

# SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Operations, CIS, G-2  
- Compilation Branch

APC 500  
31 Jul 1947

SUBJECT : HIDAKA Shinrokuro  
DATE OF BIRTH : 19 April 1893  
PLACE OF BIRTH : Fukuoka-ken.  
ACTIVITIES :  
1919 Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, politics.  
Passed examination for Higher Civil Service and Foreign Service.  
1920 Attache at Embassy in France.  
3rd Secretary, Swedish Legation.  
1922-27 Member of Japanese delegation to the League of Nations Assembly.  
1924 Secretary, Foreign Office.  
1925 Delegate to Peking Customs Congress.  
1927 3rd Secretary at Embassy in France.  
2nd Secretary at Embassy in France.  
1933 1st Secretary at Embassy in China.  
Consul-General at Nanking.  
1934-37 Chief of Personnel and Protocol Sections, Foreign Ministry.  
Mar 1938 Consul-General at Shanghai.  
1939 Director, Economic Affairs Department, China Affairs Board.  
Apr 1940 Counsellor, Embassy in Nanking.  
1941 Minister to Nanking.  
28 Oct 1942 Ambassador to Rome.

Incl 15

# SECRET

# SECRET

HIDAKA Shinrokuro--cont'd.

## REMARKS

The creation of the Fascismo Society in Japan was due largely to subject's influence. He stressed the need for an organization to study Fascism as the quickest means to an understanding of Italy. This society was to function as an affiliate of the SOCIETA AMICI D'ITALIA; Akitoshi OHARA was chairman of the latter organization.

HIDAKA is reported to have opposed Hiroshi OSHIMA's policy of a Japanese attack on Russia.

SECRET

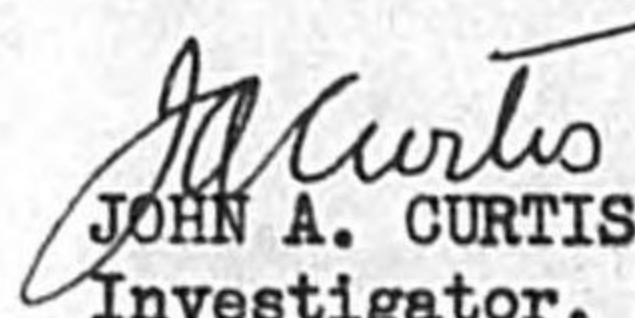
7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. COMYNS-CARR, Associate Prosecutor,  
British Division, IPS.

FROM : JOHN A. CURTIS, 2nd Lt., Inf.  
Investigator

SUBJECT : Statement by HIDAKA, witness

In accordance with your request of 6 May 47, there is  
submitted herewith certificate signed by the Chief of the  
Archives Section of the Foreign Office, K. HAYASHI.

  
JOHN A. CURTIS, 2nd Lt. Inf.,  
Investigator, ID-IPS  
Room 381

*Returned from B.D.  
Did not want*

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. COMYNS-CARR, Associate Prosecutor,  
British Division, IPS.

FROM : JOHN A. CURTIS, 2nd Lt., Inf.  
Investigator

SUBJECT : Statement by HIDAKA, witness

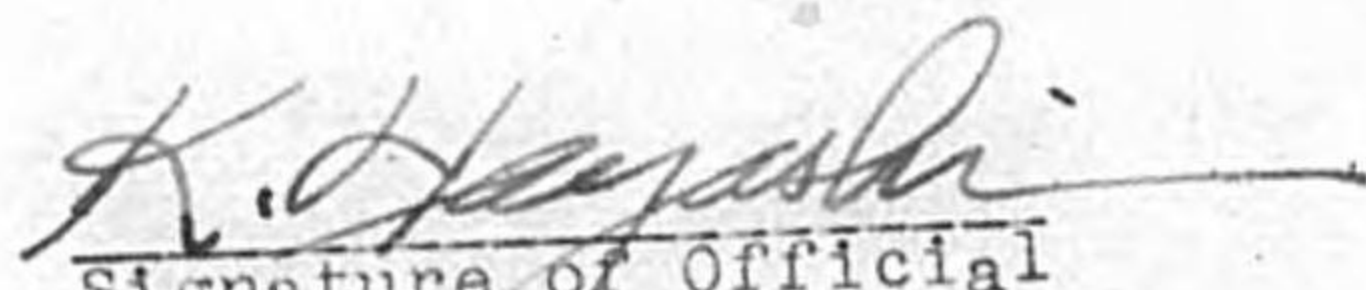
In accordance with your request of 6 May 47, there is  
submitted herewith certificate signed by the Chief of the  
Archives Section of the Foreign Office, K. HAYASHI.

JOHN A. CURTIS, 2nd Lt. Inf.,  
Investigator, ID-IPS  
Room 381

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, HAYASHI Kaoru, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: CHIEF, ARCHIVES SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE, and I further certify that the requested report of Mr. HIDAKA on the rape of Nanking no longer exists in this office, because this report is believed to be the same thing with the Foreign Office document entitled "Report on Nanking Situation" received on the 30 of January, 1938, and also believed to have been in the files which were destroyed by the air-raid, in the Foreign Office building at KASUMIGASEKI on the 25 of May, 1945.

Signed at Tokyo on this  
7th day of May, 1947

  
Signature of Official

Witness M. Emura

Chief, Archives Section  
Official Capacity

Translated by SATO, Seichi.

Total translation: 6 pages.

Checked by Teitichi YAMAMOTO.

Personal History.

P. 1.

The Prefecture ~~wherein~~ Domiciled and Social Status: - Fukuokaken, Samurai.

The Date of Birth: - 10th, April, 1893.

Full Name: - HITAKA, SHIROKURO.

Entered the Political Course in the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University in September, 1915.

Graduated therefrom in July, 1919.

Passed the higher official examination <sup>on</sup> of the administration course in October, 1918.

Passed the higher official examination of the diplomacy course in October, 1919.

Appointed the Administrative Official of the Foreign Office on 17th, November, 1919.

~~Received~~ Granted the 7th Higher <sup>Civil Service</sup> Official Rank on ~~the~~ same date. (Cabinet)

Granted the 8th Class Salary of 7th Higher <sup>Civil Service</sup> Official Rank on ~~the~~ same date. (Foreign Ministry)

Assigned ~~as attached~~ to the No. 2 Section of the Treaty Bureau on ~~the~~ same date. (Foreign Ministry)

Granted the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade, on the 10th, December, 1919.

Appointed the Diplomatic Probationer on the 23rd, August, 1920 and concurrently granted the 7th Higher <sup>Civil Service</sup> Official Rank ~~thereof~~. (Cabinet)

Awarded Yen 150 in recognition of the service concerning the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany <sup>et al</sup> etc. and the services for the affairs of 1st World War from 1915 to 1920, on the 7th, September, 1920.

Appointed <sup>an</sup> the Attache to the Imperial Representative sent to the 1st

General Meeting of the League of Nations held in Geneva, Switzerland,

~~the date of same appointment being~~ <sup>on the</sup> 13th, September, 1920, of which

Relieved of its above office as the meeting ended.

service lapsed on the 28th, December <sup>1920</sup> of same year as it was

ended.

(Cabinet)

Granted the 3rd Class Salary of ~~7th Higher Official Rank~~ <sup>as</sup> on the

23rd, August, 1920.

(Foreign Ministry)

Assigned as attached to the Embassy in France on <sup>the</sup> same date.

(Foreign Ministry)

Appointed <sup>an</sup> Executive Committee of the Peace Treaty on the

30th, October, 1920.

(Cabinet)

<sup>ordinance for the</sup> (The salary and rank of higher official <sup>civil service</sup> <sup>was</sup> were revised on the 18th;

August, 1920, and <sup>applied</sup> it was enforced as from August <sup>the</sup> of same year).

Granted the 2nd Class Salary of ~~7th Higher Official Rank~~ <sup>as</sup> on the 7th,



7<sup>th</sup>  
April, 1921.

Granted the 1st Class Salary of <sup>the</sup> ~~7th Higher Official Rank~~ on  
the 26th, December, 1921.

Promoted to the 6th Higher Official Rank <sup>Civil Service</sup> and granted the 2nd  
← Class Salary of same rank on the 30th, June, 1922. (Cabinet)  
(Foreign Ministry)

<sup>Specimen</sup>  
Granted the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade, on the 20th July,  
1922.

Appointed <sup>an</sup> ~~the~~ Attache to the Imperial Representative sent to the  
3rd General Meeting of the League of Nations held in Geneva,  
Switzerland, the date of appointment being <sup>on the</sup> 22nd, August, 1922.  
(Cabinet)

Assigned as attached to the Embassy in Switzerland on the  
9th, December, 1922. (Foreign Ministry)

Relieved of ~~the post of~~ the Executive Committee for the Peace Treaty  
 on the 19th, February, 1923 (<sup>not</sup> without the publication by the official  
 gazetted).

Appointed the 3rd Class Secretary of the Legation with the  
 6th Higher <sup>Civil service</sup> Official Rank <sup>(Cabinet)</sup> and granted the 2nd Class

Salary of same rank on the 31st, March, 1923; <sup>(Foreign office)</sup> the assign-  
 ment of service being the Attache to the Legation in Switzer-  
 land.

(Foreign Ministry)

Granted the 1st Class Salary of 6th Higher Official Rank  
 on the 30th, June, 1923.

(Foreign Ministry)

Appointed the Administrative Official of the Foreign Office  
 with the 6th Higher <sup>Civil service</sup> Official Rank <sup>(Cabinet)</sup> and granted the 6th Class

P. 6.

Salary of <sup>the</sup> same official rank on the 19th, February, 1924. (Cabinet)

Assigned ~~as attached~~ to the No. 2 Section of the Asia Bureau

on same date.

(Foreign Ministry)

Assigned ~~as attached~~ to the No. 1 Section of the Asia Bureau

on the 20th, December, 1924.

(Foreign Ministry)

Promoted to the 5th Higher <sup>civil service</sup> Official Rank and granted the 5th

← Class Salary of same rank on the 31st, March, 1925. (Foreign Ministry)

Granted the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade, on the 15th,

April, 1925.

Appointed the Imperial Representative in the Special Con-

ference <sup>on</sup> of the Chinese Customs on the 8th, October, 1925.

①

Translated by K. Kawai

Appointed Suite (Cabinet)

1926 Dec. 27 Granted the 4th Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)

1927 Feb. 4 Appointed the 3rd Grade Secretary of Embassy.

Promoted to  
~~Appointed to~~ the 5th Rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet);

Granted the 1st Grade Salary;

Assigned to the service in France. (Foreign Ministry)

June 18 Appointed Suite of <sup>the</sup> Japanese Delegate to the International

Air Committee. (Cabinet)

June 30 Relieved of the service in France;

Appointed Secretary of the Japanese Office of the League of

Nations. (Foreign Ministry)

(2)

Assigned to the service ~~in~~ Paris. (Foreign Ministry)

1927 <sup>Aug</sup> ~~Oct~~ 30 Appointed ~~Surice~~ <sup>the</sup> Japanese Delegate to the 8th Session of  
the General Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva,  
Switzerland. (Cabinet)

1928 <sup>position of</sup> June 4 Relieved of ~~Surice~~ <sup>the</sup> Japanese Delegate to the International  
Air Committee. (Cabinet)

" June 30 Appointed the 2nd Grade Secretary of Embassy;

Promoted  
~~Appointed~~ to the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Cabinet);

Granted the 2nd Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry);

Appointed Secretary of the Japanese Office of the League of  
Nations. (Foreign Ministry);

(3)

Assigned to the service at Paris. (Foreign Ministry)

1928 July 28 Appointed ~~Suit~~<sup>the</sup> of Japanese Delegate to the 9th Session of the  
General Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

(Cabinet)

" July 16 Promoted to  
~~Conferred the~~ Senior Grade of the 6th Court Rank

1929 Aug. 23 Appointed Suit of Japanese Delegate to the 10th Session of  
the General Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva,  
Switzerland. (Cabinet)

Hideki  
4

Translated by J. Swanaga

~~Appointed~~<sup>as</sup> ~~a member~~ ~~retiree~~ of  
the ~~Imperial delegates~~.

1930 Feb 12 Ordered ~~as a member~~<sup>party to</sup> ~~retiree~~ of the  
Imperial delegates to the (Conference)  
of the International Law Compilation  
held at HAGUE, HOLLAND (Cabinet)

1930 Feb 13 Ordered ~~as a member~~<sup>party to</sup> ~~retiree~~ of the  
Imperial delegates to the International  
Conference regarding Suspension of  
Increase in Custom Duty held at  
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND (Cabinet)

1930 July 30 Appointed <sup>as</sup> ~~a~~ member ~~retinue~~ <sup>to</sup> of  
the Imperial delegates to the 11th  
General Conference of the League  
of Nations held at GENEVA, SWITZERLAND  
(Cabinet)

1930 Oct 25 Ordered to serve in France  
Relieved from the post as a  
commissioner of the Imperial Admini-  
strative Office of the League of Nations  
(Foreign Office)

1931 Dec 9 Appointed <sup>as</sup> ~~a~~ member ~~retinue~~ <sup>to</sup> of the  
plenipotentiary to the general meeting of  
The War Disarmament Conference  
in GENEVA (Cabinet)



- 1932 Apr 20 Awarded the 1st class salary  
(Foreign Office)
- 1932 June 14 Awarded the ~~6th~~ Order of Merit  
and the Order of the Sacred Treasures <sup>(6th class)</sup>
- 1933 Mar 11 Appointed 2nd Class Secretary  
of the Legation  
~~Received~~ <sup>Conferred</sup> the 4th Rank of the Higher  
Civil Service and was granted  
the 1st class salary (Cabinet)  
Ordered to serve in China  
(Foreign Office)
- 1933 May 6 Appointed Consul-General and  
1st Class Secretary of the Legation

Promoted to the 4th Rank of the  
Higher Civil Service and was  
granted the 1st class salary  
(Cabinet)

1933 May 6 Ordered to serve in NANKING  
(Foreign Office)

Ordered to serve in China  
(Foreign Office)

1933 Aug 1 ~~Revised~~  
~~Conferred~~ The 5th Class Court Rank,  
Junior Grade

HITAKA

translated by J. Kondo  
checked by K. SOMA

1933 Aug 16 Promoted to <sup>the</sup> 3rd <sup>rank</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Higher</sup> <sup>Official</sup> ~~Cabinet~~  
Civil Service  
(holding the same offices) (Cabinet)

1934 Mar 2 Appointed ~~as~~ a Secretary <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> ~~Cabinet~~  
<sup>Office,</sup> Foreign Service, 3rd <sup>rank</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Higher</sup>  
Civil Service <sup>Official</sup> (Cabinet)

~~1934~~ " " Granted <sup>the</sup> 1st grade salary;

Appointed Chief of <sup>the</sup> Personnel Section  
of the Minister's Secretariate;

Appointed member of the Ordinary  
Civil Service Officials' Limitation Committee  
(Foreign Office)

1934 Mar 12 Appointed a Court official (Imperial Household Ministry)

1934 Mar 14 Appointed member of the Ordinary Civil Service Officials' Limitation Committee (Justice Ministry)

1934 Mar 17 Appointed to the standing Committee for the Higher Civil Service Examination (Cabinet) (Second)

" " " Appointed to the standing Committee for the Second Department of the Higher Civil Service Examination (Cabinet)

1934 Aug 31 Appointed member of the Ordinary Civil Service Officials' Limitation Committee (Cabinet)

Decorated ~~of the Fifth~~ 3.  
1936 June 13 Conferred a decoration <sup>with the</sup> Order of the Sacred  
Treasure, 5th class

1937 Apr 5 Appointed ~~as~~ Councillor of the Embassy;  
Promoted to <sup>the</sup> 2nd <sup>rank</sup> grade of <sup>the Higher Civil</sup> high official  
Service (Cabinet);  
Ordered to be <sup>on the service</sup> stationed in China (Cabinet)

~~1937 Apr 14~~ Granted <sup>the</sup> 3rd grade salary (Foreign <sup>office</sup> Ministry)

1937 Apr 14 Relieved of <sup>position as a</sup> Court official (Imperial House-  
hold Ministry)

1937 Apr 15 Promoted to  
Granted the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade

1937 May 8 Decorated with the  
Conferred a decoration of the Fourth

Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th class

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1938 Mar 4 Appointed Consul-General; Second  
rank <sup>of the Higher Civil Service</sup> Grade of ~~high official~~ (Cabinet);  
Ordered to be <sup>on the service</sup> stationed in Shanghai (Cabinet)  
; Appointed member of the Organizing  
Committee for the North China Development Co., Ltd.  
and the Central China <sup>Promotion</sup> Development Co., Ltd.  
(Cabinet)

1938 Nov 8 Relieved of <sup>position as a</sup> member of the Organizing  
Committee for the North China Development Co., Ltd.  
and the Central China <sup>Promotion</sup> Development Co., Ltd.  
(Cabinet)

Translated by Y. Watanabe  
checked by K. SOMA

1938 Dec 16 Appointed chief of a section in the ~~Asia~~  
Chinese Affairs Bureau  
Development Board;

Promoted to <sup>of the Higher</sup>  
~~from~~ The 2nd rank, Senior Official  
Civil Service  
(Cabinet);

Appointed chief of the Economic Section in  
(Chinese Affairs Bureau ~~section~~)  
the ~~Asia~~ Development Board (~~do~~);

" Dec 24 <sup>Appointed Temporary</sup>  
Concurrently member ~~pro-tem.~~ of the

Electric Communication Committee (~~do~~)  
(Cabinet)

" Dec 28 Appointed member of the Information  
Cabinet (Cabinet)  
Section in the Home Ministry

1939 Jan 26 Appointed member of the <sup>government</sup> Govt. repre-  
(Cabinet)  
sentatives ~~for~~ the 74th Diet ~~Section~~ (~~do~~)

- 1939 Feb 17 Appointed member of the Assessment Committee  
for the Govt.-invested Property in the North  
China Development Co. Ltd and the Central  
China Promotion Co. Ltd. (Cabinet)
- " May 12 Ordered to make an official trip to  
China (not <sup>reported</sup> appeared in the official  
gazette) (Cabinet)
- " May 30 Appointed councillor to the Planning  
Board (Cabinet)
- " Jun 3 Appointed member of the Assessment  
Committee for the Govt.-invested Aviation  
Funds (~~do~~) (Cabinet)



- 1939 Jun 5 Appointed member of the Establishment  
Committee for the Greater Japan Aviation  
Co. Ltd. (Cabinet)
- " Jul 5 Appointed <sup>secretary</sup> ~~manager~~ of the Asia Develop-  
ment Committee (Cabinet)  
(do)
- " Jul 21 Appointed councillor to the Price Board (Cabinet)  
(do)
- " Sep 2 Relieved of his duty as a member of the  
Establishment Committee for the Greater Ja-  
pan Aviation Co. Ltd.
- " Nov 10 Appointed councillor to the Fuel Board (Cabinet)  
(do)
- 1940 Feb 2 ~~Appointed~~  
~~Relieved of the duty as a member of the~~  
government representative in  
govt. committee for the 75th Diet (Cabinet)  
(do)

1940 Apr 1 Appointed manager of the Price Measure  
Inquiry Council (Cabinet)

Apr 6 Appointed Councillor to the Embassy;  
<sup>Promoted</sup> Given the first rank of the <sup>Higher</sup> Senior Official  
civil service (Cabinet);

<sup>(Cabinet)</sup>  
Ordered to be in the service in China (Do)

" Apr 6 Appointed member of the suite for  
the Ambassador plenipotentiary to China  
(Cabinet);

Given the 3rd <sup>grade</sup> class salary (Foreign  
Ministry)

1940 May 17 Decorated with the ~~3rd~~ Order of the Sacred  
Treasure, <sup>3rd class</sup> (This was cancelled due to the  
KUN NAI HATSU  
Decorations Board order No. 898 issued on

23 May, 1940)

" May 1 Promoted to  
Given the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade

1941 Mar 31 Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary,  
Given the <sup>Higher</sup> first rank of the Senior Official  
Civil Service  
(Cabinet);

Ordered to make an official trip to  
China (to) (Cabinet);

Given the <sup>grade</sup> 2nd class salary (Foreign  
ministry)

1941 Jul 16 Additionally appointed councillor of  
 the Embassy, ~~with the~~ first rank of the  
 Higher Civil Service Senior official: (Cabinet);  
 (Cabinet)  
 Ordered to lie on his service in China ~~(do)~~

1942 Oct 28 Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and  
 Ambassador Plenipotentiary (do);  
 Accredited to Italy (do).  
 (Cabinet)

" Dec 9 Decorated with the ~~2nd~~ Order of Merit  
 with the Sacred Treasure, 2nd class

Nov Promoted to  
 " Dec 16 from the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade

▷ 1940 Apr 29 Decorated with the order of merit  
 with the Middle Cordons of the Rising Sun

for the service in the Chinese Incident 7

1946 May 3 Released of his main duty at  
own request,  
(Cabinet)

1946 Aug 28 Appointed as a person

who comes under the memo-

randum by Imperial Order

No. 109, Article 1 of 1946.

Report by: H. Shimajima  
1 May 1947

Memo for the file

Subject: HIDAKA, Shinrokuo

HIDAKA is subject of IPS case  
file 332.

4 May 1947

Mr. [Name]

EDWARD P. MCMAGHAN, Chief

Report by H. Shinojima

Defense Witness

3 May 1947

Memo for the file - The attached hereto list of material available on the  
and/or witnesses.

**SUBJECT: HIDAKA, Shinrokuro**

EXHIBIT - Witness Council

**HIDAKA is subject of IPS case file 332.**

WITNESSES

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

HIDAKA, Shinrokuro

Curriculum Vitae

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

Incl  
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MCMAGHAN

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77 44

6 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Sutton; Mr. Edwards**

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - **Witness General**

WITNESS

**HIDAKA, Shinrokuro**

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)

*E P M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

375



PERSONAL HISTORY

The Prefecture Domiciled and Social Status: - Fukuokaken, Samurai.

The Date of Birth: - 10th April, 1893.

Full Name: - HITAKA, Shinrokuro.

Entered the Political Course in the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University in September, 1915.

Graduated therefrom in July, 1919.

Passed the Higher official examination on the administration course in October, 1918.

Passed the higher official examination of the diplomacy course in October, 1919.

Appointed the Administrative Official of the Foreign Office on 17th, November, 1919.

Received the 7th Higher Civil Service Rank.

(Cabinet)

Granted the 8th Class Salary.

(Foreign  
Ministry)

Assigned to the No. 2 Section of the Treaty Bureau.

(Foreign  
Ministry)

Granted the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade, on the 10th, December, 1919.

Appointed the Diplomatic Probationer on the 23rd, August, 1920 and granted the 7th Higher Civil Service Rank.

(Cabinet)

Awarded Yen 150 in recognition of the service concerning the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany et al and the services for the 1st World War from 1915 to 1920, on the 7th, September, 1920.

Appointed an Attache to the Imperial Representative sent to the 1st General Meeting of the League of Nations held in Geneva, Switzerland, on the 13th, September, 1920.

Relieved of the above office as the meeting ended on the 28th, December, 1920.

(Cabinet)

Granted the 3rd Class salary 23rd, August, 1920.

(Foreign  
Ministry)

Attached to the Embassy in France on the same date. (Foreign Ministry)

Appointed an Executive Committee of the Peace Treaty on the 30th, October, 1920. (Cabinet)

(The ordinance for the salary and rank of higher civil service was revised on the 18th, August, 1920, and was applied as from August of the same year).

Granted the 2nd Class salary 7th, April, 1921.

Granted the 1st Class salary 26th, December, 1921.

Promoted to the 6th Higher Civil Service Rank. (Cabinet)

Granted the 2nd Class salary on the 30th, June, 1922. (Foreign Ministry)

Received the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade, on the 20th, July, 1922.

Appointed an Attache to the Imperial Representative sent to the 3rd General Meeting of the League of Nations held in Geneva, Switzerland, on the 22nd, August, 1922. (Cabinet)

Attached to the Embassy in Switzerland on the 9th, December, 1922. (Foreign Ministry)

Relieved of the Executive Committee for the Peace Treaty on the 19th, February, 1923 (not gazetted).

Appointed the 3rd Class Secretary of the Legation with the 6th Higher Civil Service Rank. (Cabinet)

Granted the 2nd Class salary on the 31st, March, 1923. (Foreign Office)

Attache to the Legation in Switzerland. (Foreign Ministry)

Granted the 1st Class salary on the 30th, June, 1923. (Foreign Ministry)

Appointed the Administrative Official of the Foreign Office with the 6th Higher Civil Service Rank. (Cabinet)

- 1924 Feb. 19  
Granted the 6th Class salary on the 19th, February 1924. (Cabinet)
- 1924 Feb. 20  
Assigned to the No. 2 Section of the Asia Bureau on same date. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1924 Dec. 20  
Assigned to the No. 1 Section of the Asia Bureau on the 20th, December 1924. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1925 Mar. 31  
Promoted to the 5th Higher Civil Service Rank. (Cabinet)
- 1925 Mar. 31  
Granted the 5th Class salary on the 31st, March 1925. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1925 Apr. 15  
Granted the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade, on the 15th, April 1925. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1925 Oct. 8  
Appointed the Imperial Representative in the Special Conference on the Chinese Customs on the 8th, October 1925. (Cabinet)
- 1926 Dec. 27  
Appointed Suite. (Cabinet)
- 1926 Dec. 27  
Granted the 4th Grade Salary. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1927 Feb. 4  
Appointed the 3rd Secretary of Embassy. (Cabinet)
- 1927 Feb. 17  
Promoted to the 5th Rank of the Higher Civil Service; (Cabinet)
- 1927 Feb. 17  
Granted the 1st Grade salary; (Foreign Ministry)
- 1927 Feb. 17  
Assigned to the service in France. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1927 Jun 18  
Appointed Suite of the Japanese Delegate to the International Air Committee. (Cabinet)
- 1927 Jun 30  
Relieved of the service in France; (Cabinet)
- 1927 Oct. 1  
Appointed Secretary of the Japanese Office of the League of Nations. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1927 Oct. 1  
Assigned to the service in Paris. (Foreign Ministry)
- 1927 Aug 30  
Appointed Suite of the Japanese Delegate to the 8th Session of the General Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. (Cabinet)

1931 Dec. 9	Appointed retinue to the plenipotentiary to the General Meeting of the War Disarmament Conference	
1928 Jun 4	Relieved of position of Suite of the Japanese Delegate to the International Air Committee.	(Cabinet)
1928 Apr. 20	Granted the 1st grade Salary.	(Foreign Office)
1928 Jun 30	Appointed the 2nd Secretary of Embassy;	
1932 Jun 24	Promoted to the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
1933 Mar. 11	Granted the 2nd Grade Salary; Negotiation	(Foreign Ministry)
	Received the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service	(Cabinet)
	Appointed Secretary of the Japanese Office of the League of Nations;	(Foreign Ministry)
	Ordered to serve in China.	(Foreign Office)
1933 Mar 6	Assigned to the service in Paris.	(Foreign Ministry)
	Appointed Consul-General and 1st Secretary of the Legation;	
1928 Jul 28	Appointed Suite of the Japanese Delegate to the 9th Session of the General Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. and Salary.	(Cabinet)
1928 Jul 16	Promoted to the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.	(Foreign Office)
1929 Aug. 23	Appointed Suite of Japanese Delegate to the 10th Session of the General Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.	(Cabinet)
1930 Feb. 12	Ordered to the Imperial delegates to the International Law Compilation Conference held at Hague, Holland. and rank of the Higher Civil Service.	(Cabinet)
1930 Feb. 13	Ordered retinue to the Imperial delegates to the International Conference regarding suspension of increase in Custom Duty held at Geneva, Switzerland.	(Cabinet)
1934 Mar. 2	rank of the Higher Civil Service.	(Cabinet)
1930 July 30	Appointed to the Imperial delegates of the 11th General Conference of the League of Nations held at Geneva, Switzerland. Personnel Section of the Minister's Secretariate;	(Cabinet)
1930 Oct. 25	Ordered to serve in France;	(Foreign Office)
	Appointed member of the Civil Service Ordinary	(Foreign Office)
	Relieved from the post as a commissioner of the Imperial Administrative Office of the League of Nations.	(Foreign Office)
1934 Mar. 18	Appointed Court official.	(Imperial House- hold Ministry).

1931 Dec. 9	Appointed retinue to the plenipotentiary to the General Meeting of the War Disarmament Conference in Geneva.	(Cabinet)
1932 Apr. 20	Awarded the 1st class Salary.	(Foreign Office)
1932 Jun 14	Awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasures 6th class.	(Cabinet)
1933 Mar. 11	Appointed 2nd Secretary of the Legation;	(Cabinet)
	Received the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service and was granted the 1st Class Salary;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to serve in China.	(Foreign Office)
1933 May 6	Appointed Consul-General and 1st Secretary of the Legation;	(Cabinet)
	Promoted to the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service and was granted the 1st Class Salary.	(Cabinet)
1933 May 6	Ordered to serve in Nanking;	(Foreign Office)
	Ordered to serve in China.	(Foreign Office)
1933 Aug. 1	Received the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.	(Foreign Office)
1933 Aug. 16	Promoted to the 3rd rank of the Higher Civil Service.	(Cabinet)
	(Holding the same offices)	(Cabinet)
1934 Mar. 2	Appointed Secretary of the Foreign Office, 3rd rank of the Higher Civil Service.	(Cabinet)
	Granted the 1st grade salary;	(Cabinet)
	Appointed Chief of the Personnel Section of the Minister's Secretariate;	(Cabinet)
	Appointed member of the Civil Service Ordinary Limitation Committee.	(Foreign Office).
1934 Mar. 12	Appointed Court official.	(Imperial Household Ministry).

1934 Mar. 14	Appointed member of the Civil Service Ordinary Limitation Committee	(Justice Ministry)
1934 Mar. 17	Appointed standing Committee for the Higher Civil Service Examination.	(Cabinet)
	Appointed standing Committee for the Second Department of the Higher Civil Service Examination.	(Cabinet)
1934 Aug. 31	Appointed member of the Civil Service Ordinary Limitation Committee.	(Cabinet)
1936 June 13	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class.	
1937 Apr. 5	Appointed Councillor of the Embassy;	
	Promoted to the 2nd rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to be on the service in China;	(Cabinet)
	Granted the 3rd grade salary.	(Foreign Office)
1937 Apr. 14	Relieved of position as a Court official.	(Imperial Household Ministry)
1937 Apr. 15	Promoted to the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
1937 May 8	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th class.	
1938 Mar. 4	Appointed Consul-General;	
	Second rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to be on the service in Shanghai	(Cabinet)
	Appointed member of the Organizing Committee for the North China Development Co., Ltd. and the Central China Promotion Co., Ltd.	(Cabinet)
1938 Nov. 8	Relieved of position as a member of the Organizing Committee for the North China Development Co., Ltd., and the Central China Promotion Co., Ltd.	(Cabinet)

1938 Dec. 16	Appointed Chief of a section in the Chinese Affairs Bureau;	
	Promoted to the 2nd rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Appointed chief of the Economic Section in the Chinese Affairs Bureau.	(Cabinet)
1938 Dec. 24	Appointed temporary member of the Electric Communication Committee	(Cabinet)
1938 Dec. 28	Appointed member of the Information Section in the Cabinet.	(Cabinet)
1939 Jan. 26	Appointed government representative in the 74th Diet.	(Cabinet)
1939 Feb. 17	Appointed member of the Assessment Committee for the Govt. invested Property in the North China Development Company, Ltd. and the Central China Promotion Company, Ltd.	(Cabinet)
1939 May 12	Ordered to make an official trip to China (not reported in the official Gazette)	(Cabinet)
1939 May 30	Appointed councillor to the Planning Board.	(Cabinet)
1939 Jun 3	Appointed member of the Assessment Committee for the Government invested Aviation Funds.	(Cabinet)
1939 Jun 5	Appointed member of the Establishment Committee for the Japan Aviation Co., Ltd.	(Cabinet)
1939 Jul 5	Appointed secretary of the Asia Development Committee.	(Cabinet)
1939 Jul 21	Appointed councillor to the Price Board.	(Cabinet)
1939 Sep 2	Relieved of the duty as a member of the Establishment Committee for the Japan Aviation Co., Ltd.	
1939 Nov 10	Appointed councillor to the Fuel Board.	(Cabinet)
1940 Feb 2	Appointed government representative in the 75th Diet.	(Cabinet)

1940 Apr 1	Appointed manager of the Price Measure Inquiry Council.	(Cabinet)
1940 Apr 6	Appointed councillor to the Embassy;	
	Promoted to the first rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to be on the service in China.	(Cabinet)
1940 Apr 6	Appointed member of the Suite for the Ambassador Plenipotentiary to China;	(Cabinet)
	Given the 3rd grade salary.	(Foreign Ministry)
1940 May 17	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd class. (This was cancelled due to the Decoration Board Order, KUN HAI HATSU, No. 898 issued on 23 May, 1940.	
1940 May 1	Promoted to the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
1941 Mar 31	Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, first rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to make an official trip to China;	(Cabinet)
	Given the 2nd grade salary.	(Foreign Ministry)
1941 Jul 16	Additionally appointed councillor of the Embassy, first rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to be on the service in China.	(Cabinet)
1942 Oct 28	Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary;	(Cabinet)
	Accredited to Italy.	(Cabinet)
1942 Dec 9	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd class.	
1942 Nov 16	Promoted to the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
* 1940 Apr 29	Decorated with the Order of Merit with the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun, for the service in the Chinese Incident.	



1946 May 3 Relieved of the main duty at own request. (Cabinet)

1946 Aug 28 Appointed as a person who comes under the memorandum by Imperial Order No. 109, Article 1 of 1946.

2 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Edwards

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief  
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - General

WITNESS

HIDAKA, Shinrokuro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Memo for the file

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

Incl  
(Described above)

*E P M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

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29898

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF HIDAKA, Shinrokuro  
by Mr. YAMAOKA

\*The witness identified and verified Exhibit # 3273 as his affidavit.

29901

\*The affidavit stated that the witness was in the office of the consul general at Nanking from 1933 to 1934 and then had a post in the Foreign Office as chief of the Personnel Section for three years. He was in the office of the Councillor of the Embassy at Nanking from April 30 1937 to Aug 16 1937 and later at Shanghai from Aug 29 1937 to March 3 1939, returning to Tokyo after he had served as Consul General at Shanghai from Mar 17 to Dec 12 1938.

29902

In April 1940 he was Councillor of the Embassy at Nanking holding it until November 1942. \* He first heard of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident by official telegram July 8th despatched from Peiping and also received a telephone call from the Chief of the Japanese Section the evening of the same day. The Chief of the Japanese Section TUNG said he hoped the Japanese army would be prudent so that the matter might not become serious. The witness replied that Japan had no intention to aggravate the situation and requested self restraint by the Chinese.

29903

On the 10th he received from the Chinese Foreign Department an official note that Japanese troops causing the Incident should be withdrawn to their original station and wait for a judicial settlement. The Chinese Foreign Dept. would reserve all judicial demands in connection with the matter. The Japanese replied that it was by treaty right that their troops were in North China and manoeuvred \*there. It was provocative conduct by the Chinese that compelled them to take steps for self-defense and the Chinese were responsible.

Japan could not accept the Chinese claim to reserve all judicial demands. On the 11th the witness received instructions from his foreign office ordering him to convey the intention to settle the matter locally and requested Nanking not to obstruct their efforts. The witness conveyed the import of the instructions to the Chinese Vice Foreign Minister and then to the Foreign Minister and demanded that Japanese troops be withdrawn and that no reinforcements be sent.

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29904 The witness asked the Chinese Foreign Minister if he was right in believing that if an agreement stopping hostilities was reached Nanking had no intention to deny or destroy it. The Foreign Minister showed no indication to deny it though the Foreign Dept. sent the witness a note to the effect that any local understanding already concluded or to be concluded would take effect upon confirmation by the Central Government. The witness also asked the Chinese Foreign Minister if the reported mobilization or northward movement of Chinese troops was true and he did not deny it.

On the 16th the witness again received a note from the Chinese Foreign Department demanding that Japanese reinforcements be instantly withdrawn, that the Japanese troops responsible for the Incident be withdrawn to their original stations and that China would reserve all claims in connection with the Incident.

29905 \* On the 17th the witness received instructions ordering him to demand that Nanking not obstruct the terms of settlement about which agreement had been reached between the Japanese and Chinese military authorities on the spot July 11th, and that he should also demand that China stop provocative speeches and actions. Thereafter he called on the Chinese Foreign Minister conveying these instructions and persuaded him that the most urgent step to be taken was to prevent further aggravation of the situation by execution of the agreement of July 11th. The witness pointed out that the Japanese forces in North China was incomparably inferior to the Chinese force there and reinforcements were being eagerly awaited

29906 He emphasized the necessity of carrying out the July 11th agreement to alleviate the situation \* and called his attention to the danger of further reinforcements to North China by the Nanking Government. The Chinese Foreign Minister promised to reply on the 19th. The note the witness left was translated and sent to Britain and the U.S. Ambassadors for reference.

On the 19th the Chief of the Japanese Section TUNG handed the witness an official note to the effect that Japan was despatching a large body of troops to Hopei Province. China could therefore not but make proper preparations for self defense. China proposed that both countries should simultaneously stop the movements of their respective forces and withdraw them to their original stations. Any local settlement should be affirmed by the Central Government.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD  
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29907

\* The witness asked Tung if this was a reply to the Japanese note of July 17th but the witness got only a vague answer. On the 20th he called on the Chinese Foreign Minister and ascertained that this was intended to reply to the note of the 17th. It was however far from the practical necessity to alleviate the tense situation. The witness considered that if they wasted time in a roundabout negotiation the situation would get more aggravated and he earnestly persuaded the Foreign Minister but he only repeated his usual abstract argument.

The witness talked to Kao Tsung-wu, Chief of the Asiatic Bureau who had direct connection with Chiang Kai-shek on the 25th. Kao hinted that Chiang Kai-shek himself intended a prompt and practical settlement. The witness had a conversation with Chang Chun, governor of Szechwan Province meeting him three or four times from July 25th to July 27th and he negotiated in close connection with Chiang Kai-shek. Chun declared that China had no objection to the July 11th agreement. It was agreed that as soon as the July 11th terms were guaranteed, Japan would make a voluntary statement to withdraw and that actually Chinese Central Force would move first southwards, directly followed by Japan's withdrawal.

The witness thought the Incident was settled. But the Langfang Incident of July 25th and the Kwangan incident of July 26th had already occurred and from the 28th onward, collisions between the two forces got more serious. Thus the agreement between the witness and Chang Chun proved fruitless.

The witness informed the progress of the negotiations to representatives of other nations.

29909

After the Marco Polo Incident, Shanghai was comparatively calm. At the end of July or the beginning of August it began to grow threatening and they could perceive that many forces were being concentrated and munitions and troops being transported from Nanking to Shanghai.

On August 8th British Ambassador Huggessen presented to the witness his opinion regarding peace around Shanghai. The witness was aware that Japan earnestly desired to avert a collision in Shanghai and the witness reported Huggessen's opinion to the foreign office.

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29910 The Japanese in Shanghai including the navy had no intention of making the matter serious. The witness had been told by the vice-chief of staff of the Landing Forces who arrived in Shanghai shortly before the outbreak there that he had received a special secret order from the Naval \*General Staff that collision must be averted at all hazards.

On the 11th Huggessen on behalf of the British, U.S., Germany, Italy and France representatives offered to Ambassador KAWAGOYE that the representatives of Japan and China and these five powers should cooperate to maintain peace in the Shanghai vicinity. The witness reported this to the Foreign Office and on the 12th received a telegram that Japan would accept the joint offer if China would observe the truce agreement of 1932. This was conveyed to the representatives of the five powers and Chang Kai-shek. Consul General OKAMOTO attended as the Japanese delegate.

29911 The same day the witness received a telegram from OKAMOTO asking him to request Nanking to withdraw the Chinese peace preservation \*corps stationed near the foreign settlements in Shanghai and to remove military equipment and construction around the settlements. The witness called on foreign vice-minister Wang and made this request. On the 13th the witness received a telegram from the foreign office to the same effect and he called on Foreign Minister Wang and repeated the request. Wang however argued the validity of the truce agreement and there was no result.

According to a telegram from acting Consul TAKAI at Changsha the end of July, a staff officer of the Governor of Hunan Province told TAKAI that Nanking had given him a secret order to open fire on the Japanese warship off the Changsha coast in case of a collision between Japan and China in Shanghai and asked TAKAI to use his influence to withdraw the warship.

29912 The witness left Nanking on August 16th and returned to Tokyo. He talked to HIROTA on the 21st and asked for his advice in connection with his verbal report to the Emperor. HIROTA advised him that China's circumstances should be reported to the Emperor so as to suggest hope of peaceful settlement. War Minister SUGIYAMA told the witness he feared that Japan's peace proposal might be rejected. The witness replied he felt there was still hope.

The telegrams and documents the witness referred to in his statement had been lost by fire and could not be found. There was no cross-examination of the witness.

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HIROTA

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29914

Exhibit 2373, the affidavit of HAYASHI, Kaoru of the Foreign Office showing that these telegrams and documents referred to in the affidavit of HIDAKA were lost and could not be found, was admitted into evidence but not read.

(Translation)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al.



A F F I D A V I T

Deponent: HIDAKA, Shinrokuro.

Date of birth: April 10, 1893

Domicile: 1030 Matsubara-cho, 3 Chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

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

(1) I entered the diplomatic service in 1919, and, after serving in Europe and in Tokyo, was in the office of Consul-General at Nanking for about ten months from 1933 to the beginning of 1934. Then I returned to the Foreign Office, where I held the post of the Chief of the Personnel Section for about three years. I was then in the office of the Councillor of the Embassy at Nanking from April 30, 1937, to August 16 of the same year, and afterwards at Shanghai from August 29, 1937, to March 3, 1938. I returned to Tokyo after I had served as Consul-General at Shanghai from March 17 to December 12, 1938.

In April, 1940, I was again appointed Councillor of the Embassy at Nanking, and held the post till November, 1942. Then I was Ambassador to Italy, arriving at Rome in April, 1943, and returning home in March, 1946. I was relieved from post in May, 1946.

(2) I arrived at my post as Councillor of the Embassy at Nanking at the end of April, 1937. Before leaving Tokyo, I received instructions to strive for the successful conclusion of the negotiation concerning the liaison air lines between Fukuoka and Shanghai, which had been pending between Japan and China for many years and which the Japanese Government wished to reopen shortly. On that occasion, I was told that, in order to bring the negotiation to a successful conclusion, the Government intended to manage to stop the air transportation of the Keitsu Koshi between Manchuria and North China, which was being carried out by the Kwantung Army in effect. It was the expectation of the Foreign Office to begin with this problem in resuming the negotiation for general amelioration of the Sino-Japanese relations which had been in abeyance since the end of 1936, and promote it gradually.

At that time, the general sentiment attending the Sino-Japanese relations appeared to me rather clear and bright; there was no one, as far as I was aware, who expected some untoward event in the near future. The foreign residents were expecting that summer to be the calmest summer that had been experienced in the past several years. When the summer came, the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Powers as well as the foreign correspondents resident in Nanking and Shanghai went to summer resorts. Chiang Kai-Shek and most of the leading figures of the Chinese political circles also went to Lushan and other places to avoid the heat. At the time of the Marco Polo Bridge incident, among the officials of the Chinese Foreign Department, there



remained in Nanking only Political Vice-Minister Chen and Chief of the Japanese Section Tung. Even Kao Tsung-wu, the Chief of the Asiatic Bureau, was not in Nanking. Ambassador Kawagoye, too, left Shanghai on July 7 for Tsingtao on furlough. As for me, I intended to go to Lushan in the middle of August by permission of the Government, and pass the rest of the summer there.

Meanwhile, I received, as soon as I arrived at Nanking, a strong impression that the armaments and equipment, as well as the training of the Chinese Army, had made remarkable progress as compared with those of three years before when I was Consul-General there. Younger officers appeared to have acquired much confidence in themselves. I told that to War Minister Ho Ying-chin and Home Minister Chiang Tsuo-pin and expressed my desire for the self-restraint of the Chinese military and the police authorities. I was informed also that the younger officers, sent for the study and observation of the armaments and equipment of the Japanese Army, had come back with the same old conviction that Japan was beneath their admiration. Furthermore, the latent activity of the anti-Japanese organizations, the disdainful attitude of the Chinese military towards Japan, various kinds of pressure put by some cliques of the Kuomintang upon those Chinese in and out of office who entertained good will towards Japan and were on friendly terms with Japanese, all were not greatly changed from what had been three years before.

(3) I was first informed of the outbreak of the Marco Polo Bridge incident by an official telegram of July 8 despatched from Peiping. I received also a telephone call from Chief of the Japanese Section Tung in this connection in the evening of the same day. He said he hoped that the Japanese Army would exercise prudence and caution so that the matter might not assume more serious proportions. I told him in reply that Japan had no intention to aggravate the situation on purpose, and requested the self-restraint on the part of the Chinese.

On the 10th, I received from the Chinese Foreign Department an official note, the import of which could be reduced to the following two points, namely (1) that the Japanese troops which caused the incident should be withdrawn to the places where they were originally stationed, and wait for a judicial settlement; and (2) that the Chinese Foreign Department would reserve all the judicial demands in connection with the present matter. The Japanese side replied to the effect (1) that it was by the treaty right that the Japanese troops were stationed in North China and went through manoeuvres there; (2) that it was by the provocative conduct of the Chinese side that the Japanese side was compelled to take the steps for self-defense; (3) that the Chinese side was responsible for the outbreak of the incident; and (4) that, accordingly, the Japanese Government could not accept the claim of the Chinese Foreign Department to reserve all the judicial demands in this connection.

On the 11th, I received telegraphic instructions from the Japanese Foreign Office, ordering me to convey the intention of the Japanese Government to settle the matter locally and to request the Nanking Government not to obstruct the Japanese efforts to save the situation promptly. I lost no time in conveying the import of the instructions to the Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and then officially to the Chinese Foreign Minister, who, however, demanded in reply that the Japanese troops then stationed in the places of disturbance should be withdrawn to the places where they were originally stationed, and that no reinforcements should be sent from Manchuria, Korea and the home land of Japan. I then asked him if I was right in believing that, in case an agreement to stop hostile activities was reached in connection with the present incident between the Japanese and Chinese authorities on the spot, the Nanking Government had no intention to deny or

to destroy it. The Foreign Minister did not show any intention to deny it, though, in the evening, the Foreign Department sent to me an official note to the effect that any local understanding or agreement which had already been concluded or was to be concluded thereafter, would take effect upon confirmation by the Central Government. On the occasion of the interview, I also asked the Chinese Foreign Minister if the information reporting the mobilization or the northward movement of Chinese troops was true, he did not deny it.

On the 16th, I received again an official note from the Chinese Foreign Department, demanding (1) that all the Japanese reinforcement despatched on the occasion of the present incident should instantly be withdrawn; (2) that the Japanese troops responsible for the outbreak of the incident should be withdrawn to the places where they had originally been stationed; and (3) that the Chinese Government would reserve all the claim in connection with the incident.

On the following 17th, I received telegraphic instructions from the Japanese Foreign Office, which urgently ordered me to demand (1) that the Nanking Government should not obstruct the execution of the terms of settlement about which an agreement had been reached between the Japanese and Chinese military authorities on the spot on July 11; and (2) that the said Government should stop all the provocative speeches and actions in order to carry out the policy of preventing the further development of the conflict; specially requesting me to strive for the realization of the purport of the instructions. Thereupon, I called on the Chinese Foreign Minister in the very evening to hand to him an official note conveying the above two points, and earnestly persuaded him that the most urgent step which should be taken in order to maintain peace between Japan and China was to prevent the further aggravation of the situation through the faithful execution of the agreement of July 11. Further, I pointed out the fact that the Japanese force in North China was inferior beyond comparison to the Chinese force there, and reinforcements were being eagerly waited for, even for the safety of the stationary force, not to speak of the Japanese residents there. I emphasized the urgent necessity of carrying through the agreement of July 11 to alleviate the strained situation in North China, called the attention of the Foreign Minister to the danger that the further despatch of reinforcements to North China by the Nanking Government might be the surest cause of the aggravation of the situation, and requested that he should take some prompt measures to stem the advance of the Chinese Central Force which was then actually moving northward. To this the Chinese Foreign Minister promised to make a reply on the next Monday, the 19th. The official note I left in the hands of the Chinese Foreign Minister was translated in English and sent to the British and American Ambassadors at Nanking for reference.

On the 19th, Chief of the Japanese Section Tung called on me and handed to me an official note which was to the following effect: "Japan is despatching a large body of corps to Hopei Province, and does not stop despatching even now. Under such circumstances, China cannot but make proper preparations for self-defense. The Chinese Government hereby propose that both Japan and China should simultaneously stop the movement of their respective forces, and withdraw the troops which have already been despatched to the places where they were originally stationed. Any settlement of local nature reached on the spot ought to be confirmed by the Central Government." I asked Tung if this was the reply on the part of the Chinese Government to our official note of July 17, but the only answer I could obtain was as vague as that which he carried to me by order of the Foreign Minister. On the following 20th, I called on the Chinese Foreign Minister, and ascertained that the Chinese official note of July 19 was intended to be the reply to our

note of the 17th. It was, however, far from the practical necessity to alleviate the tense situation in North China as early as possible. And I really considered that, if we wasted time in this way in such a roundabout negotiation, the situation would get all the more aggravated. From such viewpoint, I earnestly persuaded the Chinese Foreign Minister, but he only repeated his usual, abstract argument.

(4) Discouraged by the attitude of the Chinese Foreign Department which indulged in the vain, abstract formalism, I keenly realized that the prompt settlement of the incident was quite impossible in this way. I could not but feel impatient at wasting valuable time in such unpracticable negotiations, though I was aware of the prevailing sentiment in China which supported drastic attitudes towards Japan and also of the awkward position of the Chinese Foreign Department under such circumstances.

Meanwhile, I was told, not only by my Chinese friends, but by some of my Western friends, that there were certain influential elements within the Chinese Government who criticized such attitudes of the Chinese Foreign Department. Moreover, I ascertained that some members of the then Chinese Cabinet as well as other leading figures of the Chinese political circles actually advocated prudence and caution on the part of China. Such being the situation, I desired to approach some prominent figures outside the Foreign Department who might be able to take a large view of things and proceed with the negotiation in a practical way. But I could not get in touch with the right man, as the anti-Japanese sentiment of the Chinese people was all the more enhanced after the outbreak of the Marco Polo Bridge incident and the Chinese authorities outside the Foreign Department were all reluctant to meet me. It was by mere chance that I had a talk with Kao Tsung-wu, the Chief of the Asiatic Bureau, Foreign Department, who had a direct connection with Chiang Kai-shek, on the 25th, on some business apart from the negotiation in question, and was given a hint that Chiang Kai-shek himself intended to seek a prompt and practical settlement of the matter. Encouraged by this, I managed to have a conversation with Chang Chun, the Governor of Szechwan Province, who was one of those eminent statesmen most trusted by Generalissimo Chiang. I met him twice or three times during the period from July 25 or 26 to July 27, and he negotiated with me always in close connection with Chiang Kai-shek. He declared, in the course of the negotiation, that the Chinese Government had no objection to the agreement of July 11. The negotiation, hereupon, took a practical turn, and eventually it was agreed that, as soon as the execution of the agreement of July 11 was guaranteed, the Japanese force would make a voluntary statement to withdraw, and that actually the Chinese Central Force would first move southwards, directly followed by the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. I was glad to think that the Marco Polo Bridge incident was at last settled. Nevertheless, the Langfang incident of July 25 and the Kwangan-men incident of July 26 had already occurred by that time, and furthermore, from the 28th onward, the collision between the Japanese and Chinese forces went on getting all the more serious. Thus the agreement reached between Chang Chun and myself proved fruitless.

I may add by the way that I informed, as occasion called, of the progress of the negotiation with the Chinese Government to the representatives of Britain, the United States, Germany, France and Italy, and I kept close contact especially with British Ambassador Sir Natchball Huggessen.

(5) After the outbreak of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, Shanghai was comparatively calm. It was at the end of July or the beginning of August that the situation there began to grow threatening. We could plainly perceive, at Nanking, that many troops from various districts were being concentrated, and that troops and munitions were being transported from Nanking to Shanghai. On August 8, British Ambassador Huggessen presented to me his opinion concerning the maintenance of peace in and around Shanghai. Being well aware, through the successive telegram from the Japanese Foreign Office, that the Japanese Government, holding fast to the policy of local settlement, earnestly desired to avert collisions between Japan and China in Shanghai, I promptly reported the British Ambassador's opinion to the Japanese Foreign Office. Indeed in Shanghai, the Japanese authorities, including those of the Navy, had not the slightest intention to make the matter serious. I was actually told by Captain Risaburo Fujita, the Vice-Chief of the Staff of the Landing Forces, who had arrived at his post in Shanghai shortly before the outbreak of collision between the Japanese and Chinese forces there, that he had received a special secret order from the Naval General Staff on leaving Tokyo to the effect that collision must be averted at all hazards in Shanghai. On the 11th, the British Ambassador, on behalf of the Representatives of Britain, the United States, Germany, Italy and France, offered to our Ambassador Kawagoye, who had returned to Shanghai on August 7 from his travel in North China, in writing, that the representatives of Japan and China as well as of the above five powers should cooperate to maintain peace and order in Shanghai and its vicinity. I immediately reported the offer to the Foreign Office. And on the following 12th, I received a telegram to the effect that the Japanese Government would accept the joint offer of the representatives of the five powers on condition that the Chinese Government should observe the truce agreement of 1932. I conveyed this, through British Ambassador Huggessen, to the representatives of the said five powers and Chiang Kai-shek. In this way, the joint committee consisting of the representatives of Japan, China and the said five powers, was held on the 12th in Shanghai, and Consul-General Okamoto attended the committee as the Japanese delegate. On the same day, I received a telegram from Consul-General Okamoto asking me to request the Nanking Government to withdraw the Chinese peace preservation corps stationed near the foreign settlements in Shanghai and to remove the military equipment and constructions around the settlement. I called on Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Chen in the afternoon of the same day and made the request. On the following 13th, I again received a telegram from the Japanese Foreign Office which was to the same effect. I called on Foreign Minister Wang, and repeated the request. The Foreign Minister, however, argued the validity of the truce agreement, repeating abstract and formal discussion, and the request obtained no effectual result.

(6) From July 7 to the middle of August, while I was negotiating with the Chinese Government and observing the trend of the general sentiment, I came to realize that the Chinese Government, at least the Chinese military, had an intention, from a certain time onward, to fight a general war with Japan. There is a telegram I received from Acting-Consul Takai at Changsha at the end of July, which endorses this impression of mine. According to the telegram, a staff officer of Ho Chien, the Governor of Hunan Province, told Takai that the Nanking Government had given a secret order to Ho Chien to open fire at Japanese warship off the coast of Changsha in case collision took place between the Japanese and Chinese forces in Shanghai, and asked Takai to use his influence to withdraw the Japanese warship lying at anchor at Changsha before some accident might happen. Mr. Takai in person made a verbal report of the above facts in detail when he stopped at Nanking, retiring from Changsha, on August 10 or thereabouts.

(7) I left Nanking by order of the Japanese Foreign Office on August 16 and returned to Tokyo. When I had a chance to talk with the Foreign Minister Hirota on the 21st, I told him that I was to make a verbal report to His Majesty the Emperor, a few days later and asked for his advice in this connection. The Foreign Minister advised me that the circumstances in China should be reported to His Majesty so as to suggest that there was still some hope of peaceful settlement. Further I met War Minister Sugiyama at that time. He said he feared that Japan's proposal of peace might be rejected by the Chinese Government, and asked for my opinion about that. I replied that I considered there was still a ray of hope for peace.

(8) The telegrams and documents referred to in the above statement have been lost in fire and cannot be found in the files of the Foreign Office.

On this 10th day of February, 1947, at Tokyo.

(Signed) Shinrokuro Hidaka (Seal)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the above-mentioned date and place.

(Signed) Goro Morishima (Seal)

Witness

O A T H

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

(Signed) Shinrokuro Hidaka (Seal)

5 May 47

47537

5/5/47

R 21,443 -  
21,465

*witness file*

I M T F E

United States of America etc.

- Verse -

Araki, Sadao etc.

SWORN

DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent : Hidaka, Shinrokuro

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

AFFIDAVIT;

by HIDAKA Shinrokuro

1. I am now living at <sup>1050, 3-chome, Matsuzawa-mabhi,</sup> Seto-aya-ku, Tokyo.

I served the Japanese Embassy in Nanking as councillor from April 30 to August 16 1937, and later I stayed in Shanghai from 29 August 1937 to 3 March 1938, holding the same position. On 17 March 1938, I was appointed consul-general and was in charge of the Consulate-General at Shanghai from that day until 12 December 1938, when I was ordered to return home.

I went to Nanking four times during my stay in Shanghai: the first time, 17 and 18 Dec. 1937, to attend the ceremonies of the triumphal entry to the city and of acknowledgement to the service; the second time, 25 and 26 Dec. 1938; the third time, from 1 to 8 Feb. 1938; the last time, 27 and 28 March, 1938, to attend the ceremony marking the establishment of the Restoration Government.

2. I have been acquainted with General Matsui for a pretty long time. In particular, when he attended at the Armament Reduction Conference held in Geneva in 1932, as plenipotentiary, I lived with him as an attendant of the Japanese Delegation.

When General Matsui arrived at Shanghai as Commander-in-Chief, Shanghai Expeditionary Army, I saw him for the first time on 10 September 1937, at Woosung. I met him often during



his stay there before he returned home in Feb. 1938,

3. (a) General Matsui had long been a believer in Sino-Japanese co-operation. He had an understanding of Chinese culture and a deep affection for China and her people. These facts were often expressed by him when I talked with him.

(b) On Sep. 10, when I talked with him at Woosing stated the following intentions:

(1) To treat POWs justly

(2) To keep a fair attitude toward the inhabitants in general.

As regards this matter, he intended to promulgate it in the name of the Army Commander-in-Chief.

(3) To pay reasonable prices for food and other commodities requisitioned.

He told of his various considerations with regard to the method of payment in cases where inhabitants had fled and no longer there, and stated that the matter should be promulgated to the general public to put them at their ease.

Furthermore, I remember that when he talked with me or with the personnel of the Embassy or the Navy, he frequently expressed his concern for the Chinese people.

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(c) He always paid special attention to foreign relations and often asked for the opinion of Consul-general Okazaki. Also, he took care to keep in touch with foreign press men. He met several times especially with Hallett Abend a special correspondent of the New York Times and David Fraser of the London Times.

(d) I know that Gen. Matsui took the following steps, with regard to the attack on Nanking.

(1) He made many copies of the maps of Nanking City on which foreign embassies and legations, as well as other property involving foreign rights and interests were distinctly marked. These maps were distributed to troops. The Japanese Embassy assisted in making the maps, and I had a chance to see one thus made up.

(2) The Chungshan and Minshao Mausoleums on the Map were surrounded by a red circle and it was indicated that they were to be excluded, absolutely, from destruction. This was made according to General Matsui's desires, so one of his staff officers of the Army Command told me.

(3) Near these places it was prohibited to fire any gun. I heard this fact afterwards from Noda Kengo himself, a regimental commander who advanced on the side of this area.

(4) Gen. Matsui had told us in Shanghai before the attack on Nanking was begun that he intended to stop the forces outside of the city wall and induce the Chinese commander to surrender, and that he would dispatch only highly disciplined crack troops

in to the City.

(5) After he had started from Shanghai to carry out the Nanking Attack, I met him again in Shanghai, Jan. 1 next year, when he was sincerely grieved, to find for the first time that some of his subordinates had done wrong. I was deeply impressed then to find that he had not been aware of such facts until that time. I was told directly by both himself and his staff members that he gave strict warning and directives in the name of Commander-in-Chief accusing those who had acted wrong.

4. As regards dispositions made by the staff and other responsible members of the Army HQ, the chief matters I happen to know are as follows:

(a) The fair treatment of POWs was under their consideration from various angles, and they were holding consultations concerning the establishment of suitable camps.

(b) At the time when Nanking City was entered, the attitude of the Japanese gendarmerie was practically impartial. They were well spoken of by both foreigners and the Chinese.

At first they were few in number; only <sup>fourteen</sup> ~~forteen~~ including the commander. I heard on 17 December that <sup>forty</sup> ~~forty~~ other provisional military police were to be obtained in several days.

(c) I neither heard nor saw of the Army Staff's having directed rough treatment of foreigners or misuse of foreign rights and interests or of Chinese property.

(d) It was the General's idea to set up notices of no admittance on foreign Embassies and legations and other property

6 May 47

Def Doc No. 1165

Ex 2537

5/5/47

R 21,443 -  
21,465

*Witness file*

I M T F E

United States of America etc.

- Verse -

Araki, Sadao etc.

SWORN

DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent : Hidaka, Shinrokuro

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

AFFIDAVIT;

by HIDAKA Shinrokuro

1050, 3-chome, Matsuzawa-machi,  
1. I am now living at Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

I served the Japanese Embassy in Nanking as councillor from April 30 to August 16 1937, and later I stayed in Shanghai from 29 August 1937 to 3 March 1938, holding the same position. On 17 March 1938, I was appointed consul-general and was in charge of the Consulate-General at Shanghai from that day until 12 December 1938, when I was ordered to return home.

I went to Nanking four times during my stay in Shanghai; the first time, 17 and 18 Dec. 1937, to attend the ceremonies of the triumphal entry to the city and of acknowledgement to the service; the second time, 25 and 26 Dec. 1938; the third time, from 1 to 8 Feb. 1938; the last time, 27 and 28 March, 1938, to attend the ceremony marking the establishment of the Restoration Government.

2. I have been acquainted with General Matsui for a pretty long time. In particular, when he attended at the Armament Reduction Conference held in Geneva in 1932, as plenipotentiary, I lived with him as an attendant of the Japanese Delegation.

When General Matsui arrived at Shanghai as Commander-in-Chief, Shanghai Expeditionary Army, I saw him for the first time on 10 September 1937, at Woosung. I met him often during

his stay there before he returned home in Feb. 1938,

3. (a) General Matsui had long been a believer in Sino-Japanese co-operation. He had an understanding of Chinese culture and a deep affection for China and her people. These facts were often expressed by him when I talked with him.

(b) On Sep. 10, when I talked with him at Woosing stated the following intentions:

(1) To treat POWs justly

(2) To keep a fair attitude toward the inhabitants in general.

As regards this matter, he intended to promulgate it in the name of the Army Commander-in-Chief.

(3) To pay reasonable prices for food and other commodities requisitioned.

He told of his various considerations with regard to the method of payment in cases where inhabitants had fled and no longer there, and stated that the matter should be promulgated to the general public to put them at their ease.

Furthermore, I remember that when he talked with me or with the personnel of the Embassy or the Navy, he frequently expressed his concern for the Chinese people.

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(c) He always paid special attention to foreign relations and often asked for the opinion of Consul-general Okazaki. Also, he took care to keep in touch with foreign press men. He met several times especially with Hallett Abend a special correspondent of the New York Times and David Fraser of the London Times.

(d) I know that Gen. Matsui took the following steps, with regard to the attack on Nanking.

(1) He made many copies of the maps of Nanking City on which foreign embassies and legations, as well as other property involving foreign rights and interests were distinctly marked. These maps were distributed to troops. The Japanese Embassy assisted in making the maps, and I had a chance to see one thus made up.

(2) The Chungshan and Minshao Mausoleums on the Map were surrounded by a red circle and it was indicated that they were to be excluded, absolutely, from destruction. This was made according to General Matsui's desires, so one of his staff officers of the Army Command told me.

(3) Near these places it was prohibited to fire any gun. I heard this fact afterwards from Noda Kengo himself, a regimental commander who advanced on the side of this area.

(4) Gen. Matsui had told us in Shanghai before the attack on Nanking was begun that he intended to stop the forces outside of the city wall and induce the Chinese commander to surrender, and that he would dispatch only highly disciplined crack troops

in to the City.

(5) After he had started from Shanghai to carry out the Nanking Attack, I met him again in Shanghai, Jan. 1 next year, when he was sincerely grieved, to find for the first time that some of his subordinates had done wrong. I was deeply impressed then to find that he had not been aware of such facts until that time. I was told directly by both himself and his staff members that he gave strict warning and directives in the name of Commander-in-Chief accusing those who had acted wrong.

4. As regards dispositions made by the staff and other responsible members of the Army HQ, the chief matters I happen to know are as follows:

(a) The fair treatment of POWs was under their consideration from various angles, and they were holding consultations concerning the establishment of suitable camps.

(b) At the time when Nanking City was entered, the attitude of the Japanese gendarmerie was practically impartial. They were well spoken of by both foreigners and the Chinese.

At first they were few in number; only <sup>fourteen</sup> ~~forteen~~ including the commander. I heard on 17 December that <sup>forty</sup> ~~forty~~ other provisional military police were to be obtained in several days.

(c) I neither heard nor saw of the Army Staff's having directed rough treatment of foreigners or misuse of foreign rights and interests or of Chinese property.

(d) It was the General's idea to set up notices of no admittance on foreign Embassies and legations and other property



involving foreign rights and interests in Shanghai and Nanking. We diplomatic officials assisted in the work.

(c) In particular the staff officers of the Army in charge seriously did their best in investigating and settling cases involving foreign relations. For example; a staff officer accompanied by a diplomatic official went to Wuhu where the American flag incident had occurred, in order to investigate the incident on the spot. When they found that the troops concerned had already set off, they pursued the troops, who were by that time engaged in battle, overtook them at <sup>Hangchow</sup>, and spent two weeks completing the investigation.

5. (1) Up to this time, when there was any civil war or riot in China, or any incident or battle between China and any other country, Japanese diplomatic authorities had strived on the spot to protect not only Japanese but also foreigners and their rights and interests. We had also taken care to protect Chinese and to handle their property fairly.

During this incident also we worked under this policy from the beginning as a matter of course, even without special instructions from the government to that effect.

The Commander-in-Chief, General Matsui, approved our proposals and opinions.

(2) On the occasion of the Nanking Attack, more than ten men who had formerly been attached to the Nanking <sup>General</sup> Consulate, were

sent at the time of the Japanese Army's entry to co-operate with the Japanese Army in working for the protection of foreign residents and foreign rights, and interests. They were also instructed to strive to treat the Chinese people fairly, in order to preserve public order. They all always did their best along these lines. Examples are as follows:

(a) At first communications from Nanking were extremely difficult. Therefore, soon after the entry into Nanking, they used news correspondents' radio to send reports about the welfare of foreigners to Shanghai.

(b) They promptly investigated foreign rights and interests and other points requiring protection and, co-operating with the Army, had "no admittance" signboards set up.

(c) They employed Consulate police men for the protection and convenience of foreign residents.

(d) They directed the Consulate-General Staff to treat the Chinese people fairly and in particular to protect civilians. These carried out their duties with success, since they had all served formerly in Nanking and had been well acquainted with conditions in the city in ordinary times. (They sometimes posted look-outs at the entrances of such refugee quarters as Kinling University.

(e) Reports on anything wrong <sup>allegedly</sup> done by Japanese soldiers were submitted to the Consulate-General by foreign residents. Most of

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these reports were based on hearsay, however, and since the Consulate-General had not time enough to investigate each of them, the reports were sent to the Foreign Ministry, Tokyo, (I read through some of the copies in Shanghai) and to the Army in Nanking. It seemed the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo gave notice of these reports to the War Ministry.

(3) I went to Nanking several times during that period, and each time <sup>I went</sup> I heard reports from the Nanking Consulate-General. I saw existing conditions and talked with foreign residents. I submitted a written report of these items to the Foreign Ministry, and made the same report orally to Foreign Minister Hirota and other Foreign Ministry Staff members when I returned home for instructions at the end of Jan. 1938. Then I heard that whenever reports were submitted from the officials on the spot the authorities in Tokyo called the attention of the Army to them. It was due to this fact, as I said before, that the Army Central Headquarters some times gave directives about this to Army officials on the scene. Furthermore I know that in early February Maj. General Homma, then chief of the General Staff Office Division, went to Nanking. He told me that, though the purpose of his trip was chiefly concerned with problems of foreign relations, there were other matters concerning the Chinese people.

(4) Soon after the collapse of Nanking I sent Secretary

DEF. DCC. #1165

Okumura to Nanking and Wuhu by Navy plane. He returned from Wuhu bringing with him an American correspondent who had been in a hospital suffering from a wound, and the wounded <sup>vice-</sup>commander of the warship, Lady bird. I also took steps to permit several foreign correspondents to go down the River to Shanghai at will.

(6) Just after the fall, the entire city of Nanking was confusion itself, but calm was gradually restored. Especially, after the Self-Governing Committee was established by Chinese citizens, 1 January 1938, and began to govern the city, working as mediator between the Japanese Army and the general public, mutual misunderstanding and doubt lessened. After the end of March, when the Restoration Government was established to govern the downstream area of the Yangtze River, the life of the general public brightened considerably.

7. Before and after the Nanking fall, there were affairs such as the following:

(1) In the battle around Shanghai, the resistance of the Chinese Army was far more severe than the Japanese Army had expected, since anti-Japanese feelings were very strong there.

The Japanese troops despatched there for the protection of Japanese residents and Japanese rights and interests were far fewer than the Chinese force in number. Hence, the battle was very hard, and Japanese casualties were great. This naturally enhanced the fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers. (Originally, the antipathy of Japanese soldiers toward the Chinese people

was not so strong.)

(2) Accordingly, contrary to our expectations very few of the Chinese soldiers were taken prisoner at first, (most of them either died in the field or retreated).

(3) In order to hinder the Japanese Army the Chinese Army carried out from the beginning the so-called "scorched-earth policy", setting fire to houses and munitions dumps and compelling the inhabitants to evacuate. Hence, at the beginning of the battle the Japanese had few chances to contact inhabitants on peaceful terms, and it was natural that both the Japanese troops and the Chinese inhabitants had become more and more uneasy and suspicious of each other.

(4) It was due to the propaganda of the Chinese Army and authorities that anti-Japanese feelings were generally strong. Even the few old men, women and children who had remained in the occupied area, acted as spies, sabotaged, or attacked Japanese soldiers in the dark. By these acts the activities of the Japanese Army were greatly hampered. Japanese soldiers at first tried to treat civilians with kindness, taking them as quite apart from military men. As a matter of fact, however, confronted with such an attitude on the part of the inhabitants there arose among the Japanese soldiers a feeling of hostility and an attitude of suspicious watchfulness.

(5) The Chinese Army <sup>made</sup> strong resistance around Shanghai and the battle front came to a standstill there. It was thought that if the Chinese

were defeated there, they would make a stand on the route between Shanghai and Soochow and resume their opposition. Under these circumstances, it was necessary to destroy all the Chinese troops in order to set up security around Shanghai. For this purpose, Japan reinforced her Army in early November with a new force which landed at <sup>Hangchow</sup> Bay. Meanwhile, the Chinese Army was defeated and the Japanese Army, giving them no time to recover, started to chase them and entered Nanking at once. Hence, it was impossible for the Japanese army first to lay siege on Nanking and then to attack and capture, as it had been foretold to us by General Matsui. And as a consequence, I believe, confusion arose.

(6) It was due to the said circumstances that along the road leading to Nanking, not only had munitions, houses, and fuel been taken away or burned, but also Japanese supplies were late in coming. It was very cold in December. Troops of the Japanese Army, individually took up things scattered about on the field to use, or to eat, or to burn as fuel.

Even in Nanking, military barracks and other buildings that remained were without beds and other facilities, and it was extremely difficult to quarter the Japanese Army there.

(7) At the time of fall, Nanking was entirely without government. Directly after the fall, conditions I observed in the City were as follows:

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(a) When the Chinese Commander of the Nanking Guard retreated before the collapse, all official members of military and civil organs absconded. There was no city government, no police, no responsible man remaining. All registers of citizens, land and buildings necessary for routine administration had been taken away. The police force was disbanded. No police man was to be seen. Only two or three policemen, employed in each foreign Embassy or Legation were found to be in the premises. There were numerous cases in other cities than Nanking, in which some of the civil officials or prominent personages of the place remained after the retreat of the Chinese Army, working as mediators to make relations smooth between the incoming Japanese Army and the common public in the place.

(b) Foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, and other officials of foreign nationality, all went away from the city before its fall, and there was no person authorized to negotiate formally with the Japanese Army for the protection of the rights and interests of foreign residents and families.

All the foreign correspondents were desirous of getting out of Nanking to send telegrams to their main offices. Within a few days after the fall of Nanking, they all went to Shanghai, taking advantage of facilities offered by the Japanese Army in Nanking. None were to be found when I went there on December 17.

(c) The population of Nanking was said to be one million, but it had been reduced to two hundred thousand at the time of the

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF HIDAKA, Shinrokuro  
by Mr. Mattice

21,443

The witness stated he lived in Tokyo. He identified Exhibit 2537 and stated it was his affidavit and that the statements contained therein were true and correct.

21,445

The affidavit stated \* that the witness was a councillor in the Japanese Embassy in Nanking from April 30 to August 16, 1937 and held the same position in Shanghai from August 29, 1937 to March 3, 1938. From March 17, 1938 until his return home on December 12, 1938 he was Consulate-General in Shanghai. He went to Nanking four times - in December 17 and 18, 1937 to attend the triumphal entrance into the city; on December 25 and 26, 1937; February 1 to 8, 1938; and March 27 and 28, 1938.

21,446

He had known General MATSUI for a long time, particularly when he attended the Armament Reduction Conference in Geneva in 1932. When General MATSUI arrived in Shanghai in command of the Shanghai Expeditionary Army, the witness saw him \* on September 10, 1937 and met him often during his stay before he returned home in February 1938.

MATSUI had long been a believer in Sino-Japanese cooperation and had a deep understanding of Chinese culture and a deep affection for China, which he often expressed to the witness. On September 10th MATSUI stated his intentions were to treat POW's justly, to keep a fair attitude toward the inhabitants in general, by promulgation in the name of the Army Commander-in-Chief, and to pay reasonable prices for foods and other commodities requisitioned.

21,447

He spoke of the consideration with regard to methods of payment in cases where inhabitants had fled, and this matter was to be promulgated to put the public at its ease. He frequently expressed his concern for the Chinese people. He paid special attention to foreign relations and asked often for the opinion of Consul-General OKAZAKI. He kept in touch with the foreign press, meeting several times with Hallett Abend, of the New York Times, and David Fraser of the London Times.

With respect to the attack on Nanking, MATSUI had many copies made of maps of the city, on which foreign embassies and other properties involving foreign rights and



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21,448

interests were distinctly marked, and distributed them to the troops. The Japanese Embassy assisted in this. \* The Chungshan and Minshao Mausoleums were surrounded on the map by a red circle and they were to be excluded absolutely from destruction. This was a personal desire of MATSUI. It was forbidden to fire a gun near these places. The witness learned this from NODA, the regimental commander, who advanced on this part of the area.

MATSUI had told them in Shanghai before the attack was begun that he would stop his forces outside the city wall and induce the Chinese commander to surrender, and he would send only highly trained disciplined crack troops into the city. After he had left Shanghai to carry out the Nanking attack, the witness again met MATSUI in Shanghai on January 1 of the next year and found him sincerely grieved to learn for the first time that some of his subordinates had done wrong. He had not been aware of such facts until that time. The witness was told both by MATSUI and his staff that he gave strict warnings and directives accusing those who had acted wrong.

21,449

As to dispositions made by staff and other responsible members of headquarters, the witness knew that the fair treatment of POW's was under consideration from various angles and they held consultation to establish suitable camps. From the time of entry the attitude of the gendarmerie was impartial and they were well spoken of by both foreigners and Chinese. At first there were only 14 but he heard on December 17 that 40 more were to be obtained. He never heard or saw the Army Staff directing rough treatment of foreigners; or misuse of foreign or Chinese property and rights.

21,450

It was MATSUI's idea to set up notices of no admission on foreign embassies and legations and other foreign properties in Shanghai and Nanking. The diplomatic officials assisted. \* The staff officers did their best to investigate and settle cases involving foreign relations. One official went to Wuhu where the American flag incident had occurred to investigate. They pursued the troops that had left and overtook them at Hangchow and spent two weeks completing the investigation.

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Up to this time when there was any civil war or riot in China or any battle or incident, Japanese diplomatics had strived to protect not only Japanese but foreigners. Care had been taken to protect Chinese and to handle their property fairly. They had worked under this policy during the incident from the beginning, even without special instructions. MATSUI approved this.

21,451

At the time of the Nanking attack, \* more than 10 men formerly attached to the Nanking Consulate were sent at the time of entry to cooperate with the Army to protect foreign residents and rights. They were also instructed to try to treat the Chinese fairly to preserve the public order. They always did their best.

21,452

At first communications from Nanking were difficult. Soon after entry they used a news correspondent radio to send reports about welfare of foreigners. They investigated foreign interests and other points requiring protection and had no admittance sign boards set up. They employed Consulate police for protection and convenience of foreigners. They directed the Consulate-General to treat the Chinese fairly and to protect civilians. They carried out their duties with success since they knew Nanking \* in ordinary times.

21,453

Reports on anything wrong allegedly done by Japanese were submitted to the Consul by foreign residents. Most were based on hearsay and since the Consul had no time to investigate each they were sent to the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo and to the Army in Nanking. The Foreign Ministry in Tokyo gave notice of these reports to the War Ministry. Each time he went to Nanking the witness heard reports from the Nanking Consul. He saw existing conditions and talked with foreigners. He made a written report to the Foreign Ministry and an oral report to HIROTA at the end of January 1938. He heard that when reports were submitted from spot officials to Tokyo, Tokyo called the attention of the Army to them. It was due to this that Central Headquarters sometimes gave directives to Army officials on the scene.

21,454

Early in February Major-General KOMMA, chief of the General Staff Office Division, went to Nanking. The purpose

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of his trip was chiefly the problem of foreign relations and certain matters concerning the Chinese. Soon after Nanking's collapse the witness sent OKUMURA to Nanking and Wuhu by Navy plane. He returned bringing an American correspondent who was in the hospital and a wounded commander of the warship Ladybird. The witness took steps to permit several foreign correspondents to go to Shanghai at will. Just after its fall, all of Nanking was confusion but calm was gradually restored, especially after the Self-Governing Committee was established on January 1, 1938 and began to work as mediator between the Japanese Army and the general public. After the end of March when the Restoration Government was established for the downstream area, the life of the general public brightened considerably.

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21,455

\* In the battle around Shanghai, Chinese resistance was more severe than Japan expected because of strong anti-Japanese feeling. The Japanese troops sent there were far fewer than the Chinese in number. The battle was hard and Japanese casualties great. This enhanced the fighting spirit of the Japanese whose antipathy towards the Chinese had not been strong.

Contrary to expectation, very few Chinese soldiers were being taken prisoner at first - most dying or retreating. The Chinese, to hinder the Japanese carried out the scorched earth policy by setting fire to everything and compelling the inhabitants to vacate.

21,456

At the beginning the Japanese \* had few chances to contact the inhabitants peacefully and it was natural that both Japanese troops and Chinese inhabitants were more and more uneasy and suspicious. The propaganda of the Chinese Army was responsible for strong anti-japaneseism. A few old men, women and children who remained acted as spies or saboteurs and attacked Japanese soldiers, greatly hampering their work. The Japanese soldiers at first tried to treat the civilians with kindness. There soon rose however, among the Japanese soldiers a feeling of hostility and an attitude of suspicion. The Chinese army strongly resisted around Shanghai and the battle front came to a standstill.

21,457

It was believed that if the Chinese were defeated they would make a stand on the route to Sbochow and resume opposition. It was therefore necessary to destroy all Chinese troops \* for security around Shanghai. Early in November Japan reinforced her army with a new force. Meanwhile the Chinese army was defeated, and the Japanese Army giving them no time to recover chased them and entered Nanking at once. It was impossible for the Japanese Army to lay seige on Nanking and then attack and capture it as foretold by MATSUI. As a result

confusion arose. Due to these circumstances, along the roads not only had everything been burned but the Japanese supplies were late in coming.

It was cold in December. Japanese troops individually picked up things scattered on the field for use. Military barracks and other buildings that remained were without beds and other facilities.

21,458

When it fell, Nanking was entirely without government. \* When the Chinese Commander of the Nanking Guard retreated, all official military and civil members absconded. There were no police; all registers had been taken away. The police force disbanded. Only two or three policemen employed in each foreign Embassy or Legation were to be found on the premises. In other cities there were numerous cases where the civil officials remained, working as mediators to make relations smooth between the Japanese Army and the common public.

All foreign Ambassadors, Ministers and consuls went away from the city before its fall and there was no one authorized to negotiate with Japan to protect the rights and interests of foreigners.

21,459

\* All foreign correspondents were anxious to get out to send telegrams. A few days after Nanking fell they all went to Shanghai, using facilities of the Japanese Army. There were none there when he came there on December 17th.

The population of Nanking had been one million and it was reduced to 200,000 at the time of its fall, most of whom, the lower class, had moved to the safety zone. Practically all houses outside the zone were vacant. The organizing of refugees was in the hands of twenty private individuals.

The Japanese Army did not officially approve this zone since its location was thought to be too difficult to keep safe in case of battle. High

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21,460 ranking Chinese officers lived there and the Committee did not have power to keep defeated Chinese soldiers \* out of the zone and maintain its neutrality. This differed from the Shanghai Zone which was approved.

The army persisted in holding to the doctrine that a place without any hostile troops or military establishment would not be attacked. Actually there was no battle in the area, nor casualty, when Nanking was captured.

When the Chinese army retreated many military men took clothing from civilians, murdering some, and put it on instead of a military uniform, and entered the safety zone. The witness learned of this from the AP reporter in Nanking, and from Hallott Abend, then in Shanghai. For this reason, the Japanese army was suspicious..

21,461 When the battle around Shanghai developed and the Chinese were expected to retreat, an international committee \* was set up with Father Jaquinot as its leader. The committee proposed to make a safety zone in the southern part of Shanghai, with the approval of both the Chinese and Japanese, to receive Chinese if the battle reached that area. The witness stated Father Jaquinot told him of this and the witness took steps, cooperating with Consul General OKAMOTO to put this plan into practice. MATSUI and the navy commander HASEGAWA were favorable from the beginning and approved the plan, as did the Chinese. MATSUI contributed ten thousand yen to assist in financing the plan.

21,462 On December 8th, HIROTA sent a letter to the Father praising him for his humanistic work, with best wishes for his success. The Japanese \* approved the plan because the area was purely Chinese and the members of the Committee were all impartial and disinterested. Further, the committee would take in and protect non-combatants when there was a battle, and relief would continue after the battle was over. It would agree not to interfere in the government and

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the supervision of the area, which was to be completely in the hands of the Japanese army. Furthermore, since the French zone willingly cooperated, the committee was thought to have enough power to maintain neutrality.

21,463

The location was such that it was believed possible to maintain safety despite a near battle. In the final stages, fighting spread to the edge of this area, but no shells were dropped there. Retreating Chinese soldiers were disarmed by the committee \* and the Japanese army did not enter the area. Several thousand houses and 250 thousand Chinese were rescued.

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Direct Examination by Mr. SAEKI,  
Counsel for MUTO

21,464

21,465

The witness stated he met Vice Chief of Staff MUTO several times in Shanghai,\* he had frequent talks with him on the subject and knew he was extremely careful in considering the matter of protecting foreign rights and interests and help him in his duties.

Cross- Examination by the TRIBUNAL.

21,466

21,467

The Witness stated that on \* January 1st, 1938, he went to MATSUI's place to express felicitations on the new year and they had proposed a toast to each other. They were carrying on an informal conversation in the course of which MATSUI said that there were some among his subordinates who did something very wrong \* and it was extremely regrettable and unfortunate. He did not specify what wrong was done.



6 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Edwards

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS  
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - Witness General

WITNESS

HIDAKA, Shinrokuro

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

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PERSONAL HISTORY

The Prefecture Domiciled and Social Status: - Fukuokaken, Samurai.

The Date of Birth: - 10th April, 1893.

Full Name: - HITAKA, Shinrokuro.

Entered the Political Course in the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University in September, 1915.

Graduated therefrom in July, 1919.

Passed the Higher official examination on the administration course in October, 1918.

Passed the higher official examination of the diplomacy course in October, 1919.

Appointed the Administrative Official of the Foreign Office on 17th, November, 1919.

Received the 7th Higher Civil Service Rank.

(Cabinet)

Granted the 8th Class Salary.

(Foreign  
Ministry)

Assigned to the No. 2 Section of the Treaty Bureau.

(Foreign  
Ministry)

Granted the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade, on the 10th, December, 1919.

Appointed the Diplomatic Probationer on the 23rd, August, 1920 and granted the 7th Higher Civil Service Rank.

(Cabinet)

Awarded Yen 150 in recognition of the service concerning the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany et al and the services for the 1st World War from 1915 to 1920, on the 7th, September, 1920.

Appointed an Attache to the Imperial Representative sent to the 1st General Meeting of the League of Nations held in Geneva, Switzerland, on the 13th, September, 1920.

Relieved of the above office as the meeting ended on the 28th, December, 1920.

(Cabinet)

Granted the 3rd Class salary 23rd, August, 1920.

(Foreign  
Ministry)

Attached to the Embassy in France on the same date. (Foreign Ministry)

Appointed an Executive Committee of the Peace Treaty on the 30th, October, 1920. (Cabinet)

(The ordinance for the salary and rank of higher civil service was revised on the 18th, August, 1920, and was applied as from August of the same year).

Granted the 2nd Class salary 7th, April, 1921.

Granted the 1st Class salary 26th, December, 1921.

Promoted to the 6th Higher Civil Service Rank. (Cabinet)

Granted the 2nd Class salary on the 30th, June, 1922. (Foreign Ministry)

Received the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade, on the 20th, July, 1922.

Appointed an Attache to the Imperial Representative sent to the 3rd General Meeting of the League of Nations held in Geneva, Switzerland, on the 22nd, August, 1922. (Cabinet)

Attached to the Embassy in Switzerland on the 9th, December, 1922. (Foreign Ministry)

Relieved of the Executive Committee for the Peace Treaty on the 19th, February, 1923 (not gazetted).

Appointed the 3rd Class Secretary of the Legation with the 6th Higher Civil Service Rank. (Cabinet)

Granted the 2nd Class salary on the 31st, March, 1923. (Foreign Office)

Attache to the Legation in Switzerland. (Foreign Ministry)

Granted the 1st Class salary on the 30th, June, 1923. (Foreign Ministry)

Appointed the Administrative Official of the Foreign Office with the 6th Higher Civil Service Rank. (Cabinet)

	Granted the 6th Class salary on the 19th, February 1924.	(Cabinet)
	Assigned to the No. 2 Section of the Asia Bureau on same date.	(Foreign Ministry)
	Assigned to the No. 1 Section of the Asia Bureau on the 20th, December 1924.	(Foreign Ministry)
	Promoted to the 5th Higher Civil Service Rank.	(Cabinet)
	Granted the 5th Class salary on the 31st, March 1925.	(Foreign Ministry)
	Granted the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade, on the 15th, April 1925.	
	Appointed the Imperial Representative in the Special Conference on the Chinese Customs on the 8th, October 1925.	
	Appointed Suite.	(Cabinet)
1926 Dec. 27	Granted the 4th Grade Salary.	(Foreign Ministry)
1927 Feb. 4	Appointed the 3rd Secretary of Embassy.	
	Promoted to the 5th Rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Granted the 1st Grade salary;	
	Assigned to the service in France.	(Foreign Ministry)
1927 Jun 18	Appointed Suite of the Japanese Delegate to the International Air Committee.	(Cabinet)
1927 Jun 30	Relieved of the service in France;	
	Appointed Secretary of the Japanese Office of the League of Nations.	(Foreign Ministry)
	Assigned to the service in Paris.	(Foreign Ministry)
1927 Aug 30	Appointed Suite of the Japanese Delegate to the 8th Session of the General Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.	(Cabinet)

1928 Jun 4	Relieved of position of Suite of the Japanese Delegate to the International Air Committee.	(Cabinet)
1928 Jun 30	Appointed the 2nd Secretary of Embassy;	
	Promoted to the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Granted the 2nd Grade Salary;	(Foreign Ministry)
	Appointed Secretary of the Japanese Office of the League of Nations;	(Foreign Ministry)
	Assigned to the service in Paris.	(Foreign Ministry)
1928 Jul 28	Appointed Suite of the Japanese Delegate to the 9th Session of the General Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.	(Cabinet)
1928 Jul 16	Promoted to the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
1929 Aug. 23	Appointed Suite of Japanese Delegate to the 10th Session of the General Meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.	(Cabinet)
1930 Feb. 12	Ordered to the Imperial delegates to the International Law Compilation Conference held at Hague, Holland.	(Cabinet)
1930 Feb. 13	Ordered retinue to the Imperial delegates to the International Conference regarding suspension of Increase in Custom Duty held at Geneva, Switzerland.	(Cabinet)
1930 July 30	Appointed to the Imperial delegates of the 11th General Conference of the League of Nations held at Geneva, Switzerland.	(Cabinet)
1930 Oct. 25	Ordered to serve in France;	
	Relieved from the post as a commissioner of the Imperial Administrative Office of the League of Nations.	(Foreign Office)

1931 Dec. 9	Appointed retinue to the plenipotentiary to the General Meeting of the War Disarmament Conference in Geneva.	(Cabinet)
1932 Apr. 20	Awarded the 1st class Salary.	(Foreign Office)
1932 Jun 14	Awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasures 6th class.	
1933 Mar. 11	Appointed 2nd Secretary of the Legation; Received the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service and was granted the 1st Class Salary; Ordered to serve in China.	(Cabinet) (Foreign Office)
1933 May 6	Appointed Consul-General and 1st Secretary of the Legation; Promoted to the 4th Rank of the Higher Civil Service and was granted the 1st Class Salary.	(Cabinet)
1933 May 6	Ordered to serve in Nanking; Ordered to serve in China.	(Foreign Office) (Foreign Office)
1933 Aug. 1	Received the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
1933 Aug. 16	Promoted to the 3rd rank of the Higher Civil Service. (Holding the same offices)	(Cabinet)
1934 Mar. 2	Appointed Secretary of the Foreign Office, 3rd rank of the Higher Civil Service. Granted the 1st grade salary; Appointed Chief of the Personnel Section of the Minister's Secretariate; Appointed member of the Civil Service Ordinary Limitation Committee.	(Cabinet) (Foreign Office).
1934 Mar. 12	Appointed Court official.	(Imperial Household Ministry).

1934 Mar. 14	Appointed member of the Civil Service Ordinary Limitation Committee	(Justice Ministry)
1934 Mar. 17	Appointed standing Committee for the Higher Civil Service Examination.	(Cabinet)
	Appointed standing Committee for the Second Department of the Higher Civil Service Examination.	(Cabinet)
1934 Aug. 31	Appointed member of the Civil Service Ordinary Limitation Committee.	(Cabinet)
1936 June 13	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class.	
1937 Apr. 5	Appointed Councillor of the Embassy;	
	Promoted to the 2nd rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to be on the service in China;	(Cabinet)
	Granted the 3rd grade salary.	(Foreign Office)
1937 Apr. 14	Relieved of position as a Court official.	(Imperial Household Ministry)
1937 Apr. 15	Promoted to the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
1937 May 8	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th class.	
1938 Mar. 4	Appointed Consul-General;	
	Second rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to be on the service in Shanghai	(Cabinet)
	Appointed member of the Organizing Committee for the North China Development Co., Ltd. and the Central China Promotion Co., Ltd.	(Cabinet)
1938 Nov. 8	Relieved of position as a member of the Organizing Committee for the North China Development Co., Ltd., and the Central China Promotion Co., Ltd.	(Cabinet)

1938 Dec. 16	Appointed Chief of a section in the Chinese Affairs Bureau;	
	Promoted to the 2nd rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Appointed chief of the Economic Section in the Chinese Affairs Bureau.	(Cabinet)
1938 Dec. 24	Appointed temporary member of the Electric Communication Committee	(Cabinet)
1938 Dec. 28	Appointed member of the Information Section in the Cabinet.	(Cabinet)
1939 Jan. 26	Appointed government representative in the 74th Diet.	(Cabinet)
1939 Feb. 17	Appointed member of the Assessment Committee for the Govt. invested Property in the North China Development Company, Ltd. and the Central China Promotion Company, Ltd.	(Cabinet)
1939 May 12	Ordered to make an official trip to China (not reported in the official Gazette)	(Cabinet)
1939 May 30	Appointed councillor to the Planning Board.	(Cabinet)
1939 Jun 3	Appointed member of the Assessment Committee for the Government invested Aviation Funds.	(Cabinet)
1939 Jun 5	Appointed member of the Establishment Committee for the Japan Aviation Co. Ltd.	(Cabinet)
1939 Jul 5	Appointed secretary of the Asia Development Committee.	(Cabinet)
1939 Jul 21	Appointed councillor to the Price Board.	(Cabinet)
1939 Sep 2	Relieved of the duty as a member of the Establishment Committee for the Japan Aviation Co., Ltd.	
1939 Nov 10	Appointed councillor to the Fuel Board.	(Cabinet)
1940 Feb 2	Appointed government representative in the 75th Diet.	(Cabinet)



1940 Apr 1	Appointed manager of the Price Measure Inquiry Council.	(Cabinet)
1940 Apr 6	Appointed councillor to the Embassy;	
	Promoted to the first rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to be on the service in China.	(Cabinet)
1940 Apr 6	Appointed member of the Suite for the Ambassador Plenipotentiary to China;	(Cabinet)
	Given the 3rd grade salary.	(Foreign Ministry)
1940 May 17	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd class. (This was cancelled due to the Decoration Board Order, KUN NAI HATSU, No. 898 issued on 23 May, 1940.	
1940 May 1	Promoted to the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.	
1941 Mar 31	Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, first rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to make an official trip to China;	(Cabinet)
	Given the 2nd grade salary.	(Foreign Ministry)
1941 Jul 16	Additionally appointed councillor of the Embassy, first rank of the Higher Civil Service;	(Cabinet)
	Ordered to be on the service in China.	(Cabinet)
1942 Oct 28	Appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary;	(Cabinet)
	Accredited to Italy.	(Cabinet)
1942 Dec 9	Decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd class.	
1942 Nov 16	Promoted to the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.	
* 1940 Apr 29	Decorated with the Order of Merit with the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun, for the service in the Chinese Incident.	

1946 May 3 Relieved of the main duty at own request. (Cabinet)

1946 Aug 28 Appointed as a person who comes under the memorandum by Imperial Order No. 109, Article 1 of 1946.

2 May 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. David N. Sutton

FROM : William E. Edwards

SUBJECT: HIDAKA, Shinrokuro  
Defense Document #1165

CURRICULUM VITAE

Family Affairs:

Date of birth: 10 April 1893

Place of birth: Ota, Toda-mura, Kuragi-gun,  
Kanagawa Prefecture.

Former name: TAKAHASHI, Shinrokuro

Permanent address: No. 601, Nishi Shin-machi, Fukuoka City,  
Fukuoka Prefecture.

Present address: C/O Sumio Matagi, 1-13 Akebono-cho,  
Komagome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo-to.

CAREER:

(NOTE: In Case File 337, Serial 4, there is a nine page personal history set forth on this witness. Only those entries which would seem to be pertinent to the tours of duty referred to in the affidavit will be set forth hereinbelow. Witness had no military training, nor did he hold any office related directly to military affairs. He completed numerous tours of duty, both on the European continent and in Asia, receiving numerous awards for his diligence. Witness received numerous decorations from both the Imperial Japanese Government and several foreign powers.)

10 July 1919      Graduated from law faculty of Tokyo Imperial University.

25 October 1919      Passed diplomatic examination of higher Civil Service.

8 October 1925      Appointed attendant to Japanese Delegate of Special  
China Customs Duties Conference.

11 March 1934      Appointed Second Secretary of Legation and conferred  
higher civil service rank, fourth class.

Granted first class salary.

Ordered to China.

Memorandum to: Mr. David N. Sutton

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Date: 2 May 1947

Ordered to make official tour and to reside in Shanghai.

Retired ipso facto from the post of Enforcement Commissioner of Peace Treaty with the change of office.

Retired ipso facto from the post of Attendant to Delegate that attended Geneva Conference for general reduction of armaments.

30 March 1934 Ordered to visit Manchuria on the way to the new post.

6 May 1934 Concurrently appointed Consul-General and First Class Secretary of Legation.

Conferred higher civil service rank, fourth class.

Granted first class salary.

Ordered to Nanking.

12 March 1934 Appointed Attache to the Imperial Household.

5 April 1937 Appointed Councillor of Embassy and conferred higher civil service rank, 2nd class.

Ordered to China and granted 3rd class salary.

Ordered to take official tour and to reside in Nanking.

3 March 1938 Ordered to return to Japan.

4 March 1938 Appointed Consul-General and conferred higher civil service rank, second class.

Ordered to Shanghai.

9 May 1938 Appointed Organization Commissioner of North China Development Co., Ltd., and Central China Promotion Co., Ltd.

21 August 1938 Ordered to return to Japan.

30 September 1938 Returned to his post in Shanghai.

8 November 1938 Released from the post of Commissioner of North China Development Co., Lt., and Central China Promotion Co., Ltd.

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- 16 December 1938 Appointed Director of Asia Development Board and conferred higher civil service rank, second class.  
Appointed Director of Economic Division of Asia Development Board.
- 28 December 1938 Appointed Commissioner of Bureau of Information in the Cabinet.
- 17 June 1939 Appointed Commissioner of General Mobilization Planning Committee. (NOTE: During this period the witness served as a Commissioner, or member, of numerous domestic committees relating to production, aviation, fuel, price control, etc.)
- 6 April 1940 Appointed Secretary of Embassy.  
Conferred higher civil service rank, first class.  
Ordered to China.  
Ordered to take an official tour and to reside in Nanking.  
Appointed Attendant to Special Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China.
- 1 May 1940 Conferred Fourth Junior Court Rank. Conferred Third Order of Merits and decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 18 March 1941 Ordered to return to Japan (temporarily).
- 31 March 1941 Appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.  
Conferred higher civil service rank, first class.  
Ordered to take official tour in China.
- 8 June 1941 Ordered to return to Japan (temporarily).
- 11 July 1941 Returned to his post in Nanking.
- 16 July 1941 Concurrently appointed Councillor of Embassy.  
Conferred higher civil service rank, 1st class.  
Ordered to serve in China.
- 11 November 1941 Completed the succession of duties from Ambassador HONDA.

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7 February 1942 Ordered to return to Japan (temporarily).  
30 July 1942 Ordered to return to Japan (temporarily).  
25 August 1942 Returned to his post in Nanking.  
10 October 1942 Ordered to return to Japan (temporarily).  
28 October 1942 Appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Appointed Japanese Ambassador to Italy.  
ORDERED TO TAKE OFFICIAL TOUR IN CHINA.

(NOTE: The entry does not explain these two assignments. The assumption might be that the witness was to complete his official tour in China en route to Italy.)

27 April 1943 Reached his post in Rome and completed the succession of duties. (NOTE: The witness was in Rome at the time of the surrender of Italy and was being returned to Japan on "Pulse Ultra" at the date when the official personal history was compiled on 4 March 1946.

\* \* \* \* \*

THIS WITNESS HAS NOT TESTIFIED PREVIOUSLY FOR EITHER THE PROSECUTION OR THE DEFENSE.

\* \* \* \* \*

On 28 May 1946, this witness was interrogated by Mr. Sutton. A review of the transcript of the interrogation reveals that it was substantially confined in scope to the witness's affiliation with KO-A-IN, which apparently was an organization through which Japan exercised political and economic control in China. None of the information brought to light during this interrogation would appear to be particularly pertinent to any of the subject matter contained in the witness's affidavit.

\* \* \* \* \*

The witness had been interrogated previously and at great length by Colonel Thomas H. Morrow and Mr. Sutton on 1 May 1946. This interrogation was devoted in its entirety to questions pertaining to the deportment of the Japanese army in Nanking and elsewhere in China.



AFFIDAVIT:

by HIDAHA Shinrokuro

1050, 3-chome, Matsuzawa-mabhi,  
1. I am now living at Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

I served the Japanese Embassy in Nanking as councillor from April 30 to August 16 1937, and later I stayed in Shanghai from 29 August 1937 to 3 March 1938, holding the same position. On 17 March 1938, I was appointed consul-general and was in charge of the Consulate-General at Shanghai from that day until 12 December 1938, when I was ordered to return home.

I went to Nanking four times during my stay in Shanghai: the first time, 17 and 18 Dec. 1937, to attend the ceremonies of the triumphal entry to the city and of acknowledgement to the service; the second time, 25 and 26 Dec. 1937; the third time, from 1 to 8 Feb. 1938; the last time, 27 and 28 March, 1938, to attend the ceremony marking the establishment of the Restoration Government.

2. I have been acquainted with General Matsui for a pretty long time. In particular, when he attended at the Armament Reduction Conference held in Geneva in 1932, as plenipotentiary, I lived with him as an attendant of the Japanese Delegation.

When General Matsui arrived at Shanghai as Commander-in-Chief, Shanghai Expeditionary Army, I saw him for the first time on 10 September 1937, at Woosung. I met him, often during



his stay there before he returned home in Feb. 1938,

3. (a) General Matsui had long been a believer in Sino-Japanese co-operation. He had an understanding of Chinese culture and a deep affection for China and her people. These facts were often expressed by him when I talked with him.

(b) On Sep. 10, when I talked with him at Woosung stated the following intentions:

(1) To treat POWs justly

(2) To keep a fair attitude toward the inhabitants in general.

As regards this matter, he intended to promulgate it in the name of the Army Commander-in-Chief.

(3) To pay reasonable prices for food and other commodities requisitioned.

He told of his various considerations with regard to the method of payment in cases where inhabitants had fled and no longer there, and stated that the matter should be promulgated to the general public to put them at their ease.

Furthermore, I remember that when he talked with me or with the personnel of the Embassy or the Navy, he frequently expressed his concern for the Chinese people.

(c) He always paid special attention to foreign relations and often asked for the opinion of Consul-general Okazaki. Also, he took care to keep in touch with foreign press men. He met several times especially with Hallett Abend a special correspondent of the New York Times and David Fraser of the London Times.

*Heard  
the news  
w.c.  
reports to  
world*

(d) I know that Gen. Matsui took the following steps, with regard to the attack on Nanking.

(1) He made many copies of the maps of Nanking City on which foreign embassies and legations, as well as other property involving foreign rights and interests were distinctly marked. These maps were distributed to troops. The Japanese Embassy assisted in making the maps, and I had a chance to see one thus made up.

(2) The Chungshan and Minshao Mausoleums on the Map were surrounded by a red circle and it was indicated that they were to be excluded, absolutely, from destruction. This was made according to General Matsui's desires, so one of his staff officers of the Army Command told me.

(3) Near these places it was prohibited to fire any gun. I heard this fact afterwards from Noda Kengo himself, regimental commander who advanced on the side of this area.

(4) Gen. Matsui had told us in Shanghai before the attack on Nanking was begun that he intended to stop the forces outside of the city wall and induce the Chinese commander to surrender, and that he would dispatch only highly disciplined crack troops

in to the City.

(5) After he had started from Shanghai to carry out the Nanking Attack, I met him again in Shanghai, Jan. 1 next year, when he was sincerely grieved, to find for the first time that some of his subordinates had done wrong. I was deeply impressed then to find that he had not been aware of such facts until that time. I was told directly by both himself and his staff members that he gave strict warning and directives in the name of Commander-in-Chief accusing those who had acted wrong.

4. As regards dispositions made by the staff and other responsible members of the Army HQ, the chief matters I happen to know are as follows:

(a) The fair treatment of POWs was under their consideration from various angles, and they were holding consultations concerning the establishment of suitable camps.

(b) At the time when Nanking City was entered, the attitude of the Japanese gendarmerie was practically impartial. They were well spoken of by both foreigners and the Chinese.

At first they were few in number; only <sup>fourteen</sup> ~~forteen~~ including the commander. I heard on 17 December that forty other provisional military police were to be obtained in several days

(c) I neither heard nor saw of the Army Staff's having directed rough treatment of foreigners or misuse of foreign rights and interests or of Chinese property.

(d) It was the General's idea to set up notices of no admittance on foreign Embassies and legations and other property

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*to which no  
soldiers paid  
any attention*

involving foreign rights and interests in Shanghai and Nanking.  
We diplomatic officials assisted in the work.

(c) In particular the staff officers of the Army in charge seriously did their best in investigating and settling cases involving foreign relations. For example; a staff officer accompanied by a diplomatic official went to Wuhu where the American flag incident had occurred, in order to investigate the incident on the spot. When they found that the troops concerned had already set off, they pursued the troops, who were by that time engaged in battle, overtook them at <sup>Hengchow</sup>, and spent two weeks completing the investigation. *w.c. judge will say it is not so -*

5. (1) Up to this time, when there was any civil war or riot in China, or any incident or battle between China and any other country, Japanese diplomatic authorities had strived on the spot to protect not only Japanese but also foreigners and their rights and interests. We had also taken care to protect Chinese and to handle their property fairly.

During this incident also we worked under this policy from the beginning as a matter of course, even without special instructions from the government to that effect.

The Commander-in-Chief, General Matsui, approved our proposals and opinions.

(2) On the occasion of the Nanking Attack, more than ten men who had formerly been attached to the Nanking <sup>General</sup> Consulate, were