

Checked by FE GEN

Translated by M. Yanai

Kaizo YOSHIHASHI.

SAITAMA Prefecture

Born Nov. 11. 1906.

Mar. 14. 1925 Graduated from the Preparatory Course of
the Military Academy.

Apr. 4. 1925 Appointed cadet and ^{assigned} attached to
16th Cavalry Regiment.

War
Ministry

Apr. 8. 1925 ~~Entered~~ ^{joined} 16th Cavalry Regiment

Apr. 8. 1925 Appointed Superior Private, Cavalry

16th
Cavalry
Regiment.

June 1. 1925 Promoted to Corporal, Cavalry

ditto

Aug. 1. 1925 Promoted to Sergeant, Cavalry

ditto

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Oct. 1. 1925 | Entered Regular Course of ^{the} Military Academy | |
|--------------|---|--|

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| July 19 1927 | Graduated from Regular ^C Course of ^{the} Military Academy | |
|--------------|---|--|

| | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| July 19. 1927 | <p>at time of When he finished ^{On graduating the} Regular Course of ^{the} Military Academy, he was awarded a silver watch for graduating with honours. due to his excellent result.</p> | |
|---------------|--|--|

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| July 20 1927 | Promoted to Sergeant-Major, Cavalry | 16th Cavalry Regiment |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| July 20 1927 | Appointed Probationary Officer. | ditto |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------|

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| Sept. 17. 1927 | Selected by Council ^{for} of Selecting Officers | |
|----------------|--|--|

based on Article 10 of ^a Army ^R replacement

Regulations.

Oct 25, 1927 Appointed 2nd Lieutenant, Cavalry Cabinet

Assigned
Attached to 16th Cavalry Regiment. War Ministry

Dec 28 1927 ^{Awarded} ~~Raised~~ to the 8th Court rank of senior grade.

Oct 25, 1930 Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Cavalry. Cabinet

Nov. 15 1930 Raised to the 7th Court rank of junior grade

Dec 24, 1932 ^{Assigned} Attached to Cadet Unit of Regular Course of Military Academy War Ministry

Aug 1, 1935 Promoted to Captain, Cavalry Cabinet

Appointed riding-~~teacher~~^{master} of
Military Academy.

War
Ministry

Sept 16, 1935 Raised to the 7th Court rank of senior
grade.

Dec. 13 / 1935 Ordered to enter Military Staff
College

War
Ministry

Translated BY KASAHARA
Checked by FEGEN.

5

| | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|
| | <i>Assigned</i> | |
| Dec. 26, 1935 | Attached to the 16th Cavalry Regiment. | War Ministry |
| | (MINAKAMI) | |
| Mar. 23, 1939 | Decorated with the Sixth Order of the Sacred Treasure. | |
| | (MINAKAMI) | |
| Aug. 1, 1939 | Appointed Cavalry Major. | Cabinet |
| | (KOYAMA) | |
| Aug. 15, 1939 | Raised to the Sixth Court Rank of Jr. Grade. | |
| Aug. 9, 1941 | Decorated with the Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure. | |
| | (KOYAMA) | |
| Mar. 2, 1942 | Appointed Lt. Colonel. | Cabinet |
| | (KUBOTA) | |
| | | Cabinet |

Apr. 1, 1942.

Raised to the Sixth Court Rank
of Sr. Grade. YAMAMOTO

Apr. 29, 1940

Decorated with the Fifth Order
of Merit of the Golden Kite - and

~~Decorated with the Minor Cordon~~
of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun

for ^{services} Meritorious ~~Deed~~ in the Chinese^a
Incident. TAKAOKA

June 10, 1945

Appointed Colonel. ITO

Cabinet

Aug. 1, 1945

Raised to the Fifth Court Rank of

|| Cabinet

Jr. Grade. (ITO)

Dec. 1, 1945

Appointed ^{Secretary} ~~Official~~ of the Imperial Household.

Promoted ^{to Third Rank of ~~the~~ Higher} ~~Third Order High~~ ~~Official~~ Civil Service.

Ordered to serve concurrently in the Transportation Section and the Administration Section of ^{the} Bureau of the Imperial Palaces.

The Imperial Household Department.

|| Cabinet

Aug. 26, 1945

Decorated with the Third Order
of the Sacred Treasure.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
MAY 6, 1947
DEFENSE DIV. III, CHINA
YOSHIBASHI- DIRECT

Page 3269

Direct Examination of YOSHIBASHI, Kaizo
by Mr. Logan.

21,590

The witness stated he lived in Tokyo. He identified Exhibit No.2551 as his affidavit and verified its contents. The affidavit stated * that from October, 1938 to August, 1939, he was posted at Hankow. In November, 1938 he was a staff officer in the Eleventh Army and then an instructor at the Military Staff College. October, 1940 he became staff officer to the Expeditionary Forces. He was a captain when Hankow was attacked by the second army, coming in with the 16th Division.

21,592

21,593

October 25, 1938 part of the Sixth Division entered Hankow and the Japanese forces occupied it on October 27th. On October 25th the witness was ordered to assist ODAIRA to prepare for the entry of forces into Hankow. He met Staff Officer Odaira at Sungfow and in the afternoon of October 29th * entered Hankow. At that time the river was overflowing. He went to headquarters of the Sixth Div. where he met its commander and informed him of the details of the entry.

The witness closely inspected the city. He made sure that the troops entered peacefully without any hostile action and that there was no looting, violence, rape or bloodshed. The city was in a peaceful state and not a single shot was heard.

Only a minor unit was admitted at first into the city for the purpose of defense by order of the Commander. The rest were all prohibited from entering within ten kilometers of Hankow.

21,594

The naval forces were coming up the Yangtze River and arrived in Hankow at the same time as the Army and other forces coming up the river also reached there. * All were prohibited from landing and the river was crowded with ships full of soldiers. The witness never saw any corpses in Hankow. He stayed there until August of the next year and frequently inspected. It occurred to him that if the enemy had

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
MAY 6, 1947
DEFENSE * DIV. III * CHINA
YOSHIBASHI * DIRECT

Page 3270

seriously resisted, it would have been very difficult for Japan to capture it. The army commander had issued very strict orders on military discipline and the authorities made every effort to establish recreation centers to prevent crimes. The Japanese Female Recreation Corps came as early as November 1st. By such means and strict punishment of offenders, they kept the matter in hand.

21,595

When they entered the city, * the city was guarded by a minor unit under Maj Gen USHIJIMA. The Second Army was ordered to take the place of the Sixth Division. Only a small number of units of each division were allowed to enter and the army made efforts to maintain strict military discipline to prevent them from being held in contempt by foreign nationals. The main body of the army was directed to stay in the suburbs and was prohibited from entering.

21,596

The French were well aware that strict discipline was being maintained. Troops were not even allowed to enter the city even though they could get better quarters inside the city. After occupation, the army authorities divided the areas into those for use by the Japanese forces and one for the joint use by the Japanese and Chinese and refugees. * The Chinese residents in the joint area were issued special service certificates of residence. The closest precautions and supervision were exercised to prevent the soldiers from committing outrages.

Murder and rape of the Chinese people never occurred in Hankow. After capture, the Japanese were greatly worried by fires caused by Chinese Plain Clothes Corps which had made their way into the city.

There was no cross-examination
of this witness.

8 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Crowe

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

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

DEFENDANT - Witness General

WITNESS

YOSHIBASHI, Kaizo

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Memo for the file

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

Incl
(Described above)

EPM
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Report by Henry A. Dolan, Jr.
IPS Investigative Division

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

SUBJECT: YOSHIBASHI, Kaizo

Search of IPS Case Files reveals no information concerning
the Subject.

2 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Crowe

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 - General

WITNESS

YOSHIBASHI, Kaizo

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

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal History of YOSHIHASHI Kaizo

Name: YOSHIHASHI Kaizo

Date of Birth: Nov. 11, 1906

Domicile: SAITAMA Prefecture

- Mar. 14, 1925 Graduated from the Preparatory Course of the Military Academy.
- Apr. 4, 1925 Appointed cadet and assigned to 16th Cavalry Regiment. (War Ministry)
- Apr. 8, 1925 Joined 16th Cavalry Regiment.
- Apr. 8, 1925 Appointed Superior Private, Cavalry. (16th Cavalry Regiment)
- June 1, 1925 Promoted to Corporal, Cavalry. (ditto)
- Aug. 1, 1925 Promoted to Sergeant, Cavalry. (ditto)
- Oct. 1, 1925 Entered Regular Course of the Military Academy.
- July 19, 1927 Graduated from Regular Course of the Military Academy.
- July 19, 1927 At time of graduating the Regular Course of the Military Academy, he was awarded a silver watch for graduating with honours.
- July 20, 1927 Promoted to Sergeant-Major, Cavalry. (16th Cavalry Regiment)
- July 20, 1927 Appointed Probational Officer. (ditto)
- Sept. 17, 1927 Selected by Council for Selecting Officers based on Article 10 of Army Replacement Regulations.
- Oct. 25, 1927 Appointed 2nd Lieutenant, Cavalry. (Cabinet)
Assigned to 16th Cavalry Regiment. (War Ministry)

- Dec. 28, 1927 Awarded the 8th Court Rank of Senior Grade.
- Oct. 25, 1930 Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Cavalry. (Cabinet)
- Nov. 15, 1930 Raised to the 7th Court Rank of Junior Grade.
- Dec. 24, 1932 Assigned to Cadet Unit of Regular Course of Military Academy. (War Ministry)
- Aug. 1, 1935 Promoted to Captain, Cavalry. (Cabinet)
- Appointed riding as ^{master} of Military Academy. (War Ministry)
- Sept. 16, 1935 Raised to the 7th Court Rank of Senior Grade.
- Dec. 13, 1935 Ordered to enter Military Staff College. (War Ministry)
- Dec. 26, 1935 Assigned to the 16th Cavalry Regiment. (War Ministry)
- Mar. 23, 1939 Decorated with the Sixth Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- Aug. 1, 1939 Appointed Cavalry Major. (Cabinet)
- Aug. 15, 1939 Raised to the Sixth Court Rank of Jr. Grade.
- Aug. 9, 1941 Decorated with the Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- Mar. 2, 1942 Appointed Lt. Colonel. (Cabinet)
- Apr. 1, 1942 Raised to the Sixth Court Rank of Senior Grade.
- Apr. 29, 1940 Decorated with the Fifth Order of Merit of the Golden Kite and the Minor Cordon of the Fourth Order of the Rising Sun for Meritorious Services in the China Incident.
- June 10, 1945 Appointed Colonel. (Cabinet)
- Aug. 1, 1945 Raised to the Fifth Court Rank of Junior Grade.
- Dec. 1, 1945 Appointed Secretary of the Imperial Household.

Dec. 1, 1945 Promoted to Third Rank of Higher Civil Service.

Ordered to serve concurrently in the Transportation
Section and the Administration Section of the Bureau
of the Imperial Palaces.
(The Imperial Household Department.)

Aug. 26, 1945 Decorated with the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.

- v. -

ARAKI Sadao, et al.

Affidavit (translation)

Affiant YOSHIBASHI Kaizo

I, YOSHIBASHI Kaizo, being first duly sworn as on attached sheet and in accordance with the customary formality in this country depose and state as follows:

1. I was born at HIGASHI-SHIROKABE-CHO, NAGOYA, on November 11, the 39th year of Meiji(1906). My permanent address is No. 228, MURE, MITAKA-JI-CHI, KITATAMA-GUN, TOKYO-TO. At present, I live at No. 4, KIOI-CHO, KOJIM-CHI-KU, TOKYO-TO.

2. My past career is summarized as follows. In October in the 2nd year of SHOWA(T.N.-1927) was commissioned Sub-lieutenant. In June in the 13th year of SHOWA(T.N.-1938) was promoted to Captain and attached to the Staff of the Second Army.

From October in the 13th year of SHOWA(T.N.-1938) till August in the 14th year(T.N.-1939) was posted mainly at Hankow. In November in the 13th year of SHOWA(T.N.-1938) was appointed Staff Officer to the 11th Army and, then instructor at the Military Staff College. In October in the 15th year of SHOWA(T.N.-1940) was appointed Staff Officer to the Expeditionary

DEF. DOC. #291

Forces to China. After October in the 16th year of SHOWA(T.N.-1941) was appointed instructor of the Military Staff College and, then, Aide-de-camp to His Majesty.

3. At the time of the attack upon Hankow, I was a captain and was attached to the Staff of the Second Army. I crossed the Tapich Mountains together with the 16th Division. On October 25, 1938, a part of the 6th Division advanced into Hankow, and the Japanese forces occupied the whole city on October 27.

I was directed by telegram on October 25 to assist Staff Officer ODAIRA in making preparations for the entry of our forces into Hankow. I met Staff Officer ODAIRA at Sungfow, and in the afternoon of October 29th entered Hankow from Tsaichieshan, about 6 kilometers northeast of Hankow. At that time, the outer Changkung bank was overflowing. Crossing it, I went to the Headquarters of the 6th Division which was then located at the Chiangan Middle School, where I met Commander of the same Division Lieutenant-General INABA, who informed me of the details of the entry of our troops into Hankow. Moreover, I closely inspected the city and its vicinity.

And I made sure that our troops entered Hankow peacefully without carrying out any hostile actions, and that no trouble such as looting, violence, rape or bloodshed occurred on the part of our soldiers. When I came to Hankow, the city was, needless to say, in a peaceful state and not a single shot was heard.

When our entry took place, only a minor unit, short of a regiment, which was selected from among the 6th Division was admitted into the city area for purposes of defense, by order of the army commander and the rest were

DEF. DOC. #291

all prohibited from entering within 10 kilometers' of Hankow.

The naval forces coming up the Yangtze River arrived in Hankow at the same time as the Army. Just then the Army troops which came up the same river also reached there. But all of them were prohibited from landing, and, the River was crowded with our ships full of soldiers.

Entering Hankow in the afternoon of 29th, I walked about every quarter in and around the city, but I never sighted any corpses.

As I stayed in Hankow from that time till August of the following year, I frequently inspected various parts of the city. And, it never failed to occur to me that if the enemy had offered us serious resistance, it would have been considerably difficult for us to capture the so-called 'three strong holds of Wuhan', and so it was very fortunate for our forces that the enemy had no idea of resisting us.

4. Our Army Commander had issued very strict order concerning military discipline. On the other hand, our army authorities made every effort to establish recreation centers in order to prevent, positively, the occurrence of vicious crimes, and you can imagine how surprised I was at the sight of the Japanese female recreation corps which, came up the Yangtze River to Hankow as early as Nov. 1. By such means, while our army authorities strictly punished the offenders against military disciplines, they were never too careful in installing such facilities. W

At the time of our entry into Hankow the city was guarded by a minor unit under the command of Major General USHIJIMA, Mitsuru of the Six Division as stated above. But as the Sixth Division moved southwards to attack Ye-chow, the Second Army was ordered to take their place.

Our army authorities allowed only a small number of units selected from

DEF. DOC. #291

among each Division, to enter the city and made efforts to maintain strict military discipline, to prevent from being held in contempt by foreign nationals. The main body of the army was directed to stay in the suburbs and was prohibited from entering the city. French residents in the French Concession appreciated us because they were well conscious of the fact that disciplines were being strictly maintained by the Japanese forces. When the guarding unit of the 13th Division were ordered on Nov. 3 to be quartered at dirty buildings in the outskirts of Hankow, because our troops were banned from entering the city, an adjutant of the corps came along and sterned at me in excitement. "Such treatment is an insult to the army". However, I could not allow them to enter the city on account of the order. After the occupation of Hankow, our army authorities clearly divided the areas into that for use of Japanese forces, the one for joint use by the Japanese and the Chinese and that to accommodate refugees. And for the Chinese residents in the Japanese-Chinese joint area our Special Service authorities issued certificates of residence, which were given to them to avoid trouble. At any rate, the most close precautions and strict supervision were exercised, to prevent our soldiers from committing any outrageous acts. Therefore, I affirm here that such scandals as murders and rape of the Chinese people never occurred in Hankow. After the capture of Hankow, however, we were greatly worried by fires caused by the Chinese Plain Clothes Corps which somehow made their way into the city.

December 24, 1946

At No. 4, KIOI-CHO,
KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO-TO

/s./ YOSHIBASHI, Kaizo(seal)

DEF. DOC. #291

I hereby certify that the above statement was sw^rorn by the deponent,
who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this
witness.

On this 24th day of December 1946. At the same place.

Witness /s./ KOKUBU, Tomoharu(seal)

Oath

I swear according to my conscience to state the whole truth,
withholding nothing and adding nothing.

YOSHIBASHI, Kaizo

DEF. DOC. #291

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

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

/S/ William E. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan
Date 3 February 1947