

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COM:LAND
Operations, CIS, G-2
Compilation Branch

APO 500
29 July 1947

SUBJECT: MASUDA, Kanetoshi

DATE OF BIRTH: 17 September 1913

PRESENT ADDRESS: 41, Ichigaya, Hamura-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo

OCCUPATION: Official, 1st Demobilization Bureau (as of 1 September 1946)

MILITARY SERVICE: Major; retired 30 November 1945

Incl 22

SECRET

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

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

SUBJECT: MASUDA, Kanetoshi

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

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YAMASAKI, Munenao

May 1, 1947

Checked by Teitichi YAMAMOTO

①

Personal History

Name : MASUDA, Kanetoski

Date of birth: September 17, 1913

Social status: ^{Former Samurai} ~~a member of the military~~

Class (shizoku) of Kumamoto-ken

Dates	Appointments / Government offices
April 1, 1930	Entered the Preparatory course of the Military Academy.
March 18, 1932	Graduated from the Preparatory
March 18, 32	course of the Military Academy.
"	Appointed an officer.

Candidate and attached to
the 21st Infantry Regiment.

(War Ministry.)

March 27

Entered the 21st Infantry
Regiment.

"

Appointed a first class
private infantryman.

(21st Infantry Regiment.)

June 1

Promoted to the rank of
a corporal.

(21st Inf Regt.)

So.

August 1 Promoted to the rank of a sergeant.

(21st Inf Regt.)
Do.

September 1 Entered the Regular course of the Military Academy.

June 29, 1934 Graduated from the Regular course of the Military Academy.

July 7 Promoted to the rank of a sergeant-major.

(21st Infantry Regiment.)

" Appointed a probationary

officer.

(2nd Inf. Regt.
20.)

September 12

Passed at the Selection Com-
mittee in accordance with
Article X, Army Recruit
Ordinance.

October 20, 1934

Appointed ^{2nd Lt.} ~~an~~ infantry sub-
lieutenant in the Army -

(The Cabinet.)

Attached to the 21st Infantry
Regiment. (W.M. Ministry)

War Ministry.

December 1, 1934 ^{Received} Given the 8th Senior Court Rank. (senior grade)

October 1, 1936 Promoted to the rank of an ^{1st Lieutenant,} infantry lieutenant in the Army.

(The Cabinet.)

November 16, 1936 Promoted to the 7th junior Court rank, junior grade.

July 15, 1938 Promoted to the rank of an infantry Captain in the Army.

(6)

(The Cabinet.)

September 1, 1938 Promoted to the 7th senior court rank; senior grade.

August 1, 1942 Promoted to ~~the rank of a~~ major in the Army.

(The Cabinet.)

April 29, 1940 Decorated with the 5th Class Order of the Golden Kite in recognition of the services in the China Incident.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

6 May 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David N. Sutton
FROM : Floyd W. Cunningham
SUBJECT : Affidavit of MASUDA, Kanetoshi, Defense Document 261

DECORATIONS

April 29, 1940 Decorated with the 5th Order of the Golden Kite in recognition of the services in the China Incident.

MAJOR POSTS HELD

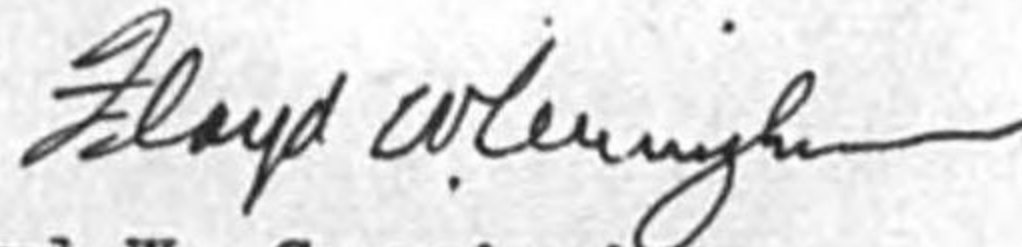
March 18, 1932 Graduated from the Preparatory course of the Military Academy.
" Appointed an officer candidate and attached to the 21st Infantry Regiment.
June 29, 1934 Graduated from the Regular Course of the Military Academy.
Oct. 20, 1934 Appointed 2nd Lt., Infantry
" Attached to the 21st Infantry Regiment
July 15, 1938 Promoted to Captain, infantry.
Aug. 1, 1942 Promoted to a Major in the Army.

MASUDA was a young staff officer of the 11th Army and took part in the capture of Kwélin. He describes the stout resistance offered by four Chinese Divisions. On page 2 of his affidavit he says the Chinese Army forbade the residents at large to carry away any of their provisions but to leave the same to supply the Chinese soldiers. He says (1) that this was a matter of conjecture on his part, and (2) that he remembers intercepting that order. This is vague and contradictory, and in the absence of such order, or an explanation

therefor, in my opinion, it is objectionable.

He says on page 2 that not one single resident was left in the town at the time hostilities began, yet in paragraph 6 on page 4 he argues that because of General HATA's orders concerning discipline that they absolutely did not commit pillage, rape and massacre of the Chinese inhabitants. (NOTE: How could the soldiers commit such acts against citizens who MASUDO says were not there? Suggest paragraph 6 is objectionable for reason that it is purely argumentative.)

He says that their air force did not bomb the city sections of Kwelin, nor in Siangton; that Changsha was destroyed by a large formation of enemy planes including American planes after the Japanese occupation of the town, and that ten Japanese planes inflicted considerable damage in bombing Hingyang after the Japanese had interred prisoners of war there.



Floyd W. Cunningham

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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MAJOR POSTS HELD

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Floyd W. Cunningham

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al

Versus

ARAKI, Sadao et al

AFFIDAVIT. *(translation)*

Affiant MASUDA, Kanetoshi

Swearing in accordance with the formality adopted in our country as indicated on the attached sheet I make the following statements:

1. I was born on Sept. 17, 1913 at No. 881, KIKKO YOSHIMATSU-MURA, SHIKAMOTO GUN. KUMAMOTO-Pref. Which is my domicile. I am presently living at the First Demobilization Bureau.
2. My personal record is as follows: commissioned 2nd lieutenant in 1934, promoted to a captain in Dec. 1941 becoming a staff officer of the Imperial Headquarters, a major in March, 1944 becoming a staff officer of the 11th Army, and in Dec. of the same year staff officer of the Imperial Headquarters ^{and} remaining there till the termination of hostilities.

DEF. DOC. #261

3. I took part in the capture of KWEILIN, having been a staff officer of the 11th Army under the command of the commander-in-Chief of the China Expeditionary Forces. The town of KWEILIN is surrounded by insurmountable rocky hills several hundred metres high. As the Chinese soldiers strongly defended themselves from these rocky hills, we suffered greatly in attacking them. There were rocky mounds throughout the town also where the Chinese soldiers planned and took up positions to offer stubborn resistance. The military strength of the Chinese army consisted of four divisions (about 20,000 men) Resolved to defend this place to the end before the Japanese army closed in, the Chinese army forbade the residents at large to carry away any provisions in their possession, (This matter concerning provisions is a conjecture on my part) and ordered them to evacuate the town leaving their provisions intact in order to supply the Chinese soldiers (I remember intercepting this order) By the time hostilities were begun, not one single resident was left in town. Accordingly, the enemy resisted to the end, and it took a week before we were able to draw up near the town. But since our unit on the eastern side crossed the river and assaulted the enemy fiercely from the eastern side of the town for two days the enemy at length retreated toward the southwest and we finally managed to capture KWEILIN. Japanese aircraft bombed only the airfield, south of

DEF. DOC. #261

KWEILIN, and did not bomb the city sections of the town whatsoever.

4. A comparison of the Japanese air strength with that of ^{the} Chinese at the time of our KWEILIN attack, found the Chinese army's strength including the U.S. air units in CHUNG-KING consisted of seven or eight hundred planes while ours was but 150. Of these, in the way of bombers, we had not more than 30 light bombers. There was such a vast difference in air strength that it was all we could do to but reconnoitre ^{with} a few planes. The command of the air was entirely in the enemy's hands and the situation was such that it was absolutely impossible for us to carry out any bombings. So our ground units in this area fought the enemy without the assistance of air support.

5. In the SIANGTAN-KWEILIN operations, the Japanese army did not bomb within city limits at all (AT HENYANG, we did ^{bomb} military establishments) CHANGSHA was destroyed by fire from daytime bombings by large formations of enemy planes including U.S.B. - 23 s, about a week after the Japanese occupation of the town. As a result, many Chinese civilians were killed by the bombings, and a good number of casualties were suffered by the Japanese army also.

In the HENGYANG operations too, after we had interred prisoners of war in the town, and about a week after the occupation, a formation of more than 10 Chinese planes raided and bombed the town, inflicting considerable damage.

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For this reason when we occupied KWEILIN, we did not have our army enter the city. The enemy planes however did come to bomb KWEILIN either.

6. Since commander-in-Chief HATA had issued very strict orders concerning military discipline and public morality before hand, bringing our attention even to the minutest detail we gave our best efforts not to violate the commander's orders and instructions. Accordingly, in the SIANGTAN and KWEILIN operations, our army absolutely did not commit any misdeeds such as pillage, rape and massacre of the Chinese inhabitants. On this 24th day of December, 194

At the 1st Demobilization Bureau
HASUDA, Kanetoshi

I certify that the foregoing was sworn to signed, and sealed before me.

Same date and same place

Witness: KOKUBU, Tomoharu

The Written Oath

I swear to depose the truth according to the dictates of my conscience with holding nothing and adding nothing.

MASUDA, Kanetoshi

DEF. DOC. #261

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, Yukio Kawamoto, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the ^{attached} affidavit 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/ Yukio Kawamoto

Tokyo, Japan

Date 28 Jan. '47

Affidavit of MASUDA, Kanetoshi.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
May 7, 1947
DEFENSE - Division III - China
MASUDA - Direct

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF MASUDA, Kanetoshi
by Mr. Logan

21,631

The witness stated he lived in Tokyo and identified Exhibit 2558 as his affidavit and verified it. * The affidavit stated that the witness took part in the capture of Kweilin as a staff officer of the 11th Army, under command of the commander of the China Expeditionary Forces. Kweilin is surrounded by insurmountable rocky hills. Since the Chinese strongly defended themselves from these the Japanese suffered greatly in attacking. There were also rocky mounds in the town where the Chinese took up positions for resistance. The Chinese had about four divisions, 20,000 men. Resolved to defend the place to the end, the Chinese forbade, he believed, residents to carry away any provisions and ordered them to evacuate, leaving provisions intact to supply the Chinese. When hostilities began there was not one resident in the town. The enemy resisted to the end and it was a week before * the Japanese could draw near. However, the enemy at length retreated to the south west and Kweilin was captured.

21,632

Japan bombed only the air fields south of Kweilin and did not bomb the city sections. The Chinese Army strength, including United States air units in Chungking consisted of 700 to 800 planes, while Japan's was only 150. Japan had only about 30 light bombers. There was a vast difference in air strength and the Japanese could only reconnoiter with a few planes. The enemy had air command and it was impossible to carry out any bombings. The ground units fought without air support.

21,633

In the Siangtan-Kweilin operations the Japanese did not bomb within city limits at all. * At Hengyang they bombed military establishments. Changsha was destroyed by fire from day-time bombings by large formations of enemy planes, a week after Japanese occupation. As a result many Chinese civilians were killed and the Japanese Army suffered many casualties.

In Hengyang after the Japanese had interned prisoners and a week after occupation, more than ten Chinese planes raided and bombed the town. For this reason the Japanese Army did not enter the city of Kweilin, but enemy planes did not bomb it.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
May 7, 1947
DEFENSE - Division III - China
MASUDA - Direct

Page 3281

Page

Since HATA had issued very strict orders on military discipline beforehand in the minutest detail, the Japanese soldiers gave their best efforts not to violate his orders and instructions. The enemy did not commit, in these operations, any misdeeds such as pillage, rape and massacre.

There was no cross-examination of the witness.

8 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Sutton; Mr. Cunningham**

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

MASUDA, Kanetoshi

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)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

1 MAY 1947

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

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

SUBJECT: MASUDA, Kanetoshi

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

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Classification Title

U. S. Government is authorized to reproduce and retransmit material hereon for government purposes only.

(Ascribed above)

RICHARD F. WAGNER

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Cunningham

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.

Apr. 1, 1930 Entered the Preparatory course of the Military Academy - DEFENDANT - Witness General

Mar. 18, 1932 Graduated from the Preparatory course of the Military Academy.

Appointed an officer candidate and attached to the 21st Infantry Regiment. War Ministry

Mar. 27, 1933

Joined the 21st Infantry Regiment

WITNESS

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Appointed a private first class, Infantry.

MASUDA, Kenetoshi

Curriculum Vitae

June 1, 1933 Promoted to a corporal.

Aug. 1, 1934 Promoted to a sergeant

Sept. 1, 1934 Entered the Regular Course of the Military Academy.

June 20, 1936 Graduated from the Regular Course of the Military Academy.

July 9, 1936 Promoted to a sergeant-major.

July 7, 1936 Appointed a probationary officer.

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

Appointed at the Selection Committee in accordance with Article 2, Army Recruitment Ordinance.

E P M

Oct. 1, 1936 Appointed 2nd Lt., Infantry.

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Attached to the 21st Infantry Regiment War Ministry

Nov. 1, 1934 Received the 8th Court rank (senior grade)

PERSONAL HISTORY

Name: MASUDA, Kanetoshi
Date of Birth: September 17, 1913
Social Status: Former Samurai Class (Shizoku) of Kumamoto-ken

Dates	Appointments	Government Offices
Apr. 1, 1930	Entered the Preparatory course of the Military Academy.	
Mar. 18, 1932	Graduated from the Preparatory course of the Military Academy.	
"	Appointed an officer candidate and attached to the 21st Infantry Regiment.	War Ministry
Mar. 27, 1932	Joined the 21st Infantry Regiment.	
"	Appointed a private first class, infantry.	21st Inf Regt
June 1, 1932	Promoted to a corporal.	21st Inf Regt
Aug. 1, 1932	Promoted to a sergeant	21st Inf Regt
Sep. 1, 1932	Entered the Regular Course of the Military Academy.	
June 29, 1934	Graduated from the Regular Course of the Military Academy.	
July 7, 1934	Promoted to a sergeant-major.	21st Inf Regt
July 7, 1934	Appointed a probationary officer.	21st Inf Regt
Sep. 12, 1934	Passed at the Selection Committee in accordance with Article X, Army Recruitment Ordinance.	
Oct. 20, 1934	Appointed 2nd Lt., infantry.	The Cabinet
	Attached to the 21st Infantry Regiment.	War Ministry
Dec. 1, 1934	Received the 8th Court rank (senior grade)	

Dates	Appointments	Government Offices
Oct. 1, 1936	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, infantry.	The Cabinet
Nov. 16, 1936	Promoted to the 7th court rank, junior grade.	
July 15, 1938	Promoted to Captain, infantry.	The Cabinet
Sep. 1, 1938	Promoted to the 7th court rank, senior grade.	
Aug. 1, 1942	Promoted to a Major in the Army.	The Cabinet
Apr. 29, 1940	Decorated with the 5th Order of the Golden Kite in recognition of the services in the China Incident.	