

SHIMADA

The particulars with regard to him are on p. 338 of the Summary. The only additional document specially relating to him is Exhibit 2248.

The Defendant SHIMADA joined the Navy in the year 1901 when 18 years of age, and remained in that service as an active officer until January 1945. It is probably unnecessary to refer to his career prior to the year 1929 excepting to point out that his promotion up to that time had been fairly rapid and that for a period during the First World War he served as a Naval Attache in Italy. In 1929 he was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral and from that year onwards he held increasingly important appointments and received numerous honors and awards. He was at various times associated with the Naval General Staff and was Vice Chief in 1935. Among the appointments held by him were those of membership of the Investigation Council of National Resources and of the Naval Preparedness Board of Supreme Headquarters. He received awards in 1934 for his services in connection with the 1931-4 war, in 1938 for his services in connection with the Anti-Comintern Pact, and in 1940 for his services in the China War. It is suggested that the award to a Naval Officer for his services in connection with the Anti-Comintern Pact has special significance. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral in November 1940.

The Defendant held no political office until he became Naval Minister and Vice-President of the China Affairs Board in the Tojo Cabinet formed in October 1941. He continued to hold the appointment of Naval Minister until July 1944 and from February to August 1944 he was Chief of the Naval General Staff. In August 1944 he was appointed to the Supreme War Council.

It will be recalled that the Imperial Conference of 6th September 1941 had decided on war if by early October the

negotiations with the United States were not successfully concluded (Transcript p. 10,252), and early in October the Supreme Command Group stated that they would not wait beyond the 15th October (Ibid). When the time came the then Naval Minister OIKAWA while refusing a definite opinion was prepared to leave the decision to KONOYE who wished the negotiations to continue, and would not support TOJO who contended that there was no hope of a diplomatic success and that war was inevitable. (Transcript pp. 10,246 and 10,272). The KONOYE Cabinet accordingly resigned on the 16th October (Transcript p. 10,285) and on the 18th October TOJO formed a new cabinet in which SHIMADA became Navy Minister in the place of OIKAWA.

When KIDO had procured the appointment of TOJO he also delivered to him and OIKAWA messages in the name of the Emperor ordering that agreement should be reached between the Army and Navy (Exhibit 2250). As the new premier was the Army Minister the only possible conclusion was that a new Navy Minister must be chosen who would agree with TOJO. SHIMADA was chosen.

It is submitted that the evidence shows that in addition to SHIMADA carrying out his duties as Navy Minister and a member of the cabinet, he attended the numerous Liaison Conferences which were held after TOJO became Premier, and also the Imperial Conferences held on 5th November and 1st December. As regards the Liaison Conferences Exhibit 1103 shows that in respect of the period to the end of June 1941 the Navy Minister was present at every conference excepting one and on this occasion the Vice-Minister attended. It must be inferred that the Navy Minister continued to attend the conferences held from October onwards. Exhibit 1163, Transcript p. 10,316, strongly supports this. This document is a telegram sent by TOGO to NOMURA on 2nd November and states that "since the formation of the new cabinet, the government has been holding conferences for a number of days with the Imperial Headquarters". The irresist-

ible conclusion is that as an important member of the government the Navy Minister was present.

As regards the Imperial Conferences, the attendance of the Defendant is established by Exhibit 1107.

It will be recalled that these Conferences were concerned with the negotiations with the U.S. and the policy to be adopted towards the U. S., Great Britain and the Netherlands. They show throughout that it was intended to go to war with these countries, the final decision being made at the Imperial Conference on 1st December when it was decided to open hostilities (Transcript p. 10,519).

Plans and preparations for war against these countries had been formulated and executed for several years. In particular, plans had been adopted in June 1937 which had as their object the achieving by the year 1941 not only the maximum production of equipment and supplies necessary for waging the wars but also the maximum potential for future maximum production. To carry out these plans, steps were taken to bring about national self-sufficiency at a cost which normal legitimate enterprise would not justify. In order that Japan could wage war it became in substance a totalitarian state and abandoned normal economic standards substituting an economy which was based solely on her schemes for expansion and domination. The evidence of Mr. Liebert and the documents produced by him show in detail the nature of these production, economic and financial plans, the extent to which they were realized and the controls that were exercised and the other methods employed to give effect to them.

But there was not only economic planning and preparation for war. In addition there were military and naval preparations which were directed towards the same end, namely the wars intended to be waged against any country which opposed Japan's schemes for domination and expansion.

For example the evidence establishes that in violation of treaty obligations, Japan's mandated islands were secretly fortified over a period of several years prior to December 1941, and it is submitted that these fortifications were an essential part of the plans and preparations for aggressive war. It is also submitted that the Tribunal should draw the inference that the Defendant was well aware of the fortifications and of their object.

It is submitted that the Defendant joined the Tojo Cabinet because he was, and was known to be, an active supporter of the Tojo policy and that his participation in the conspiracy prior to October 1941 must be inferred from his joining the cabinet at that juncture. It is also submitted that the award made to him in 1938 for his services in connection with the Anti-Comintern Pact is further proof of his participation in the Conspiracy at that time.

However, whatever part SHIMADA took in these matters before he joined the TOJO Cabinet and even if it be assumed that he took none, by his joining that Cabinet and by his subsequent actions he adopted all that had been done, and lent his assistance to the furtherance of the aggressive plans.

SHIMADA has admitted that he knew that YAMAMOTO had prepared his plan for the attack early in 1941 and that the plan was adopted in May or June. (Transcript p. 10,194). He also admitted that he knew that early in 1941 the Navy commenced the development of a shallow water torpedo because the water at Pearl Harbour was shallow and that the fleet practised the use of this torpedo during the summer of 1941 (Ibid). On the 5th November 1941 NAGANO (Chief of the Naval General Staff) issued the first order for the putting into execution of the YAMAMOTO plan (Transcript p. 10,347). Soon after that date an order was issued that X-day, the day of the opening of hostilities, should be 8th December (Ex. 809, p. 11). SHIMADA knew that the

Task Force for the attack moved on the 27th November (Transcript p. 10,422).

The evidence shows that in addition to SHIMADA taking part in the Cabinet Meetings and Conferences, he performed various acts and had various matters referred to him as Navy Minister which had direct reference to the war preparations. For example, in November 1941 he authorized expenditure from the special "War Expenditure Account" (Transcript p. 8542), and his approval was sought at the end of October 1941 for the issue of military currency notes for use in the countries intended to be attacked (Ibid p. 8446).

Special significance must be given to Kido's statement that the Emperor on 30th November 1941 on his advice consulted SHIMADA and the Chief of Naval General Staff with regard to a suggestion that the Navy wished to avoid war, and that they having answered the Emperor's question with considerable confidence, the Emperor had instructed Kido to tell the Premier to proceed as planned (Transcript p. 10,468 and p. 12,480).

The Defendant was a signatory to the Imperial Rescript declaring war (Transcript p. 10,686) and as Navy Minister he reported to the Inquiry Committee Meeting of the Privy Council concerning the declaration of war which was held at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of 8th December 1941 (Ibid p. 10,690).

This support of the policy of aggression and expansion is clearly shown in the speech made by him at a Diet Committee Meeting on 10th February 1942 when he strongly advocated expansion and Japan's leadership in Greater East Asia and the elimination of any element not conforming to the Japanese will (Transcript p. 16,183, Exhibit 2248).

That he was a politician as well as a Naval Officer is shown by Exhibit 1273, where Kido records that it was he who in September 1942 persuaded Togo to resign rather than break

up the cabinet over his dissatisfaction with the formation of the new Greater East Asia Ministry.

It is also to be observed that SHIMADA was a member of the Imperial Rule Association Political Society and that when in July 1944 the reorganization of the Cabinet was under consideration, including a change of Navy Minister, TOJO, according to KIDO's diary (Exhibit 1277, Transcript p. 11,376) suggested the advisability of SHIMADA being appointed Welfare Minister in order to have a member of that society in the Cabinet.

The general reasons why we submit he must be held responsible for war atrocities have already been given, and in addition the following comments should be made. The evidence shows that copies of the complaints lodged by the Swiss Legation were sent by the Foreign Ministry to the Navy Ministry (Evidence of Suzuki, Todakatsu, Transcript p. 15,506 and following pages and Exhibits 2170, 2173, 2174). It is also submitted that the Navy Minister must be held responsible for the top secret naval order for submarine operations (Exhibit 2105, Transcript p. 15,184) requiring the complete destruction of the crews of the ships sunk by submarines, particularly as OSHIMA has stated that this was the German policy and that after discussions with Ribbentrop the German policy was communicated to the Japanese Naval Attache at Berlin (Exhibit 2106, Transcript pp. 15,186, 15,195.)

FILE no. 36

REPORT BY: R. H. GILLILAND

RE: Shigetaro SHIMADA

DATE: 20 February 1946

STATUS : Pending

On 9 January 1946 the records of the Personnel Section, Cabinet Secretariat were examined at the Diet Building, Tokyo.

Complete personnel records of the subject were micro-filmed. Photostatic copies, together with translation, are on file as Exhibit No. 102.

Following is a transcript of the translation:

SHIGETARO SHIMADA

BORN : 24 September 1883

RESIDENCE: Tokyo

RANK : Military Class

FAMILY : Father - MEISHU - Sep 23, 1859
Mother - YAKA - Sep 20, 1856

1901 Dec 16 Assigned as a student at the Naval Academy (Naval Academy)

1904 Nov 14 Graduated from the Naval Academy;
Ordered as a Naval Cadet (Navy Department);
Assigned aboard the Kanzaki-Maru (Navy Department)

1905 Jan 3 Released from assignment on the Kanzaki-Maru and assigned aboard the Izumi (Navy Department)

Aug 31 Promoted to Ensign;
Assigned to the Izumi (Navy Department)

Oct 4 Conferred 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade

1906 Feb 16 Assigned aboard the Anekawa-Maru for training (Navy Department)

Jul 6 Relieved of assignment on the Izumi and attached to the 7th Division

COPIES: Original to Exhibit No. 102
3 File No. 36

- 1906 Apr 1 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Single Ray of the Rising Sun (Granted ¥350.00 and received the War Medal, Russo-Japanese War - 1905)
- 1907 Aug 5 Relieved of current duties and assigned as a student of General Courses at the Gunnery School
- Sep 28 Promoted to Lieutenant (j.g.) (Cabinet)
- Nov 30 Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade
- Dec 16 Released as student at the Gunnery School and assigned as a student at the Naval Torpedo School in a general course (Navy Department)
- 1908 Apr 20 Released from the General Course of the Naval Torpedo School (Navy Department);
Attached to the Training Division (Navy Department)
- Oct 23 Relieved of current duties and assigned aboard the Miitaka (Navy Department)
- Dec 23 Released from assignment aboard the Miitaka and reassigned to the Otowa (Navy Department)
- 1909 Oct 1 Released from assignment on the Otowa and ordered to assume temporary duties on the Otowa (Navy Department)
- Oct 11 Promoted to Lieutenant;
Appointed Divisional Officer of the Otowa
- Nov 16 Relieved of current duties and appointed Divisional Officer of the Yokosuka Naval Barracks
- Dec 20 Conferred the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade
- 1910 May 23 Relieved of current duties;
Assigned as student of Class B of the Naval War College
- Dec 1 Reassigned as student of advanced courses at the Naval Torpedo School
- 1911 May 23 Released as student after completion of course;
Appointed Tsukuba Divisional Officer
- 1912 Apr 15 Relieved of current duties and appointed Divisional Officer of Settsu
- May 24 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Grade

- 1913 Dec 1 Relieved of current duties and assigned as student of Class A of the Naval War College
- 1915 Jan 30 Conferred the 6th Court Rank (Junior Grade)
- 1915 Sep 25 Appointed as an Attendant of Referees for the Grand Naval Maneuvers (War Department)
- Dec 13 Promoted to Lt. Com.;
Released as student on completion of the Class A student course at the Naval War College;
Appointed Gunnery Officer of the Shikishima
- 1916 Feb 10 Relieved of current duties and ordered to station in Italy
- Aug 1 Concurrently appointed as an assistant in the Italian Embassy
- 1915 Nov 7 Received the medal of war of 1914-1915
- 1917 Nov 27 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Grade
- Dec 1 Assigned as Naval Attache in the Italian Embassy (Cabinet);
Relieved of additional post (War Department);
Released from post in Italy (War Department);
Additional appointment as Inspector of Shipbuilding and Manufacturing of Arms (War Department)
- Dec 7 Relieved of the additional post as Shipbuilding Inspector (War Department)
- 1918 Mar 1 Ordered to return to Japan (Cabinet)
- Aug 11 Relieved of current duties (Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in Italy (Cabinet)
- 1919 Aug 5 Relieved of additional post (War Department);
Appointed to Staff of the Training Fleet
- Sep 25 Appointed as a Staff Officer of the 7th Division while the fleet was being organized as a squadron for the Special Grand Maneuvers in 1919
- 1920 Jun 30 Conferred the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade
- May 22 Awarded the 3rd Medal of the Crown by the Emperor of Italy and allowed to wear it (Bureau of Decorations);
Awarded the medal of the 4th Order from the Italian Emperor and allowed to wear it
- Jun 3 Relieved of current duties and appointed to the Naval General Staff (Navy Department)

- 1920 Sep 1 Additionally appointed as a member of the Technical Council of the Naval Technical Headquarters (Navy Department)
- Dec 1 Promoted to Commander (Cabinet)
- Nov 1 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun (Granted ¥2,100.00 for meritorious service during War of 1915-1920)
- 1922 Feb 1 Relieved of current duties and additionally appointed as a member of the Naval Training Headquarters (Navy Department)
- Sep 20 Additionally appointed as a member of Army General Staff (War Department)
- Nov 20 Relieved of current duties and additional post;
Appointed Executive Officer of the HYUGA (Navy Department);
Relieved of additional post as member of the Army General Staff (War Department)
- 1923 Dec 1 Relieved of current duties and appointed as an instructor at the Naval Staff College (Navy Department)
- Nov 30 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class
- 1924 Dec 1 Promoted to Captain (Cabinet)
- Dec 27 Conferred the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade
- 1926 Oct 15 Relieved of current duties and attached to the Kure Naval District (Navy Department)
- Dec 1 Appointed Commander of the 7th Submarine Division (Navy Dept.)
- 1927 Nov 15 Appointed to serve in the Naval General Staff (Navy Dept.)
- 1928 Aug 20 Appointed as Captain of the TAMA (Navy Department)
- Dec 10 Appointed as Captain of the HIE (Navy Department)
- 1929 Nov 30 Promoted to Rear Admiral (Cabinet);
Appointed Chief of Staff of the 2nd Fleet (Navy Department)
- 1930 Jan 16 Conferred the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade
- Dec 1 Appointed as Chief of Staff of the 1st Fleet and additionally as Chief of Staff of the Combined Fleet (Navy Department)

- 1931 Dec 1 Appointed President of the Naval Submarine School (Navy Dept.)
- 1932 Feb 2 Appointed Chief of Staff of the 3rd Fleet (Navy Dept.)
- Jul 28 Appointed to the Naval General Staff and additionally as a member of the Naval Technical Council (Navy Department)
- 1933 Aug 25 Specially ordered attached to the Military Inspector (Navy Dept.)
- Oct 1 Appointed as Chief of Class A of the Naval General Staff and Additionally as member of Naval Technical Council (Navy Dept.)
- Oct 19 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class
- 1934 Nov 15 Promoted to Vice Admiral (Cabinet)
- Dec 1 Conferred the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade
- 1935 Feb 20 Appointed to serve in the Naval General Staff (War Dept.)
- 1934 Apr 29 Decorated with the Imperial Military Order of the Golden Kite, 3rd Class (Annuity: ¥750.00)
- 1934 Apr 29 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun (meritorious service - War of 1931-1934)
- 1935 Dec 2 Appointed as Vice Chief of the Naval General Staff (Navy Dept.)
- Nov 4 Appointed as a member of the Reform Council on Instruction and Learning (Cabinet)
- Dec 10 (Abolished by the Imperial Ordinance No. 85) Appointed as a member of the Investigation Council of National Resources (Cabinet)
- Nov 13 Appointed Court official of the Imperial Household (Imperial Household)
- 1937 Dec 1 Relieved of current duties; Appointed Commander of the 2nd Fleet (Not published in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
- Dec 9 Relieved as Court Official of the Imperial Household (Imperial Household)
- 1937 Nov 20 Appointed member of the Navy Preparedness Board of the Imperial Headquarters (Navy Department)
- Dec 15 Conferred 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade

- 1938 Nov 2 Awarded a set of silver cups (Meritorious Service - Anti-Comintern Pact of Japan and Germany)
- Nov 15 Relieved of current duties;
Appointed as Commander of the Kure Naval District
(Not published in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
- 1939 Apr 13 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 1st Class
- 1940 May 1 Appointed Commander of the China Area Fleet (Not published in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
- Apr 15 Appointed to serve in the Naval General Staff (Navy Dept.)
- Nov 15 Promoted to Admiral (Cabinet)
- 1940 Dec 2 Conferred the 3rd Court Rank (Junior Grade)
- 1941 Sep 1 Relieved of current duties;
Appointed Commander of the Yokosuka Naval District
(Not published in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
Additionally appointed as a member of the Naval Officers' Council (Navy Department)
- Sep 10 Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun
- Oct 18 Appointed Minister of the Navy (Cabinet)
- 1940 Apr 29 Decorated with the Imperial Military Order of the Golden Kite, 2nd Class;
Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun (Meritorious Service: China Incident)
- 1942 Dec 15 Conferred 3rd Court Rank (Senior Grade)
- 1944 Feb 19 Appointed as Chief of the Naval General Staff (Cabinet)
- Jul 17 Relieved of current duties at his own request (Cabinet);
Specially granted the privileges of his former post (Cabinet)
- Aug 2 Appointed to the Supreme War Council (Not published in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
- 1945 Jan 20 Placed on the Reserve Status at his request (Not published in the Official Gazette) (Navy Department)