

KAWAMURA

29 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO : Mr. D. H. Sutton

FROM : Lt. K. Steiner

Your attention is invited to the following documents which may be used in cross-examination of the defense witnesses indicated:

1. IPS Document 2672, being Exhibit 936, an affidavit by MATSUMURA, Tomokatsu, a defense witness assigned to Mr. Dunigan.

2. IPS Documents 2675 to 2684 inclusive, being diaries and rough notes on the Greater East Asia War by Lt. Gen. KAWAMURA, Saburo. These documents have not been introduced in evidence. KAWAMURA is a defense witness assigned to Mr. Sutton.

3. IPS Document 2712, an affidavit by YATSUGI, Kazuo, and IPS Document 2770, a speech by YATSUGI, Kazuo; both documents have not been introduced in evidence. YATSUGI is a defense witness assigned to Mr. Sandusky.

4. IPS Document 2744, an affidavit by WAKAMATSU, Tadaichi, regarding use of prisoners of war during the construction of the Burma-Siam railroad. This document is Exhibit 1989. WAKAMATSU is a defense witness assigned to Colonel Fixel.

I suggest that further analysis of documents not yet introduced be initiated.

Lt. K. Steiner.

KAWAMURA, Kyoichi
plane type original and
5 copies of attached
bV

15 APR

28 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David W. Sutton

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

No record of subpoena
Testified 2 April

WITNESS

Kawamura, Kyoichi

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)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal history of Kyoichi KAWAMURA

Name: Kyoichi KAWAMURA

Prefecture, Social Status and Domicile:

TOKYO-Fu, Descendant from a Samurai family.

Date of Birth: October 29, 1893.

Permanent Domicile: No.4, Karasumori-cho, Shiba-ku, City of TOKYO.

Present Address: No.507, Shimomeguro, Meguro-machi, Ebara-gun, TOKYO Prefecture.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Appointment, Dismissal, Rewards, Punishment, Accident</u>	<u>Office</u>
1911	Mar. 15	Graduated from the MIE Prefectural Fourth Middle School.	()
1914	Oct. 7	Appointed a police constable; grant of 9 yen monthly. (AICHI Prefecture)	
1916	Aug. 11	Appointed a police sergeant; grant of 18 Yen monthly. (AICHI Prefecture)	
1918	Mar. 31	Given a certificate of diligence. (Governor of AICHI Prefecture)	
1918	Apr. 24	Appointed an assistant police inspector of AICHI Prefecture; grant of 18 Yen monthly. (AICHI Prefecture)	
1920	Dec. 1	Appointed a police inspector of AICHI Prefecture; grant of 58 Yen monthly. (AICHI Prefecture)	
1921	Mar. 31	Grant of 60 Yen monthly. (AICHI Prefecture)	
1921	Dec. 20	Grant of salary of the 7th grade. (AICHI Prefecture)	
1922	Mar. 25	Ordered to serve at the National Census Board. (AICHI Prefecture)	
1922	Apr. 8	Appointed Junior Clerk of the National Census Board; grant of salary of the 6th grade. Ordered to serve at the Labor Statistics Section of the First Department. (National Census Board)	

- 1922 Oct. 30 (Abolition of government organisation of the National Census Board).
- 1922 Nov. 1 Appointed Junior Clerk of the Social Welfare Bureau; /T.N. of the Home Ministry/ grant of salary of the 6th grade. (Social Welfare Bureau)
- 1923 June 30 Grant of salary of the 5th grade. (Social Welfare Bureau)
- 1924 June 30 Grant of salary of the 4th grade.
- 1925 Apr. 1 Appointed assistant statistician of the Bureau of Statistics of the Cabinet.
Grant of salary of the 4th grade.
Ordered to serve at the Bureau of Statistics. (Cabinet)
Ordered to serve at the Labor Section. (Bureau of Statistics)
- 1925 Oct. 8 Appointed Clerk of the Central Statistics Committee. (Cabinet)
- 1925 Oct. 12 Order to serve at the Section of General Affairs.
- " Oct. 1 Appointed Clerk of the Health Insurance Office.
Grant of salary of the 4th grade.
Appointed Chief of the GIFU Health Insurance Office.
- 1926 Dec. 20 Received a reward of two hundred Yen for his diligence. (Social Welfare Bureau)
- 1927 Jan. 1 Appointed Secretary of the GIFU First Health Insurance Investigation Committee. (Home Ministry)
- 1927 Dec. 31 Grant of salary of the 3rd grade. (Social Welfare Bureau)
- 1929 July 1 Appointed Secretary of the Health and Insurance Office.
Raised to the 7th rank of the Senior Civil Service. (Cabinet)

- 1929 July 1 Grant of salary of the 8th grade. (Home Ministry)
Appointed Chief of the GIFU Health Insurance Office.
(Home Ministry)
- 1929 Aug. 1 By Imperial Ordinance No. 242 became a Prefectural
Secretary.
Ordered to serve in GIFU Prefecture. (Home Ministry)
- 1929 Aug. 1 Raised to the Seventh Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1931 July 31 Grant of salary of the 7th grade. (Home Ministry)
- 1931 Sept. 30 Raised to the 6th rank of the Senior Civil Service.
(Cabinet)
- 1931 Nov. 16 Raised to the Seventh Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1933 May 19 Ordered to serve in FUKUI Prefecture. (Home Ministry)
- 1934 Jan. 31 Raised to the 5th rank of the Senior Civil Service.
(Cabinet)
- 1934 Feb. 15 Raised to the Sixth Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1934 Mar. 31 Grant of salary of the 6th grade.
(Home Ministry)
- 1935 Nov. 2 Decorated with the Sixth Class Order of the Sacred
Treasure.
- 1936 July 10 Ordered to serve in SHIZUOKA Prefecture.
(Home Ministry)
- 1936 Nov. 30 Grant of salary of the 5th grade. (Home Ministry)
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(Cabinet)
- 1937 Feb. 15 Raised to the Sixth Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1937 May 5 Relieved of his post at his own request.
(Cabinet)

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF KAWAMURA, Kyoichi
by Mr. Banno

19,248

19,249

The witness stated he lived in Tokyo and was 55 years old. He identified Exhibit 2402 as his affidavit. * This affidavit stated that he was secretary to General HONJO in his capacity as president of the Vocational Guiding Association in the fall of 1945; that the booklet entitled, "True Nature of the Manchurian Incident" is what he recorded, based on the manuscript which had been dictated by HONJO to the witness during September and October 1945, and thereafter corrected by HONJO and approved. The booklet received Exhibit 2403.

(April 3)

19,254

In the booklet HONJO stated that all his records with respect to the Manchurian incident were burned in the air raid and he was relying on memory. He would not say that all facts of 14 years before were correct, but there was no mistake as to the true nature of the incident and the quality of his conviction at the time he met it.

19,255

HONJO became commander of the Kwantung Army in August 1931 when the anti-Japanese movements were getting much worse despite SHIDEHARA's cooperative policy. This was * very strong in Manchuria and there were many incidents. Just before HONJO's arrival there were a number of incidents remaining unsettled, such as the slaying of Captain NAKAMURA and Sergeant ISUGI, and the ill treatment of Korean farmers at Wanpao-shan through the joint action of Manchurian armies, officials and people.

19,256

His anxiety was deepened by his first inspection of units, made just after his arrival. According to Commercial Lease Japanese subjects had the right to dwell and trade not only in the railway zone in commercial ports, but also in the interior. HONJO saw that even those engaged in medicine, treating the Manchurians, could not reside in the areas belonging * to the railway zone and commercial ports. Military protection was required for boys and girls of primary school age and where there were no troops stationed, schools could not remain open.

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As a result, from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 Japanese and Koreans had gone back to Japan. As a result, at the time of the incident, Japanese natives in Manchuria were less than a million and they were mostly second generation people without homes to go back to.

19,257

According to the policy of avoiding friction as much as possible, the Kwantung Army used every means to use caution to soften the feeling. Soldiers did not go out of the railway zone of commercial ports except on military maneuvers, and even during maneuvers did not carry ammunition. In spite of this the military authorities demanded to be notified in advance of the place and date * of maneuvers, ignoring the agreement which provided for non-notification.

When they were given notice the Manchurians held maneuvers at the same time and made the Japanese maneuvers difficult or impossible. Some soldiers conducted demonstrations and threatened to take advantage of the Japanese not carrying ammunition. They then even prohibited holding maneuvers in places not belonging to the railway or commercial ports, and refused requests for loan or transfer of maneuvers areas in place of the prohibited ones. Army drill was thus practically checked, and at the same time violence and insults to Japanese were intensified. There was thus a crisis full of dynamite when he arrived at the post.

19,258

On September 18, 1941 * Manchurian troops stationed at Peitaiying, outside Mukden, destroyed near Lintiaokou the railroad tracks running through the western border of the camp. The Japanese forces who were drilling not far away went out and drove away the hostile troops. At the same time they returned the attack of the enemy forces covering the retreat of those who had done the job. With the assistance of rear units the army succeeded in bottling them up.

Upon receipt of an urgent dispatch HONJO immediately issued the order to his forces at various points to use force. There was no time to ask instructions from headquarters. Some of his forces started action before the arrival of HONJO's order and some started attacks previous to the enemy's offensive. The Kwantung Army thus took the offensive all along the line.

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19,260

The first duty of the Kwantung Army was to protect the railway and it also had the duty of protecting the lives and property of residents, the interests of its country, and its own defense. This responsibility and right were entrusted not only to HONJO but to all successive commanders of the Kwantung Army. The situation was so critical, however, that they had to believe that any new occurrence by Manchuria suggested a Pan-Manchurian planned activity.

At Lintiaokou, Manchurian soldiers from the Peitaiying camp frequently attempted to overturn trains by placing obstructions on the line, but this was the first time that they had committed such an action as blowing up the road.

19,261

The military strength of the Kwantung Army was composed of one peace-time division and six independent defense battalions and numbered about 15,000 to 16,000. The Manchurians had as many as 200,000 and it was evident that not only the railway, but the army, the residents and their interests would have been ruined if the army had hesitated. This is the reason why he issued to his units the orders to use force, without asking instructions, under the responsibility and right given to him. This is also why some forces started activities prior to the arrival of his orders and why other forces started activities prior to the enemy's offensive. This is in keeping with an army called to defend itself against a very much larger force.

19,262

Since then the affair assumed increasing proportions. While this became a target of adverse criticism from all quarters, it could not be helped that the army should try to defeat enemy forces previous to its attack, since the Manchurians occupied important positions, had a big army, and directed its attack toward the areas along the railway and important districts and had attempted to harass these areas. Also, the lives of the Japanese in the interior who had been unable to take refuge in the railway zone were at stake and petitions for aid had arrived frequently. The military representative of the Lytton Committee understood this point.

While he did not avoid the use of force when it was unavoidable, HONJO did not hesitate to avoid the use of force where it was avoidable. As a result of his efforts he was able

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to have a peaceful settlement of the Kilin affair by persuading General Hsi Chia, and the prevention of a counter-attack by Generals Chang and Yu in Mukden, and Generals Chang and Ma in Heilungkiang. Despite his efforts trouble spread all over Manchuria. The stay of General Chang Hsueh-liang in Peking, he being the actual holder of power in Manchuria, deepened this inevitability. HONJO had been military advisor to Chang Hsueh-liang for three years and knew him well. If General Chang Hsueh-liang had been in Manchuria, or General Yang Yuting had been there, the incident would not have assumed such serious proportions, even if not nipped in the bud. The incident could have been made into a stepping stone to the restoring of normal general relations.

19,264

Since the Kwantung Army arose only in self-defense, it did not therefore consider any aspect of the problem of Manchuria's future status. However, Japanese activity did not fail to result in destruction of the Manchurian army and to change the status of Manchuria. There could be no stabilization of life and peace where there was no order and they could not protect the Japanese except by stabilizing life and public peace. For this reason HONJO supported the district self-governing committee voluntarily organized by Yuan Ching-kai in Mukden within ten days after the incident and also the local self-governing committees, thus giving impetus to self-government.

19,265

He also supported * the self-government direction department organized by Yu Chung-han to direct committees all over Manchuria. However, a permanent organization had to be established. A cry for this arose promptly from all quarters. It was a matter, of course, which HONJO was longing for and it was quickly developed.

At that time HONJO's desires for Manchuria involved co-existence and co-prosperity of Japan and China as absolute necessities for the defense of Japan, China, and of Greater East Asia. They were also absolute necessities for the existence of Japan and this has been Japan's true ideal toward China despite the warping of the original intention and the opposite result reached because of the intervention of untoward events.

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19,266

Since the period of the Ching Dynasty, Japan helped in the stabilization of China and they supported the reform movement of Sun and Hung. This was particularly applicable to Manchuria and was the reason for the Russo-Japanese war. What was expected from Manchuria after the incident was not a formal matter, but the permanent security and co-existence and prosperity of Japan and China, all of which presupposed the stabilization and prosperity of Manchuria.

19,267

With respect to the adoption of a concrete plan, the question was whether they should have Chang Hsueh-liang returned. The motives which produced the incident had existed during his administration and now had reached such a pass that Japanese national feeling would not welcome his return. * Furthermore, his pride would no longer have made it endurable to accept the welcome. The Chang family had become alienated from the people because of their mis-administration and the enormous increase in expenses accompanying their military policy and administrative advance into areas inside the Great Wall. Chang's return to Manchuria was, therefore, impossible.

19,268

With respect to handing Manchuria over to the Nanking government, nothing could have been better than to take this point of view, from the point of view of the importance of Manchuria and the fundamental ideal on relations between Japan and China. However, the original cause of the incident existed in the Nanking government's policy against Japan. In addition, Nanking itself was in a state of confusion. Handing over Manchuria to it would have given impetus to the anti-Japanese movement and confusion in Manchuria. It was not an actual possibility. * The opinions of Manchuria were similar to Japanese opinion. Therefore, Yu Chung-han and others boldly advocated the establishment of a new state. This was unanimously supported immediately and HONJO agreed with it.

China, historically, had never occupied Manchuria, but Manchuria had once occupied China completely. While the majority of the residents in Manchuria are Chinese, most of them have been settled for many generations and are more Manchurian than Chinese. Since Manchuria topographically

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
(April 3, 1947)
DEFENSE - Division II - Manchuria
KAWAMURA - Direct

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19,269

is a basin surrounded by mountain ranges and rivers, it is suitable as a state. If such a state could be built, then the ideal would be carried out for the first time. Therefore, on March 1, 1932 the independence of Manchukuo was declared, based on the kingly way, with racial cooperation and the equality of all residents as the principle. * This rejected the idea of the superiority of the strong and the oppression of the weak and racial discrimination.

HONJO expected independent Manchukuo to develop peacefully and soundly and expected that the profound relations with Japan would become normal and unshakable. He felt it would become an impregnable fortress for the defense of the Orient and a model for co-existence and co-prosperity between Japan and China and would become a modern state in every way. To accomplish this it was his belief that the Manchurians had to cope with the difficulties at the time of transition and that Japan should spare no sacrifice.

On March 9 Pu-Yi was installed as Administrator of Manchukuo.

19,273

After one year in office HONJO resigned his post and all major affairs thereafter in Manchukuo happened after his resignation and he was not qualified to speak about them. It was regretful that conditions since then in Manchukuo had diverted from his hopes and expectations and from a true idea of original Japanese policy, due to the gradual increase in the number of Japanese officials in Manchukuo, the lack of harmony with Manchukuoans caused thereby, and frequent changes in Japanese policy toward Manchukuo.

There was no cross-examination of the witness.

KAWAMURA, Kyoichi

Testified: 2 Apr 1947, R. 19248

Tadamer file

DEF DOC # 253

Translated by Defense
Language Branch

THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and Others

- v -

ARAKI, Sadao and Others

Deponent: (seg.) KAWAMURA, Kyoichi (seal)

Having sworn an oath as attached in accordance with the custom of my country, I make the following deposition.

The late Ex-general HONJO, Shigeru was president of the Vocational Guiding Association in the autumn of 1945, and I worked as his secretary.

I confirm that the appended booklet entitled "The Truth of the Manchurian Incident", which covers sixteen sheets of Japanese paper is what I recorded, based upon the manuscript which had gradually been dictated to me by himself from about the middle of September to the early part of October 1945 and then was corrected several times and was finally approved by him.

Nov. 26, 1946 (the 21th of Showa)

In the Building of the International
Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Deponent: Sig.: KAWAMURA, Kyoichi (seal)

I hereby testify that the above made an oath and set his hand and seal in the presence of the witness.

Date: the same as above.
Place: the same as above.

Witness Sig.: KORETSUNE, Tatsumi (seal)

LEF DOC # 233

AFFIDAVIT

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

Sig.: K.W.MUR., Kyoichi (seal)

REF ID: A66555

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William L. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch,
hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the
attached certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief,
a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning
of the original document.

/s/ William L. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan
Date 25 February 1947

18 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. DAVID N. SUTTON

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

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. In compliance with your verbal request, please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness.

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Keiichi KAWAMURA

Curriculum Vitae

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

1 Incl
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Translated by K. YAMADA.

p. 1

Personal History

Name: Kyoichi KAWAMURA

Prefecture, Social Status and Domicile:

TOKYO-Fu, Descendant from a Samurai family.

Date of Birth: October 29, 1893.

Permanent Domicile: No. 4, Karasumori-cho, Shiba-Ku,

City of TOKYO.

Present Address: No. 507, Shimomeguro,

Meguro-machi, ^FIbara-gun, TOKYO

Prefecture.

Year	Date	Appointment, Dismissal, Rewards, Punishment, Accident	Office
1911	March 15	Graduated ^{from} the M.I.E. Prefectural Fourth Middle School	
1914	Oct. 7	Appointed a police constable; grant of 9 Yen monthly	AICHI Prefecture
1916	Aug. 11	Appointed a police sergeant; grant of 18 Yen monthly	"
1918	March 31	Given a certificate of diligence	Governor of AICHI Prefecture
1918	April 24	Appointed an assistant police inspector of AICHI Prefecture; grant	AICHI Prefecture

			of 18 Yen monthly	
	1920	Dec. 1	Appointed a police inspector of AICHI Prefecture; grant of 58 Yen monthly	"
	1921	March 31	Grant of 60 Yen monthly	"
	1921	Dec. 20	Grant of salary of the 7th grade.	"
p. 2	1922	March 25	Ordered to serve at the Bureau of National State Census Board as ^{Junior} Clerk	"
	1922	April 8	Appointed a petty official of the Bureau of Census Board of National State; grant of salary of the 6th grade.	National Bureau of Census National Board State
			^{Ordered} Appointed to serve at the Labor	"

Statistics Section of the First Department.

1922	Oct. 30	(Abolition of government organisation of the Bureau of National Statistics National Census Board).	
1922	Nov. 1	Appointed as ^{Junior Clerk} petty official of the ^{Social} Welfare Bureau; ^{T.N. of the Home Ministry} grant of salary of the 6th grade	Social Welfare Bureau
1923	June 30	Grant of salary of the 5th grade	"
1924	June 30	Grant of salary of the 4th grade	
1925	April 1	Appointed as ^a assistant ^{Statistician} statistics officer of the Bureau of the Statistics	

		of the Cabinet.	
		Grant of salary of the 4th grade.	
		Ordered to serve at the Bureau of	
		Statistics.	Cabinet Government
		Ordered to serve at the Labor Section	Bureau of Statistics
1925	Oct. 8	Appointed a Clerk ^{of} the Central Statistics	Cabinet Government
		Committee	
1925	Oct. 12	Order to serve at the Section of General	
		Affairs	
"	Oct. 1	Appointed a Clerk of the Health and	
		Insurance Office	

p. 3		Grant of salary of the 4th grade	
		Appointed the Chief of the GIFU	
		Health and Insurance Office.	
1926	Dec. 20	Received a reward of two hundred Yen for his diligence	Social Welfare Bureau
1927	Jan. 1	Appointed ^s secretary of the GIFU	Home
		^{First} Primary Health and Insurance Investiga- tion Committee.	Ministry
1927	Dec. 31.	Grant of salary of the 3rd grade	Social Welfare Bureau
1929	July 1	Appointed a secretary of the Health and Insurance Office	

		Raised to the 7th rank of the ^{senior} higher Cabinet Government	
		Civil service	
		Grant of salary of the 8th grade	Home Ministry
		Appointed a Chief of the GIFU Health and Insurance Office	Home Ministry
"	Aug. 1	By <u>No. 242</u> of the Imperial Ordinances, ^{became} the present post was changed to a prefectural secretary	
"		Ordered to serve ⁱⁿ at GIFU Prefecture	"
1929	Aug. 1	Raised to the Seventh Court Rank, Junior Grade	

1931	July 31	Grant of salary of the 7th grade	Home Ministry
1931	Sept. 30	Raised to the 6th rank of the ^{Senior} higher civil service	Cabinet Government
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1937	Jan. 30	Raised to the 4th rank of the ^{Senior} higher ^{Cabinet} civil service	Government
1937	Feb. 15	Raised to the Sixth Court Rank, Senior Grade	
1937	May 5	Relieved of his ^{post at his} own request	Cabinet Government

11 Apr. 47.

Miss Gopstein

Please have your steno write a memo from Mr. Waldorf to the ~~language~~ language section requesting a translation to English of the attached S. V's. of:

KAWAMURA, Kyoichi

and

HIRATA, Yukihiko

thanks - Munro

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal history of Kyoichi KAWAMURA

Name: Kyoichi KAWAMURA

Prefecture, Social Status and Domicile: TOKYO-Fu, Descendant from a Samurai family.

Date of Birth: October 29, 1893.

Permanent Domicile: No.4, Karasumori-cho, Shiba-ku, City of TOKYO.

Present Address: No.507, Shimomaguro, Meguro-machi, Ebara-gun, TOKYO Prefecture.

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