Legal Section (HH. Invest. Div. Lt. Col. R.E. Rudisill) (2535) Odachi, Shigeo

(21)

(22)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

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(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: ODACHI Shigeo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

Note No.

From: G-2

To: Legal Section
(Attn: Invest. Div.
Lt. Col. R. E. Rudisill)

Date: 17 JUN 1947
CIS/OD:NER/mc

Info Copy to: IPS (Attn: Invest. Div.
Mr. E. P. Monoghan)

1. Curriculum vitae of ODACHI Shigeo (TAB A) shows him to be a highly capable administrator, who worked his way up through the Home Ministry Ranks to become successively Mayor of Shonan (Singapore), Governor of Tokyo and Home Minister in the KOISO Cabinet.

2. ODACHI's career, as presented in "Japanese Government Officials, 1937 - 1945", (M.I.D., War Dept., Washington D. C., 21 July 1945) (TAB B), and "Biographies of Prominent Japanese" (O.N.I., Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., 15 Sept 1945) (TAB C) is colorless and free of accusatory charges.

3. Evaluation of ODACHI at the time of his arrest in December 1945 (TAB D) contains no explicit charges. The implication is that ODACHI qualified for arrest by virtue of being an influential Home Ministry official and Mayor of Singapore.

4. Investigation of ODACHI and his activities reveals that:

a. After graduating from Tokyo Imperial University in 1916, ODACHI entered the Home Ministry. For ten years he served his apprenticeship, chiefly in administrative posts in the Local Affairs and Sanitation Bureaus. In 1927 he became Chief of the Medical Section of the Sanitation Bureau, and while serving in this capacity was sent around the world on an official tour investigating living conditions in the United States and Europe. Later, in 1931, while still Chief of the Medical Section, he was sent as Japanese Delegate to the Geneva Narcotics Conference. Thus, he was absent from Japan at the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

b. In March 1932, ODACHI became Governor of Fukui Prefecture, serving in that post until April 1934 when he resigned after a difference of opinion with the Prefectural Assembly in which the Home Ministry did not back him up. In May 1934, ODACHI was sent as advisor on legislation to the Manchoukuo Puppet Government. In the course of his two and a half years duty there he served as Chief of the Legislative Bureau and successively as Vice Chief and Chief of the Administrative Bureau in the Manchoukuo State Department. In the autumn of 1936 ODACHI had a brush with the Kwantung Army Headquarters. Because of his conviction that the Imperial Rescript concerning Manchoukuo advocated the development of Manchoukuo as an independent country, ODACHI refused to have any part in a Kwantung Army manifesto which did not recognize the independence of Manchoukuo. After a

1 cont'd

letter to General UEDA Kenkichi, C-in-C of the Kwantung Army, and discussions with General ITAGAKI, Chief of Staff, in which he defined the limits beyond which he thought the military should not go in politics. ODACHI handed in his resignation on 1 December 1936. The Kwantung Headquarters delayed acceptance of his resignation for two months in order to prevent his presenting the case as a political issue in the current Diet. Thereupon ODACHI returned to Japan and stayed out of politics for a year. He was in retirement when the China Incident occurred in July 1937.

c. In spite of his differences with the Army and his strength of conviction in defending them, the Army drafted ODACHI again in December 1937, this time as legislative advisor to the Chinese Provisional Government in Peiping, where he served in non-official status. ODACHI's work was purely of a legislative advisory sort.

d. In August 1939 ODACHI was recalled from China to become Vice Home Minister in the ABE Cabinet. He continued in the same post in the YONAI Cabinet, resigning in July 1940. While he was still in retirement, the Pacific War broke out.

d. In February 1942 he was drafted as a civil administrator by the Army and sent to Singapore, where he became the first civilian mayor, succeeding Major General MANAGI who had been temporary mayor. ODACHI was one of hundreds drafted by the military for such wartime service, and it was undoubtedly his long Home Ministry experience in such matters as sanitation and city planning and his proven administrative ability which made the Army select him for so important a post. The city government of Singapore was one of the eleven local governments of Malaya and was under control of the Central Military Government of the whole area. Though not, therefore, an independent policy maker, ODACHI did run the Singapore Government with ability and integrity, not hesitating to oppose the military on several issues. His opposition to the Military Government's prohibition of the English language in newspapers, correspondence and schools caused the prohibition to be withdrawn; he balked an Army plan to demolish the famous Statue of Raffles; and he took upon himself, although it was the military's responsibility, to supply necessary foodstuffs to combat beri-beri in the local POW detention camp. He took a firm and successful stand against gambling and other crooked practices. His official statement on assuming the mayoralty is inclosed as TAB E.

f. In July 1943, ODACHI was called back from Singapore to become Governor of Tokyo Metropolis. TAB F quotes an article from the Nippon Times concerning his qualifications for the post. His duties were chiefly ad-

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1 cont'd

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g. After the fall of the TOJO Cabinet in July 1944, ODACHI was appointed Home Minister in the KOISO Cabinet. Upon being appointed, he demanded the purge of the TOJO clique. He also firmly opposed fascist elements in the YOKUSAN SONEN DAN (Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Group). It is to be noted that he was consistently opposed to the IRA organizations and refused to join them, because of his opposition to any one-party system until his becoming Home Minister made it practically compulsory to join the IRAA as one of its advisors. In his official capacity as Home Minister he acted as Vice Chairman of the Cabinet Investigation Committee on Political Treatment of Koreans and Formosans, a committee whose purpose was to arrange for the Koreans and Formosans to have some voice henceforth in the Japanese Government. In September 1945, ODACHI acted as advisor to the Home Ministry in the post-war HIGASHIKUNI Cabinet.

5. In summary, ODACHI appears to be a Home Ministry bureaucrat of outstanding administrative ability, whose services have several times been drafted by the Army. He was not even in Japan at the time of the Manchurian Incident, and at the time of both the China Incident and Pearl Harbor he was in retirement from public office. There is no indication of any policy-making at those critical times or at any other time. His character was sufficiently firm to bring him into frank opposition to the Army even at the cost of being forced to resign his post. Furthermore, he had only the most nominal connection with the IRA organizations, being consistently opposed to them and joining the IRAA only as the official duty of a Home Minister. His whole career centers in his official Home Ministry duties, and in his long administrative career he is proven to be capable, honest and respected.

6. Therefore G-2 recommends that unless evidence has been uncovered to make ODACHI's official duties a basis for charges against him, ODACHI be released from internment without preference of charges.

TAB A - Curriculum Vitae of ODACHI Shigeo
TAB B - Extract from "Japanese Government Officials 1937 - 1945"

AGO Form No. 37 5177-64 ENGR-3-27-47-100,000

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TAB C - Extract from ONI's "Biographies of Prominent Japanese"
TAB D - Evaluation of ODACHI at time of arrest
TAB E - ODACHI's press interview on becoming Mayor of Singapore
TAB F - Article in Nippon Times 24 June 1943

for P.J.B
C.A.W.

AGO Form No. 37

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ODACHI Shigeo, Internee in Sugamo Prison

17 JUN 1947

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Curriculum Vitae of ODACHI Shigeo

Curriculum Vitae of ODACHI (OTATE) Shigeo

1892	- Born, Shimane Prefecture
1912	- Graduated, First High School, Tokyo (Law)
1916	- Graduated, Tokyo Imperial University (Political Science)
	- Entered Home Ministry
	- Clerk, Agriculture Sub-section, Commerce and Industry Section, Miyagi Prefectural Office, Sendai
1917	- Police Inspector, Miyagi Prefectural Office. Principal, Police Training School and concurrently assigned to Public Peace Section, Police Department
1917	- Clerk, General Affairs Section, Prefectural Administration Department, Tokyo Prefectural Office; additionally Clerk, Local Affairs Bureau, Home Ministry
1918	- Secretary, Oita Prefectural Office
1919	- Secretary, Niigata Prefectural Office
1921	- Secretary, Police Bureau, Home Ministry; additionally Secretary, Local Affairs Bureau
1921	- Secretary, Sanitation Bureau
1923	- Concurrently, Chief, Medical Section, Sanitation Bureau
1926	- Chief, Administration Section, Local Affairs Bureau; concurrently Chief, Medical Section, Sanitation Bureau
1927	- Chief, General Affairs Section, Land Readjustment Department, Rehabilitation Bureau
1927	- Senior Secretary, Home Ministry. Chief, Medical Section, Sanitation Bureau
1928	- Sent on ten month trip around the world to inspect general living conditions
1929	- Chief, Administrative Section, Local Affairs Bureau; concurrently Chief, Medical Section, Sanitation Bureau
1931	- Home Ministry delegate to the Diet
	- Japanese Delegate to the Geneva Conference on the Restriction of Manufacture of Narcotics
1931	- Chief, Financial Section, Local Affairs Bureau
1932	- Secretary, City Planning Central Committee
1932-34	- Governor, Fukui Prefecture
May 1934	- Chief, Legislative Bureau, Manchoukuo Government
May 1935	- Concurrently, Vice Chief, Administrative Bureau, Manchoukuo State Department
Apr-Dec 1936	- Chief, Legislative Bureau, and concurrently Chief Administrative Bureau, Manchoukuo State Department
Dec 1937-Aug 1939	- Attached to War Ministry. Advisor to Special Affairs Bureau, North China Expeditionary Forces; Advisor to Chinese Provisional Government, Peiping
Sep 1939-Jul 1940	- Vice Home Minister (ABE and YONAI Cabinets)
Mar 1942	- Appointed Army Civil Administrator
Mar 1942-Jun 1943	- Mayor, Special Municipality of Singapore
Jul 1943-Jul 1944	- Governor of Tokyo Metropolis
Jul 1944-Apr 1945	- Home Minister (KOISO Cabinet)
Dec 1944	- Vice Chairman, Cabinet Investigation Committee on Political Treatment of Koreans and Formosans
Sep 1945	- Advisor to the Home Ministry
16 Dec 1945	- Interned in Sugamo Prison as a "Class A" suspected war criminal

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Extract from "Japanese Government Officials 1937 - 1945" published by Military Intelligence Division, War Department, 21 July 1945 (Washington, D. C.)

Extract from "Japanese Government Officials 1937 - 1945", published by Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D. C., 21 July 1945.

"Shigeo ODATE (ODACHI): Former Minister of Home Affairs

1892	Born Shimane Prefecture. Son of Shinsaku Odate.
1916	Graduated Law College, Tokyo Imperial University; Entered Civil Service
1921	Commissioner Home Office
1927	Secretary Reconstruction Bureau
*	Secretary Home Ministry; Chief, Medical Section, Sanitary Bureau
1930	Japanese representative, Opium Advisory Committee, Geneva.
1932-34	Governor Fukui Prefecture
1934	Director Legislation Bureau, Manchukuo. Vice Director, General Affairs Board, Manchukuo State Council.
1935	Director General, General Affairs Board of Manchukuo State Council
1937	Advisor to Special Affairs Bureau of North China Expeditionary Force.
1938	Advisor to Provisional Government of Central China together with Michio Yuzawa.
1939-40	Vice Minister of Home Affairs in Abe and Yonai Cabinets.
1942 Feb.	Named Mayor of Special Municipality of "Shonan" (Singapore)
1943	Mayor of Tokyo Metropolis. Concurrently Chairman of Kanto District Administrative Council.
1944 July	Appointed Home Minister Koiso Cabinet
1944 Dec.	Vice Chairman of Cabinet's Investigating Committee on political Treatment of Chosenese and Taiwanese.
1945 Apr.	Resigned with Koiso Cabinet
1945 June	Appointed Councilor Board of Information

Address: 2297, Midori-ga-oka Meguro-ku, Tokyo

* Exact date unknown

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Extract from ONI's "Biographies of Prominent Japanese"

Extract from ONI's "Biographies of Prominent Japanese" of 15 September 1945

"Shigeo ODACHI (ODATE) - Minister of Home Affairs

"ODACHI, born in 1892, has been connected with the Home Department since 1921. He served as governor of Fukui prefecture, 1933-34; director of the Legislation Bureau of Manchukuo, 1934-35; vice-director-General of the General Affairs Board, State Council of Manchukuo, 1936; and Juridical Adviser to the Peking Provisional Government, 1937. In September 1939 he was appointed vice-minister of Home Affairs in the Abe Cabinet. From 1942 to June 1943 he was mayor of Shonan (Singapore), and in July 1943 he was made president of the Kanto Bloc, a position more important than, but comparable to mayor of Greater Tokyo. From July 1944 to April 1943, ODACHI served as Home Minister under Premier KOISO. In January 1945 he was made vice-chairman of the Committee for Investigation of the Political Treatment of Taiwanese and Chosenese."

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Evaluation of ODACHI at time of arrest

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Evaluation of ODATE, Shigeo at time of Internment - Dec 1945.

ODATE Shigeo

Born in 1892. Graduate of the Law College of Tokyo Inperial University. ODATE has had a long career in civil service which he entered in 1916. His name is identified as an influential power behind the Home Ministry. In 1921 he was Commissioner of the Home Office. He later became secretary of the Reconstruction Bureau, Secretary of the Home Ministry and chief of the Home Ministry Medical and Sanitary Bureau. In 1930 he was Japanese representative of the Opium Advisory Committee in Geneva. From 1932 to 1934, was governor of Fukui Prefecture. In 1934 he became identified with foreign affairs, becoming successively director of the Legislative Bureau of Manchukuo, first director of the General Affairs Board of Manchukuo State Council, Director General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchukuo State Council, advisor to the Special Affairs Bureau of the North China Expeditionary Force (1937). Advisor concurrently with Michio YUZAWA to the Provisionary Government of Central China (1938). In 1939 and 1940, he was Vice Minister of Home Affairs in the ABE and YONAI Cabinets. In February 1942, he became the first mayor of Japanese occupied Singapore. Returning to Tokyo in 1943, he became mayor of the city and at the same time occupied the position of Chairman of the Kanto District Administrative Council. He was appointed Home Minister in the Koiso Cabinet in July 1944 and in December of that year became Vice Chairman of the Cabinet's investigating committee on political treatment of Formosans and Koreans. He resigned with the Koiso Cabinet in April 1945 and was appointed Councillor of the Board of Information in June of that year.

This comparatively young but influential Home Office official and first governor of Singapore qualifies for arrest under paragraph 7-b, of Joint Chief of Staff Basic Directive for Post-Surrender Military Government in Japan proper.

Arrested 16 December 1945 - Sugamo Prison.

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ODACHI's press interview on becoming
Mayor of Singapore

FIRST SHONAN MAYOR, TAKING OVER DUTIES,
GIVES OFFICIAL AIMS

To Follow Instructions of Japanese Army Chief
in Fulfilling Task

RADICAL CHANGES NOT SET

All Obstacles to Be Eliminated
--Sentimentality Won't Be Allowed

(Article from Japan Times & Advertiser, 13 March 1942)

In a press interview on the first day of his assumption of the mayorship of Special Shonan City (former Singapore) on Thursday, Shigeo Otate declared that he would, in executing his new official duties, faithfully follow the instructions of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the highest commander of the Japanese Forces in the Shonan area.

The start of Shonan City as a new Special Municipality, according to the Asahi, was made Thursday with Mr. Otate, who arrived at the city last Thursday, actually taking over the chair of mayorship at 11 a.m. on the same day. The day also saw those newly appointed as governors of the various Shonan States leaving the city for their respective posts.

Mr. Otate in his press interview soon after he entered the mayor's room Thursday morning, continued:

"Though it is the first time for this city to be placed under Japanese control, there is no need, I think, that all things already existing here should be renewed and reconstructed. The city has its own traditions cultivated during more than 100 years of its existence under British rule. These traditions, as long as they do not run counter to the requirements of the Japanese Forces in this area, will remain as much as possible, so that the inhabitants will not be unnecessarily molested.

"We, Japanese, as you know, have a weak point in being too kind toward other peoples placed under our influence. I will not permit this sentimentality to enter into the affairs to be managed here, especially matters related to police administration. For instance, I am of the opinion that any of the Chinese Communists here, if found, should be most stringently suppressed.

"In short, I think it is my duty here to manage affairs so that I can best assist in themilitary administration by the local Japanese Forces. Japan is now facing the historic task of establishing a new Co-Prosperity Sphere covering all East Asian peoples. The municipal administration here,

as its final aim, ought to follow this great national policy.

"All obstacles coming in the way of realizing this final aim ought to be eradicated at any cost. This I wish all the inhabitants here to keep in mind. Anyhow, I will try to keep in touch with the individual citizens, as much as possible.

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Article in Nippon Times 24 June 1943

OTACHI CHOICE SEEN GOOD STEP

New Tokyo Governor Termed as Realist--
Appointment Hailed

(Article from Nippon Times, 24 June 1943)

In describing Shigeo Otachi, newly appointed Governor of the new Tokyo Metropolis and at present Chief Civil Administrator and Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality, Kaoru Toyoda, head of the Shonan Municipal Executive Office, said that his chief is a realist, whose administrative policies are laid on the foundation of hard facts. He further commented to the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Shonan, as follows:

"I am certain that Mr. Otachi will fulfil his responsibility as the Governor of the new Tokyo metropolis. Briefly he may be described as a realist statesman. He is not prone to give way to idealism. All his administrative policies are based on real facts.

"Mr. Otachi came to Shonan in March last year and the first of his undertakings was to engender an atmosphere of closeness and amity among government employes. Gradually this feeling of belonging to the same family spread throughout Shonan, and it was with this aim in view that Mr. Otachi placed special emphasis on restoration of order and feeling of security among the inhabitants.

"From his former experience in North China, Mr. Otachi was fully aware how much the disturbance of peace and order hamper the work of after-war construction. Mr. Otachi's administrative policies have borne excellent fruit. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the native inhabitants hold Mr.Otachi in greatest esteem. For that matter, we also regard him very highly.

"Mr. Otachi is a man who will uphold his convictions to the last. Furthermore, he will not stoop to anything crooked or be concerned with mere trifles. If he found that any official had engaged in fraudulent action, that man was punished no matter what important position he may be holding.

"On the other hand, Mr. Otachi never forgot that his administrative policies were directed toward the native inhabitants with their interest in view. Therefore, he was gravely concerned over the problem of price control and other things affecting the daily lives of the people of Shonan.

"Reading and 'go' seemed to be Mr. Otachi's hobbies, and he disliked going out. However, with his knowledge, dignity and frankness of

character, I am certain that the Tokyo metropolis will function as one big family and advance united for the consummation of the War."

Is Right Man for Post

"The choice of Mr. Otachi as the first Governor of the new, Tokyo Metropolis is certainly a matter of joy to the 13,000 city and prefectural employes as well as to the 7,000,000 citizens of Tokyo." Thus stated Governor of Tokyo Prefecture Mitsumaro Matsumura to the Yomiuri-Hochi in commenting on the appointment of Mr. Otachi. He continued: "The people of Tokyo can entrust the guidance of their new born metropolis in Mr. Otachi's hands.

"At the time when Tokyo augurs to be not only the metropolis of Japan but of Greater East Asia, the appointment of such a capable and experienced person, who has filled such important posts as assistant Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council, legislative adviser to the North China Provisional Government, and Mayor of Shonan Special Municipality, is indeed most appropriate.

"When Mr. Otachi was Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, I served as head of the Planning Bureau of the Home Ministry, and at that time I found that Mr. Otachi is a man with firm convictions. In this respect, Mr. Otachi once resigned his post as Governor of Fukui Prefecture when the Prefectural Assembly turned down his proposal regarding removal of a normal school in his prefecture, and the Home Ministry refused to take up the matter on his appeal to it. There are not many men who have that much belief in their convictions.

"The people of Tokyo may well place their full confidence in their new Governor, who is endowed with ability, daring and conviction."

ODATE, (ODACHI) Shigeo
(2535)

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ODACHI

NAME: ODATI, (Odachi) Shigeo.

PRESENT STATUS: Interned Sugamo Prison since 16 December 1945

POSITIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS: In 1916 entered civil service; 1921 Commissioner Home Office; 1927 Secretary Reconstruction Bureau and Secretary Home Ministry; Chief, Medical Section, Sanitary Bureau; 1930 (?) Japanese Representative Opium Advisory Committee, Genoa; 1932-34 Governor Fukui Prefectur; 1934 Director Legislation Bureau, Manchukuo; Vice-Director, General Affairs Board, Manchukuo State Council; 1935 Director-General, General Affairs Board of Manchukuo State Council; 1937 Advisor to Special Affairs of North China Expeditionary Force; 1938 Advisor to Provisional Government of Central China together with Michio Yusawa; 1939-40 Vice Minister of Home Affairs in Abe and Yonai Cabinets; Feb. 1942 named Mayor of Special Municipality of "Shonan" (Singapore); 1943 Mayor of Tokyo Metropolis. Concurrently Chairman of Kanto District Administrative Council; July 1944 appointed Home Minister Koiso Cabinet; Dec. 1944 Vice Chairman of Cabinets Investigation Committee on political treatment of Chosenese and Taiwanese; Apr. 1945 resigned with Koiso Cabinet; June 1945 Appointed Counciler Board of Information.

NAME: ODATI, (Odachi) Shigeo.

PRESENT STATUS: Confined in Sugamo Prison.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

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REMARKS:

The positions held by SUBJECT in the Japanese government, his connection with political organizations and the nature of his activities in these, show that during the period involved he took active part in the

> "planning, preparation, initiation or waging of war of aggression or a war in violation of International Treaties, agreements and assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of the foregoing"

within the meaning and intent of paragraph 1.a. of Reference A.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that SUBJECT be retained in custody as a Class A war criminal suspect and tried before an International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

June 11th
ODACHI, SHIGEO
(2B—8)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

1、 尋問者ハ昭和16年12月7日及昭和20年9月2日ノ日ニハ如何ナル職務ニ携ハリ居タカ

(答) ナシ

2、 尋問者ノ氏名

(答) 大達茂雄 ODACHI, SHIGEO

3、 尋問者ガ本名ノ外使用シタル氏名又有名ナル氏名ヲ記入セヨ

(答) ナシ

4、 生年月日

(答) 明治二十五年一月五日

5、 出生地

(答) 島根縣濱田市真光町

6、 身長

(答) 64 インチ

7、 体重

(答) 122 ポンド

8、 傷痕、目ニ見エル不具ノ可否

(答) 白髮

/

2

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

9, 現住地

(答) 巣鴨拘置所

10, 住居地

(答) 島根縣濱田市真光町

11, 身分証明ノ様式ト番号

(答) ナシ

12, 禽見者ガ捕ハレタルトキノ例, ソレト同時ニ其ノ内ケ犯罪ヲ犯シタコトガアルカ

(答) ナシ

13, 禽見者ノ現在迄ノ最高階級

(答) 勲一等

14, 禽見者ノ業務ノ年代記録. 禽見者ガ昭和6年1月1日カラ現在迄ノ職務ヲ記入セヨ

斯記記入ノ中政府ガ軍閥ノ指図ノ下ニ記入ノトキハ禽見者ノ地位ニ応ジテ記入セヨ

(答) 昭和6年ノ初ハ 内務省地方局行政課長
同年三月カラ九月マデ 燃料統制制限ニ関スル国際会議ニ出席ノタメ欧羅巴ニ出張
同年十月カラ昭和七年三月マデ 内務省地方局財務課長
昭和七年四月カラ九年三月マデ 福井縣知事

2

3

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

昭和九年十月下旬ヨリ十年三月マデ
　滿州國國務院法制局長
昭和十年四月カラ十一年三月マデ
　滿州國國務院總務廳次長
昭和十一年四月カラ十二月上旬迄
　滿州國國務院總務廳長

昭和十二年　　此間職務ナシ
昭和十三年一月カラ十四年八月マデ
　陸軍嘱托トシテ北支那王克敏政府法制顧問
昭和十四年九月カラ十五年七月マデ　内務次官
昭和十五年八月カラ十七年二月マデ　此間職務ナシ
昭和十七年三月上旬カラ十八年六月マデ
　陸軍司政長官トシテ「シンガポール」市長
昭和十八年七月カラ十九年七月マデ　東京都長官
昭和十九年七月カラ二十年四月上旬マデ　内務大臣
昭和二十年四月以後　　職務ナシ

3

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

15. 會見者ガ翼賛會、議會及地方會、東京支部會及大日本政治會ノ會員及創立者組織者デアツタヲ記入セヨ其ノ外各團体支部組合及特別ノ事務ヲ擔當シタコトヲ記入セヨ

(答) 昭和十八年七月ヨリ十九年七月マデ東京都長官在職ノ間大政翼賛會東京都支部長トナル

16. 党、組合、協會、兄弟商會、會、學会、協會ノ學會、政治ノ學會、軍ノ學會、愛国ノ學會、博士ノ學會、教授ノ學會、名譽ノ學會、運動ノ學會等ノ會員デアツタカ記入セヨ　何事モ前記ノコトガ秘密デアツテモ明記セヨ

(答) 學士會(東京大學卒業生ノ社交團体)、日本赤十字社及日本倶楽部(社交クラブ)ノ會員、國策研究會ノ會員、何レモ秘密團体ニアラズ

17. 會員者ノ家族中前記ノ職及之ニ關係シタ職務ニ携ハリ又其ノ地位及直接權利者又ハ間接權利者ガ居タカ、居タラ氏名、住所、勤務先名、役

4

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

概ネ記入セヨ

(答) ナシ

18. 金銭ノ外寄附(金銭、土地)ヲ自発的ニカ又ハ内務ニ各関係組合ニ渡シタリヲ記入セヨ. 其ノ外国民カラカ上長カラ自発的又ハ強制的ニ寄附シタカ

(答) ナシ

19. 貴見者ハ前記関係組合カラ階級、位、勲章、賞状又ハ名誉ヲ與ヘラレタコトガアルカ若シアッタラ名誉ヲ與ヘラレタ理由年月日ヲ詳細記入セヨ

(答) 昭和七年頃(正確ニアラズ)日本赤十字社ヨリ同社ノ事業ニ功労アリタル理由ニヨリ有功章ヲ與ヘラル.

20. 貴見者ガB・Cト答ヲ例外トシテ貴見者ガ昭和六年一月一日カラ軍関係、警察(巡査)法務、公安、刑事命ニ関係シタコトガアルカ、前記ノ年月日、関係命ノ名又関係中ノ最高階

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

20、ソレヲ昭和廿年月日、改目（B…14ニイフ、C…15カラ19迄ニイフ）

（若）十ニ

21、昭和六年一月一日カラ會見者ヲ編傳（聞ク所ノ編傳者名）演説（聽ク者ノ名）圖像會カラ頼マレテ演説及編傳ヲシタ其ノ會名ヲ記入セヨ 其ノ演説及編輯ニセヨ其ノ播会ハ其ノ通記入セヨ

（若）十ニ

22、會見者ハ其ノ者ニ例外トシテ昭和六年一月一日ヨリ職務トシテソレガ日本國内又ハ國外デ國情管理者及支配人組合名改目、年月日（E…21ニイフ）

（若）十ニ

6