

Permanent Residence and Status: GIFU Prefecture. Warrior Class.

Former Sps:

Date of Birth: August 23, 1877.

Name: NASHIMA, Torakichi

Former Nat:

Father:

Foster Father:

Mother:

Foster Mother:

Aug. 24, 1895	Appointed a cadet at the Military Academy.
Dec. 1, 1895	Assigned to the 6th Infantry Regiment.
Sept. 1, 1896	Entered the Military Academy.
Nov. 29, 1897	Graduated.
Dec. 2, 1897	Appointed a Probationary Officer.
June 27, 1898	Appointed a second lieutenant in the Infantry by the Cabinet. Attached to the 6th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.
July 21, 1898	Conferred with the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
Nov. 21, 1900	Appointed a First Lieutenant in the Infantry.
Feb. 28, 1901	Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
June 17, 1901	Relieved from his main post and appointed Battalion Adjutant of the 6th Regiment by the War Ministry.
Dec. 15, 1902	Granted the 1st grade salary by the War Ministry.
Mar. 10, 1904	Relieved of his main post and appointed Adjutant of the 6th Regiment by the War Ministry.
Apr. 22, 1904	Relieved from his main post and appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Division by the War Ministry.
Aug. 3, 1904	Appointed an Infantry Captain.
Oct. 24, 1904	Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
Jan 27, 1906	Relieved of his main post by the War Ministry.
Sept. 1, 1906	Appointed Army Adjutant in the Government General of KWANTUNG and concurrently Adjutant in the Government General of Kwantung by the War Ministry.
Apr. 1, 1906	Awarded the Imperial Military Order of the Golden Kite, 5th Class and the War Medal, Russo-Japanese War (1906).

- Apr. 1, 1906 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Dual Rays of the Rising Sun, 5th Class.
- Dec. 23, 1907 Relieved of his main post and his concurrent post and appointed Adjutant of the 6th Infantry Regiment.
- July 30, 1908
- Dec. 4, 1908 Awarded the First Order of the Precious Star, 3rd Class from China and given permission to wear this medal.
- Aug. 5, 1909
- Dec. 3, 1909 Relieved of his main post and appointed Company Commander of the 6th Infantry Regiment.
- Dec. 20, 1909 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- Mar. 28, 1912 Appointed an Infantry Major by the Cabinet. Attached to the 47th Infantry Regiment.
- May 1, 1912
- Oct. 11, 1912 Relieved of his main post and appointed an aide de camp, attached to Prince MORIMASA.
- May 1, 1913
- May 31, 1913 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class.
- Mar. 4, 1914
- Jan. 30, 1915 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- Dec. 23, 1915 Relieved of his main post and appointed Battalion Commander of the First Infantry Regiment.
- Nov. 15, 1916 Relieved of his main post and attached to the 7th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.
- Nov. 10, 1915 Awarded the Medal in Commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement.
- Aug. 6, 1917 Appointed an Infantry Lieutenant Colonel by the Cabinet.
- Apr. 1, 1918 Relieved of his main post and appointed Army Adjutant of the Tsintao Garrison Army by the War Ministry.
- Oct. 13, 1919 Relieved as Army Adjutant in the Tsintao Garrison Army by the War Ministry.
Appointed to the aide de camp for Prince MORIMASA by the War Ministry.
- Nov. 2, 1919 Awarded the WAN WEN HU Medal, 3rd Class from the Republic of China and given permission to wear this medal.
- Aug. 28, 1919
- Dec. 12, 1919 Appointed a Commissioner in the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry by the War Ministry.
- June 25, 1920 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class.

Nov. 1, 1911	Awarded the Imperial Order of the Dual Rays of the Rising Sun, 3rd Class and a grant of 1,050 yen for military service between 1915 and 1920.
July 20, 1911	Appointed an Infantry Colonel by the Cabinet.
Apr. 11, 1913	Attached to the 2nd Special Inspector by the War Ministry.
Aug. 6, 1915	Relieved from his main post and appointed Commander of the 71st Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry. Relieved from duty as Commissioner in the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry by the War Ministry.
Mar. 16, 1915	Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
May 1, 1925	In accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 1, this position was abolished.
May 1, 1925	Appointed Commander of the 11th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.
Mar. 2, 1924	Appointed a Major General by the Cabinet. Appointed Commander of the 8th Infantry Brigade by the War Ministry.
Nov. 16, 1927	Attached to the Headquarters of the 6th Division by the War Ministry.
Mar. 30, 1929	Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class.
Aug. 15, 1930	Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
Aug. 1, 1931	Appointed a Lieutenant General by the Cabinet.
Aug. 29, 1931	Ordered to await further orders by the War Ministry. Ordered into the Reserve Service.
Sept. 28, 1931	Through his Imperial grace, promoted one grade. Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
Apr. 29, 1934	Awarded a silver winecup for services in the 1931-1934 Incident.
Apr. 1, 1940	Placed on the Retired List by the War Ministry.
Aug. 28, 1945	Appointed an Intendant. Given first Rank in the Higher Civil Service by the Cabinet. Attached to Prince NASHIMOTO by the Cabinet.

Permanent Residence and Status: Gifu Prefecture. Warrior Class.

Former Status:

Date of Birth: Aug. 23, 1877.

Name: NAKASHI Torakichi

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Foster Father:

Mother:

Foster Mother:

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- Attached to Prince NASHIMOTO by the Cabinet.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al



SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: NAKAJIMA, Torakichi

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

1. I am NAKAJIMA, Torakichi. I live in No. 858, 2- Chome, Kamikitazawa-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.
2. I am an ex-lieutenant-general, and served as ^{intendant} to Prince NASHIMOTO till March, 1946.
3. As regards relation with General ARAKI, I was a major-general attached in the headquarters of the 6th Division at KUMAMOTO when he was Commander of the Division from 1929 to 1931. Thus, we both were in the same place while in KUMAMOTO. Since then we were on intimate terms in Tokyo. Moreover, we were class mates as students in the military Academy, I am therefore, one of those who know what kind of a man he is as a public and private man.
4. While in the 6th Division, I was in charge of the work on reservists, schools and the local affairs I am therefore

well conversant with his way of thinking and of doing things as well as his educational method as a division commander.

5. The fundamental of his military educational policy can be expressed in this one phrase "to make the army manifest the Emperor's virtue."

6. The general also used to tell officers attached to various universities, high schools, colleges and middle-schools that the education of students and pupils should not be training for war, but should be directed to guiding youngsters to develop their innate traits so as to turn out good citizens useful for the society, that is to say citizens punctually sound in health and bright minded. To say emphatically, one of the characteristics of his addresses to the attached officers was his strong appeal to them to let deans, principals and faculties of colleges and schools in which they were attached, have a clear understanding of the fact that the Japanese Army was not an army of militarism, of imperialism, particularly of the Prussian type but an army which was talking into it the benevolent heart of the Emperor, the real image of the Japanese Army. He said it was the major mission of the attached officers. He also used to tell them that the attached officers should be obedient to the school regulations and show examples of good behaviour. In selecting attached officers I was always ordered by him to pick up men of a harmonious mind rather than strong-willed or bullish man.

7. He always told me that the young officers of the Japanese Army should not be the Prussian type but that they must always carry the character of the Imperial Army which embodies in it. -- His Majesty's heart.
8. One of my great reminiscences is what he said on one occasion during my four days stay with the general at KUMAMOTO for the purpose of attending the special great manoeuvres which was held in the neighborhood of KUMAMOTO in November 1931. In that year both the General and I myself were no longer in the 6th Division. At the time of the manoeuvres he was the chief of the Headquarters of the Department of Military Education.
- He said. "The army should be such as, even victorious, will not buy bitter feeling from the enemy and will be loved by the inhabitants in where it stays."
- He was emphatic on it even while he was the Commander of the 6th Division. Now he saw in the course of this maneuver forms being devastated as soliders and wagons trotted on their mercilessly. Pointing at that scene with his finger he sighed, "Despite my great effort in matters of education while in the 6th Division, cannot it bear any fruit yet?"

9. In Dec. of 1931 General ARAKI was appointed War Minister. As I was then living in TOKYO, I often called on him to hear him speak on various questions. He was then very much worrying over the Manchurian Incident. He said that there was a danger of it developing into an all out clash between Japan and China, if we should leave it to take its own course and as the League of Nations failed to grasp the truth of the situation because of one-sided propaganda of the Chinese, I for myself-should do my best to put an end to the armed fighting now going on, and to prevent the danger of an all out clash between Japan and China. He then said to the effect that after that he would endeavor to see the League of Nations and the other Powers brought together to take the right cognizance of the situation.
10. He was also absolutely against Japan's seceding from the League of Nations. When I met him after Japan's succession, he said that at the Cabinet meeting a provision had been made for a non-withdrawal from the League but as a result of the proceedings of the Conference at Geneva withdrawal became a matter of necessity, Politics is a really difficult thing, complained he.
11. In May 1933 I called on the General shortly after the Tangku Treaty was signed. He was very cheerful and treated me with dinner. While dining, and having the meal with me, he

told me joyfully. "I think I have troubled you a good deal about the Manchurian Incident. I am, however, glad to say that it has been settled."

12. In January of 1934 he caught pneumonia. As his condition became quite serious he resigned his post as War Minister and became a patient in the sanatorium at Atami. I went to the sanatorium to inquire of his condition. He said: I am very sorry that I became ill at a very important moment. We are already out of the League. What I wished to do was to hold the opening of a Far Eastern conference in order to restore our cooperation with the Powers, but I became ill and found it impossible to take an active step in the Diet and elsewhere. This was the reason why I resigned, but I have my plans presented before the prime Minister SAITO and other ministers by letters, and as for the army since HAYASHI, my successor, pledged to carry it out, I think that it will be realized.

13. He was completely recovered and returned to TOKYO after a few months' rest when I called on him he was in ill humour. He sighed greatly because he could see no trace of any effort that had been paid for the realization of what he had so earnestly requested to the Premier and other ministers.

He said: "they were discussing only minor question. They took no interest in the work of getting a world-wide understanding for the peace of the Orient."

14. After the Feb. 26 affair he retired from the active service. Since then he was leading a quiet life confined in his residence and spending most of his time in reading. Meantime, with much concern he was only looking at the situation of the country which was being led by an extreme movement.
15. When the China Incident broke out.

Premier KONOE, recommended the General as the Education Minister so as to let him serve as the fire-extinguisher just as at the time of the Manchurian Incident. But as the Education Minister, unlike the War Minister, had no power over acts of the Army he could not do anything with the matter, though with all his efforts. I heard him murmuring: "As the Education Minister I can do nothing with the matter" I went to his official residence at NAGATA-CHO for congratulation as he became Minister of Education and learned it.

16. At the time of the conclusion of the Triple Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy as well as the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association he was opposed strongly to both of these. He told me that he had been approached by Prince KONOE with the post of a State Councillor, but the he had declined it saying that he would not accept in such a situation even to become a State councillor.

1. The general on many occasions warned us against mistaken liberalism, communism and totalitarianism. He firmly told us that we could make contributions toward world peace by perfect realization of the true way of Japan (the basis of which was the Imperial Spirit of benevolence). He was opposed to conquering or amalgamation of any other country or race. For instance, he was opposed to Japan's amalgamation of Korea. At that time he was in Russia and wrote a letter of opposition to Gen. UTSUNOMIYA, one of his intimate seniors, national structure or racial spirit of long standing should be respected and not violated. Especially we have never fought Anglo-Mexico, against which war should be avoided by any means. So he told us.
2. During the Pacific War opinion was prevailing that the monument of Commandore Perry at KURIHAMA should be withdrawn. I went and asked the general if it would be inevitable for unity of public opinion. Suddenly he became serious and said. "I am surprised that even you should say such a thing. The strong point of Japan is to have a sense of gratitude. We cannot deny that we owe much to America since the opening of our country to foreign trade. Though there have been some issues. Unfortunately the present war has broken out. But favors once received cannot be forgotten. Otherwise, where is Japan's strong point?"

While he was Minister of War, oppression of Lancashire cotton industry and opposition against import of siamese rice were hotly debated. He was chatting with several visitors about them. I remember he strongly opined that it would be immoral to be ungrateful to the former benefactors in our need now that we didn't want their help any more.

On this 23 day of Aug., 1947

At Tokyo.

DEPONENT NAKAJIMA, Torakichi (seal)

HASUOKA Komei heroby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

at the same place.

Witness: (signed) HASUOKA Komei (seal)

OATH

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

NAKAJIMA Torakichi (seal)