

CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section

General Activities
APO 500
5 April 1947

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: OWADA, Teiji

31 Aug 1929	Appointed Junior Secretary of Communications in the Korean Government General.
26 Nov 1937	Appointed Councillor, Planning Board.
5 Apr 1939	Appointed Commissioner of Cabinet Information Department and concurrently Commissioner of the Committee for National Spiritual General Mobilization.
13 Apr 1939	Appointed Commissioner of North China Development Company and member of the Committee for Appraising Government Property Investments in the Central China Promotion Company.

CONFIDENTIAL

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. D. N. Sutton

SUBJECT : Members of the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute)

1. Attention is called to IPS Doc. No. 2302, reference book on the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute), which may be of interest to members of the Legal Staff in charge of Defense witnesses.

2. A rescanning of the book has revealed the following Defense witnesses as members of the society:

ANDO, Kisaburo; ACKI, Kazuo; ARITA, Hachiro; GODO, Takuo; HOKIKIRI, Zenjiro; ISHIWATARI, Sotaro; IKAWA, Tadao; KANAMORI, Tokujiro; KISHI, Shinsuke; MATSUMURO, Koryo; MITARAI, Tatsuo; NAKASHIMA, Tetsuzo; NAKAMURA, Keinoshin; OKADA, Tadahiko; ONO, Takeshi; OWADA, Teiji; SAWADA, Renzo; TAKAGI, Rikuro; TSUGITA, Daizaburo; YASUI, Eiji; YOSHINO, Shinji; YUZAWA, Michio; KOMAI, Tokuzo.

3. Reference is made to File 250, Item 43 re Patriotic Societies which gives information about the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI as follows:

"Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai (KKK) existed as an organization to advise the Army, and to a lesser extent, the Government, on policy. Its activities were not publicized, so that it was almost a secret organization. Its members were mostly businessmen and politicians who were eager to have Army connections. It had considerable financial resources....."

"By 1938 or 1939, the KKK had become so important that it was felt that no Japanese Government could continue to function smoothly without its support and advice."

"The chief figure in the KKK is YATSUGI, Kazuo. He is a sinister man who, unlike other members of the KKK, is a rough and uneducated man. He originally began public life as a policeman. In early life, he is believed to have had some connection with left-wing organizations. Later he became a fanatical nationalist and developed close connections with the Army....."

"YOSHINO, Shinji, became Commerce Minister in the First KONOYE Cabinet; KAWA, former Foreign Minister; ACKI, and ISHIWATARI are all men who were brought close to the Army probably through the KKK. Former Home Minister YUZAWA, Michio, was a member and director of KKK."

W. H. Wagner
W. H. WAGNER
Scanning Unit

REPORT BY: Lt. John A. Curtis
12 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: OWADA, Teiji

File 250, ser 43: President of Nippon Seda Company and indebted to Taysugi. Also member of KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI.

No further information concerning the above is contained in the files of IPS.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

Permanent Residence and Status TOKYO FU and FUKUI Prefecture

Former Residence OITA Prefecture

Date of Birth Nov. 23, 1888

Name TWADA, Teiji

Former name UENOHATA.

Feb. 17, 1915 Graduated from the Law School of the KYOTO Imperial University by the KYOTO Imperial University.

Mar. 1, 1915 Admitted to the bar by the Chief Public Prosecutor of the KYOTO Local Court.

June 19, 1916 For the purpose of studying Maritime Commercial Law, he was admitted to the Graduate School of the University by the KYOTO Imperial University.

Mar. 1, 1917 Released from the bar by the Chief Public Prosecutor of the KYOTO Local Court.

Mar. 1, 1917 Appointed as clerk in the Communications Ministry concurrently with the position as clerk with the Temporary Investigations Bureau of the Communications Ministry by the Communications Ministry.

Mar. 1, 1917 Granted Salary Grade 6th Class by ^{the} Communications Ministry

Mar. 1, 1917 Ordered to duty with the Shipping Control Bureau
by the Shipping Control Bureau of the Communications
Ministry.

Mar. 1, 1917 Ordered to duty with the 1st Section of the Maritime
Department by the Temporary Investigations Bureau
of the Communications Ministry.

Dec. 28, 1918. Appointed Instructor in the Maritime Commercial
School Concurrently with his appointment as
judge in the Local Marine Court of Inquiry.
Promoted to the 7th Grade of the Higher Civil
Service Rank by the Cabinet.

According to Imperial
Ordinance No. 348, he
was appointed as instructor
in the Commercial Navigation
School on July 26, 1921.

Granted Salary Grade 5th Class by the Communications
Ministry.

Ordered to serve in the Tokyo Local Marine
Court of Inquiry by the Communications
Ministry.

Jan. 20, 1919 Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

Oct. 7, 1919 Granted Salary Grade 4th Class by the
Communications Ministry.

Oct. 1919. Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination

Dec. 5, 1919. Concurrently appointed as Secretary with the
Communications Ministry.

Promoted to the 7th Grade of the Higher Civil

Service Rank by the Cabinet.

Ordered to serve in the Superintendent Section of the Shipping Control Bureau.

Oct. 2 1920 Ordered to serve in the Mariners' Section of the Shipping Control Bureau by the Communications Bureau.

Aug 18, 1920. The Amendment of the Salary Schedule Regulation for Higher Civil Service Ranks are applicable from August.

Oct. 25, 1920 Granted Salary Grade 6th Class by the Communications Ministry.

Nov. 1, 1920. Awarded a gratuity of 150 yen for his services in World War I.

July 27, 1921 Promoted to the 6th Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank for his main and concurrent appointments by the Cabinet.

Aug. 20, 1921 Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

Mar. 31, 1922 Granted Salary Grade 7th Class by the Communications Ministry.

April 6, 1923 Appointed as Commissioner in the Communications Ministry

Concurrently, he became an instructor in the

Commercial Navigation School.

Concurrently, he was a judge in the Local

Marine Court of Inquiry as before.

Promoted to the 6th Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

Apr. 6, 1923 Granted Salary Grade 5th Class by the Communications Ministry.

Ordered to serve in the Marine Section of the Shipping Control Bureau by the Communications Ministry.

June 13, 1923 Concurrently Appointed as Councillor in the Communications Ministry.

Promoted to the 6th Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

July 3, 1923 Granted Salary Grade 5th Class by the Communications Ministry.

Dec. 28, 1923 Promoted to the 5th Grade of the Higher Civil Service for his main appointment as well as for his positions as instructor in the Commercial Navigation School and councillor in the Communications Ministry by the Cabinet.

Mar. 15, 1924 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

May 1, 1924 Dismissed from his Concurrent position as instructor in the Commercial Navigation School by the Cabinet.

- Nov. 25, 1924 According to Imperial Ordinance No. 267, the Communications Ministry shall not maintain a Councillor. The position of Councillorship was abolished from the Communications Ministry.
- Dec. 27, 1924 Granted Salary Grade 3rd Class by the Communications Ministry.
- Mar. 27, 1926 He was appointed to the entourage of the delegates of the government to the 8th International Labor Conference to be held in Geneva, Switzerland by the Cabinet.
- " " " He was appointed to the entourage of the delegates of the government to the 9th International Labor Conference to be held in Geneva, Switzerland by the Cabinet.
- Apr. 10, 1926 Granted Salary Grade 2nd Class by the Communications Ministry.
- July 9, 1926 Promoted to the 4th Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.
- Aug. 2, 1926 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- Feb. 2, 1927 Appointed as Commissioner in the Communications Bureau.
- Promoted to the 4th Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

Granted Salary Grade 2nd Class.

Appointed Chief of the Maritime Department of the
SAPPORO Communications Bureau by the Communica-
tions Ministry.

Concurrently appointed as Chief Judge of the Local Marine Court of
Inquiry by the Cabinet.

Appointed Chief Judge of the HAKODATE Local Marine
Court of Inquiry by the Communications Ministry.

July 4, 1927 Appointed Secretary to the Communications Ministry.

Promoted to the 4th Grade of the Higher Civil Service
Rank by the Cabinet.

Granted Salary Grade 4th Class.

Appointed Chief of the Mariners' Section of the Shipping
Control Bureau by the Communications Ministry.

Concurrently Appointed as judge in the Higher
Marine Court of Inquiry by the Cabinet.

July 19, 1927 Appointed Secretary to the Marine Employment
Commission by the Cabinet.

Granted Salary Grade 3rd Class by the Communications
Ministry.

Apr. 30, 1929 Promoted to the 3rd Grade of the Higher Civil Service
Rank by the Cabinet.

- June 1, 1929 Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- July 10, 1929 Appointed as Chief of the Archives Section of the Minister's Secretariate by the Communications Ministry.
- July 11, 1929 Appointed as Chief Reporter to the Official Gazette and Head Statistician by the Communications Ministry.
- July 24, 1929 Appointed to the Postal Life Insurance Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
- July 31, 1929 Appointed as Commissioner in the Natural Resources Bureau by the Cabinet.
- Aug. 22, 1929 Relieved from Concurrent Position by the Cabinet.
Relieved from the position as Secretary to the Marine Employment Commission by the Cabinet.
- Aug. 31, 1929 Concurrently appointed as Communications Commissioner to the Government-General of KOREA.
Promoted to the 3rd Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.
- Oct. 28, 1929 Appointed as Secretary to the Temporary Committee for the Investigation of the Electrical Industry by the Cabinet.

- Nov. 15, 1929 Appointed as Secretary to the Committee Investigating the Treatment of Men Obligated to Military Service and Disabled Soldiers. by the Cabinet.
- Feb. 12, 1930. Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th Class, by the Cabinet.
- July 16, 1930 According to Imperial Ordinance No. 132, the Committee system for the Investigation of the Electrical Industry was abolished.
- April 13, 1931 Since the Committee System for the Investigation of the Treatment of Men obligated to Military Service and Disabled Soldiers was abolished by Imperial Ordinance No. 56, the position of Secretary was eliminated.
- July 31, 1931 Granted Salary Grade 1st Class by the Communications Ministry.
- Sept. 5, 1933 Concurrently Appointed as Secretary to the Communications Minister.
- Promoted to the 3rd Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.
- Appointed as Chief Secretary to the Minister's Secretariate.

^(the positions of)
Relieved from Chief Reporter to the Official Gazette
and Head Statistician by the Communications
Ministry.

Sept. 9, 1933 Relieved from the position as Commissioner in the
Natural Resources Bureau.

Sept. 12, 1933 Relieved from the position of committee member in the
Postal Life Insurance Investigation Committee
by the Cabinet.

Feb. 7, 1934 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred
Treasure, 5th Class.

May 4, 1934 Changed his name to OWADA.

May 19, 1934 Appointed as Chief of the Communications
Bureau.

Promoted to the 2nd Grade of the Higher Civil
Service Rank by the Cabinet.

Granted Salary Grade 2nd Class.

Appointed as Chief of the NAGOYA Communications
Bureau by the Communications Ministry.

June 1, 1934 Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Senior
Grade.

May 4, 1935 Awarded Salary Grade 1st Class by the
Communications Ministry.

Jan. 15, 1936 Appointed as Chief of the Accountants' Bureau
of the Communications Ministry.

Promoted to the 2nd Grade of the Higher Civil
Service Rank by the Cabinet.

Jan. 20, 1936 In regards to matters under the jurisdiction
of the Communications Ministry, he was
appointed by the Cabinet as a member
of the committee of the government
for the 68th Session of the Diet.

Oct 6, 1934 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred
Treasure, 4th Class.

Mar. 23, 1936 Appointed as Chief of the Electric Bureau of
the Communications Ministry.

Promoted to the 2nd Grade of the Higher
Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

March 25, 1936 Appointed as Secretary to the Electric
Committee by the Cabinet.

Apr. 11, 1936 Appointed as Secretary to the North Eastern
T.H. North Eastern Districts of Japan Promotion
Inquiry Commission by the Cabinet

According to Imperial Ordinance
No. 176, It was Abolished in
1938.

May 2, 1936 In regards to matters under the jurisdiction of the
Communications Ministry, he was appointed by

the Cabinet as a member of the Committee of the government for the 69th Session of the Diet.

May 8, 1936. Appointed as a member of the National Park Committee by the Cabinet.

June 1, 1936. Appointed to the ~~Committee for the establishment~~ of the TOHOKU Promotion Electric Power Corp. Ltd. Establishment Committee by the Cabinet.

June 30, 1936. Appointed temporary member to the Engineering Conference by the Cabinet.

Oct. 8, 1936. Appointed as Councillor to the TOHOKU / T.N. North Eastern Districts / Bureau of the Cabinet by the Cabinet.

Oct. 8, 1936. Relieved from the position as a member of the TOHOKU Promotion Electric Power Corp. Ltd. Establishment Committee by the Cabinet.

Dec. 24, 1936. In regards to matters under the jurisdiction of the Communications Ministry, he was appointed by the Cabinet as a member of the Committee of the government for the 70th Session of the Diet.

May 22, 1937. Promoted to the 1st Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

June 3, 1937 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred
Treasure, 3rd Class.

June 10, 1937 Appointed to the Committee to the Rivers
Investigation Conference by the Cabinet.

June 15, 1937 Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Junior
Grade.

July 28, 1937 In regards to matters under the jurisdiction
of the Communications Ministry, he was
appointed by the Cabinet to the government
committee for the 71st session of the Diet.

Aug. 17, 1937 Appointed as Secretary to the Central Economic
Conference by the Cabinet. Abolished in 1938 by Imperial
Ordinance No. 85

Oct. 14, 1937 Appointed as Secretary to the Temporary Electric
Power Inquiry Committee by the Cabinet. Abolished in 1938 by
Imperial Ordinance
No. 365.

Oct. 20, 1937 Appointed as a member to the 1st Committee Meeting by
the Cabinet. Not published in the Official Gazette.

Nov. 16, 1937 Appointed as temporary committee member to the
Central Air Defense Commission by the Cabinet.

Nov. 26, 1937 Appointed as Councillor to the Planning Board by the Cabinet.

Nov. 26, 1937 In regards to matters under the jurisdiction of the Communications Commission, he was appointed by the Cabinet to the government's committee for the 73rd session of the Diet.

Feb. 1, 1938 Appointed as a reserve member to the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission by the Communications Ministry.

May 6, 1938 Concurrently appointed as Chief of the Bureau for the Preparation for Electric Power Control Promoted to the 1st Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

May 25, 1938 Appointed as member of the Electric Power Investigation Commission by the Cabinet.

June 15, 1938 Appointed as member to the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission.
Relieved from position as reserve member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission by the Communications Ministry.

Aug. 3, 1938. Appointed as Secretary to the Transportation Industry Regulation Commission by the Cabinet.

Aug. 10, 1938 Appointed as member to the Investigation Committee for the Appraisal of Electric Power. by the Cabinet.

Sept. 6, 1938 Appointed as a member of a committee for the establishment of the JAPAN Electric Generation Corp., Ltd. by the Cabinet.

Dec. 24, 1938 In regards to matter under the jurisdiction of the Communications Commission, he was appointed by the Cabinet as a member of the Government's Committee to the 74th session of the Diet.

Mar. 29, 1939 Appointed as Vice Minister of the Communications Ministry. Concurrently, he held the position as Chief of the Bureau for the Preparation for Electric Power Control as before.

Promoted to the 1st Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

Relieved from the Electric Power Investigation Commission.

Relieved from the Investigation Committee for the Appraisal of Electric Power.

Relieved from the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Electric Generation Corp., Ltd., by the Cabinet.

Mar. 29, 1939 Appointed to the Electric Committee.

Appointed as member of the Sea Route Control Commission.

Appointed as a member to the Shipping Controllers' Committee.

Appointed as a member of the Electric Power Investigation Commission.

Appointed as a member of the Investigation Committee for the Appraisal of Electric Power.

Appointed as a member of the Aircraft Manufacturing Industry.

Appointed as a member of the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Electric Generation Corp. Ltd.

Apr. 5, 1939 Appointed as a member of the Cabinet Information Board.

Appointed as a member of the National General Spiritual Mobilization Committee by the Cabinet.

Apr. 4, 1939 Relieved from the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Electric Generation Corp. Ltd., by the Cabinet.

Apr. 7, 1939. Appointed as a member of the Postal Life Insurance Reserve Fund Investment Committee by the Cabinet.

Apr. 11, 1939 Appointed as a member of the Temporary Funds Adjustment Committee.

Appointed as a member of the Central City Planning Commission.

Appointed as a member of the Central Air Defence Committee by the Cabinet.

Apr. 12, 1939 Appointed as a member of the National Savings Encouragement Committee by the Cabinet.

Apr. 13, 1939 Appointed as Councillor to the Planning Board.
Appointed as Councillor to the Manchurian Affairs Board.

Appointed as a member to the Electrical Communications Committee.

Appointed as a member of the Transportation Industry Regulation Commission.

Appointed as a member of the National General ^{Investigation} Mobilization Committee.

Appointed as a member of the Planning Investigation Committee.

Appointed member of the Consultation Committee for the Festival in Commemoration of the

2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire by the Cabinet

Appointed member of the Committee for the Evaluation of ^{the} Government's Investments in the North China Development Corp. Ltd., and the Central China Promotion Corp., Ltd., by the Cabinet.

Apr. 17, 1939 Appointed member of the International Jurist Committee by the Cabinet

Apr. 20, 1939 Appointed member of the National Property Investigation Committee

Appointed member of the Committee for the Preparation for the Construction of ^{Central} Government Buildings.

Appointed member of the Funds Investment Committee of the Deposit Section by the Cabinet.

Apr. 24, 1939 Appointed member of the Central Commodity Price Committee by the Cabinet.

May 2, 1939 Appointed member of the Committee for the Investigation of the Promotion of Science by the Cabinet.

Appointed member of the Liquid Fuel Commission by the Cabinet.

Appointed member of the Opium Committee

May 8, 1939 Appointed member of the Central Wage Committee by the Cabinet.

May 10, 1939 Appointed as a member to the Trade Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

May 29, 1939 Appointed member of the Committee Investigating Counter Measures for the Protection of Disabled Soldiers by the Cabinet.
(Abolished on Oct. 11, 1939 by Imperial Ordinance ^{no.} 697.)

June 3, 1939 Appointed as a member of the Committee for the Appraisal of the Government's Investments in Aviation by the Cabinet.

June 5, 1939 Appointed member of the Committee for the Establishment of the Greater JAPAN Aviation Corporation, Ltd. by the Cabinet.

June 15, 1939 Appointed member to the Engineering Conference by the Cabinet.

July 12, 1939 Appointed member to the Committee for the Investigation of the Main Railroads by the Cabinet.

July 22, 1939 Appointed member to the Committee for the Investigation of medium and small scale

Industries by the Cabinet.

Aug. 3, 1939 Appointed member of the Temporary Committee for the Investigation of Manchurian Colonists by the Cabinet.

Sept 2, 1939 Relieved from membership in the Committee for the Establishment of the Greater JAPAN Aviation Corporation, Ltd. by the Cabinet.

Sept. 22, 1939. Appointed as a Reserve member of the Higher Civil Service Disciplinary Committee by the Cabinet.

Oct 27, 1939. Appointed as a member of the Central Electric Power Regulation Commission by the Cabinet.

Nov. 27, 1939 Appointed member of the National Industries Promotion Committee by the Cabinet.

Dec. 26, 1939 Appointed member of the Shipbuilding Committee by the Cabinet.

Feb. 10, 1940. Appointed as a member of the Central Statistics Committee by the Cabinet.

April 1, 1940 Appointed as Secretary to the Price Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

Apr. 6, 1940 Appointed member of the Central Committee for the Establishment of Prices by the Cabinet

Apr. 12, 1939. Appointed member of the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Coal Corporation, Ltd., by the Cabinet.

May 6, 1939. Appointed member of the Committee for the Appraisal of Government Investments in the International Electric Communications Corp. Ltd., by the Cabinet.

June 1, 1940. Relieved from membership in the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Coal Corporation, Ltd., by the Cabinet.

June 6, 1940. Appointed member of the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Fertilizer Corp., Ltd., by the Cabinet.

June 20, 1940. Appointed member of the Central Committee for Mariners' Wages by the Cabinet.

July 17, 1940. Appointed member of the Cabinet Committee for Commemoration Ceremonies by the Cabinet.

Aug. 2, 1940. At his own request, relieved from his main office. by the Cabinet.

Aug. 10, 1940. As an act of Grace from the throne, promoted one Court Rank, Conferral with the 4th Court Rank, Senior

Grade.

Dec. 14, 1940 Appointed as member of the Committee for the Investigation of Electric Power by the Cabinet.

Oct. 15, 1940 Appointed as a member of the ^{Temporary} Committee Investigating Economics of Formosa, by the Cabinet.

Apr. 29, 1940 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Double-Rays of the Rising Sun for his services in the CHINA Incident.

OWADA, Teiji

Request by - TOJO, Hideki

Address: 1071 Yoyogi, Ohyama-cho, shibuya-ku
Tokyo

This person will testify as to the meaning and operation
of electrical control in Japan.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION
PHILIPPINES DIVISION

2 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR : Mr. Lester C. Dunigan
FROM : Mr. Pedro Lopez
SUBJECT : Witness - OWADA, Teiji; ONO, Takeshi; MURATA, Shozo

1. Attached is a copy of IPS Document No. 3012 containing decorations data of above named witness assigned to you.



Pedro Lopez
Associate Prosecutor
for the Philippines

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION
PHILIPPINES DIVISION

2 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR : Mr. Lester C. Dunigan
FROM : Mr. Pedro Lopez
SUBJECT : Witness - OWADA, Teiji; ONO, Takeshi; MURATA, Shozo

1. Attached is a copy of IPS Document No. 3012 which you may find some use in decorations and reasons awarded to the above witness assigned to you.

Pedro Lopez
Associate Prosecutor
for the Philippines

IPS
3013

C E R T I F I C A T E

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

April 24, 1947

At the Bureau of Decorations, Tokyo-to,

Officer in charge: -

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

Witness: -

/s/ ISHIBASHI, Katsufiro

To Mr. Pedro Lopez,
Associate Prosecutor of the Philippines

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

Total - - - - - 24

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

Those who have no Orders of said description - - - - - 6

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

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

YOSHIDA, Kunaji - - - - - Yamagata Prefecture

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

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

(The End)

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

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

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

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

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

RECORD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICES

Recommendation of Grant of Reward:	Recommendation of Grade of Reward:	Official Rank at the time of Distinguished Service:
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Decoration The Second Order of The Rising Sun	Distinguished Service Class A-1	1st rank of higher civil service
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Grant of Money 3,400 Yen		
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Present Decoration:	As of:	Official Post:	Name:
3rd Order of the Sacred Treasure June 3, 1937 Periodical	April 29, 1940	Vice-Minister of Communications 4th rank Junior 3rd Order of Merit	<u>OWADA, Teiji</u>

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

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

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

TOTAL - - - - -
3 Years 9 Months 23 Days

Details of Distinguished Service:

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

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

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

His outstanding merits are as follows:--

Regarding Mail

Treatment of Military Mail.

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

Special Measures for Mail Equipment Relating to the Incident.

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

Guidance and Assistance to Chinese Postal Administration.

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

Respecting Electric Communication.

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

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

Telephone

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Control of Communication.

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

Special Measures for Cables.

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

Expansion of the National Electric Communication Joint-Stock Company.

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

Measures for Chinese Electric Communication.

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

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

With Regard to Collateral Business.

Measures to Encourage Savings and to Absorb Incident Loan Bonds.

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

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

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

With Regard to Electricity.

The National Control of Electricity.

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

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

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

Measures for Electric Power Mobilization.

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

Adjustment of the Supply and Demand of Electric Power.

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

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

Test and Study of Electrical Supplies.

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

Electrical Plans for Manchuria and China.

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

Shipping Management.

Control of Marine Transportation.

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

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

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

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

Expansion of Aviation Equipments.

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

Increase of Aircraft Production.

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

Training of Aircraft Personnel.

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

Test and Study of Aircraft and Mechanical Equipment.

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

Expansion of Foreign Air Service.

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

Requisition and Examination of Military Ships.

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

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

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

With Regard to Aerial Navigation.

Special Measures for Military Aviation.

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

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

Building More Ships.

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

Training of Sea-Men.

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

A Record of Distinguished Service

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

(Vice-Minister of Communication)
OWADA, Teiji

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

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

April 28, 1940

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

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

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

The Matters Concerned:-

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

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

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

RECORD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Recommendation of
Grant of Reward

Decoration
The Second Order
of the Sacred
Treasure

Grant of Money
1500 yen

Recommendation of
Grade of Reward

Distinguished Service
Class B-1

Official Rank
at the Time of
Distinguished
Service

The first rank
of the higher
civil service

Present Decoration

The Third Order of the
Sacred Treasure

Awarded on Dec. 7, 1935

Periodical decoration

As of April 29, 1940

Official Post: Ex Vice-Minister of Communications

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

Name : Takeshi, ONO

Period of Distinguished Service

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

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

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

As Vice-Minister of Communications

Total 1 year 8 months and 23 days

Official Rank at the Time of Distinguished Service

The first rank of the higher civil service

July 17, 1937

Priority and Grade
of Reward

2

Exploit
Class B-1

Period of Distinguished Service

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

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

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

As Vice-Minister of Communications

Total 1 year 8 months and 23 days

Details of Distinguished Service

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

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

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

Re: Postal Service

1. Military Mail Service

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

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

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

Re The Policy of Guiding and Assisting the Chinese Postal Administration

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

Electric Communications

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expansion and Completion of Broadcasting, Wireless, Telegraph and Telephone

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

Special Control of Communication

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

Special Measures in connection with Submarine Cables

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

Expansion of the International Electric Communication Co. Ltd.

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

2. Measures for Electric Communication Policy with China

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regarding State Control of Electric Power

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

Measures for Electric Power Mobilization

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

Experiment and Study of Electric Instruments and Machines

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

Establishment of Electric Policy for Manchuria and China

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

Re Maritime Administration

Maritime Transportation Control

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

The Increase of Ships

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

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

The Training of Seamen

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

The Requisition and Inspection of Military Vessels

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

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

Control of Confiscated Ships

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

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

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

Developing and Strengthening of Marine Transportation with Manchukuo and China

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

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

Measures for Aviation

Special Measures Taken for Military Aviation

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

Expansion of Flight Installations

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

Expansion of Aircraft Production

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

Training of Aircraft Crew

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

Experiment and Study of Aircraft & Material

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

The Establishment of Air Policy toward Manchukuo and China

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

The Others

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

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

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

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

(China Incident)

Record No. 267

Record of Merit

Recommendation

<p>Decoration 4th Order of the Sacred Treasure</p>	<p>Money granted</p>	<p>class</p>	<p>Decoration official rank</p>	<p>Present Decoration Shows Taisho Meiji Date Periodical War Incident Special Promotion.</p>
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April 29, 1940

<p>Official post senior-junior</p>	<p>A member of the House of Peers Class Order</p>	<p>Rank Class Title</p>
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Name Shozo MURATA

<p>Period Concerned The 74th Session The 75th Session</p>	<p>Official Post at the time. A Member of the House of Peers</p>	<p>Official Rank at the time.</p>
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Order
Decoration Rank

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

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF OWADA, Teiji
by Mr. Shiobara

18,243

The witness stated that he graduated from the Law College of Kyoto Imperial University in 1915. From 1917 to August 1940 he was with the Ministry of Communications and held the offices of chief of the Electricity Bureau, director of the Bureau for the Preparation of Electric Power Control, and finally Vice Minister of Communications. * On orders from the Minister he was directly concerned with the drafting and carrying out of the National Electric Power Control Law.

18,244

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18,245 He had heard over the radio and also read in the newspapers that Liebert had given testimony on various economic and financial matters concerning Japan and had given testimony in connection with electricity, and he had read the accounts of his testimony briefly. He had read extracts from Liebert's testimony * which dealt with electricity and power, with which he was directly concerned. He had read all of what he had considered to be Liebert's statement on this problem and had read extracts from the court transcript on this relating to Liebert's examination. However, when he said at first that he had not read the whole of it, he meant to say he had not taken time to read with scrupulous regard every single detail.

18,247 The main provisions of the National Electric Power
18,248 Control Law were put in force from August 10, 1938. When the question * of generating electric power from water was brought up, a very serious question arose whether it would not be better to have it carried out by non-governmental agencies. Water power is a natural resource which should be developed for the benefit of the public at large, and not used simply for the purpose of making profit. The question was a serious one.

18,249 To generate electricity from water there is need for fixed assets and a large expense is necessary. It was decided at the beginning to make an appeal to the desire for personal profit * and to gather capital in that way. However, there was always the understanding that in case of public necessity the privilege of utilization would be returned to the government. The government has always held the view that should a case of
18,250 necessity arise, the system * of utilizing water power for profits would be changed to one of utilizing it for public benefit.

18,251 It was found that private utilization had several faults and from 1928 to 1931 steps were taken to investigate the advantages of public control of electric power and a plan was tentatively formulated. He had given this answer since on reading Liebert's testimony he had the impression that the latter stressed that the sole reason for state control of electric power was to prepare for war, and he wished to overturn this fact * by revealing that the Communications Ministry had from the beginning always considered the problem of state control of electricity.

(March 12, 1947)

(DEFENSE - Division I, General - OWADA, Direct)

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18,254

So far as the electric power industry was concerned, Japan had no idea of swinging to totalitarianism. They merely considered that electricity generated from water power should be given a public nature. It is almost the only natural resource of Japan, and even in America and the Soviet Union it has been held that the development of water power should be carried on as a public enterprise.

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The purpose of the electric power state control law was to insure development of Japanese water power over a long period of time. If the prior method had been continued, it would have been done piece-meal and Japanese available water power would have been exhausted in a short time. Japan had to avoid unnecessary waste of water power to utilize it in the most economical and useful way.

The western part of Japan is scarce in water power, while the eastern part is rich. If the generating stations in the east and west could be joined, the western section could economize on coal formerly used to generate and do away with generation by coal. The economical use of coal was another purpose of the law.

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There was also the question of sending power to agricultural districts. It was cheaper to send power to the large cities and the industry had tended to concentrate around the large cities. In Japan the average consumption per person was 400 kilowatt hours, while in America it was 888, and in Norway it was 3800. This meant that the average household of Japan did not utilize electric power as much as it should. In considering the question of electric power control Japan took Switzerland as a model since it too lacked natural resources. In Switzerland electric power was widely used to advantage in homes; small-scale factories with the home as a unit grew up there. * It was considered that Japan must also develop household industries to maintain her economy. However, if the electric power was to be continued on a profit-making basis, the bringing of the electric power to the household was impossible.

18,258

For all these reasons, plans were drafted for large-scale development and maintenance of electric power. These plans came to completion around 1938 because from about 1929

Page

on international block economies were set up and Japan was faced with the need of setting up a minimum economy of self-sufficiency. It was hoped that electric power by state control would be made plentiful and made available to the public at large at low cost, which would enable them to make use of other resources and maintain a standard of living. The motives for state control were first, to utilize available water power effectively, and to utilize it 100 per cent. Second, to economize on oil and coal, which are scarce in Japan. And third, to make plentiful the generation of electric power at low cost, and at a special low cost to matters of public nature.

Furthermore, Japan had been importing fertilizers, but if electric power could be made more plentiful, Japan could manufacture them to a certain extent. It was thus hoped to increase food production. They hoped to establish some semblance of a self-sufficient economy.

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Since they started from the premise * that they hoped to achieve a large scale development of electric power, the basic policies were to be decided by the government. * However, the decisions were not drawn up merely by government officials, but on the basis of questions submitted to the electric power investigation committee and their replies. The greater number of members of the committee were consumer representatives and consisted of members of the houses of the Diet and other people of high intelligence and experience. The government did not execute the policies itself. It set up a special company, The Japan Electric Power Distribution, Generation and Transmission Company, to carry it out. This company is like others and its stockholders are entirely private individuals.

(March 12, 1947)

(DEFENSE - Division I, General - OWADA-Direct)

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18263

* The witness stated that there was a plan for the increase of power production, but he didn't have the figures in detail and could give them in round numbers, but he didn't have his notes with him. Before the Electric Power Control Law, there was an Electric Power Enterprise Law, consisting of an electric commission. This commission set up plans for increasing electric power annually, even before the Electric Power Law. The only change made with the new law was that annual plans were not drawn up by individual small companies, but were drawn up by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company on a large scale.

18264

* Their development plans were put into effect in 1939, when a four-year plan was drawn up, calling for the development of 350,000 kw. per year. There were small-scale generating stations in individual factories, and the total plans for electric power came to about 500,000 kw. per year.

18265

* At the present time, he had no recollection of how it was planned to distribute electric power. At the time that the power law was enforced a commission named the Extraordinary Electric Power Research Commission was appointed, which was made up of representatives from the Communications Ministry, that is the Parliamentary Vice-Minister and the regular Vice-Minister. In addition, there was the regular Railway Vice-Minister, and the other 32 were private individuals, * representatives of consumers, men of experience and were usually members of the Diet.

18266

Since the question of control of distribution came about after his resignation, his answer may not be satisfactory. Since distribution agencies which directly distributed power to the consumer was controlled, there was no sense setting up this company. He believed that the research conducted in the Communications Ministry was on the British bridge system.

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* Counsel admitted that Mr. Liebert's figures came from the Japanese Government, and are mostly correct.

REPORT BY: Lt. John A. Curtis
12 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: OWADA, Teiji

File 250, ser 43: President of Nippon Soda Company and indebted to Taysugi. Also member of KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI.

No further information concerning the above is contained in the files of IPS.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

OWADA, Teiji

Request by - TOJO, Hideki

Address: 1071 Yoyogi, Ohyama-cho, shibuya-ku
Tokyo

This person will testify as to the meaning and operation
of electrical control in Japan.

Permanent Residence and Status: TOKYO FU and FUKUI Prefecture
Former Residence: OITA Prefecture
Date of Birth: November 23, 1888
Name: OWADA, Feiji
Former Name: UENOHATA

- February 17, 1915 Graduated from the Law School of the KYOTO Imperial University by the KYOTO Imperial University.
- March 1, 1915 Admitted to the bar by the Chief Public Procurator of the KYOTO Local Court.
- June 19, 1916 For the purpose of studying Maritime Commercial Law, he was admitted to the Graduate School of the University by the KYOTO Imperial University.
- March 1, 1917 Released from the bar by the Chief Public Procurator of the KYOTO Local Court.
- March 1, 1917 Appointed as clerk in the Communications Ministry. Concurrently with the position as clerk with the Temporary Investigations Bureau of the Communications Ministry by the Communications Ministry.
- March 1, 1917 Granted Salary Grade 6th class by the Communications Ministry.
- March 1, 1917 Ordered to duty with the Shipping Control Bureau by the Shipping Control Bureau of the Communications Ministry.
- March 1, 1917 Ordered to duty with the 1st Section of the Maritime Department by the Temporary Investigations Bureau of the Communications Ministry.
- December 28, 1918 Appointed Instructor in the Maritime Commercial School concurrently with his appointment as judge in the Local Marine Court of Inquiry. Promoted to the 7th grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet. Granted salary grade 5th class by the Communications Ministry. Ordered to serve in the Tokyo Local Marine Court of Inquiry by the Communications Ministry.
- According to Imperial Ordinance No. 348, he was appointed as instructor in the Commercial Navigation School on 7/26/21.
- January 20, 1919 Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- October 7, 1919 Granted Salary Grade 4th Class by the Communications Ministry.
- October , 1919 Passed the Higher Civil Service Examination.

- December 5, 1919 Concurrently appointed as Secretary with the Communications Ministry. Promoted to the 7th grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet. Ordered to serve in the Superintendent Section of the Shipping Control Bureau.
- October 2, 1920 Ordered to serve in the Mariners' Section of the Shipping Control Bureau by the Communications Bureau.
- August 18, 1920 The amendment of the Salary Regulations for Higher Civil Service Ranks are applicable from August.
- October 25, 1920 Granted salary grade 6th class by the Communications Ministry.
- November 1, 1920 Awarded a gratuity of 150 yen for his services in World War I.
- July 27, 1921 Promoted to the 6th grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank for his main and concurrent appointments by the Cabinet.
- August 20, 1921 Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- March 31, 1922 Granted Salary Grade 7th class by the Communications Ministry.
- April 6, 1923 Appointed as Commissioner in the Communications Ministry. Concurrently, he became an instructor in the Commercial Navigation School. Concurrently, he was a Judge in the Local Marine Court of Inquiry as before. Promoted to the 6th grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.
- April 6, 1923 Granted Salary Grade 5th class by the Communications Ministry. Ordered to serve in the Marine Section of the Shipping Control Bureau by the Communications Ministry.
- June 13, 1923 Concurrently appointed as Councillor in the Communications Ministry. Promoted to the 6th grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.
- July 3, 1923 Granted Salary Grade 5th class by the Communications Ministry.
- December 28, 1923 Promoted to the 5th grade of the Higher Civil Service for his main appointment as well as for his positions as instructor in the Commercial Navigation School and Councillor in the Communications Ministry by the Cabinet.
- March 15, 1924 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

May 1, 1924 Dismissed from his concurrent position as instructor in the Commercial Navigation School by the Cabinet.

November 25, 1924 According to Imperial Ordinance No. 267, the Communications Ministry shall not maintain a Councillor. The position of councillorship was abolished from the Communications Ministry.

December 27, 1924 Granted Salary Grade 3rd class by the Communications Ministry.

March 27, 1926 He was appointed to the entourage of the delegates of the government to the 8th International Labor Conference to be held in Geneva, Switzerland by the Cabinet.

March 27, 1926 He was appointed to the entourage of the delegates of the government to the 9th International Labor Conference to be held in Geneva, Switzerland by the Cabinet.

April 10, 1926 Granted Salary Grade 2nd class by the Communications Ministry.

July 9, 1926 Promoted to the 4th grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

August 2, 1926 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

February 2, 1927 Appointed as Commissioner in the Communications Bureau. Promoted to the 4th grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet. Granted Salary Grade 2nd class. Appointed Chief of the Maritime Department of the SAPPORO Communications Bureau by the Communications Ministry. Concurrently appointed as Chief Judge of the Local Marine Court of Inquiry by the Cabinet. Appointed Chief Judge of the HAKODATE Local Marine Court of Inquiry by the Communications Ministry.

July 4, 1927 Appointed Secretary to the Communications Ministry. Promoted to the 4th grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet. Granted Salary Grade 4th class. Appointed Chief of the Mariners' Section of the Shipping Control Bureau by the Communications Ministry. Concurrently appointed as judge in the Higher Marine Court of Inquiry by the Cabinet.

July 19, 1927 Appointed Secretary to the Marine Employment Commission by the Cabinet. Granted Salary Grade 3rd class by the Communications Ministry.

April 30, 1929 Promoted to the 3rd grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

June 1, 1929 Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

July 10, 1929 Appointed as Chief of the Archives Section of the Minister's Secretariate by the Communications Ministry.

July 11, 1929 Appointed as Chief Reporter to the Official Gazette and Head Statistician by the Communications Ministry.

July 24, 1929 Appointed to the Postal Life Insurance Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

July 31, 1929 Appointed as commissioner in the Natural Resources Bureau by the Cabinet.

August 22, 1929 Relieved from concurrent position by the Cabinet. Relieved from the position as Secretary to the Marine Employment Commission by the Cabinet.

August 31, 1929 Concurrently appointed as Communications Commissioner to the Government-General of KOREA. Promoted to the 3rd Grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

October 28, 1929 Appointed as Secretary to the Temporary Committee for the Investigation of the Electrical Industry by the Cabinet.

November 15, 1929 Appointed as Secretary to the Committee Investigating the Treatment of Men Obligated to Military Service and Disabled Soldiers by the Cabinet.

February 12, 1930 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th Class by the Cabinet.

July 16, 1930 According to Imperial Ordinance No. 132, the Committee system for the Investigation of the Electrical Industry was abolished.

April 13, 1931 Since the committee system for the Investigation of the Treatment of Men obligated to Military Service and Disabled Soldiers was abolished by Imperial Ordinance No. 56, the position of Secretary was eliminated.

July 31, 1931 Granted Salary Grade 1st class by the Communications Ministry.

September 5, 1933 Concurrently appointed as Secretary to the Communications Minister. Promoted to the 3rd grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet. Appointed as Chief Secretary to the Minister's Secretariate. Relieved from the

positions of Chief Reporter to the Official Gazette and Head Statistician by the Communications Ministry.

September 9, 1933 Relieved from the position as commissioner in the Natural Resources Bureau.

September 12, 1933 Relieved from the position of committee member in the Postal Life Insurance Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

February 7, 1934 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th class.

May 4, 1934 Changed his name to OWADA.

May 19, 1934 Appointed as Chief of the Communications Bureau. Promoted to the 2nd grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet. Granted Salary grade 2nd class. Appointed as Chief of the NAGOYA Communications Bureau by the Communications Ministry.

June 1, 1934 Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Senior grade.

May 4, 1935 Awarded Salary Grade 1st class by the Communications Ministry.

January 15, 1936 Appointed as Chief of the Accountants' Bureau of the Communications Ministry. Promoted to the 2nd grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

January 20, 1936 In regards to matters under the jurisdiction of the Communications Ministry, he was appointed by the Cabinet as a member of the committee of the government for the 68th Session of the Diet.

October 6, 1934 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th class.

March 23, 1936 Appointed as Chief of the Electric Bureau of the Communications Ministry. Promoted to the 2nd grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.

March 25, 1936 Appointed as Secretary to the Electric Committee by the Cabinet.

April 11, 1936 Appointed as Secretary to the North Eastern /T.N. North Eastern Districts of Japan/ Promotion Inquiry Commission by the Cabinet. (According to Imperial Ordinance No. 176, it was abolished in 1938.)

May 2, 1936 In regards to matters under the jurisdiction of

- the Communications Ministry, he was appointed by the Cabinet as a member of the Committee of the government for the 69th Session of the Diet.
- May 8, 1936 Appointed as a member of the National Park Committee by the Cabinet.
- June 1, 1936 Appointed to the TOHOKU Promotion Electric Power Corp. Ltd. Establishment Committee by the Cabinet.
- June 30, 1936 Appointed temporary member to the Engineering Conference by the Cabinet.
- October 8, 1936 Appointed as councillor to the TOHOKU /T.N. North Eastern Districts/ Bureau of the Cabinet by the Cabinet.
- October 8, 1936 Relieved from the position as a member of the TOHOKU Promotion Electric Power Corp. Ltd. Establishment Committee by the Cabinet.
- December 24, 1936 In regards to matters under the jurisdiction of the Communications Ministry, he was appointed by the Cabinet as a member of the committee of the government for the 70th Session of the Diet.
- May 22, 1937 Promoted to the 1st grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.
- June 3, 1937 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd class.
- June 10, 1937 Appointed to the Committee to the Rivers Investigation Conference by the Cabinet.
- June 15, 1937 Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- July 28, 1937 In regards to matters under the jurisdiction of the Communications Ministry, he was appointed by the Cabinet to the government committee for the 71st session of the Diet.
- August 17, 1937 Appointed as Secretary to the Central Economic Conference by the Cabinet. (Abolished in 1938 by Imperial Ordinance No. 85.)
- October 14, 1937 Appointed as Secretary to the Temporary Electric Power Inquiry Committee by the Cabinet. (Abolished in 1938 by Imperial Ordinance No. 365.)
- October 20, 1937 Appointed as a member to the 1st Committee Meeting by the Cabinet. Not published in the Official Gazette.
- November 16, 1937 Appointed as temporary committee member to the Central Air Defense Commission by the Cabinet.

- November 26, 1937 Appointed as Councillor to the Planning Board by the Cabinet.
- November 26, 1937 In regards to matters under the jurisdiction of the Communications Commission, he was appointed by the Cabinet to the governments committee for the 73rd session of the Diet.
- February 1, 1938 Appointed as a reserve member to the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission by the Communications Ministry.
- May 6, 1938 Concurrently appointed as Chief of the Bureau for the Preparation for Electric Power Control. Promoted to the 1st grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet.
- May 25, 1938 Appointed as member of the Electric Power Investigation Commission by the Cabinet.
- June 15, 1938 Appointed as member to the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission. Relieved from position as reserve member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Commission by the Communications Ministry.
- August 3, 1938 Appointed as Secretary to the Transportation Industry Regulation Commission by the Cabinet.
- August 10, 1938 Appointed as member to the Investigation Committee for the Appraisal of Electric Power by the Cabinet.
- September 6, 1938 Appointed as a member of a committee for the establishment of the JAPAN Electric Generation Corp., Ltd. by the Cabinet.
- December 24, 1938 In regards to matter under the jurisdiction of the Communications Commission, he was appointed by the Cabinet as a member of the government's Committee to the 74th session of the Diet.
- March 29, 1939 Appointed as Vice Minister of the Communications Ministry. Concurrently, he held the position as Chief of the Bureau for the Preparation for Electric Power Control as before. Promoted to the 1st grade of the Higher Civil Service Rank by the Cabinet. Relieved from the Electric Power Investigation Commission. Relieved from the Investigation Committee for the Appraisal of Electric Power. Relieved from the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Electric Generation Corp., Ltd., by the Cabinet.
- March 29, 1939 Appointed to the Electric Committee. Appointed as member of the Sea Route Control Commission. Appointed as a member to the Shipping Controllers'

Committee. Appointed as a member of the Electric Power Investigation Commission. Appointed as a member of the Investigation Committee for the Appraisal of Electric Power. Appointed as a member of the Aircraft Manufacturing Industry. Appointed as a member of the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Electric Generation Corp., Ltd.

April 5, 1939

Appointed as a member of the Cabinet Information Board. Appointed as a member of the National General Spiritual Mobilization Committee by the Cabinet.

April 4, 1939

Relieved from the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Electric Generation Corp., Ltd., by the Cabinet.

April 7, 1939

Appointed as a member of the Postal Life Insurance Reserve Fund Investment Committee by the Cabinet.

April 11, 1939

Appointed as a member of the Temporary Funds Adjustment Committee. Appointed as a member of the Central City Planning Commission. Appointed as a member of the Central Air Defense Committee by the Cabinet.

April 12, 1939

Appointed as a member of the National Savings Encouragement Committee by the Cabinet.

April 13, 1939

Appointed as councillor to the Planning Board. Appointed as Councillor to the Manchurian Affairs Board. Appointed as a member to the Electrical Communications Committee. Appointed as a member of the Transportation Industry Regulation Commission. Appointed as a member of the National General Mobilization Investigation Committee. Appointed as a member of the Planning Investigation Committee. Appointed member of the Consultation Committee for the Festival in Commemoration of the 2600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Empire by the Cabinet. Appointed member of the Committee for the Evaluation of the government's investments in the North China Development Corp., Ltd., and the Central China Promotion Corp., Ltd., by the Cabinet.

April 17, 1939

Appointed member of the International Tourist Committee by the Cabinet.

April 20, 1939

Appointed member of the National Property Investigation Committee. Appointed member of the Committee for the Preparation for the Construction of Central Government Buildings. Appointed member

of the Liquid Fuel Commission by the Cabinet.
Appointed member of the Opium Committee.

- May 8, 1939 Appointed member of the Central Wage Committee by the Cabinet.
- May 10, 1939 Appointed as a member to the Trade Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.
- May 29, 1939 Appointed member of the Committee Investigating Counter Measures for the Protection of Disabled Soldiers by the Cabinet. (Abolished on Oct. 11, 1939 by Imperial Ordinance No. 697.)
- June 3, 1939 Appointed as a member of the Committee for the Appraisal of the Government's Investments in Aviation by the Cabinet.
- June 5, 1939 Appointed member of the Committee for the Establishment of the Greater JAPAN Aviation Corporation, Ltd. by the Cabinet.
- June 15, 1939 Appointed member to the Engineering Conference by the Cabinet.
- July 12, 1939 Appointed member to the Committee for the Investigation of the Main Railroads by the Cabinet.
- July 22, 1939 Appointed member to the Committee for the Investigation of Medium and small scale Industries by the Cabinet.
- August 3, 1939 Appointed member of the Temporary Committee for the Investigation of Manchurian Colonists by the Cabinet.
- September 2, 1939 Relieved from membership in the Committee for the Establishment of the Greater JAPAN Aviation Corporation, Ltd. by the Cabinet.
- September 22, 1939 Appointed as a Reserve member of the Higher Civil Service Disciplinary Committee by the Cabinet.
- October 27, 1939 Appointed as a member of the Central Electric Power Regulation Commission by the Cabinet.
- November 27, 1939 Appointed member of the National Industries Promotion Committee by the Cabinet.
- December 26, 1939 Appointed member of the Shipbuilding Committee by the Cabinet.
- February 10, 1940 Appointed as a member of the Central Statistics Committee by the Cabinet.
- April 1, 1940 Appointed as Secretary to the Price Investigation Committee by the Cabinet.

- April 6, 1940 Appointed member of the Central Committee for the Establishment of Prices by the Cabinet.
- April 12, 1939 Appointed member of the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Coal Corporation, Ltd., by the Cabinet.
- May 6, 1939 Appointed member of the Committee for the Appraisal of Government Investments in the International Electric Communications Corp., Ltd., by the Cabinet.
- June 1, 1940 Relieved from membership in the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Coal Corporation, Ltd., by the Cabinet.
- June 6, 1940 Appointed member of the Committee for the Establishment of the JAPAN Fertilizer Corp., Ltd., by the Cabinet.
- June 20, 1940 Appointed member of the Central Committee for Mariners' Wages by the Cabinet.
- July 17, 1940 Appointed member of the Cabinet Committee for Commemoration Ceremonies by the Cabinet.
- August 2, 1940 At his own request, relieved from his main office by the Cabinet.
- August 10, 1940 As an act of grace from the throne, promoted one Court Rank. Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- December 14, 1940 Appointed as member of the Committee for the Investigation of Electric Power by the Cabinet.
- October 15, 1940 Appointed as a member of the Temporary Committee Investigating Economics of Formosa by the Cabinet.
- April 29, 1940 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Double-Rays of the Rising Sun for his services in the CHINA Incident.

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While the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has charge of manufacturing and industries, it does not have charge of all of them. Shipbuilding was in the hands of the Communications Ministry and aircraft manufacture was outside the jurisdiction of any economic ministry.

18,239 His purpose in writing his affidavit was to point out the facts with which he was personally directly or indirectly connected and thus point out any errors which existed in Liebert's statement. * He had read Liebert's statement entirely and there were many matters there with which he was not personally connected and he had therefore never used the word "refute". He was only pointing out facts with which he was at variance with Liebert. While it may amount to the same thing in the last analysis, he was not trying to refute anything, but trying to point out mistakes.

18,240 With respect to the five-year plan, * he had no recollection and no knowledge and would be unable to answer questions. He had made no attempt to find out what was in these plans because he had no data and no knowledge of it. When asked why therefore he said he was concerned either directly or indirectly with almost all of the economic policies touched on by Liebert, the witness stated that perhaps his explanation was insufficient, but he had meant to say that as an administrative officer he was concerned in connection with the matters pointed out by Liebert.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF OWADA, Teiji
by Mr. Shiobara

18,243 The witness stated that he graduated from the Law College of Kyoto Imperial University in 1915. From 1917 to August 1940 he was with the Ministry of Communications and held the offices of chief of the Electricity Bureau, director of the Bureau for the Preparation of Electric Power Control, and finally Vice Minister of Communications. * On 18,244 orders from the Minister he was directly concerned with the drafting and carrying out of the National Electric Power Control Law.

(March 12, 1947)

(DEFENSE - Division I, General - OWADA, Direct)

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18,245 He had heard over the radio and also read in the newspapers that Liebert had given testimony on various economic and financial matters concerning Japan and had given testimony in connection with electricity, and he had read the accounts of his testimony briefly. He had read extracts from Liebert's testimony * which dealt with electricity and power, with which he was directly concerned. He had read all of what he had considered to be Liebert's statement on this problem and had read extracts from the court transcript on this relating to Liebert's examination. However, when he said at first that he had not read the whole of it, he meant to say he had not taken time to read with scrupulous regard every single detail.

18,247 The main provisions of the National Electric Power
18,248 Control Law were put in force from August 10, 1938. When the question * of generating electric power from water was brought up, a very serious question arose whether it would not be better to have it carried out by non-governmental agencies. Water power is a natural resource which should be developed for the benefit of the public at large, and not used simply for the purpose of making profit. The question was a serious one.

18,249 To generate electricity from water there is need for
18,250 fixed assets and a large expense is necessary. It was decided at the beginning to make an appeal to the desire for personal profit * and to gather capital in that way. However, there was always the understanding that in case of public necessity the privilege of utilization would be returned to the government. The government has always held the view that should a case of necessity arise, the system * of utilizing water power for profits would be changed to one of utilizing it for public benefit.

18,251 It was found that private utilization had several faults and from 1928 to 1931 steps were taken to investigate the advantages of public control of electric power and a plan was tentatively formulated. He had given this answer since on reading Liebert's testimony he had the impression that the latter stressed that the sole reason for state control of electric power was to prepare for war, and he wished to overturn this fact * by revealing that the Communications Ministry had from the beginning always considered the problem of state control of electricity.

Page

18,254

So far as the electric power industry was concerned, Japan had no idea of swinging to totalitarianism. They merely considered that electricity generated from water power should be given a public nature. It is almost the only natural resource of Japan, and even in America and the Soviet Union it has been held that the development of water power should be carried on as a public enterprise.

18,256

The purpose of the electric power state control law was to insure development of Japanese water power over a long period of time. If the prior method had been continued, it would have been done piece-meal and Japanese available water power would have been exhausted in a short time. Japan had to avoid unnecessary waste of water power to utilize it in the most economical and useful way.

The western part of Japan is scarce in water power, while the eastern part is rich. If the generating stations in the east and west could be joined, the western section could economize on coal formerly used to generate and do away with generation by coal. The economical use of coal was another purpose of the law.

18,257

There was also the question of sending power to agricultural districts. It was cheaper to send power to the large cities and the industry had tended to concentrate around the large cities. In Japan the average consumption per person was 400 kilowatt hours, while in America it was 888, and in Norway it was 3800. This meant that the average household of Japan did not utilize electric power as much as it should. In considering the question of electric power control Japan took Switzerland as a model since it too lacked natural resources. In Switzerland electric power was widely used to advantage in homes; small-scale factories with the home as a unit grew up there. * It was considered that Japan must also develop household industries to maintain her economy. However, if the electric power was to be continued on a profit-making basis, the bringing of the electric power to the household was impossible.

18,258

For all these reasons, plans were drafted for large-scale development and maintenance of electric power. These plans came to completion around 1938 because from about 1929

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on international block economies were set up and Japan was faced with the need of setting up a minimum economy of self-sufficiency. It was hoped that electric power by state control would be made plentiful and made available to the public at large at low cost, which would enable them to make use of other resources and maintain a standard of living. The motives for state control were first, to utilize available water power effectively, and to utilize it 100 per cent. Second, to economize on oil and coal, which are scarce in Japan. And third, to make plentiful the generation of electric power at low cost, and at a special low cost to matters of public nature.

Furthermore, Japan had been importing fertilizers, but if electric power could be made more plentiful, Japan could manufacture them to a certain extent. It was thus hoped to increase food production. They hoped to establish some semblance of a self-sufficient economy.

18,261

18,262

Since they started from the premise * that they hoped to achieve a large scale development of electric power, the basic policies were to be decided by the government. * However, the decisions were not drawn up merely by government officials, but on the basis of questions submitted to the electric power investigation committee and their replies. The greater number of members of the committee were consumer representatives and consisted of members of the houses of the Diet and other people of high intelligence and experience. The government did not execute the policies itself. It set up a special company, The Japan Electric Power Distribution, Generation and Transmission Company, to carry it out. This company is like others and its stockholders are entirely private individuals.

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18263

* The witness stated that there was a plan for the increase of power production, but he didn't have the figures in detail and could give them in round numbers, but he didn't have his notes with him. Before the Electric Power Control Law, there was an Electric Power Enterprise Law, consisting of an electric commission. This commission set up plans for increasing electric power annually, even before the Electric Power Law. The only change made with the new law was that annual plans were not drawn up by individual small companies, but were drawn up by the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company on a large scale.

18264

* Their development plans were put into effect in 1939, when a four-year plan was drawn up, calling for the development of 350,000 kw. per year. There were small-scale generating stations in individual factories, and the total plans for electric power came to about 500,000 kw. per year.

18265

* At the present time, he had no recollection of how it was planned to distribute electric power. At the time that the power law was enforced a commission named the Extraordinary Electric Power Research Commission was appointed, which was made up of representatives from the Communications Ministry, that is the Parliamentary Vice-Minister and the regular Vice-Minister. In addition, there was the regular Railway Vice-Minister, and the other 32 were private individuals, * representatives of consumers, men of experience and were usually members of the Diet.

18266

Since the question of control of distribution came about after his resignation, his answer may not be satisfactory. Since distribution agencies which directly distributed power to the consumer was controlled, there was no sense setting up this company. He believed that the research conducted in the Communications Ministry was on the British bridge system.

18267

* Counsel admitted that Mr. Liebert's figures came from the Japanese Government, and are mostly correct.