

Permanent residence and status: CHIBA Prefecture

Date of birth: 17 December 1911

Name: SAKURAI, Fumio

Former status:

Former name:

- 18 March 1932: Graduated from the Military Academy, Preparatory Course.  
" " " : Appointed a Cadet and assigned to the 25th Infantry Regiment by War Ministry.  
26 March " : Enlisted with the 25th Infantry Regiment.  
" " " : Given the rank of Superior Private, Infantry, by the 25th Infantry Regiment.  
26 May " : Promoted to the rank of Corporal, Infantry, by the 25th Infantry Regiment.  
26 July " : Promoted to the rank of Sergeant, Infantry, by the 25th Infantry Regiment.  
1 September " : Entered the Military Academy, Regular Course.  
29 June 1934 : Graduated from the Military Academy, Regular Course.  
6 July " : Promoted to the rank of Sergeant-Major, Infantry, by the 25th Infantry Regiment.  
" " " : Appointed a Probationary Officer by the 25th Infantry Regiment.  
3 September 1934: Passed by the Officer Selection Board in accordance with Article 10 of the Army Replacement Regulations.  
20 October " : Commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Infantry, by the Cabinet.  
" " " : Attached to the 25th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.  
" " " : Assigned to the Depot Unit of the 25th Infantry Regiment. Not published in the official gazette.  
1 December " : Conferred with the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.  
1 October 1936: Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, by the Cabinet.  
16 November 1936: Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.  
15 July 1938: Promoted to Captain, Infantry, by the Cabinet.  
1 September 1938: Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.  
23 September 1939: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th Class.  
29 April 1940: Decorated with the Imperial Military Order of the Golden Kite, 5th Class, and with the Imperial Order of the Dual-Rays of the Rising Sun, for services in the CHINA Incident.  
1 August 1942: Promoted to Major by the Cabinet.  
1 September 1942: Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

Report by H. Shimajima  
28 April 1947

Memo for the file

Subject: SAKURAI, Fumio

Check of IPS Case files reveals  
no information on Subject.

30 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Sutton**

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief  
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - General Witness  
Testified 25 April

WITNESS

SAKURAI, Fumio

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl  
(Described above)

*E P M*

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal history of SAKURAI, Fumio

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NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD  
April 25, 1947  
DEFENSE - Division III - China  
SAKURAI - Direct

Page 3155

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SAKURAI, Fumio  
by Mr. Levin

20,847

The witness stated he lived in Chiba City. He identified Exhibit 2500 as his affidavit and stated that its contents were true and correct.

The witness stated that at the time of the Tung-Chow incident, he moved into the walled city on July 30, 1937 for purposes of rescue as a platoon leader from the Second Regiment along with the main strength of the regiment, and saw the spectacle of the massacre of Tung-Chow.

When he entered the city at 4:00 PM, he was ordered to sweep the southern half of the city with his platoon, as commander of the mopping up force. They moved out to the east gate and they saw massacred bodies of Japanese men and women scattered every few yards. Indignation reached a climax. They could not find any enemy soldiers, and they busied themselves with accommodating those who were alive.

20,852

When they called out for Japanese, one after another crawled from garbage bins, trenches, or from behind a wall. There was a child with its nose pierced with wire; an old woman with arms cut off; and a pregnant woman with her abdomen stabbed. In a restaurant he saw an entire family massacred, with heads and arms cut off. All women over 14 were raped. In another house they found 7 or 8 women, completely stripped, raped and shot or bayoneted. Some had a broom inserted in their private parts. Others had their mouths stuffed with sand, and some had their abdomen cut open lengthwise. In a pond in the neighborhood of the east gate the water was red with blood. There were 6 corpses with their necks tied together with rope and their hands tied and pierced with iron wire. It was clear \* that they had been dragged about.

20,853

They finished mopping up about 9:00 PM. He had seen about 100 massacred bodies and collected about 20 injured from the area. Among those injured some had become insane and the others were in a daze. He took some pictures of the massacred bodies, which he identified as Exhibits 2500 A, B, and C. \* A was taken in a ditch near the southern gate; B was taken on the road running toward the southern gate; and C was taken on the eastern side of the barracks.

20,854

20,855

\* The pictures in A are corpses of residents and Japanese soldiers, and in C are Japanese residents.

Page

DIRECT EXAMINATION by Dr. Kanzaki

20,857

The witness stated he entered Tung-Chow with KAYASHIMA and he knew the witness KATSURA. KAYASHIMA and KATSURA did not enter Tung-Chow at the same time. The reason for their not entering at the same time was that the Japanese troops marched night and day from Peking, which was a distance of 7 or 8 Chinese lis from Tung-Chow. The length of a Japanese column covered a distance of about 3 lis. The regimental commander was at the head of the column and KATSURA was at the rear, and it was necessary to go on foot, taking about five or six hours.

THERE WAS NO CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THIS WITNESS.

20,863

Exhibit 2501, a newspaper account of a report from the Consul General at Tientsin, with respect to the establishment of the Tientsin Autonomous Committee, stated \* that since July 29 a movement for forming in Tientsin a commission to maintain peace and order was progressing under the guidance of Shen. Mr. Kao had been chosen as chairman of the Commission and was deliberating with his colleagues for a formal inauguration. Members of the Commission are to be chosen in the ratio of 5 members from commerce and industry, and 5 from local gentry. The names of the members are given. \* The Commission is to handle urgent matters regarding stabilizing peace in the city, including distribution of provisions and other materials and restoration of communications in conjunction with the Chinese police service when the latter regains its functions.

20,864

20,868

Exhibit 2502, address of Foreign Minister NIHOYA in the Diet, September 5, 1937, stated in North China, in wilful disregard of its various pledges and agreements, the Chinese Central Armies were sent northward to indulge in provocative actions and large forces began to pour into Chahar. Japan had to take steps to meet the situation. The hostilities now have spread to Central China and Japan is engaged in a major conflict with China on extended fields.

20,869

Some 50,000 Japanese residents in various parts of China have been forced to evacuate, leaving behind their rights and not a few have been victims of hostilities. Nationals of third countries are being subjected to similar trials and tribulations. All this is due to the fact that Nanking and the local militarist regimes have for many years deliberately incited public opinion against Japan to strengthen their political power, and in collusion with communists have

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief  
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - General Witness  
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WITNESS

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LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Memo for the file

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Incl  
(Described above)

*E P M*  
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN



Report by: H. Shimojima  
28 April 1947

Memo for the file

Subject: SAKURAI, Fumio

Check of IPS Case files reveals no information on  
Subject.

2 Interview w/ Kayashiro 4/18  
Katsuma did not write at  
same time

DEF. DOC. #1140

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition(Translation)

Deponent ; -- SAKURAI, Fumio

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.

I am an ex-army-major and at present residing at No. 938 SAKUSABE MACHI, CHIBA City.

At the time of TUNG-CHOW incident, I moved in to that walled city, on July 30<sup>th</sup>, 1937, for purposes of rescue as a platoon leader in the Second Regiment which was stationed in China, along with the main strength of the regiment, and saw closely the spectacle of the massacre of TUNG-CHOW. So I will relate the conditions of that time as follows:

1. As soon as I entered the walled city, at about 4 p.m. I was ordered to sweep the southern half of the walled city TUNG-CHOW with the platoon under my command, as the commander of the mopping up force and I immediately commenced operations.

First of all, as we moved out the east-gate of the garrisons camp, we witnessed the massacred bodies of men and

- 1 -

who massacred them -

women of our residents lying scattered, every few KEN (TN: 2 yards). Our indignation reached its clim<sup>a</sup> but as we would not find any enemy soldiers about, we exclusively engaged ourselves the accommodation of those who were still alive until midnight.

As we examin<sup>e</sup>d each house crying loudly, "Is there no Japanese?", from here and there, crawling out one after another from garbage-bins, trenches, or from behind a wall, a child whose nose was pierced crosswise with wire as an ox, an old woman whose one arm was cut off, or a pregnant woman whose abdomen was stabbed with bayonets etc. came forth.

2. Inside a certain restaurant, I witnessed the remains of an entire family massacred, with each of the individuals with the heads and both arms cut off.

All and any women more than 14 or 15 years of age were all raped. It was indeed an unbearable sight.

3. When we entered an eating-house called the "ASAHIKEN", we found the corpse of seven or eight women completely stripped, raped, and shot or bayoneted. Among them, there were those whose private parts had a broom inserted, those whose mouth was stuffed with sand, those whose abdomen were cut open lengthwise etc., it was indeed unbearable to see.

4. There was a pond near a shop kept by a certain Foreman in the neighborhood of the east-gate. In this pond, whose water was dyed red with blood, were found the six corpse of an entire family; their necks were tied together with rope and their two hands tied together and pierced with No. 8-iron-wire as beads.

DFP. DOC. #1140

a rosary. Evidence was quite clear that they had been dragged about.

Thus it was after 9 o'clock that night if I remember correctly, when we finished mopping up. I remember that up to that time I had seen about a 100 massacred bodies, and that we had collected about 20 seriously or slightly injured persons from the area with which I was responsible for mopping up.

Among these who were injured, there were some who became insane, others, almost without exception, were in a dazed stupefied state.

This tragic "picture-ecroll of hell" which I had seen with my own eyes is deeply engraved in my brain even now.

Since I took some pictures of some of these massacred bodies of our residents, I will present them here.

on this 10th day of April, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT SAKURAI, Fumio, (seal)

I, MIYAMA, Mitsuo hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Depenent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

on the same date

At Tokyo

Witness: (Signed) MIYAMA Mitsuo (seal)

DEF. DOC. #1140

OATH

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

/S/ SAKURAI Fumio (seal)

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, Yukio Kawamoto, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/ Yukio Kawamoto

Tokyo, Japan

Date 14 April 1947

