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evidence linking SHIMADA with this document but it shows the general plan of the conspiracy.

13 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,366 and 8,994 - Another Liaison Conference was held on this date. Exhibit 878 sets forth "Measures to be taken toward Foreign Countries Relative to the Outline for the Execution of National Policies" which was decided at the Liaison Conference on 5 November, 1941, and states that after the breakdown of negotiations with the U. S. (probably after November 25th) Japan shall notify Germany and Italy of Japan's intention to start war against U. S. and Britain and open negotiations with them to secure their participation. (Exhibit 878) Attendance is not stated but presumably SHIMADA was present. (See Exhibit 1119-A listing ^{those} who usually attended)

14 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,376 - On this date NOMURA telegraphed TOGO that a thrust by Japan north or south would lead to war. (Exhibit 1177) The telegram is headed for TOGO's information only, so it may not have been seen by SHIMADA.

16 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,381 - TOGO replied to NOMURA on this date that it was impossible to change the deadline of 25 November. (Exhibit 1178)

18 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,383 - On this date KURUSU also advised patience. (Exhibit 1179) It seems very probable that TOGO communicated this and other messages from Washington to the Cabinet including SHIMADA.

20 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,811 - On this date NOMURA presented to Secretary of State Hull a draft proposal of what turned out to be Japan's last proposal for a settlement. (Exhibit 1245-H)

20 November, 1941 - Record p. 8,988 and 11,937 - A liaison Conference was held on this date which adopted measures relating to the details of setting up military administration in southern occupied areas. Such areas are not named with the exception of Indo-China and Thailand, but there are references to "American, British and Dutch nationals". (Exhibit 877) The attendants at this conference are not named but it is probable that SHIMADA was present. (See Exhibit 1119-A listing those usually attending.)

21 November, 1941 - Record p. 19,391 - On this date an Investigation Committee of the Privy Council approved the renewal of the Anti-Comintern Pact. (Exhibit 1182) There is no evidence that SHIMADA attended the meeting but he must have been aware of it.

22 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,400 - On this date TOGO informed NOMURA by telegram that the deadline had been extended from 25 to 29 November, 1941, and stated "after that things are automatically going to happen". (Exhibit 1183)

23 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,401 - On this date NOMURA informed TOGO of an interview that day with Secretary of State Hull in which Hull stated the U. S. would submit a counter-proposal the following Monday. (Exhibit 1184)

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25 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,411 - A secret telegram from the Japanese Ambassador at Hanoi to Tokyo on this date shows that the military were aware of the progress of the negotiations and had practically completed preparations so that the forces could move within the day. The Ambassador complained that he was being left out of the picture but that the military were well informed. (Exh 1187)

25 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,414 - On the same day a secret telegram from the Japanese Ambassador at Bangkok to Tokyo sets forth the steps to be taken as to securing the cooperation of Thailand in the event of an attack upon Burma and Malay. (Exhibit 1188)

26 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,418 - On this date NOMURA informed Tokyo of the failure of their negotiations and suggested that a wire from President Roosevelt expressing the hope that Japan and the U. S. cooperate for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific might ease the tension. NOMURA also asked that the telegram be shown to the Navy Minister (Exhibit 1189). A subsequent radio from TOGO in reply makes clear that it actually was shown to the Navy Minister, (Exhibit 1193 - Record p. 10,442)

26 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,815 - The same date the Secretary of State delivered to NOMURA the last counter-proposal of the U. S. (Exhibit 1245-I)

26 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,421 - On the same date the Task Force left for Hawaii. (Exhibit 809, p. 72) It is to be noted that SHIMADA in his interrogation (Exhibit 1128-A, Record p. 10,422) stated that the Task Force left Takan Bay on 27 November but this is apparently an error. See Exhibit 809, p.78 setting forth the Combined Fleet Order which directed the Task Force to move out on 26 November.

26 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,429 - KIDO's Diary for this date shows that there was to be a Senior Statesmen's Conference. (Exhibit 1190)

28 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,438 - An extract from the Tokyo Nichi Nichi shows that on 28 November, 1941, the Cabinet approved a plan placing newspapers on a war-time basis. (Exhibit 1192) The names of those members attending is not shown but presumably SHIMADA was present.

28 November, 1941 - Record p. 11,943 - At a Cabinet meeting on this date it was decided to organize a Sixth Committee from the personnel of the Planning Board, Foreign Ministry, Finance Ministry, War Ministry and Navy Ministry for the purpose of discussion and drafting matters pertaining to economic plans and control centering around the acquisition and development of resources in the Southern Areas (French Indo-China, Thailand and other southern areas). (Exhibit 1331) The names of the Cabinet Ministers attending is not given but in view of the fact that Navy Ministry personnel were involved, there is no doubt that SHIMADA was present.

28 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,442 - On this date TOGO sent a telegram to NOMURA indicating that the Japanese Government had no further hope of reaching a satisfactory conclusion by negotiations but asking NOMURA to refrain from giving the impression that negotiations were broken off. (Exhibit 1193) It is

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reasonable to assume that Japan had decided to go to war and wanted to use the further negotiations as a screen.

29 November, 1941 - Record p. 8542- On this date SHIMADA as Navy Minister authorized an expenditure of 750,000,000 yen from the special War Expenditure Account. (Exhibit 859, p 19)

29 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,445 - On this date a further intercepted telegram was sent to Washington asking one more attempt be made and ending with the warning that NOMURA should be careful that it does not lead to anything like a breaking off of negotiations. (Exhibit 1194) It is to be noted that a copy of this same telegram was found in the Foreign Ministry in which the warning does not appear leading to the inference that it was obliterated from the Foreign Office copy. (Exhibit 1195)

29 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,452 - KIDO's Diary shows that a meeting of the Senior Statesmen was held on the afternoon of 29 November. (Exhibit 1196) None of the Cabinet members were present. However, TOJO in his interrogation explained that on the morning preceding the meeting of Senior Statesmen the Cabinet members including SHIMADA met with TOJO and the Senior Statesmen and explained the situation to the latter. (Exhibit 1158-A - Record p. 10,515). It is to be noted that TOJO gives the date of the meeting as 30 November or 1 December.

(About) 29 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,464 - NAGANO in his interrogation stated that there was a Liaison Conference on 28 or 29 November (at which SHIMADA was present) to consider the question of war against the U. S. (Exhibit 1197-A)

30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,468 - KIDO's Diary shows that on this date the Emperor said he had ordered the Premier to act according to program on account of the affirmative answers of the Navy Minister and the Chief of the Navy General Staff concerning the question as to the success of the war. (Exhibit 1198) It is clear from this document that at this crucial date SHIMADA advised the Emperor in favor of war and hence is responsible for the authorization given to TOJO to go to war.

30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,469 - A telegram from Tokyo to OSHIMA in Berlin on this date makes it clear that negotiations with the U. S. have broken down. (Exhibit 1199)

30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,475 - In a telephone conversation between Kurusu in Washington and YAMAMOTO in Tokyo the former pointed out that the speeches of the Premier and Foreign Minister were making it difficult to stretch out the negotiations. (Exhibit 1200)

30 November, 1941 - Record p- 10,480 - 10,483 - In his interrogation TOJO stated that the gist and subsequently the text of the final note to the U. S. were approved by a Liaison Conference on 30 November and by the Cabinet. SHIMADA was present at the conference. All members present agreed with the substance of the message. (Exhibit 1201-A and 1202-A)

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30 November 1941 - Record p. 10,506 - Foreign Minister TOGO likewise stated in his interrogation that all members of the Liaison Conference and some members of the Cabinet were responsible for the final note. (Exhibit 1206-A) In another portion of his interrogation TOGO specifically stated that SHIMADA and OKA (among others) were responsible for the note as members of the Liaison Conference and that under the Constitution all members of the Cabinet are responsible for Cabinet decisions even as to matters outside their offices. (Exhibit 1207-A, Record p. 10,509) TOGO says the Cabinet approved the note around 30 November. (Exhibit 1207-A, Record p. 10,511)

30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,483 - TOJO stated in his interrogation that the Liaison Conference (presumably on 30 November) delegated to the two Chiefs of Staff and the Foreign Minister the task of setting the time for the delivery of the final note, (Exhibit 1202-A) TOJO stated that it was also settled at the Liaison Conference that the delivery of the final note would precede the attack. (Exhibit 1158-A, Record p. 10,485) TOJO further stated that all members of the Liaison Conference knew that instructions were sent to Washington that the note was to be delivered at 1:00 P.M., 7 December, Washington time. (Exhibit 1207-A, Record p. 10,512)

About 30 November 1941 - Record p. 10,493 - 10,504 - In his interrogation TOJO stated that at the Liaison Conference (presumably of 30 November) all members agreed with the Foreign Minister and TOJO that by the final note breaking off negotiations Japan acquired freedom of action and that neither treaties nor international law prevented the opening of hostilities. (Exhibit 1204-A, Record p. 10,493) The Chiefs of Staff and the Foreign Minister discussed the question of how long before the actual attack the note was to be delivered. It was decided that it should not interfere with the success of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor but it had to precede the Attack (from the Foreign Minister's point of view.) (Exhibit 1204-A, Record p. 10,498) TOJO and presumably the Cabinet believed that the note would be delivered some time (from 1½ hours to ½ hour) prior to the attack. (Exhibit 1204-A, Record p. 10,500)

1 December 1941 - Record p. 10,516 - In a telegram from Tokyo to Washington, NOMURA was told that in order to prevent the U. S. from becoming unduly suspicious the press and others had been informed that though there were wide differences the negotiations were continuing. (Exhibit 1208)

1 December, 1941 - Record p. 10,518) - On this date an Imperial Conference was held at which SHIMADA and OKA were present. (Exhibit 1107) (See also Exhibit 1209-A, Record p. 10,520) At this conference a resolution was adopted that negotiations with the U. S. pursuant to the Imperial Conference of 5 November having finally failed, Japan will declare war on the U. S. Britain, and the Netherlands. (Exhibit 588, Record p. 10,519; Exhibit 1210, Record p. 10,523)

2 December 1941 - Record p. 10,524 - On this date TOGO sent a telegram to HAVANA instructing that all codes and secret documents were to be burned in such a manner as not to arouse suspicion.. This was also sent to Ottawa,

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Vancouver, Panama, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Seattle, and Portland. (Exhibit 1211)

3 December 1941 - Record p. 10,526 - On this date TOGO sent a telegram to NOMURA instructing him to inform the State Department that the alleged strengthening of Japanese troops in French Indo-China was exaggerated. (Exhibits 1212) This was obviously designed to induce the U. S. to believe that negotiations were still continuing.

4 December 1941 - Record p. 10,530 - A telegram from Tokyo to Hsinking on this date stating the steps to be taken by Manchukuo in case of hostilities against U. S. and Britain shows the domination of Manchukuo by Japan. (Exhibit 1214)

5 December 1941 - Record p. 10,532 - NOMURA handed to Secretary of State Hull a statement carrying out the instructions about Japanese troops in French Indo-China contained in Exhibit 1212. (Exhibit 1215)

6 December 1941 - Record p. 10,534 - TOGO sent a telegram to NOMURA stating that a memorandum in reply to the U. S. note of 26 November was being sent by telegraph and that instructions would be sent later as to the exact time the memorandum was to be presented. (Exhibit 1216)

6 December 1941 - Record p. 10,536 - In a telegram from TOGO to NOMURA instructions were given for keeping the memorandum strictly confidential, (Exhibit 1217)

7 December 1941 - Record p. 10,537 - On this date Tokyo sent Washington instructions to submit the memorandum at 1:00 P.M. on 7 December, Washington time. (Exhibit 1218)

7 December 1941 - Record p. 10,538 - On the same date Tokyo sent out circular instructions as to steps to be taken in even of hostilities regarding British and other properties in China. This document shows the control by Japan over the Nanking Government. (Exhibit 1219)

7 December 1941 - (8 December, Tokyo time) - Record p. 10,654 - Text of Japanese radio broadcast shows that a Cabinet meeting was held on this date at 7:00 A.M. at which all Ministers of State except TOGO were present. Navy Minister SHIMADA gave a report of the progress of the battle with the armed forces of the U. S. and Britain. (Exhibit 1235-C)

7 December, 1941 - (8 December, Tokyo Time) - Record p. 10,690 - Exhibit 1241 is a record of the meeting of the Inquiry Committee of the Privy Council at which SHIMADA and OKA were present at 7:30 A.M. on said date which unanimously approved the referenced bill regarding the declaration of war. At this meeting SHIMADA reported on the outbreak of war against England and America at Hawaii and Malaya. (Exhibit 1241, Record p. 10,690 and 10,699) TOJO stated that since 1 December the negotiations with the U.S. were continued only for the sake of strategy. The document further indicates that at 8:00 P.M. on December 7th (Tokyo time) the Cabinet Secretaries were informed at the Premier's residence that the action would begin in the early morning next day and that during the day

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the declaration of war would be presented for Imperial sanction.

7 December, 1941 - (8 December, Tokyo time) - record p. 10,685 - This is the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the U. S. and Britain. SHIMADA as Navy Minister was a signatory to this document. (Exhibit 1240)

7 December 1941 (8 December, Tokyo time) - Record p. 10,626 - at 2:20 P.M. on this date NOMURA and KURUSU delivered the memorandum of the Japanese Government to Secretary of State Hull. (Exhibit 1232) The memorandum after reviewing the course of negotiations concludes with the statement that the Japanese Government in view of the attitude of the American Government regrets that it cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations. (Exhibit 1245-K, Record p. 10,830) Nowhere, however does the memorandum state that hostilities are about to commence. It is submitted, therefore, that it cannot constitute a declaration of war within the meaning of international law.

7 December 1941 (8 December, Tokyo time) - Record p. 10,705. In an interrogation TOJO admitted responsibility for the Pearl Harbor attack (and the other attacks at the same time). He stated that the other Cabinet members and the two Chiefs of Staff also bear responsibility. (Exhibit 1243-A) It is to be noted that in another extract from his interrogation TOJO called the Pearl Harbor attack a Navy operation and admitted knowledge of it from the time of the Liaison Conference just preceding the Imperial Conference of 1 December, 1941. (Exhibit 1244-A, Record p. 10,707)

7 December 1941 (8 December, Tokyo time) - Record p. 10,639. This exhibit contains radio announcements by the Army and Navy Sections of Imperial General Headquarters relating to the attacks on Pearl Harbor, Malaya, Wake, Guam and the Philippines. (Exhibit 1235-A)

10 December 1941 - Record p. 11,303 - 11,305 - Exhibit 1266 is the record of the meeting of the Investigating Committee of the Privy Council held this date regarding the treaty against a separate peace between Germany, Italy, and Japan. Exhibit 1267 is the record of the meeting of the Privy Council held the same date which unanimously adopted the treaty. SHIMADA is listed as attending both meetings.

12 December 1941 - Record p. 11,947 - A report by the Sixth Committee entitled "Outline of the Economic Counter-Plans for the Southern Area" dated 12 December 1941 gives details concerning the economic measures to be taken in the Netherlands Indies and other southern areas after occupation. (Exhibit 1332) SHIMADA has no direct connection with this report but the Sixth Committee was established by the Cabinet of which SHIMADA was a member and the Committee included Navy Ministry personnel among others. (See Exhibit 1331 above under date of 28 November 1941)

27 December 1941 - Record p. 8,542. On this date SHIMADA as Navy Minister authorized an expenditure of 350,000,000 yen from the Special War Expenditure Account. (Exhibit 859, p. 19)

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January, 1942 - Record p. 13,253 - The affidavit of J. F. McDonald, Jr. states that the Japanese Navy mistreated the prisoners on board the Nitta Maru and issued "Regulations for Prisoners" which threatened immediate death for minor infractions of the rules. (Exhibit 1640) OKA and SHIMADA by virtue of their official positions must be held responsible for such mistreatment of prisoners.

January, 1942 - Record p. 13,249 - The affidavit of Corporal S. L. Baker states that he was among 1300 prisoners of war and civilian internees transported on board the Nitta Maru from Wake Island to Woosung, China, about 10 January to 25 January, 1942; that the prisoners were forced to run the gauntlet and were beaten and received inadequate food and medical attention. (Exhibit 1639-A) OKA and SHIMADA by virtue of their official positions must be held responsible for this mistreatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees.

January, 1942 - Record p. 14,983 - The affidavit of Lt. Col. Rudisill containing a report by Capt. John Hamas states that approximately 1,100 prisoners of war were transported from Wake Island to Woosung, (Shanghai) China aboard the Nitta Maru from 12 January to 24 January, 1942; that during the voyage the prisoners were brutally clubbed with baseball bats, made to run the gauntlet, given insufficient food and medical attention; that three and perhaps five of the prisoners of war were beheaded; that the Japanese Navy published "Regulations for Prisoners" threatening immediate death for violation for such minor offences as using more than two blankets, talking without permission. (Exhibit 2037) OKA and SHIMADA by virtue of their official positions must have known of such illegal punishment and are responsible therefor.

January, 1942 - Record p. 14,992 - The affidavit of KOHARA, Yasuo, Chief Petty Officer, Japanese Navy, states that he was on board the Nitta Maru when it transported about 1200 American prisoners of war from Wake Island to Shanghai, China, January 13 to January 22, 1942; that acting upon the orders of Captain SAITO, the Guard Commander, he helped to execute five American prisoners of war by beheading. (Exhibit 2038) OKA and SHIMADA by virtue of their official positions must be held responsible for this atrocity.

13 January, 1942 - Record p. 15,508 - On this date the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs sent to the Vice Ministers of War, Navy, and Home Affairs a copy of a protest forwarded by the Swiss Minister from the U. S. Government concerning treatment of prisoners of war. (Exhibit 2170) The testimony of SUZUKI, Tadakatsu a former official of the Japanese Foreign Office shows that copies of protests forwarded by the Swiss Minister were customarily sent to the Navy Minister or Vice Minister (Record p. 15,508 - 15,533). The testimony of TANAKA, Ryukichi likewise shows that documents relating to prisoners of war were sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the War Office, the Home Office and the Navy Ministry (Record p. 14,287).

18 January, 1942 - Record p. 6,681 - On this date Germany, Japan and Italy signed a Military Agreement in the spirit of the Tripartite Pact by which

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the world was divided into zones of military operation. Japan was assigned the Zone east of 70° East Longitude and agreed to reinforce her commerce raiding in entire area of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean (Exhibit 49). The agreement was signed by a representative of the Japanese Naval General Staff. Although SHIMADA cannot be connected with this document he must have been aware of it.

10 February, 1942 - Record p. 16,183 - At an Accounts Committee Meeting of the Diet on 10 February, 1942, SHIMADA made a speech in which he stated as follows:

"We, the Japanese race, must be the leading power throughout the whole area of Greater East Asia. However, since Japan is the center of activities, whatever one may say, any element which does not conform to the will of the Japanese race must be eliminated completely."
(Exhibit 2248)

This shows that SHIMADA supported the policy of aggression and expansion.

22 February, 1942 - Record p. 15,070 - Exhibit 2067 is a letter from the Captain of the Netherlands Hospital Ship "Op Ten Noort" to Navy Minister SHIMADA protesting against the illegal seizure of the ship by the Japanese Navy contrary to the Geneva Convention. (Exhibit 2067)

17 April, 1942 - Record p. 8036 - Report by the Soviet Military Prosecutor of the Pacific Area relating to the illegal search and seizure by a Japanese destroyer of the Soviet merchant ship "Sergei Kirov" on 17 April, 1942. (Exhibit 815) SHIMADA was Navy Minister at the time.

May, 1942 to December, 1943 - Record p. 14,233 - The affidavit of Capt. A. L. Maher, USN states that he was imprisoned at Ofuna Naval POW Camp from 5 May, 1942 to 3 December, 1943; that Ofuna was not a regular prisoner of war camp but a Japanese Navy Interrogation Center; that severe punishment and beatings were administered by the camp guards (Japanese Navy enlisted men) upon the orders of the Camp Commandant (Navy Warrant Officer OUCHI and his successor, Warrant Officer IIDA) and their superior officers in the Japanese Navy. (Exhibit 1933-A) OKA and SHIMADA by virtue of their official positions must have known of the existence of this camp and hence must be held responsible for the mistreatment of prisoners of war.

26 May, 1942 - Record p. 16,176 - Memorandum of transmittal of a report concerning the eight U. S. airmen shot down in Central China dated 26 May, 1942 and addressed to the Navy Minister and Chief of Bureau of Naval Affairs (among others). (Exhibit 2245) This is evidence that communications concerning prisoners of war were customarily sent to the Navy Minister.

24 June, 1942 - Record p. 8,033 - In a conversation with the German Foreign Minister in Berlin on this date, OSHIMA stated that twenty Russian merchantmen had been searched in the harbor of Vladivostok by the Japanese Navy since Japan entered the war and that the search revealed that no war material

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had entered Russia via Vladivostok. (Exhibit 778) SHIMADA as Navy Minister would share responsibility for such illegal search contrary to the Neutrality Pact of 1941 under which Japan agreed not to do anything to hinder Russia in her war with Germany.

June 1942 to November, 1943 - Record p. 5,513 et seq. In June, 1942, preparations for construction of the Burma-Thailand Railway utilizing prisoners of war were commenced by the Southern Army by order of Imperial General Headquarters. (Exhibit 475, record p. 5,524) Construction work was begun in November, 1942, and completed in November, 1943. In February, 1943, Imperial General Headquarters gave orders to shorten the term of the work by four months as a result of which there were approximately 10,000 deaths among the prisoners of war or about 20% of the total number of prisoners. (Exhibit 475, record p. 5,568) The witness TANAKA, Ryukichi testified that the Navy Minister was a regular member of the Imperial Headquarters. (Record p. 14,293) Accordingly, SHIMADA is responsible for the decisions of Imperial Headquarters which resulted in the death of prisoners of war employed on the Burma-Thailand Railway.

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1 September, 1942 - Record p. 11,359 - KIDO's Diary states that friction had arisen between TOJO and TOGO. The latter had objected in principle to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry. SHIMADA intervened and secured the resignation of TOGO, thus averting a resignation of the Cabinet en bloc. (Exhibit 1273) This shows that SHIMADA was a strong supporter of TOJO in his policies relating to the establishment of Greater East Asia.

16 October, 1942 - Record p. 15,018 et seq. The statement of Captain OBARA, Yoshio describes the execution of nine prisoners of war on Kwajalein on 16 October, 1942. Captain OBARA stated that Vice-Admiral ABE on October 10, 1942, gave him the following direction:

"In accordance with a directive received from Central Headquarters, it has been decided to execute the Makin prisoners and not send them back to Japan. You will take charge of carrying out this / execution/." (Exhibit 2055-A, record p. 15,019)

Vice Admiral ABE in his interrogation testified that he ordered the execution of the nine American prisoners of war on Kwajalein as the result of a visit from Lt. Comdr. OKADA, a staff officer from the General Staff in Tokyo, who told him not to ship the prisoners to Japan but to dispose of them on the spot. ABE stated that he took this to be the Navy policy. (Exhibit 2055-C, Record p. 15,028) ABE further stated as to the nine American prisoners that "A directive was issued to me from the Highest Naval Central Headquarters to dispose of them on my island, and I had nothing to do but obey it without question." (Exhibit 2055-C, Record p. 15,030) ABE stated that subsequent to the execution of the nine fliers, his staff officer made an oral report to the staff officer of the 4th Fleet at Truk. (Exhibit 2055-C, portion not read in evidence)

20 October, 1942 - Record p. 12,093 - On this date SHIMADA and OKA attended the seventh meeting of the Investigation Committee of the Privy Council concerning organization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At the meeting Committee Chief Suzuki stated that the draft is based upon the rules of might and not of righteousness. (Exhibit 687) SHIMADA took no part in the discussion as far as is known. In view of the fact that SHIMADA attended only one of the eight meetings which were held and since no decision was reached by the Committee, Exhibit 687 has no great value as evidence.

March, 1943 - Record p. 15,186 - In March, 1943, OSHIMA had a conversation with Ribbentrop in Germany in which Ribbentrop told him that part of German submarine policy was to destroy crews of torpedoed vessels. (Exhibit 2106, Record p. 15,194) OSHIMA admitted conveying this information to the Japanese Naval Attache in Berlin. He also handled the negotiations by which Germany transferred two German submarines to the Japanese. (Record p. 15,186)

20 March, 1943 - Record p. 15,184 - On this date 1st Submarine Force Secret Operation Order No. 2-43 was issued from Flagship Heian Maru at Truk signed by MIYO. Hisashi, Commanding Officer of the 1st Submarine Force. This order stated:

"Do not stop with the sinking of enemy ships and cargoes; at the same time that you carry out the complete destruction of the crews of enemy ships, if possible, seize part of the crew and endeavor to secure information about the enemy." (Exhibit 2105, Record p. 15,185)

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Since SHIMADA was Navy Minister at the time of the issuance of this order he must be held responsible for it.

29 April, 1943 - Record p. 8,039 - A report by the Soviet Military Prosecutor of Pacific Area describes the search and seizure of the Soviet merchant ship "Ingul" on this date by a Japanese war ship. (Exhibit 817) SHIMADA as Navy Minister on this date must be held responsible for this violation of the Neutrality Pact of 1941.

20 July, 1943 - Record p. 8,034 - A report of the Soviet Military Prosecutor of the Pacific Area describes the search and seizure of the merchant ship "Dwina" on this date by the Japanese Navy. (Exhibit 816)

7 October, 1943 - Record p. 15,046 - On or about this date Rear Admiral SAKAIBARA ordered the execution of 98 American civilian internees on Wake Island. (Exhibit 2057) Vice Admiral ABE in his interrogation admitted that he received a report from SAKAIBARA concerning the death of 96 of these Americans. (Exhibit 2055-C, Record p. 15,025)

6 November, 1943 - Record p. 12,098 - On this date the joint declaration of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations was adopted. SHIMADA and OKA attended the assembly. (Exhibit 1346)

14 December, 1943 - Record p. 15,153 and 15,157 - The British merchant ship "Daisy Moller" was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine on this date and the survivors were machine-gunned in the water. (Exhibits 2092 and 2094)

12 February, 1944 - Record p. 15,513 - On this date the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs forwarded a United States Government protest received from the Swiss Minister regarding treatment of prisoners of war. The letter was addressed to the Ministers of War, Navy, Home Affairs, Greater Asia and Chief of POW Information Bureau. (Exhibit 2173) This is further evidence that SHIMADA as Navy Minister customarily received a copy of protests concerning prisoners of war.

19 February, 1944 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA on this date was appointed Chief of the Navy General Staff but continued to act as Navy Minister. (Exhibit 124)

22 February, 1944 - Record p. 15,153 and 15,159 - The British merchant ship "British Chivalry" was torpedoed and sunk on this date by a Japanese submarine and the survivors were machine-gunned in the water. (Exhibits 2092 and 2095)

26 February, 1944 - Record p. 15,153 and 15,159 - The British merchant ship "Sutlej" was torpedoed and sunk on this date by a Japanese submarine and the survivors were machine-gunned in the water. (Exhibits 2092 and 2096)

29 February, 1944 - Record p. 15,153 and 15,163 - The British merchant ship "Ascot" was torpedoed and sunk on this date by a Japanese submarine and the survivors were machine-gunned in the water. (Exhibits 2092 and 2097)

18 March, 1944 - Record p. 15,182 - The British ship "Behar" was sunk by gunfire of the Japanese cruiser Tone on 9 March, 1944, and the survivors were beheaded on 18 March, 1944 after being taken on board the cruiser. (Exhibit 2104)

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- 26 March, 1944 - Record p. 15,169 - The Dutch ship "Tjisalak" was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine on this date and the survivors were knocked on the head and thrown overboard. (Exhibit 2099)
- 2 July, 1944 - Record p. 15,140 - 15,145 - On this date the U. S. merchant ship "Jean Nicolet" was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine and the survivors were made to run the gauntlet before being clubbed and thrown into the sea. (Exhibits 2087 and 2088. See also testimony of the witness John A. McDougall, Record p. 15,109 to 15,139)
- 11 July, 1944 - Record p. 5,492 - On this date the Foreign Minister (Office for the Affairs of Residents in Enemy Countries) wrote to the Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau concerning the treatment of prisoners of war in Burma and Siam. A copy of the communication was sent to the Navy Ministry among others. (Exhibit 473) The communication refers to a telegram from the International Red Cross which maintained that prisoners of war were suffering from aggravated illness and suggests the reply that should be made. (Exhibit 473) The sending of a copy to the Navy Ministry confirms the practice in this respect. It is submitted that SHIMADA as Navy Minister must have known of the communication.
- 17 July, 1944 - Record p. 11,376 - KIDO's Diary shows that when on this date a reorganization of the Cabinet was being discussed including a change of Navy Ministers, TOJO requested that MAEDA or SHIMADA be appointed Welfare Minister in order to have a member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society in the Cabinet. (Exhibit 1277)
- 17 July, 1944 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA on this date was relieved of current duties and ceased to be Navy Minister and Chief of the Naval General Staff. (Exhibit 124)
- 2 August, 1944 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA was appointed to the Supreme War Council. (Exhibit 124)
- 29 October, 1944 - Record p. 15,148 and 15,150 - The U. S. merchant ship "John A. Johnson" was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine on this date and the survivors were machine-gunned in the water. (Exhibits 2089 and 2090)
- November, 1944 - to April, 1945 - Record p. 14,235 - The affidavit of W. R. Leibold states that he was a prisoner at Ofuna Naval POW Camp from 3 November, 1944 to 5 April, 1945; that the prisoners were given a cup of rice and a cup of water at each meal and no other food except a few Red Cross packages; that the prisoners were severely beaten and tortured by the Japanese Navy guards; that captured U. S. Navy pilots were beaten and given inadequate medical attention resulting in the death of three of them. (Exhibit 1934-A) OKA and SHIMADA by virtue of their official positions must have known of the existence of this camp and hence must be held responsible for the mistreatment of prisoners of war.

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution Pertaining to the Accused SHIMADA, contd)

20 Jan. 1945 - Record p. 780 - On this date SHIMADA was placed on reserve status. (Exhibit 124)

25 April, 1945 - Record p. 15,514 - A copy of a communication from the Office for Affairs of Residents in Enemy Countries (Foreign Office) dated 25 April, 1945, relating to a protest from the U. S. Government re treatment of prisoners of war addressed to the Chief of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau was sent to the Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry. (Exhibit 2174) Although SHIMADA had ceased to be Navy Minister on this date, the document presents additional confirmation of the fact that protests concerning treatment of prisoners of war were customarily sent to the Navy Ministry.

25 or 26 August, 1945 - Record p. 14,973. Lt. Commander TACHIBANA, Shoichi in a written statement concerning the execution of the 98 American civilian internees on Wake states that on or about the 25th or 26th of August, 1945, an inquiry came from the Bureau of Military Affairs concerning the prisoners on Wake. (Exhibit 2036-B) He was apparently referring to the Bureau of Naval Affairs, Navy Ministry (which is often called Bureau of Military Affairs). This document confirms the fact that the Naval Affairs Bureau was responsible for matters concerning prisoners of war.

GENERAL

Record p. 684 - Imperial Ordinance Creating and Regulating the Privy Council states that the Privy Council shall hold deliberations and present its opinions to the Emperor for his decision on the following matters: - Matters under the jurisdiction of the Privy Council, drafts and doubts re the Constitution, Laws and Imperial Ordinances incidental to the Constitution, treaties, etc. (Exhibit 83)

Record p. 684 - Imperial Ordinance Relating to General Rules Concerning the Organization of the Ministries including the Navy Ministry (in effect 10 November, 1893) - (Exhibit 73)

1 April, 1916 - Record p. 684 - Imperial Ordinance relating to the organization of the Navy Ministry effective from 1 April, 1916, states that the Navy Minister shall control naval administration, superintend Naval Servicemen and Naval Civilians and shall supervise the agencies under his jurisdiction. The 1st section of the Naval Affairs Bureau shall take charge of matters concerning (1) naval armaments and other matters concerning naval administration in general; (2) construction or organization of and service aboard warships, units, offices and schools; (3) organization and service of warships and units, and (4) naval discipline and morale, etc. (Exhibit 75)

Record p. 684 - Imperial Ordinance relating to the organization of the Naval General Staff (as of December 7, 1941) states that the Chief of the Naval General Staff shall be directly subordinate to the Emperor, take part in affairs of the Emperor's headquarters and control the Naval General Staff Office. He shall take charge of plans for national defense and for the use of armed strength and shall transmit matters concerning the use of armed strength. (Exhibit 79)

10 Oct 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; ✓ Cmdr. Cole
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

SHIMADA, Shigetaro

WITNESS

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)

EPM
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Oct. 3 1947

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WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

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Incl
(Described above)

EPM
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: SHIMADA, Shigetaro
Born: 24 Sep 1883 at No.5 Shinfukui-machi Asakusa-ku, Tokyo
Residence: No.120 Ichome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.
Rank: Military Class
Former Clan: Tokugawa Regime

Family: Wife: Yoshi, Born Mar 14, 1893 (Married May 8, 1912)
Eldest Daughter: Ai, Born Nov 29, 1914 (married Oct 28, 1935)
(discovered and returned to family Dec 20 1937)
Son: Yoshishige, Born 19th 1922 - 15 Jan. 1923
Second Daughter: Teru, Born Jan 1, 1924 (Married May 27 1944)
Third Daughter: Kei, Born Feb. 22, 1926
Fourth Daughter: Hiro, Born Aug. 14, 1928
Fifth Daughter: Setsu, Born Sep 30, 1936
Adopted son: Sei, Born Oct 24, 1942 (adopted May 25, 1944)

* * * * *

1901 Dec 16 Ordered to become a student at the Naval Academy.
(Naval Academy)
1904 Nov 14 Graduated from the Naval Academy. (Naval Academy)
Appointed a Naval Cadet (Navy Ministry);
Assigned aboard the "Kansaki-Maru." (Navy Ministry)
1905 Jan 3 Relieved of assignment on the "Kansaki-Maru" and
ordered aboard "Izumi" (Navy Ministry)
" Aug 31 Assigned to "Izumi" of the Third Fleet on operation
(Navy Ministry); Promoted to Ensign (Cabinet)
" Oct 4 Conferred 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade. (Imperial Household
Ministry)
1906 Feb 16 Assigned aboard "Anekawa-Maru" for training (Navy Ministry)
" Mar 8 Assigned aboard the "Anekawa" according to the
Naval Secretariat order No.789 renaming the
Anekawa-Maru.
" Apr 9 Appointed a member of Court Martial judge at the
Yokosuka Naval Station. (Yokosuka Naval Station)
" Apr 1 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Single Ray
of the Rising Sun 6th grade and granted ¥350.00 for
meritorious services during Russo-Japanese War
1905-1906 (Bureau of Decoration); Awarded the War
Medal, Russo-Japanese War 1905-6 (Bureau of Decoration)

1906 Jun 13 Relieved of assignment on the "Anekawa" on June 19 according to Naval Secretariat blanket order No. 2250

" Jul 6 Relieved of assignment on "Izumi" and attached to the 7th flotilla (Navy Ministry)

" Jul 10 Appointed a member/Court Martial judge Kure Naval station. (Kure Naval Station);
Relieved as Court Martial judge at Yokosuka Naval station. (Yokosuka Naval Station)

1907 Apr 1 Ordered to serve with the 5th flotilla (Kure Torpedo Station)

" Aug 5 Relieved of main duty. (Navy Ministry);
Assigned as a student of the General Courses at the Gunnery School. (Navy Ministry)

" Aug 12 Relieved as Court Martial judge at the Kure Naval Station (Kure Naval Station)

" Sep 28 Promoted to Lieutenant (j.g.) Cabinet

" Nov 30 Conferred the 7th Court rank, Junior Grade. (Imperial Household Ministry)

" Dec 16 Relieved as student of the General Course at the Gunnery School and assigned as student of the General Courses at the Naval Torpedo School. (Navy Ministry)

1908 Apr 20 Relieved from General Course of the Naval Torpedo School. (Navy Ministry); Attached to the Training flotilla (Navy Ministry)

" Oct 23 Relieved of duty and assigned aboard "Niitaka" of South China Fleet. (Navy Ministry)

" Dec 23 Released from assignment aboard the "Niitaka" and reassigned to the "Otowa" (Navy Ministry)
(The "Otowa" belonged to the South China Fleet on Dec 23 and to the 3rd Fleet on Dec 24)

1909 Jan 8 Awarded 1st Class Salary (Navy Ministry)

" " 14 Left Sasebo for South China. (for guarding)

" Nov 21 Returned to Kure Nov 21st.

" Oct 1 Relieved from assignment on the "Otowa" and ordered to assume temporary duties as a division commander on the "Otowa" (3rd Fleet) (Navy Ministry)

1909 Oct 11 Promoted to Lieutenant; Appointed Division
Commander of the "Otowa" (third Fleet) (Navy Ministry)

1909 Nov 16 Relieved of main duty and appointed Division commander
of Yokosuka Naval Barracks (Navy Ministry)

" Nov 19 Appointed Court Martial judge at Yokosuka Naval Station
(Yokosuka Naval Station)

" Dec 20 Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade. (Imperial
Household Ministry)

1910 Feb 22 Appointed Court Martial judge at the Yokosuka Naval
Station (Yokosuka Naval Station)

" Feb 24 Appointed Division commander of the "Iki" during minor
manoeuver of the Yokosuka station. (Yokosuka Naval Station)

" May 23 Relieved of the duty (Navy Ministry); Assigned as student
in Class B of the Naval Staff College. (Navy Ministry)

" Jun 4 Relieved as Court Martial judge at Yokosuka Naval Station
(Yokosuka Naval Station)

" Dec 1 Graduated from Class B of the Naval Staff College and
assigned as student in the advanced course at the
Naval Gunnery School. (Navy Ministry)

1911 May 23 Graduated from advanced course of the Naval Gunnery
School. (Navy Ministry); Appointed Division
commander of the "Tsukuba" (1st Fleet) (Navy Ministry)

1912 Jan 21 Left Yokosuka for North China (for guard duty)

" Feb 8 Returned at Sasebo.

" Mar 30 Received 2nd Class Salary. (Navy Ministry)

1912 Apr 1 The "Tsukuba" was placed on the 2nd reserve list.

" " 15 Relieved of the duty and appointed Division commander
of the "Settsu"

" " 17 Applied for permission to marry.

" " 12 Permission granted.

" May 24 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure,
5th Grade. (Bureau of Decoration)

" Jul 1 The "Settsu" was placed on the 1st Reserve.

" Dec 1 The Settsu was placed in the 1st Fleet.

- 1913 Feb 10 Left TACAO for South China.
- 1913 Feb 28 Arrived at Sasebo.
- " Apr 11 Left Jinsen for North China.
- " Apr 22 Arrived at Chinkai.
- " Dec 1 Relieved of the duty (Navy Ministry); Assigned as student in Class A of the Naval Staff College. (Navy Ministry)
- " Dec 22 Awardee 1st Class Salary (Navy Ministry)
- 1914 Aug 23 Japan declared war on Germany.
- 1915 Jan 30 Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade. (Imperial Household Ministry)
- " Sep 25 Attached to the umpires for major Naval Maneuver.
- " Nov 7 Received the war medal of 1914-1915 (Bureau of Decorations)
- " Nov 10 Awarded the medal in commemoration of the Coronation according to Imperial Ordinance No.154 (Bureau of Decoration)
- " Dec 13 Promoted to Lieutenant-Commander (Cabinet); Relieved as student on completion of Class A course at the Naval Staff College. (Navy Ministry)
- " Dec 13 Appointed Gunnery Officer of the "Shikishima" (3rd Fleet) (Navy Ministry)
- 1916 Feb 10 Relieved of duty and ordered to station in Italy; Took the office on Apr 5th. Assisted in the duties of the Attache at the Embassy. To be granted an additional salary of ¥3,300.00 while stationed in Italy (Navy Ministry)
- " Mar 12 Started for new post.
- " Aug 1 Additionally appointed an assistant of the Embassy. (Navy Ministry)
- " Nov 2 The additional salary increased to ¥3,500.00 during the stay in Italy (Navy Ministry)
- 1917 Nov 26 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Grade. (Bureau of Decorations)
- " Dec 1 Relieved of the additional post. (Navy Ministry)

- 1917 Dec 1 Relieved of the post (Navy Ministry);
Appointed an Attache to the Embassy (Cabinet);
Additionally appointed as Inspector of Shipbuilding and
Manufacturing of Arms. (Navy Ministry)
- " Dec 7 Relieved of additional post of Shipbuilding Inspector.
(Navy Ministry)
- 1918 Mar 5 Appointed supervisor of officials stationed in Italy.
(Navy Ministry)
- /Patched note/ Naval Secretariat order No.1547,
"The official titles higher to in use as 'attached to or
assistant attached to Embassy or Legation incertain
counties shall hereafter be renamed as "attache or assis-
tant attache to the same"
- May 3, 1918 KATO, Tomosaburo
Navy Minister"
- 1919 Mar 1 Ordered home; left Italy on 3 May, 1919 and arrived
at Moji on 3 July (Cabinet)
- " Relieved as supervisor over Japanese officials stationed
Italy (Navy Ministry)
- Aug 5 Relieved of main duty. (Cabinet)
" Relieved of concurrent duty. (Navy Ministry)
- " Appointed staff officer to the Training Squadron (Navy Ministry)
- Sep 25 Appointed Staff Officer to 7th Flotilla in the fleet
organized for Special Grand Maneuver of 1919 (Navy Ministry)
- Nov 1 Assigned to "Azuma" which had a concurrent duty as patrol
ship.
- Dec 19 Left Bakō on a cruise for Mediterranean Sea and returned
to Sasebo on 12 May 1920.
- 1920 Mar 15 Transferred to the "Azuma" with the change flagship.
- " Mar 30 Given 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
(Imperial Household Ministry)
- May 22 The "Azuma" was relieved of Patrol duty.
- " Permitted to receive and wear the decoration of 3rd
Order of the Crown granted by the Italian Emperor (Bureau of
Decoration)

- 1920 Jun 3 Relieved of the above duty and appointed Staff Officer in the Naval General Staff. (Navy Ministry)
- 1920 May 22 Was permitted to receive and wear the Decoration for the 4th Order of Maurice and Lazarus.
Granted by the Emperor of Italy. (Bureau of Decorations)
- 1920 Jun 3 Relieved of the above duty and appointed Staff Officer in the Naval General Staff. (Navy Ministry)
- Jun 5 Ordered to serve in 1st Section of 1st Division (Naval General Staff)
- Aug 26 Appointed Temporary Committee member for Submarine Experiment. (Abolished on 27 Dec. 1920) (Navy Ministry)
- Sep 1 Concurrently appointed member of the Technical Council of Naval Technical Department. (Navy Ministry)
- " Appointed member of the Investigation Committee for the Power Standards of Naval bases and Strategic Ports. (Navy Ministry)
- Oct 1 As per Naval Secretariat's order No. 3638, the members of Technical Council of the Technical Department were renamed as members of Technical Council of the Naval Technical Department.
- Dec 1 Promoted to Commander (Cabinet)
- Nov 1 Decorated with the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun and granted a lump sum of ¥2,100 for service in the 1915-20 war (Bureau of Decoration)
- 1920 " Granted a war medal for the participation in the 1914-20 war (Bureau of Decorations)
- 1921 Sep 10 Appointed Umpire for the minor Naval Maneuvre of 1921. (Navy Ministry)
- Dec 10 Appointed member of Anti-Submarine operation Investigation Committee. (Navy Ministry)
- 1922 Feb 1 Relieved of concurrent duties; Additionally appointed member of Naval Education Department (Navy Ministry)
- 1920 Nov 1 Granted a war Victory medal under the provision of Victory Medal Ordinance. (Bureau of Decorations)
- 1922 Sep 20 Concurrently appointed a member of Army General Staff. (W. M.)

1922 Nov 20 Relieved of the concurrent duty as a member of Army
General Staff. (War Ministry)

" " 2 Relieved of main and additional duties;
Appointed as commander of Hyūga (3rd Fleet) (Navy Ministry)

Dec 1 The "Hyuga" was assigned to the 1st Fleet.

1923 Jan 15 Left for Tokyo on 8 days leave to look after sick
child. .

1923 Jan 21 Returned to the post.

" Aug 25 Left Yokosuka for coast of North China on guard duty.

" Sep 4 Returned to Ariake Bay.

" Dec 1 Relieved of main duty, and appointed instructor
at Naval Staff College. (Navy Ministry)

" Nov 30 Decorated with the 3rd Order of the Sacred Treasure
(B.of Decoration)

Dec 1 Ordered to serve as Staff Officer while on duty is the
instructor at Naval Staff College. (Navy Minister)

1924 Mar 10 Allowed to stay at home for 21 days for treatment of a
ligament trouble in the left thigh.

" " 31 Given 21 more days of leave.

" Apr 21 Given 21 more days of leave.

" May 12 Recovered completely and resumed duty.

" Jul 15 Appointed member of the Committee for Examination of
Naval students. (Navy Ministry)

" Sep 1 Appointed umpire for the major noval manœuvre of 1924.
(Navy Ministry)

" Oct 1 The term of warrants were altered by Naval personnel
Directive No. 79.

1924 Dec 1 Promoted to Captain (Cabinet)

1924 Dec 27 Given the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade. (Imperial Household
Ministry)

1925 Sep 10 Appointed umpire for the minor naval manœuvre of 1925.
(Navy Ministry)

" Mar 1 Was granted a lump sum of ¥320 for service connected

- with the dispatch^{ed} of troops to the Russian territory.
(Navy Ministry)
- 1926 Mar 25 Registered the change of permanent address.
- " May 17 Took rest leave in Tokyo Prefecture for 21 days to receive treatment for an inflammation of the appendix.
- " Jun 1 Recovered and returned to duties.
- " Sep 10 Appointed an umpire for the minor Naval maneuver of 1926.
- " Oct 15 Relieved of main duty; Attached to Kure Navalstation.
(Navy Ministry)
- " Oct 19 Ordered to serve under the command of the President of the Naval Submarine School. (Chief of Kure Naval station)
- " Dec 1 Appointed Commander of the 7th Submarine Flotilla (boarded the Submarine "I" No. 1) (Navy Ministry)
- 1927 May 26 Boarded to the Submarine "I" No.3 due to the change of the flag-submarine.
- " Jun 2 Boarded to the submarine "I" No. 1 due to the change of the flag-submarine.
- " Nov 22 Relieved of duty with the submarine flotilla.
- " Nov 15 Attached to Naval General Staff. (Navy Ministry)
- " Dec 1 Ordered to assume the study of higher strategy under the direction of the President of the Naval Staff College. (Naval General Staff)
- 1928 Aug 20 Appointed Captain of "Tama" (patrol and training ship); Assumed the post on 25 Aug. (Navy Ministry)
- " Dec 10 Appointed Captain of "Hiei" (of the 2nd Fleet) Assumed the duty on 17 Dec and was relieved of the duty on 2 Dec 1929. (Navy Ministry)
- " Dec 10 During the tenure of the above office, granted special salary. (Navy Ministry)
- 1929 Nov 30 Appointed Rear Admiral (Cabinet)
- Appointed Chief of Staff for the 2nd Fleet; Assumed the post on 2 Dec. (Navy Ministry)
- 1930 Jun 16 Given the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade. (Imperial Household Ministry)

- 1928 Nov 16 Granted the Coronation Commemoration Medal as provided by the Imperial Ordinance No. 188 of 1928. (Bureau of Decoraion)
- 1930 Dec 1 Appointed the Chief of Staff of the 1st Fleet and concurrently the Chief of Staff of the Combined Fleet. (Navy Ministry)
- 1931 Dec 1 Appointed the President of Naval Submarine School. (Navy Ministry)
- 1932 Feb 2 Appointed Chief of Staff of the 3rd Fleet.
- " Jun 29 Appointed Chairman of Naval Preparatory Committee for investigation of China by the League of Nations. (Navy Ministry)
- " Jun 28 Appointed Staff officer for Naval General Staff and concurrently a member of the Naval Technical Council. (Navy Ministry)
- " Appointed Chief of Division No. 3 (Naval General Staff)
- " Jun 29 Appointed a member of China Incident Military Investigation Committee. (Navy Ministry)
- " Jul 2 Appointed a member of Naval Students Examination Committee. (Navy Ministry)
- " Aug 10 Appointed a member of Naval War Merits Investigation Committee.
- " Nov 15 Appointed the Chief of Division No. 1 and concurrently the Chief of Division No. 3 (Naval General Staff)
- " Dec 1 Appointed member of the Concurrent Limitation Investigation Committee. (Naval Ministry)
- " Appointed a member of the Examination Committee for receivers of Imperial Education Funds. (Navy Ministry)
- " Appointed a member of Investigation Committee for Naval bases & Statefic ports Power Standards. (Navy Ministry)
- " Nov 15 Relieved of the concurrent duty as Chief of Division No.3 (Naval General Staff)
- 1933 Jan 12 Appointed member of Fleet movement regulation Revising Committee. (Navy Ministry)
- Feb 3 Appointed member of Naval Operations Regulation Revising Committee. (Navy Ministry)

- 1933 Jun 1 Appointed an umpire for the special grand manœuvre of 1933.
- " Aug 25 Attached to the Special investigation mission.
- " Oct 5 Decorated with 2nd order of Sacred Treasure.
(Bureau of Decoration)
- " Oct 1 The main duty was abolished due to the revision of the regulation concerning Naval General Staff as stipulated in the Naval General Staff Regulation No.5
- " Appointed Chief of Division No.1 of the Naval General Staff and additionally member of Naval Technical Council. (Navy Ministry)
- 1934 Mar 15 Ordered to take an official trip to Manchoukuo and China (Navy Ministry)
- " Apr 5 Appointed a member of the Temporary vessels Capacity Investigation Committee. (Navy Ministry)
- Aug 1 Appointed a umpire for the Naval Grand Maneuver of 1934. (Navy Ministry)
- " Appointed a member of Investigation committee for conferment of war Medals of the 1931-34 Incident. (Navy Ministry)
- " Nov 15 Promoted to Vice-Admiral. (Cabinet)
- " Dec 1 Conferred the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade. (Imperial Household Ministry)
- 1935 Feb 1 The Post as member of the Navy Technical Council was abolished by the revision in the provision of Imperial Ordinance No. 8 of 1935 of the Naval Technical Department.
- Appointed a member of the Technical Council of the Naval Technical Department. (By Naval Technical Council Regulation Art VI) (Navy Ministry);
- Appointed a member of the Technical Council of the Naval Air Headquarters. (Navy Ministry)
- " Feb 14 Appointed chief of the Drafting Committee of the Sequel of Naval Action Service Regulation (On Defense) (Navy Ministry)
- " Feb 20 Ordered to serve in the Naval General Staff. (Navy Ministry)

- 1935 Feb 14 Appointed Chief of Drafting Committee of the sequel of Naval Action Service Regulations. (Navy Ministry) (On Defense)
- " Mar 1 Ordered to make an official trip to Manchukuo and China. (Navy Ministry)
- 1934 Apr 29 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Golden Kite, 3rd Class Along with an Annuity of ¥750.00 and awarded the Imperial Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun, all for meritorious services in the 1931-1934 Incident. (Bureau of Decorations)
- 1934 Apr 29 Received the War Medal for the 1931-1941 Incident. (Bureau of Decorations)
- 1934 Mar 1 Allowed to receive and wear the State-Founding Medal awarded by the Emperor of Manchukuo. (Bureau of Decoration)
- 1935 Jun 15 Appointed commander of the 5th Squadron during the organization of the 1935 Grand Naval Maneuvers. (Navy Ministry)
- " Jul 20 Onboard the Flogship "Myoko" (Fourth Fleet)
- 1935 Oct 11 Appointed umpire of the Special Naval Maneuvers of 1935. (Navy Ministry)
- " Dec 2 Appointed Vice Chief of Naval General Staff. (Navy Ministry)
- " Dec 4 Appointed a member of the Education Reform Council (Cabinet)
(Abolished by the Imperial Ordinance No. 265, June 22, 1937; Enforced on June 23)
- " " 10 Appointed a member of the National Resources Investigation Council. (Cabinet)

(Bureau extinct by the abolition of the government organization in accordance with Supplementary Provision to Imperial Ordinance No. 85, Feb 18, 1938.)
- " Dec 13 Appointed Court official of the Imperial Household. (Imperial Household Ministry)
- " Dec 4 Appointed Chief of the Armaments Limitation Investigation Committee. (Navy Ministry)
(Bureau extinct-by the abolition of the Committee on Dec 19, 1936); (Navy Ministry)
- Appointed Chief of the South Seas Policy Investigation Committee (Navy Ministry)

- 1935 Dec 4 Appointed a member of the Temporary Investigation Committee for Improvement of Power of Ships and Small craft.
- 1936 Jul 1 Appointed umpire in the first and second exercise of the special grand maneuvers of 1936. (excluding the first special exercise) (Navy Ministry)
- " Aug 15 Appointed umpire in the first special exercise of the second stage of the special Grand maneuvers of 1936. (Navy Ministry)
- " " " Appointed umpire in the third exercise of the special grand maneuvers of 1936. (Navy Ministry)
- 1935 Sep 21 Allowed to receive and wear the Medal Commemorating Manchukuo Emperor's visit to Japan, awarded from the Manchukuo Emperor. (Bureau of Decorations)
- 1936 Sep 29 Relieved as umpire in the first special exercise in the second stage of the special grand maneuvers of 1936. (Navy Ministry)
- 1934 May 9 Allowed to receive and wear the Order of the Auspicious Clouds, 2nd Class, awarded from the Manchoukuo Emperor. (Bureau of Decorations)
- 1937 Nov 20 Appointed member of the Navy Preparedness Board of the Imperial Headquarters. (Navy Ministry)
- " Nov 22 Allowed to receive and wear the "Gross Rœuz Adler" Order awarded from the German Government. (Bureau of Decorations)
- " Dec 1 Appointed commander of the 2nd Fleet. (Arrived at the post on 1937, Dec 2, and left it on 1938 Nov. 26) (Navy Ministry); Relieved of main duties. (Navy Ministry)
- " Dec 15 Conferred the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade. (Imperial Household Ministry)
- Dec 1 Relieved as a member in the Navy Preparedness Board of the Imperial Headquarters. (Navy Ministry)
- Dec 9 Relieved as Court Official of the Imperial Household. (Imperial Household Ministry)
- 1938 Nov 2 Awarded a set of silver cups. (Bureau of Decorations)
- Nov 15 Appointed as Commander of the Kure Naval Station. (Appointed by Emperor) (Arrived at the post on Nov. 28, 1938 and left it on April 17, 1940)

1938 Nov 15 Relieved of main duty. (Navy Ministry)

1939 Apr 13 Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure,
1st Class. (Bureau of Decorations)

1940 Apr 15 Appointed to serve in the Naval General Staff.
(Navy Ministry)

" May 1 Relieved of main duty. (Navy Ministry)

" " 1 Appointed commander of the China Area Fleet.
(Arrived at the post on May 7 and left it on Sep
11, 1941)
(Appointed by the Emperor)

" " 20 The flagship was changed from the "Izumo" to the
"Fushimi" (Area Fleet)

" " 25 The flagship was rechanged from the "Fushimi" to the
"Izumo" (China Area Fleet)

" Jun 19 The admiral's Flag was temporarily hoisted on
minesweeper No. 18. (China Area Fleet)

" Jun 21 The admiral's Flag was returned from minesweeper
No. 18 to the "Izumo" (China Area Fleet)

" Aug 4 The Flagship was changed from the "Izumo" to the
"Asuka" (China Area Fleet)

" Aug 31 The Flagship was rechanged from the "Asuka" to the
"Izumo". (China Area Fleet)

" Nov 15 Appointed admiral. (Cabinet)

" Dec 2 Conferred the Third Court Rank, Junior Grade.
(Imperial Household Ministry)

1941 Mar 18 Transferred to the "Hashitate" which was made the
flagship. (Area Fleet)

Mar 24 Transferred to the "Izumo" which was made the
flagship. (Area Fleet)

Jul 19 Transferred to the "Asuka", which was made the
flagship. (Area Fleet)

Aug 24 Transferred to the "Izumo" which was made the
flagship (Area Fleet)

Sep 1 Relieved of main duties. (Navy Ministry);

- 1941 Sep 1 Appointed commander of Yokosuka Naval Station.
(Appointed by Emperor)
(Arrived at post on Oct 1, 1941 and left it on
Oct. 18, 1941)
- Appointed concurrently a member of the Board of
Admirals (Navy Ministry)
- 1941 Oct 18 Relieved of the current and concurrent duties. (Navy Ministry)
- 1941 " " Appointed Navy Minister. (Cabinet)
(Arrived at post on Oct 18, 1941)
- 1942 Feb 7 Allowed to receive and wear the First Class Order of the
White Elephant awarded from the Emperor of Thailand.
(Bureau of Decorations)
- 1940 Apr 29 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Golden Kite,
2nd Class, and with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun
and granted 8,000 yen for the meritorious service in
China Incident. (Bureau of Decorations)
- 1940 Apr 29 Decorated with the War Medal of China Incident.
(Bureau of Decorations)
- 1942 Sep 26 Allowed to receive and wear the order of "grand cordon
of Saints Maurice and Lazarus" awarded by the Italian
Emperor. (Bureau of Decorations)
- " Dec 15 Conferred the Third Court Rank, Senior Grade.
(Imperial Household Ministry)
- 1943 Jun 2 Allowed to receive and wear the Order of the Harmonious
Light, Special Grade awarded from the Chinese Republic
Government. (Bureau of Decorations)
- 1944 Feb 21 Appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff. (Appointed by
the Emperor)
- " Jul 17 Relieved of the current duties at own request.
(as Navy Minister) (Cabinet)
- Accorded the honorable treatment as ex-minister. (Cabinet)
- 1940 Nov 10 Awarded the Commemoration Medal of the 2600th Anniversary
by the Imperial Ordinance, No.488, 1940.
(Bureau of Decorations)
- 1943 Apr 28 Allowed to receive and wear the Commemoration Medal for
State Foundation Shrine, awarded by the Manchurian
Government. (Bureau of Decorations)

1944 Aug 2 Relieved of the current duty.
(As chief of Naval General Staff) (Navy Ministry)

" Appointed member of the Supreme War Council.
(Appointed by the Emperor)

1945 Jan 20 Placed on the Reserve List at own request.(Navy Ministry)

" Specially granted 11,000 yen for diligence in
service. (Navy Ministry)

Annexed list No. 1 (C)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Reason for adding (reducing) Pension Years</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Adding Percentage</u>	<u>Adding term</u>	<u>Adding years & months</u>
Nov 14 1904	A Naval Cadet				
Nov 15 "	Left Ijima the Russo-Japanese War	Kauzaki	2	}	
Nov 19	Returned to TAKEJIKIRI	"			
Apr 7 1905	Left TAKEJIKIRI The Russo-Japanese War	IZUMI	2	}	2-0
Aug 29 "	Returned to HAKODATE	"			
Aug 31 "	Ensign	"			
Oct 16 "	(Restoration of Peace)	"			
Jan 30 1906	Left SASEHO for Korea Guard	"	1	}	1-0
Feb 22 "	Returned to Moji	"			
Mar 19 "	left Kure for Korea & China Foreign Navigation	ANEGAWA	0.5	}	
May 13 "	Returned to SASEHO	"			
Jan 14 1909	Left SASEHO for the Southern part of China Guard	OTOHA	1	}	1-0
Nov 21 1909	Returned to Kure	"			
Jan 21 1912	Left YCKOSUGA for North China Guard	TSUKUBA	1	}	1-0
Feb 8 "	Returned to SASEHO	"			

Feb. 10 1913	ordered to station in Italy.			
Apr 15 1916	Engaged in the duty of war... /T.N. Illegible/	Stationed in Italy	} 1	
May 3 1919	"			
Feb 10 1913	left TAKU for South China Foreign Navigation	Settsu	} 0.5	} 0-6
Apr 22 "	returned to Chinkai	"		
Dec 19 1919	started from BAKO for the mediterranean Sea. Guard	AZUMA	} 1	} 5-0
May 13 1920	Returned to SHIBUSHI	"		
Aug 25 1923	Started from YOKOSUKA for Chinese Coast. Guard	HYUGA	} 1	} 1-0
Sep 4 1923	Returned to the ARIAKE Bay	"		
Sep from 8, 1923 to Sep 30, 1923	Took service in the guarding area. The interior	"		
Oct 1 1923	The enforcement of the pension regulation.			
Dec 1926	Embarked commissioned submarine "I" No. 2 /illegible/	"I" No.2 submarine		
Feb 18 1927	Embarked The commanding submarine changed in "I" No. 1	" "I" No.1 submarine	1	
Mar 27 1927	(Started from the SAEKI Bay for Amoy. Guarding foreign countries)	"	1.5	
Apr 5 1927	Returned to BAKO	"		

May 14 1927	Started from CHICHIJIMA; Ocean Navigation to South Seas.	"I" No.1 submarine	0.5	}	13		
May 26 1927	Transferred to another ship on account of the change of flag-ship commissioned ship.	submarine "I" No.3	1				
Jun 2 1927	"	submarine					
Jun 15 1927	Returned to YOKOSUKA	"I" No. 1	1				
Jun 30 1937	Released of the duty of commissioned ship	"					
Aug 6 1927	Transferred to another ship on submarine account of the change of flag- ship.	"I" No.2	1				
Sep 15 1927	Appointed a commissioned ship.	"					
Nov 22 1927	Left the ship on account of trans- fer to another post.	"					
Mar 28 1929	Started from Kure for Chefoo Guarding foreign countries.	HIEI	1.5			}	3
Apr 3 1929	Returned to Port-Arthur	"					
May 17 1930	Started from KOJINYA Ocean navigation to the South Seas.	ASHIGARA	0.5			}	1
Jun 19 1930	Returned to YOKOSUKA.	"					
Mar 29 1931	Started from SASEHO for Ching-tao. Guarding foreign countries.	NAGATO	1.5			}	3.0
Apr 5 1931	Returned to the URA-CHOZAN islands.	"					
Feb 5 1932	Started from SASEHO. Took service in the districts of the China Incident.	IZUMO	3	}	15.0		
Jun 13 1932	Returned to SASEHO	"					

From Jun 28, 1932				
To May 31 1933	Took service for the China Incident in Japan Proper.	The Naval General Staff	1.5) 11) 16.5
From Jul 7 1937 to Dec 2	Served in war affairs of the China Incident. Away from the front.	"		
From Dec 2 To Apr 8, 1938	"	"	1.5	
Apr 9 1938	Started from the TERAJIMA channel for Central China. Served in war affairs at the front.	CHOKAI	1.5	
Apr 14 1938	Returned to (not clear)	"	} 3	
From Apr 15	Seaved in War affairs of China Incident away from the front.	"		
Oct 17 1938	Started from the TERAJIMA channel for South China. Served in war affairs at the front	"	1.5	
Oct 23 1938	Returned to BAKO	"	} 3	
From Oct 24 to Nov 26	Served in War affairs of the China Incident away from the front.	"		
From Nov 28 To Mar 31, 1939	Served in war affairs of the China Incident Away from the front	KURE Naval District	1.5	
May 5 1940	Started from. NAGASAKI for Central China Served in war affairs at the front.	IZUMO	} 3	
Jun 23 1940	Returned to BAKO	"		
Jun 25 1940	Started from KIIRUN for Central China.	"	} 3	
		"		

Jun 25 1940	Central China Served in War Affairs at the front	IZUMO) 3
May 1 1941	Started from KIIRUN for Central China. Served in war affairs in the Incident district.	"	2
May 31 1941	Started from BAKO. Served in the Incident district.	") 2
Jul 6 1941	Returned to Port-Arthur.	")
Jul 8 1941	Started from Port-Arthur Served in the Incident district	") 2

Prepared by: Commander Cole

Date : 9 July 1947

*some
argument
+
inference*

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE INTRODUCED BY THE
PROSECUTION PERTAINING TO THE ACCUSED SHIMADA

I - References dealing with the period prior to 18 October 1941.

1 December, 1930 - Record p. 778 - SHIMADA was appointed Chief of Staff of the 1st and Combined Fleets. (Exhibit No. 124)

1 December 1931 - SHIMADA was appointed President of the Naval Submarine School. (Exhibit #124) The records do not show whether he relinquished his appointments as Chief of Staff.

2 February, 1932 - Record p. 778 - SHIMADA was appointed Chief of Staff of the Third Fleet. (Exhibit #124) It may be assumed that he relinquished at this time the Chief of Staff appointments previously held (if he had not already done so) and possibly the Submarine School appointment.

28 June, 1932 - Record p. 778 - SHIMADA was appointed to the Naval General Staff and additionally as a member of the Naval Technical Council. (Exhibit #124)

29 April, 1934 - Record p. 779 - SHIMADA was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun and the Third Class Imperial Order of the Golden Kite for meritorious services in the Incident of the years 1931-1934. (Exhibit #124) There is no direct evidence connecting SHIMADA with the conspiracy until he joined the TOJO Cabinet in October, 1941. However, the award of this decoration shows that he must have rendered substantial services during the Manchurian Incident.

2 December, 1935 - Record p. 779 - SHIMADA was appointed Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff. (Exhibit #124) It may be assumed that he held this post until 30 November, 1937.

10 December, 1935 - SHIMADA was appointed a member of the Investigation Council of National Resources. (Exhibit #124)

30 June, 1936 - Record p. 9542 - Exhibit 977 is an outline of the State policy by the War and Navy Ministries dated 30 June, 1936, which states that Japan's fundamental policy consists in advancing and developing in the Southern Seas as well as obtaining a firm position in the East Oriental Continent; the guiding principle must be to realize the spirit of the "Imperial Way" by a consistent policy of overseas expansion. There is no direct evidence to connect SHIMADA with this document. However, at the time this policy was agreed on, SHIMADA was Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff and consequently it may be assumed that he was aware of and participated in the decision embodied in Exhibit 977.

30 June, 1936 - Record p. 9548 - This document restates with some clarification the State policy set forth in Exhibit 977. (Exhibit 978) SHIMADA was

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining
to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

Vice Chief of the Naval General Staff at this time and the same considerations apply as to his responsibility for the decision reached.

11 August 1936 - Record p. 9549 - This document likewise restates the State policy set forth in Exhibit 977. (Exhibit 979) SHIMADA was Vice Chief of the Naval General Staff and the same considerations apply as to his responsibility for the decision reached.

20 January, 1937 - Record p. 9158-B - Exhibit 909-A is a report of a meeting of the Privy Council held on 20 January, 1937, at which it was decided that due to the importance of the South Seas Islands in the national defense of the Empire naval officers could be appointed as administrative officials in the South Seas Islands. This Exhibit was offered to show that the decision was made in furtherance of Japan's plan for fortifying the Mandated Islands. SHIMADA did not attend this meeting and there is no direct evidence to connect him with it. However, SHIMADA was Vice Chief of the Navy General Staff at this time and it may be assumed that he knew and approved of the decision.

20 November, 1937 - Record p. 14, 553 - Imperial Headquarters was established to plan military operations and tactics and achieve uniformity between the Army and Navy in connection with the China Incident. (Extract from Interrogation of TOJO, Exhibit 1979-A) SHIMADA as Vice Chief of the Naval General Staff was presumably an important member (Record p. 14, 293).

20 November, 1937 - Record p. 779 - SHIMADA was appointed a member of the Navy Preparedness Board of the Imperial Headquarters. (Exhibit #124)

1 December, 1937 - Record p. 779 - SHIMADA was relieved of current duties and appointed commander of the 2nd Fleet. (Exhibit #124) He held this appointment until 15 November 1938. (Exhibit #124)

2 November, 1938 - Record p. 779 - SHIMADA was awarded a set of silver cups for meritorious service in connection with the Anti-Comintern Pact of Japan and Germany. (Exhibit #124) This award is significant since it related to a purely political pact having no connection with Naval duties. It indicates that SHIMADA actively participated in the matter even though behind the scenes.

15 April, 1940 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA was appointed to serve on the Naval General Staff. (Exhibit #124)

29 April, 1940 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA was decorated with the Imperial Military Order of the Golden Kite, 2nd Class and the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun for meritorious service in the China Incident. (Exhibit #124)

1 May, 1940 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA was appointed Commander of the China Area Fleet. (Exhibit #124)

15 November, 1940 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA was promoted to Admiral. (Exhibit #124)

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Cont'd)

- April, 1941 - Record p. 11,751 - This document is the gist of Imperial Headquarters Army and Navy policy decided in early April, 1941, concerning measures to be taken in the South. This document shows that Imperial General Headquarters had decided that in certain circumstances it would be necessary to resort to arms in carrying out national policy in the South. (Exhibit 1305) SHIMADA did not become a member of the TOJO Cabinet and consequently of Imperial General Headquarters until 17 October, 1941. However, by joining the Cabinet at that time he adopted the policy which it was pledged to carry out including the above decision.
- 2 July, 1941 - Record p. 6,566 - Exhibit 588 sets forth the resolution adopted at the Imperial Conference on 2 July 1941, which states that Japan will step up her Southward advance and will accomplish the execution of the schemes against French Indo China and Thailand for which purpose preparations shall be made for a war with Britain, and the United States. SHIMADA was not a member of the Cabinet at this time. However, by joining the Cabinet on 17 October, 1941, he adopted the policy which it was pledged to carry out including the resolution set forth above. (Exhibit 588)
- 1 September, 1941 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA was relieved of current duties and appointed Commander of the Yokosuka Naval District. (Exhibit #124)
- 6 September, 1941 - Record p. 6566 - Exhibit 588 sets forth the resolution adopted at the Imperial Conference of 6 September, 1941, which states that Japan will execute her Southern advance policy and if by early October the negotiations with the United States were unsuccessful Japan will go to war with the U. S., Britain and the Netherlands. SHIMADA was not a member of the Cabinet at this time. However, by joining the Cabinet on 17 October, 1941, he adopted the policy which it was pledged to carry out including the above resolution. (Exhibit 588)
- 6 and 7 September, 1941 - Record p. 7988 - Exhibit 809, ATIS Research Report entitled "Japan's Decision to Fight" shows that on 6 and 7 September, 1941, at the Naval War College, the problem of attacking Pearl Harbor was debated. (Exhibit 809, p. 4, 5) It is inconceivable that SHIMADA did not know about this since four high ranking officers of the Navy Ministry attended the War Games and one of them (FUJII, Shigeru) is stated to have been SHIMADA's private secretary. (Exhibit 809, p. 5)
- 11 October, 1941 - Record p. 10,250 - Exhibit 1148 is a statement dictated by Prince Konoye setting forth the facts pertaining to the resignation of the 3rd Konoye Cabinet. It states that on 11 October, 1941, OKA, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, told Konoye that with the exception of the Naval General Staff the brains of the Navy did not want a Japanese American war but that in view of the Imperial Conference decision the Navy would not say so. (Exhibit 1148, p. 2)
- 12 October, 1941 - Record p. 10,250 - At a conference of Premier Konoye with the War Minister, Navy Minister, Foreign Minister and President of the Planning

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Cont'd)

Board, TOJO stated that there was absolutely no hope for a successful conclusion of the diplomatic negotiations, since it was impossible to withdraw the troops from China. Navy Minister OIKAWA stated that the Navy would leave the question of whether there was any hope for a successful conclusion of diplomatic negotiations in the hands of the Premier and the Foreign Minister and would comply with that decision. OIKAWA said that if there was any hope for a successful conclusion of negotiations he wanted it continued. Konoye also wanted negotiations continued. (Exhibit #1148) Further discussions took place which made it clear that the Navy's refusal to commit itself prevented the deadlock from being broken. TOJO then suggested a clean slate with everyone resigning and a new Cabinet being formed under Prince Higashikuni. (Exhibit #1148)

16 October, 1941 - Record p. 10,269 - Konoye presented to the Emperor the resignation of his Cabinet. (Exhibit #1148)

II. References dealing with the period from 18 October, 1941 to August, 1945 -

18 October, 1941 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA was appointed Navy Minister in the TOJO Cabinet (Exhibit #124). It is apparent that OIKAWA was dropped as Navy Minister because he sided with Konoye against TOJO. KIDO recommended to the Emperor that TOJO should be instructed that close cooperation between the Army and Navy was necessary. (Exhibit 2250 and Exhibit 1154) It is apparent that SHIMADA was appointed Navy Minister because he was a supporter of TOJO.

18 October, 1941 - Record p. 10,301 - Exhibit 1157-A is an extract from the interrogation of TOJO in which he stated that from the time he became Premier in October, 1941, he and the members of his Cabinet worked and acted in accordance with the principles stated (a) by Matsuoka as Foreign Minister in the Diet on 20 January, 1941, when he said that "****the aim of all Japanese foreign policy is that of enabling all nations of the world each to take its own proper place in accordance with the spirit of Waido Ichin, the ideal which inspired the foundation of our Empire. The object of the Three-Power Pact, concluded between Japan, Germany and Italy, on September 27 last, is none other than the realization of the same great ideal. * * * * The pact states that Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of the Japanese in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia" and (b) by the Tri-Partite Pact (Exhibit 1157-A). This indicates that SHIMADA was an active supporter of TOJO's militaristic and expansionist policy.

18 October, 1941 - Record p. 10,308 - TOJO in an interrogation said that after he became Premier he continued the policy laid down at the Imperial Conference of 6 September, 1941, to negotiate for peace on the one hand and on the other to prepare for war. (Exhibit 1158-A)

October, 1941 (Exact date unknown) - Record p. 7,359 to 7,399 - The witness Kazuo YATSUGI, formerly Chief of the Business Bureau of the National Policy Investigation Association (Kokusaku Kenkyu kai Jim ukoku cho) testified that in October, 1941, a Committee for Administrative Measures submitted a report to the Navy Minister, among others. (Record p. 7,365) This report (Exhibit 679) stated that since Japan will inevitably expand in the near future either southward or northward, the committee was formed to study and discuss problems

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Cont'd)

and forward the results to the Government. (Exhibit 679) Although SHIMADA had no connection with this association the fact that the report was submitted to the Navy either just before or just after he became Navy Minister is significant.

13 October to 2 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,316 - Exhibit 1163 is a telegram from Foreign Minister TOGO to NOMURA dated 2 November, 1941, which shows that from the formation of the new Cabinet to 2 November 1941 a number of Liaison Conferences were held to consider fundamental policy for the improvement of relations between Japan and America. (Exhibit 1163) The names of those present are not stated but an extract from TOJO's interrogation (Exhibit 1119-A, record p. 10,173) indicates that the Navy Minister normally had the right to attend such Liaison Conferences.

22 October, 1941 - Record p. 10,312 - Ambassador NOMURA in a telegram to Foreign Minister TOGO on 22 October, 1941, stated that he felt that he too should go out with the former Cabinet and expressed a desire to discontinue his work in Washington which he described as "this hypocritical existence, deceiving other people." He asked for permission to return to Japan stating " * * * * as a man of honor this is the only way that is open for me to tread." (Exhibit 1161) This indicates that the policy of the new TOJO Cabinet was to bring about war. SHIMADA as an important member of the Cabinet must have been aware of this.

(About) 29 October, 1941 - Record p. 10,314 - An entry in Marquis KIDO's diary dated 29 October, 1941 indicates that a Liaison Conference was held on or about that date. The names of those present are not known but Exhibit 1119-A indicates that the Navy Minister normally had the right to attend Liaison Conferences. (Exhibit 1162)

(About) 30 October, 1941 - Record p. 11,923 and 11,928. Exhibits 1328 and 1329 contain a list of questions and answers drawn up for the Liaison Conference held at the end of October, 1941. The names of those present is not stated but Exhibit 1119-A indicates that the Navy Minister normally had the right to attend. Moreover, Exhibit 1328 indicates that the matter was considered by the Navy Ministry among others. The answer to question #3 discussed the various possibilities if war broke out in the South during the autumn. (Record p. 11,928) The answer to question No. 8 stated that there was no possibility of restricting Japan's opponents to Britain and the Netherlands. (Record p. 11,931)

31 October, 1941 - Record p. 8,457 - Exhibit 852 (Communication 9, p. 16) is a communication sanctioned 31 October, 1941, from the Chief of the Financial Bureau, the Head of the Treasury Division and the Acting Head of the Foreign Affairs Division addressed to Prime Minister TOJO and Navy Minister SHIMADA among others which sets up the method of procedure for issuance of military currency notes in foreign denominations to defray war expenditures in the event of a military operation in southern regions and requests the approval of the addressees thereon. (Exhibit 852, p. 16, 17) Communication No. 10, p. 18 to 24 (Record p. 8458) is a communication sanctioned 31 October, 1941, from the same persons to War Minister TOJO and Navy Minister SHIMADA among

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

others which refers to the institution of procedures for handling military currency in foreign denominations for the southern regions and asks the approval of the addressees thereon. The military currency notes are called Military Currency Notes of 1941 and their denominations are Gulden, Dollars and Pesos. The areas in which they are to be used are Dutch East Indies, British Malay, British Borneo, Thailand and Philippines. (Exhibit 852, p. 18 to 24)

End of October or early November, 1941 - Record p. 10,461 - In his interrogation NAGANO said he approved of the YAMAMOTO Plan to attack Pearl Harbor at the end of October or early in November after the plan had been perfected by preliminary maneuvers at sea and on paper. (Exhibit 1197-A) It is inconceivable that Navy Minister SHIMADA did not know about the plan, at least from the time he became Navy Minister. This is confirmed by Exhibit 809, p. 67.

4 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,330 - On 4 November, 1941 the Cabinet issued instructions (most secret) to the Board of Information entitled "Policy for Guiding Public Opinion on British and American Problems" which states that "such news and speeches as will enable the enemy to perceive our war preparations and strategic activities" shall be excluded. (Exhibit 1167) SHIMADA is not mentioned by name but as a member of the Cabinet he undoubtedly participated in deciding the policy.

4 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,318 - A telegram from TCGO to NOMURA on this date indicates that a Liaison Conference was probably held on or about 4 November at which a counter proposal was adopted for resumption of Japanese-American negotiations. (Exhibit 1164) The names of those present were not stated but SHIMADA probably attended. (See Exhibit 1119-A listing usual members)

5 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,332 - An entry in KIDO's Diary shows that on 5 November, 1941, an Imperial Conference was held at which the policy toward the U.S., England and the Netherlands was decided. (Exhibit 1168) SHIMADA is stated to have been present at this Conference. (Exhibit 1107)

5 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,333 et seq. - Exhibit 1169 sets forth the policies decided at the Imperial Conference of 5 November, 1941 as follows: -

- (1) When it is recognized that the Japanese-American negotiations are ended and war is inevitable (probably after 25 November) Germany and Italy are to be informed without delay of Japan's intention to open hostilities against the U. S. and Britain and negotiations are to be opened for this participation in the war.
- (2) Intentions toward Britain to be kept secret.
- (3) Negotiations with Netherlands East Indies to be opened in order to conceal intentions.
- (4) Negotiations to be continued with Russia.
- (5) Request Thailand to allow passage of troops but dispatch troops even if consent is not forthcoming.

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

- (6) Philippines, Netherlands East Indies (in part) and Burma to be made independent.

5 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,346 - A telegram was sent from Tokyo to Washington on this date stating that November 25th was the deadline for concluding an arrangement. (Exhibit 1171)

5 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,347 - On this date NAGANO issued the order which caused the Pearl Harbor plan to be put into operation. (Exhibit 809, p. 75)

5 November, 1941 - Record p. 11,196 - On this date YAMAMOTO pursuant to NAGANO's order issued Combined Fleet Top Secret Operation Order No. 1 setting forth operations in the war against the U. S., Britain and the Netherlands including an attack on Pearl Harbor. (Exhibit 1252)

5 November, 1941 - Record p. 8539 - 8542 - The witness J. G. Liebert testified that in 1937 a special "War Expenditures Account" was included in the Budget to cover the direct war expenditure and that this account steadily increased between 1937 and 1941. (Record p. 8539 - 8540) Exhibit 859 shows that expenditure on this account was authorized by certain ministers. On 5 November, 1941, SHIMADA as Navy Minister authorized an expenditure of 28,800,000 yen excess over Budget. (Exhibit 859, p. 19)

7 November, 1941 - Record p. 11,193 - On this date Y day (approximate date for convenience of operations) was fixed as December 8 by Combined Fleet Top Secret Operation Order No. 2 issued by YAMAMOTO. (Exhibit 1252, p. 55)

10 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,193 - SHIMADA in his interrogation admitted that NAGANO on 10 November, 1941, issued Striking Force Operation Order No. 1 which ordered all forces to complete battle preparations by 20 November, 1941. (Exhibit 1128-A) This is confirmed by Exhibit 809, p. 10 (Record p. 10,349).

11 November, 1941 - Record p. 9,361 and 10,363 - Exhibit 1175 is a draft adopted at the Liaison Conference on this date setting forth "Principal Reasons Alleged for the Commencement of Hostilities against the United States and Britain". This draft indicates that war was regarded as inevitable because "there is a fundamental opposition between the assertions of Japan and the United States in regard to the establishment of a lasting peace in the Far East". Exhibit 919 is the Liaison Conference Decision Plan adopted on 11 November, 1941, which states that "Japan will execute a swift war by force of arms and will overthrow the American, British and Dutch bases in East Asia and in the South Western Pacific, thereby ensuring herself a strategically dominant position". The names of the persons attending the conference are not stated but SHIMADA probably was present. (See Exhibit 1119-A listing those who usually attended)

12 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,373 - Exhibit 1176 is a Foreign Office document entitled "General Outline for Hastening the Conclusion of War Against the U.S., Great Britain, Netherlands and the Chung King Regime" which states that a "No-Separate-Peace-Agreement" shall be concluded with Germany and Italy. There is no

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

evidence linking SHIMADA with this document but it shows the general plan of the conspiracy.

13 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,366 - Another Liaison Conference was held on this date. Exhibit 878 sets forth "Measures to be taken toward Foreign Countries Relative to the Outline for the Execution of National Policies" which was decided at the Liaison Conference on 5 November, 1941, and states that after the breakdown of negotiations with the U. S. (probably after November 25th) Japan shall notify Germany and Italy of Japan's intention to start war against U. S. and Britain and open negotiations with them to secure their participation. (Exhibit 878) Attendance is not stated but presumably SHIMADA was present. (See Exhibit 1119-A listing those who usually attended)

14 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,376 - On this date NOMURA telegraphed TOGO that a thrust by Japan north or south would lead to war. (Exhibit 1177) The telegram is headed for TOGO's information only, so it may not have been seen by SHIMADA.

16 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,381 - TOGO replied to NOMURA on this date that it was impossible to change the deadline of 25 November. (Exhibit 1178)

18 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,383 - On this date Kurusu also advised patience. (Exhibit 1179) It seems very probable that TOGO communicated this and other messages from Washington to the Cabinet including SHIMADA.

20 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,811 - On this date NOMURA presented to Secretary of State Hull a draft proposal of what turned out to be Japan's last proposal for a settlement. (Exhibit 1245-H)

20 November, 1941 - Record p. 8,988 and 11,937 - A Liaison Conference was held on this date which adopted measures relating to the details of setting up military administration in southern occupied areas. Such areas are not named with the exception of Indo-China and Thailand, but there are references to "American, British and Dutch nationals". (Exhibit 877) The attendants at this conference are not named but it is probable that SHIMADA was present. (See Exhibit 1119-A listing those usually attending.)

21 November, 1941 - Record p. 19,391 - On this date an Investigation Committee of the Privy Council approved the renewal of the Anti-Comintern Pact. (Exhibit 1182) There is no evidence that SHIMADA attended the meeting but he must have been aware of it.

22 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,400 - On this date TOGO informed NOMURA by telegram that the deadline had been extended from 25 to 29 November, 1941, and stated "after that things are automatically going to happen". (Exhibit 1183)

23 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,401 - On this date NOMURA informed TOGO of an interview that day with Secretary of State Hull in which Hull stated the U.S. would submit a counter-proposal the following Monday. (Exhibit 1184)

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

- 25 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,411 - A secret telegram from the Japanese Ambassador at Hanoi to Tokyo on this date shows that the military were aware of the progress of the negotiations and had practically completed preparations so that the forces could move within the day. The Ambassador complained that he was being left out of the picture but that the military were well informed. (Exhibit 1187)
- 25 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,414 - On the same day a secret telegram from the Japanese Ambassador at Bangkok to Tokyo sets forth the steps to be taken as to securing the cooperation of Thailand in the event of an attack upon Burma and Malay. (Exhibit 1188)
- 26 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,418 - On this date NOMURA informed Tokyo of the failure of their negotiations and suggested that a wire from President Roosevelt expressing the hope that Japan and the U. S. cooperate for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific might ease the tension. NOMURA also asked that the telegram be shown to the Navy Minister (Exhibit 1189). A subsequent radio from TOGO in reply makes clear that it actually was shown to the Navy Minister. (Exhibit 1193 - Record p. 10,442)
- 26 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,815 - The same date the Secretary of State delivered to NOMURA the last counter-proposal of the U. S. (Exhibit 1245-I)
- 26 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,421 - On the same date the Task Force left for Hawaii. (Exhibit 809, p. 72) It is to be noted that SHIMADA in his interrogation (Exhibit 1128-A, Record p. 10,422) stated that the Task Force left Takan Bay on 27 November but this is apparently an error. See Exhibit 809, p. 78 setting forth the Combined Fleet Order which directed the Task Force to move out on 26 November.
- 26 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,429 - KIDO's Diary for this date shows that there was to be a Senior Statesmen's Conference. (Exhibit 1190)
- 28 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,438 - An extract from the Tokyo Nichi Nichi shows that on 28 November, 1941, the Cabinet approved a plan placing newspapers on a war-time basis. (Exhibit 1192) The names of those members attending is not shown but presumably SHIMADA was present.
- 28 November, 1941 - Record p. 11,943 - At a Cabinet meeting on this date it was decided to organize a Sixth Committee from the personnel of the Planning Board, Foreign Ministry, Finance Ministry, War Ministry and Navy Ministry for the purpose of discussion and drafting matters pertaining to economic plans and control centering around the acquisition and development of resources in the Southern Areas (French Indo-China, Thailand and other southern areas). (Exhibit 1331) The names of the Cabinet Ministers attending is not given but in view of the fact that Navy Ministry personnel were involved, there is no doubt that SHIMADA was present.
- 28 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,442 - On this date TOGO sent a telegram to NOMURA indicating that the Japanese Government had no further hope of reaching a satisfactory conclusion by negotiations but asking NOMURA to refrain from giving the impression that negotiations were broken off. (Exhibit 1193) It is

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

reasonable to assume that Japan had decided to go to war and wanted to use the further negotiations as a screen.

29 November, 1941 - Record p. 8542 - On this date SHIMADA as Navy Minister authorized an expenditure of 750,000,000 yen from the special War Expenditure Account. (Exhibit 859, p. 19)

29 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,445 - On this date a further intercepted telegram was sent to Washington asking one more attempt be made and ending with the warning that NOMURA should be careful that it does not lead to anything like a breaking off of negotiations. (Exhibit 1194) It is to be noted that a copy of this same telegram was found in the Foreign Ministry in which the warning does not appear leading to the inference that it was obliterated from the Foreign Office copy. (Exhibit 1195)

29 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,452 - KIDO's Diary shows that a meeting of the Senior Statesmen was held on the afternoon of 29 November. (Exhibit 1196) None of the Cabinet members were present. However, TOJO in his interrogation explained that on the morning preceding the meeting of Senior Statesmen the Cabinet members including SHIMADA met with TOJO and the Senior Statesmen and explained the situation to the latter. (Exhibit 1158-A - Record p. 10,515) It is to be noted that TOJO gives the date of the meeting as 30 November or 1 December.

(About) 29 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,464 - NAGANO in his interrogation stated that there was a Liaison Conference on 28 or 29 November (at which SHIMADA was present) to consider the question of war against the U. S. (Exhibit 1197-A)

30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,468 - KIDO's Diary shows that on this date the Emperor said he had ordered the Premier to act according to program on account of the affirmative answers of the Navy Minister and the Chief of the Navy General Staff concerning the question as to the success of the war. (Exhibit 1198) It is clear from this document that at this crucial date SHIMADA advised the Emperor in favor of war and hence is responsible for the authorization given to TOJO to go to war.

30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,469 - A telegram from Tokyo to OSHIMA in Berlin on this date makes it clear that negotiations with the U. S. have broken down. (Exhibit 1199)

30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,475 - In a telephone conversation between Kurusu in Washington and Yamamoto in Tokyo the former pointed out that the speeches of the Premier and Foreign Minister were making it difficult to stretch out the negotiations. (Exhibit 1200)

30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,480 - 10,483 - In his interrogation TOJO stated that the gist and subsequently the text of the final note to the U. S. were approved by a Liaison Conference on 30 November and by the Cabinet. SHIMADA was present at the Conference. All members present agreed with the substance of the message. (Exhibit 1201-A and 1202-A)

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,506 - Foreign Minister TOGO likewise stated in his interrogation that all members of the Liaison Conference and some members of the Cabinet were responsible for the final note. (Exhibit 1206-A) In another portion of his interrogation TOGO specifically stated that SHIMADA and OKA (among others) were responsible for the note as members of the Liaison Conference and that under the Constitution all members of the Cabinet are responsible for Cabinet decisions even as to matters outside their offices. (Exhibit 1207-A, Record p. 10,509) TOGO says the Cabinet approved the note around 30 November. (Exhibit 1207-A, Record p. 10,511)

30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,483 - TOJO stated in his interrogation that the Liaison Conference (presumably on 30 November) delegated to the two Chiefs of Staff and the Foreign Minister the task of setting the time for the delivery of the final note. (Exhibit 1202-A) TOJO stated that it was also settled at the Liaison Conference that the delivery of the final note would precede the attack. (Exhibit 1158-A, Record p. 10,486) TOJO further stated that all members of the Liaison Conference knew that instructions were sent to Washington that the note was to be delivered at 1:00 P.M., 7 December, Washington time. (Exhibit 1207-A, Record p. 10,512)

(About) 30 November, 1941 - Record p. 10,493 - 10,504 - In his interrogation TOJO stated that at the Liaison Conference (presumably of 30 November) all members agreed with the Foreign Minister and TOJO that by the final note breaking off negotiations Japan acquired freedom of action and that neither treaties nor international law prevented the opening of hostilities. (Exhibit 1204-A, Record p. 10,493) The Chiefs of Staff and the Foreign Minister discussed the question of how long before the actual attack the note was to be delivered. It was decided that it should not interfere with the success of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor but it had to precede the Attack (from the Foreign Minister's point of view.) (Exhibit 1204-A, Record p. 10,498) TOJO and presumably the Cabinet believed that the note would be delivered some time (from 1½ hours to ½ hour) prior to the attack. (Exhibit 1204-A, Record p. 10,500)

1 December, 1941 - Record p. 10,516 - In a telegram from Tokyo to Washington, NOMURA was told that in order to prevent the U. S. from becoming unduly suspicious the press and others had been informed that though there were wide differences the negotiations were continuing. (Exhibit 1208)

1 December, 1941 - Record p. 10,518) - On this date an Imperial Conference was held at which SHIMADA and OKA were present. (Exhibit 1107) (See also Exhibit 1209-A, Record p. 10,520) At this conference a resolution was adopted that negotiations with the U. S. pursuant to the Imperial Conference of 5 November having finally failed, Japan will declare war on the U. S., Britain, and the Netherlands. (Exhibit 588, Record p. 10,519; Exhibit 1210, Record p. 10,523)

2 December, 1941 - Record p. 10,524 - On this date TOGO sent a telegram to HAVANA instructing that all codes and secret documents were to be burned in such a manner as not to arouse suspicion. This was also sent to Ottawa,

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

Vancouver, Panama, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Seattle and Portland. (Exhibit 1211)

3 December, 1941 - Record p. 10,526 - On this date TOGO sent a telegram to NOMURA instructing him to inform the State Department that the alleged strengthening of Japanese troops in French Indo-China was exaggerated. (Exhibit 1212) This was obviously designed to induce the U. S. to believe that negotiations were still continuing.

4 December, 1941 - Record p. 10,530 - A telegram from Tokyo to Hsinking on this date stating the steps to be taken by Manchukuo in case of hostilities against U. S. and Britain shows the domination of Manchukuo by Japan. (Exhibit 1214)

5 December, 1941 - Record p. 10,532 - NOMURA handed to Secretary of State Hull a statement carrying out the instructions about Japanese troops in French Indo-China contained in Exhibit 1212. (Exhibit 1215)

6 December, 1941 - Record p. 10,534 - TOGO sent a telegram to NOMURA stating that a memorandum in reply to the U. S. note of 26 November was being sent by telegraph and that instructions would be sent later as to the exact time the memorandum was to be presented. (Exhibit 1216)

6 December, 1941 - Record p. 10,536 - In a telegram from TOGO to NOMURA instructions were given for keeping the memorandum strictly confidential. (Exhibit 1217)

7 December, 1941 - Record p. 10,537 - On this date Tokyo sent Washington instructions to submit the memorandum at 1:00 P.M. on 7 December, Washington time. (Exhibit 1218)

7 December 1941 - Record p. 10,538 - On the same date Tokyo sent out circular instructions as to steps to be taken in event of hostilities regarding British and other properties in China. This document shows the control by Japan over the Nanking Government. (Exhibit 1219)

7 December, 1941 - (8 December, Tokyo time) - Record p. 10,654 - Text of Japanese radio broadcast shows that a Cabinet meeting was held on this date at 7:00 A.M. at which all Ministers of State except TOGO were present. Navy Minister SHIMADA gave a report of the progress of the battle with the armed forces of the U. S. and Britain. (Exhibit 1235-C)

7 December, 1941 - (8 December, Tokyo Time) - Record p. 10,690 - Exhibit 1241 is a record of the meeting of the Inquiry Committee of the Privy Council at which SHIMADA and OKA were present at 7:30 A.M. on said date which unanimously approved the referenced bill regarding the declaration of war. At this meeting SHIMADA reported on the outbreak of war against England and America at Hawaii and Malaya. (Exhibit 1241, Record p. 10,690 and 10,699) TOJO stated that since 1 December the negotiations with the U.S. were continued only for the sake of strategy. The document further indicates that at 8:00 P.M. on December 7th (Tokyo time) the Cabinet Secretaries were informed at the Premier's residence that the action would begin in the early morning next day and that during the day

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

the declaration of war would be presented for Imperial sanction.

7 December, 1941 - (8 December, Tokyo time) - Record p. 10,685 - This is the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the U. S. and Britain. SHIMADA as Navy Minister was a signatory to this document. (Exhibit 1240)

7 December, 1941 (8 December, Tokyo time) - Record p. 10,626 - at 2:20 P.M. on this date NOMURA and KURUSU delivered the memorandum of the Japanese Government to Secretary of State Hull. (Exhibit 1232) The memorandum after reviewing the course of negotiations concludes with the statement that the Japanese Government in view of the attitude of the American Government regrets that it cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach an agreement through further negotiations. (Exhibit 1245-K, Record p. 10,830) No where, however, does the memorandum state that hostilities are about to commence. It is submitted, therefore, that it cannot constitute a declaration of war within the meaning of international law.

7 December, 1941(8 December, Tokyo time) - Record p. 10,705. In an interrogation TOJO admitted responsibility for the Pearl Harbor attack (and the other attacks at the same time). He stated that the other Cabinet members and the two Chiefs of Staff also bear responsibility. (Exhibit 1243-A) It is to be noted that in another extract from his interrogation TOJO called the Pearl Harbor attack a Navy operation and admitted knowledge of it from the time of the Liaison Conference just preceding the Imperial Conference of 1 December, 1941. (Exhibit 1244-A, Record p. 10,707)

7 December, 1941 (8 December, Tokyo time) - Record p. 10,639. This exhibit contains radio announcements by the Army and Navy Sections of Imperial General Headquarters relating to the attacks on Pearl Harbor, Malaya, Wake, Guam and the Philippines. (Exhibit 1235-A)

10 December, 1941 - Record p. 11,303 - 11,305 - Exhibit 1266 is the record of the meeting of the Investigating Committee of the Privy Council held this date regarding the treaty against a separate peace between Germany, Italy, and Japan. Exhibit 1267 is the record of the meeting of the Privy Council held the same date which unanimously adopted the treaty. SHIMADA is listed as attending both meetings.

12 December, 1941 - Record p. 11,947 - A report by the Sixth Committee entitled "Outline of the Economic Counter-Plans for the Southern Area" dated 12 December 1941 gives details concerning the economic measures to be taken in the Netherlands Indies and other southern areas after occupation. (Exhibit 1332) SHIMADA has no direct connection with this report but the Sixth Committee was established by the Cabinet of which SHIMADA was a member and the Committee included Navy Ministry personnel among others. (See Exhibit 1331 above under date of 28 November, 1941)

27 December, 1941 - Record p. 8542. On this date SHIMADA as Navy Minister authorized an expenditure of 350,000,000 yen from the Special War Expenditure Account. (Exhibit 859, p. 19)

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

13 January, 1942 - Record p. 15,508 - On this date the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs sent to the Vice Ministers of War, Navy, and Home Affairs a copy of a protest forwarded by the Swiss Minister from the U. S. Government concerning treatment of prisoners of war. (Exhibit 2170) The testimony of SUZUKI, Tadakatsu a former official of the Japanese Foreign Office shows that copies of protests forwarded by the Swiss Minister were customarily sent to the Navy Minister or Vice-Minister (Record p. 15,508 - 15,533). The testimony of TANAKA, Ryukichi likewise shows that documents relating to prisoners of war were sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the War Office, the Home Office and the Navy Ministry (Record p. 14,287).

10 February, 1942 - Record p. 16,183 - At an Accounts Committee Meeting of the Diet on 10 February, 1942, SHIMADA made a speech in which he stated as follows:

"We, the Japanese race, must be the leading power throughout the whole area of Greater East Asia. However, since Japan is the center of activities, whatever one may say, any element which does not conform to the will of the Japanese race must be eliminated completely."
(Exhibit 2248)

This shows that SHIMADA supported the policy of aggression and expansion.

22 February, 1942 - Record p. 15,070 - Exhibit 2067 is a letter from the Captain of the Netherlands Hospital Ship "Op Ten Noort" to Navy Minister SHIMADA protesting against the illegal seizure of the ship by the Japanese Navy contrary to the Geneva Convention. (Exhibit 2067)

17 April, 1942 - Record p. 8036 - Report by the Soviet Military Prosecutor of the Pacific Area relating to the illegal search and seizure by a Japanese destroyer of the Soviet merchant ship "Sergei Kirov" on 17 April, 1942. (Exhibit 815) SHIMADA was Navy Minister at the time.

24 June, 1942 - Record p. 8,033 - In a conversation with the German Foreign Minister in Berlin on this date, OSHIMA stated that twenty Russian merchantmen had been searched in the harbor of Vladivostok by the Japanese Navy since Japan entered the war and that the search revealed that no war material had entered Russia via Vladivostok. (Exhibit 778) SHIMADA as Navy Minister would share responsibility for such illegal search contrary to the Neutrality Pact of 1941 under which Japan agreed not to do anything to hinder Russia in her war with Germany.

June 1942 to November, 1943 - Record p. 5,513 et seq. In June, 1942, preparations for construction of the Burma-Thailand Railway utilizing prisoners of war were commenced by the Southern Army by order of Imperial General Headquarters. (Exhibit 475, record p. 5,524) Construction work was begun in November, 1942 and completed in November, 1943. In February, 1943, Imperial General Headquarters gave orders to shorten the term of the work by four months as a result of which there were approximately 10,000 deaths among the prisoners-of-war or about 20% of the total number of prisoners. (Exhibit 475, record p. 5,568) The witness TANAKA, Ryukichi testified that the Navy Minister was a regular member of the Imperial Headquarters. (Record p. 14,293) Accordingly, SHIMADA is responsible for the decisions of Imperial Headquarters which resulted in the death of prisoners of war employed on the Burma-Thailand Railway.

(Chronological Summary of Evidence Introduced by the Prosecution pertaining to the accused SHIMADA, Contd)

1 September, 1942 - Record p. 11,359 - KIDO's Diary states that friction had arisen between TOJO and TOGO. The latter had objected in principle to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Ministry. SHIMADA intervened and secured the resignation of TOGO, thus averting a resignation of the Cabinet en bloc. (Exhibit 1273) This shows that SHIMADA was a strong supporter of TOJO in his policies relating to the establishment of Greater East Asia.

16 October, 1942 - Record p. 15,018 et seq. The statement of Captain OBARA, Yoshio describes the execution of nine prisoners of war on Kwajalein on 16 October, 1942. Captain OBARA stated that Vice-Admiral ABE on October 10, 1942, gave him the following direction:

"In accordance with a directive received from Central Headquarters, it has been decided to execute the Main prisoners here and not send them back to Japan. You will take charge of carrying out this / execution/." (Exhibit 2055-A, record p. 15,019)

Vice Admiral ABE in his interrogation testified that he ordered the execution of the nine American prisoners of war on Kwajalein as the result of a visit from Lt. Comdr. OKADA, a staff officer from the General Staff in Tokyo, who told him not to ship the prisoners to Japan but to dispose of them on the spot. ABE stated that he took this to be the Navy policy. (Exhibit 8449, Record p. 15,028) ABE further stated as to the nine American prisoners that "A directive was issued to me from the Highest Naval Central Headquarters to dispose of them on my island, and I had nothing to do but obey it without question." (Exhibit 8449, Record p. 15,030)

20 October, 1942 - Record p. 12,093 - On this date SHIMADA and OKA attended the seventh meeting of the Investigation Committee of the Privy Council concerning organization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At the meeting Committee Chief Suzuki stated that the draft is based upon the rules of might and not of righteousness. (Exhibit 687) SHIMADA took no part in the discussion as far as is known. In view of the fact that SHIMADA attended only one of the eight meetings which were held and since no decision was reached by the Committee, Exhibit 687 has no great value as evidence.

March, 1943 - Record p. 15,186 - In March, 1943, OSHIMA had a conversation with Ribbentrop in Germany in which Ribbentrop told him that part of German submarine policy was to destroy crews of torpedoed vessels. (Exhibit 2106, Record p. 15,194) OSHIMA admitted conveying this information to the Japanese Naval Attache in Berlin. He also handled the negotiations by which Germany transferred two German submarines to the Japanese.

20 March, 1943 - Record p. 15,184 - On this date 1st Submarine Force Secret Operation Order No. 2-43 was issued from Flagship Heian Maru at Truk signed by MITO, Hisashi, Commanding Officer of the 1st Submarine Zone. This order stated:

"Do not stop with the sinking of enemy ships and cargoes; at the same time that you carry out the complete destruction of the crews of enemy ships, if possible, seize part of the crew and endeavor to secure information about the enemy." (Exhibit 2105, Record p. 15,185)

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Since SHIMADA was Navy Minister at the time of the issuance of this order he must be held responsible for it.

29 April, 1943 - Record p. 8,039 - A report by the Soviet Military Prosecution of Pacific Area describes the search and seizure of the Soviet merchant ship "Ingul" on this date by a Japanese war ship. (Exhibit 817) SHIMADA as Navy Minister on this date must be held responsible for this violation of the Neutrality Pact of 1941.

20 July, 1943 - Record p. 8,034 - A report of the Soviet Military Prosecutor of the Pacific Area describes the search and seizure of the merchant ship "Dwina" on this date by the Japanese Navy. (Exhibit 816)

7 October, 1943 - Record p. 15,046 - On or about this date Rear Admiral SAKAIBARA ordered the execution of 98 American prisoners of war on Wake Island. (Exhibit 3036-A) Vice-Admiral ABE in his interrogation admitted that he received a report from SAKAIBARA concerning the death of 96 of these Americans. (Exhibit 8449, Record p. 15,025)

6 November, 1943 - Record p. 12,098 - On this date the joint declaration of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations was adopted. SHIMADA and OKA attended the assembly. (Exhibit 1346)

14 December, 1943 - Record p. 15,153 and 15,157 - The British merchant ship "Daisy Moller" was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine on this date and the survivors were machine-gunned in the water. (Exhibits 2092 and 2094)

12 February, 1944 - Record p. 15,513 - On this date the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs forwarded a United States Government protest received from the Swiss Minister regarding treatment of prisoners of war. The letter was addressed to the Ministers of War, Navy, Home Affairs, Greater Asia and Chief of POW Information Bureau. (Exhibit 2173) This is further evidence that SHIMADA as Navy Minister customarily received a copy of protests concerning prisoners of war.

19 February, 1944 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA on this date was appointed Chief of the Navy General Staff but continued to act as Navy Minister. (Exhibit 124)

22 February, 1944 - Record p. 15,153 and 15,159 - The British merchant ship "British Chivalry" was torpedoed and sunk on this date by a Japanese submarine and the survivors were machine-gunned in the water. (Exhibits 2092 and 2095)

26 February, 1944 - Record p. 15,153 and 15,159 - The British merchant ship "Sutlej" was torpedoed and sunk on this date by a Japanese submarine and the survivors were machine-gunned in the water. (Exhibits 2092 and 2096)

29 February, 1944 - Record p. 15,153 and 15,163 - The British merchant ship "Ascot" was torpedoed and sunk on this date by a Japanese submarine and the survivors were machine-gunned in the water. (Exhibits 2092 and 2097)

18 March, 1944 - Record p. 15,182 - The British ship "Behar" was sunk by gunfire of the Japanese cruiser Tone on 9 March, 1944 and the survivors were beheaded on 18 March, 1944 after being taken on board the cruiser. (Exhibit 2104)

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- 26 March, 1944 - Record p. 15,169 - The Dutch ship "Tjisalak" was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine on this date and the survivors were knocked on the head and thrown overboard. (Exhibit 2099)
- 2 July, 1944 - Record p. 15,140 - 15,145 - On this date the U. S. merchant ship "Jean Nicolet" was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine and the survivors were made to run the gauntlet before being clubbed and thrown into the sea. (Exhibits 2087 and 2088. See also testimony of the witness John A. McDougall, Record p. 15,109 to 15,139)
- 11 July, 1944 - Record p. 5,492 - On this date the Foreign Minister (Office for the Affairs of Residents in Enemy Countries) wrote to the Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau concerning the treatment of prisoners of war in Burma and Siam. A copy of the communication was sent to the Navy Ministry among others. (Exhibit 473) The communication refers to a telegram from the International Red Cross which maintained that prisoners of war were suffering from aggravated illness and suggests the reply that should be made. (Exhibit 473) The sending of a copy to the Navy Ministry confirms the practice in this respect. It is submitted that SHIMADA as Navy Minister must have known of the communication.
- 17 July, 1944 - Record p. 11,376 - KIDO's Diary shows that when on this date a reorganization of the Cabinet was being discussed including a change of Navy Minister, TOJO requested that MAEDA or SHIMADA be appointed Welfare Minister in order to have a member of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society in the Cabinet. (Exhibit 1277)
- 17 July, 1944 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA on this date was relieved of current duties and ceased to be Navy Minister and Chief of the Naval General Staff. (Exhibit 124)
- 2 August, 1944 - Record p. 780 - SHIMADA was appointed to the Supreme War Council. (Exhibit 124)
- 29 October, 1944 - Record p. 15,148 and 15,150 - The U. S. merchant ship "John A. Johnson" was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese submarine on this date and the survivors were machine-gunned in the water. (Exhibits 2089 and 2090)
- 20 Jan. 1945 - Record p. 780 - On this date SHIMADA was placed on reserve status. (Exhibit 124)
- 25 April, 1945 - Record p. 15,514 - A copy of a communication from the Office for Affairs of Residents in Enemy Countries (Foreign Office) dated 25 April, 1945, relating to a protest from the U. S. Government re treatment of prisoners of war addressed to the Chief of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau was sent to the Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry. (Exhibit 2174) Although SHIMADA had ceased to be Navy Minister on this date, the document presents additional confirmation of the fact that protests concerning treatment of prisoners of war were customarily sent to the Navy Ministry.

SHIMADA - Documents Introduced Into Evidence

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
977	1634-I	30 June, 1936
978	1634-J	30 June, 1936
979	1634-K	11 Aug., 1936
1167	1449-D, Item 5	4 Nov. 1940
1119-A	2512-B	1941
1305	2137-F	Apr. '41
1197-A	2496-A	Oct. '41
679	1987	Oct. '41
2250	2-A	16 Oct. '41
1148	497-A	16 Oct. '41
1154	1632W (81)	17 Oct. '41
1157-A	4160-A	17 Oct. '41
1161	1532-D(1)	23 Oct. '41
1162	1632-W(112)	29 Oct. '41
1328	1585-A	30 Oct. '41
1329	1559-A	30 Oct. '41
852	9022-A	31 Oct. '41
1163	1532-D(2)	2 Nov. '41
1164	2593-D(7)	4 Nov. '41
588	1652	5 Nov. '41
1168	1632-W(83)	5 Nov. '41
859	9023-A	5 Nov. '41
1169	790	5 Nov. '41

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SHIMADA - Documents Introduced in Evidence

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
1171	2593D(10)	5 Nov. '41
1107	1855	5 Nov. '41
1252	IPS - #17	5 Nov. '41
1128-A	2498-B	10 Nov. '41
1175	990	11 Nov. '41
1176	1443	12 Nov. '41
878	1441	13 Nov. '41
1177	2593-D(13)	14 Nov. '41
1178	2593-D(14)	16 Nov. '41
1179	1532-D(5)	19 Nov. '41
1245-H	2215	20 Nov. '41
1182	1072-B	21 Nov. '41
1183	2593	22 Nov. '41
1184	1532-D(7)	23 Nov. '41
1187	15-J	25 Nov. '41
1189	2593-D(19)	26 Nov. '41
1245-I	2215	26 Nov. '41
1190	1632W(85)	26 Nov. '41
1193	1532D(15)	28 Nov. '41
1192	2539-A	29 Nov. '41
1194	15-H	29 Nov. '41
1196	1632W (86)	29 Nov. '41
1195	1532-D(10)	30 Nov. '41
1198	1632W(87)	30 Nov. '41

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SHIMADA - Documents Introduced into Evidence

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
1199	2593D(22)	30 Nov. '41
1200	2593-D(23)	30 Nov. '41
1201-A	2505-A	30 Nov. '41
1202-A	2513 A	30 Nov. '41
1204-A	2504A	30 Nov. '41 Dec. '41
1206-A	4119	30 Nov. '41
1334	1987-B	Dec. '41
1207-A	4115	1 Dec. '41
1208	2593-D(26)	1 Dec. '41
1209-A	2500 A	1 Dec. '41
1210	1632W(88)	1 Dec. '41
1158 A	2510-A	1 Dec. '41
1211	2593-D(30)	2 Dec. '41
1331	2685	2 Dec. '41
1212	1532-D(11)	3 Dec. '41
1214	2593D(35) (Item 36)	4 Dec. '41
1215	220J	5 Dec. '41
1218	2593-D(39)	7 Dec. '41
1219	2593-D(38)	7 Dec. '41
1232	220-H	7 Dec. '41
1245-K	2215	7 Dec. '41
1243-A	2499 A	7 Dec. '41
1244-A	2508A	7 Dec. '41

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SHIMADA - Documents Introduced into Evidence

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
1241	1078	8 Dec. '41
1240	2362A	8 Dec. '41
1235-A	1633-A	8 Dec. '41
1235-C	1657-A	8 Dec. '41
1267	1022	10 Dec. '41
1266	1021	10 Dec. '41
1332	1492	12 Dec. '41
2170	10-B-1	13 Jan. '42
2248	2774B	10 Feb. '42
2067	8471-B	22 Feb. '42
815	2232	17 Apr. '42
778	1372A	24 June '42
1273	1632W(116)	1 Sept. '42
475	1509-A	1942
2106	8479	Mar. '43
2105	548	20 Mar. '43
817	2311	29 Apr. '43
816	2325A	20 July '43
1346	2339C	6 Nov. '43
2173	10-M-1	12 Feb. '44
473	1810 A	11 July '44
1277	1632W (106)	17 Jul. '44
2174	10-S-1	25 Apr. '45
1979-A	2511-B	- - - - -

6 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Cmir. Cole: 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

SHIMADA

The attached information has been taken from the compiled report prepared by MIS. The report was previously classified secret however this classification has been cancelled and at the present time does not carry any classification. It will be noted that much of this information has been furnished in curriculum vitae obtained from the Cabinet Secretariat's office.

WITNESS

SHIMADA, Shigetaro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Info from MID report

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

Incl
(Described above)

E PM

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Admiral ~~Shigetaro~~ SHIMADA (Retd.): Former member Supreme Military Council;
former Minister of Navy.

1883 Sept.	Born Tokyo. Son of Meido Shimada. Married Yoshi daughter of Lt. General Kumashichi Chikushi.
1904	Graduated Naval Academy.
*	Graduate Naval Staff College.
1914-17	Naval Attache in Italy. Captain H.I.M.S. Hiei; Instructor, Naval Staff College; Commander, 7th Submarine Flotilla; Chief of Staff, 2nd Fleet; Chief of Staff, Combined and 1st Fleet; Chief of Staff, 3rd Fleet; Director First Department, Naval General Staff; Vice Chief, Naval General Staff.
1937	Commander in Chief 2nd Fleet
1938 Nov.	Commander in Chief, Kure Naval Station.
1940 May	Commander in Chief, Japanese Fleet in China.
1940 Nov.	Admiral.
1941 Oct-1944	
July	Navy Minister in Tojo Cabinet.
1944 Feb-Aug	Chief of Naval General Staff.
1944	Member of Supreme War Council.
1945 Jan.	Retired at own request.

Address: 120, Harajuku 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Described by U.S. officials in 1942 as a quiet, effective leader and good strategist with wide knowledge of international affairs. Considered a submarine expert. As Chief of Staff of 3rd Fleet he won the confidence of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura with whom he cooperated very closely during the Shanghai Incident in 1932. The King of Italy bestowed the Order of St. Mauritius upon Shimada in September 1942. (75)

EXTRACTS FROM KIDO'S DIARY

SHIMADA, Shigetaro

(Admiral) (Navy Minister)

10.20.41

11.30.41 E War opinion - affirmative.

BRIEF

Name: SHIMADA, Shigetaro (Admiral)

File: 36

Age: 63

Interrogated: Yes

Counts of Indictment:

Outline: Minister of Navy in Tojo Cabinet,
Vice Chief of Naval General Staff 1935-1937

Year	Incident	Particulars	Witness	Doc.	Inter.
1932	1 to 5	Appointed Chief of Staff Third Fleet		Ex.No.102	
1932		(Shanghai Affair)		Cab.Sec.	
Jan.-Feb.					
1932					
Jan.or	1 to 5	Ordered to Shanghai with Fleet			p. 93
Feb. 1					
1932					
Feb.	1 to 5	Went with Fleet up Wampo River			p. 93
1932					
Feb.1	---	(Japanese Warships shelled Nanking)			
1934					
Nov.15		Appointed Vice Admiral		Ex.No.102	
				Cab.Sec.	
1935					
Dec.2		Appointed Vice Chief of Naval General Staff		Ex.No.102	
1936					
Sept. 13		(Japanese Naval authorities took over Hougky)			
1936					
Nov.25	5'A	(Anti-Comintern Pact signed)			
1937					
July	6	(Chinese Incident)			
1937					
July on	6	Navy sent forces to China			p. 129
1937					
Nov.		Believed as Vice Chief of Naval General Staff			p. 129
1937					
Nov.13		Appointed Minister of Imperial Household		Ex.No.102	
1937				Cab.Sec.	
Dec.9		Relieved as Minister of Imperial Household		Ex.No.102	
				Cab.Sec.	
1937					
Nov. 20		Appointed Member of the Navy Preparedness Board of Imperial Hqs.		Ex.No.102	
1938					
Nov.2	5A	Awarded a set of silver cups for meritorious services anti-comintern pact		Ex.No.102	
				Cab.Sec.	

BRIEF

File 36

Page 2

YAMAMOTO, Shigetaro

Year	Incident	Particulars	Witness	Doc.	Inter.
1938					
Nov.15		Appointed Commander of Kure Naval District		Ex.No.102	
1940				Cab.Sec.	
May 1	6, 8	Appointed Commander of China Area Fleet		Ex.No.102	
1940				Cab.Sec.	
Nov.15		Appointed Admiral		Ex.No.102	
1941				Cab.Sec.	
Sept.1		Commander of Yokosuka Naval District		Ex.No.102	
1941				Cab.Sec.	
Oct.18		Became Minister of Navy		Ex.No.102	
1941				Cab.Sec.	
Nov.Dec. 16,17		Knew of attack on Pearl Harbor beforehand and order directing it and favored it			Admit. p.3; 35
1941					
Oct.-Nov.16,17		Attended liaison Conference			Admit. p. 10
1941	16,17	Had knowledge of shallow water torpedo experiments and maneuvers			Admit. p. 34
1941					
Oct-Dec. 16,17		Supported Japan's War Aims			Admit. p. 137
1941					
Dec.1	16,17	Attended Imperial Conference, agreed with Tojo that Japan could not withdraw troops from China, voted for decision and supported it.			Admit p.10, 43, 48, 143.
1941					
Dec.	16,17	Attended Cabinet Meetings at which subject of notice to U.S. was discussed			Admit. p. 4
	8	Subscribed to Greater East Asia Plan & Philosophy			Admit. p.32
1944					
Feb.19		Became Chief of Naval General Staff		Ex.No.102	
1944				Cab.Sec	
July 19		Resigned Navy Minister			
1944					
Aug.2		Appointed Supreme War Council		Ex.No.102	
1945				Cab.Sec.	
Jan.20		Placed on reserve status at own request		Ex.No.102	
				Cab.Sec.	

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION
GHQ, SCAP

6 February 1946

Memorandum to: Mr. Darsey
From : Mr. Higgins
Subject : Interrogation of Admiral SHIMADA

In your further examination of Admiral SHIMADA I suggest that you have the Admiral give what information he can with respect to how Imperial Conferences are called, whether the Emperor calls them upon his own responsibility or whether he does it at the suggestion of the Premier or some other member of his cabinet, who selects the personnel of the conference other than the cabinet, chiefs of staff of the army and navy, chiefs of the general staff, chief of the Privy Council. Find out if it is customary that all these officials attend and on what basis others are selected and who makes the selection.

Particularly I should like to know whether the Imperial Council of December 1 or 2, 1941 arrived at any decision or made any recommendations and if so what they were.

SHIMADA, Shigetaro

Born: September, 1883.

Graduated from Naval Academy, 1904.

1920 was appointed to the Naval General Staff.

December, 1930, appointed Chief of Staff of the First Fleet, and later Chief of Staff of the Combined Fleet.

In November, 1937, appointed member of Naval Operations Board Imperial Headquarters.

May, 1940, appointed Commander of the China area fleet.

November 15, 1940, promoted to Admiral.

On October 18, 1941, became Navy Minister. Was Navy Minister to 1944. Chief of Naval General Staff, 1944. Member of Supreme War Council.