

Permanent Residence and Status: AICHI Prefecture  
Former Residence and Status:

Date of Birth: Mar. 1, 1915.

Name: OSUGI, Hiroshi

Former Name:

Apr. 1, 1933. Entered the Preparatory Course of the  
Military Academy.

Mar. 14, 1937. Graduated from the Preparatory Course at the  
Military Academy.

" " " Appointed a cadet and attached to the  
3rd Field Artillery Regiment by the War  
Ministry.

Mar. 21, 1937 Entered the Depot Unit of the 3rd Field  
Artillery Regiment.

" " " Given the rank of Superior Private, Field  
Artillery by the Depot Unit of the 3rd Field  
Artillery Regiment.

June 1, 1937 Promoted to the rank of Corporal, Artillery,  
by the Depot Unit of the 3rd Field Artillery Reg't.

Aug. 1, 1937 Promoted to the rank of Sergeant, Artillery,  
by the Depot Unit of the 3rd Field Artillery Reg't.

Sept. 1, 1937 Entered the main course at the  
Military Academy.

- May 29, 1936. According to Army Regulations "A", No. 3 of 1936, the 3rd Field Artillery Regiment returned from the front.
- June 29, 1937. Graduated from the Main Course at the Military Academy.
- July 3, 1937. Promoted to the rank of Master Sergeant, Artillery, by the 3rd Field Artillery Regiment.
- July 3, 1937. Appointed a probationary officer by the 3rd Field Artillery Regiment.
- Aug. 3, 1937. According to Article 10 of the Army Replacements Regulations, passed by the Officers Selection Board.
- Aug. 21, 1937. Appointed Second Lieutenant, Artillery, by the Cabinet.
- Sept. 15, 1937. Conferred with the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- Aug. 21, 1937. Attached to the 3rd Field Artillery Regiment by the War Ministry. Not recorded in the Official Gazette.
- Mar. 30, 1938. Appointed First Lieutenant, Artillery, by the Cabinet.
- May. 2, 1938. Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- Mar. 1, 1941. Appointed Captain, Army, by the Cabinet.
- Mar. 15, 1941. Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- Dec. 1, 1943. Appointed Major, Army, by the Cabinet.
- Dec. 15, 1943. Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- Mar. 7, 1944. Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class.

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32578- \* OPENING STATEMENT BY MR. MATTICE  
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32587 \* DIRECT EXAMINATION OF OSUGI, Hiroshi  
By Mr. Mattice

32588 The witness identified and verified exhibit 3393 as his affidavit. \* The affidavit stated that from August 1937 throughout 1938, as leader of an observation section of the first battalion, the third artillery regiment, the third division, he took part in the campaigns in Shanghai and Nanking as artillery second lieutenant.

32589 On 9 November 1937, when they were attacking Nanshi, he was ordered to scout the settlement boundaries so that these zones might be absolutely safe from fire. The results of the scouting were sent \* to every company on the spot, and so far as he knew, they caused no damage to the settlement area during the attack on Nanshi.

After the Nanshi campaign, his unit assembled and started for Nanking about December 2. There was no fighting on the way to Nanking and he never saw a totally destroyed village between Taitsang and Nanking, but did see a few houses partially destroyed or burnt, but never saw nor heard of any houses destroyed by Japanese soldiers.

On the way to Nanking he saw a pile of rice burnt and abandoned. Upon inquiry it was explained by the villagers that it had been burnt by retreating Chinese soldiers who did not want it taken by the Japanese. After this observed the destroyed houses more carefully and found that most were storehouses and other provision depots.

32590 About 11 December 1937 he was ordered to scout for the line of advance and suitable places for army positions. He left his unit at Chiyun and went alone to the south side of Nanking. \* On the evening of the 13th he entered the walls of Nanking through the south gate of the town. There were many scattered fires and Japanese dead. Among them he saw the body of a Japanese soldier tied to a tree with several bullets in his body. He knew at a glance he had been captured and slaughtered by the Chinese soldiers. Around the city walls there were many dead bodies of Chinese soldiers but no civilians.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD

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32591 He went within the walls about a kilometre from the city gate and saw Kempei guards posted at banks and government offices with signs of off limits to Japanese soldiers. He noticed very few residents damaged and he could see that as a whole Nanking preserved its old position and no traces of fire were found there. Toward the end of the battle of Shanghai, they repeatedly received instructions which the witness enforced among his men: to observe strictly military and moral discipline; \*treat the Chinese people kindly; observe international laws; do not cause international complications; and, be prudent in behavior keeping in mind that they were under observation by the powers.

On 13 November he joined his unit at Tangshuichen and led them to Tushanchen south of Nanking. At this time, on instructions of the higher command, he strictly forbade his soldiers to go out on passes. Even when they went out on official business they were ordered not to enter the southwest quarters of Nanking as they were set aside as refugee quarters. At that time he heard that this prohibition was due to the danger of the armed defeated enemy soldiers in civilian clothes who had sought refuge there.

32592 As the witness had had dangerous experiences from the Chinese plain-clothes soldiers in the battle of Shanghai, he had his men take special caution never to approach any place where defeated Chinese soldiers were likely to be in hiding. His unit eventually marched west without entering the walls. While he was in the Nanking vicinity, he never heard stories of unlawful acts and massacres of Chinese people frequently said to be committed by \* the Japanese soldiers.

At the beginning of 1938 his unit was stationed near Chinking. One day he visited a famous temple near by and in it was a great collection of books sealed by the Kempei with notes that taking any of them was strictly forbidden, and offenders, including Japanese soldiers, would be duly punished. When a soldier of an adjacent company was arrested by the Kempei, the witness accompanied the commander to take him over. The detachment commander of the Kempei, however, told them that the soldier had committed rape and refused to hand him over because of the order of C-in-C MATSUI to maintain military discipline and severely punish any offenders. There greatest trouble was the Chinese plain-clothes soldiers who, when pressed hard hid their appearance and pretended to be civilians, but the moment they were unnoticed they challenged the Japanese. As it was impossible to tell them from

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32593 real civilians when they were without arms, they at least resorted occasionally \* to the method of gathering all the village people and keeping surveillance over them. As soon as the plain-clothes soldiers surrendered themselves, public order was regained. They set the common people free and turned the surrendered soldiers over to the Kempei.

There was no cross-examination of the witness.

32595 \* Exhibit 3394, the affidavit of OUCHI, Yoshihide, stated that since the landing at Woosung at the end of September, 1937, the affiant had taken part in the battles between Shanghai and Nanking areas as acting commander of the 7th battery of the 9th mountain artillery regiment, 9th division in the expeditionary force to Shanghai as a 2nd lieutenant.

32596 His regiment assembled near the air field west of Shanghai after crossing the Soochow River about 3 November. This area was rather devastated by cannonade. The regiment was still in battle position and it was maintained with strictness. At that rendezvous, they were instructed by the chief of staff that as the regiment would be sent presently to a zone where various foreign rights and interests existed, each commander ought \* to have his men strictly at his command for the maintenance of discipline.

The affiant then cautioned his men that this instruction must be thoroughly understood and there was no one under his command who violated discipline at the rendezvous and vicinity. There were several women in a village near the rendezvous, but stepping into this area was strictly forbidden.

One night signal shells shot up from the village and afterward a shower of enemy shells was poured on unit quarters. They seized the village the next morning but could not find a single man, and thereafter it was necessary to take strict precautions against women. About 14 November the unit advanced to Soochow and they scarcely met enemy resistance until they got there. Some villages along the road were mostly reduced to ashes and there were no inhabitants to be seen.

32597 \* As their unit advanced at the head they never could have done such violence and he knew it was done by Chinese troops in their retreat. The affiant strictly prohibited incineration of houses and looting both for the Chinese people and the Japanese troops coming after, and perhaps owing to this order there were satisfactory results.

Sandusky

Translation of Defense Document # 2238

Title Affidavit OSUGI, Hiroshi

31 Oct, 1947

From Section IV

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
3	2	not those of	I did not see any of
3	7	could see	thought
3	16	do not cause	avoid
4	22	order	policy by order
5	4	they came chal- lenging us.	they picked up their arms and resisted

Sur 2668  
43393

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

hw + lns

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al



SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: OSUGI, Hiroshi

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 live at No. 5 2-chome, Funatsuki-machi, Kita-ku, Nagoya-shi.
2. From August 1937 throughout the year 1938, as leader of an observation section of the first battalion, the third artillery regiment, the third division, I took part in the campaigns in Shanghai and Nanking areas. I was then artillery 2nd lieutenant.
3. On the 9th of November 1937, when we were attacking NANSHI, Shanghai, I was specially ordered by the battalion commander to scout the boundaries of the Settlement area so that these zones might be absolutely safe from the range of our fire. I had the results of our scouting sent to every company on the spot. As far as I know, we caused no damage to the settlement area during our attack on NANSHI.
4. After the NANSHI campaign, my unit assembled for re-adjustment at

TAITSANG, and started for Nanking on about the 2nd of December. There were hardly any fighting on the way to Nanking and never saw a totally destroyed village between TAITSANG and Nanking. We did see a few houses partially destroyed or burnt but I never saw nor heard of any houses that were destroyed by the Japanese soldiers. During our march, there were enough houses for us to quarter at, so we did not have to camp out.

5. I have forgotten the name but at a village on our way to Nanking I saw a pile of rice burnt and abandoned. Upon inquiry I was explained by the villagers that it had been burnt by some retreating Chinese soldiers who did not want it to be taken away by the Japanese army. After this, I observed the destroyed houses on the way more carefully and found that most of them were storehouses and other provision depots.
6. On about the 11th of December 1937, I was ordered to scout for the line of advance and suitable places for position for our army. I left my unit at CHIYUN and went alone to the south side of Nanking. I think it was on the evening of the 13th that I entered within the walls of Nanking through the south gate of the town. There were many scattered dead bodies of both Japanese and Chinese. Among them I saw the body of a Japanese soldier, tied to a tree with several bullets in his body. I knew at a glance that he had been captured and slaughtered by the Chinese soldiers. I cut the rope and let the body down on the ground.



Lagoy

Around the city walls there were many dead bodies of Chinese soldiers ~~but not those of civilians.~~ <sup>I did not see any</sup> I went within the walls only about a kilometre from the city gate but I saw KEMPEI guards already posted at the banks and government offices with signs of off limits to Japanese soldiers. At the same time I noticed a very few residences damaged in the town. It was the first time for me to see the city of Nanking, but I ~~could see~~ <sup>thought</sup> that as a whole it preserved its old condition.

I saw no traces of fire there.

7. Toward the end of the battle of Shanghai, we repeatedly received instructions from the higher command regarding the following matters which I enforced among my men:

Observe strictly military and moral discipline.

Treat the Chinese people kindly.

Observe International Laws.

Do not cause <sup>avoid</sup> international complications.

Be prudent in behaviour keeping in mind that we are under observation by the powers.

8. On the thirteenth of November, I joined my unit at Tangshuichen and led them to Tushanchen to the south of Nanking. At this time, at the instructions of the higher command, I strictly forbade my soldiers to go out on passes. <sup>Even going out on the</sup> ~~on~~ official business, the soldiers were ordered not to enter the south west quarters of the city of Nanking as they were set aside as refugee's quarters. At that time, I heard from my

colleagues that this prohibition was due to the danger of the armed defeated enemy soldiers in civilian clothes who had sought refuge in these quarters. As I had had some dangerous experiences from the Chinese plain-clothes soldiers in the battle of Shanghai, I had my men take special caution never to approach any place where defeated Chinese soldiers were likely to be in hiding. My unit eventually marched westward without entering the city walls. While I was in the vicinity of Nanking, I had never heard of such stories as unlawful act and massacres of Chinese people frequently said to be committed by the Japanese soldiers.

9. At the beginning of 1938, my unit was stationed near Chinking. One day I visited a famous temple near by with my battalion commander. In a hall on the second floor of the temple building there was a great collection of books, all of which had been sealed by the KEMPEI with notes to the effect that taking out any of these books was strictly forbidden. Offenders, including the Japanese soldiers, will be duly punished.
10. About that time, when a soldier of an adjacent company was arrested by the KEMPEI, I accompanied the commander of the company to take over the arrested soldier. The detachment commander of the KEMPEI, however, told us that the soldier had committed rape and refused to hand him over because of the <sup>policy by</sup> order of Commander-in-Chief MATSUI to maintain strict military discipline and to severely punish any offenders.

Def. Doc. # 2238

11. Our greatest trouble throughout our operations was the Chinese plain-clothes soldiers, who, when pressed hard, hid their weapons and pretended to be civilians but the moment our eyes were off, they <sup>picked up their arms + resists</sup> came challenging us. As it was utterly impossible to tell them from real civilians, when they were without arms, we, at last, resorted occasionally to such a method as gathering all the village people in one place and keeping surveillance over them, as occasion demanded. And as soon as the plain-clothes soldiers surrendered themselves or to our authority, public order was regained. We set the common people free and turned the surrendered soldiers over to our KEMPEI.

On this 24th day of June, 1947.

at Tokyo.

DEPONENT /s/ OSUGI, Hiroshi (seal)

I, JODAI, Takuzen, 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 Tokyo.

Witness: /s/ JODAI, Takuzen (seal)

OATH

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

/s/ OSUGI, Hiroshi (seal)

Nov 5 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Brig Nolan

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

MATSUI

WITNESS

OSUGI, Hiroshi

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.

*EPM*

Incl  
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Permanent Residence and Status: AICHI Prefecture

Former Residence and Status:

Date of Birth: Mar. 1, 1915

Name: OSUGI, Hiroshi

Former Name:

\* \* \* \* \*

Apr. 1, 1933 Entered the Preparatory Course of the Military Academy.

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