

KAWAGOE, Moriji  
~~MORIJI KAWAGOE~~

by Yamamoto, J.  
Checked by N. GTSUKA

Domicile KAGOSHIMA Prefecture

Social status Samurai <sup>Class.</sup> ~~Family~~

Date of Birth 25 Jan. 1895

1913. Mar. 17 Graduated from the 1st KAGOSHIMA Prefectural  
Middle School.

1913. Nov. 7 Appointed a Cadet; ~~Asst~~  
Assigned to the 1st Field Artillery Regiment  
(War Ministry)

1913. Dec. 1 Entered the 1st Field Artillery Regiment  
Made First Class Private, Artillery

1913. Dec. 1 ~~Appointed Artillery private~~ (the 1st  
Artillery  
Field Regiment)

1914. June 5 Promoted to <sup>Superior Private,</sup> ~~1st Private Class,~~ Artillery (the 1st  
Artillery,  
Field Regiment).

5. In order to avoid the extension of fighting to Central and South China, the Japanese Government have been taking a most cautious and peaceful attitude in Shanghai. But the Chinese have established strong positions around the Japanese Concession menacing its safety. Moreover, they have been inciting anti-Japanese sentiment of the mass so that Japanese residents, women as well as children of tender age, have been subjected to various molestations. Now the Japanese are not able to purchase even their daily provisions.

6. It is said that the policing of Monument Road which is an Extra-Settlement road has been illegally taken over by the Chinese. It is still a pending issue. However, if the Chinese have assumed the right to police the section under discussion it is clear that they should assume full responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order there. If they are merely illegally occupying the said section, it must be said that the Chinese are seriously interfering with the peace and order of that locality which gravely concerns the welfare of the foreign, and particularly, Japanese residents in Shanghai.

7. Since both Sub-Lieutenant Oyama and Seaman Saito were on their duty, they are entitled, by law, to the right of extra-territoriality.

- 1914 Aug. 1 Promoted to Corporal, Artillery (The 1st Artillery Regiment)
- 1914 Sep. 1 Promoted to Sergeant, Artillery (The 1st Artillery Regiment)
- 1914, Dec. 1 Entered the Military Academy
- 1916, May 26 Graduated from the Military Academy.
- 1916, May 26 Returned to the original ~~unit~~ <sup>regiment</sup>
- 1916, May 26 Promoted to ~~staff sergeant~~ <sup>Sergeant-Major</sup>, Artillery and  
 appointed a probational officer (the 1st Field <sup>in accordance with</sup> ~~Regiment~~)
- 1916, Nov. 27. Passed the officers selecting committee ~~based~~ <sup>in accordance with</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>Army</sup> recruiting Act, No. 12.
- 1916, Dec 26 Appointed 2nd Lt., Artillery (Cabinet),  
 attached to the 1st Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry)
- 1917, Feb. 10 Invested with the Senior Grade of the 8th  
 Count Rank.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of three pages and entitled "Comment of the Director of the Information Bureau (August 11, 1937)", is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,  
on this 12th day of March 1947.

K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

Witness: K. Urabe

1920 April / Appointed 1st Lt. Artillery (Cabinet)

1920 May 31 / <sup>Raised to</sup> ~~Invested with~~ the Junior Grade of the 7th

Count Ranks

1920 Aug. 23 / Relieved of ~~the~~ main duty, and <sup>Appointed ~~to~~ in charge</sup> attached to  
the Army Engineer School Cadets and  
concurrently instructor (War Ministry)

1921 Dec. 14 / Ordered to enter the Army General Staff College.  
<sup>Charged with the duty of a Captain</sup>

1925 Mar. 18 / Relieved of main duty, and attached to the 1st  
<sup>the</sup> Field Artillery Regiment as ~~deputy~~ <sup>acting</sup> Captain (War Ministry)

1925 May 30 / Relieved of ~~deputy~~ <sup>acting</sup> Captain attached to the  
1st Field Artillery Regiment and ~~appointed~~  
<sup>Charged with</sup> of the duty of ~~the~~  
deputy company commander of the 1st  
Field Artillery (War Ministry)

1925 July 1 / Promoted to the ~~7th~~ <sup>Senior</sup> Junior Grade of

May 20, 1947

DEFENSE - Division IV - Russia

HASHIMOTO - Cross

Page

22641 To repel these forces while launching an attack on the infantry force in front of the river. \* It was only natural that they should launch a flank attack on the artillery behind the river, which from the point of view of military strategy was quite justifiable. They only crossed the river as one means of repelling Soviet troops who had invaded the east side. As soon as the operation was over they returned to the Manchurian side. They were trying to drive the Mongolians from Manchurian territory. He repeated the story of the reason for crossing.

22642 \* He did not believe a striking group under  
22643 KOBAYASHI tried to seize a spearhead on the western  
22644 bank of the river. \* He did not know every single  
detail about the fighting of the KOBAYASHI Unit. He  
believed \* that the KOMATSUBARA Unit participated in  
the offensive.

When asked whether it was an undeclared war, the witness stated that large-scale fighting is a matter of comparison, and our forces were simply such as would be sufficient to repel the enemy which had invaded Manchurian territory.

22645 When asked whether all units of the 23rd Division, supported by an infantry regiment, the 3rd and 4th Tank Regiments, and about six cavalry regiments, took part in the offensive, the witness stated that he believed Japan's strength was more or less as stated.

When asked whether it was true that in the northwest part the Japanese infantry, supported by at least 60 tanks, pushed back the cavalry units of the Mongolian and Soviet troops and crossed on to the western bank of the Khalin-Gol River by the end of July 5, suffering great losses, the witness stated that they did not use such a large force as that around June 5. He knew nothing about the small details of the fighting.

the 7th Court Ranks

1925 Aug. 7 Appointed Captain, Artillery (cabinet)

1925 Aug. 7 Appointed Company Commander of the 1st Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry)

1926, Mar. 11 Attached to the General Staff Headquarters (War Ministry)

1926, Mar. 29 Relieved of main duty and attached to the 1st Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry)

1927 July 26 Relieved of main duty and attached to the staff of the KWANTUNG Army (War Ministry)

1929 Jan. 30 Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure

1929 Mar. 16 Appointed a staff officer of the 6th Division Army (War Ministry)

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DEFENSE - Division IV - Russia

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1930, Aug. 1 Promoted to  
~~Invested with the Junior Grade of the~~ 5

6th Coast Range

1931, Aug. 1 Promoted to  
~~Appointed Major, Artillery (Cabinet)~~

Appointed a Battalion Commander of the  
6th Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry)

1932, Aug. 8 Attached to the Army Ordnance

Main Depot and concurrently to the Army

~~Personnel~~  
Personnel Affairs Bureau

1934, Feb. 7 Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit with

the Order of the Sacred Treasure

1935 Mar. 15 Attached to the Army Field Artillery

School and concurrently <sup>appointed</sup> instructor and

<sup>member,</sup> ~~is staff~~ of Research Section of the ~~said~~

school (Army War Ministry)

1935, Sep. 2 <sup>Senior</sup> Invested with the ~~Junior~~ Grade of the 6th

May 20, 1947

DEFENSE - Division IV - Russia

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Count Rank

1935 Aug. 1 Appointed an instructor of the Army  
Field Artillery School, ~~and~~ maintaining  
the post ~~of~~ <sup>as</sup> a member of the Research  
Section of the ~~said~~ school as before. (War

1935 Sep. 2 <sup>Raised to,</sup> Invested with the Senior Grade of the  
6th Count Rank. (Ministry)

1934 Apr. 29 Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit with  
the Small Codon of the Rising Sun ~~in~~  
~~the~~ recognition of meritorious services  
in the war from 1931 to 1934

1936 Aug. 1 Appointed Lt. Col., Artillery (Cabinet)

1939 July 15 Appointed Col., Artillery (Cabinet)

1939 Sep. 1 <sup>Received</sup> Invested with the Junior Grade of  
the 5th Count Rank

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1938 July 15 <sup>the head of the</sup> Appointed ~~Commander of the~~ Army Field ~~Artillery~~  
~~Cadet~~ School Cadet Regiment ~~and Commander~~  
 and <sup>also</sup> instructor <sup>still</sup> maintaining the post  
 as a member of the Research Section of the  
 said school as before. (War Ministry)

1939 Apr. 15 Appointed <sup>member of the</sup> Army Munition Investigation  
 Committee <sup>member</sup>

1939 Dec. 14 Decorated with the 3rd <sup>Order</sup> grade of  
 merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure

1939 Mar. 9 Appointed a member of the Artillery  
 Inspecting <sup>Section</sup> Bureau (War Ministry)

1940 Aug. 30 Appointed a judge at the Higher Army  
 Court martial (War Ministry)

1940 Dec. 2 Relieved of the duty <sup>as</sup> of a judge at the

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Higher Court. Martial (War Ministry)

1941. Feb. 5 Relieved of the duty of ~~the~~ <sup>as member of the</sup> Army

Ministry's Investigation Committee ~~member~~  
(Cabinet)

1942. Aug. 1 Appointed Maj. General (Cabinet)

1942. Sep. 1 <sup>Received</sup> Invested with the Senior Grade of the  
5th Court Rank.

1940. Apr. 29 Decorated with the Middle Cadon of

the Rising Sun (In recognition of

meritorious services rendered in

the China Incident)

1943. Oct. 9 Decorated with the 2nd <sup>Order</sup> ~~Grade~~ of Merit

with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

~~the~~ (Cabinet)

5. In order to avoid the extension of fighting to Central and South China, the Japanese Government have been taking a most cautious and peaceful attitude in Shanghai. But the Chinese have established strong positions around the Japanese Concession, menacing its safety. Moreover, they have been inciting anti-Japanese sentiment of the mass so that Japanese residents, women as well as children of tender age, have been subjected to various molestations. Now the Japanese are not able to purchase even their daily provisions.

6. It is said that the policing of Monument Road which is an Extra-Settlement road has been illegally taken over by the Chinese. It is still a pending issue. However, if the Chinese have assumed the right to police the section under discussion it is clear that they should assume full responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order there. If they are merely illegally occupying the said section, it must be said that the Chinese are seriously interfering with the peace and order of that locality which gravely concerns the welfare of the foreign, and particularly, Japanese residents in Shanghai.

7. Since both Sub-Lieutenant Oyama and Seaman Saito were on their duty, they are entitled, by law, to the right of extra-territoriality.



1946 June. 18.

Appointed a Secretary of the Demobilization Ministry

Conferred Appointed 2nd Rank

1945, Nov. 30

Raised <sup>to</sup> one rank as ~~an~~ act of the grace ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> the Throne.

Promoted to the Senior Grade

of the 4th Court Rank.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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11 Sep. 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Commyns-Carr; Mr. Brown  
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

ARAKI

WITNESS

KAWAGOE, Morigi

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)

*EPM*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

CURRICULUM VITAE

Domicile: KAGOSHIMA Prefecture

Social Status: Samurai Class

Date of Birth: 25 January 1895

Name: KAWAGOE, Moriji  
\* \* \* \* \*

1913 Mar. 17: Graduated from the 1st KAGOSHIMA Prefecture Middle School.

1913 Nov. 7: Appointed a cadet; Assigned to the 1st Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry).

1913 Dec. 1: Entered the 1st Field Artillery Regiment.

1913 Dec. 1: Made First Class Private, Artillery (the 1st Field Artillery Regiment).

1914 June 5: Promoted to Superior Private, Artillery (the 1st Field Artillery Regiment).

1914 Aug. 1: Promoted to Corporal, Artillery (The 1st Artillery Regiment)

1914 Sept. 1: Promoted to Sergeant, Artillery (the 1st Artillery Regiment).

1914 Dec. 1: Entered the Military Academy.

1916 May 26: Graduated from the Military Academy.

1916 May 26: Returned to the original regiment.

1916 May 26: Promoted to Sergeant-major, Artillery and appointed a probational officer (the 1st Field Artillery Regiment).

1916 Nov. 27: Passed the officers selecting committee in accordance with Army recruiting Act. No. 12.

1916 Dec. 26: Appointed 2nd Lt., Artillery (Cabinet) Attached to the 1st Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry).

1917 Feb. 10: Invested with the Senior Grade of the 8th Court Rank.

1920 Apr. 1: Appointed 1st Lt. Artillery (Cabinet).

1920 May 31: Raised to the Junior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.

1920 Aug. 23: Relieved of main duty. Appointed in charge of the Army Engineer School Cadets and concurrently instructor (War Ministry).

1921 Dec. 14: Ordered to enter the Army Staff College.

1925 Mar. 18: Relieved of main duty. Charged with the duty of a captain attached to the 1st Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry).

1925 May 30: Relieved of the duty as acting captain attached to the 1st Field Artillery Regiment and charged with the duty of company commander of the 1st Field Artillery (War Ministry).

1925 July 1: Promoted to the Senior Grade of the 7th Court Rank.

1925 Aug. 7: Appointed Captain, Artillery (Cabinet).

1925 Aug. 7: Appointed Company Commander of the 1st Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry).

1926 Mar. 11: Attached to the General Staff Headquarters (War Ministry).

1926 Mar. 29: Relieved of main duty and attached to the 1st Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry).

1927 July 26: Relieved of main duty and attached to the staff of the KWANTUNG Army (War Ministry).

1929 Jan. 30: Decorated with the 6th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

1929 Mar. 16: Appointed a staff officer of the 6th Division (War Ministry).

1930 Aug. 1: Promoted to the Junior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.

1931 Aug. 1: Promoted to Major, Artillery (Cabinet). Appointed a battalion commander of the 6th Field Artillery Regiment (War Ministry).

1932 Aug. 8: Attached to the Army Ordnance Main Depot and concurrently to the Army Personnel Bureau.

1934 Feb. 7: Decorated with the 5th Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

1935 Mar. 15: Attached to the Army Field Artillery School and concurrently appointed an instructor and member of the Research Section of the school (War Ministry).

1935 Aug. 1: Appointed an instructor of the Army Field Artillery School, maintaining the post as a member of the Research Section of the school (War Ministry).

1935 Sept. 2: Raised to the Senior Grade of the 6th Court Rank.

1934 Apr. 29: Decorated with the 4th Order of Merit with the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun in recognition of meritorious services in the War from 1931 to 1934.

1936 Aug. 1: Appointed Lt. Col., Artillery (Cabinet).

1939 July 15: Appointed Col., Artillery (Cabinet).

1939 Sept. 1: Received the Junior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.

1938 July 15: Appointed Commander of the Army Field Artillery School Cadet Regiment and also instructor still maintaining the post as a member of the Research Section of the school as before (War Ministry).

1939 Apr. 15: Appointed member of the Army Munitions Investigation Committee.

1939 Dec. 14: Decorated with the 3rd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

1939 Mar. 9: Appointed a member of the Artillery Inspecting Section (War Ministry).

1940 Aug. 30: Appointed a judge at the Higher Army Court Martial (War Ministry).

1940 Dec. 2: Relieved of the duty as judge at the Higher Court Martial (War Ministry).

1941 Feb. 5: Relieved of the duty as member of the Army Munitions Investigation Committee (Cabinet).

1942 Aug. 1: Appointed Maj. General (Cabinet).

1942 Sept. 1: Received the Senior Grade of the 5th Court Rank.

1940 Apr. 29: Decorated with the Middle Coron of the Rising Sun (In recognition of meritorious services rendered in the China Incident).

1943 Oct. 9: Decorated with the 2nd Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure (Cabinet).

1946 June 18: Appointed a Secretary of the Demobilization Ministry. Conferred 2nd Rank.

1945 Nov. 30: Raised one rank as act of the grace by the throne. Promoted to the Senior Grade of the 4th Court Rank.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao et al

SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: KAWAGOE, Meriji



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 am an ex-lieutenant-general and acting chief of the Liaison Office for the Demobilization in the Central district.
2. ~~My name is~~ Sadao I was a staff officer to the 6th Division from August 1, 1929, to August 1, 1931, and attached to the Personnel Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry from August 1, 1932, to March 1, 1934, under Gen. ARAKI.
3. It was the thorough education of the Army into the consciousness of their being the Imperial Japanese Army. He put this policy to practice for two years while he was

Division Commander. The Japanese army had been modelled upon German and French prototypes and had not yet freed itself from the Prussian formalism. He emphasized the necessity of the Japanese army to cast off the foreign influence and stand by its own Imperial honor and Prestige. He explained the consciousness of being soldier of the Imperial army as follows:

The Japanese army was under the direct command of the Emperor and its duty was to glorify the Emperor's virtue. The Emperor's virtue is the charity founded on the gracious traditions of all the preceding Emperors back to the originator of the dynasty. The duty of the Imperial army is to administer this charity with fairness and resolution. Otherwise the prestige of the army would be demolished.

4. He explained the relation between the national situation and the Imperial Army consciousness as follows. While he was division commander, such foreign questions as the Manchurian and the Russian questions occurred. He expressed sympathy for the inhabitants of these countries but said that these affairs concerned the foreign countries so that Japan should not interfere with these questions. He also maintained that the army should not participate in politics. The Emperor declares War only when the national polity and very existence of Japan is held at the stake.



Until that time the Imperial Japanese army should not act rashly to the dishonour of their Emperor's virtue. If our soldiers burn in the Imperial Japanese army consciousness and the entire nation cultivate their virtues, the world will naturally pay respect to Japan and our national defense will be secured without the use of the sword.

5. For the first six months or so, they had difficulty in understanding the meaning of the Imperial army Consciousness. Even an officer, inquired, would say, for example, "KOGUN ISHIFI the Imperial army consciousness is to march (KOGUN) to ISHIKI (i. e. the name of a place in KAGOSHIMA Prefecture)" or "It is to be cordially received by the inhabitants of the place after marching (KOGUN) and being quartered at night." The Division Commander was so far in advance of the officers in thought, that the officers could not understand him and consequently could not educate the soldiers in his ideal.

6. He talked on the Imperial army consciousness whenever he inspected his army and repeatedly gave instructions at the gatherings of unit commanders. The deepest impression I got of him was he expounded on his ideal for as long as 8 hours to all the army officers in KUMAMOTO, his exposition ranging from the spirit of the foundation of the Japanese army to the nature of modern warfare. He warned them against the complicated nature of future wars and concluded that in order that his Division might enhance the honor of the Imperial

army, they must all thoroughly awaken to the Imperial army consciousness. By his efforts they came to understand him.

7. The following few points are among what he advocated in order to have his ideal understood by soldiers.

- a. Victory or death. No war without cause should be waged.
- b. Victory without the enemy's resentment, and occupation also without the natives' resentment.

Thus war should be waged for the cause of humanity. Under any difficulty or plight inhuman acts should not be done, for they will be against the Emperor's virtues. Culture in time of peace were emphasized for soldiers in barracks.

8. Concrete measures were taken regarding this point. He upheld a high standard for the commanders' moral character, emphasized the importance of the spiritual unity of a corps with the commander as its centre.

9. He lay a great stress upon victory without the enemy's resentment. Considering the essential quality of the Imperial Japanese army, a victory cannot be a victory if it has been won by incurring the enemy's resentment. The Imperial Japanese army may lose a battle if it was for the sake of vindicating its virtue and obtaining the enemy's respect. At the time of his first inspection of the headquarters of the Kagoshima regimental district, he emphasized this point purposely to the so-called SATSUMA boys.

He said Killing and wounding of the enemy is inevitable as a battle is a matter of life or death, but we must remember that a war is not a private quarrel but a public affair in which the enemy also fight for their country. Therefore the Imperial Japanese army should be courteous and kind-hearted toward them so that the Japanese racial kindness, which is no other than a manifestation of His Majesty's charity, be vindicated and should observe the international law so admirably as to contribute even toward its further development so that the honor of the Imperial Japanese army be exalted. We need the generosity of UESUGI, Kenshin (TN: a 16th century Japanese warlord) who supplied his enemy with salt on seeing them suffering from its shortage,

10. He said about the observation of International Laws as follows.

He definitely condemned the use of poison-gases, and bacteria and was especially against any warfare that harm innocent non-combatants. With regard to the treatment of prisoners of war, he said that the Imperial Japanese army should be a model to the world and reminded us of our army's kind treatments of prisoners of war in the China-Japanese, and the Russo-Japanese, war as well as in World War I. There was at that time a public opinion advocating the enlargement of the calibre of Japanese rifles from 6.5 m.m. 7.5 m.m. in

order to augment its wounding power but General ARAKI always stood against such an opinion, with the view that the use of rifles was to wound the enemy and make them leave the battle line and not to kill them so that there was no need to enlarge the caliber. He had enough confidence with that kind of rifle.

11. He meant by "occupation to be welcomed by the natives" as follows. In the battlefield, non-combatants of the enemy country or of any third power should not be molested. Looting, violating, killing and wounding of them were strictly prohibited.

It was toward the above end after all that he strongly insisted on the cleanliness of the barracks in the daily military discipline. At any time of manœuvres, he insisted that the inhabitants should not be annoyed. It is a Prussian manner, he said to settle up the wasted fields with indemnity. Japanese soldiers must treat the inhabitants with kindness and sincere respect. The fact that in our Division, the 23rd infantry regiment never damaged during manœuvres was a result, of the discipline that ARAKI Sadao gave it when he was its commander.

12. What is meant by the purification of the barracks?

DEF. DOC. #2520

He expressly ordered that care should be taken so that articles should never be lost in the barracks. He maintained that of all the Japanese people, the soldier most directly embodied the Imperial wish so that once in military uniform, a soldier should never a moment lose his military honor. Even when free of supervision, he should maintain his dignity. As a result of such discipline lost articles were always restored to their owners and theft was practically exterminated.

13. After he was appointed War Minister, he made Gen. YAMAOKA, Juko Director of the Military Affairs Bureau. This YAMAOKA was well known for his stubbornness.

In my anxiety, when I came to Tokyo from KUMAMOTO, I asked the Minister the reason why he appointed him who did not excel in military administration to that post. He replied.

"The present state of Manchuria is compared to a cart laden with explosives falling down from a mountain top.

As it must be stopped without explosion, so the hostilities should be settled. For this purpose the Army should be under perfect control. At present only YAMAOKA and YANAGAWA can reprimand the Army.

14. I was transferred to the Personnel Affairs Bureau in the War Ministry on August 1, 1932. I was again under

direct guidance of Gen. ARAKI publicly and privately. The Minister's guiding principle in the War Ministry was perfect realization of a sense of the true Imperial Army, just as while he was Division Commander at KUMAMOTO.

In his address to subordinates or private instruction he emphasized the Army should stand up to the august benevolence of the Emperor, and reiterated, "Victory without the enemy's resentment and by occupation to be welcomed by natives."

15. I participated in the Pacific War, as Chief staff-officer to the 48th Division. What I was most careful about was to realize ARAKI's slogan, of years ago, victory without the enemy's resentment and occupation amid the respect of the inhabitant's. I practically succeeded after a year's education in having this spirit thoroughly understood by my soldiers. But in order to reassure its practice, I gave orders while I was in TAIWAN that any soldier who has ill-treated prisoners of war, or plundered, violated, killed or wounded natives, should be punished, not he alone, but together with his regimental commander. And, at the time, the administration in Japan was out of condition and the people, specially the farmers were so afflicted that the young officers who directly trained soldiers from farming districts were in the deep agony.

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The division commander properly lead with kindness the young officers who had been apt to fall into radicalism. He untiringly persuaded them to improve their character and to retrospect themselves. Thus he enlightened them a great deal.

On this 5 day of Spt., 1947

At \_\_\_\_\_

DEPONENT KAWAGOE Moriji (seal)

I, HASUOKA Komei heroby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponet, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: (signed) HASUOKA Komei (seal)

OATH

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

KAWAGOE Moriji (seal)

DD# 25-20 (1)

小白

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DD#2520(2)



白藤や此の茶屋の  
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2520(3)



敵將也平少勇士達

DD # 2520 (4)



— 俘虜收容所 之 景象 —

414  
Summation  
of US mil. act  
in Korea

Defence witnesses  
called but did  
not ~~testify~~!