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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SHIMIZU, MITSUMI

- 26438 * The witness stated he lived in Tokyo. He identified exhibit
No. 2987 as his affidavit and verified it. * The affidavit stated that
26439 the witness was a former Vice-Admiral with the Navy, and spent 36 years
there. He had occupied various positions, from December 1936 to December
1938 was Chief of the Personnel Bureau, Navy Ministry. All naval
personnel affairs were handled by the Navy Minister. Although a naval
officer was appointed to the post of Navy Minister, he was considered a
civilian official from the standpoint of the government system. His
26440 * appointment and dismissal were determined by a report to the Throne
like other cabinet ministers. In the event of change, it was customary
for the Premier to request the outgoing Minister to recommend his
successor, and the latter to name an appropriate candidate from the
officers of the Navy.

The appointment of staff officers was decided by the Minister of the Navy after consultation with the Chief of the General Staff. If Imperial sanction was needed, the Minister reported directly to the Throne without approaching the Cabinet.

- 26441 The appointment of the Vice-Minister and various bureau chiefs were done by the Personnel Bureau Chief, after considering various qualifications by selecting three most promising candidates, numbering them in order of merit, and submitting the list to the Minister. The latter would decide * whom he believed most suited to the office. In selecting the Bureau Chiefs, the opinion of the Vice-Minister was taken into consideration.

It was customary to appoint commanders of fleets and minor naval stations simultaneously with the regular December annual personnel shifts. These were decided by the Minister of the Navy through the selection of an appointment plan tentatively drafted by the Chief of the Personnel Bureau. Special consideration was given to naval school instructions and others in educational posts, to people with abundant common-sense and good personalities.

- 26442 According to regulations, the commanders of each unit were responsible to prepare a service table of his subordinates, and for its submission to the Minister through superior officers of the direct line of command, every August. The Chief of the Personnel Bureau kept the * custody and adjusted them, and was thus informed of details of the abilities of officers. He passed his decision on the basis of this plan, resulting in the issuing of appointment orders.

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26443 Promotion of officers was handled with special care. A promotion conference was held each autumn. This was attended by all commanders of fleets, minor naval stations and important posts and designated admirals, who usually included the Fleet Admirals, Members of the War Council, the Vice Minister, the Vice-Chief of Staff, and certain other Chiefs. The Navy Minister presided at the Conference, and after serious deliberation selection for promotion was conducted. * The results were published in early December.

The Personnel Bureau was composed of people of high character and qualifications. All appointments were the result of careful selection, and there was no opportunity for forming factions and cliques.

26444 * It was seen from the time of the Manchurian Incident that a small group of young naval officers dissatisfied with the times were beginning to harbor revolutionary ideas and to move contrary to the soldiers' code. The Navy never relaxed vigilance of this trend. The disgraceful May 15 Incident occurred in May 1932, and the Navy, fearing to leave officers with such thoughts on the active list would not only undermine the discipline of the force but would jeopardize the existence and endanger the State, decided to act firmly. It put some thirty odd officers on the reserve who were sympathetic with the young officers. The Navy Minister issued instructions to all officers to abide respectfully by the Imperial Edict to the armed forces and not to participate in politics. With the approval of the Minister, the witness, in the absence of the Personnel Bureau Chief, issued instructions to the Navy as a whole at the Chief of Staff's Conference immediately after the incident. * The gist was * that if there was any officer who wanted to take part in politics, he should leave the service at once. As a result of further investigations, he had been unable to find written evidence of the Navy Minister's instruction nor of his oral statement made in his capacity as 1st Section Chief of the Personnel Bureau.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. TAVENNER.

26446 The witness stated that minutes of the Promotion Conference were kept, but he believed they were burned during the air raids. The question of relegating navy officers to reserve lists was taken up there. Relegation to the reserves * would be an extreme form of demotion. The conference itself could not direct the retirement of officials, but after obtaining general approval of all members, the Navy Minister could issue the orders. Dismissals which were enacted during the year, that is, when Promotion Conferences were not held, were decided by the Minister of the Navy each time dismissal was found necessary without taking it up at the conference.

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26447 The conference convened once a year, usually at the end of October or the beginning of November, * depending on the Navy Ministry's schedule for that year. After the outbreak of war in 1941, it was impossible for the various commanders to come to Tokyo. The Chief of the Personnel Bureau would draw up his own draft, visit the various commanders, and ask for their approval. On the whole, the work of the conference proceeded as usual.

26448 In 1942, the witness was no longer with the Navy Ministry, and he did not recall when the orders for promotion were made. * On the whole, however, the custom he mentioned was carried out during the war years. The Chief of the Personnel Bureau would draw up a draft plan, which would be seen by the Navy Minister, and the Chief of Personnel would take that plan to the various commanders and gain their suggestions and approval. Generally speaking, no one knew when the Chief of Staff might become incapacitated, and the Chief of Personnel always had a draft plan as to whom he considered best, and usually had obtained the informal approval of the Navy Minister. This was the rule when the witness was the Chief of Personnel.

26449 * In the event it became absolutely necessary to appoint a new Chief, the Navy Minister, in accordance with the informal plan, would consult with the outgoing Chief of Staff, and the appointment would be made. The installation ceremony would be held in the palace, with the Navy Minister making the formal recommendation. The promotion conference had authority to promote or dismiss an officer without trial.

26450 * The Navy Minister was Chairman of the conference.

Personal History

Permanent Residence: Nagano Prefecture, Higashichikuma-Gun,
Shimadate-Mura, 510 Banchi.

Status: ~~Commoner.~~

Name: SHIMIZU, Mitsumi.

Former Clan Name: Former MATSUMOTO Clan.

Place of Birth and Date of Birth: Nagano Prefecture, Higashichikuma-Gun,
Shimadate-Mura, 66 Banchi.

Names of Members of the Family and Their Dates of Birth:

Father, SHIMIZU, Kurakichi, born Dec. 28, 1841. Because he established
a separate family line on Sept. 11, 1920, deleted from the family
register.

M Mother, SHIMIZU, Sumi, born Feb. 10, 1855. Same as above.

Elder Brother, SHIMIZU, Kengo, born Jan. 4, 1882. Same as above.

Elder brother, SHIMIZU, Magonor, born Sept. 10, 1886. Same as above.

Younger brother, SHIMIZU, Yoshio, born Nov. 28, 1891. Same as above.

Wife, Wakae, born Apr. 13, 1897, married Apr. 23, 1915 died Sept. 1,
1923.

Eldest son, Mitsuyoshi, born Mar. 22, 1916, died Mar. 3, 1940.

Second son, Masami, born Jan. 4, 1919.

Third son, born Dec. 20, 1920, died Sept. 1, 1923.

Wife, Masako, born, Jan. 2, 1899, married June 29, 1925.

Fourth son, Mitsuaki, born June 13, 1926.

Eldest daughter, Yoko, born Nov. 28, 1930.

Fifth son, Nobumasa, born Mar. 30, 1934.

Second daughter, Reiko, born Oct. 19, 1936, died Dec. 22, 1936.

Third daughter, Kimiko, born Feb. 22, 1938.

- Dec. 2, 1905 Appointed a student in the Naval Academy by the Naval
Academy.
- Nov. 21, 1908. Certified a graduate of the course at the Naval Academy
by the Naval Academy.
- Nov. 31, 1908. Appointed a MIOSHIPMAN by the Navy Ministry.
- Nov. 31, 1908. Ordered to serve on board the SOYA by the Navy Ministry.
- Nov. 30, 1909. Left MAIZURU for Korea and China. Reached SASEBO on
Dec. 30. (Temporarily returned to Japan)
- Mar. 14, 1909. Left YOKOSUKA for North America. Reached HAKODATE on
July 19.
- Aug. 2, 1909. Relieved of duty on the SOYA and ordered to serve on
board the KATORI (First Fleet) by the Navy Ministry.

Dec. 1, 1909. Relieved of duty on the KATORI and ordered to serve on board the HASHIDATE by the Navy Ministry.

Dec. 1, 1910 HASHIDATE. The First reserve ship.

Jan. 15, 1910. Appointed AN ENSIGN by the Cabinet.

Jan. 15, 1910. Ordered to serve on the HASHIDATE (First reserve ship) by the Navy Ministry.

Mar. 1, 1910. Relieved of duty on the HASHIDATE and ordered to serve on the IKOMA (First reserve) by the Navy Ministry.

Mar. 18, 1910. IKOMA. Escort ship.

Mar. 15, 1910 Left YOKOSUKA for South America and Europe. Arrived in YOKOSUKA on Oct. 29.

Mar. 22, 1910. Conferred with the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade. by the Imperial Household Ministry.

Oct. 29, 1910. Contracted Enteric Typhus and entered the YOKOSUKA Naval Hospital for treatment for 3 weeks.

Nov. 15, 1910. Contracted A Type Paratyphoid Fever and his request for a transfer from the YOKOSUKA Naval Hospital for a change in climate for a change in climate for a period of three weeks approved.

Dec. 1, 1910. IKOMA. Second Reserve Ship.

Dec. 6, 1910. Reported that he contracted A Type Paratyphoid Fever and would go to MATSUMOTO City for another three week period from this date, excluding 5 days' traveling time. for a change in climate.

Jan. 1, 1911 Additional three-weeks period for Beri-Beri.

Jan. 18, 1911. Relieved of duty on board the IKOMA by the Navy Ministry. Ordered to await further orders but to stay in KURE by the Navy Ministry.

Jan. 22, 1911. Additional three-weeks period. Feb. 12, an additional period of three weeks. On Mar. 3, an additional period of three weeks.

Mar. 26, 1911 An additional period of three weeks. Apr. 16, an additional period of three weeks.

Apr. 29, 1911. Temporarily relieved of duty, but ordered to stay in KURE by the Navy Ministry.

June 3, 1911. Reported that he moved to TOKYO for a change in climate. Requested that his place of convalescence be transferred to TOKYO. Approved on the 10th.

June 3, 1911. Completely cured.

June 27, 1911. Ordered to serve on board the SAGAMI, (Second Reserve) by the Navy Ministry.

Aug. 4, 1911. Relieved of duty on board the SAGAMI by the Navy Ministry.

Aug. 4, 1911. Appointed a student in the regular course of the Naval Gunnery School by the Navy Ministry.

Dec. 1, 1911. Appointed a LIEUTENANT (j.g.) by the Cabinet.

Dec. 20, 1911. Upon graduating from the regular course of the Naval Gunnery School, dismissed as a student and appointed a student in the regular course of the Navy Torpedo School by the Navy Ministry.

Feb. 10, 1912. Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade by the Imperial Household Ministry.

Apr. 24, 1912. Since he graduated from the regular course of the Navy Torpedo School, dismissed as a student by the Navy Ministry.

Apr. 24, 1912. Ordered to serve on board the ARIAKE by the Navy Ministry.

Dec. 27, 1912. Granted the 1st salary grade by the Navy Ministry.

July 9, 1913. Due to the confinement of YAMAMOTO, Tomoichi who was serving on the HATSUSHIMO, he was ordered to act in his place during the combat gunnery practice of the 2nd Second Destroy Division. On July 11, relieved of this duty. By the YOKOSUKA Torpedo Division.

Dec. 1, 1913. Relieved of duty on the ARIAKE and attached to the YOKOSUKA Naval Barracks by the Navy Ministry.

Aug. 23, 1914. Beginning of War with Germany.

Oct. 14, 1914. Application for Marriage. Approved on Oct. 19.

Dec. 1, 1914. Appointed Navy Lieutenant by the Cabinet.

Dec. 1, 1914. Appointed a B Class student of the Naval Academy by the Navy Ministry.

Feb. 10, 1915. Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade by the Imperial Household Ministry.

May 26, 1915. Upon graduating as a B class student of the Naval Academy, dismissed as a student and appointed as student in the Advanced Course at the Navy Torpedo School by the Navy Ministry.

Sept. 25, 1915. Ordered to accompany the umpire for the Naval Grand Maneuvers by the Navy Ministry.

Sept. 25, 1915. Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th Class and a grant of 250 yen for war services in 1914-1915 by the Decorations Bureau.

Sept. 25, 1915. Awarded the War Medal for 1914-1915 by the Decorations Bureau.

Sept. 10, 1915. According to the purport of Imperial Ordinance No. 154, Awarded the Medal in Commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement by the Decorations Bureau.

Dec. 13, 1915. Dismissed as a student upon graduating from the advanced course at the Navy Torpedo School.

Dec. 13, 1915. Attached to the headquarters of the Second Squadron by the Navy Ministry.

Dec. 1, 1916. Relieved of his main post and appointed a staff officer in the 3rd Fleet by the Navy Ministry.

Dec. 1, 1916. Granted the 2nd salary grade by the Navy Ministry.

Apr. 11, 1917. Left SASEBO for the coast of China (escort). Reached MAKO on the 15th of the same month.

Dec. 1, 1917. Relieved of his main post and attached to the Headquarters of the 3rd Fleet by the Navy Ministry.

Dec. 17, 1917. Relieved of his main post and appointed as instructor in the Navy Torpedo School and concurrently, division officer by the Navy Ministry.

Jan. 23, 1918. Granted permission to go to NAGANO Prefecture for a period of 21 days excluding 4 days' travelling time due to the illness of his mother by the Navy Ministry.

Dec. 1, 1918. Relieved of his main and concurrent posts by the Navy Ministry.

- Sept. 18, 1919. Ordered to accompany the umpire for the Special Grand Maneuvers for the year, 1919 by the Navy Ministry.
- Mar. 20, 1920. Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade by the Imperial Household Ministry.
- Dec. 1, 1920. Appointed Lieutenant Commander by the Cabinet.
- Dec. 1, 1920. Dismissed as a student upon graduating from the course as A class student at the Naval Academy.
- Dec. 1, 1920. Appointed staff officer of the First Fleet. (NAGATO) by the Navy Ministry.
- May 1, 1921. Appointed to the concurrent position as staff officer in the Combined Fleet by the Navy Ministry.
- Nov. 1, 1920. Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class and a grant of 500 yen for services in the war between 1915-1920 by the Decorations Bureau.
- Nov. 1, 1920. Awarded the War Medal for war services from 1914-1920.
- July 4, 1921. The flagship was transferred to the FUSO.
- July 12, 1921. The flagship was transferred to the NAGATO. On Aug. 23, the flagship was changed to the FUSO.
- Sept. 18, 1921. The flagship was changed to the NAGATO.
- Aug. 19, 1921. Left SASEBO for Tsintao. (escort). Returned to ARIAKE Bay on the 30th of the same month.
- Oct. 31, 1921. According to Nairei No. 405, /Cabinet Directive/ the organization of the Combined Fleet was abolished.
- May 1, 1922. Relieved of his main post and appointed instructor in the Navy Torpedo School by the Navy Ministry.
- Dec. 1, 1923. Relieved of his main post and appointed a member of the Education Bureau of the Navy Ministry and concurrently appointed a member of the Technical Council of the Navy Technical Department by the Navy Ministry.
- Dec. 1, 1923. Ordered to serve in the Second Section and concurrently in the First Section by the Education Bureau.
- Dec. 1, 1923. Appointed to the Committee for the Selection of Students for the Naval Academy. by the Navy Ministry.

1 December 1923 Appointed a member of the Committee For Selection of Prizewinners of the Imperial Bountry Given For Study by the Navy Ministry.

1 September 1924 Appointed Umpire for the big Navy Maneuvers of 1924 by the Navy Ministry.

1 October 1924 Revision in form of appointments in accordance with KAIJIN /TN: Naval Personnel Bureau/ /Directive/ No. 79.

26 January 1925 Request for marriage approved 3 February.

1 May 1925 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.

10 September 1925 Appointed Umpire for the small Navy Maneuvers of 1925 by the Navy Ministry.

1 December 1925 Promoted to Commander by the Cabinet.

" " " Relieved of principal and concurrent duties and appointed Executive Officer of the JINGEI by the Navy Ministry.

27 January 1926 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class, by the Bureau of Decorations.

1 March 1925 Given 100 yen for services in connection with the dispatch of troops to Russian territorial areas by the Navy Ministry.

1 November 1926 Relieved from principal duty and appointed an operations officer at SASEBO Naval District by the Navy Ministry.

" " " Given concurrent appointment as operations officer at SASEBO Naval Station by the War Ministry.

1 February 1929 Relieved from concurrent duties by the War Ministry.

" " " Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.

15 February " Ordered to proceed on business to Europe and America by the Navy Ministry. Departed 31 March 1929.

16 November 1928 Decorated with the Medal in Commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 188 of 1928 by the Bureau of Decorations.

30 November 1929 Promoted to Captain by the Cabinet.

16 January 1930 Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.

- 3 January 1930 Returned to YOKOHAMA on the KOREA MARU by the Navy Ministry.
- 20 January " Given concurrent assignment to serve in the Navy Ministry by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed by the Acting Navy Minister pro tem to serve in the Bureau of Naval Affairs, Navy Ministry.
- " " " Ordered to serve in the Second Section by the Bureau of Naval Affairs.
- 5 February 1930 Appointed Chief of the Second Section, Bureau of Naval Affairs, the Navy Ministry and, concurrently, a member of the Navy Technical Council by the Navy Ministry.
- 6 February 1930 Appointed a member of the Rations Investigation Committee by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Committee For Selection of Prizewinners of the Imperial Bountry Given For Study by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Committee on Standards of Power of Naval Bases and Naval Stations by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Committee For Arrangement of Army-Navy Industrial Mobilization by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Given concurrent appointment as Assistant Secretary-General of the Committee For Arrangement of Army-Navy Industrial Mobilization by the Navy Ministry.
- 28 February 1930 Appointed Secretary of the Preparation Committee For Construction of Central Government Buildings by the Cabinet.
- 14 August 1930 Relieved of concurrent appointment as Assistant Secretary-General of the Committee For Arrangement of Army-Navy Industrial Mobilization by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed Secretary-General of the Committee For Arrangement of Army-Navy Industrial Mobilization by the Navy Ministry. Concurrent appointment.
- 15 December 1930 Appointed a member of the Preparation Committee For the Establishment of the Naval Airplane Depot (tentative title) by the Navy Ministry.
- 5 February 1931 Given non-regular duty as a member of the Committee For Licensing Private Wireless Communication Operators by the Communications Ministry.
- 5 September 1929 Given 260 yen for services in connection with the China Incident of 1928 and the China Riots of 1927-28 by the Navy Ministry.

- 1 May 1931 Appointed CO of the TAMA, an escort and training ship. Effective 6 May 1931 and lasting until 23 November by the Navy Ministry.
- 13 May " Relieved of non-regular duty as a member of the Committee For Licensing Private Wireless Communication Operators by the Communications Ministry.
- 21 May " Relieved as Secretary of the Preparation Committee For Construction of Central Government Buildings by the Cabinet.
- 14 November 1931 Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff and, concurrently with the Navy Ministry by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed by the Minister to serve in the Bureau of Personnel, the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Assigned to serve with the First Section by the Bureau of Personnel.
- 1 December 1931 Appointed Chief of the First Section, Bureau of Personnel, Navy Ministry, by the Navy Ministry.
- 10 " " Appointed a member of the Committee For Examination of the System and Establishments of Duty and Activities by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 December " Appointed a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Disciplinary Committee by the Navy Ministry.
- 10 " " Appointed a member of the Naval Trainee Selection Board by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Committee on Commissions For Naval Officers by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Commendations Inquiry Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Thought Investigation Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Committee on Revision of the Naval Disciplinary Law by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Committee on Standards of Power of Naval Bases and Naval Stations by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Committee on Diffusion of Naval Matters by the Navy Ministry. Expired 1 October 1932.
- 1 May 1931 Decorated with the Medal in Commemoration of the Restoration of the Capital in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 148 of 1930 by the Bureau of Decorations.

18 August 1932 Appointed a member of the Navy Distinguished Service Inquiry Commission by the Navy Ministry.

6 October 1932 Appointed a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the War Ministry.

8 " " Appointed a member of the Preparations Committee of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the Navy Ministry.

1 October " Appointed a committee member of the Bureau For Diffusion of Naval Matters by the Navy Ministry.

20 March 1933 Ordered to proceed on business to SHANGHAI by the Navy Ministry.

30 April " Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class, by the Bureau of Decorations.

18 November 1933 Appointed a member of the Committee For Study of Armament Limitation by the Navy Ministry.

10 January 1934 Ordered to proceed on business to MANCHUKUO by the Navy Ministry.

4 April 1934 Relieved from membership in the Ordinary Civil Service Disciplinary Committee by the Navy Ministry.

" " " Relieved of membership in the Preparations Committee of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the Navy Ministry.

1 " " Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.

2 " " Relieved of membership in the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the War Ministry.

1 " " Directed by the head of the Naval War College to study advanced tactics by the Naval General Staff.

1 August " Appointed Umpire for the Grand Maneuvers of 1934 by the Navy Ministry.

1 November 1934 Appointed CO of the ISEI, First Class Reserve Ship, which joined the Combined Fleet 15 November. Effective 7 November. By Navy Ministry.

15 " " Granted a special salary for services as CO of the ISEI on active service by the Navy Ministry.

15 February 1935 Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.

15 August 1935 Granted a special salary by the Navy Ministry.

- 29 April 1934 Decorated with the Medium Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun (1057, 408) and given 1000 yen for services in the 1931-1934 Incident by the Bureau of Decorations.
- " " " Decorated with the War Medal for the 1931-1934 Incident by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 31 October 1935 Appointed Chief of Staff for the SASEBO Naval District by the Navy Ministry.
- 15 November 1935 Promoted to Rear Admiral by the Cabinet.
- 9 November " Appointed Chairman of the Preparation Committee For the Establishment of the SHIKAYA Air Group (tentative name) by SASEBO Naval District.
- 30 " " Appointed a member of the NAGASAKI Area City Planning Commission by the Home Ministry.
- 21 September " Decorated with the Medal in Commemoration of the Visit of the Emperor of MANCHUKUO To Japan by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 16 November 1936 Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff and, concurrently, with the Navy Ministry by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 December " Appointed Chief of the Bureau of Personnel, Navy Ministry, by the Navy Ministry. Term expired 16 December 1938.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Committee On Commissions For Naval Officers by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Navy Students Selection Board by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Navy Distinguished Service Inquiry Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Thought Investigation Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed Chairman of the Commendations Inquiry Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " Appointed a member of the Committee For Awarding the War Medal For the 1931-1934 Incident by the Navy Ministry.
- 18 December 1936 Appointed a member of the Pension Inquiry Commission by the Cabinet.
- 30 January 1937 Relieved of membership in the NAGASAKI Area City Planning Commission by the Navy Ministry.

- 8 March 1937 Appointed a member of the Employment Commission by the Cabinet.
- " " " Asked to serve as a member of the Social Work Inquiry Committee by the Home Ministry.
- 9 May 1934 Decorated with the Emperor of MANCHUKUO's Medal of the Bright Cloud, 3rd Class, by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 20 November 1937 Appointed a member of the Naval War Plans Department, Imperial General Headquarters, by the Navy Ministry.
- 20 November 1937 Appointed a permanent aide to the Navy Minister in the Imperial General Headquarters by the Navy Ministry.
- 15 January 1938 Appointed a special member of the Investigation Commission on Measures For the Welfare of Wounded Servicemen by the Cabinet.
- 2 May 1938 Appointed a member of the Committee For the Establishment of the Pension Depository by the Cabinet and Minister of Finance.
- 1 March 1934 Decorated with the Emperor of MANCHUKUO's Medal For Service in Founding the Nation by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 9 May 1938 Appointed Chairman of the Inquiry Commission For Welfare of Navy Civilian Officials by the Navy Ministry.
- 4 June " Appointed a member of the Committee For Aiding the Enterprises of Mobilized Businessmen by the Cabinet.
- 20 June 1938 Appointed a councillor of the Wounded Servicemen's Welfare Institute by the Cabinet.
- 25 " " Appointed an adviser to the Pension Depository by the Cabinet and Finance Ministry.
- " " " Relieved from membership in the Committee For the Establishment of the Pension Depository by the Cabinet and Finance Minister.
- 15 July " Appointed a member of the Central Social Work Commission by the Cabinet.
- 22 " " Appointed a member of the Central Employment Commission by the Cabinet.
- 13 September 1938 Appointed Chairman of the Committee For Establishment of the Naval Welfare Foundation by the Navy Ministry.
- 9 November 1938 Asked to serve as a special member of the Graduates Employment Limitations Commission by the Welfare Ministry.

15 December 1938 Appointed commander of the Seventh Squadron by the Navy Ministry.

" " " Relieved from membership in the Naval War Plans Department, Imperial General Headquarters, by the Navy Ministry.

" " " Relieved as permanent aide to the Navy Minister in the Imperial General Headquarters by the Navy Ministry.

24 December " Relieved of membership in the Pension Inquiry Commission by the Cabinet.

14 January 1939 Relieved of membership in the Investigation Commission on Measures For the Welfare of Wounded Servicemen at own request by the Cabinet.

" " " Relieved as councillor of the Wounded Servicemen's Welfare Institute at own request by the Cabinet.

28 " " Released from service as a special member of the Graduates Employment Limitations Commission at own request by the Welfare Ministry.

17 " " Relieved as adviser to the Pension Depository by the Cabinet and Finance Minister.

16 " " Relieved of membership in the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the Navy Ministry.

31 " " Relieved of membership in the Central Social Work Commission at own request by the Cabinet.

7 February " Relieved of membership in the Central Employment Commission at own request by the Cabinet.

10 March " Relieved of membership in the Committee For Aiding the Enterprises of Mobilized Businessmen by the Cabinet.

20 May 1939 Appointed commander of the Sixth Squadron by the Navy Ministry.

11 July " Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class, by the Bureau of Decorations.

15 November 1939 Promoted to Vice Admiral by the Cabinet.

" " " Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.

1 December " Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.

1 June 1940 Relieved of principal duty by the Navy Ministry.

15 November 1939 Appointed to serve as commander of the Eighth Squadron until Rear Admiral GOTO, Eiji assumed the post by the Navy Ministry.

1 June 1940 Appointed commander of the Training Fleet by the Emperor.

20 September 1940 Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.

30 " " Relieved of principal duty by the Navy Ministry.

" " " Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Third China Expeditionary Fleet (on board the IWATE as of 5 October) by the Emperor.

27 January 1941 Transferred to the flagship ASUKA by the Third China Expeditionary Fleet.

22 February " Transferred to the IWATE due to change of flagships by the Third China Expeditionary Fleet.

5 July 1941 Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.

21 July " Relieved of principal duty by the Navy Ministry.

" " " Appointed CinC of the Sixth Fleet (the KATORI) effective 23 July 1941 by the Emperor.

2 October 1940 On departure for combat, granted an interview with the Emperor and Empress and was given a gift of money. Aide-de-camp to His Majesty dispatched to see him off when he left from Tokyo Station.

16 July 1941 Aide-de-camp to His Majesty was dispatched to meet him upon his return at ZUSHI Station. Ordered to report to His Majesty on military affairs. Received a gift of money and a silver vase. Was granted audience with the Empress who was pleased to grant him a gift of money and a silver cup. (The foregoing took place at the Imperial residence at HAYAMA.)

18 July 1941 Granted an interview with the Empress Dowager and received a gift of money and a silver cigarette case.

15 December 1941 Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.

16 March 1942 Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.

29 April 1940 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Double-Rays of the Rising Sun and given 3700 yen for services in the CHINA Incident.

29 April 1940 Decorated with the War Medal For the China Incident by the Bureau of Decorations.

7 March 1942 The Aide-de-Camp brought a list of presents from the Emperor and Empress.

14 July " Relieved of principal duty by the Navy Ministry.

" " " Appointed CinC of the First Fleet (the NAGATO) by the Emperor.

12 November 1942 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasur, 1st Class, by the Bureau of Decorations.

3 March 1943 Transferred to the MUTSU.

25 " " Returned to the NAGATO.

11 August 1943 Temporarily transferred to the YAMATO.

26 " " Returned to the NAGATO.

20 October " Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.

19 February 1944 Directed to await further orders by the Navy Ministry.

21 February " Placed in the First Reserves by the Navy Ministry.

" " " Granted 8750 yen for meritorious services by the Navy Ministry.

13 March 1944 Conferred with the 3rd Court Rank, Junior Grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.

" " " Advanced one rank as an act of grace from the Throne by the Imperial Household Ministry.

10 November 1940 Decorated with the Medal in Commemoration of the 2600th Anniversary in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 488 of 1940. By the Bureau of Decorations.

20 April 1944 Appointed President of the NIPPON SOKO TOSEI KABUSHIKI KAISHA /TN: Japan Warehouse Control Co./ by the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

Prepared by: Captain Robinson
Commander Cole

Date: 18 August, 1947

SHIMIZU, Mitsumi

1. Requested as witness by: No request for a subpoena was ever served. First notice was service sworn deposition of witness. (Def. Doc. #1926)

2. Present Status: ^{Ex-} Admiral, Imperial Japanese Navy.

Last known address - Setagaya, Tokyo

3. Summary of personal history: (Source: IPS Case File 145 - serial 2 and 4)

1888 - Born

1908 - Graduated Naval Academy

1930 - 31 - Captain of light cruiser Tama

1931 (Dec) to 1934 (April) - Chief of First Section, Personnel Bureau, Navy Ministry

1935 - Appointed Rear-Admiral

1936 (Dec) to 1938 (Dec) - Chief of Personnel Bureau, Navy Ministry

1940 (April) - Appointed Commander-in-Chief, North China Fleet

1941 (July) - Appointed Commander-in-Chief, 6th Fleet. Wounded during Marshall Islands campaign.

1942 (July) - Appointed Commander-in-Chief, 1st Fleet

1943 (Nov) - Received by Emperor and awarded a monetary gift for distinguished services.

1944 (Feb) - Retired

4. Summary of Interrogations: (IPS Case File 145, serial 2)

Subject denied that he took part in the war games held at the Naval War College in August, 1941, while he was Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Fleet, but admitted that his Chief of Staff, Captain (later Admiral) MITO, Hisashi attended the war games. (p. 2)

Subject stated that he first heard about the plan of attack on Pearl Harbor at a secret dinner about the end of November, 1941, on Admiral YAMAMOTO's flagship, the Nagato, at which Vice-Admiral TAKASU, Shiro and Vice-Admiral KONDO, Nobutake were present. YAMAMOTO announced that Pearl Harbor was to be attacked. YAMAMOTO stated that in the event of discovery en route they would be unsuccessful. It was the general opinion that for the attack to be successful, surprise would have to be complete. (p. 3)

(SHIMIZU, Mitsumi - prepared by Capt. Robinson and Comdr. Cole, contd)

Subject sailed in his flagship for the Marshalls about the end of November where he acted as communications liaison between the task force and the submarines. (p. 4)

Shortly after the dinner above mentioned subject heard a remark from YAMAMOTO that the Declaration of War would be sent a few hours before the attack. (p. 4)

5. Court exhibits referring to witness - None found.

6. Analysis of deposition of witness - (Def. Doc. #1926)

The deposition of this witness makes the following statements:

(a) The selection and appointment of naval staff officers, officers closely connected with the Chief of Naval General Staff was decided by the Navy Minister after consultation with the Chief of Naval General Staff. (p. 2) The appointment of the Vice-Minister of the Navy and the various Bureau Chiefs was made by the Minister of the Navy from a list of the three most promising candidates submitted by the Personnel Bureau Chief. (p. 2)

In the selection of Naval school instructors and others in educational posts, people with abundant common-sense and sublime personalities were chosen. (p. 3)

Change of station of subordinate Naval officers was made by the Navy Minister from a Personnel Change Plan submitted by the Personnel Bureau Chief on the principle of just and non-partisan choice of the right man for the right post. (p. 3)

(b) About the time of the Manchurian Incident it was perceived that a small group of young naval officers were harboring revolutionary ideas which culminated in May 15, 1932 Incident. (p. 4) This tendency was considered dangerous so about 30 officers who were sympathizers of the young officers involved were relegated to the reserves. At the same time the Navy Minister issued instructions to all Naval officers not to participate in politics. (p. 5) SHIMIZU as Chief of 1st Section, Personnel Bureau, Navy Ministry and acting for the Personnel Bureau Chief who was ill, issued oral instructions at the Chief of Staff's Conference to all Navy officers not to take part in politics. SHIMIZU admits that no written evidence can be found of either his oral statement or the Navy Minister's instructions. (p. 5)

7. Objections to introduction of Def. Doc. #1926 - The first 3½ pages of the affidavit which set forth the method of selection and appointment of Naval officers can be objected to on the ground the subject is irrelevant and immaterial. However, the last page and a half concerning non-participation of Naval officers in politics is probably relevant.

(SHIMIZU, Mitsumi - prepared by Capt. Robinson and Comdr. Cole, contd)

8. Suggested cross-examination of witness -

(a) Instructions re non-participation in politics by Naval officers.

Q: On page 5 of your affidavit you state that the Navy Minister issued instructions to all Navy officers not to participate in politics. In what manner were these instructions disseminated to the Naval officers?

Q: How many written copies were made?

Q: To whom were the written instructions sent?

Q: How is it possible that these instructions were distributed to the entire Navy and yet no copies are available today?

(b) Re ENOMOTO's book on International Law.

Although ENOMOTO's book on international law (See Def. Doc. #1927) is not mentioned in this affidavit, SHIMIZU might be questioned as follows:

Q: During your Naval career did you ever study international law?

Q: Did you ever see a copy of a textbook on international law by ENOMOTO, Juji called "Outline of Wartime International Law"?

(c) Appointment of Naval officers.

Q: In your affidavit you state on page 3 that the Navy Minister issued all orders for change of naval personnel based on a plan submitted to him by the Chief of the Personnel Bureau on the principle of the right man for the right post. Does this mean that the Navy Minister is responsible for all changes of personnel?

Q: Prosecution Exhibit 2036-A in evidence at page 15,046 is a statement by Admiral SAKAIBARA, Shigemitsu that pursuant to his order, 96 unarmed civilian internees were executed on Wake Island on 7 October, 1943. Was Admiral SHIMADA as Navy Minister from October, 1941, to February, 1944, responsible for the appointment of Admiral SAKAIBARA as Commander of Japanese forces on Wake Island?

Q: Prosecution Exhibit 2105 in evidence at p. 15,184 of the record is 1st Submarine Force Secret Operation Order No. 2-43 issued from the Flagship Heian Maru at Truk signed by one MITO, Hisashi as Commanding Officer of the 1st Submarine Force. This order stated:

Dated 20 March 43

Mito's Civilian Bureau of Personnel shows he was appointed Chief of the Navy Minister -

15 June 1943 -

(SHIMIZU, Mitsumi - prepared by Capt. Robinson and Comdr. Cole, contd)

"Do not stop with the sinking of enemy ships and cargoes; at the same time that you carry out the complete destruction of the crews of enemy ships, if possible, seize part of the crew and endeavor to secure information."

- Q: Was Admiral SHIMADA, as Navy Minister from October, 1941 to February, 1944, responsible for the appointment of Admiral MITO as Commanding Officer of the 1st Submarine Force?
(NOTE: Confidential Op-16-FE Translation No. 202, entitled "Japanese Navy Flag Officer List" states that MITO became Commanding Officer of the First Submarine Squadron on 1 November, 1942.)
- Q: On page 3 and 4 of your affidavit you state that the annual Promotion Conference for promotion of all Navy officers was attended by the Navy Minister and the Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau among others. Were OKA and SHIMADA as members of the conference jointly responsible for the promotion of Naval officers such as Admiral SAKAIBARA and Admiral MITO?

8/15/47

Ex 2987

Def. Doc. No. 1926



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: SHIMIZU, Mitsumi

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

1. My Name is SHIMIZU, Mitsumi. I am a former Vice-Admiral of the Japanese Navy. I occupied the following posts in connection with personnel affairs during the 36 years of my naval service. From December 1923 till December 1924

(Lieutenant Commander)

Staff officer of the Education Bureau, Navy Ministry. Naval Cadets Selection Committee member.

From December 1931 till April 1934 (Captain)

1st Section Chief of the Personnel Bureau, Navy Ministry.

From December 1936 till December 1938 (Rear-Admiral)

Chief of Personnel Bureau, Navy Ministry.

2. All Naval personnel affairs were handled by the Navy Minister.

- 1 -

Naval organization
rules & responsibilities / Navy lists
you naval officers revolutionary ideas 1931
dropped to them & give politics to the navy

3. Although a naval officer was appointed to the post of Navy Minister, he was considered a civilian official from the standpoint of the Government system. Hence his appointment and dismissal were determined by a Report to the Throne made by the Prime Minister as in the case of other cabinet ministers. In the event of change of the Navy Minister, it was customary for the Premier to request the outgoing Minister of the navy to recommend his successor and the latter to name an appropriate candidate from among the officers of the Navy.

4. The appointment of staff officers, officers who were very closely connected with the Chief of Naval General Staff and the Naval General Staff, was decided by the Minister of the navy after Consultation with the Chief of Naval General Staff. In cases where Imperial sanction was required, the Minister of the Navy directly reported to the Throne for same without approaching the Cabinet.

5. The appointment of the Vice-Minister of the Navy and of the various Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Ministry was conducted as follows. The Personnel Bureau Chief after considering various qualifications such as personality and ability would select three most promising candidates, numbering them in order of merit and would submit the list to the Minister of the Navy. Whereupon, the latter would decide on the one which he believed was most suited to the office.

In the selection of the several Bureau Chiefs the opinion of the Vice-Minister was taken into consideration besides the plan of the Chief of the Personnel Bureau.

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6. It was customary to appoint Commander-in-Chief of Fleets and of Minor Naval Stations simultaneously with the regular annual personnel shifts in December. The regular personnel appointments were decided by the Minister of the Navy through selection of an Appointment Plan tentatively drafted by the Chief of Personnel Bureau.

Special consideration was given in the selection of Naval school instructions and others in educational posts, people with abundant common-sense and sublime personalities being chosen for these posts.

7. According to the Service Table regulations, the commanders of each unit were responsible for the preparation of a service table of his subordinate officers and the submission of same to the Minister of the Navy through their superior officers of the direct line of command, every August. The Chief of the Personnel Bureau kept in custody and adjusted these service tables, and being kept fully informed on details of the personalities and abilities of all the officers of the Navy, drafted and submitted to the Minister of the Navy the Personnel Change Plan of all Naval officers on the principle of just and non-partisan choice of the right man for the right post. The Minister of the Navy passing his decision on the basis of this plan would result in the issuing of the appointment orders.

8. Selection for promotion of officers was handled with special care; a promotion conference being held each year in autumn to decide promotions. This Promotion conference was attended by all

JKA
41-44

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the commanders-in-Chief of Fleets, Minor Naval stations and important ports and by the admirals designated by the Minister of the Navy (Fleet Admirals, Members of the War Council, Vice-Minister of the Navy, Vice-Chief of Naval General Staff, Chief of Naval Technical Department, Chief of the Department of Naval Aeronautics, Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau, Chief of Personnel Bureau, Chief of Educational Bureau, etc.) The Minister of the Navy presided the conference, and after serious deliberation and on the principle of fairness selection for promotion of all Naval officers was conducted. The results were published in the early part of December.

9. Personnel of especially high character and qualifications composed the Personnel Bureau of the Navy Ministry.

Utilising only the above mentioned carefully prepared service tables and based on the aim of choosing the right man for the right job, fairly and without bias, all appointments were the result of careful selection and there was no opportunity given for the formation of factions or cliques.

10. It was perceived that from about the time of the Manchurian Incident a very small group of young naval officers, dissatisfied with the times were beginning to harbor revolutionary ideas and were seen to move in a direction contrary to the soldiers' code. The Navy never for a moment relaxed vigilance of this trend. Most unfortunately however, the disgraceful incident known as the May 15th Incident occurred in the May of 1932. At the time, the Navy fearing that to leave officers who harbored such thoughts on the

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active list would not only undermine the discipline of the Force, but would in the long run jeopardize the very existence of the and endanger the State, decided to act with a firm hand. Hence it relegated some 30 off officers to the reserves who were found to be sympathizers of the young officers involved in the incident. Simultaneously the Minister of the Navy issued instructions to all officers of the Navy to abide respectfully by the Imperial Edict to the Armed Forces and not to participate in politics. With the approval of the Minister of the Navy and in place of the personnel Bureau Chief who was absent due to illness, I issued instructions to the Navy as a whole at the Chief of Staff's conference immediately after the incident, the gist of which is as follows: "If there is any officer who now wishes to take part in politics, let him lay down his sword, leave active service and follow his inclination. However versatile a genius he may be, let him leave the active lists at once."

As the result of further investigations, it has however been confirmed that there exist neither written evidence of the above Navy Minister's instruction nor of my Oral statement made in my capacity as 1st Section Chief of the Personnel Bureau in the absence of the Personnel Bureau Chief.

On this 24 day of July, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT SHIMIZU, Mitsumi (seal)

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I, TAKIGAWA, Masajiro, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date

At Tokyo

Witness:(signed) TAKIGAWA, Mitsumi(seal)

OATH

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

SHIMIZU, Mitsumi (seal)

Permanent Residence: Nagano Prefecture, Higashichikuma-Gun, Shimadate-Mura, 510 Banchi.

Status: Commoner.

Name: SHIMIZU, Mitsumi.

Former Name:

Former Clan Name: Former MATSUMOTO Clan.

Place of Birth and Date of Birth: Nagano Prefecture, Higashichikuma-Gun, Shimadate-Mura, 66 Banchi.

Names of Members of the Family and Their Dates of Birth:

Father, SHIMIZU, Kurakichi, born Dec. 28, 1841. Because he established a separate family line on Sept. 11, 1920, deleted from the family register.

Mother, SHIMIZU, Sumi, born Feb. 10, 1855. Same as above.

Elder Brother, SHIMIZU, Kengo, born Jan. 4, 1882. Same as above.

Elder brother, SHIMIZU, Magonoré, born Sept. 10, 1886. Same as above.

Younger brother, SHIMIZU, Yoshio, born Nov. 28, 1891. Same as above.

Wife, Wakae, born Apr. 13, 1897, married Apr. 23, 1915, died Sept. 1, 1923.

Eldest son, Mitsuyoshi, born Mar. 22, 1916, died Mar. 3, 1940.

Second son, Masami, born Jan. 4, 1919.

Third son, born Dec. 20, 1920, died Sept. 1, 1923.

Wife, Masako, born, Jan. 2, 1899, married June 29, 1925.

Fourth son, Mitsuaki, born June 13, 1926.

Eldest daughter, Yoko, born Nov. 28, 1930.

Fifth son, Nobumasa, born Mar. 30, 1934.

Second daughter, Reiko, born Oct. 19, 1936, died Dec. 22, 1936.

Third daughter, Kimiko, born Feb. 22, 1938.

Dec. 2, 1905.	Appointed a student in the Naval Academy by the Naval Academy.
Nov. 21, 1908.	Certified a graduate of the course at the Naval Academy by the Naval Academy.
Nov. 31, 1908.	Appointed a <i>MIDSHIPMAN</i> (1st class) by the Navy Ministry.
Nov. 31, 1908.	Ordered to serve on board the SOVA by the Navy Ministry.
Nov. 30, 1909.	Left MAIZURU for Korea and China. Reached SASEBO on Dec. 30. (Temporarily returned to Japan)
Mar. 14, 1909.	Left YOKOSUKA for North America. Reached HAKODATE on July 19.
Aug. 2, 1909.	Relieved of duty on the SOVA and ordered to serve on board the KATORI (First Fleet) by the Navy Ministry.
Dec. 1, 1909.	Relieved of duty on the KATORI and ordered to serve on board the HASHIDATE by the Navy Ministry.
Dec. 1, 1909.	HASHIDATE. The First reserve ship.
Jan. 15, 1910.	Appointed <i>AN ENSIGN</i> (1st class) by the Cabinet.
Jan. 15, 1910.	Ordered to serve on the HASHIDATE (First reserve ship) by the Navy Ministry.
Mar. 1, 1910.	Relieved of duty on the HASHIDATE and ordered to serve on the IKOMA (First reserve) by the Navy Ministry.
Mar. 18, 1910.	IKOMA. Escort ship.
Mar. 15, 1910.	Left YOKOSUKA for South America and Europe. Arrived in YOKOSUKA on Oct. 29.
Mar. 22, 1910.	Conferred with the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade by the Imperial Household Ministry.

- Oct. 29, 1910. Contracted Enteric Typhus and entered the YOKOSUKA Naval Hospital for treatment for 3 weeks.
- Nov. 15, 1910. Contracted A Type Paratyphoid Fever and his request for a transfer from the YOKOSUKA Naval Hospital for a change in climate for a change in climate for a period of three weeks approved.
- Dec. 1, 1910. IKOMA. Second Reserve Ship.
- Dec. 6, 1910. Reported that he contracted A Type Paratyphoid Fever and would go to MATSUMOTO City for another three week period from this date, excluding 5 days' travelling time for a change in climate.
- Jan. 1, 1911. Additional three-weeks period for Beri-Beri.
- Jan. 18, 1911. Relieved of duty on board the IKOMA by the Navy Ministry. *Ordered to wait further orders but to stay in KURE by the Navy Ministry.*
- Jan. 22, 1911. Additional three-weeks period. Feb. 12, an additional period of three weeks. On Mar. 3, an additional period of three weeks.
- Mar. 26, 1911. An additional period of three weeks. Apr. 16, an additional period of three weeks.
- Apr. 29, 1911. Temporarily relieved of duty, but ordered to stay in KURE by the Navy Ministry.
- June 3, 1911. Reported that he moved to TOKYO for a change in climate.
- June 3, 1911. Requested that his place of convalescence be transferred to TOKYO. Approved on the 10th.
- June 3, 1911. Completely cured.
- June 27, 1911. Ordered to serve on board the SAGAMI. (Second Reserve) by the Navy Ministry.
- Aug. 4, 1911. Relieved of duty on board the SAGAMI by the Navy Ministry.
- Aug. 4, 1911. Appointed a student in the regular course of the Naval Gunnery School by the Navy Ministry.
- Dec. 1, 1911. Appointed a *LIEUTENANT (J.G.)* by the Cabinet.
- Dec. 20, 1911. Upon graduating from the regular course of the Naval Gunnery School, dismissed as a student and appointed a student in the regular course of the Navy Torpedo School by the Navy Ministry.
- Feb. 10, 1912. Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade by the Imperial Household Ministry.
- Apr. 24, 1912. Since he graduated from the regular course of the Navy Torpedo School, dismissed as a student by the Navy Ministry.
- Apr. 24, 1912. Ordered to serve on board the ARIAKE by the Navy Ministry.
- Dec. 27, 1912. Granted the 1st salary grade by the Navy Ministry.
- July 9, 1913. Due to the confinement of YAMAMOTO, Tomoichi who was serving on the HATSUSHIMO, he was ordered to act in his place during the combat gunnery practice of the 2nd Second Destroy Division. On July 11, relieved of this duty. By the YOKOSUKA Torpedo Division.
- Dec. 1, 1913. Relieved of duty on the ARIAKE and attached to the YOKOSUKA Naval Barracks by the Navy Ministry.
- Aug. 23, 1914. Beginning of War with Germany.
- Oct. 14, 1914. Application for Marriage. Approved on Oct. 19.
- Dec. 1, 1914. Appointed Navy Lieutenant by the Cabinet.
- Dec. 1, 1914. Appointed a B Class student of the Naval Academy by the Navy Ministry.
- Feb. 10, 1915. Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade by the

- Imperial Household Ministry.
- May 26, 1915. Upon graduating as a B class student of the Naval Academy, dismissed as a student and appointed as student in the Advanced Course at the Navy Torpedo School by the Navy Ministry.
- Sept. 25, 1915. Ordered to accompany the umpire for the Naval Grand Maneuvers by the Navy Ministry.
- Sept. 25, 1915. Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th Class and a grant of 250 yen for war services in 1914-1915 by the Decorations Bureau.
- Sept. 25, 1915. Awarded the War Medal for 1914-1915 by the Decorations Bureau.
- Sept. 10, 1915. According to the purport of Imperial Ordinance No. 154, Awarded the Medal in Commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement by the Decorations Bureau.
- Dec. 13, 1915. Dismissed as a student upon graduating from the advanced course at the Navy Torpedo School.
- Dec. 13, 1915. Attached to the headquarters of the Second Squadron by the Navy Ministry.
- Dec. 1, 1916. Relieved of his main post and appointed a staff officer in the 3rd Fleet by the Navy Ministry.
- Dec. 1, 1916. Granted the 2nd salary grade by the Navy Ministry.
- Apr. 11, 1917. Left SASEBO for the coast of China (escort).
Reached MAKO on the 15th of the same month.
- Dec. 1, 1917. Relieved of his main post and attached to the Headquarters of the 3rd Fleet by the Navy Ministry.
- Dec. 17, 1917. Relieved of his main post and appointed as instructor in the Navy Torpedo School and concurrently, division officer by the Navy Ministry.
- Jan. 23, 1918. Granted permission to go to NAGANO Prefecture for a period of 21 days excluding 4 days' travelling time due to the illness of his mother by the Navy Ministry.
- Dec. 1, 1918. Relieved of his main and concurrent posts by the Navy Ministry.
- Sept. 18, 1919. Ordered to accompany the umpire for the Special Grand Maneuvers for the year, 1919 by the Navy Ministry.
- Mar. 20, 1920. Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade by the Imperial Household Ministry.
- Dec. 1, 1920. Appointed Lieutenant Commander by the Cabinet.
- Dec. 1, 1920. Dismissed as a student upon graduating from the course as A class student at the Naval Academy.
- Dec. 1, 1920. Appointed staff officer of the First Fleet. (NAGATO) by the Navy Ministry.
- May 1, 1921. Appointed to the concurrent position as staff officer in the Combined Fleet by the Navy Ministry.
- Nov. 1, 1920. Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class and a grant of 500 yen for services in the war between 1915-1920 by the Decorations Bureau.
- Nov. 1, 1920. Awarded the War Medal for war services from 1914-1920.
- July 4, 1921. The flagship was transferred to the FUSO.

The flagship was transferred to the NAGATO. On
 Aug. 23, the flagship was changed to the FUSO.
 The flagship was changed to the NAGATO.
 Left SASEBO for Tsintao. (escort). Returned to ARIAKE
 Bay on the 30th of the same month.
 According to Nairei No. 405, /Cabinet Directive/ the
 organization of the Combined Fleet was abolished.
 Relieved of his main post and appointed instructor
 in the Navy Torpedo School by the Navy Ministry.
 Relieved of his main post and appointed a member of
 the Education Bureau of the Navy Ministry and concurrently
 appointed a member of the Technical Council of the
 Navy Technical Department by the Navy Ministry.
 Ordered to serve in the Second Section and concurrently
 in the First Section by the Education Bureau.
 Appointed to the Committee for the Selection of Students
 for the Naval Academy by the Navy Ministry.

- July 12, 1921.
- Sept. 18, 1921.
- Aug. 19, 1921.
- Oct. 31, 1921.
- May 1, 1922.
- Dec. 1, 1923.
- Dec. 1, 1923.
- Dec. 1, 1923.

- 1 December 1923: Appointed a member of the Committee For Selection of Prizewinners of the Imperial Bounty Given For Study by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 September 1924: Appointed Umpire for the big Navy Maneuvers of 1924 by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 October 1924: Revision in form of appointments in accordance with KAIJIN /TN: Naval Personnel Bureau/ /Directive/ No. 79.
- 26 January 1925: Request for marriage approved 3 February.
- 1 May 1925: Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.
- 10 September 1925: Appointed Umpire for the small Navy Maneuvers of 1925 by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 December 1925: Promoted to Commander by the Cabinet.
- " " " : Relieved of principal and concurrent duties and appointed Executive Officer of the JINGEI by the Navy Ministry.
- 27 January 1926: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class, by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 1 March 1925: Given 100 yen for services in connection with the dispatch of troops to Russian territorial areas by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 November 1926: Relieved from principal duty and appointed an operations officer at SASEBO Naval District by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Given concurrent appointment as operations officer at SASEBO Naval Station by the War Ministry.
- 1 February 1929: Relieved from concurrent duties by the War Ministry.
- " " " : Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.
- 15 February " : Ordered to proceed on business to Europe and America by the Navy Ministry. Departed 31 March 1929.
- 16 November 1928: Decorated with the Medal in Commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 188 of 1928 by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 30 November 1929: Promoted to Captain by the Cabinet.
- 16 January 1930: Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.
- 3 January " : Returned to YOKOHAMA on the KOREA MARU by the Navy Ministry.
- 20 January " : Given concurrent assignment to serve in the Navy Ministry by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed by the Acting Navy Minister pro tem to serve in the Bureau of Naval Affairs, Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Ordered to serve in the Second Section by the Bureau of Naval Affairs.
- 5 February 1930: Appointed Chief of the Second Section, Bureau of Naval Affairs, the Navy Ministry and, concurrently, a member of the Navy Technical Council by the Navy Ministry.
- 6 February 1930: Appointed a member of the Rations Investigation Committee by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Committee For Selection of prizewinners of the Imperial Bounty Given For Study by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Committee on Standards of Power of Naval Bases and Naval Stations by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Committee For Arrangement of Army-Navy Industrial Mobilization by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Given concurrent appointment as Assistant Secretary-General of the Committee For Arrangement of Army-Navy Industrial Mobilization by the Navy Ministry.
- 28 February 1930: Appointed Secretary of the Preparation Committee For Construction of Central Government Buildings by the Cabinet.
- 14 August 1930: Relieved of concurrent appointment as Assistant Secretary-General of the Committee For Arrangement of Army-Navy Industrial Mobilization by the Navy Ministry.

- 14 August 1930: Appointed Secretary-General of the Committee For Arrangement of Army-Navy Industrial Mobilization by the Navy Ministry. Concurrent appointment.
- 15 December 1930: Appointed a member of the Preparation Committee For the Establishment of the Naval Airplane Depot (tentative title) by the Navy Ministry.
- 5 February 1931: Given non-regular duty as a member of the Committee For Licensing Private Wireless Communication Operators by the Communications Ministry.
- 5 September 1929: Given 260 yen for services in connection with the China Incident of 1928 and the China Riots of 1927-28 by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 May 1931: Appointed CO of the TAMA, an escort and training ship. Effective 6 May 1931 and lasting until 23 November. By the Navy Ministry.
- 13 May " : Relieved of non-regular duty as a member of the Committee For Licensing Private Wireless Communication Operators by the Communications Ministry.
- 21 May " : Relieved as Secretary of the Preparation Committee For Construction of Central Government Buildings by the Cabinet.
- 14 November 1931: Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff and, concurrently, with the Navy Ministry by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed by the Minister to serve in the Bureau of Personnel, the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Assigned to serve with the First Section by the Bureau of Personnel.
- 1 December 1931: Appointed Chief of the First Section, Bureau of Personnel, Navy Ministry, by the Navy Ministry.
- 10 " " : Appointed a member of the Committee For Examination of the System and Establishments of Duty and Activities by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 December " : Appointed a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Disciplinary Committee by the Navy Ministry.
- 10 " " : Appointed a member of the Naval Trainee Selection Board by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Committee on Commissions For Naval Officers by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Commendations Inquiry Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Thought Investigation Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Committee on Revision of the Naval Disciplinary Law by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Committee on Standards of Power of Naval Bases and Naval Stations by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Committee on Diffusion of Naval Matters by the Navy Ministry. Expired 1 October 1932.
- 1 May 1931: Decorated with the Medal in Commemoration of the Restoration of the Capital in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 148 of 1930 by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 18 August 1932: Appointed a member of the Navy Distinguished Service Inquiry Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- 6 October 1932: Appointed a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the War Ministry.
- 8 " " : Appointed a member of the Preparations Committee of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 October " : Appointed a committee member of the Bureau For Diffusion of Naval Matters by the Navy Ministry.
- 20 March 1933: Ordered to proceed on business to SHANGHAI by the Navy Ministry.
- 30 April " : Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class, by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 18 November 1933: Appointed a member of the Committee For Study of Armament Limitation by the Navy Ministry.
- 10 January 1934: Ordered to proceed on business to MANCHUKUO by the Navy Ministry.
- 4 April 1934: Relieved from membership in the Ordinary Civil Service Disciplinary Committee by the Navy Ministry.

- 4 April 1934: Relieved of membership in the Preparations Committee of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 " " : Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.
- 2 " " : Relieved of membership in the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the War Ministry.
- 1 " " : Directed by the head of the Naval War College to study advanced tactics by the Naval General Staff.
- 1 August " : Appointed Umpire for the Grand Maneuvers of 1934 by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 November 1934: Appointed CO of the ISEI, First Class Reserve Ship, which joined the Combined Fleet 15 November. Effective 7 November. By Navy Ministry.
- 15 " " : Granted a special salary for services as CO of the ISEI on active service by the Navy Ministry.
- 15 February 1935: Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Senior grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.
- 15 August 1935: Granted a special salary by the Navy Ministry.
- 29 April 1934: Decorated with the Medium Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun (1057,408) and given 1000 yen for services in the 1931-1934 Incident by the Bureau of Decorations.
- " " " : Decorated with the War Medal for the 1931-1934 Incident by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 31 October 1935: Appointed Chief of Staff for the SASEBO Naval District by the Navy Ministry.
- 15 November 1935: Promoted to Rear Admiral by the Cabinet.
- 9 November " : Appointed Chairman of the Preparation Committee for the Establishment of the SHIKAYA Air Group (tentative name) by SASEBO Naval District.
- 30 " " : Appointed a member of the NAGASAKI Area City Planning Commission by the Home Ministry.
- 21 September " : Decorated with the Medal in Commemoration of the Visit of the Emperor of MANCHUKUO to Japan by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 16 November 1936: Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff and, concurrently, with the Navy Ministry by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 December " : Appointed Chief of the Bureau of Personnel, Navy Ministry, by the Navy Ministry. Term expired 16 December 1938.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Committee on Commissions for Naval Officers by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Navy Students Selection Board by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Navy Distinguished Service Inquiry Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Thought Investigation Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed Chairman of the Commendations Inquiry Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed a member of the Committee for Awarding the War Medal for the 1931-1934 Incident by the Navy Ministry.
- 18 December 1936: Appointed a member of the Pension Inquiry Commission by the Cabinet.
- 30 January 1937: Relieved of membership in the NAGASAKI Area City Planning Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- 8 March 1937: Appointed a member of the Employment Commission by the Cabinet.
- " " " : Asked to serve as a member of the Social Work Inquiry Committee by the Home Ministry.
- 9 May 1934: Decorated with the Emperor of MANCHUKUO's Medal of the Bright Cloud, 3rd Class, by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 20 November 1937: Appointed a member of the Naval War Plans Department, Imperial General Headquarters, by the Navy Ministry.

- 20 November 1937: Appointed a permanent aide to the Navy Minister in the Imperial General Headquarters by the Navy Ministry.
- 15 January 1938: Appointed a special member of the Investigation Commission on Measures For the Welfare of Wounded Servicemen by the Cabinet.
- 2 May 1938: Appointed a member of the Committee For the Establishment of the Pension Depository by the Cabinet and Minister of Finance.
- 1 March 1934: Decorated with the Emperor of MANCHUKUO's Medal For Service in Founding the Nation by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 9 May 1938: Appointed Chairman of the Inquiry Commission For Welfare of Navy Civilian Officials by the Navy Ministry.
- 4 June " : Appointed a member of the Committee For Aiding the Enterprises of Mobilized Businessmen by the Cabinet.
- 20 June 1938: Appointed a councillor of the Wounded Servicemen's Welfare Institute by the Cabinet.
- 25 " " : Appointed an adviser to the Pension Depository by the Cabinet and Finance Minister.
- " " " : Relieved from membership in the Committee For the Establishment of the Pension Depository by the Cabinet and Finance Minister.
- 15 July " : Appointed a member of the Central Social Work Commission by the Cabinet.
- 22 " " : Appointed a member of the Central Employment Commission by the Cabinet.
- 13 September 1938: Appointed Chairman of the Committee For Establishment of the Naval Welfare Foundation by the Navy Ministry.
- 9 November 1938: ~~#####~~ Asked to serve as a special member of the Graduates Employment Limitations Commission by the Welfare Ministry.
- 15 December " : Appointed commander of the Seventh Squadron by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Relieved from membership in the Naval War Plans Department, Imperial General Headquarters, by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Relieved as permanent aide to the Navy Minister in the Imperial General Headquarters by the Navy Ministry.
- 24 December " : Relieved of membership in the Pension Inquiry Commission by the Cabinet.
- 14 January 1939: Relieved of membership in the Investigation Commission on Measures For the welfare of Wounded Servicemen at own request by the Cabinet.
- " " " : Relieved as councillor of the Wounded Servicemen's Welfare Institute at own request by the Cabinet.
- 28 " " : Released from service as a special member of the Graduates Employment Limitations Commission at own request by the Welfare Ministry.
- 17 " " : Relieved as adviser to the Pension Depository by the Cabinet and Finance Minister.
- 16 " " : Relieved of membership in the Ordinary Civil Service Limitations Commission by the Navy Ministry.
- 31 " " : Relieved of membership in the Central Social Work Commission at own request by the Cabinet.
- 7 February " : Relieved of membership in the Central Employment Commission at own request by the Cabinet.
- 10 March " : Relieved of membership in the Committee For Aiding the Enterprises of Mobilized Businessmen by the Cabinet.
- 20 May 1939: Appointed commander of the Sixth Squadron by the Navy Ministry.
- 11 July " : Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class, by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 15 November 1939: Promoted to Vice Admiral by the Cabinet.
- " " " : Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 December " : Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.
- 1 June 1940: Relieved of principal duty by the Navy Ministry.
- 15 November 1939: Appointed to serve as commander of the Eighth Squadron until Rear Admiral GOTO, Eiji assumed the post by the Navy Ministry.
- 1 June 1940: Appointed commander of the Training Fleet by the Emperor.

- 20 September 1940: Assigned to serve with the Naval general Staff by the Navy Ministry.
- 30 " " : Relieved of principal duty by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Third China Expeditionary Fleet (on board the IWATE as of 5 October) by the Emperor.
- 27 January 1941: Transferred to the flagship ASUKA by the Third China Expeditionary Fleet.
- 22 February " : Transferred to the IWATE due to change of flagships by the Third China Expeditionary Fleet.
- 5 July 1941: Assigned to serve with the Naval general Staff by the Navy Ministry.
- 21 July " : Relieved of principal duty by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed CinC of the Sixth Fleet (the KATORI) effective 23 July 1941 by the Emperor.
- 2 October 1940: On departure for combat, granted an interview with the Emperor and Empress and was given a gift of money.
- ~~#####~~ Aide-de-camp to His Majesty dispatched to see him off when he left from Tokyo Station.
- 16 July 1941: Aide-de-camp to His Majesty was dispatched to meet him upon his return at ZUSHI Station.
- Ordered to report to His Majesty on ~~###~~ military affairs. Received a gift of money and a silver vase. Was granted audience with the Empress who was pleased to grant him a gift of money and a silver cup. (The foregoing took place at the Imperial residence at HAYAMA.)
- 18 July 1941: Granted an interview with the Empress Dowager and received a gift of money and a silver cigarette case.
- 15 December 1941: Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Senior grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.
- 16 March 1942: Assigned to serve with the Naval General Staff by the Navy Ministry.
- 29 April 1940: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Double-Rays of the Rising Sun and given 3700 yen for services in the CHINA Incident.
- " " " : Decorated with the War Medal for the China Incident by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 7 March 1942: The Aide-de-Camp brought a list of presents from the Emperor and Empress.
- 14 July " : Relieved of principal duty by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Appointed CinC of the First Fleet (the NAGATO) by the Emperor.
- 12 November 1942: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 1st Class, by the Bureau of Decorations.
- 3 March 1943: Transferred to the MITSU.
- 25 " " : Returned to the NAGATO.
- 11 August 1943: Temporarily transferred to the YAMATO.
- 26 " " : Returned to the NAGATO.
- 20 October " : Assigned to serve with the Naval general Staff by the Navy Ministry.
- 19 February 1944: Directed to await further orders by the Navy Ministry.
- 21 February " : Placed in the First Reserves by the Navy Ministry.
- " " " : Granted 8750 yen for meritorious services by the Navy Ministry.
- 13 March 1944: Conferred with the 3rd Court Rank, Junior grade, by the Imperial Household Ministry.
- " " " : Advanced one rank as an act of grace from the Throne by the Imperial Household Ministry.
- 10 November 1940: Decorated with the Medal in Commemoration of the 2600th Anniversary in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 488 of 1940. By the Bureau of Decorations.
- 20 April 1944: Appointed President of the NIPPON SOKO TOSEI KABUSHIKI KAISHA /TN: Japan Warehouse Control Co./ by the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

Shunmyu Tozo

Keep

履 歷 書

原籍

栃木縣下都賀郡國分村大字大塚三五番地

舊姓名

清水 董 三

明治二十六年八月一日生

年 號	月 日	任 免 賞 罰 等	廳 名
大正 四	六	東亞同文書院政治科卒業	
五	二	日支合辦會社吉林省延吉縣天寶山銀銅鑛主事補ヲ委嘱ス	天寶山銀銅鑛
六	七	依願委嘱ヲ解ク	令
八	八	支那省別全誌編纂所員ヲ委嘱ス	東亞同文會
二	二	依願委嘱ヲ解ク	令
一	一	一年志願兵トシテ宇都宮第十四師團歩	

	七、二七	中華民國在勤ヲ命ス	外務省
	八、九	北平着任	
	四、二九	昭和六年乃至九年事變ニ於ケル功ニ依リ勲六等瑞宝章及金百八拾圓ヲ授ケ賜フ	賞勳局
二	六、三〇	南京ニ出張駐在ヲ命ス	外務省
	八、一五	北平出張	
	八、一七	上海着	
	〃	上海、一時出張駐在ヲ命ス	令
一、二	三、二三	上海出張	
	三、二四	南京着	
	七、一	陞叙高等官五等	

五、一七	南京に出張駐在ヲ命ス	外務省
五、一五	叙勲五等授瑞宝章	賞勲局
五、一六	帰朝ヲ命ス(一時)	外務省
五、二一	南京出張	
五、二一	東京着	
五、二六	東京出張	
六、七	南京帰任	
五、一二	南京出張	
五、一七	東京着	
五、二六	東京出張	
〃	南京帰任	
一、二六	特命全權大使阿部信行十二月二十六日任 務終了付本官ヲ免セラレタルに因リ	

右隨負ハ今日ヲ以テ自然解消ス

名モノトス

一、二、二、六

陞敍高等官四等

内閣

一、六

一、一、四

帰朝ヲ命ス(一時)

外務省

一、一、五

南京出發

一、二、〇

東京着

二、一、五

敍正六位

宮内省

二、二、一

東京出發

三、一

南京歸任

六、八

帰朝ヲ命ス(一時)

外務省

六、九

南京出發

六、一、〇

東京着

七、六

東京出發

下 務 省

					一七							
五、二四	四、二五		四、二三	"	四、四	四、一	一三、一二	一三、二	二、一七	二、二	二、九	七、二
南京歸任	東京出發	津並青島、立寄ヲ奉ス	歸任ノ途次朝鮮、滿洲國及北京、天津	東京着	南京出發	歸朝ヲ奉ス	南京歸任	東京出發	東京着	南京出發	歸朝ヲ奉ス (一時)	南京歸任
		外務省				外務省					外務省	

九	三〇	歸朝ノ命ス (一時)	外務省
二	一	勅令第七三號ニ依リ大東亞省所管トシ	外務省
一八	四一	外務省事務ヲ囑託ス	官由省
四	六	臨時式部職御用掛被仰付	官由省
五	一〇	臨時式部職御用掛被免	官由省
"		用濟ニ付囑託ヲ解ク	外務省
六	三〇	任大使館一等書記官	内閣
		叙高等官三等	大東亞省
		中華民國在勤ヲ命ス	官由省
	七	叙從五位	
二〇	八	勅令第四百九十一號ニ依リ外務省	
	二六	所管トス	
二一	四	上海倉	

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省

SECRET

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

APO 500
31 July 1947

SUBJECT : SHIMIZU, Shigezo (Tozo)

DATE OF BIRTH : 1893 Aug 1.

PERMANENT DOMICILE: 35, Otsuka, Kokufu-mura, Shimotsuga-gun, Tochigi-ken.

EDUCATION :

Aug 1912 Prefectural Scholarship to TOA DOBUN SHOIN College in Shanghai.

Jun 1915 Graduated from the Political Science Course of TOA DOBUN SHOIN College.

CAREER :

Feb 1916 - Assistant Superintendant of Japan-China Mutual Co-
Jul 1917 (Silver, Copper and other minerals), at Tienpaoshan, Yenchi-ksien, Chilin (Manchuria).

1 Sep 1919 - Professor of TOA DOBUN SHOIN College.
1 Jul 1929

29 Jul 1929 Part-time official, First Section, Commercial Affairs Bureau, Foreign Ministry.

28 Apr 1931 - Temporary member of the State Examination Board
19 Jan 1932 for Higher Civil Service.

25 Feb 1932 Interpreter for the Army, attached to the Headquarters of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force.

4 Jun 1932 Demobilized.

Part-time official of First Section, Commercial Affairs Bureau, Foreign Ministry.

15 Jun 1932 - Temporary Member of the State Examination Board for
19 Jan 1933 Higher Civil Service.

7 Jun 1933 - same as above.
16 Jan 1934

Incl 35

SECRET

SECRET

SHIMIZU, Shigezo (Tozo)--cont'd:

CAREER (cont'd) :

30 Jun 1933	Translator, Foreign Ministry.
30 Jun 1934	First Interpreter for a legation in China.
17 May 1935	First Interpreter, duty at the Embassy in China.
27 Sep 1937	Third Secretary, duty at Embassy in China.
9 May 1939	Secretary, Chinese Liaison Dept., Asia Development Board.
6 Apr 1940	Attache to Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to China.

SECRET

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

General Activities
APO 500
9 June 1947

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: SHIMIZU, Tozo (alias SHIMIZU, Shigezo)

Date of Birth:	1 Aug 1893
Permanent Domicile:	35 Otsuka, Kokufu Mura, Shimotsuga Guri, Tochigi Ken
Education:	
Aug 1912	Attended TOA DOBUN SHOIN, Shanghai, on prefectural scholarship.
June 1915	Graduated Political Science Course, TOA DOBUN SHOIN.
Career:	
Feb 1916	Ass't Superintendent of Japan-China Mutual Company (silver, copper and other minerals) at Tienpaoshan, Yenchi-Hsten, Chilin (Manchuria) until Jul 1917.
1 Sep 1919	Professor of TOA DOBUN SHOIN, Shanghai until 1 July 1929.
29 July 1929	Part time official, 1st Section, Commerce Bureau, Japanese Foreign Ministry.
28 Apr 1931	Temporary member of the State Board for Higher Civil Service Examinations until 19 Jan 1932.
25 Feb 1932	Army interpreter attached to Hq, Shanghai Expeditionary Force.
4 Jun 1932	Demobilized. Part time official, 1st Section, Commerce Bureau, Japanese Foreign Ministry.
15 Jun 1932	Temporary member of the State Board for Higher Civil Service Examinations until 16 Jan 1934.
30 Jun 1933	Translator, Foreign Ministry.
30 Jun 1934	First Interpreter, Japanese Legation in China.

Incl 1

SECRET

SECRET

S/I, dtd 9 June 1947, subj: SHIMIZU, Tozo

17 May 1935

First Interpreter, Japanese Embassy in China.

27 Sep 1937

Third Secretary, Japanese Embassy in China.

9 May 1939

Secretary, Chinese Liaison Department, Asia
Development Board.

6 Apr 1940

Attache to the Envoy Extraordinary and Am-
bassador Plenipotentiary to China.

SECRET

SHIMIZU Tōzō, Personal History

1-3

Translated by ISHII

7.

PERSONAL HISTORY

PERMANENT DOMICILE: 35, ŌTSUKA, KOKUBUMURA, SHIMOTSUGA District,

TOCHIGI Pref.

NAME: Tōzō SHIMIZU

Born August 1st, 1893

(~~& DISMISSAL~~)

DATE

APPOINTMENT ^{& DISMISSAL} REWARDS & PENALTIES, ETC.

NAME OF OFFICE

JUNE, 1915 Graduated from Political Department of TōA

DŌBUN SHŌIN.

FEB. 1916

~~Commissioned~~ ^{appointed}

~~Assistant~~ Assistant-Manager of the

TIEN PAOSHAN

TIEN PAOSHAN SILVER-COPPER MINE, a Sino-Japanese SILVER-COPPER

Joint Company in YENCHI District, KIRIN Pro- MINE

since

~~in parallel and concurrently.~~

SHŌIN

	Province of China.	
MAY, 1919	Resigned Retired by Relieved of the duty at his request.	"
JUN. 1, 1919	Joined Entered the 59th Infantry Regiment for the first term of the annual course of the first training in his specialty.	
AUG. 30, 1919	Promoted to, Appointed Sergeant-Major. Discharged with qualification certificate.	
SEP. 1, 1919	appointed as a teacher Commissioned Professor of TOA DÖBUN	TÖA DÖBUN
	SHÖIN.	SHÖIN
MAR. 16, 1922	Qualified for the professorship of TÖA DÖBUN SHÖIN.	Foreign Ministry
SEP. 9, 1926	Concurrently temporarily as appointed as Commissioned Overseer of Students	TÖA DÖBUN
	temporarily and concurrently.	SHÖIN

JULY, 1917	<p>Resigned Retired by Relieved of the duty at his request.</p>	"
AUG., 1917	<p>appointed as a Commissioned (Member of the Compilation Institute of Complete Geography of Individual Province of China.)</p>	TŌA DŌBUN KAI
NOV., 1917	<p>Resigned Retired by Relieved of the duty at his request.</p>	"
DEC. 1, 1917	<p>Joined Entered the 59th Infantry Regiment, 14th Division at UTSUNOMIYA, as a one-year volunteer.</p>	
NOV. 30, 1918	<p>Became Appointed sergeant. ^{and} transferred to the first reserve.</p>	
DEC., 1918	<p>appointed as a Commissioned (Member of the Compilation Institute of Complete Geography of Individual)</p>	TŌA DŌBUN KAI

APR. 28, 1927	<p>Resigned Retired from Relieved of the concurrent duty at his ^{by} request.</p>	4. "
MAR. 26, 1928	<p>Appointed concurrently as temporary Commissioned Overseer of Students temporarily and concurrently.</p>	"
NOV. 30, 1928	<p>Resigned Retired from Relieved of the concurrent duty at his ^{by} request.</p>	"
JUL. 1, 1929	<p>Resigned Retired from appointment by request Relieved of commission at his request.</p>	"
JUL. 29, 1929	<p>Commissioned ^{to the} for special work for Foreign Ministry. Ordered to serve in the First Section of Commercial Affairs Bureau.</p>	Foreign Ministry "
APR. 28, 1931	<p>^{as a} temporary ^{member of the} Committee member for High Official Examination.</p>	

Rank:

5

Treated as a "SONIN" official.

Cabinet

JAN. 19, 1932 Relieved ~~of~~ ^{from the duty post as a} temporary Committee member of ^{the Committee for} High Official Examination

"

FEB. 25, 1932 Relieved of commission, with the completion of the ^(work) Foreign Ministry

"

^{appointed as an} ~~Ordered~~ Army Interpreter.

^{went to the front} ~~Followed an army~~ being attached to head-

quarters of SHANGHAI Expeditionary Army Force.

FEB. 27, 1932 Treated as a "SONIN" ^{rank} official.

JUN. 4, 1932 Demobilized. ^{Discharged from} ~~Relieved of~~ Army Interpretation.

" Commissioned ^{to the} ~~for special work for~~ Foreign Ministry. Foreign Ministry

" Ordered to serve in the First Section of the "

Commercial Affairs Bureau.

JUN. 7, 1932

Ordered ^{as a} ~~Temporary Committee Member~~
 for
 # High Official Examination.

Treated as a "SŌNIN" ^{rank} official,

Cabinet

JAN. 19, 1933

Relieved of ^{the post of} ~~Temporary Committee Member~~
 for
 # High Official Examination.

Cabinet

JUN. 7, 1933

Ordered ^{as a} ~~Temporary Committee Member~~
 for
 # High Official Examination.

Treated as a "SŌNIN" ^{rank} official.

Cabinet

JUN. 30, 1933

Appointed ^{as an official} ~~Secretary-Translator~~ of the
 Foreign Ministry.

Conferred the sixth grade ^{rank} of high official. Cabinet

JUL. 15, 1933 Conferred the seventh Court rank of senior Imperial House grade. Held Dept.

OCT. 23, 1933 Ordered to serve concurrently in the First Section of Commercial Affairs Bureau. Foreign Ministry

JAN. 16, 1934 Relieved of ^{the post as a} Temporary Committee ~~Member~~ ^{for} of High Cabinet Official Examination.

JUN. 30, 1934 Appointed ^{as a} Class ^{official} ~~First Grade Secretary~~ Interpreter of ^a Legation.

^{Given} Conferred the sixth grade ^{rank} of high official. Cabinet

Ordered to ^{proceed to} ~~hold office in~~ the Chinese Republic. Foreign Ministry

JUL. 27, 1934 Left TOKYO.

AUG. 9, 1934 Arrived to the post at PEIPING.

APR. 29, 1934	Awarded the Sixth Order of the Sacred Treasure and ^a sum of 180 Yen due to ^a his meritorious <u>rendered</u> service in the Incident from ^{of} 1931 to 1934.	8 Board of Decorations
JUN. 30, 1936	Ordered to <u>proceed to and</u> reside at NANKING.	Foreign Ministry
AUG. 15, 1936	Left PEIPING.	
AUG. 17, 1936	Arrived at SHANGHAI.	
"	Ordered to stay temporarily at SHANGHAI.	Foreign Ministry
MAR. 23, 1937	Left SHANGHAI.	
MAR. 24, 1937	Arrived at NANKING.	
JUL. 1, 1937	<u>Promoted</u> Elevated to the fifth grade ^{rank} of High Official.	
JUL. 15, 1937	<u>Promoted</u> Elevated to the sixth Court rank of Junior Grade.	Imperial Home- hold Dept.

SEP. 27, 1937	Appointed ^{as a} Third Grade ^{class} Secretary ^{of} the Embassy.	
	Conferred the fifth grade ^{rank} of high official.	Cabinet
	Ordered to hold office in the Chinese Republic	Foreign Ministry
	Ordered to ^{proceed and} reside at NANKING.	"
MAR. 11, 1938	Ordered to ^{proceed and} reside at SHANGHAI.	"
APR. 6, 1938	Ordered to return home (temporarily).	"
APR. 18, 1938	Left SHANGHAI.	
APR. 21, 1938	Arrived at TOKYO.	
JUL. 23, 1938	Left TOKYO.	
JUL. 27, 1938	Returned to ^{the} his post at SHANGHAI.	
MAY. 9, 1939	Ordered ^{to become a} Secretary of China Affairs Board.	Cabinet
	Ordered to hold office in Middle China	"

Liaison Department of China Affairs Board.

JUN. 1, 1939 Ordered to return home (temporarily). Foreign Ministry

JUN. 3, 1939 Left SHANGHAI.

JUN. 3, 1939 Arrived at TOKYO.

JUN. 18, 1939 Left TOKYO.

JUN. 23, 1939 Ordered to ~~call~~ ^{stop} at PEKING and TIENTSIN on Foreign Ministry

the way to ^{the} his post.

JUN. 28, 1939 Returned to ^{the} his post at SHANGHAI.

APR. 6, 1940 Ordered ^{to be on} ~~to be on~~ the staff of the Ambassador Extraordinary Cabinet

and Plenipotentiary to the Chinese Republic.

APR. 29, 1940 Awarded the Fifth Order of the Rising Sun with Board of

Double Rays and ^{the} sum of 1,050 Yen due to his Decorations

- OCT. 17, 1940 Arrived at TOKYO.
- NOV. 26, 1940 Left TOKYO.
- " Returned to ^{the} ~~his~~ post at NANKING.
- DEC. 26, 1940 ^{In accordance with the retirement of} ~~According to the dismissal~~ ^{of Nobuyuki}
 ABE, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
 on Dec. 26, with the completion of his duty,
 all his ~~attendants~~ ^{staff} were ~~reduced~~ ^{regarded} to be
~~naturally~~ relieved of their duty on the same day.
- DEC. 26, 1940 ^{Promoted} ~~Elevated~~ to the fourth grade ^{rank} of High official. Cabinet
- JAN. 14, 1941 Ordered to return home (temporarily) Foreign Ministry
- JAN. 15, 1941 Left NANKING.
- JAN. 20, 1941 Arrived at TOKYO.

	meritorious service ⁱⁿ in ^{China} Chinese Incident.	
MAY 4, 1940	Appointed ^{as a} Second Grade Secretary of ^{the} Embassy.	
	Conferred ^{rank} the fifth grade of high official.	Cabinet
	Ordered to hold office in the Chinese Republic.	Foreign Ministry
	Ordered to ^{proceed and} reside at NANKING.	"
MAY 17, 1940	Awarded the Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure	Board of Decorations
MAY 15, 1940	Ordered to return home (temporarily).	Foreign Ministry
MAY 16, 1940	Left NANKING.	
MAY 27, 1940	Arrived at TŌKYŌ.	
MAY 26, 1940	Left TŌKYŌ.	
JUN. 7, 1940	Returned to ^{the} his post at NANKING.	
OCT. 12, 1940	Left NANKING.	

FEB. 15, 1941	<p>Promoted Elevated to the sixth Court rank of Senior grade.</p>	Imperial House- hold Dept.
FEB. 21, 1941	Left TOKYO.	
MAR. 1, 1941	Returned to his ^{the} post at NANKING.	
JUN. 8, 1941	Ordered to return home (temporarily).	Foreign Ministry
JUN. 9, 1941	Left NANKING.	
JUN. 10, 1941	Arrived at TOKYO.	
JUL. 6, 1941	Left TOKYO.	
JUL. 17, 1941	Returned to the ^{the} post at NANKING.	
NOV. 9, 1941	Ordered to return home (temporarily).	Foreign Ministry
NOV. 17, 1941	Left NANKING.	
NOV. 17, 1941	Arrived at TOKYO.	
DEC. 17 ¹¹ , 1941	Left TOKYO.	

- | | | |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| DEC. 12, 1941 | Returned to his ^{the} post at NANKING. | |
| APR. 1, 1942 | Ordered to return home. | Foreign Ministry |
| APR. 4, 1942 | Left NANKING. | |
| " | Arrived at TOKYO. | |
| APR. 23, 1942 | Ordered to call ^{stop} at Korea, Manchukuo, PEKING, TIENTSIN and CHINGTAD on his ^{the} way to the post. | Foreign Ministry |
| APR. 25, 1942 | Left TOKYO. | |
| MAY 24, 1942 | Returned to his ^{the} post at NANKING. | |
| SEP. 30, 1942 | Ordered to return home (temporarily). | Foreign Ministry |
| NOV. 1, 1942 | In accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 713 ^{the} came under jurisdiction of Greater East Asiatic ministry. | |

APR. 1, 1943	Commissioned ^{to the} for special work for Foreign Ministry.	Foreign Ministry
APR. 6, 1943	Ordered ^{as a} temporary commissioner of ^(the) Board of Ceremonies.	Imperial House- hold Dept.
MAY 10, 1943	Relieved of ^(the post of) temporary commissioner of ^{the} Board of Ceremonies.	"
"	Relieved of ^(the post of) commissioner for Foreign Ministry with the completion of the work.	Foreign Ministry
JUN. 30, 1943	Appointed ^{as} the First Grade Secretary of ^{the Embassy} Legation.	
	Raised to the Third Grade ^{rank} of High official.	Cabinet
	Ordered to hold office in the Chinese Republic.	Greater East Asiatic Ministry
JUL. 15, 1943	^{Promoted} Elevated to the fifth Court rank of junior grade.	Imperial House- hold Dept.

- AUG. 26, 1945 In accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 491
came under ~~the~~ jurisdiction of Foreign Ministry.
- APR. 4, 1946 Left SHANGHAI.
- APR. 13, 1946 Arrived at TOKYO.
- APR. 20, 1946 Ordered to serve temporarily in General Affairs Foreign Ministry
Section of General Affairs ~~Division~~ ^{Bureau}
~~rank of the~~
- NOV. 9, 1946 Promoted to be the ~~Councillor of Legation~~ ^{the Embassy}.
~~rank of the~~
- Promoted ^{Rank}
Elevated to "CHOKUNIN" official. Cabinet
- NOV. 11, 1946 Relieved of ~~the post~~ ^{by} at his request. Cabinet
- " Commissioned ~~for special rank for~~ ^{to the} Foreign Ministry. Foreign Ministry
- Ordered to serve in General Affairs Section of General "
~~Division~~ ^{Bureau}
Affairs ~~Division~~.

APR. 15, 1947 Ordered to serve concurrently in Foreign Official Foreign Ministry

Training Institute.

REPORT by H. A. Dolan JR.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

SUBJECT: SHIMIZU, Tozo

A search of IPS Files reveals no information re Subject.

Henry A. Dolan, Jr.
IPS Investigative Division

Memo for the file

Shimizu, Tozo

Def. Doc. 1352 is sworn deposition Witness 1st class
interpreter in Japanese Embassy in China, 1934 - 45.

26 May 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
Testified 14 May

WITNESS

SHIMIZU, Tozo

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

SHIMIZU Tozo - Personal History

PERSONAL HISTORY

PERMANENT DOMICILE: 35, OTSUKA, KOKUBUMURA, SHIMOTSUGA District, TOCHIGI Pref.
 NAME : Tozo SHIMIZU
 BORN : August 1st, 1893

<u>DATE</u>	<u>APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL, REWARDS AND PENALTIES, ETC.</u>	<u>NAME OF OFFICE.</u>
June, 1915	Graduated from Political Department of TOA DOBUN SHOIN.	
Feb., 1916	Appointed Assistant-Manager of the TIENPAOSHAN Silver-Copper Mine, a Sino-Japanese Joint Company in YENCHI District, Kirin Province.	TIENPAOSHAN SILVER-COPPER MINE.
July, 1917	Resigned by request.	"
Aug., 1917	Appointed as a member of the Compilation Institute for compiling the Complete Geography of each Individual Province of China.	TOA DOBUN KAI
Nov., 1917	Resigned by request.	"
Dec. 1, 1917	Joined the 59th Infantry Regiment 14th Division at UTSUNOMIYA, as a one-year volunteer.	
Nov. 30, 1918	Became Sergeant and transferred to the first reserve.	
Dec. 1918	Appointed as a member of the Compilation Institute for compiling the complete Geography of each individual Province of China.	TOA DOBUN KAI
May, 1919	Resigned by request	"

Jun. 1, 1919	Joined the 59th Infantry Regiment for the first annual course of training.	
Aug. 30, 1919	Promoted to Sergeant-Major Discharged with qualification certificate.	
Sep. 1 1919	Appointed as a teacher of TOA DOBUN SHOIN.	TOA DUBUN SHOIN
Mar. 16, 1922	Qualified for the professorship of TOA DOBUN SHOIN	Foreign Ministry.
Sep. 9, 1926	Concurrently appointed temporarily as Overseer of Students.	TOA DOBUN SHOIN
Apr. 28 1927	Resigned from the concurrent duty by request.	"
Mar. 26, 1928	Appointed concurrently as temporary Overseer of Students.	"
Nov. 30, 1928	Resigned from the concurrent duty by request.	"
Jul. 1, 1929	Resigned from appointment by request.	Foreign Ministry
Jul. 29 1929	Commissioned to the Foreign Ministry Ordered to serve in the First Section of Commercial Affairs Bureau.	"
Apr. 28, 1937	Ordered as a temporary member of the Committee for High Official Examination. Treated as a "SONIN" Rank Official.	Cabinet
Jan. 19, 1932	Relieved from the post as temporary Member of the Committee for High Official Examination.	"
Feb. 25, 1932	Relieved of commission, with the completion of the work.	Foreign Ministry.
"	Appointed as an Army Interpreter. Went to the front being attached to Headquarters of SHANGHAI Expeditionary Force.	
Feb. 27, 1932	Treated as a "SONIN" Rank Official.	

Jun. 4, 1932	Demobilized. Discharged from Army Interpreter-ship.	
"	Commissioned to the Foreign Ministry	Foreign Ministry
"	Ordered to serve in the First Section of the Commercial Affairs Bureau.	"
Jun. 15, 1932	Ordered as a temporary Committee for High Official Examination.	
	Treated as a "SONIN" Rank Official	Cabinet.
Jan. 19, 1933	Relieved of the post of temporary Committee for High Official Examination.	Cabinet.
Jun. 7, 1933	Ordered as a temporary Committee for High Official Examination. Treated as a "SONIN" rank official	Cabinet
Jun. 30, 1933	Appointed as an official translator of the Foreign Ministry.	
	Conferred the Sixth grade rank of high official.	Cabinet
Jul. 15, 1933	Conferred the seventh Court rank of Senior Grade.	Imperial Household Dept.
Oct. 23, 1933	Ordered to serve concurrently in the First Section of Commercial Affairs Bureau.	Foreign Ministry
Jan. 16, 1934	Relieved of the post as a temporary committee for High Official Examination.	Cabinet.
Jun. 30, 1934	Appointed as a first class official Interpreter of a Legation. Given the sixth grade rank of high Official.	Cabinet.
	Ordered to proceed to the Chinese Republic.	Foreign Ministry.
Jul. 27, 1934	Left TOKYO.	
Aug. 9, 1934	Arrived to the post at PEIPING.	

Apr. 29, 1934	Awarded the Sixth Order of the Sacred Treasure and a sum of 180 yen due to a meritorious service rendered in the Incident of 1931 to 1934.	Board of Decorations
Jun. 30, 1936	Ordered to proceed to and reside at NANKING.	Foreign Ministry.
Aug. 15, 1936	Left PEIPING.	
Aug. 17, 1936	Arrived at Shanghai	Foreign Ministry.
"	Ordered to stay temporarily at Shanghai	
Mar. 23, 1937	Left Shanghai.	
Mar. 24, 1937	Arrived at Nanking	
Jul 1, 1937	Promoted to the fifth grade rank of High Official.	
Jul. 15, 1937	to Promoted/the sixth Court rank of Junior Grade.	Imperial Household Dept.
Sep. 27, 1937	Appointed as a third secretary of the Embassy. Conferred the fifth grade rank of High Official. Ordered to hold office in the Chinese Republic Ordered to proceed and reside at NANKING	Cabinet Foreign Ministry. "
Mar. 11, 1938	Ordered to proceed and reside at SHANGHAI	"
Apr. 6, 1938	Ordered to return home (temporarily).	"
Apr. 18, 1938	Left SHANGHAI	
Apr. 21, 1938	Arrived at TOKYO.	
Jul. 23, 1938	Left TOKYO.	
Jul 27, 1938	Returned to the post at Shanghai.	
May 9, 1939	Ordered to become a secretary of China Affairs Board. Ordered to hold office in Middle China Liaison Department of China Affairs Board.	Cabinet. "

Jun.1,1939	Ordered to return home (temporarily)	Foreign Ministry
Jun.3,1939	Left SHANGHAI	
Jun.3,1939	Arrived at TOKYO	
Jun.18,1939	Left TOKYO	
Jun.23, 1939	Ordered to stop at PEKING and TIENTSIN ON the way to the post.	Foreign Ministry
Jun.28,1939	Returned to the post at SHANGHAI	
Apr.6,1940	Ordered to be on the staff of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Chinese Republic.	Cabinet.
Apr.29, 1940	Awarded the Fifth Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays and the sum of 1050 yen due to his meritorious service in China Incident.	Board of Decorations
May 4,1940	Appointed as a Second Secretary of the Embassy. Conferred the fifth grade rank of high official. Ordered to proceed and reside at Nanking	Cabinet. "
May 17,1940	Awarded the Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure.	Board of Decorations
May 15, 1940	Ordered to return home (temporarily)	Foreign Ministry
May 16, 1940	Left Nanking.	
May 21, 1940	Arrived at TOKYO.	
May 26, 1940	Left TOKYO	
Jun.7,1940	Returned to the post at NANKING	
Oct. 12,1940	Left NANKING.	
Oct. 17,1940	Arrived at TOKYO	
Nov. 26, 1940	Left TOKYO	
"	Returned to the post at NANKING.	

Dec. 26, 1940 In consequence of the retirement of Nobuyuki ABE, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on Dec. 26, with the completion of his duty, all his staff were regarded to be relieved of their duty on the same day.

Dec. 26, 1940 Promoted to the fourth grade rank of High Cabinet Official.

Jan. 14, 1941 Ordered to return home (temporarily) Foreign Minister.

Jan. 15, 1941 Left NANKING

Jan. 20, 1941 Arrived at TOKYO.

Feb. 15, 1941 Promoted to the sixth Court-rank of Senior Imperial Household grade. Dept.

Feb. 21, 1941 Left TOKYO.

Mar. 1, 1941 Returned to the post at NANKING.

Jun. 8, 1941 Ordered to return home (temporarily). Foreign Ministry.

Jun. 9, 1941 Left NANKING.

Jun. 10, 1941 Arrived at TOKYO

Jul. 6, 1941 Left TOKYO

Jul. 17, 1941 Returned to the post at NANKING

Nov. 9, 1941 Ordered to return home (temporarily) Foreign Ministry.

Nov. 17, 1941 Left NANKING

Nov. 17, 1941 Arrived at TOKYO.

Dec. 11, 1941 Left TOKYO

Dec. 12, 1941 Returned to the post at NANKING

Apr. 1, 1942 Ordered to return home. Foreign Ministry.

Apr. 4, 1942 Left NANKING.

" Arrived at TOKYO.

- Apr. 23, 1942 Ordered to stop at Korea, Manchukuo, PEKING, TIENTSIN and CHINGTAO on the way to the post. Foreign Ministry.
- Apr. 25, 1942 Left TOKYO
- May 24 1942 Returned to the post at NANKING
- Sep. 30, 1942 Ordered to return home (temporarily) Foreign Ministry.
- Nov. 1, 1942 In accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 713, came under the jurisdiction of Greater East Asiatic Ministry.
- Apr. 1, 1943 Commissioned to the Foreign Ministry Foreign Ministry
- Apr. 6, 1943 Ordered as a temporary commissioner of the Board of Ceremonies. Imperial Household Dept.
- May 10, 1943 Relieved of the post of temporary commissioner of the Board of Ceremonies. "
- " Relieved of the post of Foreign Minister with the completion of the work. Foreign Ministry
- Jun. 30, 1943 Appointed as the First Secretary of the Embassy. Raised to the Third Grade Rank of High Official. Cabinet.
- Ordered to hold office in the Chinese Republic. Greater East Asia Ministry.
- Jul. 15, 1943 Promoted to the fifth Court rank of Junior Grade. Imperial Household Dept.
- Aug. 26, 1945 In accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 491 came under the jurisdiction of Foreign Ministry.
- Apr. 4, 1946 Left SHANGHAI
- Apr. 13, 1946 Arrived at TOKYO.
- Apr. 20, 1946 Ordered to serve temporarily in General Affairs Section of General Affairs Bureau. Foreign Ministry

Nov.9,1946	Promoted to the rank of the Councillor of the Embassy.	
	Promoted to "CHOKUNIN Rank.	Cabinet
Nov.11,1946	Relieved of the post by request	Cabinet
"	Commissioned to the Foreign Ministry.	Foreign Ministry.
	Ordered to serve in General Affairs Section of General Affairs Bureau.	"
Apr.15,1947	Ordered to serve concurrently in Foreign Official Training Institute.	Foreign Ministry.

Original & the
Japanese memo in
SHIMIZU file

20 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David N. SUTTON
FROM : Mr. Richard H. LARSH
SUBJECT : WANG, Ching-wei letters and conferences

*copy to
intended
Shimizu*

1. As you know from our conversation you had requested records of talks between WANG, Ching-wei and certain Japanese officials, as outlined in your memorandum of 13 May 1947, which records we were told were not available as they had been burned. Subsequently you discovered the documents you asked for had been submitted as defense documents. Upon instructions from Mr. Monaghan, I conferred with the Chief of the Archives Section of the Foreign Office and he made a thorough investigation of the mishap. There is attached a written explanation (in Japanese) from the Archives Section of the Foreign Office which explains that a mistake in filing had caused them to state that the records were not obtainable.

2. It is my firm opinion that there was no evidence of bad faith on the part of anyone whom we contacted for these records. There is nothing further in their written statement except that it was a mistake in filing.

3. On 14 May you requested us to locate copies of letters sent to WANG, Ching-wei. The First Demobilization Bureau reports that there is no record in their files of ever having had copies of a letter from Foreign Minister ITAGAKI to WANG, Ching-wei. The Foreign Office has searched its files and although they know from their own records that ARITA and SUZUKI did send these letters, they have no copies and never did have copies. If there were copies of these letters, the Foreign Office reports, they were retained in the personal files of ARITA and SUZUKI.

R. H. L.
RICHARD H. LARSH
Investigator, ID-IPS
Room #381

Encl. 1
Distribution: Mr. Tavenner
Mr. Laverge
Judge Hsiang
Judge Nyi

都村室長

林文書課長

昭和二十二年五月二十五日

板垣陸務課長

國際經濟部連絡室

汪平沼等會談録、件

平沼首相汪會談要領、板垣陸相汪會談要領、米内海相汪會談要領、石渡藏相汪會談要領、有田外相汪會談要領、近衛汪會談要領、板垣陸相汪第二次會談要領、會談録、ト云フ表題ヲ附シタ文書課、做
 上ニ一括シテ、兼護人関係、仕事ヲ担ヒテ
 ラレテヤル有藤良衛博士ニ借出シテヤル
 モノデアル

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SHIMIZU, TOZO,
by Mr. Furness.

22254

22260

* The witness identified exhibit No. 2585 as his affidavit and verified it. The witness stated that in* 1934 he left his post in Pengling as interpreter of the Japanese Embassy in China, and in the summer of 1936 he moved to Nanking when the Embassy transferred, and remained there until the end of the war. While at the Embassy in Nanking there was a conference for adjustment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations between Ambassador KAWAGOE and the Chinese Government about the autumn of 1936, which the witness attended.

22261

KAWAGOE had dozens of interviews with Chang Chun the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also had a talk with Chiang Kai-shek about the end of November 1936 for more than an hour. KAWAGOE then expressed a desire to adjust the relations by all means, * since the continuation of the conflict between Japan and China was very trying for both. Chiang said he felt the same way and wanted the adjustment, but since he had expressed his opinion in detail to Chang Chun, he wished to have him confer with KAWAGOE. In the conference with Chang Chun, the Japanese submitted a proposal. Its important points were Sino-Japanese economic cooperation and anti-Comintern agreement, and the designation of North China as a special area in view of its relations with Japan.

22262

Chang Chun stated he agreed with economic cooperation, but wanted it based on the principle of reciprocity and equality all the way. He also agreed on the anti-Comintern agreement, but wanted it only so far as not to infringe on Chinese sovereignty. As to making North China a special area in relation to Japan, * he could recognize a special economic relation, but not any special administrative one.

While the negotiations were going on, the Pailingmiao and Hsian Incident broke out, and the conferences were forced to suspend. Receiving a telegram from the Foreign Office in June, 1939, to return home, the witness went by plane to interpret at the conferences between Wang Ching-wei, then in Tokyo, and the authorities.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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22263

The witness interpreted Wang's first interview with HIRANUMA on June 10. HIRANUMA stated that the trouble between Japan and China was alarming and wanted to take measures to gain peace by some means or another. Wang agreed, and stated that for methods, three measures were conceivable. The first would have Japan cut herself off completely from National China and take * measures to regain peace by dealing with intelligent people out of office. The second was to negotiate directly with Chiang Kai-shek, and the third was to take measures to regain peace based on dealings with all people who want peace between Japan and China regardless of their being government or non-government and irrespective of party or group.

If they took the first measure, while he could do nothing publicly, he would render as much assistance as possible behind the scenes. If Japan adopted the second method, Wang, as a member of the Nationalist Party, would not hesitate to mediate between Japan and Chiang Kai-shek. If the third method was adopted, he would like to embark directly on the peace movement himself and become its central figure. He then asked what way Japan intended to take, and HIRANUMA replied that this was a problem for China, and he would only take measures which China felt to be proper. He thought it fine that Wang would embark positively on a peace movement as the central figure.

22264

* Wang repeatedly emphasized that since the present Nationalist Government is influenced by the Communist Party, it has lost its authority. He therefore wished to establish a powerful government under his leadership to regain peace with Japan. He wanted it understood that the government which they were about to establish would be the return of the government with the present Nationalist Party as its leader to the former seat of government, and that they would not be establishing any new regime different from the former government.

On June 11 Wang had an interview with ITAGAKI, and gave various explanations from the Japanese Army standpoint. The important point was that Japan took military action against China not with aggressive intentions, but to destroy the anti-Japanese army organized through collaboration with the Nationalist and Communist Parties.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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22265

Japan did not regard the Chinese people as * enemies; the important point was to oppose Communism. Wang expressed his opposition to Communism, but as to methods for settlement, he thought that keeping alive the Nationalist Party doctrine with a Nationalist Party based on the principles of Wun Wen and forming a strong central government should be the means of destroying Communist power. He was determined to personally embark on a movement for its settlement.

22266

Later Wang again met ITAGAKI and they exchanged opinions on concrete measures to save the situation previously given to ITAGAKI by Wang. The proceedings concerning establishing the Central Government were in this document. * The contents contained the matters about establishing the new government. While Wang showed great interest on the matters establishing the central government ITAGAKI cross-examined Wang to test the feasibility of realizing his desires. Finally ITAGAKI stated that Japan did not object to the concrete measures, but with regard to the question of the national flag, if a sun in the blue sky flag, which was the same as that of the anti-Japanese Government, was used * while the battle was in progress it would be difficult to distinguish one from another, and he wanted a means devised to distinguish it. Wang replied he would find a method. They therefore decided to add a triangular yellow cloth on which the phrase "Peace and anti-Communism" was written.

22267

ITAGAKI approved Wang's plan. During his stay in Tokyo, Wang wrote a document entitled "Desire Towards Japan Concerning the Realization of the Principle of Respecting Chinese Sovereignty", and offered it to the War Ministry.

22268

* On June 12 Wang had an interview with YONAI, at which Wang said he had come to ask YONAI for Japan's view, since he had resolved to embark on a peace and anti-communist movement. YONAI stated that Japan wished Wang to exercise his ability freely and had no intention to interfere in his activity, and hoped to make mutual efforts for the common object.

On June 13 Wang interviewed ISHIWATA, Finance Minister, and the conversation was almost the same as between Wang and YONAI. ISHIWATA emphasized that Japan had no intention of monopolizing China's economy.

Page

22269

On the 14th, Wang had an interview with ARITA. * on the 14th * he also had an interview with Prince KONOYE. Wang told KONOYE that he agreed with the latter's three principles. He expressed the idea that if China could return to Sun Wen's principles, Japan and China could cooperate. One of the two reasons for the strained relations was the interference by the Communist Party towards cooperation, and the other was China's lack of understanding of Japan's intentions. He was hopeful since coming to Tokyo and talking to Prime Minister HIRANUMA, YONAI, and ISHIWATA. KONOYE told Wang that he understood Sun Wen very well and was extremely pleased that Wang had undertaken courageously to do something for China and Japan. Wang stated he wanted to establish a new government to settle the Incident, calling it * the Nationalist Government, and wished to use the sun in the blue sky flag as the national flag, so as not to give to the public an impression that China had been defeated by Japan and to prove that China is not under Japan's suppression. He intended to gather the members of the party and tell them Japan's true intent and have them return to the true spirit of the three principles. He would then call a national convention of the Nationalist Party and embark on establishing a central government. KONOYE encouraged him.

22270

22271

The witness jotted down the main points of these talks and sent them to the Foreign Office, and the records should be in the custody of that office. In the latter part of June, Wang left for Tientsin and met with Wang Ko-min to inform him of Japan's real intentions. He then went to Nanking to see Liang Hung-chih. * After an inspection tour of Kantang in August, he held a national convention of the Nationalist Party at Shanghai to establish a new government, succeeding on March 30, 1940. No Japanese attended these conferences, and they were carried out according to Wang's plan. The witness went with Wang from Tokyo to Tientsin, and to Shanghai.

Since then the new government proceeded smoothly on China's accord and without anything to do with the Japanese Government. In the latter part of January, 1940, Wang conferred with the officials of the Peiping Provisional Government and the Nanking Renovation Government at Tsingtao, and asked their understanding to establish a central government. In the latter part of March he held a central political conference and

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defined the political program and organization of the Central Government, and decided on personnel for key positions. The leading men of the Nationalist Party and delegates of others participated, and no Japanese took part.

22272

* In consequence of the conference, the Central Government was established on March 30 at Nanking. Its organization was in accordance with Sun Wen's "Five rights constitutional government", the Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Supervisory, and Examination. The chief of each board was installed. Wang became Chief of the Executive Board, while the position of president remained vacant.

All facilities of the government were prepared by China and protected by Chinese police or military police. No Japanese was appointed as official in any part of the government.

22274

22275

* The witness identified exhibit No. 2586 as the "Gist of Conversation between YONAI and Wang" of June 12, 1939. He identified exhibit No. 2587 * as an official document of the Foreign Office, "The Gist of conversation between KONOYE and Wang," June 14, 1939. He identified exhibit No. 2588, China's note in regard to Practice of the Principle of respecting the sovereignty of China, June 25, 1939. This document stated * that China had been deeply moved by Japan's intention to respect its sovereignty. Utmost efforts are being made to establish a central government, laying emphasis on personnel and resourcefulness. It is regrettable that abstract explanation of Japan's sincerity has not been able to clear the Chinese of their suspicions. It is therefore essential to explain to them the sincerity of Japan more concretely.

22277

22278

* The following description is divided into three articles, political, military, and economic, and they wished to abandon beforehand Japanese understanding and guarantees. It is a matter of course that the measures in detail should be decided upon in the establishment of a central government between the governments of both states after deliberate research on the basis of the principle of readjustment.

Page

22279 Japan has frequently declared the independence of China's internal administration as a basic principle. It is earnestly desired that Japan will faithfully observe and practise it. They wish that China execute a rigid control of anti-Japanese thoughts and speeches and carry out an education friendly to Japan, and it is hoped that Japan * will correct her thought or attitude contemptuous and aggressive toward China and put friendly Chinese education into effect.

22280 * To prevent the Chinese people from having doubts that Japan intends to intervene in internal administration, the central government will avoid having a political adviser or a post of that name. All political matters which require negotiation with Japan will be managed by negotiations with the Japanese Ambassador in China. It is to be hoped that no Japanese will be appointed a government official in the Central Government and keep Japan from intervening in internal administration or leaving any doubts about it.

22281 A Japanese technical expert will be appointed as a technical adviser in each ministry relating to technique of physical science, but will be limited to that field. He cannot take part in general administration. While he can attend conferences on technique in the ministry to which he belongs, he will not be present at a general conference concerning administration. If it is necessary * to call a technical advisor to the conference, permission will be required. Regulations concerning a technical advisor will be promulgated in the Central Government.

22282 In each provincial government and special city government, neither political advisor nor like post will be stationed. Negotiations with the Japanese Army and general liaison matters before the withdrawal of the Japanese Army will be taken charge of by various commissioners temporarily appointed. If the Japanese Army requires cooperation of the provinces or city, it is hoped that Japan will take diplomatic proceedings and not order it. In each Board attached to a province or city there will be no political advisor. However, if it is required to appoint a technical advisor for technical science, * measures of the Central Government will be followed.

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The district government is an administrative organ in direct contact with the people, and no Japanese may be employed as an official regardless of position, to prevent the Chinese from entertaining any doubts about Japan. There will be a full service secretary concerning all liaison affairs of the district government. When cooperation of a district is needed before withdrawal of the Japanese Army, it is hoped that Japan will resort to diplomacy and not through orders or oral notices. It is desired that the pacification unit be immediately withdrawn from all districts except those where military operations are taking place.

22283

To maintain the prestige of the local government and to avoid ill-feeling toward Japan, the Japanese Army before withdrawal should designate commissioners to take full charge of negotiations * and hold them responsible. As to independence of national finance, it is hoped that the Japanese organs will not occupy or directly operate customs and taxation organs of China, that taxation and administration, brought into peculiar condition through military necessity, should be restored to normalcy as soon as possible, and that Japanese organs or individuals in China will not hinder its operation.

It is hoped that Japan will prevent Japanese soldiers and civilians in China from taking an action or contemptuous attitude towards the Chinese. These trifling matters are a serious hindrance to friendship. It is hoped that special attention is given to this point, before withdrawal of the army.

22284

It is hoped that if any Chinese force returns to the New Central Government after it returns to Nanking, a part of the Japanese Army will evacuate by mutual * agreement, and the former occupied area will be turned over to the returned force.

It is hoped that public or private factories, mines and shops of China occupied or confiscated by Japanese institutions or individuals in China in the period of military administration may be quickly returned to China, and a special rule should be laid down for proper means of joint enterprise.

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- 22286 Exhibit No. 2586, the conversation between Wang and YONAI, stated * that Wang stated that he understood Japan's true intention would be to establish a new East Asia with a common purpose of anti-Communism, helping China to develop itself, preventing the Soviet from Bolshevizing China; that Japan did not assume the attitude that Britain did toward India. The Chinese have been suspecting since the Incident that China would be invaded and ruled by Japan. If he understood Japan's true intention, this uneasiness would soon pass. The problem of communism is more serious. China approved the Communist Party from 1924 to 1926, and adopted a part of the pro-Communist policy. Wang was still in government circles and had various difficulties.
- 22287 * Since 1926, he had paid tremendous sacrifices for exterminating Communists, but since the outbreak of the present Incident, Chiang Kai-shek has adopted the pro-Communist policy. Wang had often advised Chiang that he was mistaken, but in vain. For the past two years Communism has prevailed more and more, and Wang had therefore decided to cooperate with Japan in the anti-Communist movement. As a first step he tried to construct a new order in East Asia, by having the Nationalist Party accept Japan's two demands, joint prevention of Communism, and Japan-China cooperation. The purpose of the present visit to Japan is to solicit views of authorities on this operation.
- 22288 YONAI stated that, having been informed of his opinion and policy through KAGUSA and SUGA, and listening to his speech, * he admired his belief. It is useless to discuss the past. They must think of the present and the future and the extraordinary efforts needed. He had absolute confidence in Wang. While Japan's side may have aroused suspicion, he could declare that Japanese authorities have perfect confidence in Wang and plan to assist him. When the two countries proceed together toward accomplishing the great work of East Asia, each will have its own viewpoint, which they must respect. When Japan recognizes China's standpoint and understands her difficulty, China will be able to exercise her ability freely. Japan never intends to interfere with trifles in China. The important point is that, with a common aim, they should cooperate to achieve the supreme purpose.
- 22289

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As to a practical method, heated discussions may have to be conducted, but a point of agreement will always be found. The two countries must mutually remove the feeling of superiority and do away with jealousy and antipathy. They must go along, not only on the surface, but with one another. Next in importance is to establish a new central government in China as a means of accomplishing this tremendous task. The establishment of the government itself is not the purpose.

22290

Study of recent Chinese history shows that the central government has often been the object of scrambling for political power. This must be guarded against in the future. * Wang stated that talking with HIRANUMA and ITAGAKI, he understood Japan's intention which had become still clearer after listening to YONAI. He would do his best to clear away the feeling of uneasiness of the Chinese people about Japan, and to cooperate with Japan. Wang stated that a few months before he left Chungking he tried to make Chiang Kai-shek change his mind, but failed and had to leave. During his stay at Hanoi he sent messages to Chiang through a messenger from Chiang, that if the latter would retire he would follow him and would even go abroad with him. Chiang did not approve of this, and Wang, being in danger, made up his mind to leave. Since he fully understood Japan's true intention, he would transmit to his * comrades and cooperate with other comrades, not to speak the Nationalist Party. In so far as they are not Communists, they will sooner or later agree with them.

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The witness stated that exhibit No. 2589, a book entitled "Sharing Our Fate", is a book in which the * high officials of the Wang Ching-wei Government expressed their thoughts on the fundamental principles. It is an authoritative book to gain an insight as to these fundamental principles. It includes official statements and documents.

DIRECT EXAMINATION by Mr. Warren,
Counsel for HIRANUMA.

22293

* The witness stated that at the Wang Conference with HIRANUMA, there was also present Capt. KAGESA.

THERE WAS NO CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

13 May 1947

MEMORANDUM

To : Investigation Division
From : D. N. Sutton
Subject: SHIMIZU, Tozo
Ref. Doc. 1352
(Record of talks between WANG, Ching-wei and
Japanese officials in Japan in June 1939.)

SHIMIZU, Tozo states in his affidavit that he acted as interpreter in the conferences of WANG, Ching-wei with Premier HIRANUMA on 10 June 1939, with War Minister ITAGAKI on 11 June 1939 and a subsequent conference between these two, with Navy Minister YONAI on 12 June 1939, with Finance Minister ISHIWATA on 13 June 1939, with Foreign Minister ARITA on 14 June 1939, and with Prince KONOE on 14 June 1939.

He states in paragraph X, page 4 of his affidavit that he jotted down the main points of these talks and sent them to the Foreign Office and thinks these records should be in the custody of the Foreign Office.

Will you please investigate and if available secure these records as promptly as possible.

D. N. Sutton,
Assistant Counsel.

cc: Mr. Tavenner
Judge Hsiang
Judge Nyi

~~Shimizu~~ del
20 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David N. SUTTON
FROM : Mr. Richard H. LARSH
SUBJECT : WANG, Ching-wei letters and conferences

1. As you know from our conversation you had requested records of talks between WANG, Ching-wei and certain Japanese officials, as outlined in your memorandum of 13 May 1947, which records we were told were not available as they had been burned. Subsequently you discovered the documents you asked for had been submitted as defense documents. Upon instructions from Mr. Monaghan, I conferred with the Chief of the Archives Section of the Foreign Office and he made a thorough investigation of the mishap. There is attached a written explanation (in Japanese) from the Archives Section of the Foreign Office which explains that a mistake in filing had caused them to state that the records were not obtainable.

2. It is my firm opinion that there was no evidence of bad faith on the part of anyone whom we contacted for these records. There is nothing further in their written statement except that it was a mistake in filing.

3. On 14 May you requested us to locate copies of letters sent to WANG, Ching-wei. The First Demobilization Bureau reports that there is no record in their files of ever having had copies of a letter from Foreign Minister ITAGAKI to WANG, Ching-wei. The Foreign Office has searched its files and although they know from their own records that ARITA and SUZUKI did send these letters, they have no copies and never did have copies. If there were copies of these letters, the Foreign Office reports, they were retained in the personal files of ARITA and SUZUKI.

RICHARD H. LARSH
Investigator, ID-IPS
Room #381

Encl. 1
Distribution: Mr. Tavenner
Mr. Laverge
Judge Hsiang
Judge Nyi

Ching Wei

14 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. SUTTON
FROM : Mr. Richard H. LARSH
SUBJECT : SHIMIZU, Tozo

In regard your request of 13 May 1947 for notes made by subject during various conversations with WANG, Ching-Wei, a check was made at the Foreign Ministry which reports that these notes were destroyed by air raid. Insofar as SHIMIZU was present at conferences with the Navy Minister and Finance Minister during the same period, a search will be made at the Navy Ministry and Finance Ministry for any record they may have on these talks. A report will be submitted on this soon.

RICHARD H. LARSH,
Investigator, ID-IPS,
Room #381

cc: Mr. Tavenner
Judge Hsiang
Judge Nyi

Shimizu within file

15 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sutton
FROM: *JE* Mr. J. F. English

Confining my conclusion to the matter found in Section IV of SHIMIZU's Affidavit, Defense Document No. 1352, I find that there are facts set forth in the document not found in Section IV of his Affidavit. On the other hand, matter contained on page 3 of the document is beneficial to the Prosecution's case, as it shows that, at the time of the conversation between WANG and HIRANUMA, he, (HIRANUMA) was told by WANG that he "advised peace to Chiang Kaishek for several dozens of times, but he used to reply briefly, 'If we conclude peace with Japan the independence and Freedom of China will be lost throughout the territory. But as long as we continue resistance, China will survive in a territory, which, even if it be small, is not under the occupation of Japan.' This represents not only Chang's conclusion, but also that of almost all the Chinese. Most of the Chinese believe still today that Japan will not give up her ambition to dominate China, since Japan has made self-sacrifices of such vast military power and money to the war." (p.2-3)

While the document tends to exculpate HIRANUMA and the government, many statements therein have an opposite effect. For instance, HIRANUMA states that "Especially as regards the Communist party, they are the common enemy of human beings, as they are disturbing the peace of the whole world. We cannot allow their existence in the World. We must, at least drive them away from East Asia. If they challenge us with thoughts, we will fight with thoughts. But in the present situation, they cannot be driven without arms. And Japan has the steady determination to drive them away, even if she has to resort to war for that end."

And on page 4 of Defense Document 1403 HIRANUMA says that "with a view to pursuing these common objects--that is, the Anti-Communist policy and cooperation in the field of economy, it is necessary for both countries to establish a powerful central government in China. I believe that you will exert yourself to the utmost for that end, and I hope for your success while we will give you full assistance for it. In short I hope you will make every effort to lead China to the cooperation with Japan in establishing a new East Asia, making China throw away its pro-communist policy. As regards the actual procedure concerning the establishment of the central government, I advise you to confer with the War and Navy Ministers and other Ministers concerned."

Page 2

Conclusion

There are facts in Defense Document 1403 not found in the Affidavit (1352); there are statements in the document beneficial to our case; the defense document should not be objected to from the point of view of the above analysis.

Def. Doc. 1352

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: SHIMIZU, Tozo

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:

I. I was born on August 1st, 1893 at my permanent domicile, No. 813, OTSUKA, KOKUFU-Mura, SHIMOTSUGA-Gun, TOCHIGI Prefecture. My present address is No. 19 1-Chome, OGIKUBO SUGINAMI-Ku, Tokyo.

II. In 1934, I left for my post in PENGLING as interpreter, first-class, of the Japanese Embassy in China; and in the summer of 1936 moved to NANKING following the embassy's transfer to NANKING, and thereafter remained at that post until the termination of the war in 1945.

III. During my service at the embassy in NANKING, a conference concerning adjustment in Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations was held between Ambassador KAWAGOE and the Chinese Government about the autumn of 1936 (immediately before the HSIAN Incident) and I attended the conference as an interpreter.

Concerning the above conference for adjusting Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, Ambassador KAWAGOE had interviews numbering to several dozens of times with CHANG, Chun, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, but in that period he also had a talk with CHLANG, Kai-shek about the end of November 1936. The talk between Ambassador KAWAGOE and CHLANG, Kai-shek continued for more than an hour. At that time, Ambassador KAWAGOE expressed his desire to see adjustment in Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations by all means as the continuation of the conflict between Japan and China was an extremely trying matter for the two countries. CHLANG, Kai-shek answered that he felt the same way and wished to see adjustment in Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations by all means, but since he had expressed his opinion in detail to CHANG, Chun, his Foreign Minister, he wished to have him (TN: KAWAGOE) confer with the Minister. In the conference between Mr. KAWAGOE and CHANG, Chun, a proposal for adjusting Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations was submitted by the Japanese side. Its important points were as follows:

1. Sino-Japanese economic cooperation;
2. Sino-Japanese anti-Comintern agreement;
3. To designate North China a special area in view of its relationship with Japan.

CHANG, Chun's opinion was that he was of course in agreement with Sino-Japanese economic cooperation but wished this to be based on the principle of reciprocity and equality all the way. He was also very much in agreement with the Sino-Japanese anti-Comintern agreement but here too wanted to conclude an agreement only so far as to not infringe upon Chinese sovereignty. As to making North China a special area with respect to its relation with Japan, he could recognize a special economic relation but would not be able to recognize any special administrative relation.

admitted on the usual terms
Sec R. 22-091 - 22-092
14 May 1947.

2585

objection to
section
Sec IV to IX

During this period when mutual negotiations took place in this manner, the PAILINGMLAO affair and the HSIAN Incident broke out, consequently the conference concerning the adjustment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations was forced to be suspended entirely.

IV. As I received a telegram ordering me to return home from the Foreign Office in early June 1939, I returned to Tokyo by plane. The purpose of this was to interpret at the conferences between WANG, Ching-wei, who was then in Tokyo, and the authorities of the various circles.

When Mr. WANG, Ching-wei first had an interview with Premier HIRANUMA on June 10th, I interpreted on the occasion. Premier HIRANUMA stated his opinion that the trouble between Japan and China was indeed alarming and that he wanted to take measures to gain peace by some means or another. Mr. WANG replied, "I fully agree with you, and it is to be desired that steps be taken to settle this matter of regaining peace. As for the methods, three measures are conceivable. (1) The first plan would have Japan cutting herself off completely from the Nationalist Government and taking measures to regain peace by dealing with the intelligent people out of office. (2) The second plan would be to negotiate directly with CHIANG, Kai-shek. The third plan would be to take measures to regain peace based on dealing with all people of every quarter who want peace between Japan and China, irregardless of whether they are members of the Nationalist Government or non-government men, and irrespostive of party or group. I think there are these above three possibilities. If you are to take the first measure, although I would not be able to take a public stand, I would like to render as much of my assistance as possible behind the scenes. If Japan should adopt the second method and intends to negotiate directly with CHIANG, Kai-shek to regain peace, as a member of the Nationalist Party myself, I would not hesitate to mediate between Japan and him. And if the third method is to be adopted, I should like to directly embark into the peace movement myself and become its central figure, but which way is Japan intending to take?" Premier HIRANUMA answered, "This is a problem of China. There is no way except to take measures which China feels to be most proper. It is very excellent, however, that a person like yourself would embark positively on a peace movement as its central figure. On this above occasion, Mr. WANG repeatedly emphasized his opinion that since the present Nationalist Government is being moved by the influence of the Chinese Communist Party, it has lost its authority as a central government. Therefore, he wished to establish a powerful government under his leadership to take measures to regain peace with Japan. He wanted to go ahead with this, however, with the understanding that the government which they were about to newly establish would be the return of the government with the present Nationalist Party as its leader to the former seat of the government and that we would not be establishing any new political regime quite different from the former government."

V. Following this, Mr. WANG, Ching-wei had an interview with Minister of War ITAGAKI on the 11th of June and I interpreted again. On this above occasion Minister of War ITAGAKI gave various explanations from the standpoint of the Japanese Army, but the important point of his explanation was that Japan took military action against China, not with any aggressive intentions, but only for the purpose of destroying the anti-Japanese Army which was organized on collaboration of the Nationalist and Communist Parties; that she never regarded the Chinese people as enemies and that the important point was to oppose communism.

Mr. WANG, Ching-wei expressed that he also took a stand of opposing communism, but as to methods for its settlement, he thought keeping alive the spirit of the Nationalist Party's doctrine with a Nationalist Party based on the principles of SUN, Yen as leader was the way, and forming a strong Central Government was what should be striven for to destroy the Communist's power. He further stated that he was determined to personally embark upon a move for its settlement.

objection document not presented to

Following this, Mr. WANG again met Minister of War ITAGAKI and, on this occasion also, I again interpreted. In this talk, they exchanged their opinions concerning "concrete measures for saving the situation" which was previously handed to Mr. ITAGAKI by Mr. WANG. The proceedings concerning the establishment of the Central Government was primarily in this document. The contents had: All The People's Representatives Temporary Conference to be held with Mr. WANG to be Chief of the Nationalist Party; the assembly, the resolution for the return of the Central Government to the former seat of the government to be made; the sun-in-the-blue-sky flag to be used as the national flag; the government to include men of all parties and groups, etc. Although Mr. WANG showed great eagerness concerning the matters on establishing the Central Government, Mr. ITAGAKI asked various questions and took a standpoint of cross-examining Mr. WANG to test the feasibility of realizing his desires.

object

Finally Mr. ITAGAKI said that Japan does not object to the above concrete measures, but with regard to the question of the national flag, he said if the sun-in-the-blue-sky flag, which was same as that of anti-Japanese Government, was used by the new government at this time when the battle was still in progress, it would cause difficulty in distinguishing one from the other, so he requested that steps be taken to devise a mean to distinguish them. And Mr. WANG answered that he would properly consider the matter and would like to devise a method to distinguish them. After this, the Central Government decided to add a triangular yellow cloth, on which the phrase "Peace and anti-Communism" was written, to the top of the sun-in-the-blue-sky flag.

Thus, Mr. ITAGAKI stated his hearty approval of Mr. WANG's plan. Still more, Mr. WANG, during his stay in Tokyo, wrote a document entitled "Desire towards Japan Concerning the Realization of the Principle of Respecting Chinese Sovereignty" and offered it to the War Ministry.

in W. # 1298?

Its content called Japan's attention to the independence and autonomy of Chinese domestic administration. Its important points were as follows:

1. To refrain from actions which are apt to cause fear of interfering with the home administration;
2. Withdrawal of pacification units;
3. To provide no Japanese political adviser for the Chinese Government;
4. Regarding negotiations between the Chinese Government and Japan, China will negotiate through the Japanese Ambassador;
5. The Chinese Government will include no Japanese officials;
6. When the Japanese Forces conduct negotiations with the local Chinese Governments, a liaison officer will be designated to take the responsibility for the negotiations;
7. To prohibit Japanese from taking control of, or manipulating the organ administering taxation in order to make her (TN; China) independent financially;
8. Japanese military men and civilians will conduct themselves so as not to insult the Chinese people;
9. To provide not only Japanese military advisers, but also foreign advisers for the Chinese Central Army;
10. The Chinese Army will not include Japanese military men;

and

11. Factories, mines and shops which were confiscated by Japan will be immediately returned to China;

12. Joint undertakings will be adjusted so as to meet the requirement of the Chinese regulations of "joint-undertaking".

War Minister ITAGAKI answered that he would fully consider and try to materilize the foregoing items.

VI. On June 12th Mr. WANG had an interview with Navy Minister YONAI and, at this time also, I acted as interpreter. Mr. WANG said to Navy Minister YONAI that he came to him to ask for Japan's view as he had resolved to embark on a peace and anti-communism movement, and he expressed his wishes.

Navy Minister YONAI paid his respects to Mr. WANG and answered that Japan, respecting China's position, wished Mr. WANG to exercise his ability freely and had no intention to interfere in his activity, and that Japan hoped to make mutual efforts for the common object.

VII. On June 13th Mr. WANG had an interview with Finance Minister ISHIWATA and again I was the interpreter. The contents of this conversation was almost the same as that between Mr. WANG and Navy Minister YONAI, but Finance Minister ISHIWATA particularly emphasized that Japan had no intention of monopolizing the economy of China.

VIII. On the 14th of the same month, when Mr. WANG had an interview with Foreign Minister ARITA, I acted as interpreter. The contents of this conversation was almost the same as his conversation with Navy Minister YONAI.

IX. On the 14th of the same month, during Mr. WANG's interview with Prince KONOE, Fumimaro, I was the interpreter. Mr. WANG told Prince KONOE that he agreed with the three principles of the KONOE statement and that he embarked on a peace movement. He expressed his idea that if China could return to SUN, Wen's principles, Japan and China would be able to cooperate, and that one of the two reasons for the strained Sino-Japanese relation is the interference on the part of the Communist Party towards Sino-Japanese cooperation and the other is the fact that the Chinese public does not understand Japan's intention. He said that he felt very hopeful since coming to Tokyo and talking to Prime Minister HIRANUMA, who talked about establishing the Sino-Japanese relation on moral principles, Minister of Navy YONAI who said that Japan does not intend to interfere with the internal administration of China and Minister of Finance ISHIWATA who stressed on the fact that Japan has no intention to monopolize the economy of China. Prince KONOE told him, Mr. WANG said, that the Prince understands SUN, Wen very well and is extremely pleased that he (Mr. WANG) has undertaken courageously to do something for China and Japan as SUN, Wen wanted to do. Mr. WANG said that he wanted to establish a new government in order to settle the Sino-Japanese Incident and calling it the Nationalist Government, he wished to use the sun-in-the-blue-sky flag as the national flag. This is not to give to the public such an impression

that China has been defeated by Japan and to prove that China is not under Japan's suppression. Mr. WANG said that he intended to gather the members of the Nationalist Party, tell them the true intention of Japan and have them return to the true spirit of the three principles of democracy. Then calling a national convention of the Nationalist Party and conducting a central political conference he wished to embark upon establishing a central government. Prince KONOE understood him very well and encouraged him.

X. The contents of Mr. WANG, Ching-wei's talks with the key men of the Japanese Government and other circles during his stay in Tokyo, on every occasion of which I acted as interpreter, are as stated above. I jotted down the main points of these talks and sent them to the Foreign Office. I think these records should be in the custody of the Foreign Office.