

Personal History of Mitsuo NAKAZAWA

Domicile

YAMANASHI Prefecture

Social Status

Commoner

Date of Birth

~~Dec.~~ <sup>Nov.</sup> 23, 1891

1912 May 28 Graduated from the Military Academy

May 30 Appointed probational officer

1912 Dec. 24 Appointed 2nd Lieut. Infantry (Cabinet)

Assigned to the 50th Infantry Regiment.

1913 Feb. 20 Invested with the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade

1915 Dec. 25 Appointed 1st Lieut. Infantry

1916 Mar. 20 Invested with the 7th Court Rank, Junior

Grade

1917 Dec. 10 Ordered as student of Army Staff

College (War Ministry)



答 其次ノ者ハ其少ノ責任者ハ參謀長デアリマス

問 其次ハ誰デスカ?

答 其次ノ責任者ハ第十四方面軍ノ指揮官デアリマス

問 其指揮官ノ名ハ?

答 山下大將デアリマス

問 証人ガ名前ヲ擧ゲテ居ルスベテノ者ノ中デ誰ガ俘虜及一般抑留者ノ

事ニツイテ責任ガアリマスカ、其ノ中ノドノ者ガ彼等ノナシタ事ニ

就イテ東京ニ對シテ責任ヲ負フノデスカ?

答 第十四方面軍司令官デアルト私ハ信ジマス

レ イノルズ少將 証人ハ何故ソウ信ゼネバナラヌノデスカ、証人ハソレ

ヲ知ラナイノデスカ?

証人 俘虜收容所ハ軍司令官ノ指揮下ニ在リマスカラ、ソウシテ大抵ノ

處理事項ハ軍司令官ヲ通ジテ行ハレマスカラ私ハ軍司令官ノ責任

デアルト信ジマス

レ イノルズ少將 何カ例ニ質問ハアリマセンカ?

リ ール大尉 私ニ質問ガアリマス

問 續行再直接訊問

リ ール大尉



1921 May 10 Invested with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

1921 July 20 Ordered to serve with the General Staff Headquarters (War Ministry)

1922 Jan 31 Decorated with the 6th Order of the Sacred Treasure

1922 Feb. 8 Appointed Captain, Infantry (Cabinet)  
Relieved from ~~above~~ post and appointed member of the General Staff Headquarters (War Ministry)

1922 Nov. 1 Relieved from ~~above~~ post and assigned to the 56th Infantry Regiment (War Ministry)

1924 Mar. 15 Relieved from duty ~~with~~ the 56th Infantry Regiment



答 其次ノ者ハ其ノ責任者ハ參謀長デアリマス

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レイノルズ少將 証人ハ何故ソウ信ゼネバテラヌノデスカ、証人ハソレ

ヲ知ラナイノデスカ?

証人 俘虜收容所ハ軍司令官ノ指揮下ニ在リマスカラ、ソウシテ大抵ノ

處理事項ハ軍司令官ヲ通ジテ行ハレマスカラ私ハ軍司令官ノ責任

デアルト信ジマス

レイノルズ少將 何カ他ニ質問ハアリマセンカ?

リール大尉 私ニ質問ガアリマス

問 續行再直接訊問

問 一リール大尉



Assigned to the 30th Infantry Regiment  
(War Ministry)

1924 May 30 Relieved from ~~the~~ post and assigned to the  
General Staff Headquarters (War Ministry)

1925 May 1 Relieved from the ~~above~~ post and appointed  
a member of the General Staff Headquarters

1926 May 15 Invested with the 6th Court Rank, Junior  
Grade

1926 Dec 22. Concurrently appointed instructor at the  
Medical School (War Ministry)

1927 Dec 16 Appointed Major, Infantry (Cabinet)

1928 Feb 27 Decorated with the 5th Order of the Sacred  
Treasure

1929 Dec 10 Appointed instructor in military science



答 其次ノ者ハ其カノ責任者ハ參謀長デアリマス

問 其次ハ誰デスカ?

答 其次ノ責任者ハ第十四方面軍ノ指揮官デアリマス

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問 証人ガ名前ヲ擧ゲテ居ルスベテノ者ノ中デ誰ガ俘虜及一般抑留者ノ

事ニツイテ責任ガアリマスカ、其ノ中ノドノ者ガ彼等ノナシタ事ニ

就イテ東京ニ對シテ責任ヲ負フノデスカ?

答 第十四方面軍司令官デアルト私ハ信ジマス

レ イノルズ少將 証人ハ何故ソウ信ゼネバテラヌノデスカ、証人ハソレ

ヲ知ラナイノデスカ?

證人 俘虜收容所ハ軍司令官ノ指揮下ニ在リマスカラ、ソウシテ大抵ノ

是等事項ハ軍司令官ヲ信ジテ行ハレマスカラ私ハ軍司令官ノ責任

デアルト信ジマス

レ イノルズ少將 何カニ對シテハアリマセンカ?

リール大尉 茲ニ質問ガアリマス

問 續行再直接訊問

リール大尉



at the Army General Staff College.

1931 July 15 Invested with the 6th Court Rank,

Senior Grade

1932 Apr. 11 Appointed Lieut - Colonel, Infantry  
(Cabinet)

1932 Dec 7 Assigned to the 44th Infantry Regiment  
(War Ministry)

1934 Aug. 1 Appointed instructor ~~at~~ the Military  
Academy (War Ministry)

1934 Aug. 23. Concurrently appointed instructor ~~at~~ The  
Army Medical School. (War Ministry)

1935 Feb 8 Decorated with the 4th Order of the  
Sacred Treasure

1935 Mar. 15 Appointed a member of the General Staff



問答問答問答

其次ノ者ハ其ノ責任者ハ參謀長デアリマス  
其次ハ誰デスカ?  
其次ノ責任者ハ第十方面軍ノ指揮官デアリマス

山下大將デアリマス  
其指揮官ノ名ハ?  
証人ガ名前ヲ尋ゲテ居ルスベテノ者ノ中デ誰ガ停泊及一般抑留者ノ  
事ニツイテ責任ガアリマスカ、英ノ中ノドノ者ガ彼等ノテシタ事ニ  
就イテ東京ニ對シテ責任ヲ負フノデスカ?

答  
第十方面軍司令官デアルト云ハ信ジマス  
レインolz少將  
証人ハ何故ソウ信ゼネバアラヌノデスカ、証人ハソレ

証人

停泊收容所ハ軍司令官ノ指揮下ニ在リマスカラ、ソウシテ大佐ノ  
指揮事項ハ軍司令官ヲ信ジテ行ハレマスカラ、軍司令官ノ責任

レインolz少將  
デアルト信ジマス  
レインolz大尉  
証人ハソレ

問  
レインolz大尉  
行再直接訊問  
レインolz大尉



Headquarters (War Ministry)

1935 Aug 22 Concurrently appointed instructor in

military science at the Army General

Staff College (War Ministry)

1936 Mar. 7 Appointed Colonel (Infantry) (Cabinet)

1936 Mar. 7 Appointed Commander of the 18th

Infantry Regiment (War Ministry)

1936 May 1 Invested with the 5th Court Rank, Junior

Grade

1937 Aug 2 Appointed Chief of Staff of the 16th

Division (War Ministry)

1938 Dec 14 Decorated with the 3rd Order of the

Sacred Treasure.

1939 Mar. 9 Appointed Major-General (Cabinet)



Leaf No. 224.

東京國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣審供述書

供述者

山岡重厚

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ  
通り宣審ヲ爲シタル上次ノ如ク供述致シマ  
ス



21  
Appointed a director of the Preparatory

course of <sup>the</sup> Military Academy, and additionally

chief of the Instructors of the said academy

(not recorded in the official gazette)

(War Ministry)

1939 Apr. 1. Invested with the 5th Court Rank, Senior

Grade (Cabinet)

1941 Oct 15 Appointed Lieut-General (Cabinet)

1941 Oct 15 Appointed commander of the 1st Division

(not recorded in the official gazette)

(Cabinet)

1941 Nov. 15 Invested with the 4th Court Rank,

Junior Grade.

1940 Apr. 29 Decorated with the 3rd Order of the



Def Doc 224/

ハ外地ニアツテ時局ノ認識未ダ十分デナイカラト云ツテ固辭シタノデ齋藤總理ハ荒木大將ニ滿洲事變急速處理ノ爲メニ在ゲテ留任ヲ請フト懇請サレタノデ遂ニ勸意サレタ

然ルニ事件ノ真相ヲ誤解セル者ヤ又平素陸相ノ精神ニ共鳴セル者ノ中ニモ此勸意ニ對シテハ痛烈ナル批判ガアリマシタガ陸相ハ何等辯解モセズ計ラレザルノ畧アリ全ヲ求ムルノ毀リアリノ古語ヲ示サレ歎々トシテ滿洲事變ノ終熄ニ邁進サレマシタ自分ハ當時ノ陸相ノ悲壯ナル態度ニハ真相ヲ知ル部下トシテ悲痛ナ感ヲ受ケマシタ

ハ自分就任當時ノ滿洲其他ノ情況ハ次ノ通りデアリマス

中華民國ハ蔣介石北伐ノ後又共產黨肅正ノ後デアリマシタガ主權回復熱旺盛ノタメ排外運動強ク相當荒レテ居タ滿洲モ邊境ノ治安良好ナラズ殊ニ學良始メ支那本部ノ絶エザル煽動デ一寸ノ油斷モ出來ナカッタ又ソ聯邦ノ極東ノ諸施設ガ着々進ンデ脅威ヲ感ズル事ガ多カッタガ我ニハ戰爭ヲスル意志ハ毫モナク寧ロ遠カニ滿洲ノ兵力實動ヲ止ムル様ニシタイトイフ陸相ノ方針ダッタノデ治安維

ト



golden kite, and decorated with the  
Second Order of the Rising Sun with  
Double Rays as the rewards for his  
services in the China Incident

1943 Dec 1 Invested with the 4th Court Rank,  
Senior Grade

1944 Jan. 18 Decorated with the 1st Order of the  
sacred treasure

1945 Jan. 12 Appointed the 40th Army Commander  
(not recorded in the official gazette)  
(Cabinet)

1920 Dec 28 Promoted one grade in court rank.  
by His Majesty's special grace.  
Invested with the 3rd Court Rank, Junior  
Grade



November 6, 1947  
DEFENSE - MATSUI  
NAKASAWA - Direct

Page DIRECT EXAMINATION OF NAKASAWA, Mitsuo,  
By Mr. Mattice.

32619 \* The witness identified and verified exhibit  
3398 as his affidavit. The affidavit stated that the  
32621 \* witness, from November 1937 to the end of January,  
1938, participated in the siege of Nanking as Chief of  
Staff of the 16th Division, under the Shanghai Expedition-  
ary Force.

32622 \* While his division was carrying out a pursuit  
from Chuyung, orders were received to attack Nanking about  
December 3, and they started their advance. About December  
\* 8 they were ordered to stop about three or four kilometers  
from Nanking. They were ordered also, as Nanking was the  
capital and there were many foreign interests, cultural and  
historical institutions there, not to destroy them, and  
at the time of the entry into the city they were to send a  
select unit to placate and treat the citizens kindly and  
maintain order. The witness had this point made known  
thoroughly to his units.

32623 \* What troubled them most during the attack on  
Nanking was the battle in the vicinity of Tsuchinshan,  
where the 33rd Regiment faced the enemy, and the one  
fought in the vicinity of Chungshan-ling, the division's  
main front. The division paid a price to capture Nanking  
without damaging Tsuchinshan and the Hsiaoling of the Ming  
Dynasty, as specified in the orders. Chinese units in the  
vicinity of Chungshan-ling were the greatest obstacle, and  
by firing at the rear and flank of the regiment harassed  
it to no end. Still the army had to withstand the disad-  
vantage of refraining from using artillery fire, not to  
mention the use of heavy infantry weapons. This hindered  
\* the advance, and they were forced to suffer great loss  
needlessly, but because of their sacrifice the Chushan-  
ling and Hsiaoling were kept intact, and the regiment was  
given a letter of appreciation from the army commander  
after the campaign.

The 16th Division, which reached the walls of  
Nanking at Chungshan-men at dawn December 13, 1937, sent  
about two battalions into the city, and had them sweep  
the area embracing Raipingshan, Shanyuan-men, Hsiakwan and  
Chungshan Road. This continued the next day, and on the  
15th the Division Headquarters and a small unit entered  
the city, but no inhabitants had evacuated the area in  
charge of the division.



Page

On the 23rd troop dispositions were changed, and a part of the division was given a new disposition of guarding the inside and outside of the city, and remained in Nanking until about January 20, 1938.

32624

\* The refugee area, after the change in disposition of the 23rd, included the 16th Division garrison district. The area was marked clearly at the time of entry and was guarded strictly, and even officers were not permitted to go in or out of the area without special permission. After the Central China Area Army and the Commander of the Shanghai Expeditionary Army entered the city, instructions were often issued to maintain strict discipline, and he passed these orders to every unit.

32625

At the time of the occupation of Nanking all responsible administrative personnel had fled. Consequently the troops could find no person with whom to negotiate with regard to peace and order. They had no alternative but to take maintenance of order into their own hands, and this was extremely inconvenient. After entry, they found on the highway from Chungshan-men of the city limits of Nanking to Hsiakwan a great deal of discarded uniforms, sabers, \* ammunition, rifles, and caps. When they made a sweep inside the city, there were no Chinese to be seen with the exception of the refugee area. Being unable to trust that all in the refugee area were possible citizens, they had to investigate them and a Sino-Japanese joint commission was organized on December 25 to do this. The method of investigation was to interrogate or inspect the Chinese in the presence of both Japanese and Chinese, and judge whether he was a straggler by consultation with Japanese soldiers and the Chinese committees; for the general people, certificates of residence were issued. Those determined to be stragglers were turned over to headquarters. It was indeed not true that they were slaughtered.

32626

As almost all villages outside Nanking were set on fire by Chinese troops in their scorched earth operation as they retreated, Japanese troops had no houses to billet and almost all units were forced to camp out. Common as \* such scorched earth operations were, the burning of homes in the battle area was especially numerous. Even inside Nanking there were traces of fire when they first entered, said to be started by Chinese troops as they retreated. Because of the necessity for maintaining billeting facilities in cold weather, headquarters ordered units to be alert against fire. In spite of precautions, there were times when they caught Chinese girls with certificates of residence starting fires.



NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD  
 November 6, 1947  
 DEFENSE - MATSUI  
 NAKASAWA - Direct

Page

32627 The affiant did receive reports from the MPs of a few instances of plunder by Japanese soldiers. However, as the residents fled their belongings were carried with them and most of their houses were practically empty. He never heard of any organized or mass plundering. It was absolutely without fact that headquarters ordered or connived or permitted such illegal acts. He was informed by Chinese victims that most plundering and destruction in the battlefields were the common acts of retreating Chinese \* troops and those desperate people who took chances to force themselves in the area.

32628

\* The protection of foreign interests and cultural institutions was ordered by MATSUI and made known to all units. Chinese, however, were skillful in hiding behind foreign interests, and abused the use of foreign flags by stragglers hiding under their protection. He got such reports many times from the Chinese. It was true that Japanese troops could not at once identify foreign flags as synonymous of foreign interests, and sometimes could not help raiding places that impressed them as dangerous. It was regrettable that these raids gave rise to complications.

32629

There was no organized rape by Japanese soldiers. There were a few scattered offenses, but they were all punished in accordance with the law. The places where buried bodies were said to have been found according to prosecution evidence were where Chinese troops had built \* positions and defended themselves, as in the area between Chungshan Men and Ma-Gun, or where there were facilities for receiving dead and wounded, as in the case of Taiping-Men Fukueishan and the vicinity. Soldiers of both sides were killed in these areas, but there never was mass butchery there.

32630

When the 16th Division came to guard Nanking and vicinity its efforts were concentrated on maintaining peace and order. Order was soon restored, and the people gradually returned to their homes with confidence in the Japanese troops. MATSUI's order to treat the inhabitants kindly was so thorough-going that as early as the end of the year the Assembly of the Maintenance of Public Order was organized, and thousands of Chinese gathered at the place of ceremony and cheered. It was not true that illegal and violent acts of the Japanese troops were \* frightening the inhabitants at that time, for the number of residents was increasing and even peddlers were seen more and more.



Page

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY BRIGADIER NOLAN.

32631

\* The witness stated that he was Chief of Staff of the 16th Division, which was under the Shanghai Expeditionary Forces at the end of October. At the capture of Nanking it was under MATSUI's command, belonging to the Shanghai Expeditionary forces under him. At the time of the fall of Nanking the Shanghai Expeditionary Forces was under Prince ASAKA, but this force was in turn under MATSUI's command. \* The 6th Division was part of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force, and not the 10th Army. Force headquarters was somewhere east of Nanking. At the fall of the city, headquarters were at Tansuichen, and afterwards in the city. Divisional headquarters was set up about 15 December, and Force headquarters was not located within Nanking immediately after the fall. Headquarters entered the city at the time of the formal entry on December 17.

32632

32633

\* He didn't recall whether headquarters was actually established in Nanking immediately after the fall of the city, or exactly what the date was. The 10th Army took part in the attack on Nanking, and he didn't think it was a part of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force. He didn't know where 10th Army Headquarters was after the fall of the city, for he had no connection with that army. He believed that the 6th and 114th Divisions formed the 10th Army, but was not sure. He didn't know \* if the 8th Division was part of the 10th Army. The 16th, 9th, and part of the 13th Divisions were in the Expeditionary Force at the capture of Nanking, but as for the others he did not know where they were located. He believed that the 3rd and 11th Divisions were part of the force at that time.

32634

32635

Reference was made to the affidavit where it was stated that at the time of the triumphant entry the select unit was sent in. Asked if this was on December 17, he replied that those sent into Nanking immediately after the entry occurred on the 13th and 14th of December. Asked again if when a select unit was sent in at the time of the triumphal entry if this was on 17 December, he \* replied that units arrived at the walls of Nanking on the morning of the 13th, and on that and the following day two battalions were sent into the city for mopping up.



- Page At the time of entry into Nanking on 17 December  
the units sent in were not limited to the select units.
- 32636 \* Asked if at the time of the formal entry the select  
unit was sent in, he replied that he didn't recall whether  
units were specially selected when they made the triumphal  
entry. He did recall that different troops were picked to  
represent various units on this triumphal occasion. In
- 32637 \* his affidavit he had mentioned that the select unit was  
sent to placate and treat the citizens kindly and maintain  
order, and he was asked if there had been reports of  
outrage which caused the dispatch of the special unit. He  
replied that he believed the meaning of this paragraph was  
that those units were given orders to do so. The first  
units that went in were given orders to do so.
- 32638 \* He believed the prosecutor was confusing the  
first units that entered the city with units that entered  
later to mop up the remnants. At the dawn of December 13  
about two battalions were sent in to sweep certain areas.  
He believed this was confused with the part of the affidavit  
which had just been cited regarding MATSUI's order to send  
a select unit into the city.
- 32639 \* Reference was made to the affidavit in which  
it was stated that on 23 December part of the 16th Division  
substituted for another unit which had entered the city  
previously. The witness stated that this other unit  
belonged to the 9th Division. Asked what other divisions  
were within the city after the fall besides the 9th and  
16th, he replied he did not know the names of any other  
units except the one in front of his own division and those  
on both sides. The 9th Division was on the left, and there  
were divisions belonging to the 10th Army on the other  
side, but he had forgotten which was to the right and which  
to the left.
- 32640 Reference was made to the affidavit where it was  
stated that he received reports from the MPs of a few  
instances of plunder by Japanese soldiers. He stated that  
this plundering \* was inside the city wall. He had  
forgotten the number of instances, and goods of little value  
such as food and things of that nature were taken.

The witness was referred to his affidavit in  
which he stated that sometimes soldiers could not help  
raiding places that impressed them as dangerous and that  
those raids gave rise to all kinds of complications. When  
asked what kind of complications, he stated that the soldiers  
would see a foreign flag flying but would believe they were



Page used by the Chinese forces under false pretenses. They would go to those places and find that the flags actually represented foreign interests, and the foreigners there would be irritated.

32641 \* Where he had stated in his affidavit that there were a few scattered offenses concerning discipline, these were attempts to enter refugee areas, attempts to cohabit with Chinese women, and things of that nature. Asked if he meant the offense of illegal entry and rape, or the attempt to commit such offenses, he replied there were some attempts and he believed that there were some actual cases of rape, but believed they were few in number.

32642 Where he had referred in the affidavit to evidence presented by the prosecution in speaking about places where bodies were buried, he was referring to a document published by a charitable organization in Nanking. The bodies buried were those of soldiers who fell in the fighting, not merely within the walls of Nanking, for the greater number \* were found in the fortified areas immediately outside the walls.

Asked if in the number of dead picked up there were women and children killed outside the wall, as shown by the prosecution evidence, he replied that since he was not testifying that he saw these bodies, he didn't know. When he was speaking of the bodies he was referring to the prosecution evidence, and not bodies he saw himself. Asked if he was trying to explain it away by something of which he had no personal knowledge, he replied that what he wanted to say was that the bodies referred to in the prosecution evidence were found in the battle area and that they were the bodies of soldiers.

32643 \* He saw the bodies himself, but didn't recall the number. He didn't mean that he saw the bodies referred to in the prosecution evidence, but only that he did see bodies on the battlefield.

Reference was made to the affidavit where mention was made of an inaugural ceremony on 1 January, 1938, of the Assembly of the Maintenance of Public Order, and that the gathering was in the public square in front of Kulou, and thousands of Chinese cheered. The witness stated that this was the day the Russian Embassy was burned. He saw the burning, but didn't know who started the fire.



NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD  
November 6, 1947  
DEFENSE - MATSUI  
NAKASAWA - Cross

Page 5237

Page  
32644

EXAMINATION BY THE TRIBUNAL.

The witness stated that he was a colonel when he was Chief of Staff of the 16th Division. He was promoted to a lieutenant-general in October 1941. Asked if he was decorated for his part in Nanking's capture, he replied that he didn't know whether the decoration was for the fighting in the Nanking area itself or not.

The commander of the 16th Division at the time of the entry into Nanking was Lieutenant-General NAKAJIMA, who had passed away. He didn't remember the Chinese members of the commission organized after the entry. Chinese stragglers turned over to the Expeditionary Force Headquarters were treated as POWs. Asked if they were tried for any offense, he replied that was a matter for headquarters, and he didn't know what happened later.



Sandusky

Translation of Defense Document # 266.7

Title Sworn Deposition of NAKASAWA, Mitsuo

31, Oct, 1947

From Section 335

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

This is a 2nd Edition  
marked revision of

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

おたかつた

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
1	bottom	<del>that</del>	<del>not to destroy them</del>
	2	<del>delete "not to destroy them"</del>	
	3	<del>delete "that, at the time of triumphal entry into the city"</del>	
	4	<del>a select unit</del>	<del>select units</del>
	5	<del>after 'unit', insert "at the time of triumphal entry into the city"</del>	
2 from bottom	5	<del>with the respective units</del>	<del>to all my units</del>
	2 from bottom	<del>a letter of appreciation</del>	<del>a citation</del>
	3	<del>Asia-men</del>	<del>Hsin-huan</del>
	7	<del>but no inhabitants had evacuated from the area under the charge of the division.</del>	<del>but there remained no inhabitants in the area under the charge of the division, for they had taken to flight.</del>
	8	<del>disposition of troops were changed</del>	<del>the Army changed the disposition of its troops.</del>
3	10	<del>entered</del>	<del>had entered</del>
	15	<del>was</del>	<del>had been clearly</del>
	8	<del>about ammunition</del>	<del>bayonets ammunition pouches</del>
4	8	<del>and caps</del>	<del>caps etc</del>
	10	<del>would conceal</del>	<del>was concealing</del>



Translation of Defense Document \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, 1947

From Section \_\_\_\_\_

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
4	12	<del>there were no Chinese to be seen</del>	we found no Chinese within the same limits
	14	<del>consequently the reported incident</del>	therefore the remnant of the defeated
	15	<del>straggler by</del>	defeated soldiers after joint
5	2	<del>determined stragglers by those</del>	presumed defeated soldiers in this
	5	<del>was</del>	way
	7	<del>was</del>	had been
	9	<del>delete "is that common as such</del>	Such "search with guns" troops of the Chinese troops were common especially in the area of this battle
	12	<del>when we first entered</del>	immediately after
	13	<del>retreating Chinese troops</del>	etc.
	5	<del>after the cover had</del>	retreat of Chinese troops
	7	<del>was made</del>	it was to all



43398

He is just a ordinary lion

Def. Doc. #2667 (Revised)

Exh. No.

Language correction  
1.3

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

Deponent: NAKASAWA, Mitsuo

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 a former lieutenant-general, and from November, 1937 to the end of January, 1938 participated in the siege of Nanking as Chief of Staff of the 16th Division under the command of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force.
2. While the 16th Division was carrying out a pursuit attack towards Chuyung in Dec. 1937, orders were received to attack Nanking on or about December 3rd, and started its advance but on or about the 8th of the same month was ordered to stop further advance at a point three or four kilometers from Nanking. Furthermore we were ordered that, as Nanking



Def. Doc. #2667

witness says  
not in Japanese

orders  
was the capital of China and there were many foreign interests, cultural and historical remains, and cultural institutions, not to destroy them, and, that at the time of triumphal entry into the city, to send a select unit in order to placate and treat the citizen kindly and to maintain order. I had this point made known thoroughly with the respective units.

3. What troubled us most during the attack on Nanking were the battle fought in the vicinity of Tsuchinshan where the 33rd Regiment faced the enemy and that fought in the vicinity of Chungshan-ling, the divisions main front. The division paid no small price to capture Nanking without damaging Tsuchinshan and the Hsiaoling of the Ming Dynasty which were specified in the orders. The Chinese units occupying the vicinity of Chungshan-ling were not only the greatest obstruction to the divisions front, but also by firing at the rear and flank of the 33 Regiment, which was attacking Tsuchinshan, they harassed the regiment to no end. Still, our Army had to stand the disadvantage of refraining from using artillery pieces, not to mention of the use of heavy infantry weapons. These facts hindered our advance generally and we were forced to suffer a great loss needlessly. However, because of our sacrifice, Chushan-ling and Hsiaoling of the Ming Dynasty were kept intact, and the regiment, which finally occupied Tsuchinshan in spite of the difficulties, was given a letter of appreciation from the Army Commander after the campaign.



4. The 16th Division, which had reached the walls of Nanking at Chungshan Men at the dawn of December, 13th, 1937, sent in about two battalions into the city and had them sweep the area previously indicated, that is, the area embracing Raipingshan, Shanyuan-men, ~~Hsia-men~~ <sup>HSIAKWAN</sup> and Chungshan Road.

The sweeping was continued on the next day also. On the fifteenth of December the 16th Division headquarters and a small unit entered the city, but <sup>the remainder</sup> no inhabitants (had evacuated from <sup>the</sup> the area under the charge of the <sup>division</sup> ~~division~~ <sup>for they had taken flight</sup> ~~division~~). On December 23rd dispositions of troops were changed. A part of the 16th Division was given new disposition of guarding the inside and outside of the city, substituting another unit which entered the city previously, and remained in Nanking until about January 20th of the following year.

5. The refugees' area became, after the change in disposition of December 23rd, included in the garrison district of the 16th Division. The area was marked out clearly at the time of entry and was guarded strictly simultaneously with the entry and even officers were not permitted to go in or out of this area unless they had special permission. After the Central China Area Army and the Commander of the Shanghai Expeditionary Army entered the city, instructions were often issued to maintain strict military and moral discipline and I passed these orders to every unit.

6. At the time of the occupation of Nanking all the responsible administrative personnel had already fled from the city. There wasn't <sup>administrative personnel</sup> and a single ~~one~~ remaining, consequently the Japanese troops could find no



person with whom they could negotiate in regard to maintaining peace and order. Indeed the situation was such that our troops had no other alternative but to take over into their hands the maintenance of order. It was extremely inconvenient for both the Japanese troops and the Chinese inhabitants.

7. After entering the city we found on the highway from the Chungshan Men of the city limits of Nanking to ~~the city~~ <sup>HSIAKWAN</sup> a great deal of discarded uniforms, sabers, ammunition, rifles, and caps. Judging from the circumstances, it was clear that the soldiers who had thrown away these military equipment would conceal themselves in the city in civilian attire. And yet when we made our sweep inside of the city limits of Nanking, there were no Chinese to be seen with the exception of the refugee area. Consequently it was also quite obvious that the defeated remnant troops who had thrown their military equipment away and were in civilian garments had filtered into the refugees' area. Therefore, being unable to trust that all the inhabitants in the refugees' area were peaceable citizens, the necessity of investigating the inhabitants of the area came about.

8. Thus, a Sino-Japanese Joint Commission was organized on Dec. 25th to investigate the inhabitants.

The method of investigation was to interrogate or inspect the Chinese one by one in the presence of both Japanese and Chinese and judge whether he was a straggler or not by consultation of the Japanese soldiers and



the Chinese Committees; for the general people, certificates of residence were issued. Those who were determined to be stragglers by these means were turned over to the Headquarters of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force. Accordingly, it is indeed not true that they were slaughtered.

9. As almost all the villages outside of Nanking were set on fire by Chinese troops putting the so-called "scorch earth" operation into practice as they retreated so that the Japanese troops didn't even have any houses to billet and almost all the units were forced to camp out. Common as such "scorch earth" operations of the Chinese troops were, the burning of homes were especially numerous in the area of this battle.

Even inside of the Nanking fortress there were traces of fire here and there when we first entered. These were said to be fires started by the Chinese troops as they retreated. Because of the necessity of maintaining billeting facilities in cold weather, the Headquarters ordered every unit to be on the alert against fire at all time, and a responsible man was picked to control fire in each unit. But in spite of these precautions, there were times when we caught Chinese girls with certificates of residence starting fires.

10. I did receive reports from the military police of a few instances of plunder committed by Japanese soldiers. However, as the residents fled, their belongings were carried with them and most of their houses were practically empty. I never did hear of any organized or mass plundering. Needless to say it is absolutely without fact that the

→ Exam  
House of  
no. 7  
melanes



Def. Doc. #2667

Headquarters ordered, connived, or permitted such illegal acts. I was informed directly by Chinese victims that most of the plundering and destruction in the battle-fields of China were the common acts of re-treating Chinese troops and those desperate people who took chances to force themselves in the area.

11. The protection of foreign interests and cultural institutions was strictly ordered by General MATSUI and was made known down to the last unit under his command. The Chinese, however, were skilful in hiding behind foreign interests. They used to especially abuse the use of foreign flags and there were cases in which straggler Chinese soldiers were found hiding under a foreign flag. I got such reports many times from the Chinese even within the Nanking fortress. Consequently, it is true that the Japanese troops could not at once identify the existence of foreign flags as being synonymous of foreign interests with confidence, and sometimes they could not help raiding places that impressed them as being dangerous. It is regrettable that these raids gave rise to all kinds of complications.

12. There is no such fact that organized rapes were committed by Japanese soldiers. There were a few scattered offenses concerning discipline as I recall but I know they were all punished in accordance with the laws.

13. The places where buried bodies were said to have been found according

*Prof. Casey  
found in W.*



to the evidence presented by the prosecution are those places where the Chinese troops had built positions and defended themselves as in the case of area between "Chungshan Men and Ma-GUN" or places where there were facilities for the receiving of the dead and wounded from their positions as in the case of Taiping-Men Fukueishan and the vicinity. It is a fact that many of the soldiers of both sides were killed in these areas. But never was there any mass-butchery committed at these places.

Check  
our  
exhibit.

14. When the 16th Division came to guard Nanking and its vicinity its efforts were concentrated on maintaining peace and order. As the result order was restored in the city, the confused people were straighten out and they were gradually returning to their homes with confidence in the Japanese troops. General MATSUI's order to treat the inhabitants kindly was so thoroughgoing that as early as the end of the year the Assembly of the Maintenance of Public Order was organized and at the inaugural ceremony held on January 1, 1938, thousands upon thousands of Chinese gathered at the public square in front of Kulou, the place of ceremony, and cheered. Subsequently, the number of residents was increasing and even peddlers were seen more and more. It is absolutely not true that illegal and violent acts of the Japanese troops were frightening the inhabitants at that time.



Def. Doc. #2667

On this 23rd day of September, 1947,  
at Tokyo.

Deponent: /S/ NAKASAWA, Mitsuo (seal)

I, JODAI, Takayoshi 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, Takayoshi (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ NAKASAWA, Mitsuo (seal)



Sandusky  
See below

Translation of Defense Document # 2667  
Title Sworn Deposition of NAKASAWA Mitsuo

~~Oct.~~ Oct. 29, 1947

From Section 11 IPS

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
1	16	The 16th Division received its orders to occupy Nanking on or about December 2nd,	On or about December 2nd the 16th Division received ordered to occupy Nanking,
2	7	with the respective units	to all my units
"	11	institutions as indicated in the above orders, the Tsuchinshan and the Hsiaoling of the Ming Dynasty.	institutions, such as the Tsuchinshan and the Hsiaoling of the Ming Dynasty, as indicated in the above orders.
"	24	the area embracing	the area demarcated by
3	5	but no inhabitants had taken to flight in the area under the charge of the same division	but there remained no inhabitants in the area under the charge of the same Division, for they had taken to flight.
"	18	Area, Army Commander	Area Army, Army Commander

Japanese text means "ALL HAD RUN AWAY"



Translation of Defense Document \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, 1947

From Section \_\_\_\_\_

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Translation is free from material errors.

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
4	2	within the keeping	on the maintenance
"	14	, there were no Chinese to be seen	, we found no Chinese within the same limits
5	19	These were fires ....	We were told that these were fires ....
6	13	and was made known down to the last soldier under his command.	and I drove it home to all soldiers under my command.
7	11	many of the soldiers of both sides	soldiers on both sides



*Revised  
later*

Exh. No.

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIEUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent ; -- NAKASAWA, Mitsuo

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 presently living in Fujinuta, Sakaigawa, Higashi-yatsushiro, Yamanashi Prefecture.
2. I am a former lieutenant-general, and from November, 1937 to the end of January, 1938 participated in the siege of Nanking as Chief of Staff of the 16th Division under the command of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force.
3. The 16th Division received its orders to occupy Nanking on or about December 2nd, and started its advance but on or about the 8th of the same month was ordered to stop further advance at a point three or four kilometers from Nanking.



DEF. DOC. #2667

Furthermore we were ordered that, as Nanking was the capital of China and there were many foreign interests, cultural and historical remains, and cultural institutions, not to destroy them, and, that at the time of triumphal entry into the city, to send a select unit in order to placate and treat the citizen kindly and to maintain order. I had this point made known thoroughly with the respective units.

4. The hardest fighting we had throughout this battle was fought in the vicinity of Tsuchinshan and Chungshan-ling, where the 33rd Regiment faced the enemy. There were cultural institutions as indicated in the above orders, the Tsuchinshan and the Hsiaoling of the Ming Dynasty. In order to occupy them without destruction, the regiment notwithstanding the violent fire of the Chinese army entrenched near the Chungshan-ling did not return fire nor make any counter attack but occupied positions around the Chungshan-ling, enveloped them and induced them to retreat. The Chungshan-ling was thus perfectly protected. This was the reason why the above regiment was given a letter of appreciation by the army commander, after Nanking was occupied.

5. The 16th Division, which had reached the walls of Nanking at the dawn of December, 13th, 1932, sent in about three battalions into the city and had them sweep the area previously indicated, that is, the area embracing Chinpingshan, Shanyuan-men,



DEF. DOC. #2667

Hsia-men and Chungshan Road.

The sweeping was continued on the next day also. On the fifteenth of December the triumphant entry of the 16th Division into the city was held and the headquarters and a small unit entered the city, but no inhabitants had taken to flight in the area under the charge of the same division. On December 23rd dispositions of troops were changed.

A part of the 16th Division was given new disposition of guarding the inside and outside of the city, substituting another unit which entered the city previously.

6. The refugees' area became, after the change in disposition of December 23rd, included in the garrison district of the 16th Division. The area was marked out clearly at the time of entry and was guarded strictly simultaneously with the entry and even officers were not permitted to go in or out of this area unless they had special permission. After the ceremony of the triumphal entry into the city of the central China Area, Army Commander MATSU issued instructions to maintain strict military discipline and morale and I issued strict orders to every unit to this effect.

7. At the time of the occupation of Nanking all the responsible administrative personnel had already fled from the city. There wasn't a single one remaining consequently the city was



DEF. DOC. #2667

in confusion. The Japanese troops could find no person with whom they could negotiate within the keeping of order. Indeed the situation was such that our troops had no other alternative than but to take over into their <sup>hands</sup> the maintenance of order. It was extremely inconvenient for both the Japanese troops and the Chinese inhabitants.

8. On the highway from the Chungshan Men of the city limits of Nanking to Hsia-Men were found thrown away a great deal of military equipment (uniforms, sabers, ammunition, rifles, and caps). Judging from the circumstances, it was clear that the soldiers who had thrown away these military equipment would conceal themselves <sup>in</sup> the city in civilian attire. And when we yet made our sweep inside of the city limits of Nanking, there were no Chinese to be seen with the exception of the refugee area. Consequently it was also quite obvious that the defeated remnant troops who had thrown their military equipment away and were in civilian garments had filtered into the refugees' area. Therefore, being unable to trust that all the inhabitants in the refugees' area were peaceable citizens, the necessity of investigating the inhabitants of the area came about.

9. Thus, a Sino-Japanese Joint Commission was organized on Dec. 25th to investigate the inhabitants.



The method of investigation was to interrogate or inspect the Chinese one by one in the presence of both Japanese and Chinese and judge whether he was a straggler or not by consultation of the Japanese soldiers and the Chinese committees; for the general people, certificates of residence were issued. Those who were determined to be stragglers by these means were turned over to the Headquarters of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force. Accordingly, it is indeed not true that they were slaughtered.

10. As almost all the houses outside of Nanking were set on fire by Chinese troops putting the so-called "scorch earth" operation into practice as they retreated so that the Japanese troops didn't even have any houses to billet and almost all the units were forced to camp out. Common as such "scorch earth" operations of the Chinese troops were, the burning of homes were especially numerous in the area of this battle.

Even inside of the Nanking fortress there were fires here and there when we first entered. These were fires made by the Chinese troops as they retreated. Our Headquarters had every unit endeavour to put out the fires and instructed them to be careful of fires.



DEF. DOC. #2667

11. Although I did receive reports from the military police of a few instances of plunder committed <sup>by</sup> Japanese soldiers, I absolutely did not hear of any organized or mass plundering at all. Needless to say it is absolutely without fact that the Headquarters ordered, connived, or permitted such illegal acts. I was informed directly by a Chinese victim that most of the plundering and destruction in the battle-fields of China were the common acts of retreating Chinese troops. Further, I was told by an inhabitant that at Nanking also illegal acts of this sort were committed by the Chinese troops themselves.

12. The protection of foreign interests and cultural institutions was strictly ordered by General MATSUI and was made known down to the last soldier under his command. The Chinese, however, were skilful in hiding behind foreign interests. They used to especially abuse the use of foreign flags and there were cases in which straggler Chinese soldiers were found hiding under a foreign flag. I got such reports many times from the Chinese even within the Nanking fortress. Consequently, it is true that the Japanese troops could not at once identify the existence of foreign flags as being synonymous of foreign interests with confidence, and sometimes they could not help raiding places that impressed them as being dangerous.



13. There is no such fact that organized or mass rapes were committed by Japanese soldiers. Of course there were a few scattered offenses concerning discipline as I recall but I understand they were all punished in accordance with the laws.

14. The places where buried bodies were said to have been found according to the evidence presented by the prosecution are all places where the Chinese troops had built fortification or places where there were facilities for the receiving of the dead and wounded. Battles were fought near these spots and it is a fact that many of the soldiers of both sides were killed. Especially the battles near the Chungua-Men, Tsungtsi-Men and Shuihsi-Men which were scenes of violent battles and the number killed was great. But never was there any mass-butchery committed at these places.

15. By the time the 16th Division came to guard the entire city of Nanking, order had been restored, confusion of the inhabitants adjusted, and they were gradually returning to their homes with confidence in the Japanese troops. General MATSUI's order to treat the inhabitants kindly was so thoroughgoing that at the inaugural ceremony of the Assembly of the Maintenance of Public Order held on January 1, 1938, thousands upon thousands gathered in front of the public square in front of Kulou, the place of ceremony, and cheered. It is absolutely not fact



DEF. DOC. #2667

that illegal and violent acts of the Japanese <sup>troops</sup> were frightening the inhabitants at that time.

On this 23rd day of September, 1947.

At Tokyo.

Deponent: /S/ NAKASAWA, Mitsuo (seal)

I, JODAI, Takayoshi 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, Takayoshi (seal).

OATH

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

/S/ NAKASAWA, Mitsuo (seal)



~~VII~~ - ~~XIII~~

NAKASAWA

DEF. DOC. NO. 2667 (Revised)

Exhibit # \_\_\_\_\_

ERRATA SHEET

The following corrections should be made on the  
Defense Document No. 2667 (Revised)

Page 1, paragraph 2, line 3

"but on or about the 9th of" should read "but  
on or about the 8th of"

Page 3, paragraph 4, line 4

"Hsia-men" should read "Hsiakwan" ✓

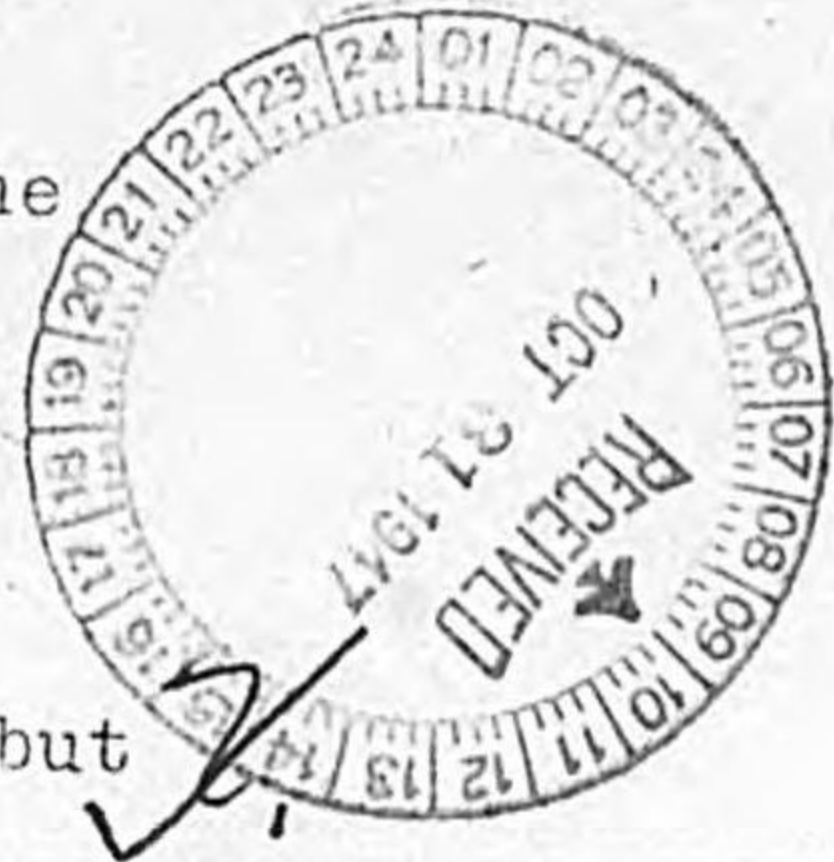
Page 3, paragraph 5, lines 1-2 from the bottom

"There wasn't a single one remaining" should read

"There wasn't a single administrative personnel  
remaining"

Page 4, paragraph 7, line 2

"Hsia-men" should read "Hsiakwan"





31 Oct 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

NAKAZAWA, Mitsuo

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.

*EP M*

Incl  
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: NAKAZAWA Mitsuo  
Domicile: YAMANASHI Prefecture  
Social Status: Commoner  
Date of Birth: Nov 23, 1891

\* \* \* \* \*

1912 May 28      Graduated from the Militar Academy.  
          May 30      Appointed probational officer.  
1912 Dec 24      Appointed 2nd Lieut. Infantry. (Cabinet)  
                    Assigned to the 50th Infantry Regiment.  
1913 Feb 20      Invested with the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.  
1915 Dec 25      Appointed 1st Lieut. Infantry.  
1916 Mar 20      Invested with the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.  
1917 Dec 10      Ordered as student of Army Staff College. (War Ministry)  
1921 May 10      Invested with the 7th Court Rank, Senior grade.  
1921 July 20     Ordered to serve with the General Staff Headquarters.  
                    (War Ministry)  
1922 Jan 31      Decorated with the 6th Order of the Sacred Treasure.  
1922 Feb 8        Appointed Captain, Infantry. (Cabinet)  
                    Relieved from above post and appointed member of the  
                    General Staff Headquarters. (War Ministry)  
1922 Nov 1        Relieved from above post and assigned to the 56th  
                    Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)  
1924 Mar 15      Relieved from duty with the 56th Infantry Regiment.  
                    Assigned to the 50th Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)  
1924 May 30      Relieved from above post and assigned to the General  
                    Staff Headquarters. (War Ministry)  
1925 May 1        Relieved from the above post and appointed a member of the  
                    General Staff Headquarters.  
1926 May 15      Invested with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.



- 1926 Dec 22 Concurrently appointed instructor at the Army Medical School. (War Ministry)
- 1927 Dec 16 Appointed Major, Infantry. (Cabinet)
- 1928 Feb 27 Decorated with the 5th Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1929 Dec 10 Appointed instructor in military science at the Army General Staff College.
- 1931 Jul 15 Invested with the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1932 Apr 11 Appointed Lieut-Colonel, Infantry. (Cabinet)
- 1932 Dec 7 Assigned to the 44th Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)
- 1934 Aug 1 Appointed instructor at the Military Academy. (War Ministry)
- 1934 Aug 23 Concurrently appointed instructor at the Army Medical School. (War Ministry)
- 1935 Feb 8 Decorated with the 4th Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1935 Mar 15 Appointed a member of the General Staff Headquarters. (War Ministry)
- 1935 Aug 22 Concurrently appointed instructor in Military Science at the Army General Staff College. (War Ministry)
- 1936 Mar 7 Appointed Colonel Infantry. (Cabinet)
- 1936 Mar 7 Appointed Commander of the 18th Infantry Regiment. (War Ministry)
- 1936 May 1 Invested with the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1937 Aug 2 Appointed Chief of Staff of the 16th Division. (War Ministry)
- 1938 Dec 14 Decorated with the 3rd Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1939 Mar 9 Appointed Major-General (cabinet)  
Appointed a director of the Preparatory course of the Military Academy, and additionally chief of the Instructors of the said academy.  
(Not recorded in the official gazette) (War Ministry)
- 1939 Apr 1 Invested with the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade. (Cabinet)
- 1941 Oct 15 Appointed Lieut-General (Cabinet)
- 1941 Oct 15 Appointed commander of the 1st Division.  
(Not recorded in the Official Gazette.) (Cabinet)



- 1941 Nov 15 Invested with the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1940 Apr 29 Decorated with the 3rd Order of the Golden Kite, and decorated with the Second Order of the Rising Sun with Double Rays as the reward for his services in the China Incident.
- 1943 Dec 1 Invested with the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1944 Jan 18 Decorated with the 1st Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- 1945 Jan 12 Appointed the 40th Army Commander.  
(Not recorded in the official gazette) (Cabinet)
- 1945 Dec 28 Promoted one grade in court rank by His Majesty's special grade.  
Invested with the 3rd Court Rank, Junior Grade.