



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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Date 27 June 46

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Transcript, Interrogation of  
Gen. MUTO, a Kira

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PERSONS IMPLICATED:

Gen. MUTO

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SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Interrogation of MUTO by Messrs  
Hyder & Lopez.

Analyst: CW Phelps

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 2271-2272-2273

27 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Transcripts, Interrogations of  
Gen. MUTO, Akira

Date: See Below Original  Copy  Language:  
English

Has it been translated? Yes  No   
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LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: Document Division

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PERSONS IMPLICATED: Gen. MUTO

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武藤章中將ノ訊問調書

日時、昭和二十一年（一九四六年）四月十

六日午前十時ヨリ十二時迄。

場所、日本國東京所在巢鴨刑務所。

出席者、武藤章

「エルトン。エム。ハイダール」氏

訊問者

陸軍少佐「ペドロ。ロベズ」

訊問者

「デニス。キルドイル」氏

通譯

「クレエア。ステファアネリ」嬢

速記者

「ハイダール」氏主宰ノ下ニ通譯ノ宣誓、

「ハイダール」氏「貴君ハ、全能ナル神ノ前ニ、此

ノ手續ニ於テ要求サレルニ從ヒ、英語ヨリ

日本語ヘ又日本語ヨリ英語ヘ眞實ニ正確ニ

通譯シ又翻譯スルコトヲ、嚴肅ニ宣誓スル

モノデアルカ。」

「キルドイル」氏「然ウデス。」

「ハイダール」氏ニ依ル訊問、

問、「扱テ、貴君ハ東條ガ昭和十六年（一九四一

年）十月首相トナツタ時カラ貴君ガ軍務局長

ヲ辭メル迄ノ間、東條ノ總テノ政策ニ就テ同

意シタ。然ウデハナイカ。」

答、「内閣ノ意見ハ一致シテ后マシタ。私ハ昭和十七年（一九四二年）四月迄ノ事項ダケヲ思ヒ出シマス。此ノ日以後ハ前線ニ出サレタノデ何モ知リマセン。」

問、「其レデハ貴君ノ回答ハ完全ニ東條ニ同意シタト言フコトデアルカ。」

答、「然ウデス。」

問、「其レハ合衆國ト英國トノ關係ニ就テ特ニソウデアアルノデセウ。」

答、「然ウデス。」

問、「昭和十六年（一九四一年）ノ物資ノ準備ト集積トニ就テモソウデセウ。」

答、「私ガ己ムヲ得ズ同意シナケレバナラナイ地位ニ在ツタ爲ニ是等ノ總テノ政策ニ同意シタカドウカト言フコトハ、自己ノ信念カラ同意シタト言フコトトハ違ヒマス。換言スレバ、私ハ命令ニ服サナケレバナラナイ地位ニ在ツタノデス。」

問、「東條ノ政策ニ不同意デアツタナラバ、辭職スルコトガ出來タノデハナイカ。」

答、「十月カラ十一月ノ間ニ私ハ免職ヲ願ヒ出デマシタガコレハ聞キ入レラレナカッタノデ、私ハ十七年（一九四二年）四月迄其ノ職ニ留リマシタ。」

問、「東條ハ屢々貴君ノ進言ヲ採用シ、又貴君ノ處

へ意見ヲ求メニ來タ。ソウデハナイカ。」

答、「彼ガ數回ソウシタト思ヒマスガ、具體的ナ  
事例ヲ思ヒ出シマセン。」

問、「軍務局長トシテ貴君ハ十月カラ昭和十七年  
(一九四二年)ノ四月迄ノ間ニ陸軍省デ陸軍  
大臣ト屢々協議シタデセウ。」

答、「然ウデス。彼ハ數回参リマシタ。」

問、「ソシテ、東條大將ハ、準備ガ全ク完了シ、  
軍ハ合衆國ニ對シテ成功裡ニ開戦シ得ル立場  
ニ在ルカドウカ、ニ就テ、貴君ト屢々協議シ  
タデセウ。」

答、「私ハ東條大將ニ資材ト物資トニ關スル狀況  
ガ思ハシクナイコトヲ數回語り、東條ノ贊成  
スル開戦ニ反對意見ヲ述べマシタ。」

「ロベズ」少佐ニヨル訊問、

問、「何時ノ事カ。」

答、「其レハ合衆國トノ會談ガ進行中デアツタ昭  
和十六年(一九四一年)十一月未頃デアリマ  
ス。」

問、「十一月ノ最後ノ週間ヲ指シテ居ルノカ。」

答、然ウデス。眞珠灣攻撃ノ直前デス。此ノ會談  
ガ進行中統帥部ト協議シ、統帥部ト陸軍大臣  
ノ意見ヲ外務省ニ取次グ必要ガアリマシタ。」

問、「外務大臣東郷氏ハ、合衆國ト戦争スルコト  
ノ適否ニ就テ貴君ノ意見ヲ訊ネタデセウ。」

答、「否、彼ハ一度モ合衆國ト戦争スルコトノ適否ニ就テ助言ヲ求メタコトハアリマセン。」

問、「彼ハ合衆國ト戦争スルコトノ適否ニ就テ何ノ話モシタコトハナカツタカ。」

答、「斯様ナ事項ハ大本營連絡會議ヲ取上ゲラレマシタ。」

問、「合衆國ト戦争スルコトガ適當カ否カニ就テ貴君ノ個人的意見ヲ連絡會議ノ委員ニ知ラセタカ。」

答、「私ハ連絡會議ヲ話ス權限ヲ持ツテ居マセンデシタ。」

問、「ソレハ既ニ貴君カラ了解シテ居ルコトデアルガ、併シ乍ラ海務局長トシテノ貴君ノ意見ハ、特ニ陸軍省ノ準備ニ就イテ、連絡會議ノ他ノ委員ニ知ラセタカ。」

答、「私ハ要求サレタ場合ニノミ話スコトヲ許サレテ居リマシタ。」

問、「貴君ハ貴君ノ意見ガ連絡會議ノ委員ニ全然知ラレテ居ナカツタト今言フノデスカ」

答、「非公式ニハ私ハ屢々海軍省ノ岡海軍少將ト星野内閣書記官長ニ開戦ノ不得策ヲ語リマシタ。」

問、「貴君ハ何時彼等ニ話シタカ。」

答、「此ノ事ヲ度々上述ノ人々ニ話シマシタ。」

問、「此ノ二人ヲ除イテ貴君ハ連絡會議ノ委員ノ



誰ニモ貴君ノ意見ヲ話シタコトハ一度モナイ  
カ。』

答、「否、彼等ハ一度モ私ノ意見ヲ聞キマセンデ  
シタシ、其レガ何デアルカモ知リマセンデシ  
タ。』

問、「貴君ハ東條總理大臣兼陸軍大臣ニ貴君ノ意  
見ヲ告ゲタカ。』

答、「告ゲマシタ。』

問、「海軍ノ島田氏カラ貴君ノ意見ヲ求メラレタ  
カ。』

答、「否。』

問、「鈴木氏カラ貴君ノ意見ヲ求メラレタカ。』  
答、「否。』

問、「貴君ガ其ノ準備ニ手ヲ貸シタト言フ詔書ニ  
歸ヘルガ、貴君ノ他ニ誰ガ合衆國ニ對スル宣  
戰ノ詔勅ノ準備ニ協力シタカ。』

答、「岡、星野、ト私ガ連絡會議ニ手交シテ承認  
ヲ求メル詔勅ノ草案ヲ準備シマシタ。』

問、「岡、星野及ビ貴君ガ草案作成委員會ヲ構成  
シタカ。』

答、「然ウデス。』

問、「岡提督ハ海軍ヲ、星野ノ連絡會議ヲ、貴君  
ハ陸軍省ヲ代表シタノデセウ。』

答、「外務省カラ參加シタ代表ガアツタノヲ覺エ  
テ居リマス。彼ノ名前ハ確カ山本デシタ。』

問、「然シ貴君ハ陸軍ヲ、岡氏ハ海軍ヲ、ソシテ  
星野氏ハ連絡會議ノ書記官長トシテ連絡會議  
ヲ代表シタノデセウ。」

答、「然ウデス。」

武藤章中將ノ訊問調書（四月二十日ノ分）

「ハイダ」氏ニ依ル訊問、

問、「貴君ハ昭和十七年（一九四二年）十一月ニ

中文軍參謀トナツタデセウ。」

答、「然ウデス。」

問、「同軍ノ司令官ハ誰デアツタカ。」

答、「松井大將。」

問、「貴君ハ十一月上旬ニ就任シタカ、大凡ノ日  
時ヲ思ヒ出セルカ。」

答、「下旬デアリマス。」

問、「南京ハ十二月ニ陥落シタデセウ」

答、「然ウデス。」

問、「ソシテ貴君ハ十二月カラ何時迄南京ニ居タ  
カ。」

答、「私ハ十二月二十四日カ二十五日頃上海ニ歸  
リマシタ。」

問、「南京ハ大凡十二月十三日ニ陥落シタデセウ」

答、「然ウデス。十三日カ十四日頃デス。」

問、「ソシテ貴君ハ約二週間後ニ去ツタデセウ。」

答、「然ウデス。私ハ其處ニ約十日間居リマシタ」

問、「ソシテ當時ノ貴君ノ地位ハ何デアツタカ。」

答、「參謀長副官デシタ。」

問、「惣テ、貴君ハ南京降服當時ノ日本軍隊ノ變行ヲ知ツテイタカ。」

答、「當時松井大將ハ肺結核ニ罹ツテ居テ後方ニ居マシタ。私共ハ接收儀式ニ參列スル爲南京ニ來マシタ。私ハ十日間滞在シマシタ。當時市街ハ既ニ清掃サレ私共ガ獨リ歩キシテモ安全デシタ。日本兵ノ暴行ニ就イテハ聞キマセシデシタ。」

問、「ソレハ南京城内ニ入ル前ニモデアルカ」

答、「私ハ事件ニ就テハ參謀長デアツタ上官塚田カラ聞キマシタ。」

問、「彼ハ何ト貴君ニ言ツタカ。」

答、「南京占領ノ原命令ニハ、唯選抜シタ模範部隊ノミ市街ニ入城スベキコトカ示サレテ居マシタ。殘餘ノ部隊ハ郊外ニ留ルコトニナツテキマシタ。然ルニ全部隊ガ市街ニ入城シタ爲ニ、松井大將ハ此ノ行動ニ就テ幕僚カラ非難サレマシタ。私ハ塚田カラ窃盜、殺人、毆打及強姦事件ノアツタコトヲ聞キマシタ。ソコデ市街ニ留ル保安部隊ヲ除ク全部隊ニ對シテ市街カラ立去ル命令ガ發セラレマシタ。」

問、「惣テ、如何ナル理由デ選抜隊ノミガ市街ニ入城スルコトヲ要求シタ命令ガ發セラレタノカ。曾テ他ノ都市ニ於テ軍隊ノ變行ガアツタ

ノカ。』

答、「若シ餘リ多數ノ軍隊ヲ南京ニ留ルコトヲ許シタナラバ、是等ノ軍隊ガ上海ニ於テ艱難辛苦ヲ嘗メタ事ニ鑑ミ、紛擾ガ起ルト感ゼラレタノデス。」

兵隊ハ永イ間壓迫ノ下ニアツタノデ、彼等ヲ市街ニ留マラセルコトハ都合ガ悪イト考ヘラレタノデス。』

問、「松井ハ勿論是等ノ報告ヲ知ツテ居タノデセウ。』

答、「松井大將ハ是等ノ事件ヲ後ニ聞キ、ソノ行爲ニ關シ全く憤慨シタ。』

問、「彼ハソレヲ貴君ニ言ツタノカ』

答、「私ハ松井大將ガ此ノ事ヲ聞キ且非難サレテ居タ時其ノ場ニ居マシタ。』

問、「誰ニ』

答、「參謀長ニデス。』

(通譯、誤譯ヲシマシタ。「松井ガ狂氣トナリ部下ヲ怒鳴リツケタノデス。』)

問、「ソノ報告ハ斯様ナ事件ヲ多數擧ゲテ居タ。然ウデハナカッタカ。』

答、「報告ニハ多數ノ事件ガ擧ゲラレテ居マセンデシタ。此ノ事ガ發表サレルヤ否ヤ直チニ、憲兵ニ對シテ斯様ナ行爲ヲ抑制シ、如何ナル共犯者ヲモ逮捕スルヤウニ命令ガ發セラレマ

シタ。」

問、「貴君が其ノ命令ヲ發シタノカ。」

答、「其ノ命令ハ松井大將ニヨリ發セラレマシタ。」

問、「何時彼ハソレヲナシタカ。」

答、「命令ハ彼が事件ヲ聞クヤ否ヤ直チニ發セラレマシタ。憲兵ハ通常此ノ任務ガアリマシタ。然シ乍ラ、命令ハ規則ヲ一層嚴重ニ勵行スルヤウ命ジタノデス。」

問、「ソノ命令ハ貴君ガ出發スル前ニ發セラレタノカ、ソレトモ後カ。」

答、「私共ガ儀式參列ノ爲南京ニ到着スルヤ否ヤ彼ハ報告ヲ受ケ、直チニ命令ヲ發シマシタ。」

問、「報告サレタ事件ハ昭和十二年（一九三七年）十一月ニ起ツタノカ。」

答、「否、十一月デハアリマセン。事件ハ南京入城後始メテ起リマシタ。」

問、「其レハ大凡何時頃カ。」

答、「南京入城ハ十二日カラ十四日迄ノ間デシタ。私ハ是等ノ事件ハ其ノ頃始マツタト考ヘマス。」

問、「貴君ハ松井軍ガ南京市ヲ攻略セントシツツアツタ時ニソレニ加ハツタノデセウ。」

答、「然ウデス。恰度其ノ前デズ。」

問、「貴君ガ軍ニ加ハツタ時軍ハ市カラ何ノ位ノ位置ニ在ツタカ。」

答、「軍ハ未ダ上海近郊ニ居マシタ。」

(以上)

武藤章中將ノ訊問調書(四月二十二日ノ分)

ハイダール氏ノ訊問

答、「私ハ軍法會議ガ一ツアツタコトヲ確カニ知

ツテ居マスガ、他ニモ在ツタヤウニ思ヒマス。」

問、「此ノ報告ニハ事件ガ別々ニ擧ゲラレテ居タ

カ、其レトモ單ニ多クノ兵士ガ市街ヲ掠奪シ

住民ニ強盜ヲ働イタト報告サレテ居タカ。」

答、「私ハ或報告ニ支那民衆ガ掠奪サレ夜盜ニ遇

ヒ、其他強盜等ニアツタト報ジテアツタト覺

エテ居マス。」

問、「日本軍ニヨツテカ」

答、「然ウデス。」

問、「是等ノ事件ハ數千、數百ノ事例ヲ擧ゲテ報

告サレタカ、其レトモ如何ナル數字ガ擧ゲラ

レテ居タカ。」

答、「十乃至二十ノ事件ガ報告サレテ居マシタ。」

問、「他ニ報告ガアツタカ。」

答、「松井大將麾下ニ二人ノ軍司令官ガ居マシタ。

ソシテ獲ニ述べタ數ダケガ報告サレマシタ。」

問、「松井麾下ノ司令官ハ誰々デアツタカ」

答、「朝香宮ガ一軍ノ司令官デアリ、柳川中將ハ

亡クナツタト思ヒマス。私ハ柳川中將ハ「ス

マトラ」ニ行ツタ時亡クナツタト聞イ  
マス。」

問、「朝香宮ハ東京ニ居ラレルカ。」

答、「私ハ知りマセン」

問、「扱テ、實際ノトコロ、貴君ハ是等ノ事件ノ  
數ハ十數件デナク、數千ニ上ツテ居ルコトヲ  
承知シテ居ル筈デアル然ウデハナイカ。」

答、「私ハ其ノ様ニ多クノ事件ガアツタトハ相像  
出來マセン。」

問、「扱テ、貴君ハ當時ノ新聞紙ヲ讀ンダデセウ  
、ソレニハ數千以上ノ事例ガ擧ツテ居リ、結  
局南京ニ於テ數萬ニモ上ツテ居ルト記載サレ  
テアツタデセウ。」

答、「私ハ新聞ヲ讀シマセンデシタ。」

問、「勿論貴君ノ「南京ニ於ケル強奪」ト呼バレ  
ル事件ガアツタコトヲ知ツテ居ルデセウ。」

答、「私ハ北支邦へ行ツタ時、其ノ様ナ本ガ南京  
ノ強奪ニ關シテ亞米利加ニ於テ出版サレタコ  
トヲ聞キマシタガ、私ハ帝語ガ讀メマセンカ  
ラ、其ノ本ヲ讀ムコトガ出來マセンデシタ。」

問、「扱テ、斯様ナ事件、即チ日本兵ニヨル  
殺人、強奪、強 等ノ事件ガ數千モアツタコ  
トヲ知ツテ居ナカツタカ。」

答、「私ノ答ハ以前ノ答ト同ジデス。」

問、「ソレデハ貴君ハ南京ノ強奪ニ於テ數千ニ上

ル斯様ナ事件ヲ全ク知ラナイト云フ言質ヲ與  
ヘル積リデアルカ。」

當、「私ハ南京市正式入城ノ際松井大將ニ從ツテ  
行キマシタ。ソシテ當時十乃至二十ノ事件ガ  
アリマシタ。尙南京市ハ可成リ良ク清掃サレ  
テ居リ、十日後私ハ上海へ歸リマシタ。私ハ  
數千ニモ上ル事件ガアツタトハ全ク信ズルコ  
トモ想像スルコトモ出來マセン。」

問、「ソレデハ貴君ノ答ハ「然リ」デアルカ。」  
（証人ハ質問ガ日本語ニ翻譯サレナイ内ニ答  
ヘタ。）

答、「此ノ事ヲ記録スルコトニ關シテノ貴君ノオ  
言葉ニ對シテ私ハ是等ノ事件ガ數千ニモ上ツ  
タト云フコトヲ想像スルコトガ出來ナイト云  
フ陳述ヲ繰返シマス。」

問、「扱テ、當時ノ貴君ノ地位ハ參謀長副官デア  
ツタデセウ。」

答、「然ウデス。」

問、「貴君ノ任務ハ何ヲシタカ。」

答、「參謀長ヲ補任スルコトヲシタ。」



Excerpt. from Interrogation of MUTO, Akira, dated 16 April 1946, pages 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Questions by Mr. Hyder:

Q. From the time you became Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau in 1939 and up to 1942, the Military Affairs Bureau determined the policies relative to the treatment of prisoners of war?

A. No, the actual prisoners of war camps are built under the direction of my section. The policies pertaining to prisoners of war emanated from the Prisoners of War Information Bureau after it was set up.

Q. In 1942?

A. I am not sure when it was, but I believe it was somewhere around the end of December 1941, or early in 1942.

Q. But up to that time your office had determined the policies governing the treatment of prisoners of war?

A. Yes.

Q. And, of course, you took prisoners from the Chinese Armies?

A. No. The question of whether Chinese captives would be declared prisoners of war or not was quite a problem and it was finally decided in 1938 that because the Chinese conflict was officially known as an "incident" that Chinese captives would not be regarded as prisoners of war. This time, however, if there was to be a declaration of war all captives were to be treated as prisoners of war.

Q. As a matter of fact the China Incident was a war, was it not?

A. Actually yes, but the Japanese Government looked upon it as being an incident.

Q. So that when you became Chief of Military Affairs Bureau in 1939, you carried on a policy of not treating the Chinese captives as prisoners of war?

A. Yes.

Q. What regulations governed the treatment of the Chinese that were not treated as prisoners of war?

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- A. We had no connection whatsoever with this matter in the Military Affairs section. It was all handled by the Nanking Government under Wang Chin Wei. Before the setting up of the Nanking Government, these matters were handled by the Chinese (puppet) Government that existed in Central China and in North China.
- Q. That government, of course, was a puppet government dominated by Japan?
- A. You may call it that, but I personally do not believe it to be so.
- Q. In 1939, 1940, 1941, the Japanese army was fighting in China, is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. They took large numbers of prisoners, did they not?
- A. Because, as I just told you, these matters were handled by the Chinese Government, we received no reports of how many prisoners were taken and only read in the papers that such and such elements of the Chinese Chungking army had surrendered.
- Q. Did your Japanese army turn the captured Chinese over to the Nanking Government after their capture?
- A. Yes, and in turn the Nanking Government put these people into their own armies.
- Q. Didn't the Japanese army frequently work Chinese prisoners?
- A. Whether the Japanese army actually used them or whether they were used by Japanese contractors, I do not know.
- Q. You were in China in 1939, were you not?
- A. Yes, until October 1939.
- Q. Very frequently your army took prisoners, did it not?
- A. There were very few prisoners taken at this time. Those that were taken were turned over to the North China Government and used as soldiers.
- Q. Whose army utilized these soldiers that had been captured?

A. They were used by this North China Army (Chinese). It was called something or other, but the name I do not recall at this moment.

Q. That is the Chinese Army that collaborated with the Japanese Army?

A. Yes.

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Q. What were the orders given by your command with respect to the treatment of the Chinese captured by you in the course of the fighting?

A. Those orders had been in effect for some time and while I was there I have no recollection of any new orders having been put out.

Q. What were those orders that you carried out?

A. It was as I just related to you; that is to say, that they will be turned over to the North China Army.

Q. You mean to say that you didn't have an internment camp of your own?

A. There was no prisoner of war camp. As they were not considered prisoners of war, the distinction becomes somewhat complicated and we felt that once they had laid down their arms and surrendered that they would be treated as ordinary citizens and be turned over to the Chinese.

Q. To what Chinese government were you turning over the prisoners that you captured?

A. The North China Provisional Government.

Q. Whose government was that?

A. O-KUKUBIN. I think the first character is read in Chinese as Wang, but otherwise I do not know.

Q. Is that government under the government of Chiang Kai-shek?

A. No.

Q. It was opposed to Chiang Kai-shek?

A. Yes.

Q. And it was friendly to the Japanese Government?

A. Yes.

Excerpt from Interrogation of MUTO, Akira dated 20 April, 1946, pages 5, 6, 7.

Questions by Mr. Hyder:

Q. General, in November 1937 you joined the Staff of the Central China Army?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was the Commander of that Army?

A. General MATSUI.

Q. Did you join it in the first part of November? Do you recall approximately the date?

A. In the latter part.

Q. Nanking fell in December?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were there from December until when, in Nanking?

A. I returned to Shanghai around December 24th or 25th.

Q. Nanking fell approximately December 13th?

A. Yes, around the 13th or 14th.

Q. And you left about two weeks later?

A. Yes, I was there around ten days.

Q. And what was your position at the time?

A. Adjutant to the Chief of Staff.

Q. General, were you aware of the misbehavior of the Japanese troops at the time of the surrender in Nanking?

A. At that time General MATSUI was suffering from tuberculosis and had been in the rear area. We came to Nanking for the taking over ceremonies. I remained ten days. At that time the town was already cleaned up and it was safe for us to walk about alone. I had not heard of the Japanese soldiers acting up.

Q. Either before or after the time you entered Nanking City proper?

A. I had heard of incidents from my superior TSUKADA, who was Chief of Staff.

Q. What did he tell you?

A. The original order for the taking of Nanking stated that only picked, fine troops were to enter the town. The remainder of the troops were to remain out. However, all of the units entered the town, for which action General MATSUI was reprimanded by the staff. I heard from TSUKADA that there were incidents of stealing, killing, assault and rape. Following that, orders were issued for all units except security troops to leave the town. ))

Q. General, what was the reason for the order requiring that only picked troops could enter the city? Had there been misbehavior of the troops in other cities?

A. It was felt that if too many troops were allowed in Nanking, there was due to be trouble, inasmuch as the troops had suffered many hardships since Shanghai. The men were under pressure for such a long time that it was felt inadvisable to allow them in town.

Q. MATSUI, of course, knew of those reports?

A. General MATSUI heard of the incidents afterwards and became quite enraged at the conduct.

Q. Did he tell you this?

A. I was there when General MATSUI heard of this and was being reprimanded.

Q. By whom?

A. By the Chief of Staff.

(Interpreter: I made a mistake, MATSUI became mad and bawled out his subordinates.)

Q. Now the report listed a great number of such incidents, did it not?

A. The reports did not show very many incidents. As soon as it was published, orders were issued to the MPs to suppress such activities and arrest any participants.

Q. You issued that order?

A. The order was issued by General MATSUI.

Q. When did he do so?

A. The order was issued as soon as he heard of the incidents. The MPs normally had the duty. However, the order was to more severely enforce the regulations.

Q. Was the order issued just before you left or afterwards?

A. As soon as we arrived in Nanking for the ceremonies, he received the information and the order was immediately issued.

Q. Did the incidents reported take place in November of 1937?

A. No, not in November. They first occurred after entry into Nanking.

Q. That was approximately what date?

A. Nanking was entered around the 12th to the 14th, and I believe that's when these incidents started.

Q. You joined MATSUI's Army as it was attempting to take the city of Nanking.

A. Yes, just before that.

Q. How far out of the city was the Army when you joined it?

A. They were still in the vicinity of Shanghai.

Excerpt from Interrogation of MUTO, Akira dated 22 April, 1946, pages 2, 3.

Q. In this report, did it mention incidents singly or just report that so many soldiers had looted the town and robbed the inhabitants?

A. I remember in a report that it was reported that the Chinese people were looted, burglarized, and others, such as rape, etc?

Q. By the Japanese Army?

A. Yes.

- Q. Were the incidents reported up in the thousands, hundreds or what was the number given in this report?
- A. Between ten and twenty incidents were reported.
- Q. Were any other reports made, General?
- A. There were two commanders under General MATSUI, and only the number mentioned previously were reported.
- Q. What were the names of the two commanders under MATSUI?
- A. Prince ASAKA was the Commander of one army, and Lt. Gen. YANAGAWA was the Commander of the other.
- Q. Are those men living today, General?
- A. Prince ASAKA is still living, but I believe Lt. Gen. YANAGAWA died. I heard that Lt. Gen. YANAGAWA died when he was in Sumatra.
- Q. Does the Prince live in Tokyo?
- A. I do not know.
- Q. General, as a matter of fact, you knew that there were thousands of these incidents rather than a dozen or so, did you not?
- A. I can't imagine that there were so many incidents.
- Q. General, you read the newspapers at the time, did you not, that mentioned more than thousands -- that ran the number up into the hundreds of thousands in Nanking?
- A. I did not read the papers.
- Q. You know, of course, that there was such a thing as "The Rape of Nanking"?
- A. When I went to North China, I did hear that such a book was published in America concerning the rape of Nanking, but due to the fact that I could not read English, I was unable to read the book.
- Q. Now, General, didn't you know that there thousands of these incidents, such as murder, robbery, pillage, rape, by Japanese soldiers?
- A. My answer is still same as my previous answer.

Q. You want to go on the record, General, as being entirely ignorant of thousands of such incidents in the rape of Nanking?

A. I followed General MATSUI during the formal entrance into the City of Nanking, and at that time there were between ten to twenty incidents reported to me. At that time it was reported that there were ten to twenty incidents. Also, the City of Nanking was pretty well cleared away, and ten days later I returned to Shanghai. I cannot ever believe or imagine that there were incidents numbering into thousands. ]]]

Q. Then your answer is "yes"?

(The witness answered without the question being translated to him in Japanese.)

A. To your statement about putting it into the record, I give the same statement that I could not imagine that it could have run into thousands.

Q. General, your position at that time was Adjutant to the Chief of Staff?

A. Yes.

Q. What were your duties?

A. To assist the Chief of Staff.

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