

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka (Masataka)

Memorandum submitted in connection with this witness has been prepared with the following things in mind:

1. The increased production and distribution of narcotics in China subsequent to the Japanese occupation.
2. The control of the narcotic business by the Army or various organizations.
 - a. Public Service Organization
 - b. TOKUMU BU -- succeeded by the KO-A-IN (China Affairs Board); later East Asia Board.
3. The control of the above mentioned organizations by the Army and the Japanese Government.
4. The connection of the witness with those organizations.
5. The connection of various defendants with the organizations and the narcotic traffic.

Resume by: Lester C. Dunigan

Date: 22 April 1947

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka (Masataka)

The application for this witness states that he is a former Major General, that he served in the Special Service Organization in China, and that he will testify to facts concerning the narcotic traffic in China.

Major positions held

Dec. 1918	Entered Army General Staff College.
1918-1928	Was assigned to various military positions.
March 1928	Appointed Major, Infantry.
Feb. 1932	Attached to General Staff Headquarters.
August 1932	Appointed Lt. Colonel, Infantry, and ordered to make official trip to China.
August 1932 to May 1933	Was in China; engaged in duty in connection with the Manchurian Incident.
August 1934	Appointed instructor at Army General Staff College.
August 1936	Appointed Colonel, Infantry, and ordered to make official trip to China.
Sept. 1937	Attached to Headquarters of Shanghai Expeditionary Forces.
Nov. 1937	Attached to Central China Area Headquarters.
Feb. 1938	Appointed member of Special Duty Department of Central China Expeditionary Forces.
March 1939	Appointed Major General, and concurrently assigned as investigator on East Asia Development Board.

Case 234, Serial 21, page 18, TANAKA, Ryukichi, in interrogation on 25 February 1946, among other things said:

"Lt. General KUSUMOTO and Admiral TSUDA gave their full support to SATOMI for his activities in narcotic traffic."

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka (Masataka) - continued

The SATOMI referred to is SATOMI, Hajime, who testified as a witness for the Prosecution, and his direct examination begins at page 4,881 of the Record. Excerpts from his direct testimony follow:

- R 4,882 SATOMI said since 1938 he had been engaged in work concerning opium in Shanghai -- that he was engaged by the Special Service Department under the China Expeditionary Army in Shanghai. (NOTE: It will be noted from the positions held by KUSUMOTO listed above that in February 1938 he was appointed member of Special Duty Department of the Central China Expeditionary Forces.)
- SATOMI said he was told that a shipment of opium was coming in and that he was asked by the Special Service Department to handle it.
- R 4,883 SATOMI said that the Sepcial Service Department did not handle opium for more than six or eight months, that thereafter the work was done by the KO-A-IN, or China Affairs Board, and that he was engaged as Vice President of the Hun-Chi-Shantang.
- R 4,884 He handled Persian opium and there were about 2,000 boxes in two separate shimpents.
- R 4,885 Profits derived from the sale of opium went to the Special Service Department and the KO-A-IN.
- R 4,886 SATOMI identified the name "LEE MING" as his signature on document #9552 and it was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #425.
- R 4,887 SATOMI said that in the first shipment the pound sterling was used; in the second shipment the U. S. dollar. (NOTE: See Record 4,881-4,887 for details of SATOMI's direct examination.) On cross-examination he testified at
- R 4,889 that he was asked by Lt. Colonel KUSUMOTO to sell the opium referred to in his direct examination, that he brought the proceeds to the Special Service Department.
- R 4,893 SATOMI said the Hun-Chi-Shantang was a commercial company whose shareholders were some of the large opium hong, that it was organized by wholesalers of opium and that he was Vice President of it.

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka (Masataka) - continued

The following is taken from IPS Case 286, Serial 1. The source is a letter from the Judge Advocate General, War Department, Washington, D. C., dated 26 November 1945, and forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, GHQ, AFPAC. With his letter, the Judge Advocate General enclosed a list of "leads." These "leads" were contained in reports of the United States Treasury Attache to the Consulate General in Shanghai. (NOTE: In view of the source of the reports and a comparison of some of the facts stated therein with the actual testimony in the Record, I believe that the contents of the reports may be taken with a considerable degree of authenticity.)

In connection with the testimony of SATOMI and the Hun-Chi-Shantang, the following quoted from the above mentioned reports should be considered:

"The Bank of Taiwan was named in 1939 as the official depository for the \$200,000 deposit that each of the five central opium hongts (wholesale houses) (later increased in number) of Shanghai had to give to the HUNG CHI SHAN TUNG ("Charity organization"), the official opium monopoly organization set up by the Japanese occupation forces in the Shanghai area, before said hongts could obtain a license. The receipts given for the deposits were signed by the Ministry of Finance, Tokyo, as guarantor."

In connection with the preceding quoted paragraph referring to opium hongts and the HUNG CHI SHAN TUNG the testimony of Harold Frank Gill, a prosecution witness, should be considered. The instant witness KUSUMOTO is directly connected by Gill's testimony with the creation of the opium hongts and the HUNG CHI SHAN TUNG. Attention is directed to the following references from his testimony:

R 4,407 Gill testified that he had lived in China since 1929 and that during his stay in China he had been an officer of the police force of the International Settlement of Shanghai.

Prior to the Sin-Japanese hostilities, the Nationalist Government of China under Chiang Kai-Shek had embarked upon a program designed to eliminate opium and narcotics in China.

R 4,408 That strict laws had been promulgated and severe penalties inflicted for violations of the opium suppression laws.

After the puppet government of Wang Ching-Wei took control of the Chinese courts in Shanghai, the strict laws and severe penalties were, in effect, repealed.

R 4,409 About October 1938 Gill said he learned that discussions had taken place between the Japanese and the puppet

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka (Masataka) - continued

government officials regarding the creation of an opium bureau or monopoly.

- R 4,410 Colonel KUSUMOTO of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army and a Major General TAKESHITA were persons who took part in the discussions.

The discussions concerned the creation of twelve opium honges in the western district of Shanghai -- each hong was to have twenty dealers -- the monthly revenue from opium sales was about 6,000,000 Chinese dollars.

From autumn 1938 to 1939, opium honges, or opium selling houses, began to appear in Shanghai -- a Japanese by the name of KITACKA was prominent in the opium selling business.

- R 4,411 There were signs on the streets advertising the sale of opium.

- R 4,412 The HUNG CHI SHAN TUNG was formed about May 1939 to take full responsibility for the distribution of opium in Shanghai.

Opium was brought in on Japanese ships, stored at docks, and then to warehouses where it was distributed to the opium selling organizations.

- R 4,416 Gill refers to the open sale of narcotics on the streets of Shanghai.

- R 4,418-
4,420 Gill discusses the lack of law enforcement respecting narcotics in areas under the control of the Japanese armed forces.

Reference is again made to the reports of the United States Treasury Attache to the Consulate General in Shanghai, IPS Case 286, Serial 1. In connection with Gill's testimony relating to the HUNG CHI SHAN TUNG the following from the report should be considered:

The report states that the first efforts of the Japanese to organize the narcotics monopoly in the Shanghai area were in 1938. About 1939 the "Opium Suppression Bureau" was created under which the HUNG CHI SHAN TUNG was set up. The latter organization actually controlled the whole narcotic field. The report goes on to state that the General Director of the latter organization was a Japanese named SATOMI, alias LEE MING, who was detailed from the Japanese Special Service Department. (NOTE: See references to SATOMI's testimony above.)

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka, (Masataka) - continued

In connection with KUSUMOTO, the report states that Major General KUSUMOTO, member of Asia Development Board, was a Japanese prominently connected with the narcotic business. The Asia Development Board controlled opium distribution in Shanghai through the HUNG CHI SHAN TUNG. The report states that KUSUMOTO was reported to have organized the monopoly in Shanghai with Admiral TSUDA. (NOTE: It will be noted from the positions held by KUSUMOTO listed above that in March 1939 he was appointed Investigator on the East Asia Development Board.)

The reports of the United States Treasury Attache at Shanghai, heretofore mentioned, contains references to defendants in the instant prosecution as follows:

General DOIHARA - 25 November 1935 - reported by U. S. Treasury Attache to be hiring heroin addicts in Tientsen through Japanese "RONINS" (gansters) to stir up trouble in the Chinese city in an effort to bring about rebellion against the Nanking Government and Chinese authorities. Trouble makers were paid one small package of heroin and twenty or thirty copper coins daily.

General HATA -- Took command of Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Shanghai Area, March 1938, and immediately ordered proper organization of sale of all narcotics to increase revenue for Japanese military. (NOTE: It will be noted from the positions held by KUSUMOTO that in February 1938 he was appointed member of Special Duty Department of the Central China Expeditionary Forces. The Special Duty Department, or Special Service Department, acted as advisor to the Japanese Army. If deemed advisable, at the time, KUSUMOTO might be questioned with respect to HATA's order.)

INCREASED SALE OF NARCOTICS SUBSEQUENT TO JAPANESE OCCUPATION

Section 4, Appendix A of the indictment relates in part to the activities of successive Japanese governments in connection with the increased production and importation of opium and other narcotics and the promotion and sale and consumption of such drugs among people of occupied territories.

Considerable testimony was introduced by the Prosecution concerning the above point.

Dr. Robert C. Wilson testified on this subject and his testimony begins at page 2527 of the Record.

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka (Masataka) - continued

R 2,547 Dr. Wilson discusses the open sale of narcotics.

HSU CHUAN-YING testified for the prosecution in part concerning the increased sale of narcotics and his testimony begins at page 2,556 of the Record. In this connection particular attention should be paid to R 2,583.

Dr. Miner Serale Bates testified for the Prosecution concerning narcotics and the use thereof in China subsequent to the Japanese occupation. His testimony begins at page 2,624 of the Record. Particular attention should be paid to pages 2,648-2,658 of his direct testimony.

Peter J. Lawless testified for the Prosecution on this point, and his testimony begins at page 2,676 of the Record. Particular attention should be paid to pages 2,677, 2,680, 2,682, and 2,691.

KO-A-IN

It will be noted from the testimony of SATOMI, mentioned above, that the opium business in China was handled by the Special Service Department until the formation of the KO-A-IN.

OIKAWA, Genshichi, testified for the Prosecution regarding the KO-A-IN, and his testimony begins at page 4,760 of the Record. References to his testimony follow:

R 4,761 OIKAWA said that from April 1940 until April 1941 he was Vice President and Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the KO-A-IN at Shanghai, China, and subsequently director of the Political Affairs Division of the Central KO-A-IN in Tokyo.

R 4,762 KO-A-IN was established in December 1938 with head office in Tokyo.

The Premier was the President of the KO-A-IN and the Ministers of War, Navy, Finance, and Foreign Affairs were the Vice Presidents.

OIKAWA then goes on to describe the working of the KO-A-IN. (NOTE: The KO-A-IN was also known as the China Affairs Board and later as the Asia Development Board. In this connection it will be noted that in March 1939 that KUSUMOTO was assigned as an investigator of the East Asia Development Board.)

Document #1714 was received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #401 at page 4,805 of the Record. It is the affidavit of MORIOKA, Susumu and it related to his Service in China on the Special Service

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka (Masataka) - continued

Board and later when that Board was reorganized to become the KO-A-IN he served on that Board.

R 4,806 MORIOKA states that the Special Service Board was completely organized by the Army and that its successor, KO-A-IN, had all the administrative departments of the Japanese Government pulled together.

R 4,806- MORIOKA describes the sale of opium.
4,807

* * * * *

One MURATA, Shozo, Minister of Railways and Communications in the 2nd KONOYE Cabinet (July-September 1940) and Minister of Railways in the 3rd KONOYE Cabinet (July-October 1941), was interrogated on 13 May 1946 (IPS Case 114, Serial 22). On page 1, MURATA said that prior to the organization of Greater East Asia, Japan exercised control over business and economic life in China through the Ko-A-IN (China Affairs Board) and (Asia Development Board). MURATA said that KO-A-IN was dominated and controlled by the military for the purpose of getting materials from China for the use of the military. When Greater East Asia was formed KO-A-IN was amalgamated into it. MURATA said that the President of the KO-A-IN issued directions, the planning board made estimates of materials it needed from China, and gave them to the Cabinet. The KO-A-IN would get its directions from the Army and Navy as to materials needed from China and the KO-A-IN would be responsible for supplying them.

* * * * *

General HARADA, Kumakichi, was interrogated on 14 May 1946 (IPS Case 286, Serial 80).

HARADA said that subsequent to August 1937 he was head of the TOKUMU BU (Special Service Board, later merged into Ko-A-IN).

HARADA said that Colonel KUSUMOTO was in the KO-A-IN when it was formed. (Page 2)

HARADA said that SATOMI operated the opium monopoly in SHANGHAI and that that TOKUMU BU, specifically Colonel KUSUMOTO personally, instructed SATOMI to handle the opium monopoly prior to the formation of the HUNG CHI SHAN TUNG (page 5).

HARADA said the KO-A-IN was formed in November 1938 and opened its office in Shanghai the first of March 1939. Admiral TSUDA was head of the office and KUSUMOTO was head of the First Division.

* * * * *

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka (Masataka) - continued

SATOMI, Hajime, mentioned above, was interrogated on 10 May 1946 (IPS Case 286, Serial 94).

SATOMI said that HARADA was the head of the TOKUMU BU and Lt. Colonel KUSUMOTO was directly under him. (Page 3) KUSUMOTO asked SATOMI to sell the opium that arrived in China. (NOTE: This refers to the opium from Persia previously mentioned above.) (Page 4)

In connection with the HUNG CHI SHAN TUNG, SATOMI said he sold opium to the Chinese opium merchants, that he deposited the money in the Bank of Taiwan, and then he reported these transactions to the TOKUMU BU. Once or twice a month he made a report of these dealings to the TOKUMU BU through KUSUMOTO (page 6).

SATOMI said that in his dealings with the TOKUMU BU they were usually with KUSUMOTO (page 11).

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OTHER GENERAL REFERENCES TO NARCOTICS

Document #1707	Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #402 at page 4,810 of the Record.
Document #1711	Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #403 at page 4,813 of the Record.
Document #1712	Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #404 at page 4,815 of the Record.
Document #9503	Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #408 at page 4,827 of the Record.
Document #9559	Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #372 at page 4,667 of the Record.
Document #9568	Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #373 at page 4,669 of the Record.
Document #9525 P-1	Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #374 at page 4,673 of the Record.
Document #2173	Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #375 at page 4,683 of the Record.
Document #9524	Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #377 at page 4,686 of the Record.
Document #2120	Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #376 at page 4,686 of the Record.

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka (Masataka) - continued

Document #9510 Received in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit #378
at page 4,699 of the Record.

Compare Document #613 introduced in evidence as Prosecution
Exhibit #227 at page 2,837 of the Record and Document #645 introduced
as Prosecution Exhibit #228 with Document #2173 introduced as Prose-
cution Exhibit #375 at page 4,683 of the Record.

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See Document #9560 introduced in evidence as Prosecution Exhibit
#429 at page 4,908 of the Record. Attention is specifically directed
to that portion of the above document which concerns TOJO's Cabinet
at page 4,913 of the Record.

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CONNECTION OF DEFENDANTS WITH KO-A-IN

It will be noted from the testimony of OIKAWA, mentioned above,
that the Premier was the president of the KO-A-IN and the ministers
of War, Navy, Finance, and Foreign Affairs were the Vice Presidents.
There is evidence in the Record to indicate that the KO-A-In was
formed in the fall of 1938 and was a successor to the Public Service
Department.

In this connection reference should be made to Defense Document
#635. From that document it appears that ITAGAKI, HATA and TOJO
occupied positions as War Minister during the years 1938, 1939, 1940,
and 1941.

Defense Document #635 indicates that SHIMADA was Navy Minister
during 1941, and that TOJO was premier during 1941.

Defense Document #635 indicates that MATSUOKA was Foreign Minister
in 1940 and that TOJO, TOGO, and SHIGEMITSU occupied the position of
Foreign Minister during the year 1941.

DPC 705 by 455-
Imperial Ordinance
governing the Organization
of China Affairs
Board
R 5183

The Personal Record of KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka

Date of Birth: 17 June 1890

Residence: 889, 4-chome, IRIARAI, OMORI-KU, TOKYO

1912 Dec. 24: Appointed 2nd Lt., Infantry;
Attached to the 33rd Infantry Regiment.

1915 Mar. 2: Entered the TOYAMA School.

" July 9: Graduated from the above school.

" Dec. 25: Appointed 1st Lt., Infantry.

1918 Aug. 24: Mobilization order was issued;
Attached to the Replacement Unit of 33rd Infantry
Regiment.

" Dec. 12: Entered Army General Staff College.

1919 Apr. 1: Attached to the Depot Unit of 33rd Infantry
Regiment (while attending the college).

1921 Nov. 28: Graduated from Army General Staff College.

1922 Feb. 8: Appointed Captain, Infantry.

" Apr. 1: Relieved of present post;
Appointed Company Commander in the 33rd
Infantry Regiment.

" Aug. 15: Relieved of present post;
Attached to the 33rd Infantry Regiment.

Dec. 5: Ordered to serve in General Staff Headquarters.

1923 Aug. 6: Appointed member of General Staff Headquarters.

" Sep. 3 - Sep. 30: Engaged in the duties of martial law within
the area under it, as member of General Staff
Headquarters.

1925 Dec. 14: Ordered to make official trip to China.

- 1925 Dec. 2: Relieved of present post;
Attached to General Headquarters.
- 1927 Oct. 28: Appointed member of the General Staff Headquarters.
" Dec. 18: Returned from China.
- ✓ 1928 Mar. 24: Appointed Major, Infantry;
Attached to the 3rd Imperial Guard Infantry Regiment.
- 1929 Mar. 16: Appointed Battalion Commander of the 3rd Imperial
Guard Infantry Regiment.
- 1930 Feb. 15: Ordered to make official trip to China.
Permitted to accept appointment under Chinese
Government for period 25 March to 9 March 1931.
- 1931 Mar. 10 -
1932 Mar. 9: Permitted to continue appointment under Chinese
Government.
- 1931 Oct. 22: Disengaged from Chinese Government;
Attached to the 42nd Infantry Regiment.
- ✓ 1932 Feb. 29: Attached to General Staff Headquarters.
" Aug. 8: Appointed Lt. Col. Infantry;
Ordered to make official trip to China.
- ✓ 1932 Aug. 16 -
1933 May 31: Was in China and was engaged in duty connected with
the Manchurian Incident (Disturbed Areas).
- 1934 Aug. 1: Appointed member of General Staff Headquarters.
✓ " Aug. 18: Given additional appointment as instructor at the
Army General Staff College.
- 1936 Feb. 25: Ordered to make official trip to Europe.
" Apr. 9: Relieved of additional post.
" /sic/
Mar. 26: Left Japan.
" Aug. 10: Returned to Japan.
" Aug. /sic/ 1: Ordered to make official trip to China;
Appointed Colonel Infantry.

- ✓ 1937 Sep. 4: Concurrently attached to Headquarters of the SHANGHAI Expeditionary Force.
- ✓ " Nov. 2: Attached concurrently to the Central China Area Army Headquarters.
- ✓ 1938 Feb. 18: Appointed member of Special Duty Department of the Central China Expeditionary Force.
- ✓ 1939 Mar. 9: Appointed Major General.
- ✓ " Mar. 10: Appointed investigator on the East Asia Development Board;
Received the 2nd Rank of Higher Civil Service, with annual salary of ¥5,000.

KUSUMOTO, Masataka

Request by: TOJO, Hideki

Address: 151 Asahimachi 2 chome Shimotsuma-cho, Iharaki Prefecture.

Former Major General serving in special service organization in China.

He will testify to facts concerning the Narcotic Traffic in China.

REPORT BY: LT. JOHN A. CURTIS
13 Jan 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: KUSUMOTO, Masataka

Address: 151 Asahi Machi, 2-Chome, Shimotsumacho,
Ibaraki Prefecture.

Former Maj Gen serving in special service organization
in China.

File 234, Serial 21: (Lt Gen KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka) gave his
full support to SATOMI in opium traffic.

File 286, Serial 1: (Maj Gen)

File 91, Serial 8: (KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka)

File 360, Serial 42: (KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka) Above thought to
be in China with regard to KOA-IN, to be located and interviewed;
was living in Peiping; later left for Japan.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr Newbill

KUSHUMOTO, Masataka

20 Feb 47

Gave copy of Memo for the File dated 13 Jan 47 to Mr. Dunigan; to be returned to us.

KUSUMOTO, Masataka

Request by: TOJO, Hideki

Address: 151 Asahimachi 2 chome Shimotsu-cho, Ibaraki Prefecture.

Former Major General serving in special service organization in China.

He will testify to facts concerning the Narcotic Traffic in China.

(70.)

KUSUMOTO, Masataka

Request by: Tojo, Hideo

Address: 151 Asahimachi 2 chome Shimotsuna
cho, Ibaraki Prefecture.

Former Major General serving in special
service organization in China.

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Narcotic traffic in China.

The Personal Record of KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka

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1912 Dec. 24: Appointed 2nd Lt., Infantry;
Attached to the 33rd Infantry Regiment.

1915 Mar. 2: Entered the TOYAMA School.

" July 9: Graduated from the above school.

" Dec. 25: Appointed 1st Lt., Infantry.

1918 Aug. 24: Mobilization order was issued;
Attached to the Replacement Unit of 33rd Infantry
Regiment.

" Dec. 12: Entered Army General Staff College.

1919 Apr. 1: Attached to the Depot Unit of 33rd Infantry
Regiment (while attending the college).

1921 Nov. 28: Graduated from Army General Staff College.

1922 Feb. 8: Appointed Captain, Infantry.

" Apr. 1: Relieved of present post;
Appointed Company Commander in the 33rd
Infantry Regiment.

" Aug. 15: Relieved of present post;
Attached to the 33rd Infantry Regiment.

Dec. 5: Ordered to serve in General Staff Headquarters.

1923 Aug. 6: Appointed member of General Staff Headquarters.

" Sep. 3 - Sep. 30: Engaged in the duties of martial law within
the area under it, as member of General Staff
Headquarters.

1925 Dec. 14: Ordered to make official trip to China.

1925 Dec. 2: Relieved of present post;
Attached to General Headquarters.

1927 Oct. 28: Appointed member of the General Staff Headquarters.

" Dec. 18: Returned from China.

1928 Mar. 24: Appointed Major, Infantry;
Attached to the 3rd Imperial Guard Infantry Regiment.

1929 Mar. 16: Appointed Battalion Commander of the 3rd Imperial
Guard Infantry Regiment.

1930 Feb. 15: Ordered to make official trip to China.
Permitted to accept appointment under Chinese
Government for period 25 March to 9 March 1931.

1931 Mar. 10 -
1932 Mar. 9: Permitted to continue appointment under Chinese
Government.

1931 Oct. 22: Disengaged from Chinese Government;
Attached to the 42nd Infantry Regiment.

1932 Feb. 29: Attached to General Staff Headquarters.

" Aug. 8: Appointed Lt. Col. Infantry;
Ordered to make official trip to China.

1932 Aug. 16 -
1933 May 31: Was in China and was engaged in duty connected with
the Manchurian Incident (Disturbed Areas).

1934 Aug. 1: Appointed member of General Staff Headquarters.

" Aug. 18: Given additional appointment as instructor at the
Army General Staff College.

1936 Feb. 25: Ordered to make official trip to Europe.

" Apr. 9: Relieved of additional post.

" ^{/sic/}
Mar. 26: Left Japan.

" Aug. 10: Returned to Japan.

" Aug. ^{/sic/} 1: Ordered to make official trip to China;
Appointed Colonel Infantry.

- 1937 Sep. 4: Concurrently attached to Headquarters of the SHANGHAI Expeditionary Force.
- " Nov. 2: Attached concurrently to the Central China Area Army Headquarters.
- 1938 Feb. 18: Appointed member of Special Duty Department of the Central China Expeditionary Force.
- 1939 Mar. 9: Appointed Major General.
- " Mar. 10: Appointed investigator on the East Asia Development Board;
Received the 2nd Rank of Higher Civil Service, with annual salary of ¥5,000.

by Yamamoto. S.
Checked by TATSUYI
Burlington

The Personal Record of ~~SANETAKA~~ KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka

Residence: SANETAKA KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka

Date of Birth:

Born: 17 June ~~1890~~ June 17, June 1890

(4-chome)

Residence: # 889, IRIARAI, OMORI-KU, TOKYO

1912 Dec 24: Appointed 2nd Lt. of Infantry;

~~1912~~ Attached to the 33rd Infantry Regiment

~~The same day~~

1915 Mar 25: Entered the ~~Army~~ TOYAMA School

1915 July 9: Graduated from the ^{above} ~~said~~ school.

1915 Dec 25: Appointed 1st Lt. of Infantry.

1918 Aug. 24: Mobilization order was issued;

Replacement Unit of

~~1918~~ Attached to the 33rd Infantry Regiment

~~on the same day~~ ^{General}

1918. Dec. 12 : Entered ~~the~~ ^{Army} ~~Military~~ Staff College.

1919. April 1 : Attached to the Depot Unit of ~~the~~ 33rd Infantry Regiment (while attending the college)

1921 Nov. 28 : Graduated from ~~the~~ ^{Army General} ~~Military~~ Staff College.

1922 Feb. 8 : Appointed Captain, Infantry

" April 1 : Relieved of ~~the~~ ^{post;} present ~~duties~~

^{Appointed}
~~Transferred to~~ Company Commander in the 33rd

Infantry Regiment

" August 15 : Relieved of ~~the~~ ^{post;} present ~~duties~~ . Attached

to the 33rd Infantry Regiment.

Dec 5: ^{Ordered to serve in} ~~Attached to~~ the General Staff/Headquarters

1923 August 6: ~~Member Army General Staff Headquarters~~
 " Sept 3 - Sept 30: ^{Appointed member of} ~~Appointed~~ ^{Headquarters}

Engaged in the duties of martial law ~~at~~ within the area under it, as member of ~~proclaimed area at~~ the General Staff/Headquarters during the ~~period~~ ^{from} between Sept 3 ^{to} and ~~Sept. 30.~~

1925. Dec. 14: ^{make official trip,} Ordered to ~~be sent~~ to China

" Dec. 2: Relieved of ~~the~~ present ~~duties~~ post;

Attached to ~~the~~ General Staff/Headquarters

4.

1927 Oct 28: Appointed ^{member of the} ~~Army~~ General Staff Hq.

" Dec. 18: Returned from China

1928. ^{Mar} Feb. 24: Appointed Major, ^{of} Infantry;

~~##~~ Attached to the 3rd ~~Canada~~ ^{Imperial} Infantry Regiment ~~Imperial Guard~~
~~on the same day.~~

1929 ^{Mar} Feb. 16: Appointed ~~the~~ Battalion Commander of

^{Imperial} the 3rd ~~Imperial~~ Guards Infantry Regiment
to make official trip

1930 Feb 15: Ordered to be sent to China

~~Feb 15~~
~~Mar 25 - 1931 Mar 9~~

Permitted to accept ~~the~~ appointment under ~~the~~

Chinese Government [for period 25 March to 9
March 1931

1931.]

~~from~~ 1931 March 10 ~~to~~ 1932 March 9 : ~~Continued to be~~

(CONTINUE)
permitted to ~~accept~~ the appointment under the

Chinese Government

1931

Oct. 22 : ~~Cancelled the contract of the appointment~~
disengaged from
~~under the Chinese Government;~~

~~##~~ Attached to the 42nd Infantry Regiment

1932 Feb. 29 : Attached to ~~the~~ General Staff/Headquarters

" August 8 : Appointed to Lt. Colonel. ~~Was~~ Ordered to
make official trips,
~~to visit~~ to China

WAS IN CHINA AND WAS

~~from~~ 1932 August 16 ~~to~~ 1933 May 31 : Engaged in ~~the~~

(DUTY) CONNECTED, WITH THE

~~duties of the~~ Manchurian Incident, ~~in China~~

(Disturbed areas)

1934 Aug 1: member of the
~~April~~ 1934: Appointed ~~Army~~ General Staff Hq.
 " Aug: Given additional appointment as
~~April~~ 18: Given additional duty of ~~assistant~~ instructor of the
 Army General
 Military Staff college

1936 Feb 25: Ordered to make official trip to Europe

" April 9: Relieved of additional duty post.

" ¹⁹³⁶ March 26: ~~left~~ ^{Left} for Japan

" ^{Aug} ~~April~~ 10: Returned from Europe to Japan

" ^{Aug} ~~April~~ 1: Ordered to make official trip of to China;

" " : Appointed Colonel, Infantry
 (Concurrently attached to)

1937 Sept. 4: ~~Attached~~ ^{attached} additionally to the Headquarters
 of the ^(Shanghai) Expeditionary Force to ~~HANGHAI~~

7.

CENTRAL CHINA

Area Army

" Nov. 2: Attached ~~additionally~~ ^(concurrently) to the Headquarters ~~of~~

~~the Expeditionary Force to Central China~~

1938 Feb. 18: Appointed ^{member} ~~staff of the~~ Special Duty
department of the ^(CENTRAL CHINA) Expeditionary Force ~~to~~

~~C. I. China~~

1939 March 9: Appointed Major General

" March 10: Appointed ~~an~~ investigator ⁱⁿ of the

^(East Asia)

~~Asiatic~~ Development Board;

~~C. RECEIVED~~

Promoted to the 2nd Rank of Higher Civil Service,
with annual

granted the fundamental salary of ¥ 5,000.

REPORT BY: LT. JOHN A. CURTIS
13 Jan 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: KUSUMOTO, Masataka

Address: 151 Asahi Machi, 2-Chome, Shimotsumacho,
Ibaraki Prefecture.

Former Maj Gen serving in special service organization
in China.

File 234, Serial 21: (Lt Gen KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka) gave his
full support to SATOMI in opium traffic.

File 286, Serial 1: (Maj Gen)

File 91, Serial 8: (KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka)

File 360, Serial 42: (KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka) Above thought to
be in China with regard to KOA-IN, to be located and interviewed;
was living in Peiping; later left for Japan.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr Newbill

KUSUMOTO, Masutake

KUSUMOTO, Sanetaka

NOT CONFIRMED IF
THE ABOVE ARE THE SAME
PERSON

DATE 2 April 1947

PROGRESS REPORT OF: Kusunoto, Sanetaka

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Partially Completed</u>	<u>Fully Completed</u>
1. Information in the hands of the Investigation Division.	_____	<u>X</u>
2. Statement in application for subpoena as to subject of witness's testimony.	_____	<u>X</u>
3. Examination of case file, if any.	_____	<u>X</u>
4. Cross-reference file on case files in office of Investigation Division.	_____	<u>X</u>
5. Cross-reference card file by subject matter of evidentiary documents in Document Division.	<u>X</u>	_____
6. Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony.	<u>X</u>	_____
7. Preparation of summary of testimony already given by witness.	<u>X</u>	_____
8. Memorandum prepared by Mr. Lopez, dated March 11, 1947, relating to decorations awarded to defendants and their witnesses.	_____	<u>X</u>
9. Statement of any other investigation conducted by you.	_____	_____

Lester C. Duggigan