

10 Oct 1947

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

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

DEFENDANT

Witness General

WITNESS

ARIMA, Shizuka

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

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

Incl  
(Described above)

*EP M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: ARIMA, Shizuka  
Date of Birth: August 13, 1900  
Permanent Domicile: (1) 28, 1-chome, SHINDORI, WAKAYAMA City,  
WAKAYAMA Prefecture.  
(2) 8, HIGASHI 3-chome, KUSHIYA-CHŌ, SAKAI  
City, OSAKA-fu.  
Wife: HANAKO, Born April 6, 1907 Married May 27, 1929.  
Member of Family: Mother AI, born February 15, 1874.

\* \* \* \* \*

Apr. 1918	Entered the OKAYAMA Medical College.	
Nov 25 1919	Ordered to be a Naval medical student.	Navy Ministry
May 5 1922	Graduated from the Medical Special Course attached to the OKAYAMA Medical College.	
May 22	Granted a doctor's licence No. 48,743.	Home Office
June 13 1922	Commissioned as Naval second assistant- surgeon.	Cabinet
June 13 1922	Ordered to be a student of the Ordinary Course of the Naval Medical College.	
"	Conferred the Senior Grade of the 8th Court Rank.	Department of Imperial Household.
Dec 1 1922	Graduated from the Ordinary Course of the Naval Medical College.	Navy Ministry
"	Ordered to board the KONGO. (The second Squadron)	
Feb 18 1923	Left KURE on a cruise (Guarding) to the South Sea Islands. Came back to SASEHO on Mar. 15.	
May 10 1923	Relieved of duties on the KONGO, appointed a member of the YOKOSUKA Naval Hospital.	
May 18 1923	Ordered to serve in the First Department and concurrently in the Second Department.	YOKOSUKA Hospital



Nov 20	Relieved of current post, and ordered to join the NISSHIN. (The second Reserve Ship).	Navy Ministry
Apr 15 1924	NISSHIN, (The First Reserve Ship)	
May 1 "	NISSHIN, (Guard-ship).	
June 1 1924	Relieved of duties on the NISSHIN, attached to the KURE Marine Corps.	
Oct 1 1924	The form of written appointments was revised in accordance with KAIJIN No. 79.	
Dec 1 1924	Appointed a Naval First Assistent-Surgeon.	Cabinet
Dec 18 1924	Ordered a temporary member of the committee for the entrance exams into the Naval Academy and the Naval Paymaster's School of Jan. 1925.	
Dec 27 1924	Raised to the Junior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.	Department of the Imperial Household.
Mar 7 1925	Relieved of current post and ordered on board the TOBA.	
Dec 1 1925	Granted a salary of the first grade.	Navy Ministry
Nov 1 1926	Relieved of current post and, appointed a member of the Medical Department of the SASEHO Naval Arsenal.	
Dec 7 1926	Appointed a Naval Surgeon.	Cabinet
Dec 28 1926	Raised to the Senior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.	Department of Imperial Household
Sep 15 1927	Relieved of current post and appointed Chief Medical Officer of No. 29 Destroyer Flotilla.	Navy Ministry
Sep 22 1927	Designated to serve on No. 13 Torpedo-destroyer.	No. 29 Destroyer Flotilla.
Oct 3 1927	The ship was changed to No. 11 Torpedo-destroyer.	"
Dec 10 1928	Appointed a member of the SASEHO Naval Hospital and concurrently a member of the SASEHO Naval Munition Department.	Navy Ministry



Dec 10 1928	Granted a salary of the Second Grade.	Navy Ministry
Dec 13 1928	Ordered to serve in the Second Department and concurrently in the First Department.	
May 25 1929	Appointed Chief Medical Officer of No.21 Destroyer Flotilla.	SASEHO Hospital Naval Ministry
May 31 1929	Designated to serve on the KABA.	No.21 Destroyer Flotilla.
Nov 16 1928	On the strength of the Imperial Ordinance No.188 in 1928, Awarded Coronation Commemoration Medal.	Bureau of Decoration
Apr 29 1929	Filed application for marriage, sanctioned on May 15, 1929.	
Sep 5 1929	Granted 100 Yen for services in the CHINA Incident of 1928 and the CHINESE disturbances from 1927 to 1928.	
Nov 1 1929	Appointed Chief Medical Officer and concurrently A Division Officer of the KISO.	Navy Ministry
May 1 1930	KISO, the Second Reserve Ship, KISO, the Third Reserve Ship. June 1, 1930	
Sep 1 1930	Ordered to be a student of the advanced course of the Naval Medical College.	"
Sep 11 1930	Attached to the SASEHO Naval Station while the Special Grand Manoeuvres of 1930 were being organized.	"
Sep 9 1930	Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure.	Bureau of Decoration
Oct 3 1930	Ordered to serve under the Command of the OIC of the SASEHO Naval Hospital while the Special Grand Manoeuvres of 1930 were being organized.	Commander-in-Chief.
Dec 1 1930	Granted a salary of the first grade.	Navy Ministry
Mar.17 1931	Appointed Chief Medical Officer of No.19 Destroyer Flotilla.	"
Mar 19 1931	Designated to serve on the Torpedo-destroyer ISONAMI.	No.19 Destroyer Flotilla



Aug 10 1931	Transferred from the ISONAMI to AYANAMI.	No.19 Destroyer Flotilla
Aug 29 1931	Transferred from the AYANAMI to ISONAMI.	"
Oct 5 1931	Transferred from ISONAMI to AYANAMI.	"
Oct 27	Transferred from AYANAMI to ISONAMI.	"
Nov 25	Transferred from ISONAMI to AYANAMI.	"
Dec 1 1931	Attached to the YOKOSUKA <sup>N</sup> aval Station.	Navy Ministry
Dec 9 1931	Ordered to serve under the command of the DIC of the YOKOSUKA Naval Hospital.	Commander-in-Chief
Dec 18 1931	Appointed temporary Member of the Committee for the Entrance Exams. of the Naval Academy and the Naval Paymaster's School of Jan. 1932.	Navy Ministry
Feb 1 1932	Appointed Resident Officer in the PHILIPPINES.	"
Feb 15 1932	Raised to the Junior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.	Department of the Imperial Household
Mar 21 1932	Left NAGASAKI by the ATSUTA-Maru.	
Dec 1 1932	Promoted to Naval Staff Surgeon.	Cabinet
Mar 1 1934	Ordered back to Japan.	Navy Ministry.
Mar 29 1934	Came back to Japan by the Steamer KAMO- Maru arriving at KOBE this day from official tour to the PHILIPPINES.	
Apr 18 1934	Attached to the KURE Naval Station.	"
Apr 23 1934	Ordered to serve under the command of the the KURE Naval Arsenal.	Chief of Commander-in-Chief
Apr 23 1934	Ordered to serve under the command of the DIC of the Medical Department.	KURE Arsenal.
Jun 28 1934	Appointed Chief Medical officer and concurrently Division Officer of the JINTSŪ. (First Reserve Ship)	
Nov 1 1934	Ordered to serve in the Naval General Staff and concurrently appointed Instructor of the Naval Medical College.	Navy Ministry



Nov 19 1934	Appointed a member of the Committee for the physical examination of Candidates wanting to be Naval Reserve Students.	Navy Ministry
July 1 1935	Assigned to the headquarter of the 4th Squadron while the Naval Grand Manoeuvres for 1935 were being organized.	"
Apr 29 1934	Granted 140 Yen in recognition of services in the Incident of 1931-1934.	Bureau of Decoration
Apr 29 1934	Awarded a war- medal of the Incident of 1931-1934 (No.238251)	"
Nov 21 1935	Concurrently appointed a Asst. Commandant of the Naval Medical College.	
Mar 11 1936	Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit of the Sacred Treasure. (No.894085)	"
Jul 1 1936	Appointed Chief Medical Officer and concurrently a Division Officer of the ATAGO. (First Reserve Ship)	Navy Ministry
Dec 1 1936	Assigned to the Naval Special Landing Party at SHANGHAI and concurrently appointed Division Officer and attached to the Headquarters of the Third Fleet.	"
Dec 1 1936	Designated to serve on board the ATAKA.	Third Fleet.
Mar 15 1937	Raised to the Senior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.	Department of Imperial Household
Mar 20	Changed ship to the YAEYAMA.	Third Fleet.
Sep 6	Assigned to the Headquarters of the Third Fleet.	Navy Ministry
Sep 12 1937	Ordered to serve under the command of the Commander of the Naval Special Landing Party in SHANGHAI.	Third Fleet.
Dec 1 1937	Appointed a Fleet-Surgeon.	Cabinet
Dec 1 "	Appointed Chief Medical Officer of the Naval Paymaster's School and concurrently Instructor of same and the Naval Medical College.	Department of Imperial Household



- Nov 1 1937 Appointed a member of the Standing Committee for Exams of the Naval Students. Navy Ministry
- Nov 6 1937 Awarded degree of Doctor of Medicine by the CHIBA Medical College (Experimental study on the rivalry action between fermented soy-bean bacilli and dysentery bacilli).

Citation

The Landing party commanded Rear-Admiral OKAWACHI. During the period from August 13 to 22, 1937 this Landing Party was surrounded by a superior enemy force and received attacks continuously day and night, but in spite of same the Party, fighting admirably and bravely against great odds, often inflicted serious damage upon the enemy, and by firmly securing SHANGAHI, broke the enemy's offensive plan. This action, making a great contribution to the following Military operations, is considered as having rendered distinguished military service.

I therefore confer this citation.

September 1, 1937

The Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet HASEGAWA, Kiyoshi.

- May 3 1938. Appointed a Temporary Member of the Committee organized for the Appointment of Naval Officers. Navy Ministry
- Jul 11 1938 Relieved of duties of member of Temporary Committee re Appointment of Naval Officers. "
- Sep 15 1938 Ordered to attend the Naval General Staff and the Navy Ministry. "
- Sep 15 1938 Ordered to serve at the Naval Bureau of Medicine. Minister of Navy
- Jan 16 1939 Appointed member of Inaugural Committee of the KAIJIN KAI (Foundation)
- Feb 17 1939 Appointed member of the Committee for Economization of Armaments 5th Branch. Navy Ministry
- Mar 11 1939 Appointed member of Temporary Committee for Physical Examination of Applicants as Naval Reserve Students in 1939. Navy Ministry
- May 19 1939 Awarded the Order of Merit of 4th Grade Sacred Treasure. Bureau of Decoration



Jun 30 1939	Appointed member of Temproray Committee re Entrance Examinations of Students of the Naval Academy, Naval Engineering College and Naval School of Supplies and Accounts of July 1939.	Navy Ministry
Mar 20 1940	Appointed member of Temporary Committee for Appointment of Naval Officers in 1940.	"
Mar 22 1940	Appointed as Aide to Special Naval Inspector.	"
Apr 1 1940	Appointed to serve in Naval Bureau of Medicine.	"
Mar 15 1940	Appointed Committee man of Extraordinary Grand Festival of YASUKUNI Shrine in April 1940.	"
Dec 4 1940	Appointed member of Temprary Committee re Physical Examinations of Applicants for students and pupils of the Naval Medical the Naval Pharmacist, the Naval Intendance, the Naval Shipbuilding, the Naval Engine Manufacturing, and the Naval Ordnance School in 1940.	"
Jan 10 1941	Appointed member of Committee for Investigating the System and installations of service and Living.	"
Apr 4 1941	Appointed member of Investigation Committee re Appual State of Naval Base Units.	"
Jan 6 1941	Appointed Member of the appointment Committee of Naval Officers.	"
Jan 10 1941	Appointed member of Nomination Committee of Naval Student.	"
Jan 10 1941	Appointed member of Committee re Physical Examinations of Applicants for Students and pupils of the Naval Medicals, Pharmacist, Intendance, Engine Manufacture, and Ordnance Schools.	"
"	Appointed member of Investigation Committee re Experimental and Research System.	"
"	Appointed a member of Selection Committee of Donations to the Imperial Household.	"
June 5 1941	Appointed member of 2nd Sectional Meeting of the Investigation Committee for National Defence.	"
Jul 11 1941	Appointed member of the Naval Gauge Standardizing	



Aug. 1 1941	Additionally appointed as a member of the General Affairs Department of the Naval Engineering Headquarters.	Navy Ministry Engineering Headquarters
Aug 1 1941	Ordered to serve in 1st Section.	Dept. of Naval Engineering Headquarters
Jan 26 1942	Appointed member of Investigation Committee re Installations and System in Formosa and China Area.	Navy Ministry
Mar 25 1942	Appointed member of Committee re Physical Examinations of Applicants for Entrance to the Naval Dental School.	"
Apr 29 1940	Awarded Order of the Golden Kite, 4th Class and the Order of Merit 3rd Class of the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun and 4000 Yen on account of meritorious services the China Incident.	
"	Awarded Service Medal of the China Incident.	Bureau of Decoration
Apr 5 1942	Additionally appointed as member of Bureau of Political Affairs in the South.	Navy Ministry
May 10 1942	Assigned to Headquarters of South-West Area Fleet.	"
Apr 24 1942	Appointed member of Investigation Committee re Installations and Systems in the South-West Area.	"
Jun 1 1942	Appointed Chief of Epidemic Prevention Section in the Board of Health of the Civil Government of the South-West Area Fleet.	"
Apr 15 1942	Awarded the junior grade of the 5th Court Rank.	The Dep't of Imperial Household
Apr 1 1942	Ordered to serve 1st Section	The Medical Bureau
Nov 1 1942	Appointed Naval Surgeon Captain.	Cabinet
Apr 1 1943	Appointed Chief of Epidemic Prevention Section in the Board of Health of the Naval Civil Government in the South-West Area.	



By the Secret Order No.124 of the Personnel affairs of the Secretariate.

Nov 1 1943 Assigned to the Headquarters of 1st Fleet despatched to the South. Navy Ministry

Nov 20 1943 Appointed Chief Medical Officer in the 1st fleet dispatched to the South.

Nov 10 1940 Awarded Commemoration Medal of the 2600th Anniversary of the Accession of Emperor JIMMU in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No.488 of 1940. Bureau of Decorations

Nov 3 1944 Appointed as Instructor of the Naval Medical College and additionally a member of Research Department. Navy Ministry

Apr 1 1945 Appointed member of Naval Bureau of Chemical Warfare and additionally Instructor of Naval Medical College and member of the Research Department of the Same College. "

Apr 26 1945 Reported the Change of Permanent Domicile.

May 9 1945 Appointed Chief of 1st Section of Medical Bureau in Navy Ministry. "

Jun 1 1945 Appointed member of Appointment Committee of Naval Officers.

Appointed member of Nomination Committee of Naval Students.

Appointed member of standing Committee re Examinations for service of Naval pupils.

Appointed member of Inquiry Committee of Naval Merits.

Appointed member of Investigating Committee re Naval Uniforms.

Appointed member of Investigating Committee re Counter-measures to promote Efficiency.

Nov 29 1945 Appointed Chief of Medical Bureau in Navy Ministry. Navy Ministry

Nov 30 1945 Placed on the Reserve List. "

Nov 30 1945 Assigned to Replacement Duty. "



Dec 1 1945	Appointed 2nd Demobilization Officer {The 3rd rank of Higher Civil Service} {per Imperial Ordinance No.686}	The 2nd Demobilization Office.
Dec 30 1945	Released from Replacement Duty.	"
Dec 1 1945	Appointed Chief of the medical Bureau of the 2nd Demobilization Dep't.	"
Apr 1 1946	Appointed Secretary of the 2nd Demobilization Office (2nd rank in accordance with the Ordinance No.193)	"
Jun 1 1946	Granted 9th Grade Salary.	"
Jun 15 1946	Released from Replacement Duty.	"
Jun 15 1946	Appointed Secretary of the Demobilization Office. (2nd rank) in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 315.	Demobilization Office
Jun 15 1946	Abolished the Limitation Ordinance of Naval Officers in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No.322 of 1946.	"
	Ordered to serve in the General Affairs Depart- ment of the 2nd Demobilization Bureau of the Demobilization Board by Demobilization 2 No.4.	
Jul 1 1946	Granted 26th Grade Salary.	"
Apr 30 1947	Granted 28th Grade Salary.	"
Apr 30 1947	Relieved of post at own request.	Cabinet



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

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF ARIMA, SHIZUKA,  
by Mr. Roberts

27335  
27336

\* The witness identified exhibit No. 3063 as his affidavit, and verified it. \* The witness stated that he had held various posts in the Navy Medical Department, and from November 1943 was Chief Medical Officer of the First Fleet, and on May 9, 1945, became Chief of the First Section of the Medical Bureau.

Authority for the handling of POWs was in the hands of the Army, and the Navy was not supposed to keep and manage them. The Navy had no special stock of medical goods for POWs. When the Navy interned POWs temporarily between their capture and transfer to the Army, the unit in charge of their management was supplied with medical stores for the total number of soldiers in the unit and prisoners, and all medical treatment was carried out without discrimination. Seriously ill prisoners were allowed to enter a Navy hospital exactly as the Japanese. The Navy neither treated them particularly warmly or especially cold. Medical treatment was carried out strictly and fairly in accordance with Navy Regulations for POWs.

27338

It was a fundamental principle of the Navy to keep medical stores for a period of a year for peacetime national defense, regardless of the enemy or duration of the war. The outbreak of the war found them provided with this quantity. They had no particular instruction to take steps concerning medical stores to wage war for four years against U. S., Britain, and Holland. They learned about the outbreak of the war and its scale only from \* news reports, and they faced the war unprepared.

As to the disposition and numerical increase of surgeons and medical men to take care of the increased number of POWs, the number of men in a unit temporarily caring for POWs was increased, and steps to increase the number of doctors was taken, but because of the rapid increase in the Army and organization of troops after the outbreak, the increase of doctors could not meet the need.

A plan for distributing medical materials providing for supply of basic quantity for the total number of the unit plus estimated quantity, was adopted in accordance with the Account and Supply Regulations of Medical Stores. The person responsible for distribution was the Chief of the medical stores section of the navy hospital bureau.



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

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Otherwise, the apothecary officer of the hospital ship supplied them at the request of the medical officer. It was impossible to supply stores when there was no stock. At distant places supplies sometimes did not arrive because of sinking. If communications and traffic on the front were stopped, it was impossible to supply them.

The chain of command concerning medical business in the navy included the chief of the medical bureau, who was assistant to the Naval Minister and commanded his subordinates indirectly in the name of the Minister. Commanders of Naval Districts, guard districts and fleet headquarters were under the control of the Ministry, and each of their staffs included a chief medical officer.

27340

Under the commander-in-chief \* there were warships, units, schools, naval hospitals. Temporary management was done by them. POWs needing medical treatment were received into the unit infirmary. The person responsible for their treatment was the infirmary surgeon in charge of the infirmary, directly subordinate to the commanding officer. He received orders from the unit commander, and sometimes received suggestions from his superior medical officer, but they were not commands. The seriously ill among the POWs in the infirmary were transferred to navy hospitals, just as the Japanese.

27341

Concerning dwellings, clothes, and labor. the Medical Bureau paid particular attention in the early days of the war \* to tropical problems, and later to the maintenance of physical strength of the soldiers in the homeland. By scientific research and war-time study, they exerted themselves to put their conclusions into practice, but it was most difficult to carry out. The national strength was insufficient to meet the demand. When penicillin was needed, they could not use it, as the small quantity on hand could be used only for clinical study. They had only a test tube of DDT as study material, and could not use it universally.

27342

The death of POWs from diseases in Japan was a grave matter, but many Japanese soldiers died from diseases also. \* After 1944 the ration for soldiers deteriorated until it dropped below 1500 calories. There was no heat in winter, warm baths became impossible, clothes and bedclothes were wanting. and maintaining body warmth was impossible. As a result a disproportion arose between calories absorbed and consumed per day, resulting in loss of physical strength and nourishment.



Page

Illness seldom broke out among older soldiers, but often broke out among the young men not accustomed to military life. This physical weakness caused many to suffer from pneumonia and diarrhea, and their convalescence was retarded. The Navy called it prostration from inability to adjust oneself, and distinguished it statistically from malnutrition in the overseas war front.

27343

\* The number of cases of this disease was more than 6,000 in the Navy alone, of which more than 500 died. It was inferred that the actual number was more than 10,000, of which more than 1,000 died. Erroneous diagnoses called these cases pneumonia or diarrhea, but they were actually complications of the disease.

27344

The difference in resistance to bacteria in the case of foreigners must be kept in mind. The witness could not make out a scientific conclusion of the comparative ability of war prisoners and Japanese to resist disease, but from study and experiment on animals and epidemiological observation, animals brought up in favorable environment have less resistance to bacteria infection than those in a natural environment. Men exposed to bacteria from childhood in an unfavorable environment have greater resistance than men from a favorable environment. \* It could be inferred that POWs were more susceptible to bacterial infection than the Japanese. POWs also suffered from spiritual restlessness, inability to climatize, unfamiliarity with Japanese food, difference in customs, lack of communication due to the language barrier.

27345

It is possible to infer that patients took a longer time to recover from diseases. \* It often happens that when persons who have lived in a favored district where there are few TB bacteria come to a city in contact with people with active TB, they fall ill suddenly and die shortly, but persons who lived in a city from childhood and often resisted TB infection fall ill and pass into a chronic state and their convalescence is better.

27346

When a tribe from a malarial area becomes immune racially from malaria for a long period, they seldom die from acute malaria, but when temperate zone inhabitants who have never been infected with malarial protozoa enter a malarial area they are immediately attacked by acute malaria and their \* condition grows worse. In the case of dysentery the same tendency may be observed.



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27347 Japan's sanitary environment must be regarded as a reason for weakening the prisoners' resistance. Japan's climate is sub-tropical in summer, and the winters are severely cold. Even a person living in Japan from childhood would have trouble until he became climatized, and many weak persons are attacked in their childhood by various diseases and die. During wartime, even Japanese accustomed to Japanese food were unsatisfied due to the shortage of food materials. Owing to the lack of chemical fertilizers, human manure was used for the cultivation of vegetables, and the density of parasites inside the bowels was raised. Resistance of the Japanese to disease was lower, and cases of dysentery, typhoid, pneumonia, and tuberculosis increased. He was afraid that a large number of \* health troubles arose among the POW coming to such an environment.

The difficulty in understanding medical English in Japan was a considerable handicap in the treatment of POWs. Even the Japanese, except physicians, do not understand the difficult medical terms in the Japanese language. In interpreting them into English even a professional would find himself unequal. Education of physicians was of the German school, and Army and Navy surgeons were quite ignorant of medical English. It is inferred that if POWs complained about their illness, the Japanese did not understand the details, and the POWs often failed to understand what the Japanese doctors meant in giving advice.

THERE WAS NO CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS.

27349 \* Exhibit No. 3064, a reply dated December 6, 1945, to SCAP, from the 2nd Demobilization Ministry in answer to an inquiry regarding the sinking of merchant ships in the Indian Ocean dated November 19, 1945, stated \* that with regard to such cases, protests were filed during the war by the respective governments except for the Norwegian S. S. Scotia. At the time of the protest, the matters were investigated through reports and telegrams and persons returned from the operating areas. No positive results were obtained, and the governments were notified.

27350 Almost all Japanese submarines operating in the Indian Ocean were lost, and there were few survivors. Because of the destruction of relative records, the renewal of the survey had become very difficult, and accurate results could not be expected. They had conducted their investigation upon the inquiry of crew survivors and of those occupying key posts in submarine warfare.



Translation of Defense Document # 1256

Deposition ARIMA, Gen.

29 Aug, 1947

From Section IV

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
1	19	Quarantine	Epidemic Prevention
4	11-12	medicine bureau	Pharmacy Department
4	13	apothecary	Pharmacy
5	1	in the name of	through
6	20	using it universally	spraying it from the air
7	9	impossible	unsatisfactory
7-8	27 1	Erroneous diagnosis-- ----- complications	The reason is that erroneous diagnosis of these cases were made which indicated pneumonia or diarrhea as the main diseases, and indicated general prostration as the complication
7	19	than the Japanese.	than the Japanese since they are thought to be civilized people raised in a more favorable environment than the Japanese soldiers.
7	23	lack of communication with the Japanese	inability to make the Japanese understand



Translation of Defense Document #1256

Title Deposition: ARIMA, Gen

From Section IV

29 Aug, 1947

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
9	14	/TN omitted/	(c) When a comparison was made between a domesticated rabbit and a hare, the domesticated rabbit was less resistant to bacteria.



DEF. DOC. #1256



Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition



Deponent : -- ARIMA, Gen

born: August 13, 1900

SUIKOEN No. 1 1-Chome

NAKAMEGURO MEGUROKU,

Tokyo

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

I. I am at present Chief of the Medical Section of the  
Second Demobilization Bureau.

II. The outline of my official career is as follows:

September 15th, 1938 member of the Medical Bureau of the

Navy Ministry

June 1st, 1942

Chief of the <sup>Ed. Sanjo</sup> Quarantine Section of the  
Sanitation Bureau of the Civil Govern-  
ment under the South-west area fleet.

*Enclosed 2 letters of P/W*



IV As to the stock of medical stores, it was a fundamental principle of the Navy to keep materials which would last for a year for peacetime national defense, out of necessity caused simply by the fact that it has forces under it. However, it was a basic standard regardless of the sort of enemy country or the term of the probable war. In the case of the last war, therefore, the outbreak of the war found us provided with this quantity.

In other words, concerning medical stores, we had no particular instruction to take steps to enable us to wage war for four years against America, Britain, Holland, and others. For we learned about the outbreak of the last war and its scale only from ordinary news, reports and, as far as medical materials were concerned, we faced the war unprepared.

V. As to the disposition and numerical increase of surgeons and medical men following the increase of prisoners, the navy had no plan to manage prisoners of war as previously mentioned; therefore, the number of men in a unit which was in temporary charge of prisoners was increased. In view of this, a step to increased surgeons and medical men to cope with the increase of its number was adopted. However, on account of the rapid increase in the army's strength and the unexpected organization of various troops after the outbreak of the war,



DEF. DOC. #1256

November 1st, 1942	Surgeon Captain
November 20th, 1943	Chief Medical Officer, the First Fleet dispatched to the South.
May 9th, 1945	Chief of the First Section, the Medical Bureau of the Navy Ministry.

III To begin with, the authority of handling prisoners of war was in the hands of the army, and the navy was not supposed to keep and manage prisoners of war; therefore, we had no special stock of medical goods for prisoners of war. Accordingly, when the navy interned prisoners as a temporary step during the period between their capture and their transfer to the army, the unit which was in charge of managing them was supplied with medical stores for the total number of soldiers in the unit and prisoners, and all medical treatment for them was carried out without discrimination treatment for prisoners was on the same standard as the sick and wounded of the unit; seriously ill prisoners were allowed to enter a navy hospital exactly as Japanese officers and soldiers.

Thus, the navy neither treated them particularly warmly because they were prisoners nor treated them especially coldly. Medical treatment for them was carried out strictly and fairly, in accordance with "Navy Regulations for Handling Prisoners of War".



IV As to the stock of medical stores, it was a fundamental principle of the Navy to keep materials which would last for a year for peacetime national defense, out of necessity caused simply by the fact that it has forces under it. However, it was a basic standard regardless of the sort of enemy country or the term of the probable war. In the case of the last war, therefore, the outbreak of the war found us provided with this quantity.

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DEF. DOC. #1256

the increase in number of surgeons and medical men, who must have special education, could not meet the necessity.

VI A plan for distribution of medical materials, providing for the supply of the basic quantity for the total number of the unit plus the estimated quantity made necessary by the particular duties and sanitary conditions of its station, was adopted in accordance with the account and Supply Regulations of Medical Stores. (refer to Notice no. 237 issued in July 1941).

The person responsible for distributing these materials was the chief of the medical stores section of the medicine <sup>dept</sup> bureaus of the respective navy hospital. Otherwise the apothecary officer of a navy hospital ship supplied them at the request of a medical officer or a surgeon in charge of handling the military materials of a unit.

Even though a demand be made, it was impossible to supply it when there was no stock in the navy stores or Japan proper. At distant places sometimes supplies did not arrive because of sinking. When communications and traffic between many points on the battle-front were stopped or were strained as in the latter half of the war, it was impossible to supply demands.

VII The chain of command concerning medical business in the navy included the chief of the Medical Bureau of the Navy Ministry, who was an assistant to the Minister and commanded or ordered his subordinates not directly but only



*the*  
in the name of the minister. Regarding military administration, commanders-in-chief of naval districts, guard districts or fleet headquarters were under the control of the Minister. Each of the staffs of these commanders included a chief medical officer, who was an assistant to the commander-in-chief.

Under a commander-in-chief, there were war-ships, units, schools, naval hospitals, etc. Temporarily-keeping and managing prisoners of war, till the time of handing them over to the army, was done by the above mentioned war-ships and units. Prisoners who needed medical treatment were received into the infirmary of the unit. In that case, the person directly responsible for their treatment was the surgeon in charge of that infirmary, who was under the control of the chief medical officer. The chief medical officer was directly subordinate to the unit commander; accordingly, he received orders from the unit commander. Sometimes he received suggestions and advice on medical affairs from a superior medical officer who was the staff-officer of the commander-in-chief, but they were not commands or orders.

Those who are seriously ill among the prisoner patients belonging to the infirmary of a unit were transferred to a navy hospital, just as Japanese officers and men were.

This may be shown in Diagram No. 1 on the separate sheet hereto attached.



VIII Regarding general health problem, especially those concerning dwellings, clothes, and labor, the Medical Bureau of the Navy Ministry paid particular attention in the earlier days of the war mainly to problems in the tropics; and in the latter days of the war, mainly to maintenance of the physical strength of soldiers in the homeland following food and fuel shortages; searching for a scientific method as the subject of special war-time study made by the Research Section of the Navy Medical School and unofficial scientists, we exerted ourselves to the utmost to put our conclusions into practice on troops but under the situation, it was most difficult to carry out.

Our national strength at that time was quite insufficient to meet the general demand. For example, we were in such a condition that even when the "penicillin cure" was needed, we could by no means use it for the general clinic as we had such a small quantity that it could be used only for clinical study. And when we wanted D. D. T., we had only a test tube of it as study material and even though we thought of using it universally as the Occupation Forces are doing, we could not realize this goal.

IX Concerning medical treatment, now the death of prisoners from diseases in Japan proper is the subject of grave discussion but a large number of Japanese soldiers died from diseases in the various stages of the war.



Under conditions existing in our country after 1944, the ration for soldiers deteriorated in quantity and quality until, if computed in calories per day, it dropped below 1,700 calories, and even below 1,500 calories.

On the other hand, owing to fuel shortage, there was no heating in winter season, warm baths became impossible, clothes and bedclothes which were necessary for warmth were wanting and, in general, maintaining body warmth was impossible; consequently, a disproportion arose between calories absorbed and calories consumed per day, and the number of calories consumed was always larger this fact resulted in loss of physical strength and nourishment. Such condition of illness seldom broke out among older soldiers who were accustomed to military life but often broke out among younger ones who were not accustomed to military life. This kind of general physical weakness caused many persons to suffer from such complications as pneumonia and diarrhea. This retarded their convalescence.

The navy called it "Prostration resulting from inability to adjust oneself" and decided to distinguish it statistically from malnutrition in the overseas war front.

The number of cases of this disease reported to the central authorities at that time was more than 6,000 in the navy alone throughout the country. Of this number more than 500 patients died; however, it is inferred that the actual number was more than 10,000, of which more than 1,000 patients died, Erroneous diagnoses of these cases called pneumonia or



diarrhea, which were actually only complication of the disease, the major disease and prostration only a result was observed.

X. As to the death of prisoners from disease, we must keep in mind the difference in resistance to bacteria in the case of foreigners.

Concerning the comparative ability of war prisoner and Japanese to resist disease, we have made no experiment or study and consequently in no position to draw a scientific conclusion.

However I am of the opinion that from study and experiment on animals and epidemiological observation, it is possible to state as follows:

(a) Animals brought up in a favourable environment have less resistance to bacteria infection than animals grown in a natural environment.

(b) Men exposed to bacteria from their childhood in an unfavorable environment have greater resistance to bacteria than men who have grown in a favorable environment from their childhood, it may be inferred that prisoners were more susceptible to bacterial infection than the Japanese. In addition, such handicaps may be supposed among the prisoners as the following:

- (1) spiritual restlessness, (2) inability to acclimatize,
- (3) unfamiliarity with Japanese food, (4) difference in customs,
- (5) lack of communication with the Japanese due to the language barrier. As the result of these difficulties, it is possible to infer that patients had trouble and took a longer period in recovering from a disease.



The result of experiment on animals and the epidemiological fact which formed the foundation of this conclusion are as follows:

1. Examples of experiments on animals;
  - (a) When a domesticated mouse and a wood-mouse living in natural surroundings were compared, the former died with less bacteria for its weight than the latter.
  - (b) When a canary and a wild Japanese white-eye were compared as to resistance to "bird malarial protozan", the canary was more strongly infected with it than the white-eye; that is, the former showed less resistance to bacteria than the latter.
2. Epidemiological observation on human beings:
  - (a) It often happens that when persons who have grown in a rural district where there are few tuberculous bacteria come to a city later, come in contact with many people with active tuberculosis and fall ill suddenly, they die in a short period. On the contrary, when persons who have grown in a city from their childhood and often resisted tuberculosis infection, fall ill, they pass into a chronic state and in many cases their convalescence is better compared with that of the former.
  - (b) In case of malaria, the same result as the above



was observed.

When a tribe grown in a place where malaria prevails becomes immune racially from malaria for a long period, they seldom die of acute malignant malaria. But when inhabitants of the temperate zone who have never been infected with malarial protozoa enter the place where malaria prevails they are immediately attacked by acute-malaria and their condition grows serious.

- (c) In the case of dysentery, the same tendency may be observed.

XI. The sanitary environment of Japan must be regarded as a reason for weakening the prisoners' resistance. As to Japan's climate, it may be said that the summer is that of subtropical climate and the winter is severely cold. Even if a person grew up in Japan from his childhood, he would have much trouble until he became acclimatized. On account of this, many weak persons are attacked in their childhood, by various kinds of diseases and die. Besides, during the wartime, even the Japanese accustomed to Japanese food were not satisfied, due to the shortage of food materials, especially of albumin and fat. Furthermore, owing to the lack of chemical fertilizers, human manure was used by private homes for cultivation of vegetables; consequently the



density inside the bowels of parasites such as intestinal worms and hook-worms was raised. Thus even the resistance of the Japanese to diseases was generally lowered; and cases of dysentery, typhoid fever, eruptive typhus, pneumonia, and tuberculosis increased. Thus as an environment, Japan was in a considerably unfavorable condition. I am afraid that large number of health troubles arose among prisoners coming to such an environment.

XII. I think the difficulty in understanding medical English in Japan was a considerable handicap in medical treatment of prisoners of war.

As to difficult medical terms, especially difficult phrases in the Japanese language that even the Japanese except physicians, do not understand are frequently used. In interpreting them into English, even a professional interpreter will find himself unequal to the task. On the other hand, education for physicians was carried on by medical scientists of the German school, so that surgeons in the army and navy were quite ignorant of medical English. This being the case, it is inferred that if prisoners complained about their illness, the Japanese did not understand the details of their complaint and even if Japanese surgeons or medical men gave medical advice to them, the prisoners often failed to understand what they meant.

On this 10th day of December 1947

at Tokyo.

- 11 -

DEPONENT ARIMA, Gen (seal)



Def. Doc. No. 1256

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

On the same date

at Tokyo

Witness: (signed) INAKAWA, Tatsuo (seal)

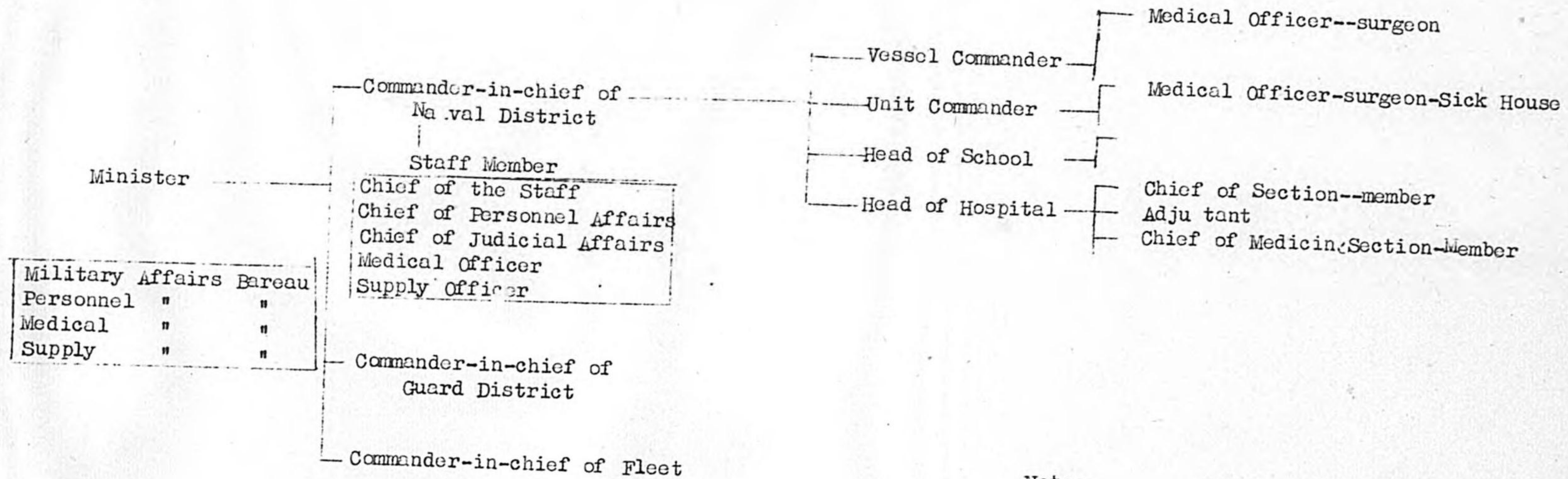
OATH

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

ARIMA, Gen (seal)



Naval Chain of Administrative Command (Medical Affairs line)



Note:  
Shows the Chain of Command



Translated by ISHISAKA  
Checked by FEGEN.

Name: <sup>SHIZUKA</sup> ARIMA, SHIZUKA

Date of <sup>B</sup>birth: August 13, 1900

<sup>D</sup>Permanent domicile: (1) 28, 1-Chome, SHINDORI, WAKAYAMA  
City, WAKAYAMA <sup>P</sup>prefecture.

<sup>S</sup>  
(2) 8, <sup>HIGASHI</sup> 3-Chome, KUSHIYACHO, SAKAI  
City, OSAKA-FU.

Wife: HANAKO. Born April 6, 1907 <sup>M</sup> married May  
27, 1929.

<sup>F</sup>Member of a family: Mother ~~AKI~~, born February 15, 1874.

April, 1918

Entered the OKAYAMA <sup>M</sup> Medical College.

November 25,  
1919

<sup>to be</sup> Ordered a Naval medical student.

Navy  
ministry  
department

May 5,  
1922

Graduated from the <sup>M</sup> medical Special

Course attached to <sup>the</sup> OKAYAMA Medical  
College.



May 22	Granted a <sup>doctor's</sup> licence of a doctor, No. 48,743	Home office
June 13, 1922	Commissioned as <del>Appointed</del> a naval second assistant-	Cabinet
June 13, 1922	surgeon. Ordered <sup>to be</sup> a student of the <sup>Ordinary</sup> <del>general</del> Course of Naval Medical College.	Navy Ministry department
June 30, 1922	Conferred <del>Raised</del> to the Senior Grade of the 8th Court Rank.	Department of Imperial household.
December 1, 1922	Having graduated from the <sup>Ordinary</sup> <del>general</del> Course of <sup>the</sup> Naval Medical College, I was relieved of <del>the student.</del>	Navy Ministry department
December 1, 1922	Ordered to <sup>board</sup> <del>join</del> the ship KONGO (The Second Squadron).	Navy Ministry department
February 18, 1923	Left KURE <sup>on a</sup> to make cruise (Guarding) to the	



<sup>Sea</sup>  
South Islands. Came back to SASEHO on

March 15.

May 10,  
1923.

Relieved of <sup>duties on the</sup> a member of the crew of <sup>the</sup> ship

Navy  
Ministry  
department

KONGO, appointed a member of the  
YOKOSUKA Naval Hospital.

May 18,  
1923

Ordered to serve in the <sup>F</sup> first department

YOKOSUKA  
hospital.

<sup>and</sup>  
Concurrently in the <sup>S</sup> second department.

November  
20

Relieved of <sup>current post, and</sup> the present appointment.

Navy  
Ministry  
department

Ordered to join the ship NISSHIN. (The  
<sup>S</sup> Second <sup>R</sup> Reserve <sup>Ship</sup> vessel.)

April 15,  
1924

NISSHIN, the <sup>F</sup> (first <sup>R</sup> Reserve <sup>Ship</sup> vessel.)

May 1,  
1924

NISSHIN, the (Guard-ship).

June 7,  
1924

Relieved of <sup>duties on</sup> a member of the crew of

Navy  
Ministry  
department

<sup>the</sup> ship NISSHIN, ordered to <sup>assigned</sup> attach to the



KURE Marine Corps.

October 1,  
1924

The form of a written appointment was

revised <sup>in accordance with</sup> ~~owing to the~~ (KAIJIN NO. 79

December 1,  
1924

Appointed a <sup>N</sup> Naval <sup>F</sup> first <sup>A</sup> assistant-

Cabinet

Surgeon.

December 18,  
1924

Ordered a temporary member of the

Navy  
department

Committee for the <sup>entrance</sup> examination to take a

student into the Naval Academy and the

Naval Paymaster's School which was held on

January 1925.

December 27,

1924

Raised to the Junior Grade of the 7th

Department

Court Rank.

of the Imperial

Household.

March 7,  
1925

Relieved of <sup>current post and</sup> ~~the present appointment.~~

Navy  
Ministry  
Department



	ordered to join the <sup>on board</sup> ship <sup>B</sup> TOWA.	
December 1, 1925	<sup>Granted</sup> Given a salary of the first grade.	Navy Ministry department
November 1, 1926	Relieved of the <sup>current post and</sup> present appointment appointed	Navy Ministry department
	a member of the Medical Department of <sup>the</sup> SASEHO Naval Arsenal Workshop.	
December 7, 1926	Appointed a Naval Surgeon.	Cabinet
December 28, 1926	Raised to the Senior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.	Department of Imperial Household.
September 15, 1927	Relieved of the <sup>current post and</sup> present appointment appointed a <sup>Chief M O</sup> principal medical officer of No. 29 Destroyer Flotilla.	Navy Ministry department
September 22, 1927	Designated to serve on <del>The ship to embark in</del> was designated to <del>the</del> No. 13 <sup>Torpedo</sup> Torpedo-destroyer.	No. 29 Destroyer Flotilla.



October 3, 1927	The ship <del>to embark in</del> was changed to	NO. 29
	NO. 11 Torpedo-destroyer.	destroyer
		Flotilla.
December 10, 1928	Appointed a member of <sup>the</sup> SASEHO Naval	Navy Ministry department
	Hospital and concurrently a member of	
	the <sup>Naval</sup> SASEHO Munitions Department.	
December 10, 1928	<sup>granted</sup> Given a salary of the Second Grade	Navy Ministry department
December 13, 1928	Ordered to serve in the Second	SASEHO
	Department and concurrently in the First	Hospital
	Department.	
May 25, 1929	Appointed a <sup>Chief</sup> principal Medical Officer	Naval Ministry department
	of NO. 21 Destroyer Flotilla.	
May 31, 1929	<sup>Designated to serve on</sup> The ship <del>to embark in</del> was designated	NO. 21
	to the KABA.	destroyer
		Flotilla



November 16,  
1928

On the strength  
~~owing to the spirit~~ of the Imperial Ordinance Bureau  
of Decoration  
No. 188 in 1928, it was <sup>awarded</sup> ~~given~~ a <sup>Commemoration</sup> ~~memorial~~  
Commemoration Medal.  
~~medal of a state ceremony.~~

April 29,  
1929

<sup>Filed</sup>  
~~Made~~ an application for marriage,  
<sup>sanctioned</sup>  
permitted on May 15, 1929.

November 1,  
1929

Appointed a <sup>Chief</sup> ~~principal~~ Medical Officer <sup>Navy</sup> ~~Ministry~~ <sup>Department</sup>  
and concurrently a <sup>Division Officer</sup> ~~Leader of a squad~~ of  
<sup>the</sup> Ship KISO.

May 1,  
1930

KISO, the <sup>R</sup> second reserve ~~vessel~~ <sup>ship</sup>, KISO,  
the <sup>R</sup> third reserve ~~vessel~~ <sup>ship</sup>. June 1, 1930.

September 1,  
1930

Ordered <sup>to be</sup> a student of the advanced <sup>Navy</sup> ~~Ministry~~ <sup>Department</sup>  
Course of <sup>the</sup> Naval Medical College.



September 5,  
1929

<sup>granted</sup>  
Given 100 Yen for my services in the

Navy  
Ministry  
department

<sup>A</sup> CHINESE Incident <sup>and</sup> in <sup>the</sup> CHINESE  
<sup>disturbances</sup> <sup>broken out</sup> <sup>from</sup>  
Agitation Incident from 1927 to 1928.

March 17,  
1931

<sup>Chief</sup>  
Appointed a Principal Medical Officer

Naval  
Ministry  
department

of No. 19 Destroyer Flotilla.

March 19,  
1931

<sup>Designated to serve on</sup>  
~~The ship to embark in was designated~~

No. 19  
Destroyer  
Flotilla

to the Torpedo-destroyer ISONAMI.

August 10,  
1931

<sup>Transferred</sup>  
~~The ship to embark in was changed~~ from

No. 19  
Destroyer  
flotilla.

<sup>the</sup>  
ISONAMI to AYANAMI.

August 29,  
1931

<sup>Transferred</sup>  
~~The ship to embark in was changed~~ from

No. 19  
Destroyer  
flotilla

<sup>the</sup>  
AYANAMI to ISONAMI.



September 11, 1930	<del>Ordered to Attach</del> <sup>ed</sup> to the SASEHO Naval	Navy Ministry Department
	Station while the <del>troops</del> for the Special Grand Manoeuvres <sup>of 1930,</sup> <del>were in organization</del> in 1930 <sup>being organized.</sup>	
September 9, 1930	Decorated with the 6th Order of merit	Bureau of Decoration
	<del>with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.</del>	
October 3, 1930	Ordered to serve under the command of Commander	Commander-
	the <sup>OIC</sup> <del>director</del> of <sup>the</sup> SASEHO Naval Hospital while in-Chief.	
	the <del>troops</del> for the Special Grand Manoeuvres of 1930 were being organized. <del>were in organization in 1930.</del>	
December 1, 1930	<sup>Granted</sup> Given a salary of the first grade.	Navy Ministry Department



September 5,  
1929

<sup>granted</sup>  
Given 100 Yen for my services in the

Navy  
Ministry  
Department

<sup>A</sup> CHINESE Incident <sup>and</sup> 1928 and in <sup>the</sup> CHINESE  
<sup>Disturbances</sup> ~~Incident~~ <sup>broken out</sup> ~~from~~ 1927 to 1928.

March 19,  
1931

<sup>Chief</sup>  
Appointed a Principal Medical Officer

Naval  
Ministry  
Department

of No. 19 Destroyer Flotilla.

March 19,  
1931

<sup>Designated to serve on</sup>  
~~The ship to embark in was designated~~

No. 19  
Destroyer  
Flotilla

to the Torpedo-destroyer ISONAMI.

August 10,  
1931

<sup>Transferred</sup>  
~~The ship to embark in was changed from~~

No. 19  
Destroyer  
Flotilla

<sup>the</sup>  
ISONAMI to AYANAMI.

August 29,  
1931

<sup>Transferred</sup>  
~~The ship to embark in was changed from~~

No. 19  
Destroyer  
Flotilla

<sup>the</sup>  
AYANAMI to ISONAMI.



October 5, 1931	<p><i>Transferred</i>  <del>The ship to embark in was changed from</del></p>	No. 19 destroyer flotilla.
ISONAMI to AYANAMI.		
October 27	<p><i>Transferred</i>  <del>The ship to embark in was changed from</del></p>	No. 19 destroyer flotilla
AYANAMI to ISONAMI.		
November 25	<p><i>Transferred</i>  <del>The ship to embark in was changed from</del></p>	No. 19 destroyer flotilla
ISONAMI to AYANAMI.		
December 1, 1931	<p><del>Ordered to attach<sup>ed</sup> to the</del> YOKOSUKA</p>	Navy Ministry department
Naval Station.		
December 9, 1931	<p>Ordered to serve under the Command</p>	Commander- in-chief
<p><i>DIC</i>  of the Director of the YOKOSUKA Naval</p>		
Hospital.		



March 29, 1934	Came back to Japan by the steamer KAMO-maru arrived <sup>ing</sup> at KOBE <sup>this</sup> today from my official tour to <sup>the</sup> PHILIPPINES.	
April 18, 1934	Ordered to attach <sup>ed</sup> to the KURE Naval Station.	Navy Ministry department
April 23, 1934	Ordered to serve under the Command of the Chief of <sup>the</sup> KURE Naval Arsenal Workshop.	Commander- in-chief
April 23, 1934	Ordered to serve under the Command of the Director <sup>OIC</sup> of the Medical Department.	KURE Arsenal workshop
June 28, 1934	Appointed a <sup>Chief</sup> principal medical officer and concurrently a <sup>Division Officer</sup> Leader of a squad of the ship	Navy Ministry department



December 18,  
1931

<sup>Appointed</sup>  
~~Ordered a~~ <sup>M</sup> Temporary member of the  
Committee for the <sup>Entrance Exams.</sup> ~~examinations to take a~~  
~~student into the Naval Academy and the Naval~~  
~~Paymaster's School which were held on~~  
January 1932.

11  
Navy  
department  
Ministry

February 1,  
1932

<sup>R</sup>  
~~Appointed Resident Officer in the~~  
~~Ordered to reside in~~ PHILIPPINES.

Navy  
department

February 15,  
1932

Raised to the Junior Grade of the 6th  
Court Rank.

Department  
of the Imperial  
household

March 21,  
1932

Left NAGASAKI by <sup>the</sup> ATSUTA-maru.

December 1,  
1932

Promoted to <sup>Naval</sup>  
~~Appointed a~~ Staff-Surgeon.

Cabinet

March 1,  
1934

<sup>back</sup>  
~~Ordered to come back to~~ Japan.

Navy  
department



	<del>in 1935.</del>	
April 29, 1934	Granted Given 140 Yen in recognition of <del>my</del> services in the Incident <del>broken out between</del> 1931 and 1934.	Bureau of D decoration
April 29, 1934	Awarded Given a war-medal of the Incident <del>broken out between 1931 and 1934 (NO. 238251)</del>	Bureau of decoration
November 21, 1935	Concurrently appointed a <sup>Asst. Commandant Navy</sup> inspector of <sup>Ministry</sup> department the <sup>N</sup> aval <sup>M</sup> edical <sup>C</sup> ollege.	
March 11, 1936	Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit <del>with the Order of the Sacred Treasure</del> (NO. 894085).	Bureau of decoration



JINTSŪ. ~~The~~ (First <sup>R</sup> reserve vessel <sup>Ship</sup>).

November 1,  
1934

Ordered to serve in the Naval General

Navy  
Ministry  
department

Staff and concurrently appointed an Instructor

of the Naval Medical College.

November 19,  
1934

Appointed <sup>the</sup>  
Ordered a member of a Committee

Navy  
Ministry  
department

for the physical examination of ~~the~~

Candidates wanting to be a naval reserve

students.

July 1, 1935

Assigned  
~~Ordered to attach~~ to the headquarters of

Navy  
Ministry  
department

the 4th Squadron while the ~~trains~~ for the

Naval Grand <sup>M</sup> manoeuvres were <sup>for 1935</sup> in <sup>being-</sup> organization <sup>organized.</sup>



July 1, 1936	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Chief</i></p> <p>Appointed a Principal Medical Officer</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Division Officer</i></p> <p>and concurrently a <del>Leader of a Squad</del> of the ship ATAGO. <sup>(<i>F R ship</i>)</sup> The first reserve vessel.</p>	Navy Ministry department
December 1, 1936	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Assigned</i></p> <p>Ordered to attach to <sup>the</sup> Naval Special Landing party at SHANGHAI <sup>and</sup> concurrently a leader <sup>appointed</sup> <del>of the squad</del> and to attach <sup>ed</sup> to the headquarters <sup>H</sup> of the <sup>Fleet</sup> third Squadron.</p>	Navy Ministry department
December 1, 1936	<p>The ship to embark <sup>D</sup> in was designated to <sup>serve on board</sup> the ATAKA.</p>	Fleet Third Squadron
March 15, 1937	<p>Raised to the Senior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.</p>	Department of Imperial household



March 20	Changed ship <del>The ship to embark in was changed to the</del>	<sup>Fleet</sup> Third Squadron
	<sup>E</sup> YAIYAMA.	
September 6	<sup>assigned</sup> Ordered to attach to the headquarters of	Navy Ministry department
	<sup>Fleet</sup> the third Squadron.	
September 12 1937	Ordered to serve under the command of	<sup>Fleet</sup> Third Squadron
	the Commander of the <sup>Naval</sup> Special Landing Party	
	in SHANGHAI.	
December 1, 1937	Appointed a <sup>F. S.</sup> fleet-surgeon.	Cabinet
December 1, 1937	Appointed a <sup>Chief</sup> principal Medical Officer of	Navy Ministry department
	the <sup>N</sup> Naval <sup>P</sup> paymaster's <sup>S</sup> School <sup>and</sup> concurrently the	
	Instructor of the same and the <sup>N</sup> Naval <sup>M</sup> Medical	



College.

November 1,  
1937

<sup>Appointed</sup>  
Ordered a member of the standing <sup>Navy</sup> department  
~~Committee for the examination to take~~  
~~into service~~ <sup>of</sup> the naval students.

November 6,  
1937

<sup>Awarded</sup>  
~~Conferred~~ a degree of Doctor of <sup>Education</sup> Educational department  
Medicine by the CHIBA <sup>M</sup> Medical College  
(Experimental study on the rivalry  
action between fermented soy-beans  
bacillus and dysentery bacillus).

~~A letter of approval~~ <sup>Citation</sup> :-

<sup>commanded</sup> The Landing party directed by a rear-admiral



OKAWACHI.  
OKOUCHI.

During the period from August 13, ~~1937~~ <sup>1937</sup> to 22<sup>st</sup>,  
 this Landing party <sup>was</sup> had been surrounded by  
 the enemy in a superior <sup>enemy</sup> force and received  
 an attacks continuously day and night, but  
 inspite of <sup>same</sup> it the party fighting admirably  
 and bravely <sup>against great odds,</sup> with a small army often  
 inflicted serious damage upon the enemy,  
 and <sup>by</sup> securing firmly SHANGHAI broke the  
 enemy's offensive plan. This action  
 making a great contribution to the following



<sup>is considered as having</sup>  
military operations rendered distinguished  
military service.

therefore this citation  
I hereby confer a letter of approval.

September 1, 1937

The Commander-in-Chief of the <sup>Third Fleet</sup> ~~third~~ Squadron

<sup>Kiyoshi</sup>  
HASEGAWA, KIYOSHI.

May 3, 1938

<sup>Appointed</sup>  
~~Ordered~~ a temporary member of the <sup>Navy</sup> ~~department~~ Ministry

<sup>organized</sup>  
Committee for the appointment of the  
<sup>N</sup> naval officers.



G. ARIMA

Checked by FEGEN 20

T. EBIHARA

July 11,  
1938

Relieved of duties of <sup>member of</sup> ~~Temporary~~ Committee of the Navy  
~~Department~~ ~~the contingent members of~~ Ministry

Sept. 15  
1938

<sup>re</sup> Appointment of Naval officers  
Ordered ~~Appointed~~ to attend the ~~Navy~~ Ministry

Naval General Staff and to

Sept. 15  
1938

attend the Navy <sup>Ministry</sup> Department  
Ordered to <sup>at the</sup> ~~serve~~ Naval Bureau of Navy  
Minister

of Medicine

January  
16  
1939

Appointed  
Ordered as a member Navy  
Ministry

Inaugural <sup>of the</sup>  
Committee to establish four-

~~atton~~ KAIJUN KAI (Foundation)

Feb. 17  
1939

Appointed  
Ordered as a member of Navy  
Ministry

<sup>the</sup> Committee for  
Economization  
of Armaments 5th Branch



March 11, 1939	<sup>member of</sup> Appointed <del>to</del> Temporary <del>Ordered</del> Contingent	Navy Ministry
	Committee <sup>t</sup> for <sup>p</sup> Physical Exam- ination of Applicants <sup>as</sup>	
	<sup>Naval</sup> Reserve Officer <sup>Students</sup> <del>Trainee</del> <sup>in 1939.</sup>	
May 19, 1939	<sup>awarded</sup> <del>Conferred</del> the Order of	Bureau of Decorations
	Merit of 4th grade Sacred Treasure	
June 30 1939	<sup>Appointed member of Temporary</sup> <del>Ordered</del> Contingent	Navy Ministry
	Committee <sup>t</sup> <sup>re Entrance</sup> of <sup>p</sup> Examinations <del>for appointment to</del> students of the Naval Academy, <del>and</del> Naval Engineering College and Naval School of Supplies	



	and Accounts which executed	
March 20 1940	at July, 1939 Appointed <del>member</del> <sup>Temporary</sup> Ordered as <del>contingent</del> Temporary <sup>to</sup> for member of <del>Committee</del> <sup>of</sup> Appoint- ment of Naval Officers in	Navy Ministry
March 22, 1940	1940. Appointed as aide to Special Ordered to serve inspect Naval Inspector. ing officers specially appointed by the Emperor.	Navy Ministry
April 1, 1940	Appointed to serve in	Navy Ministry
March 15 1940	Naval Bureau of Medicine Appointed Ordered as <del>Committee</del> man of Extraordinary Grand	Navy Ministry



Festival of YASUKUNI Shrine

<sup>in</sup> at April 1940

Dec, 4  
1940

Appointed member of Navy Ministry  
~~Ordered as Contingent~~

Temporary Committee re  
~~Committee-man of Physical~~

<sup>E</sup> Examinations of Applicants

for students <sup>and applicants papers</sup> ~~and papers~~

of the Naval Medical and

the Naval Pharmacist, <sup>the</sup> Naval

Intendance, the Naval Ship-

building, the Naval Engine

Manufacturing, <sup>and</sup> the Naval

Ordnance School in

1940



January 10, 1941. <sup>Appointed</sup> ~~Ordered as a member~~ Navy Ministry

<sup>to</sup> of Committee <sup>to</sup> investigate the system and installations of service and living

April 4, 1941. <sup>Appointed</sup> ~~Ordered as a member~~ Navy Ministry

<sup>to</sup> of Investigation Committee <sup>to</sup> of the actual state of Naval Base Units

January 6, 1941. <sup>Appointed</sup> ~~Ordered as a member~~ Navy Ministry

<sup>to</sup> of the Appointment Committee

of Naval Officers

January 10, 1941. <sup>Appointed</sup> ~~Ordered as a member~~ "

<sup>to</sup> of Nomination Committee of



January 10, 1941	Naval Student, <sup>Appointed</sup> <del>Ordered as a member of</del>	Navy Ministry
	<sup>to</sup> <sup>re</sup> <sup>P</sup> <sup>E</sup> Committee of Physical Examina- tions of Applicants for Students <sup>and</sup> Cadets, pupils of the Naval school, of Medical, Pharm- acist, Intendance, Engine Manufacture, and Ordnance <sup>Schools</sup>	
"	<sup>Appointed</sup> <del>Ordered as a member</del> of Investigation Committee <sup>re</sup> <sup>at</sup> Experiment and Inqui- <sup>Research</sup> ry System.	"
"M	<sup>Appointed</sup> <del>Ordered as a member</del>	"



	Selection of Nomination Committee of	
June 5 1941	Donations to <sup>the</sup> Imperial House	Navy Ministry
	of 2nd Sectional meeting of <sup>the</sup> Investigation Committee for National Defence	
July 11. 1941	<sup>Appointed</sup> Ordered as a member	Navy Ministry
	of the Naval Gauge <sup>Standard</sup> Invest- izing Committee gation meeting	
Aug. 1, 1941	Additionally appointed	Navy Ministry Engineering Head- quarters
	as a member of the General Affairs Department of Naval Engineering Headquarters	



<p>Aug. 1 1941</p>	<p>Ordered to serve in 1st section</p>	<p>Dept. of Naval Engineering Headquarters</p>
<p>January 26 1942</p>	<p>Appointed <del>Ordered as a member of</del> Investigation Committee of Installations <del>ment</del> and System in Formosa and China area</p>	<p>Navy Ministry</p>
<p>March 25 1942</p>	<p>Appointed member of <del>Ordered as</del> Committee of physical examinations of the Applicants for <sup>Entrance to</sup> pupils of the Naval Dental School</p>	<p>Navy Ministry</p>
<p>April 29 1940</p>	<p>Awarded Conferred the Order of Golden Kite, 4th class and the order of Merit 3rd class <sup>M</sup> the Middle</p>	<p>Bureau of Decoration</p>



Cordon of the Rising Sun

and 4,000 yen on account  
of his <sup>meritorious services</sup> ~~the~~ Merit in China.

Incident

Apr. 29,  
1940

Awarded Service  
Conferred War Medal

Bureau  
of  
Decoration

of <sup>the</sup> China Incident

April  
6<sup>5</sup>  
1942

Additionally appointed

Navy  
Ministry

as a member of Bureau

of Political Affairs in

the  
South Area

May 16,  
1942

<sup>Assigned</sup>  
Appointed to serve

Navy  
Ministry

Headquarters of South-

West Area Fleet



<p>April 24 1942</p>	<p>Appointed Ordered as a member of Investigation Committee of Install<sup>ations</sup>ment and Systems in South-West area</p>	<p>Navy Ministry</p>
<p>June 1, 1942</p>	<p>Appointed <sup>Chief</sup> as the head of Epidemic Prevention of preventive section of Epidemics in the Board of Health <sup>of the</sup> in Civil Govern- ment of <sup>the</sup> South-West area Fleet</p>	<p>Navy Ministry</p>
<p>April 15 1942</p>	<p>Awarded Conferred the Junior grade of the 5th Court Rank</p>	<p>The Dept. of Imperial Household</p>



April 1 1942	Ordered to serve 1st Section	The Medical Bureau
Nov 1 1942	Appointed Naval Surgeon Medical Captain	Cabinet
April 1 1943	Appointed Chief of Epidemiological Prevention of preventive section of epizootics in the Board of Health of the Naval Civil Government in the South-West Area. by the Secret Order of the Personnel Affairs (No. 129) of the Sec- retariate	Navy Ministry
Nov 1 1943	Assigned to the Appointed to serve	Navy Ministry



	<del>the</del> Headquarters of 1st Fleet	
	dispatched to the South	
Nov. 20 1943	Appointed <sup>chief</sup> Head of <sup>Navy</sup> Ministry	
	medical officer in 1st Fleet	
	dispatched to the South	
Nov. 10, 1940	Awarded <del>Conferred</del> Commemora- tion Medal of the 2600 <sup>th</sup> Ann- iversary of the Accession of the Emperor JIMMU <sup>in</sup> <del>by</del> accordance with Imperial <del>the effect of</del> the <sup>Imperial</sup> <del>Emperial</del> Ordinance No. 488 <del>in</del> 1940.	Bureau of Decorations
Nov. 3 1944	Appointed as Instruc-	Navy Ministry



Director of the Naval Medical  
 College and additionally  
 a member of <sup>Research</sup> ~~Inquiring~~  
~~Division~~ Department

April 1945 Navy Ministry  
 Appointed member of  
 Naval Bureau of Chemical  
 Warfare Weapon and additionally  
 the Instructor of Naval  
 Medical College and mem-  
 ber of the <sup>Research department</sup> ~~Inquiring Division~~  
 of the same College.

April 26 1945  
 Reported the Change  
 of Permanent Domicile



May 9  
1945

Appointed <sup>Chief</sup> ~~the head~~ <sup>Navy</sup> Ministry

of 1st Section of Medical  
Bureau in Naval <sup>Ministry</sup> Dept -

June 1.  
1945

Appointed member of  
~~Ordered to Appointment~~

Committee of Naval Officers

Appointed <sup>member of</sup>  
~~Ordered to~~ Nomination

Committee of Naval Students

Appointed member of  
~~Ordered to~~ Standing

Committee <sup>of</sup> Examinations for

service of Naval pupils

Appointed member of  
~~Ordered to~~ Inquiring

~~In~~ Inquiry  
Committee of Naval Merits

Appointed member of  
~~Ordered to~~ Investigate



ing Committee <sup>re</sup> of Naval Uniforms  
 Appointed member of  
~~Ordered to~~ Investigating  
 Committee <sup>re</sup> of Counter-measures  
 to promote <sup>E</sup> efficiency

Nov. 29  
 1945 Appointed <sup>Chief</sup> to the ~~Head~~ Ministry  
 of Medical Bureau in Naval  
 Office Ministry

Nov. 30  
 1945 Placed on the ~~Ordered to Reserve~~ List Navy  
 Ministry

Nov. 30  
 1945 Assigned to Replacement Duty  
 Called out the reserve "

Dec. 1  
 1945 Appointed the 2nd The 2nd  
 Demobilization  
 Officer Office

(The 3rd rank <sup>of Higher Civil Service</sup> higher official)  
 by the Imperial Ordinance no. 686

Dec. 30  
 1945 Released from ~~calling~~ Replacement Duty "



Dec. 1 1945 Appointed <sup>Chief</sup> the head of the medical Bureau of the 2nd Demobilization Office

April 1 1946 Appointed Secretary of the 2nd Demobilization Office (2nd rank)

June 1 1946 <sup>in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 193</sup> Granted 9th grade ~~Given~~ No. 9 degree

Salary

June 15 1946 Released from <sup>Replacement duty</sup> Calling

June 15 1946 Appointed Secretary of the 2nd Demobilization Office

Office (2nd rank) <sup>in accordance with</sup> Imperial Ordinance No. 315



June 15 1946	Abolished the Limitation
	Ordinance of Naval Officers in accordance with by Imperial Ordinance No. 322 of 1946
"	Ordered to serve in the General Affairs Department of the 2nd Demobilization Bureau of the Demobilization Board in Office by Demob. # 2 No 4 ordinance
July 1 1946	Granted Given No 26 <sup>th</sup> degree
April 1947	Granted Given No 28 <sup>th</sup> degree salary



