

15 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

ARUGA, Kazunaga

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

Business Contact

Reply with reference to the Investigation of the  
Military Career of KAZUNAGA, ARIGA.

May 12, 1947

To Mr. SAKURAI the Secretary.

The Unit to which attached, service, branch of service,  
rank, and name, are as follows:-

The First Tank Division, AA Defense Unit; active service;  
AA, Lance corporal; KAZUNAGA ARIGA (born February 4, 1913).

In 1942, drafted into active service; entered and served in  
aforementioned unit; the said unit was stationed at  
KIUKIANG in CENTRAL CHINA in 1945 (at the time of the end of  
hostilities).

Furthermore, the said person was demobilized on June 23, 1946,  
in JAPAN Proper.

Permanent Domicile, and Present Address:-

1927 OAZA-HATSUKANO, YAMATOMURA, HIGASHI YAMANASHI-Gun,  
YAMANASHI Prefecture.

Purple Stamp

General Affairs Section, Home  
Duty Bureau,  
KONAKADAI-MACHI, City of CHIBA

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD  
May 8, 1947  
DEFENSE - Division III - China  
ARUGA - Direct

Page 3314

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DIRECT EXAMINATION of ARUGA, KAZUNAGA,  
by Mr. Freeman, without the witness  
being present in court.

21807  
21808

\* The affidavit stated that the witness lived in Yamanashi Prefecture. On January 15, 1943, he enlisted as an air guard in a unit of the Manchurian Army stationed in Tungning-hsian, Manchukuo. He was transferred on January 19 to a unit stationed in Hing-lung, and charged with the air defense, remaining until March 1944. On the 15th his unit moved to North China to take part in Honan operations. When they ended, the unit came through middle China to South China and joined the Kueilin-Liuchow operations. In March, 1945, they started for Hankow, but while on the way the war came to an end.

21809

Before the opening of the Honan and Kueilin operations, the soldiers \* were repeatedly instructed about the upkeep of discipline and morale toward the general public. The instructions emphasized four items: Not to burn; kill; plunder; or violate. These were faithfully followed by all soldiers. The soldiers warned one another, and strictly observed these points.

He never saw Japanese soldiers commit any criminal acts toward the Chinese people during operations. Along their advance, the natives came back to their homes and soon became attached to the Japanese soldiers. The women showed no sign of fear or anxiety, and often helped with difficult tasks. Children became so attached that when the soldiers left for the front they cried. The people were quite willing to bring and lend things which were badly needed, and the soldiers accommodated them with what they needed and often shared with them that which was indispensable.

21810

During the \* Kueilin operations the witness once went borrowed a pail from a native who was not at home. He wrote his name and unit number on a slip of paper and left it with two cakes of soap. The unit never, he believed, in any way incurred the enmity of the Chinese.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

May 8, 1947

DEFENSE - Division III - China

ARUGA - Direct

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He once, during the Honan operations, saw a non-com scold some soldiers who had intruded into a hamlet and were breaking a native's house. One soldier was court-martialed and sentenced to one year and six month's penal servitude because he was found taking things away from natives without compensation during requisitioning.

21811

Once, for acts of violence on women, one soldier was sentenced to three years, and two to seven years' penal servitude. \* At Liuchow, a soldier was sentenced to six months for taking some flour from a native child.

The military morale toward the Chinese was strictly kept, and any trifling offense was court-martialed.

The deponent met Marshal HATA at the race course in Hankow. HATA came around and asked the soldiers various questions, including the witness. His questions were chiefly about food. At the end, he told the witness to take care of himself and "Love the Chinese".

21831-  
21863

This is the cross-examination of Colonel David B. Barrett, by Mr. Kanzaki, which is to be found on pages 439A-E.

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

ARUGA, Kazunaga

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

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

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

SUBJECT: ARUGA, Kazunaga

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

5 May 1947

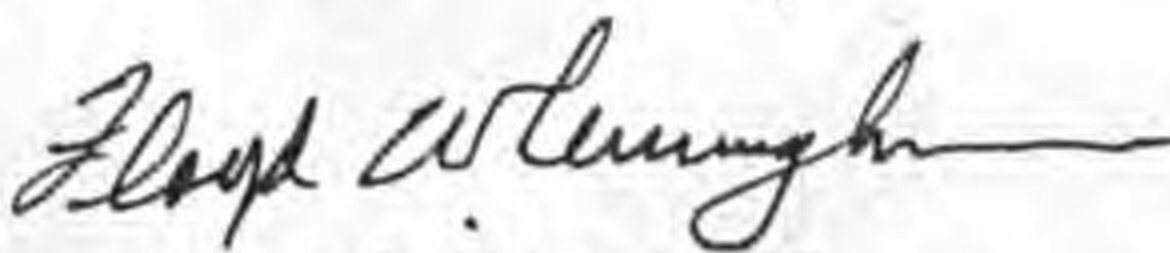
MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton  
FROM : Floyd W. Cunningham  
SUBJECT : Affidavit of ARUGA, Kazunaga,  
Defense Document No. 1012

The Investigative Division has not yet furnished information on above witness. As soon as received, it will be forwarded as an appendix to this memorandum.

The above witness was an enlisted man in the Japanese Army with the rating of lance-corporal at the termination of the war. He served in the Honan and the Kueilin-Liuchow Operations. He testifies that the soldiers were repeatedly instructed not to burn, kill, plunder, or violate, and that these instructions were strictly observed.

He testifies to a general course of <sup>friendly</sup> free conduct toward the Chinese people, and that acts of violence have brought courts-martial and punishment to the offending soldiers.

He says that he saw Marshal HATA in Hankow and that HATA told him "to take care of myself and love the Chinese natives", which impressed him very much.

  
Floyd W. Cunningham

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al

- vs -

ARAKI Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition (*translation*)

Deponent: -ARUGA, Kazunaga

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I was born at my permanent domicile, No. 1927 Marubayashi, Yamato-mura, Higashi-yamanashi-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture.

My present address is c/o MIMORI Shūkichi, No. 18 Yuda-machi, Kōfu-shi, Yamanashi Prefecture.

2. My career is roughly as follows:

On January 15, 18th year of Showa (1943), I was enlisted, as an air-guard, in Unit No. 4358 of the Manchurian Army, stationed in Tungning-hsien, Mutanchiang Province, Manchukuo. I was transferred, on January 19 of the same year, to Unit No. 595, stationed in Hing-lung, Mutanchiang, and was charged with the air-defense of the place until March 14, 19th year of Showa (1944). On the following March 15, my Unit moved to North China to take part in the Honan operations. When the Honan



operations ended, we came down <sup>I</sup>through Middle China to South China and jointed the Kueilin-- Liuchow operations. In March, 20th year of Showa (1945), we started for Hankow, but while we were still on our way, the war came to a close. My military rank at the termination of the war was Lance-Corporal (with a certificate of fitness for a N.C.O.).

3. Before the opening of the Honan and the Kueilin-Liuchow operations, we soldiers, who were going to be engaged in them, were repeatedly and strictly instructed by our seniors about the up-keep of our discipline and morale toward the general Chinese people. Those instructions emphasized the four items, "Do not burn, kill, plunder, or violate." These warnings were faithfully followed by every one of us, soldiers. //

The soldiers of our unit warned one another and strictly observed these four points. I never saw our soldiers commit any criminal acts toward the Chinese populace during the operations.

Along the advance of the Japanese army, the native people, who had once fled from us, came back to their old abodes in a few days. They soon became attached to the Japanese soldiers and never showed any hostile attitude against us.

Above all the women who ought to have been most afraid of the Japanese soldiers, did not show any sign of fear or anxiety, and often helped us when we were stuck with any difficult task. The children, when they once became friends with us, grew so attached to us that, when we were leaving for the front, they even cried over our departure. The people were

quite willing to bring and lend us things, which we badly needed, so we Japanese soldiers, too, accommodated them with what they truly needed. Sometimes, we shared with them even what were indispensable for ourselves.

During the Kueilin-Liuchow operations, I once went to a natives house to borrow a pail, but finding nobody in the house. I took one without asking. But, thinking it not right to borrow a thing without asking, I wrote my name and the name of our unit on a slip of paper and left it with two cakes of washing soap on it.

Thus, I firmly believe that while our unit fought in various regions, we never did anything which in any way incurred the enmity of the Chinese natives.

I once saw during the Honan operations a non-commissioned officer bitterly scolding some soldiers who had intruded into a hamlet and were breaking down a natives house.

There was a soldier who was sentenced by the Court Martial of Hankow to one year and six months' penal servitude, because he had been found by an officer to have carried away things from the natives without compensation while requisitioning during a battle. I also know that of their acts of violence on women, one soldier was sentenced to three years, and two to seven years' penal servitude. When we were in Liuchow, a soldier was sentenced to six month' penal servitude, for taking about 1 kg. of flour from a native child

Such was the actual conditions prevailing in our army. Our military morale toward the Chinese natives was strictly

Def Doc No. 1012

kept, and any offence, however trifle, when found, was court-martialed. So, we tried to keep as much away from the natives as possible.

4. I met Marshal HATA at the race course in Hankow. While our camp was being moved to the roof of the Army Club Building, we were preparing for our start on the road in the compound of the race course. Marshal HATA came round and asked <sup>the</sup> soldiers various questions. He questioned me, too. So I answered him cheerfully. His questions were chiefly about food and feeding conditions. At the end, he told me to take care of myself and love the Chinese natives. I was much impressed by his kindness to give advice even to a simple soldier like me, telling me take care of myself and love the Chinese natives. I firmly made up my mind to follow his advice and stuck to my resolution for the rest <sup>of</sup> the time.

On this 26th day of January, 1947

At c/o MIMORI, No. 18 Yuda-machi Kōfu-shi

DEPONENT ARUGA Kazunaga (seal)

I, \_\_\_\_\_ hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date

At the same place

Witness: (signed) IMANARI Yasutarō (seal)

er Doc No. 1012

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell  
the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

ARUGA Kazunaga (seal)

**Business Contact**

**Reply with reference to the Investigation of the  
Military Career of KAZUNAGA, ARIGA.**

**May 12, 1947**

**To Mr. SAKURAI the Secretary.**

**The Unit to which attached, service, branch of service,  
rank, and name, are as follows:-**

**The First Tank Division, AA Defense Unit; active service;  
AA, Lance corporal; KAZUNAGA ARIGA (born February 4, 1913).**

**In 1942, drafted into active service; entered and served in  
aforementioned unit; the said unit was stationed at  
KIUKIANG in CENTRAL CHINA in 1945 (at the time of the end of  
hostilities).**

**Furthermore, the said person was demobilized on June 23, 1946,  
in JAPAN Proper.**

**Permanent Domicile, and Present Address:-**

**1927 OAZA-HATSUKANO, YAMATOMURA, HIGASHI YAMANASHI-Gun,  
YAMANASHI Prefecture.**

**Purple Stamp**

**General Affairs Section, Home  
Duty Bureau,  
KONAKADAI-MACHI, City of CHIBA**

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Translated by K. YAMADA.

I.P.S. Document

Business Contact. /  
~~Liaison Matter of Business.~~

with reference  
Reply of the Matter of  
to the Investigation of the  
Investigation of Military

Career of KAZUNAGA ARIGA.

May 12, 1947.

To Mr. SAKURAI, the Secretary.

The unit ~~connected with~~ <sup>service,</sup> ~~service,~~ <sup>branch of service,</sup> ~~service,~~

~~class~~, rank, and name, are ~~written down~~

as follows: -

Furthermore, the said person was <sup>demobilized on</sup> ~~disbanded~~

June 23, 1946, in JAPAN Proper.

<sup>Honorable,</sup>  
Permanent, and Present Address: -

1927 MAZA-HATSUKANO,  
~~Village section~~ HATSUKANO, YAMATO-

MURA, HIGASHI YAMANASHI-Gun, YAMANASHI

Prefecture.

~~(Purple Stamp)~~

General Affairs Section, Home Duty

Bureau,

KONAKADAI-MACHI, City of CHIBA.

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

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

SUBJECT: ARUGA, Kazunaga

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