only one month before the outbreak of the Incident, and his section had nothing to do with operations or policies. Therefore, he was not in a leading position in connection with the settlement of the Manchuria Incident, the policies for Manchoukuo or the withdrawal from the League of Nations. I was then in charge of business relating to Manchuria; but I never received directions from him in connection therewith.

3. I state now what I know concerning his attitude toward China. When he was the Commander of the China Garrison, I served in Peking.

He had sympathy and understanding toward China, and always warned his men not to face China with a superiority complex and not to interfere in the internal affairs of China. In March 1934, a little after he arrived at Tientsin, a strike happened in the Kailan mines, in which Chao Tah-chung and others agitated the workers. Mr. Tilton of the mining company visited Commander Umezu, and said to him: "It is suspected

Def. Doc. No. 2957

that behind the agitators there are Japanese military officers and roughs. If this is true, I hope the Garrison will regulate them." Then General Umezu immediately ordered that such activities be prohibited, to the company's appreciation.

4. I state hereby the accused Umezu's relations with the China Incident. At the time the China Incident broke out, he was the Vice-Minister and assisted the Minister, holding firmly to the non-expansion policy and exerting his efforts to realize the policy all the while. At that time, since I was the Chief of the Military Affairs Section, I was familiar with the intention of the Vice-Minister. On the night of 8 July, when it was reported that the troops at the front were going to make a night attack on Yien-Ping, he called me and ordered me to investigate the truth at the General Staff and to advise the General Staff that the attack should be given up, since it would be contrary to the national policy if it was true. I did so.

Furthermore, the then Commander of the Garrison, Lieutenant-General Tashiro died of illness, and Umezu consulted me about his successor. Since he liked to have the most moderate and fair man, I recommended Lieutenant-General Katsuki, which recommendation was approved by the Minister after Umezu's agreement.

He also dispatched me, in company with Lieutenant-General Nakajima, the Chief of the General Affairs Department of the General Staff, to Tientsin in order to convince them of the non-expansion policy, when we met Commander Katsuki and conveyed the policy to him with solemnity.

OATH

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

Shibayama Kenshirō (seal)

On this 25th day of January, 1947
At Tōkyō

Deponent: Shibayama Kenshirō

I, Miyata Mitsuo, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn to by the deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date
At Tōkyō

Witness: Miyata Mitsuo (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, Nishi Haruhiko, of the defense, hereby certify that I am conversant with the English and Japanese languages, and that the foregoing is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation of the original document.

Tokyo
25 January 1947

Nishi Haruhiko

27 October 1947

KIMURA

SHIBAYAMA - Direct

Page

31801

- * DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
By Mr. Howard

The witness identified and verified Exhibit 3368 as his affidavit.

31802

* The affidavit stated that the witness had no direct connection, official or otherwise, with KIMURA. He was Vice War Minister from Aug. 1944 to July 1945, and during this time and during the time KIMURA was Vice Minister, regulations were construed and practiced to the effect that the Vice Minister acted as an Assistant to the Minister toward other departments and authorities. He had no authority to represent the Ministry, no right of command, and was in no position to take responsibility for matters outside the Ministry.

31803

* The Vice Minister was an Assistant to the Minister in administrative affairs but not in state affairs. When the Minister wished to order the Vice Minister to act in his place, he first formally appointed the Vice Minister as a Minister of State, otherwise the Minister had no authority to have the Vice Minister act in his place.

The right of command to appoint or dismiss and to punish Bureau and Department Chiefs belonged only to the Minister and the Vice Minister had only the right to supervise business management. This, however, did not imply strong authority as the right to direct and command such management, but merely implied the right to offer guidance and instruct.

31804

* Bureau and Department Chiefs had the right to command, control and punish and keep examination records concerning their staffs. Bureau and Department Chiefs were directly under the Minister, administering their duties by his order and directly responsible to him. Disposition of departmental business, the duty of the Vice Minister, meant that he was to coordinate business between bureaus and departments, decide delegated matters, and transact miscellaneous and routine affairs not belonging to any bureau or department.

Supervision of business meant that the Vice Minister, as the Minister's assistant in regard to affairs for which the Minister was responsible, was to direct the business of bureaus and departments because the Chiefs direct and supervise the Department and Section affairs under their jurisdiction.

31805

The Chief of the POW Control Bureau * superintended affairs concerning the treatment of POWs and other Bureau Chiefs also supervised affairs relating to POWs according to their

27 October 1947

KIMURA

SHIBAYAMA - Direct and Cross

Page jurisdiction by order of the Minister. While the Chief of the Control Bureau was entrusted with matters which were not very important, the Vice Minister had nothing entrusted to him relating to affairs within the jurisdiction of the Control Bureau.

31806 The Vice Minister was entrusted with unimportant affairs which were under the jurisdiction of the bureaus and had no right to decide other matters nor give orders to those outside the Ministry. The Vice Minister's notifications by order are those issued in the Vice Minister's name according to the routine practiced where the Minister's orders are to be transmitted in writing. Telegrams, references, etc. were issued or received in the Vice Minister's name, according to procedure, but this did not necessarily mean that the Vice Minister was responsible for such statements. Within the War Ministry it was the rule that the Vice Minister had nothing to do with personnel appointments * contrary to the practice in other Ministries. Cabinet changes had no connection with the appointment of Vice Ministers which was in the jurisdiction of the War Minister. Vice Ministers were appointed members or counsellors of various committees, but many actually played no important part as such.

31807 KIMURA was never appointed Minister of State and War Ministry officers did not plan or execute military operations. When asked what were the duties and responsibilities of the Vice Minister and Bureau Chiefs in the Military Section of Imperial Headquarters, the witness replied he had no duties different from his ordinary peace-time duties as Vice Minister, even in the Military Section * and no special duties as attending members.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COL. MORNANE

31808 The witness stated that immediately prior to becoming Vice Minister, he was Supreme Military Advisor to the Chinese Government in Nanking, appointed in April 1943, and immediately prior to that was Commander of the 26th Division from April 1942. Prior to this latter position he was Inspector General of Supply.

* Asked if he could say of his personal knowledge anything of the way KIMURA conducted himself at the War Ministry, as he was in there while KIMURA was in office, the witness replied that since he had been a Vice Minister, on the whole he knew what his predecessors had done.

See Prior Testimony

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

The United States of America, et al

-vs-

M. H. Sadao, et al



SWORN DEPOSITION

DEPONENT: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

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

1. I, SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro, was born at Osone, Amahikimura, Makabe-gun, Ibaragi Prefecture, and I now live at 861 Komaba-machi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. I held the position of Vice-Minister of War from August 1944 (Showa 19) to July 1945 (Showa 20).

2. I have had no direct connection, whatever, officially or otherwise with the defendant KIMURA, Heitaro.

3. During the time that I was Vice-War Minister and during the time that KIMURA was Vice-War Minister, the regulations concerning the duties and responsibilities of that office were construed to mean and were placed in practice as follows:

a. The Vice-Minister acts as an assistant to the Minister. Toward other departments and authorities he has no authority to represent the Ministry, nor does he possess the right of command, accordingly he is not in a position to take any responsibility for matters outside the ministry.

b. The Vice-Minister acts as an assistant to the Minister concerning military administrative affairs, but not concerning state affairs. Therefore, when the Minister wants to order the Vice-Minister to act in his place, first he has to go through the formalities of appointing the Vice-Minister to the position of Minister of State according to the routine of the cabinet organization, otherwise the Minister has no authority to have the Vice-Minister

in his place. For instance, once when Minister of War UGAKI suffered ill health for a long period of time, Lt. General ABE, who was the Vice-Minister then, was appointed specially to be Minister of State and then was ordered to act in place of the Minister.

c. The rights to command, to appoint or dismiss, and to punish the Chiefs of Bureaus and Departments belongs only to the Minister, and not to the Vice-Minister. The Vice-Minister has only the right to supervise business management. This, however, does not imply such strong authority as the right to direct and command such management. It merely implies the right to offer and guidance/instruct with regard to business.

The Chiefs of the Bureaus and Departments have the right to command, to control and punish their staffs, and to keep examination records concerning them.

d. The Chiefs of Bureaus and Departments are under direct control of the Minister, administer their duties by order of the Minister, and are directly responsible to the Minister. Therefore, they can present their opinion directly to the Minister and ask his decision, and the Minister can directly command and order them.

e. e. "The disposition of departmental business" which is the duty of the Vice-Minister means that the Vice-Minister is to coordinate business between bureaus and departments, to decide the matters delegated, and to transact miscellaneous and routine affairs which do not belong to any Bureau or department. "The supervision of business" means that the Vice-Minister, as an assistant to the Minister in regard to the affairs for which the Minister is responsible, is to direct the business of Bureaus and Departments.

~~This is similar to the way in which~~ ^{Because} the Chiefs of Bureaus and Departments direct and supervise the affairs of Departments and Sections which are under their jurisdiction.

f. The Chief of the War Prisoners Control Bureau superintends affairs in the War Ministry concerning the treatment of prisoners of war, and the Chiefs of other bureaus also supervise respectively the affairs relating to prisoners of war, according to their jurisdiction by order of the Minister. While the Chief of the War Prisoners Control Bureau is entrusted with some matters which are not very important, the Vice Minister has nothing entrusted to him relating to affairs within the jurisdiction of the War Prisoners Control Bureau.

g. The Vice-Minister is entrusted with a number of unimportant affairs which are under the jurisdiction of the Bureaus, and has no right to decide other matters, still less the right to give orders to those who are outside of the Ministry.

h. The Vice-Minister's notifications by order are such notifications as are issued in the name of the Vice-Minister according to the routine hitherto in practice in case the Minister's orders are to be transmitted in writing. Also telegrams, references, answers, etc., are issued or received in the name of the Vice-Minister according to the routine procedure of business, but this fact does not necessarily mean that the Vice Minister is responsible for such statements.

i. Within the War Ministry it is the rule that the Vice Minister has nothing to do with appointments of personnel. This is contrary to the practice in other ministries.

DEF. DOC. #1206

On this 25 day of Jan., 1947

At 861 Kamaba-machi Meguro-ku, Toky.

DEPONENT SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro (seal)

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

On the same date, at same place

Witness: /S/ SHIOBARA, Takiraburo (seal)

O A T H

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

/S/ SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, Charlie S. Terry of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan

Date May 21, 1949

j. The actual circumstances in which business is handled at the military section of the Imperial Headquarters are not different from the relation between the General Staff and the War Ministry in peace time. Accordingly, the Vice-Minister and the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau who attend the Imperial Headquarters councils as attendants of the War Minister, have their own chairs as in the War Ministry; therefore, they perform their functions rather as members of the War Ministry than as members of the Imperial Headquarters and manage the matters of military administration concerning military operations, but do not participate in the planning and executing of military operations. That is to say, the purpose of establishing the Imperial Headquarters was to make the resolution of the people more firm and to show to the foreign countries a firm determination of Japan concerning the China Incident. As regards business management, there is essentially no difference from peace time.

4. Changes of Cabinets have no connection whatever with the appointment of the Vice Minister of War, which belongs in the jurisdiction of the War Ministry.

5. It was natural that the Vice-Ministers, no matter who they were ^{were} appointed as members or councillors of various committees, but many of them actually have played no important part as such.

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro,
by Mr. Warren.

- 28627 * The witness identified and verified exhibit
28629 3178 as his affidavit. * The affidavit stated that from
December 1928 to October 1931, he served under Chiang
Hsueh-liang as a military adviser. From December 1928
he was also assistant to DOIHARA, who was for that period
military adviser to Chang. At that time he became well
acquainted with DOIHARA, knew his policies, and often
discussed them with him. On many occasions DOIHARA
emphasized that the secret of friendly relations between
Japan and China was for the Japanese to study more deeply
Chinese affairs and carry on friendly relations in good
faith, discard the Japanese superiority complex, and
28630 * refrain from enforcing their will by unilateral force.

Not only did DOIHARA advocate this, but in
territories under him required strict observance. In
January, 1938, the witness accompanied the accused UMEZU,
who was then War Vice Minister on an inspection of battle
lines in North China. At that time they visited DOIHARA's
headquarters to Tsoushieng, and he was greatly surprised to
learn that tranquility prevailed throughout the city and
that it was at the height of prosperity. It was hard for
him to realize that this was the base of military operations
nearest the front.

- 28631 * In 1937, prior to this tour and at the time of
the occurrence of the China Incident, DOIHARA commanded the
14th Division, and was ordered to North China. The masses
of the people there were deeply impressed by his policy and
crowded to areas under his control, because they knew they
could pursue their callings in peace and contentment without
undue interference from the Japanese military. Their
inspection tour confirmed everything they had heard con-
cerning the situation in the territories under DOIHARA's
command.

On 9 September 1931, immediately prior to the
outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, the witness was sent
to Tokyo by order of Chiang Hsueh-liang in connection with
the murder of Captain NAKAMURA, and returned to Peking on
September 24. While the witness was in Tokyo, DOIHARA was
there to make his report as Chief of the special military
organ at Mukden on the progress of the NAKAMURA case. The
witness talked with DOIHARA on September 14.

Page

28632

* During the prosecution's case, General Ching Teh-chen, with whom the witness was well-acquainted, testified that five days before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, he met a friend by the name of SHIBAYAMA, who was also a friend of DOIHARA in Peking. Ching stated that SHIBAYAMA said that DOIHARA was about to go to Manchuria to embark on some big project. Ching had always been friendly with the witness, and the witness considered Ching a friend. After his testimony, the witness contacted Ching, who stated he had used the witness' name before the Tribunal. The witness was surprised at Ching's carelessness in using his name in such connection, because the witness knew he was the only SHIBAYAMA who was a friend of both Ching and DOIHARA.

As shown by his previous statements concerning his whereabouts on the date referred to by Ching, it would have been impossible for the witness to have had a discussion with DOIHARA at that time and place. He had never told Ching anything about the foregoing affair, nor mentioned DOIHARA's name in connection therewith.

28633

* Because he was engaged in the NAKAMURA case and knew DOIHARA was spending most of his time on that case and knowing his whereabouts just prior to the Mukden Incident, the witness was greatly surprised to learn that anyone seriously considered DOIHARA had any connection with it.

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. BROOKS,
Counsel for MINAMI.

28634

* The witness stated that he had met MINAMI about 18 September, 1931, when he was in Tokyo. As the witness was about to return to Mukden, he asked MINAMI if he had any directions. MINAMI requested the witness to orally communicate with General HAYASHI, the Korean commander, en route. The message was that under no circumstances should the Korean Army be permitted to cross the Yalu River into Manchuria. MINAMI did not state the reason. The witness was at that time a major.

28635

* When asked if he gave the message to HAYASHI, the witness stated that he first wired HAYASHI and arranged to see Chief of Staff KODAMA. KODAMA and the witness travelled together to Seoul, after meeting at the station. At that time he was not on MINAMI's staff.

Page

The reason the witness was employed to send such a message, in his judgement, was that the matter required early and urgent attention. Because he was leaving Tokyo for Mukden, he presumed that was why the message was entrusted to him.

28636 * The circumstances under which he met MINAMI were that at time he was military adviser to Chiang Hsueh-liang in Mukden, and was receiving frequent directions from War Minister MINAMI. Therefore he went to visit, thinking there might be some instructions. He recalled that the time was the night of 19 June, in the War Minister's official residence.

28637 * It was true to state that SHIBAYAMA arrived in Tokyo on September 12, as prosecution exhibit 57 had declared. His mission was to communicate to headquarters the intentions and wishes of Chiang Hsueh-liang in connection with the murder of Captain NAKAMURA. At this time the witness was an officer in the Army. He thought he delivered the message to KODAMA on the 20th, on board a train bound for Seoul. * He believed that MINAMI gave him the message because MINAMI wished to bring about a local settlement of the Manchukuo Incident on the smallest possible scale.

28638

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY JUDGE NYI.

28639 The witness stated that it was true that he served as military adviser to Chiang from December, 1928, until October, 1931, and that he had been connected with Chiang before that. When asked in what capacity, he stated that in the previous year when he was in Chinchow, Chiang Hsueh-liang came there with his army.

The witness was DOIHARA's assistant for only seven months during the first few years. It was not true that when DOIHARA left Chiang, he recommended the witness as his successor. Chiang had two Japanese military advisers at that time, but no non-military advisers. The other military adviser was Colonel SENO.

28640 The reason Chiang picked the witness out to go
28641 to Tokyo to settle the NAKAMURA case was because Chiang felt the necessity of communicating to the Japanese authorities his desire to bring about a peaceful settlement of that affair. * He did not know if it were also because he was close to Japanese military circles.

Page

At that time he had no intimate connection with such circles, because he was purely an adviser only to Chiang, and there was no need for him to respond to Japanese army orders. Chiang's desire was to see that the NAKAMURA Incident be carefully investigated by both sides, and if after investigation he would be found responsible, he said that depending on Japanese representations, he would listen to them and try to bring about a peaceful settlement.

28642 * He was sincere in his effort to bring about a settlement. The witness did not know by that time that a second inquiry into the case had been ordered.

28644 * The witness stated he made a trip to China after the outbreak of hostilities in 1937. The witness stated he had not met DOIHARA twice in 1938 in North China, but met him elsewhere that year.

28645 DOIHARA and the witness were not sent on an inspection trip to North China in August, 1938, but inspected both North and South China. * It was not true the mission was for the creation of a new central government to be headed by Wu Pei-fu and Tang Shao-yi.

He had never heard DOIHARA say that it would be close to his idea of maintaining friendly relations by creating a new government. It was not true he went there on the request of TERAUCHI.

The witness stated he travelled from Tokyo to Korea, after talking to MINAMI, by rail.

Def. Doc. No. 2087

Exh. No.

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al
-vs-
ARAKI, Sadao, et al



no gen Ching
Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

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

I, SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, in accordance with the customs of my country, depose as follows:

I have been asked if I am acquainted with the accused, DOHIHARA, Kenji, and if I were familiar with his activities during the time immediately preceding and following the Mukden Incident. Also, I have been asked if I am acquainted with one General Ching Teh-Chen, a Chinese general who was a witness for the prosecution, and as to whether I ever had a conversation with him concerning the accused DOHIHARA at Chungshan Park in Peking. I do have knowledge of these facts and desire to make the following statement concerning them.

From December, 1928, until October, 1931, I served under General Chang Hsueh-Liang of Manchuria as a military advisor. For about eight months in the beginning; that is, from December 1928, I was assistant to General DOHIHARA, who was for that period of time military advisor to Gen. Chang Hsueh-Liang. During that period of time I became well and personally acquainted with him, knew his policies and often discussed them with him. On many occasions he emphasized that the secret of friendly relations between Japan and China was for the Japanese to study more deeply the state of affairs in China and to carry on friendly relations between the two peoples in good faith, discarding the Japanese superiority complex, and to refrain absolutely from enforcing our will by unilateral force.

*judicially
made
copy
of
original
with
no*

*was never
7nd review*

In my association with General DOHIHARA, I came to learn that he was sincere in his efforts and firmly believed in dealing with the utmost sincerity with anything and everything that called for his attention. He is good natured and studious, and I can state as a fact that it is no mere coincidence that he should have held such high educational posts as President of the Military Academy and Inspector General of Military Education. Not only did General DOHIHARA advocate his policies, but in territories under his command he required a strict observance of those policies. I know this to be a positive fact because in January, 1938, I accompanied Lt. Gen. Umezu, Yoshijiro, the then Vice Minister of War, on a tour of inspection of the battle lines of North China. On this tour we visited Tsoushieng, which was the headquarters of General DOHIHARA. I was greatly surprised to learn that tranquility prevailed throughout the city and that it was at the height of prosperity. It was hard for me to realize that this was actually the base of military operations nearest the front line of battle.

Clonati

In 1937, prior to the tour of inspection which I have just mentioned and at the time of the occurrence of the China Incident, General DOHIHARA was Commander of the 14th Division at Utsunomiya, Japan, and was ordered to go to North China. It is a fact that the masses of the people of North China were deeply impressed by his policy and actually crowded to areas under his control because they knew they would be able to pursue their callings in peace and contentment, without undue interference from the Japanese military. Our inspection tour confirmed everything we had heard concerning the situation in the territories under the command of General DOHIHARA.

On September 9, 1931, immediately prior to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, by order of General Chang Hseuh-Liang I was sent to Tokyo in connection with the murder of Captain Nakamura, Shintaro, and returned to Peking on September 24th of the same month. While I was in Tokyo, Gen. DOHIHARA was there to make his report as Chief of the special military organ at Mukden on the progress being made in the Captain Nakamura case. I met him and talked with him in Tokyo on September 14th.

During the presentation of the prosecution's case, General Ching Ten-Chin, with whom I am well and personally acquainted, appeared before this Tribunal as a prosecution witness and testified that five days before the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident General Ching met a friend of

his by the name of SHIBAYAMA, who was also a mutual friend of the defendant DOHIHARA, in Chungshan Park in Peking. At this meeting General Ching stated that the Shibayama with whom he conversed said in substance: "DOHIHARA is about to go to Manchuria to embark on some big project." General Ching has always been friendly with me and I have been friendly with him and consider him as my friend, and while he was in Tokyo, and after his testimony, I was contacted by him and he stated that he had used my name before the Tribunal and also told me in what connection. I was surprised at the General's carelessness in using my name in such connection because I know that I am the only Shibayama who is a friend of both General Ching and General DOHIHARA.

As shown by my previous statements concerning my whereabouts on the date referred to by General Ching, it would have been quite impossible for me to have discussed General DOHIHARA at that time and place, and, in fact, I have never at any time told General Ching anything about the foregoing affair, much less mentioned the name of General DOHIHARA in connection therewith. In his conversation with me General Ching told me he had used my family name, Shibayama, but not my given name.

Due to the fact that I was engaged in work in the Captain NAKAMURA case, and I know General DOHIHARA was spending most of his time on the case, and knowing his whereabouts just prior to the outbreak of the Mukden Incident in September, 1931, I was very greatly surprised to learn that anyone could seriously consider he had any connection with it.

On this 15th day of August, 1947
At Tokyo

Deponent: /S/ SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro (seal)

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

On the same date, at the same place.

Witness: /S/ OHTA, Kinjiro (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro (seal)

P
8/15

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

The United States of America, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

DEPONENT: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

*Author of Responsibility
of a Vice Minister of
War*

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

1. I, SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro, was born at Osona, Amahikimura, Makabe-gun, Ibaragi Prefecture, and I now live at 861 Komaba-machi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. I held the position of Vice-Minister of War from August 1944 (Showa 19) to July 1945 (Showa 20).

2. I have had no direct connection, whatever, officially or otherwise with the defendant KIMURA, Heitaro.

3. During the time that I was Vice-War Minister and during the time that KIMURA was Vice-War Minister, the regulations concerning the duties and responsibilities of that office were construed to mean and were placed in practice as follows:

a. The Vice-Minister acts as an assistant to the Minister. Toward other departments and authorities he has no authority to represent the Ministry, nor does he possess the right of command, accordingly he is not in a position to take any responsibility for matters outside the ministry.

b. The Vice-Minister acts as an assistant to the Minister concerning military administrative affairs, but not concerning state affairs. Therefore, when the Minister wants to order the Vice-Minister to act in his place, first he has to go through the formalities of appointing the Vice Minister to the position of Minister of State according to the routine of the cabinet organization, otherwise the Minister has no authority to have the Vice-Minister

DMF. DOC. #1026

act in his place. For instance, once when Minister of War UGAKI suffered ill health for a long period of time, Lt. General ABE, who was the Vice-Minister then, was appointed specially to be Minister of State and then was ordered to act in place of the Minister.

c. The rights to command, to appoint or dismiss, and to punish the Chiefs of Bureaus and Departments belongs only to the Minister, and not to the Vice-Minister. The Vice-Minister has only the right to supervise business management. This, however, does not imply such strong authority as the right to direct and command such management. It merely implies the right to offer guidance^{and}/instruct with regard to business.

The Chiefs of the Bureaus and Departments have the right to command, to control and punish their staffs, and to keep examination records concerning them.

d. The Chiefs of Bureaus and Departments are under direct control of the Minister, administer their duties by order of the Minister, and are directly responsible to the Minister. Therefore, they can present their opinion directly to the Minister and ask his decision, and the Minister can directly command and order them.

e.e. "The disposition of departmental business" which is the duty of the Vice-Minister means that the Vice-Minister is to coordinate business between bureaus and departments, to decide the matters delegated, and to transact miscellaneous and routine affairs which do not belong to any Bureau or department. "The supervision of business" means that the Vice-Minister, as an assistant to the Minister in regard to the affairs for which the Minister is responsible, is to direct the business of Bureaus and Departments.

DEF. DOC. #1026

This is similar to the way in which the Chiefs of Bureaus and Departments direct and supervise the affairs of Departments and Sections which are under their jurisdiction.

f. The Chief of the War Prisoners Control Bureau superintends affairs in the War Ministry concerning the treatment of prisoners of war, and the Chiefs of other bureaus also supervise respectively the affairs relating to prisoners of war, according to their jurisdiction by order of the Minister. While the Chief of the War Prisoners Control Bureau is entrusted with some matters which are not very important, the Vice Minister has nothing entrusted to him relating to affairs within the jurisdiction of the War Prisoners Control Bureau.

g. The Vice-Minister is entrusted with a number of unimportant affairs which are under the jurisdiction of the Bureaus, and has no right to decide other matters, still less the right to give orders to those who are outside of the Ministry.

h. The Vice-Minister's notifications by order are such notifications as are issued in the name of the Vice-Minister according to the routine hitherto in practice in case the Minister's orders are to be transmitted in writing. Also telegrams, references, answers, etc., are issued or received in the name of the Vice-Minister according to the routine procedure of business, but this fact does not necessarily mean that the Vice Minister is responsible for such statements.

i. Within the War Ministry it is the rule that the Vice Minister has nothing to do with appointments of personnel. This is contrary to the practice in other ministries.

j. The actual circumstances in which business is handled at the military section of the Imperial Headquarters are not different from the relation between the General Staff and the War Ministry in peace time. Accordingly, the Vice-Minister and the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau who attend the Imperial Headquarters councils as attendants of the War Minister, have their own chairs as in the War Ministry; therefore, they perform their functions rather as members of the War Ministry than as members of the Imperial Headquarters and manage the matters of military administration concerning military operations, but do not participate in the planning and executing of military operations. That is to say, the purpose of establishing the Imperial Headquarters was to make the resolution of the people more firm and to show to the foreign countries a firm determination of Japan concerning the China Incident. As regards business management, there is essentially no difference from peace time.

4. Changes of Cabinets have no connection whatever with the appointment of the Vice Minister of War, which belongs in the jurisdiction of the War Ministry.

5. It was natural that the Vice-Ministers, no matter who they were ^{were} appointed as members or councillors of various committees, but many of them actually have played no important part as such.

DEF. DOC. #1206

On this 25 day of Jan., 1947
At 861 Kamaba-machi Meguro-ku, Tokyo

DEPONENT SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro (seal)

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

On the same date, at same place

Witness: /S/ SHIOBARA, Takisaburo (seal)

O A T H

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

/S/ SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, Charlie S. Terry of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/ Charlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan

Date May 21, 1949

6 June 1947

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

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

DEFENDANT

Witness General

WITNESS

SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Report by Lt. Fleisher

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

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

REPORT ON : The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai
(National Policy Research Institute)

PREPARED BY : Lt. Eric W. Fleisher
Investigator, I.P.S.

DATE : 4 June 1947

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, a little heard of organization with the outward appearance of a group devoted to the discussion and study of current events has since 1937 played an extremely important part in advising the various departments in regards national policy, the administration of conquered territory and the utilization of the natural resources and materials available in territories already occupied by Japan, and in those that the association considered should be occupied. Its membership consisted mostly of second rate politicians who were devoted to the cause of Japan ruling not only Asia, but of making the Pacific Ocean a "Mare Nostrum" by occupying Alaska and certain countries of South America along the Pacific Coast and thereby spreading Japan's influence into the interior of South America and through the West Coast of the United States. Lacking in power, themselves, the members of the Association sought to influence the greater political figures of the day and to gain the support of those that favored their policy of aggression and conquest, which they did with considerable success. Such men as MOTO, Akira; KAYA, Okinori; SATO, Kenryo; SUZUKI, Teiichi; GOTO, Shigenori; KISHI; TAKAHASHI; GOTO, Fumio; ABE, Nobuyuki; ISOGAYA; SHIMOMURA; HORIUCHI; SAKURAI; KOPAYASHI, Seizo; ARITA, Hachiro; IWAKURO, Tokue; SHIPAYAMA, Kaneshiro; MATSUMURA; ARISUE, Seizo; NAGAI, Yatsuji; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru and other influential men were affiliated with the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai and many of them made speeches at the meetings or attended them for the purpose of informing the society of recent developments in the political scene in Japan, in the occupied areas, and abroad.

In spite of the fact that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai claimed to be a private organization under no outside influence, most of its financial backing came from the secret funds or "Kimitsuhi" of the various ministries and departments of the Government and from the larger private concerns. In the early days these contributions rarely exceeded five thousand yen, but later, especially after the outbreak of the "Greater East Asia War" contributions were rarely less and usually well over five thousand yen. The War Ministry and Navy Ministry were the most regular contributors and gave the greatest amounts, but the Greater East Asia Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Cabinet Bureau of Information, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry also gave their support. Out of the almost one hundred private companies that gave financial backing to the KKK, Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Asano, Ayakawa, Sumitomo, Tokyo Shibaura Denki and Osaka Seitetsu are the most well known. Extra amounts were collected from these sources on other occasions for special projects. In the end of 1941, or the beginning of 1942, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on their "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia."

For this project Muto, Akira of the Military Affairs Bureau gave the KKK 20,000 yen out of secret funds, and the same amount was received from Oka, Keijun of the Navy. The Foreign Office and the Cabinet Bureau of Information contributed 20,000 yen but this time only 5,000 yen was received from the Greater East Asia Ministry. From private companies 200,000 yen was collected.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, although not organized into definite sections for the study of various areas, did have specialists in each field and committees were formed whenever a project was undertaken, headed by these specialists. For example, specialists studying relations with the United States were Ishida, Reisque (Mitsui Bussan); Tojima (Mitsui Bussan); Isogaye, Reisque; and Sato, Naotake; while Okura, Kinmochi; and Kuroda, Kakuchi were the outstanding specialists on Russia.

The sources of information available to the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai were so extensive that no civilian, none government organization could ever have come near it. Much of this information was gathered from prominent members and their more influential friends, but documents too, from government ministries were in the possession of the society. Through Muto, Akira; Yatsugi, Kazuo of the KKK, was able to acquire and retain in his possession many documents of the Military Affairs Bureau, classified as "Top Secret." Yatsugi obtained documents through Muto as Muto was a good personal friend of his, but information was procured from other government ministries and from other high officials. This information was used in drawing up the various plans put out by the KKK.

In regards the United States a committee was formed in 1939 and functioned through 1941 studying U.S.-Japanese relations and conditions in the United States. The KKK published a full report in 1940 on its findings. So thorough was the knowledge of this committee that it was even familiar with the fortification of the Mandated Islands, something that was known only to a circle of the top ranking military and naval men. The material and statistics published by other societies, such as the Showa Kenkyu Kai and the Towa Kenkyu Kai was available to the KKK. An organization known as the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu (Investigation and Research Mobilization Headquarters) acted as liaison between the many associations. Okura, Kinmochi; senior member of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was president of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu and Kanamori, Tokujiro, Chief of the Political Section of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was one of the Directors of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu.

By the end of 1941 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had worked on plans to utilize the facilities of the South Seas, Eastern Russia, Alaska, Canada, Central America, South America and India. Many members, influential sponsors, and associates thought that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone too far. Even Muto was opposed to including India although he approved of evicting the British from Asia. Regardless, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone ahead with these plans, some of which were later adopted in a modified form, to suit the Army, and the entire area was called the "East Asia Sphere."

In the spring of 1942 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on its "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia." There were approximately ten different sections covering an extremely wide scope doing research on this subject. Yatsugi, Kazuo (IPS witness) was the administrative head of the project, and was responsible for financing it. Takahashi, Kamegichi was the chief investigator and Kanamori, Tokujiro was in charge of the Political Section. At first the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai received much support from the different ministries and from high officials in the Government, but as the future of the "Greater East Asia Sphere" became more and more uncertain this support decreased. The plan was finally completed and a final report published, but it was never adopted, for by this time the tide of battle had turned against Japan and she had her hands full just trying to hang on to what territory she had. With this change in the fortunes of war the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai became less and less active. Government circles became more reluctant to give out information and documents were not easily obtained. Government agencies were no longer receptive to advice or plans for the future as they had their hands full with the War and its outcome. Although by 1944 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had lost its influence and had become almost inactive, it nevertheless carried on its meetings and still remained well informed in almost every field. Prominent members of the KKK were familiar even with secrets such as the profits from the opium trade. Satomi, head of the hong at Shanghai, sent the profits to Suzuki, Teiichi who placed them in Tojo's secret fund.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai continued from 1944, when it lost its influence until the end of the War, when it was dissolved, as an organization that was extremely well informed on all matters and could be called on at all times should its need arise.

The foregoing report is based upon the interrogations of Yatsugi, Kazuo and Okura, Kinmochi conducted in June 1946. Okura was again interrogated on 27 May 1947 by this investigator prior to this writing. Documents published by the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai in the possession of the International Prosecution Section were used as reference and background material in the preparation of this report.

Eric W. Fleisher
ERIC W. FLEISHER

1st Lt. Inf.

Investigative Division, IPS.

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Sutton; Mr. Edwards**

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - Witness General

WITNESS

SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info from G-2

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

Incl
(Described above)

epm
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Career (contd)

SUBJECT: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Date of Birth: 1 May 1889

Permanent Address: Ibaragi Ken

Education:

28 May 1912

Graduated from Military Academy
(RIKUGUN SHIKAN GAKKO)

10 Dec 1919

Entered General Staff College
(RIKUGUN DAIGAKU)

Nov 1922

Graduated from General Staff College

Career:

29 May 1912

Cadet

24 Dec 1912

Second Lieutenant, Transport

25 Dec 1915

First Lieutenant, Transport

20 Jul 1921

Acting Captain, attached to 14th
Battalion, Transport Corps

9 Feb 1922

Captain, Transport Corps, 14th
Battalion

12 Jun 1923

Company Commander, 14th Battalion,
Transport Corps

11 Dec 1923

Served in General Staff Headquarters

20 Aug 1924

Released from 14th Battalion; assigned
to General Staff Headquarters

1 Apr 1925-

18 Aug 1925

Inspector, Army Medical College

26 Jul 1927

Major, Transport; member of General
Staff Headquarters

19 Aug 1927

Member of Inspectorate, Transportation
Corps

15 Oct 1941

Lieutenant-General

1 Apr 1943

Commander, 25th Division

Subj: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Career: (contd)

10 Oct 1943 Presented the Order of Tungkwan, Special Class, by Wang Ching-wei

11 Oct 1943 Appointed military advisor to Nanking Government

6 Jun 1944 Flew to Canton to inspect puppet provincial government and Army headquarters and to hold conference with puppet leaders

30 Aug 1944-
18 Jul 1945 Vice-Minister of War, succeeding TOMINAGA, Kyoji, Lieutenant-General

27 Sep 1944 Member of Committee to Evaluate Government Investments in the North China Development Company, Ltd and the Central China Development Company, Ltd

Other information:

Assistant Chief of Staff under General HATA of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, with headquarters in Nanking

He and Colonel Sanetaka KUSUMOTO are the senior colonels playing an active part on the spot/ has long been known as a China expert; winning fame especially as adviser to CHANG Hsueh-liang/ he distinguished himself as an excellent strategist in the Manchurian Incident. (SOURCE: MIS, Translation of Japanese Periodical, OSS Research and Analysis, Far East, Washington, 8 Aug 44)

Source: CIS Files

29 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Sutton**

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - General
no record of subpoena

WITNESS

SAMEJIMA, Tomoshige
SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
NANAMI, Toshio

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info on purgees

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

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Report by: H. Shimejima

28 April 1947

MEMO for the file.

Subject: Information on purgees.

The following information was furnished by the Foreign Ministry,

Japanese Government:

SAMEJIMA, Tomeshige falls into category B as a career Navy man.

SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro falls into Category B as a career Army man.

NANAMI, Toshie falls into Category B as a career Army man.

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SHIBAYAMA, KANESHIRO,
By Mr. Levin.

20772 * The witness stated that he lived in Tokyo. He identified Exhibit No. 2490 as his affidavit. After making a correction of date, he stated it was true and correct. The affidavit stated
20775 * that from May 1933, to December 1934, the witness was in Peking and an assistant to the Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy.

20776 * After the Manchurian Incident, feeling between Japan and China was threatening, but it was temporarily restored to tranquility with the Tangku Truce, and diplomatic relations between the two states began to proceed smoothly. This was shown by the Dairen Conference on transportation and communication, with the object of opening transportation and communication between Manchukuo and North China. It was nothing but the return of diplomatic relations to normalcy. The leader of the North China Regime was Huang Fu, who was directly responsible for such matters. However, they could not disregard Nanking. The North China authorities received orders from Nanking and carried on negotiations in its behalf, but the Nanking Government never directly concerned itself in it, because it was trying to prevent itself from formally recognizing Manchukuo's independence. Actually, she did recognize her. * He heard
20777 this from many Chinese leaders. Diplomatic relations were thus greatly improved, but anti-Japanism among the Chinese never disappeared and remained vigorous, correlating with the secret activities of the Communists.

This was shown by the assassination of a pro-Japanese correspondent in Tientsin in May, 1936. Without eliminating dark age administration or anti-Japanism, there could not be expected that North China could be made peaceful and there be rapprochement between Japan and China.

20778 With respect to the Chinese leaders who told him that, in fact, Chinese recognized Manchukuo, Ying Tung, Chief of the Railway Bureau of Peiping, * told him that the members of the Nanking Government actually were coming to recognize Manchukuo. He could not remember any others.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
April 24, 1947
DEFENSE - Division III - China
SHIBAYAMA - Direct

Page 3143

Page

20779 At the time in North China it was rumored that various terroristic activities were taking place. General UMEZU felt that the Blue Shirts from Nanking, the 4th Battalion of Gendarmerie, and the terroristic elements of the Army should be cleared from North China. * He talked to the Chinese authorities and asked that such elements be removed, since this was the only way. This was later embodied in the UMEZU-Ho Agreement.

CROSS-EXAMINATION
by Mr. Sutton.

20780 * The witness stated he left North China in December 1934, and when the Ho-UMEZU Agreement was made the witness was commander of the 18th Regiment in Jurume. He obtained his information later from UMEZU.

29 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Sutton**

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - General

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

SHIBAYAMA, *Kanechiro*

Memo for file

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

Incl
(Described above)

e p m
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Report by : H. Shimejima

28 April 1947

Memo for the file.

Subject: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

Check of IPS case files reveals that Subject is mentioned in the following files:

File 22, Ser. 27. On Mission from war office inspected situation at Fentai when Gen. Kawabe was in command.

File 234, Ser. 135. Re interrogation of Tanaka; he stated subject had better knowledge re destroying of railways by Omada on Sept. 18, 1931.

File 363, Ser. 49. Former vice-minister of war; believed to be responsible for Okide, Sanji appointment to Kempei Tai.

File 463, Ser. 10. Interrogation re "Secret Funds"; closely associated with Umezu.

File 48, Ser. 17. When a colonel was made staff member of the Dohihara, Kikan, created to handle matters in China.

File #115 USSBS #287

The evidence of the
prosecution with
regard to the ^{so-called} ~~alleged~~

No. 111111 agreement
is the testimony of

John Goette R / 3746 - 3749

League of Nations Report 458
at page 3360

and in

Ex. 2,206A

Who were these leaders?

What did they tell you

saying that

Director of by Bureau?

told me that - 4

~~What is~~

Reports by Muegel + withdrawal onto JCF
forces for no chie

Rumors of terrorist activities in Ho^{China}

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

~~Not signed~~

Et. 2490

Refer to Exhibit

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro

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

From August, the 8th year of Showa (1933) to December, the 9th year of Showa (1934), I served in Peking as an assistant of the Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in China. After the Manchurian Incident, the feeling between Japan and China was markedly threatening, but it was temporarily restored to tranquillity with the conclusion of the Tangku Agreement, and diplomatic relations between the two states began to proceed smoothly once again. This was indicated by the Dairen Conference relative to transportation and communication. The object of this Conference was the opening of transportation

-1-

Exhibit 3748
Tangku Agreement
Et 158
R. 3306

Dairen Conference - China actually recognizes Manchukuo

Ho - umeyu agreement was

signed 1.3.

not signed

Was it ever signed? Not at

Was it ever approved by the Chinese Govt? when?

Did you ever talk + see umeyu about it. Was it formal with a treaty or agreement between was it really an oral representation?

see
Shibayama
#972
not signed

Ex. # 972 Shibayama

and communication between Manchukuo and North China. In other words, it was nothing but to have diplomatic relations return to normalcy. The leader of the North China Regime at the time was Huang Fu, who was directly responsible for transportation and communication work. This, however, was so serious diplomatic problem that they could not successfully deal with it by disregarding the Nanking Government. Therefore, the North China Authorities received orders from the Nanking Government and in its behalf carried on negotiation. But the Nanking Government never did directly concern itself in it. That was because it tried to keep away from formally recognizing the independence of Manchukuo. In other words in those days the Nanking Government, as a matter of actuality, recognized her. I heard of this at the time from many Chinese leader. The diplomatic relations between the two states was in this manner gradually improved but the undercurrents of anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese people never disappeared and remained vigorous as ever correlating with the secret activities of the Communists.

This was made manifest by the assassination of a pro-Japanese correspondent which took place in Tientsin in May, 1936 (Showa 11). Without eliminating such terroristic dark age administration or anti-Japanese current thought, North China

DEF. DOC. #1132

could be made bright and peaceful and after all the rapprochement between Japan and China could not be expected. That is why Lt. General UMEZU made a proposal to General Ho Ying-chien in regard to the withdrawal of anti-Japanese forces from North China. Thus the so-called Umezu-Ho Ying-chien Agreement was ^{made} signed. ~~It~~ It aimed at nothing but getting North China to be a happy and peaceful place.

April 4,
22d year of Showa (1947)
at Tokyo

Deponent: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
(seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,
on the same date

Witness: ONO, Kisaku
(seal)

To Language Section

DEF. DOC. #1132

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Deponent: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
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at the same place,

on the same date

Witness: ONO, Kisaku
(seal)

OATH

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

SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, William E. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ William E. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan

Date 14 April 1947

I'll see further into
it,

John Gault's Testifier

as to the Ho - Meyer

agreement

R 3748

f

DD. 1132

Mr. Conyers Carr
objected to this
document because
the related document
not produced

1132
~~Shibuya~~

Lawyer Conference

Off hand information

① So far as ~~the~~ my recollection goes, nothing in our record. We purposely omitted that, it seems.

② after the Tangku truce, May 1933, Japanese Kwantung Army ~~sent~~ demanded the re-opening of communications between Manchuria and China; hence the Conference. But no formal agreement was made, Chinese representative negotiated with Japanese, not Manchukuo

I will look up for concrete materials.

all data on
Dauren Confessed

They charge that by this
China actually recognized
Manchukuo.

18 April 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. David N. Sutton
FROM : William E. Edwards *WED*
SUBJECT: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
Information Obtained During Interrogation

On 16 April, IPS was served with copies of a sworn deposition given by SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro. Inasmuch as this deponent recently had been interrogated by this office in connection with the secret funds investigation, and further because the Chinese Division of IPS had requested that General SHIBAYAMA be interrogated further with respect to certain aspects of the China Phase, an immediate inquiry was made to ascertain whether or not a formal application had been filed by the Defense Counsel calling for the appearance of General SHIBAYAMA as a defense witness. It was ascertained that such an application had not been filed as of 17 April. However, inasmuch as distribution had been made of the deposition, it was concluded that IPS should consider SHIBAYAMA as a defense witness, and so proceed accordingly. Therefore, it has been concluded that no further interrogation of this deponent could be conducted properly, in view of the Tribunal's ruling with respect to defense witnesses and other ethical considerations.

With the decision made that General SHIBAYAMA should be considered formally as a defense witness, it was requested that the transcript of the interrogation be reviewed in the light of the contents of General SHIBAYAMA's deposition, in order that all information elicited during the course of the interrogation, which might assist in cross-examination, could be set forth.

It should be borne in mind that the scope of the interrogation conducted by this office was confined to the special topic of secret funds. However, it is believed that the general data to be set forth hereinbelow may prove to be of some assistance to the cross-examiner.

* * * * *

Name: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
Age: 58
Place of Birth: IBARAGI Prefecture, Makabe Gun, Amahiki Mura.
Present Address: Komaba 861, Meguro Ward, Tokyo.
Education: Military Academy in Tokyo; Army Cavalry School; Army Toyama School; and, Army War College.

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Military Career: 1911 Commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant; 1931, as Major; March 1932, as Lieutenant Colonel; March 1936, as full Colonel; March 1939, as General; October 1941, as Lieutenant General; November 1945, retired.

Tours of Duty: 1931 to Retirement:

- (a) Military Advisor to Chang Hsueh Liang in Mukden, Manchuria, 1931.
- (b) May 1933 - December 1934 - Assistant Military Attache to the Embassy in Peiping.
- (c) January 1935 - June 1935 - Traveled through all of Europe except the Scandinavian countries; attached to General Staff Headquarters, to observe "the situation of neutral people in Europe."
- (d) August 1935 - February 1937 - Commanding Officer of the 18th Transport Regiment in Kurume.
- (e) March 1937 - July 1938 - Chief Military Affairs Section, Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry.
- (f) August 1938 - August 1939 - Chief, Special Services, North China Expeditionary Forces, stationed in Tientsin.
- (g) August 1939 - August 1940 - Chief, Special Services, of the Central China Expeditionary Force Headquarters, stationed in Hankow.
- (h) September 1940 - December 1940 - attached to the Inspectorate General of Military Training.
- (i) December 1940 - October 1941 - Head of the Army Transport School.
- (j) October 1941 - April 1942 - In charge of the entire Transport Command under the Inspectorate General of Military Training.
- (k) April 1942 - April 1943 - Commanding Officer of the 26th Division at Taton on the Mongolian frontier.
- (l) April 1943 - August 1944 - Military Advisor to the Nanking Government.
- (m) August 1944 - July 1945 - Vice Minister of War.

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(n) July 1945 - November 1945 - Attached to the Army
General Staff Headquarters.

(NOTE: Upon further questioning about this assignment,
SHIBAYAMA pointed out that this assignment was in name
only owing to the fact that he had been hospitalized
at Hakone from June 1945 until the end of the war.)

(o) SHIBAYAMA stated that he had been "doing nothing"
since the surrender.

Relationship to the Defendants:

For the general information of the cross-examiner, SHIBAYAMA
stated that he had been a close personal friend to the following named de-
fendants: DOIHARA, HATA, UMEZU, MATSUI, SHIGEMITSU, SATO, and ITAGAKI.

Of the above named defendants, SHIBAYAMA stated that he had been
most closely associated with the defendant UMEZU.

Affidavits Executed for Defendants:

SHIBAYAMA has executed affidavits which will probably be
placed in evidence by Defense Counsel on behalf of the following defendants:

UMEZU
DOIHARA
KIMURA

(NOTE: In keeping with the policy laid down in connection with previous
interrogations, in view of the fact that SHIBAYAMA stated that he had sub-
mitted affidavits on behalf of the above named defendants an understanding
was reached with him to the effect that he should decline to answer any
question put by the interrogator which was pertinent to any of the issues,
or subjects, covered in his said affidavits. In that the scope of our inter-
rogation was to be confined to secret funds, SHIBAYAMA was asked the direct
question as to whether or not any of the defense affidavits covered the
subject of secret funds. In reply, SHIBAYAMA stated:

"In the affidavit for UMEZU I have written a little about
the secret fund during the time when UMEZU was Vice
Minister for War."

In view of this very vague reply I did not feel precluded from questioning

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18 April 1947

SHIBAYAMA about secret funds under the terms of our understanding. However, it would seem that his reply above quoted would indicate that we may have an opportunity to bring up the question of secret funds on cross-examination at the time when his affidavit for UMEZU, which touches upon this subject, is put into evidence. Further, it may serve to pave the way for cross-examination on this same subject when the defendant UMEZU takes the stand.)

When viewed in the light of the statements which SHIBAYAMA has incorporated in his deposition now under consideration (Defense Document #1132), it is not believed that any additional data contained in the transcript of the interrogation would be helpful during cross-examination, at this time. However, it may well prove to be the fact that other portions of the transcript of the interrogation may be helpful in connection with the cross-examination of SHIBAYAMA when, and if, the other affidavits which he advises he has submitted, are produced.

Key Questions Suggested by the Chinese Division

At the request of Dr. Ao and others in the Chinese Division, this office had contemplated conducting a supplemental interrogation of General SHIBAYAMA in connection with certain aspects of the China Phase of the case. Of course, it will no longer be possible to do so, in view of the fact that the Defense has already distributed copies of one of the affidavits and has placed SHIBAYAMA on their order of proof. However, when preparing for the contemplated supplemental interrogation, the Chinese Division was invited to submit a schedule of suggested questions to be propounded. By memorandum, dated 2 April 1947, Dr. Ao submitted such a schedule, a copy of which is attached hereto. While many of the questions are not pertinent to the subject matter contained in the instant deposition submitted by SHIBAYAMA (Defense Document #1132), nevertheless, it is believed that the suggested questions should be placed in the hands of the cross-examiner for such use as may be made of them on the occasion of any of SHIBAYAMA's appearances on the stand in connection with all three of the affidavits which he advises he has submitted on behalf of the defendants UMEZU, DOIHARA and KIMURA.

The Investigation Division currently is checking all available sources for any additional information regarding this witness. The results of this inquiry will be forwarded to your office in the usual course.

Enclosure - 1

Copies: Mr. Sutton - 5
Judge Hsiang - 1

C O P Y

2 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. William E. Edwards
FROM: Dr. Daniel S. Ao
SUBJECT: SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro
Supplemental Interrogation

Pursuant to your memorandum today, we hereby return the transcript of interrogation of SHIBAYAMA. We appreciate very much your suggestion of preparing in narrative form a statement of the issues and a schedule of any questions for the proposed supplemental interrogation.

Inasmuch as the subject was the Military Attache in Peiping, May, 1933--December, 1934, he should know the circumstances of the Tang-ku Truce, its effects and the Japanese policy towards North China during that period. In that the subject was Chief of the Special Services in Tientsin, 1938 to 1939; at Hankow, 1939, to 1940; he should be in a position to advise us the setting up of puppet regimes in both Peiping and Nanking, and later the Wang Government. If he will be cooperative enough, we are sure that he can give us valuable information with regard to the Dohihara Special Service organ, the Kagesa Special Service Organ and the Department of Political Affairs, Ko-A-in, under the accused Suzuki. In that the subject was commander of 26th Division in Inner Mongolia 1922 to 1923; and the Supreme Military Advisor to the Wang Government, 1943 to 1944; he would know the actual functioning of puppet Governments in these two areas and the control exercised by Japanese Government in Tokyo as well as Japanese local Army authorities.

The following is a draft list of proposed key questions:

1. Was it a fixed policy on the part of Tokyo not to occupy Peiping and Tientsin, prior to the conclusion of Tang-ku Truce?
2. Did the Tientsin Garrison Headquarters under General Nakamura (a Defense witness) have anything to do with Tang-ku Truce?
3. Was there any agreement other than the published text of the Truce?

C O P Y