

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 : -KASHIWA Toku.

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 KASHIWA Toku. I served in Jehol, Manchoukuo from December 1940 to February 1942 as the commander of the 9th Independent Guard Unit. The duty of the unit was guarding the railroad and maintaining order; the area under its jurisdiction was a part of Jehol Province and a part of West Hsinging Province.

At first I was under direct command of the commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army; but from August 1941 I came under the command of the commander of the Kwantung Defense Army. Its strength was three Independent Guard infantry battalions and the number of men was a little less than 3,000. In Jehol Province there was, besides my guard unit, a military police corps, but no other Japanese troops were stationed there.

The unit headquarters was in Chengteh; the headquarters of the battalions were in Chengteh, Chihfeng, and Kupehkow, and each carried out its functions within its area. Each battalion was divided into smaller units which were stationed at various places. In Pingchuan, there was a small unit of about 40 or 50 men led by a company commander.

The Manchoukuo Army had a military district in Jehol Province and had its headquarters in Chengteh, and one brigade each was stationed in Chihfeng and Kupehkow.

At that time order was well preserved except for two or three thousand soldiers of the 8th Route Army who came and went

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around the Manchu-North China border with North China as their base. In June 1941 a sweeping campaign against the 8th Route Army was staged around the Sino-Manchoukuo border. At this time my unit was temporarily reinforced with two battalions from the Kwantung Army, with which battalions campaign of subjugation was carried out within North China and around the border in cooperation with the North China Garrison.

As Jehol Province had opium plantations, the 8th Route Army came into the villages and sometimes did some harm to the natives in order to get opium for their military fund. In these cases the guard unit cleaned them up with the cooperation of the Manchoukuo Army and the provincial officials.

Peace and order were kept well in the Pingchuan district and force was never used as it was unnecessary. Even at the time of the cleaning up of the 8th Route Army in June 1941, was kept in normal condition. It is quite untrue that any massacre of natives happened around Pingchuan at about August 1941, and I have neither ever received any report of such an occurrence nor heard anything about it. Though it was specifically claimed that this massacre was performed by Japanese and Manchoukuo troops, that is quite impossible because it was my principle always to avoid having Japanese and Manchoukuo troops at the same time in the same place and I always set the areas for troop movements for both armies and required them to act separately.

On this 8th day of April, 1947

On this 8th day of April, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT /S/ KASHIWA Toku (seal)

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

On the same date, at the same place.

Witness: /S/ ONO Kisaku (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ KASHIWA Toku (seal)