


11 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

SUBJECT: SHISHIKURA, Juro

Search of IPS Files reveals no information on the Subject.



Henry A. Dolan Investigator
IPS Investigative Division
Room 381 W.M.B.

Personal History of Toshio SHISHIKURA

Born: January 5, 1914

Permanent domicile: 1095 Hamano, Itukama-cho
Chiba-gun, Chiba Prefecture

Present address: 1882 Kichijoji, Musashino-Machi
Kitatama-gun, Tokyo.

Mar. 18, 1931 Graduated Tokyo Military
Cadet School

Mar. 15, 1933 Graduated Preparatory course Military
Academy.

June 29, 1935 Graduated from Military Academy.

Sept. 27, 1935 As 2nd Lieutenant assigned to
27th Infantry Regiment.

Aug. 1, 1937 1st Lieutenant Infantry

Nov. 5, 1937 Entered Army Infantry School
as a 'Otzu' class Signal Student

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Feb. 20, 1938 | Company Commander of the 27 th Infantry Regiment |
| Mar. 12, 1939 | Assigned to the Depot Unit of the 27 th Infantry Regiment. |
| Aug. 2, 1939 | Captain - Infantry |
| July 31, 1941 | Graduated Army War College. — Staff Officer 52nd Division. — |
| Dec. 1, 1942 | Major |
| Mar. 11, 1943 | Staff Officer Kwangtung Army |
| Feb. 14, 1945 | Assigned to Section of Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry |
| Apr. 23, 1945 | Army Staff Officer Imperial General Headquarters (Concurrently with former post) |
| Dec. 1, 1945 | Staff of 1st Demobilization Ministry. |

June 15, 1946

Demobilized from Service.

Member of Liaison Section - General

Affairs Division, 1st Demobilization Bureau.

陸軍

本籍

千葉縣千葉郡生濱町濱野 一八九五

現住所

東京郡北多摩郡武藏野町吉祥寺一八三

完倉壽郎

一九一四年一月五日生

一九三一年三月十日

東京陸軍幼年學校卒業

一九三三年三月十五日

陸軍士官學校予科卒業

一九三五年六月二十九日

陸軍士官學校本科卒業

一九三五年九月二十七日

歩兵少尉 歩兵第二十七聯隊附

一九三七年八月一日

歩兵中尉

一九三七年十一月五日

通信乙種學生 陸軍歩兵學校入校

一九三八年二月二十日

歩兵第二十七聯隊中隊長

一九三九年三月十一日

歩兵第二十七聯隊留守隊附

一九三九年八月二日

歩兵大尉

一九四一年七月三十日 陸軍大學校卒業 第五十二師團參謀

一九四二年五月一日 陸軍少佐

一九四三年三月十一日 陸軍省參謀

一九四五年二月十號 陸軍省軍務局課員

一九四五年四月三十日 大本營陸軍參謀 (系職如故)

一九四五年五月十一日 第一復員事務局

一九四六年六月十五號 召集解除

第一復員局 總務部 連絡課 員

SHISHIKURA, Juro

Def. Doc. 1618

AFFIDAVIT

Former major - Japanese army

Present Address - No. 1882 Kichijoji Musashino-machi Kitatama-gun,
Tokyo.

Worked in the second section of the staff office of the headquarters of the Kwantung Army as a staff officer of the Kwantung Army from March 1943 to March 1945.

Subsequently in the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry to the time of surrender.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al)
 v.) No. 1
 ARAKI Sadao, et al)

A F F I D A V I T

SHISHIKURA JURŌ

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:

I am a former major of the Japanese Army, at present living in No. 1882 Kichijōji Musashino-machi, Kitatama-gun, Tokyo.

I worked in the second section of the staff office of the headquarters of the Kwantung Army as a staff officer of the Kwantung Army from March 1943 to March 1945, and served subsequently in the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry to the time of the surrender. I was exclusively in charge of intelligence concerning the Far-Eastern Red Army, during my term in the headquarters of the Kwantung Army. At that time, I used to report to my superiors upon the order of battle, organization, quality, tactics, etc., of the Red Army as a result of collecting, studying and examining various data. Though I have none of these records at present, I can testify from memory about the condition of the Far-Eastern Red Army in 1944.

1. The U S S R troops stationed in the Far East consisted of troops of the Army, Navy and Home Commissariat of the U S S R to the number of about 700,000. So far as the Navy is concerned, there was nothing of special interest except two A-class cruisers and more than 100 submarines; and the troops of the Home Commissariat had little strength from the tactical point of view. I shall speak therefore hereinafter mainly about the Red Army forces.

2. The Red Army was composed of 19 sharpshooter divisions, 22 air-divisions (1,500 planes), 1 tank division and 12 tank brigades (about 1,000 tanks), and divided into the Far-Eastern Area Army (commander General First-class Pulkaev) and the Zabaikal Area Army (commander General Kawarev). The Far-Eastern Army had 13 sharpshooter divisions, 17 air divisions and 10 tank brigades, and the area east of the Amazar district (Amazar is situated between Chita and Blagoveshchensk) was under it. The Zabaikal Area Army had the remainder and had the area west of the Amazar. Their strengths are shown in the annexed chart.

3. I discuss the air forces in more detail.

(1) The Northern Vladivostok district had the greatest density of air-bases (the whole strength of the 9th Air Army, 7 divisions) and next, the district around Khabarovsk (the main strength of the 10th Air Army, 3 divisions). From the autumn of 1944 the air-bases increased in the area of Komsomolsk.

(2) Regarding the types of the planes, the main strength was fighters, though from the beginning of 1944 the proportion of bombers came to increase. Previously the air-divisions had been composed of various types of planes, but from around 1944 they were thought to have been reorganized into divisions of one type of plane. For example, the 251st Division was a bomber-division, the 32nd a fighter-division, the 34th was a bomber-division and the 53d a division of long-range bombers.

(3) The air divisions which had long-range bombers were the 53d (2 regiments of long-range bombers certain, 1 regiment less certain) and the 33d (1 regiment of long-range bombers certain, 1 or 2 regiments less certain). The 53d Division was stationed around Komsomolsk, and the 33d in Daubiye valley northeast of Vladivostok. The 33d division was probably organized, as I remember, about 1941; however, long-range bombers had been stationed in this area before that time. This division was equipped with T B III's, which had the ability to bomb Tokyo from the Maritime Province and to return.

(4) Among the air-divisions, the 34th (bomber), the 251st (bomber), the 53d (long-range bomber) and the 29th (fighter) and others had their full fighting strength.

4. I discuss the ground-troops in more detail.

(1) The area south of Kōgai Lake was the area which had the greatest density of military strength (two armies, 7 divisions), and in the north the forces were concentrated at tactically important points like the area west of Khabarovsk and the district around Blagoveshchensk.

(2) Each army had points of peculiarity in the way it was organized, according to the district in which it was stationed. The 2d, 15th and 17th Armies especially had such peculiarities. The 2d Army had 2 tank brigades in addition to 2 sharpshooter divisions, the proportion of tank brigades to the sharpshooter divisions being larger than in the other armies. The commander of the 2d Army was also from the tank troops. The 3d and 12th divisions, which belonged to this army, were picked divisions which had old history and traditions. The 15th Army had many troops for river-crossing operations and the 17th Army was entirely motorized forces.

(3) The divisions which were considered as full-strength divisions were the 40th, 22d and 39th and other divisions aside from the above-mentioned 3d and 12th. The divisions which had had experience in fighting against Japanese forces were the 40th, 105th, 36th and 57th divisions.

5. As regards the quality of the Soviet Far Eastern Army, the commanders although generally young were men with experience of actual warfare, and we estimated that there were many who were capable of vigorous operations. For instance Major General Senatov, the commander of the 9th Air Army, he was in 1944 about 33 years old, was an expert pilot and bore the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union". Also General Pulkaev, the commander of the Far Eastern Area Army, had served as an army commander in the Russo-German war and commander of the 2d Army, as Lieutenant-General had participated in the Nomonhan incident as commander of a tank unit, and bore the title "Hero of the Soviet Union".

6. There was not much difference between the strength of the Soviet Far Eastern Army in the years 1943 and 1944, but by the autumn of 1944, its strength, especially in planes and tanks, was increasing. I do not remember the exact figures of statistics, but as to planes such new types as Yarker, Yeli, etc. were transported by rail, and at times as many as 50 planes were being transported in a single day to the Maritime Province. As to tanks, the Kawai, T34, etc., the stellar tanks of the Russo-German war, were to be seen quite often in the Maritime Province. This tendency became more and more pronounced in 1945.

Shishikura Jurō (Seal)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned authority, on this 19 May 1947, at Tokyo.

Ikeda Sumihisa (Seal)

O A T H

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

Shishikura Jurō (Seal)

19 May 1947

Translation Certificate

I, Abe Fumio, of the Defense, hereby certify that I am conversant with the English and Japanese languages, and that the foregoing is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation of the original document.

Tokyo

Abe Fumio

19 May 1947

CHART OF THE CHIEF UNITS OF THE FAR EASTERN RED ARMY (1944)

| Area Army | Ground Forces | | | Air Forces | |
|---|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Armies | Sharpshooting Divisions | Tank Brigades or Divisions | Air Armies | Air Divisions |
| Far-Eastern Area Army Commander, General Pulkaev | 25 | 40, 105, 190 | 72, 76 | 9 | 32, 33, 34, 249, 250, 251, 252 |
| | 1 | 187, 22, 39, 59 | 75, 209, 210 | 10 | 29, 53, 83, 253, 254 |
| | 35 | 66 | 125 | 11 | 82 & one other |
| | 15 | 34 | 165 | | 149, 255, 128, . 202 paratroop brigade |
| | 2 | 3, 12 | 73, 74 | | |
| | Northern Group | 79, mountain force 101 | 214 | | |
| Total | (13) | (10) | | (17) (1) paratroop brigade | |
| Zabaikal Area Army Commander General Kawarev | 36 | 94, 103, 209, 210 | 206, 101 division | 12 | 30, 245, 246, 247, 248 |
| | 17 | 36, 57 | One | | |
| | Total | (6) | (12) (1) division | (4) | |
| Total | (8) | (19) | (12) (1) division | (4) | (22) (1) paratroop brigade |

6 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton ✓
FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,
Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT

Witness General

WITNESS

SHISHIKURA, Toshiro

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

Personal History

Name: SHISHIKURA, Toshiro
Born: January 5, 1914
Permanent Domicile: 1095 Hamano, Ikuhama-cho, Chiba-Gun,
Chiba Prefecture.
Present Address: 1882 Kichiyoji, Musashino-machi, Kitatama-gun,
Tokyo.

Mar 18 1931 Graduated Tokyo Military Cadet School.
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Jun 29 1935 Graduated for Military Academy.
Sep 27 1935 As 2nd Lieutenant assigned to 27th Infantry Regiment.
Aug 1 1937 1st Lieutenant Infantry.
Nov 5 1937 Entered Army Infantry School as a 'Otzu' class signal student.
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Mar 12 1939 Assigned to the Depot Unit of the 27th Infantry Regiment.
Aug 2 " Captain Infantry.
Jul 31 1941 Graduated Army War College.
Staff officer 52nd Division.
Dec 1 1942 Major
Mar 11 1943 Staff officer Kwangtung Army
Feb 14 1945 Assigned to Section of Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry.
Apr 23 1945 Army Staff officer Imperial General Headquarters.
(Concurrently with former post)
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Member of Liason Section - General Affairs Division,
1st Demobilization Bureau.