

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton
FROM : Mr. S. N. Crowe
SUBJECT : Defense Witness - MATSUI, Takuro

1. Please find attached hereto report on the above witness who has been called for the Defendant HATA.

SMITH N. CROWE

1 Incl
Report, MATSUI, Takuro

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM RE: MATSUI, Takuro

I - Subpoena subject of testimony - The facts to be proven by this witness are the policies, utterances and actions of the accused HATA during the time in which he is charged by the indictment. The witness was associated with the accused HATA at some period during the time charged in the indictment and his evidence will tend to establish that HATA took no part in any of the conspiracies charged to him, and was not connected with planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression.

II - Information from the Investigation Division - The Investigation Division has forwarded a curriculum vitae on this witness, pertinent portion of which is the following:

- 1 Aug 1930 - Attached to the Army Technical Headquarters. (War Ministry)
- 11 Sept 1930 - Relieved of the post of a member of the Army High Court-Martial. (War Ministry)
- 17 Feb 1932 - Ordered to be attached to the Army Technical Headquarters. (Not published in the Official Gazette)
- 11 Apr 1932 - Attached to Imperial Guard Infantry 2nd Regiment. (War Ministry)
- 1 Aug 1933 - Promoted to Colonel of Infantry. (Cabinet) Appointed Commander of OSAKA Regimental District.
- 4 Sept 1933 - Granted 3rd Order of Merit, and decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1 Sept 1933 - Granted the junior grade of the 5th Class Court rank.
- 22 Jan 1935 - Attached to the Headquarters of the 4th Division. (War Ministry)
- 21 Jan 1935 - Assigned to the post of the Commander of the Independent Infantry 12th Regiment. (Not published in the Official Gazette) (War Ministry)
- 29 Apr 1934 - Decorated with the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun. (for service in the Incident 1931-1934)
- 3 Dec 1936 - Relieved of the above post and attached to

Memo Re: MATSUI, Takuro, dtd 5 May 47 (Cont'd.)

the Headquarters of the JAP. Army in CHINA.
(Not published in the Official Gazette) (War
Ministry)

- 4 Sept 1937 - Relieved of the post of the attache to the Headquarters of the JAP. Army in NORTH CHINA Area, and attached to the Headquarters of the KWANTUNG Army. (Not published in the Official Gazette) (War Ministry)
- 1 Nov 1937 - Promoted to Major-General. (Cabinet)
- 1 Dec 1937 - Granted the senior grade of the 5th Class Court rank.
- 18 June 1938 - Appointed Commander of Imperial Guard Infantry 1st Brigade. (Not published in the Official Gazette) (War Ministry)
- 7 Sept 1938 - Granted the 2nd Order of Merit, and decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1 Aug 1939 - Attached to the Headquarters of the KWANTUNG Army. (War Ministry)
- 10 Aug 1940 - Promoted to Lieutenant-General. (Cabinet)
- 15 Oct 1940 - Appointed Commander of the 5th Division. (Cabinet)
- 15 Nov 1940 - Granted the junior grade of the 4th Class Court rank.
- 12 Dec 1941 - Granted 1st Order of Merit, and decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 29 Apr 1940 - Decorated with the Order of Double Rays of the Rising Sun. (for service in the CHINA Incident)
- 1 Feb 1945 - Appointed Commander of the 13th Army. (Not published in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
- 1 Mar 1945 - Granted the senior grade of the 4th Class Court rank.
- 13 June 1944 - Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

During the Manchurian Incident the witness was Chief of the 4th Section of the KWANTUNG Army in charge of propaganda. He was in Chengteh (Chief city in Jehol China) and at such time was Chief of the Special Service Agency. In November 1936 he became

Memo Re: MATSUI, Takuro, dtd 5 May 47 (Cont'd.)

Chief of Special Service Agency in Peiping. In June 1942 he was given the post of Supreme Advisor to the Military Commission of the Puppet National Government at NANKING.

III - Examination of case file - There is no case file on this witness.

IV - Cross-reference file on case file - In File No. 303-1-2 there appears ATIS Document No. 2649, a summation of a document made by MUTAGUCHI, Renya, at the time he was a Colonel and which deals with the Incident of July 7, 1937. Contained therein is the following:

"Colonel MATSUI, Taguro Special Institution Commander said that the Chinese maintained that the men who fired on the Japanese troops were probably either farmers who were guarding their watermelons or rebels. To this Colonel MATSUI asked the Chinese what they would do if they were Chinese troops. The Chinese still insisted that rebels had fired the shots and whatever measures the Japanese took towards them was no concern of CHINA. Thus they dodged all responsibility for the incident. The special institution officer, therefore, demanded that the Chinese send representatives for discussion of the matter."

V - Evidentiary document card file in Document Division - This source has not been investigated.

VI - Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony -

(a) In the testimony of defense witness HASHIMOTO, beginning of Record page 20,609, is a reference to the witness (page 20,613) which states that MATSUI was Director of the PEIPING Special Service Organization of the Japanese Army on July 7, 1937.

(b) As the subject of testimony of this witness is very broad, it is again very difficult to determine just what narrow subject, or subjects, he may be confined to when on the stand. Due to this fact I have thought it best not to restrict the references to the record to any particular period.

The following are record references in the report on the witness HARADA, Kumakichi, whose presence as a witness was requested under the same subject of testimony as this witness was requested:

(a) Record page 3,445-3,448, Exhibit 256, - The interrogation of General Shunroku HATA of January 14, 1946, showed that he succeeded General MATSUI as Commander-in-Chief of all the Expeditionary Armies in Central China on 17 February 1938 and that he executed the Hangchow (Hankow) Campaign.

(b) Record page 3,451 - In this same interrogation General HATA stated that he knew of the Nine Power Treaty but not the

Memo Re: MATSUI, Takuro, dtd 5 May 47 (Cont'd.)

terms thereof and "There seems to be no other way out but to resort to armed force when other means fail."

(c) Record page 3,563-3,568, Exhibit 268 - is a statement of the Japanese Government of January 16, 1938, stating that Japan would no longer deal with the existing government of China but would seek the establishment of a New Chinese Government. At this time the defendant HATA was Inspector General of Military Education and was Military Counsel.

(d) Record 3,610-3,627, Exhibit 270 - is the gist of a talk by Colonel SATO, Kenryo, Chief of the Press Section of the War Ministry of August 25, 1938, at the Extraordinary Conference of Chief of Police of the Home Ministry, in which the intention was expressed to crush the anti-Japanese Government in China. On Record page 3,615 SATO stated: "The above statement may be called a declaration of war". He goes on to mention steps which had been taken to foster the formation of a pro-Japanese Government in China and states that Japan will not deal with the Chiang Regime in a general truce negotiation and that Japan should give all-out support to the establishment of a new government in China. The defendant HATA was at this time Commander-in-Chief of the Central China Armies.

(e) Record 3,390-3,396 - A. A. Dorrance testified that he was Manager of the Standard Oil Company in Hankow, China, in October 1938 and that he saw Japanese soldiers push Chinese people into the waters of the Yangtse River at Hankow and shoot them in the head when their heads appeared above the water and that he saw bodies of Chinese with their hands wired behind them. At this time HATA was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Armies at Hankow.

(f) Record 4,881-4,885 - SATOMI, Hagime, the interrogation of whom is referred to above in this report, was called as a witness and testified regarding the opium trade in China in 1938. The following appears in the record:

(1) Page 4,882 and 4,883 -

(a) "A. Since 1937 I have been engaged in work connected with opium in Shanghai. May I correct myself: 1938 -- since 1938.

"Q. Who engaged you in this business?

"A. At that time I was engaged by the Special Service Department under the China Expeditionary Army in Shanghai. I was told that since opium -- a shipment of opium was shortly coming in, I was entrusted or asked to handle the sale thereof.

"Q. For how long a period did you sell this opium for the Special Service Organization?

Memo Re: MATSUI, Takuro, dtd 5 May 47 (Cont'd.)

"A. If my recollection is correct, the Special Service Department in Shanghai did not handle opium very long. I should say somewhere around six to eight months. After that the China Affairs Board, the Ko-A-In, was created and began to handle this article.

"Q. Did you handle the opium for the China Affairs Board?

"A. If I am permitted to give you a rough outline, I should say that the Special Service Department in Shanghai first handled opium, and at that time I was asked to handle the sale of this article. I do not think the Special Service Organ handled this article for more than six or eight months. Thereafter, after the establishment of the Ko-A-In or China Affairs Board, the work relative to opium was at the time the Renovation Government was created in Nanking, and I was engaged by the Hun-Chi-Shantang."

(2) Page 4,885 -

(a) "Q. Was there any profit made from the selling of this opium and, if so, how much?

"A. As to the method of estimating profit, I must say that since -- I must say that because of the inflationary condition in Shanghai and prices were high, I would not be able to give you a very accurate figure. However, I should say that in the first period, or at first, one thousand chests would be -- was about twenty million dollars.

"Q. What did you do with this twenty million dollars?

"A. The one thousand chests which I just mentioned was directly handled by the Special Service Organ and by the Ko-A-In, and profits therefrom went to these two sources."

(b) The reference to the Koain ties in this testimony with the witness HARADA, who was chief of this department at the time that HATA was Commander in Chief of the Central China Expeditionary Forces.

(g) Record 4,894-4,898, Exhibit Numbers 426 and 427, are reports of the United States Treasury at Shanghai, stating that they received information that the Japanese authorities had decided to grant a monopoly for the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs for medicinal and scientific purposes in their occupied areas, that steamers were arriving with Persian opium, that Japanese authorities dispatched two destroyers to bring a ship to Shanghai and that the preparations for the proposed New Central Government by Wang Ching-Wei was suddenly stopped because of difference of opinion between Wang and the Japanese over the turning over of full control of the opium business by the Japanese to the Wang Government, which the Japanese eventually agreed to.

Memo Re: MATSUI, Takuro, dtd 5 May 47 (Cont'd.)

(c) The witness was an Advisor to the Nanking Puppet Government in 1942 and, therefore, all record references to administration by the Nanking Puppet Government during this period would be pertinent. At this time the accused HATA was the Supreme Commander of all the Japanese Armies in China.

VII - Summary of testimony given - This witness has not yet testified.

VIII - Decorations - The memorandum of March 11, 1947 shows the witness receiving the following decorations:

1. April 29, 1934, the Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, recommended by the War Ministry for achievement in the Manchurian Incident.

2. May 9, 1934, Ching-Yuan-Chang, 3rd Class, (Manchukuo) recommended by the Foreign Ministry for achievement relative to Japan and Manchukuo Amity.

3. April 29, 1940, Order of the Compound Light of the Rising Sun, recommended by the War Ministry for achievement in the China Incident.

In addition to these, the Curriculum Vitae shows the following decorations:

1. September 4, 1933, the 3rd Order of Merit and the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

2. September 7, 1938, the 2nd Order of Merit and the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

3. December 12, 1941, granted the 1st Order of Merit and decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

4. June 13, 1944, decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

IX - Non-listed investigation - None.

Note: Investigation will be continued regarding the evidence in the Record which relates to the administration of the Puppet Government in China during the period when this witness was advisor thereto, and when the accused HATA was in China as Commander-in-Chief of all the Japanese Armies in China.

MATSUI, Takurō
Commoner of FUKUOKA prefecture
Born 3 December 1887

27 Mar. 1907	Finished FUKUOKA Prefectural TŌCHIKU Middle School.
1 Dec. 1907	Appointed Military Cadet. Assigned to Infantry 14th Regiment.
1 Dec. 1908	Entered the Military Academy.
28 May 1910	Finished the same and returned to the original regiment.
6 June	Appointed Probationary Officer.
26 Dec.	Appointed 2nd Lieut. of Infantry (Cabinet) Attached to the Infantry 14th Regiment.
10 March 1911	Granted the senior grade of the 8th Class Court rank.
9 Dec. 1913	Promoted to 1st Lieut. (Cabinet)
10 Feb. 1914	Granted the junior grade of the 7th Class Court rank.
12 Dec.	Ordered to enter the Military Staff College. (War Ministry)
27 Dec. 1917	Left the same on graduation. (War Ministry)
20 Mar. 1919	Granted the senior grade of the 7th Class Court rank.
12 Apr.	Attached to the General Staff. (War Ministry)
1 Dec.	Relieved of the above, attached to the Infantry 14th Regiment, ordered to take up the duties of Captain.
13 Feb. 1920	Promoted to Captain. (Cabinet) Attached to the 14th Regiment.
27 Feb.	Relieved of the above, and appointed a member of the General Staff. (War Ministry)

19 June Dispatched to Russian SAGHALIEN on official business. (War Ministry)

25 Oct. 1920 Granted the 6th Order of Merit, and decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

1 Nov. 1920 Granted the 5th Order of Merit, and decorated with the Order of Twin Rays of the Rising Sun. (for service in war, 1915-1920)

15 Nov. 1921 Relieved of the above post, and attached to the Headquarters of the KWANTUNG Army. (War Ministry)

21 Feb. 1922 Relieved of the above, and appointed a member of the General Staff. (War Ministry)

6 June 1922 Relieved of the above. (War Ministry)

25 Oct. 1922 Attached to the Headquarters of the KOREAN Army. (War Ministry)

3 June 1924 Relieved of the above, and attached to the General Staff. (War Ministry)

15 May 1924 Granted the junior grade of the 6th Class Court rank.

20 Jan. 1925 Relieved of the above, and appointed a member of the General Staff. (War Ministry)

1 May 1925 Relieved of the above, and appointed staff officer of the KOREAN Army. (War Ministry)

7 Aug. 1925 Promoted to Major of Infantry. (Cabinet)

29 Nov. 1926 Granted 4th Order of Merit, and decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

26 July 1927 Relieved of the above post, and appointed a member of the General Staff. (War Ministry)

1 July 1929 Granted the senior grade of the 6th Class Court rank.

1 Aug. 1929 Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry. (Cabinet)

2 Sept. 1929 Appointed a member of the Army High Court-martial. (War Ministry)

- 1 Aug. 1930 Attached to the Army Technical Headquarters.
(War Ministry)
- 11 Sept. 1930 Relieved of the post of a member of the Army
High Court-Martial. (War Ministry)
- 17 Feb. 1932 Ordered to be attached to the Army Technical
Headquarters. (Not published in the Official
Gazette)
- 11 Apr. 1932 Attached to Imperial Guard Infantry 2nd Regiment.
(War Ministry)
- 1 Aug. 1933 Promoted to Colonel of Infantry. (Cabinet)
Appointed Commander of OSAKA Regimental District.
- 4 Sept. 1933 Granted 3rd Order of Merit, and decorated with
the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1 Sept. 1933 Granted the junior grade of the 5th Class Court
rank.
- 22 Jan. 1935 Attached to the Headquarters of the 4th Division.
(War Ministry)
- 21 Jan. 1935 Assigned to the post of the Commander of the
Independent Infantry 12th Regiment. (Not published
in the Official Gazette) (War Ministry)
- 29 Apr. 1934 Decorated with the Middle Cordon of the Rising
Sun. (for service in the Incident 1931-1934)
- 3 Dec. 1936 Relieved of the above post and attached to the
Headquarters of the JAP. Army in CHINA. (Not
published in the Official Gazette) (War Ministry)
- 4 Sept. 1937 Relieved of the post of the attache to the
Headquarters of the JAP. Army in NORTH CHINA
Area, and attached to the Headquarters of the
KWANTUNG Army. (Not published in the Official
Gazette) (War Ministry)
- 1 Nov. 1937 Promoted to Major-General. (Cabinet)
- 1 Dec. 1937 Granted the senior grade of the 5th Class Court
rank.
- 18 June 1938 Appointed Commander of Imperial Guard Infantry
1st Brigade. (Not published in the Official
Gazette) (War Ministry)

- 7 Sept. 1938 Granted the 2nd Order of Merit, and decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1 Aug. 1939 Attached to the Headquarters of the KWANTUNG Army. (War Ministry)
- 10 Aug. 1940 Promoted to Lieutenant-General. (Cabinet)
- 15 Oct. 1940 Appointed Commander of the 5th Division. (Cabinet)
- 15 Nov. 1940 Granted the junior grade of the 4th Class Court rank.
- 12 Dec. 1941 Granted 1st Order of Merit, and decorated with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 29 Apr. 1940 Decorated with the Order of Double Rays of the Rising Sun. (for service in the CHINA Incident)
- 1 Feb. 1945 Appointed Commander of the 13th Army. (Not published in the Official Gazette) (Cabinet)
- 1 Mar. 1945 Granted the senior grade of the 4th Class Court rank.
- 13 June 1944 Decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

MATSUI, TAKURO

Request by: HATA, Shunroku

Address: Not given. Believed to be in Shanghai

He was formerly a Lt. General in the Japanese Army.

REPORT BY: H. SHIMOJIMA
5 Feb 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: MATSUI, Takuro

Address: Unknown

Formerly a Lt. General. Subject was officier of
Special Service organ stationed in China.

MATSUI is ~~subject~~^{MENTIONED IN} of IPS Case File No. 200.

COPIES: 3 File 200
1 Mr. Newbill

3 March - 1340 - SM

This witness is being sent to
Japan from China.

The other Keta witness in China
(Opakima) is not available at
this time.

Matsumi, Takuro, Witness named by Hata

The witness was born in 1887. He graduated from the 22nd Class of the Military Cadet School and also from the Army Staff College. He had served in the Army General Staff as a member of the topographical section and also as a special agent for Mongolian affairs. During the Manchurian Incident, beginning September 18th 1931, he was chief of 4th section of the Kwangtung Army in charge of foreign propaganda. He is well versed in literature and speaks good English as well as Mongolian languages. He had subsequently served in Jehol and Osaka ^{as} garrison commander. While in Chengteh (chief city of Jehol), he was chief of Special Service Agency. In November, 1936, he became chief of Special Service Agency in Peiping, succeeding the notorious Takayoshi Matsumuro. He was high Military Adviser to the Mongolian Government. In 1940, he became Supreme Adviser to the Ministry of Security of the "Manchukuoan Government". During the Chinese Invasion, he had been in Central and South China. He was promoted Lieutenant General and became commander of the 5th Division. In 1941, he invaded Ningpo and Fenghua, and had committed many atrocities. In June, 1942, he was given the post of Supreme Adviser to the Military Commission of the puppet National Government at Nanking.

From page 137, Japan's Who's Who, published in Chinese

Matsui, Takuro

~~178-13~~

✓ 303-1-2

200-18 (mistake)

~~302-27~~

Matsumi, Takuro

Test. of Hashimoto, pag. 20, 613 - Rec. in each
names Matsumi as Dir. of Office Special Service Organ on July 17
1937.

Sub. of Testimony. See file on
Sawada, Shigeru. Same!

IPS Doc. 2972-2976

2999-etc.

3001-3004