

Permanent Residence and Status Miyazaki Prefecture,
Warrior Class

Former Status

Date of Birth Apr. 18, 1889

Name KAYASHIMA, Takashi

Former Name

Father

Foster Father

Mother

Foster Mother

Apr. 1, 1907 Graduated from the Miyazaki Prefectural
Middle School.

Dec. 1, 1907 Appointed a cadet and assigned to the
45th Infantry Regiment.

Dec. 1, 1908 Enrolled in the military academy.

Apr. 28, 1910 Graduated from the military academy and
returned to the former regiment.

June 11, 1910. Appointed as probational officer.

Dec. 28, 1910 Appointed as 2nd Lieutenant in the infantry
by the cabinet.

Attached to the 45th Infantry Regiment.

Mar. 10, 1911 Conferred with the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

- Dec. 9, 1913 Promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the infantry.
- Feb. 10, 1914 Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- May 15, 1916 Relieved from his main post and attached to the Military Academy Student Corp.
- Dec. 10, 1917 Ordered to attend the Military Staff College
- Dec. 25, 1917 Relieved from his main post. Attached to the 45th Infantry Regiment.
- Mar. 20, 1919 Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- Apr. 9, 1920 Promoted to Captain in the infantry.
Relieved from his main post and appointed Company Commander in the 45th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.
- Aug. 29, 1921 Relieved from his main post and appointed as instructor in the regular course in the Military Academy.
by the cabinet.
- May 28, 1924 Relieved from his main post and appointed to the staff of the 6th Division by the War Ministry.
- May 15, 1924 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- July 26, 1924 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th Class.

J

March 2, 1926 Promoted to Major in the Infantry. by the Cabinet.

March 2, 1926 Relieved from his main post and attached to the 74th Infantry Regiment. by the War Ministry.

August 6, 1926 Relieved from his main post and appointed as Battalion Commander in the 74th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.

July 26, 1927 Relieved from his main post and appointed as instructor in the Army Engineering School by the War Ministry.

July 1, 1929 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

July 8, 1930 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fifth Class.

August 1, 1930 Promoted to Lt. Colonel, Infantry by the Cabinet. Attached to the 7th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.

July 16, 1934 Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

March 15, 1935 Promoted to Colonel, Infantry by the Cabinet.
" " " Appointed TIENSIN Garrison Infantry Unit Commander by the War Ministry.

April 29, 1934 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class for services in the 1931-34 Incident.

November 1, 1937 Appointed 2nd Infantry Regiment Commander, CHINA Garrison
Appointed head of the faculty of the Military Academy by the War Ministry.

July 10, 1936 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class for services in the 1931-34 Incident.

July 15, 1938 Promoted to Major General by the Cabinet.

September 1, 1938 Conferred with the 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

February 16, 1940 Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class.

- March 1, 1941 Promoted to Lt. General by the Cabinet.
- September 15, 1941 Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- June 10, 1943 Appointed Commander of the 46th Division. Not published in the Official Gazette, by the Cabinet.
- October 1, 1943 Conferred with the 4th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- April 29, 1940 Decorated with the Imperial Military Order of the Golden Kite, 3rd Class and with the Imperial Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun for services in the China Incident.

Report by: H. Shimojima
28 April 1947

Memo for the file

Subject: KAYASHIMA, Takashi

Subject is mentioned in IPS Case file 378, serial 62
be requested to report for interrogation.

Report by: H. Shimizu
28 April 1947

Memo for the file

Subject: KAYASHIMA, Takashi,

Subject is mentioned in IPS
Case file 378, serial 62. He requested
to report for interrogation.

28 May 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Files

FROM : D. N. Sutton

SUBJECT: KAYASHIMA, Takashi - Cross-Examination
Def. Doc. 1090, Exhibit 2498
25 April 1947, R. 20827-20,838

Record Page

20,836

The Kihitung Government is the same as the "East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Government".

Shies at the question as to whether this Government was entirely separate from the Nanking Government and at the question of whether this Government was supported by the Japanese Government.

20,837

One platoon had been stationed at Tung Chow since June 1936. Evades the question as to whether this was in violation of the Teng-ku Agreement, as well as the question of whether the Japanese garrison trained the Chinese gendarmere of the Kihitung Government.

- - -

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.

DEPENDENT - General Witness

WITNESS

KAYASHIMA, Takashi

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

371

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal history of KAYASHIMA, Takashi

Former Status MIYAZAKI Prefecture, Warrior Class
Date of Birth: April 18, 1889
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Mother
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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF KAYASHIMA, Takashi
by Mr. Levin

20,827

The witness stated that he lived in Miyazaka Prefecture. He identified Exhibit 2498 as his affidavit and stated that its contents were true and correct.

20,831

The affidavit stated that the witness, formerly a lieutenant general in the army, from March 1935 to March 1937 was commander of the Tientsin infantry unit and of the 2nd infantry regiment in China, being stationed in Tientsin most of the period. On July 28, 1937 he was in the fighting at Nanyuan, south of Peking, on the evening of that day they assembled at Fengtai, and on the 29th they advanced to a point near Tatsing and waited for further orders. On July 30 at 3:00 AM he was ordered to rescue the Japanese at Tung-Chow where a disturbance had broken out, and he left for there at 3:30 AM.

20,832

At that time the Kih-Tung Government was located at Tung-Chow and there were about 700 or 800 Japanese and Koreans there under the protection of about one platoon of soldiers. The witness had heard that a disturbance had occurred in Tung-Chow * but did not know its nature, and was told that Japanese had been slaughtered. On the 29th fire had broken out in its vicinity and the black smoke could be seen and he knew something unusual had happened. They arrived at Tung-Chow about 4:00 PM, having heard before they arrived that many Japanese had been slaughtered and that the garrison was having a hard fight and was on the brink of destruction. Seeing that his unit had arrived, the enemy retreated to the northeast and hid and the witness entered Tung-Chow without a struggle.

20,833

They found a terrific sight of abandoned corpses of Japanese, most of whom had ropes bound around their necks. There were corpses of children and butchered bodies of women. They hurried to the Japanese Garrison, which consisted of 30 soldiers. The total soldiers there, including * an automobile unit, was about 100. They had had a bitter struggle with 3000 Chinese. Fortunately they had narrowly escaped complete destruction, but 20 had been killed or wounded. Immediately the gate was ordered closed and a search made for the remnants of the Japanese. Only 150 out of the 700 or 800 Japanese residents assembled. 350 were found dead. It was unknown where the other 200 or 300 were or whether they had been slaughtered.

April 25, 1947

DEFENSE - Division III - China

KAYASHIMA - Direct

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The witness had inquired into the details and reported to the authorities. He was relying on memory because he had no records.

20,834 He saw one restaurant where 7 or 8 women had been stripped, raped and shot to death and bayonets stuck through the bodies of 4 or 5. * A school boy of 12 or 13 had been shot and the house had been looted, as had many others. The corpses of Japanese men shot or stabbed remained in buildings, and almost all seemed to have been pulled about with ropes around their necks.

20,835 In the Kinsuiro where the residents had gathered together, there had been a massacre on a large scale. Household articles were scattered near the front door and entrance and all valuables stolen. It was stated that the proprietress and maids had been tied together, raped, and finally beheaded. Three Japanese had hidden above the ceiling * and one of them had stated that they had witnessed the slaughter of one Japanese after another.

CROSS-EXAMINATION by Mr. Sutton

20,836 The witness stated that the Kih-tung Government was located at Tung-Chow at the end of 1935. * He was not familiar with whether Tung-Chow was within the demilitarized zone under the Tangku Truce. By Kih-Tung Government he meant the East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Government. He did not believe that this government was entirely separate from Nanking. He had no knowledge of whether Nanking controlled it or not. He believed that it was a regime approved by Nanking. When asked whether the Kih-Tung Government was not controlled and supported by Japan, * he said at the time he was a regimental commander and had no knowledge of political affairs.

20,837

He did not know how long Japanese troops had been stationed in Tung-Chow prior to the incident, but one platoon was stationed there since June 1936. When asked whether this was not in violation of the Tangku Truce, he stated he did not know about political affairs, but at the time he was firmly convinced that it was not a violation.

While he did not know, he did not think the Japanese Garrison at Tung-Chow trained the Chinese gendarmerie of Kih-tung. When asked whether the troops trained and drilled by the Japanese

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
April 25, 1947
DEFENSE - Division III - China
KAYASHIMA - Cross

Page

20,838

were not the same troops charged with having committed the acts about which he testified, * he stated in his regiment the Japanese troops were not allowed to train the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps, and his garrison did not have any orders to train them.

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

KAYASHIMA, Takashi

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Memo for the file

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

Report by: H. Shimojima
28 April 1947

Memo for the file

Subject: KAYASHIMA, Takashi

Subject is mentioned in IPS Case file 378, serial 62
be requested to report for interrogation.

18/4

1358

Examine him on the
"Kih-Lung" government; not under heading -

Def. Doc. No. 1090

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- v -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

no signature at end of document

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : KAYASHIMA Takashi

Having first only sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows,

On this 9th day of April, 1947,
at Tokyo

/s/ KAYASHIMA Takashi

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

On the same date, at Tokyo.

Witness: /s/ IMANARI Yasutaro (seal)

OATH

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

/s/ KAYASHIMA Takashi (seal)

Who did all this?

*Mosses at Lung Chow
30 July 1937*

I was formerly a lieutenant-general in the Japanese Army. At present I live at 1784, TAKANABE-Machi, MIYAZAKI Prefecture. From March in the 10th year of Showa (1935) to November in the 12th year of Showa (1937) I served as the Commander of the TIENTSIN Infantry Unit and Commander of the 2nd Infantry Regiment in China. I was stationed in TIENTSIN most of the period. On July 28, 1937, I took post in the fighting in NANYUAN south of Peking, as commander of the main regiment. On the evening of that day, we assembled at FENGTAI and, on the following day, the 29th, we advanced to a point near TATSING village and awaited further orders there. At 3:00 a.m. on the 30th, I was ordered to rescue the Japanese people in TONG-CHOW, where a disturbance had broken out. I hurried to TONG-CHOW at 3:30 a.m., at the head of the main regiment.

At that time the KIH-TUNG government was located in TONG-CHOW, and about 700 or 800 Japanese and Korean people lived there. Soldiers of the 1st Infantry Regiment, numbering about one platoon, were stationed there for the protection of the Japanese residents.

I heard that a disturbance had occurred in TUNG-CHOW, but I did not know at the time what sort of disturbance it had been. However, I was informed that Japanese people had been slaughtered. On the 29th, a fire broke out in the vicinity of TUNG-CHOW and black smoke could be seen rising high.

Def. Doc. No. 1090

Kayashima

I therefore knew that something unusual had happened there. We had hurried there without taking rest.

We arrived at TUNG-CHOW at 4 p.m. since we had got fragmentary information before we arrived to the effect that many Japanese people in TUNG-CHOW had been slaughtered, and that the Japanese Garrison there was having a hard fight and was at the brink of complete destruction. Seeing that our unit had arrived at TUNG-CHOW, the enemy retreated to the northeast and hid. ~~Therefore we entered TUNG-CHOW without a struggle.~~

Within the wall, we found the very tragic sight of the abandoned corpses of ill-fated Japanese residents. The necks of most of the corpses were bound with rope. The corpses of innocent children and butchered bodies of women were such that the sight was almost unbearable. Astonished and indignant we hurried to the Japanese Garrison.

The Japanese Garrison consisted of 30 soldiers. The total number of Japanese soldiers there, including an additional 60 soldiers belonging to an automobile unit was about 100. Attacked and closely besieged by 3,000 Chinese soldiers, they had a bitter struggle. Fortunately, however, sheltered in a stone building, they had narrowly escaped complete destruction. There were 20 soldiers who had been killed or wounded.

Immediately by my order, the gate of the wall was closed, search was started within the wall, and the remnants of the

Def. Doc. No. 1090

Japanese people there were gathered together. Only 150 out of 700 or 800 Japanese residents assembled. 350 Japanese were found dead. It was unknown where the remaining 200 or 300 Japanese residents had gone, or whether they had been slaughtered.

At that time I inquired into details of the incident and reported them to the proper authorities.

I have no records of this report now. Therefore, in the following account I shall, rely upon the memory of what I witnessed. The impression of the miserable sight is unforgettable and will remain in my memory for the rest of my life.

1. I saw a restaurant called ASAHI-KEN. There 7 or 8 women aged between 17 or 18 and 40 had all been stripped of their clothing, raped, and shot to death. The private parts of 4 or 5 of them had been thrust through with bayonets. At the entrance of the house, a boy in school uniform aged 12 or 13, had been shot dead. Within the house, there was no furniture, bedding or clothing, etc., everything having been looted.

Other Japanese houses were in a condition similar to the above.

2. The corpses of Japanese men who had been shot or stabbed to death remained in buildings which had housed business firms and public offices. Almost all of them seemed to have been pulled about with ropes around their necks. Blood was splattered on the walls. These scenes were beyond description.

3. In the case of KINSUIRO, the sight was appalling. It

Def. Doc. No. 1090

seemed to be the place where Japanese residents in TUNG-CHOW, sensing imminent danger had gathered together. They had been massacred on a large scale. Household articles had been scattered about near the front door and entrance, nearly all valuable articles had been stolen, and 4 male guests staying there had been shot to death in a parlour. It was said that the proprietress and the maids at KINSUIRO had been tied together, raped with their hands and feet bound and finally beheaded.

4. Three Japanese, a husband and wife, and their baby, had hidden above the ceiling and narrowly escaped danger. The husband told me that they had witnessed beneath them the slaughter of one Japanese after another.

Def. Doc. No. 1090

Translation Certificate.

I, Chadlie S. Terry, 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/ Chadlie S. Terry

Tokyo, Japan

Date 14 Apr. 1947.

Hayashima

1090

Cross-Exam.

what was your rank in 1937?

1. When was the Kih-Tung Govt. located at Tong Chow?

2. ~~Was this government~~
was Tong Chow within the zone which was demilitarized as a result of the Tanku Treaty
7 31 May 1933?

3. Is the Kih-Tung Government
i.e. the same as
identical with the East Hopei anti
Communist Autonomous Govt.?

4 Was the Keh-Tung Government
~~on a separate~~ entirely separate from
the national Government
of China?

5 Was not the Keh Tung Government
controlled ~~under the~~ by the Japan Government

6 ~~Did the~~ How long had
Japanese troops been stationed
in Tung Chow -

7 Were they not there in violation of

the terms of the Lungku Peace?

8. Did the Japanese Garrison stationed in Tang-chow train the Chinese ^{Mendarmie} of the Ke-Tung Government?

9. Were not these ~~the~~ troops - (the Chinese ^{Mendarmie} ~~troops~~ of the Ke-Tung Govt) ~~who had been~~ ~~the same troops~~ trained and drilled by the

10. Japanese Garrison ^{the same that are} ~~that are~~ charged with training committed the acts to which you testified

I am basing my examination
upon the testimony of
John Gault found
at pgs 3751-3756 in
the record.

objection

1. On the grounds ^{stated by Bugaku Noda} urged, in objection to similar documents offered in this floor, the lost ~~and~~ ^{it is} self-serving document purporting to be a statement of an unnamed person whose official capacity is not shown.

in addition thereto ^{that the substance of} ~~we submit the following~~ this document is immaterial to the issues involved in this case.

It concerns an incident alleged to have occurred at Tung Chuan. Jooqchen was in the zone

which was demilitarized under the terms of the Dongku-Luce of 31 May 1933 ¹⁹³³ ~~1930~~ and no Chinese troops could thereafter be stationed there.

Jooqchen was the seat of government of the East Hebei Anti-Communist Autonomous Govt. (committees called Kih Jung Govt) ^{established} ~~organized~~ in 1935. This government was entirely independent of the National Govt of China. It was under the influence of and supported by Japan. This appears from Exhibits 210 et seq 2703 (summary of meeting) on aff of China

and the dispatch from Foreign Minister Hirota to ambassador Aruyoshi in China dated 21 Jan 1936.

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The acts are alleged to have been done
by the Peace Preservation Corp at Tientsin.
~~It has been shown in Evidence~~ has been
introduced to the effect that the Japanese
troop in ~~North China~~ ^{Hailu} trained the
gendarmes of the puppet govt -
the East Hopei anti-communist
autonomous govt - in that area.

(Exhibits A 37.5 1-56)

We submit that the alleged acts
of the Peace Preservation Corp & the
autonomous government
are not chargeable to the
National Govt of China ~~and~~
~~that~~ and are quite immaterial
to the issues involved in
this case.

OBJECTION TO DEFENSE DOCUMENTS AND WITNESSES RE: TUNGCHOW INCIDENT
Def. Doc. Nos. 1109, 1107
Def. Affidavits Nos. 1090, 1139, 1140

FACTUAL BASIS:

The so-called Tungchow incident was a mutiny of puppet Chinese Police Units at the capital of the Eastern Hopei Regime in the Demilitarized Zone, over which the legitimate Chinese Government had no jurisdiction whatsoever. In fact, the Japanese Government itself, who had created this Regime, should be responsible for such happening. Therefore, it could not constitute any allegation, that the Chinese Government provoked the Japanese, or that the Japanese Government was thus justified to take reprisals or punitive military actions.

SUGGESTED OBJECTIONS: ENTIRELY IRRELEVANT AND IMMATERIAL

1. By Exh. 193, Record Page 2272-2273, Tangku Truce, May 31, 1933, it is shown that a demilitarized zone has been established and no Chinese Army, Central or local, could be stationed therein.
2. By Exh. 210, Record page 2694-2703, Chinese Foreign Office Summary of Japanese War Crimes in China, and Exh. 211, Excerpts from the Japanese Year Book, 1937 Edition, Record page 2703-2704, it has been further shown that the Eastern Hopei Regime was established in 19 November 1935. Thus even the Chinese civilian officials were no longer there.
3. In an area where no legitimate Chinese Army was stationed, nor any legitimate Chinese official was present, the Chinese Government had nothing to do with that area at all.
4. The attention of the Tribunal should be invited to Record Page 2703 in which it is stated:

"The 22 Hsiens in the War Zone were forcibly and unlawfully taken over by this puppet organization. Thus, all military and political affairs there came under sole Japanese domination. Moreover, resources, industries, maritime custom revenues, and salt revenues in the said zone, also fell into Japanese hands. It became the Japanese base of operation for narcotic traffics, smuggling, and instigations of bandits and traitors."

5. In an area occupied by the Japanese, if the puppet units created by them, committed some outrages in a mutiny, such offers no justification, not even mitigation in this case here.

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Foreign Ministry Summary

OBJECTION TO DEFENSE DOCUMENTS AND WITNESSES RE: TUNGCHOW INCIDENT
Def. Doc. Nos. 1109, 1107
Def. Affidavits Nos. 1090, 1139, 1140


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Kawabe - Magokoge
 (shops)

units stationed at Tungchow

Commander infantry brigade in north China
Apr '36 - Aug '37

after leaving when stationed he said
-- "one company was sent to Tungchow" f. 20522

-- and in Tungchow the commander of the
company were ordered to discharge their
duties as commanders of stationary forces." f. 20527

"The Japanese units in Peking used to utilize
the exercise grounds surrounding the units of the
Tungchow garrison as their area for field exercises" f. 20529

Hashimoto, Gen

R 20611

~~Left off~~ aug 36 + aug 37

China Garrison Army

Disposition of troops

A day 1st My Breg in Beijing

Battalion - at Beijing

" another small unit was in

Jung-Chow "

R 20611

East Hanoi Anti Communist authoritarian
Regime - ~~to~~ Kek tung

Hoshinote Gen

J. 20,665

not demilitarized but
It was on amicable relations with
~~the~~ Japan at 1 20,667

Good my When troop
was stationed there
was a Defense unit
- testament to the troop
see 91

East Hpei Anti Communist autonomous Govt.

Goette - p. 3751 In Dec-1935 Japanese created
this puppet regime

p. 3753 Capital Lung-chow 15 mi E of Pajin

Head of the regime - Yin Ju-Keng
He claimed a territory of 10,000 sq mi.

~~The~~ ~~ago~~ Chinese gendarmes
were recruited officers killed by
the Japanese army garrison at
Lung chow

3756 This new state continued
until the Japanese formal investment
of Beijing in Aug 1937

#1090

How long had they been there?
Was not this in violation of Treaty - the
troops

When was the Keh-Tung Government established?

Where was its capital?

Did it was it an autonomous government?

Was it entirely separate from the National Govt of China -

Did it give allegiance to China or to Japan or claim to be independent -

Was it not a puppet government under Japan -

Did not the Japanese garrison stationed in Hong Chow train the Chinese Gendarmes there?

Was it not these troops (the Chinese Gendarmes) of the puppet govt who had been trained & drilled on the Japanese Garrison that committed the acts you have described.

I am living in quarters upon the
- the testimony of John Gutter & etc. 3751-3756

#1090

were there any Chinese troops
stationed in Tungchow
at + immediately prior to this incident

Was not the garrison at Tungchow
~~was~~ quite independent of
the National Government of China -

who trained the Japanese gendarmes
and not the Japanese garrison troops at Tungchow Train
drill them.

Were not these the Chinese troops who attacked the
W.C. Tungchow near the Capital of the Japanese

Eastern Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Council.

the puppet regime (under the Japanese) in
the demilitarized zone.

It was the forces of this regime
which attacked the Japanese.

Goette R 3751-3 Japanese created the puppet regime
known as E. H. Anti-Communist Autonomous Council.

The Japanese garrison stationed at Tungchow
trained - drilled the Chinese gendarmes
recruited by the puppet government. R 3755

1. Kayashwa 1990

1. Was the Kih-Jung Govt a so-called
autonomous govt entirely separate from
the central govt of China.

2. Who was the leader