

NAME OF WITNESS: KASHIWA, Toka (

REQUESTED BY : UMEZU, Yoshijiro

DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 5, 7 - 8.

Also see MINAMI file re this witness.

NAME OF WITNESS: KASHIWA, Toku
REQUESTED BY : MINAMI, Jiro
DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 5, 7 - 8.

A letter from MINAMI dated 23 September 1938 while he was Governor-General of Korea has been discovered and duly processed as Document No. 1835-A. This letter addressed to Foreign Minister UGAKI and shows MINAMI continued in the plan for aggression in China. A copy of this document has already been furnished Mr. Sutton.

KASHIWA, Toku

Request by: ITAGAKI, OKAWA, MINAMI, UMEZU, HOSHINO

Address: No. 102, Miyashitacho, Fukushima-shi
Fukushima-ken, Japan

Facts to be proved - He was the Commanding Officer of the Independent garrison troop in Jehol, Manchuria, and as such will be able to testify as to the alleged massacre of the inhabitants in Jehol.

Relevancy - The facts relating to the allegation of killing of innocent population in Jehol.

Umeyu

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

27 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Woolworth
SUBJECT : Further information on KASHIWA, Toku
FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe, Jr.

1. Subject was Commanding Officer of the 9th Independent Garrison Outfit from 2 December 1940 until 13 February 1942. His station during this period was Chen-teh, Jehol Province, North China.

2. The above information recently obtained indicates that paragraph I, part 3, of the memorandum by the undersigned of 25 March 1947 is the evidence most pertinent to the alleged proposed testimony of KASHIWA, Toku.

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

25 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Woolworth
SUBJECT : Witnesses - Manchurian Phase - KASHIWA, Toku
FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe

1. Hereto attached are data regarding the witness KASHIWA, Toku.

1 Incl:
Data re KASHIWA

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE
Assistant Counsel

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

25 March 1947

MEMORANDUM RE: Kashiwa, Toku

I. Subpoena subject of testimony - Kashiwa was the Commanding Officer of the Independent garrison troop in Jehol, Manchuria and as such will testify to facts relating to the massacre and killing of the innocent population in Jehol.

II. Relevant personal facts -

1 Aug., 1930	Battalion commander of the 6th Reserve Inf. Regt.
1 Sep., 1930	Senior grade of the sixth class Court rank.
10 June, 1932	Cadet coy. Commander in the combatant branch of the Military Academy.
1 Aug., 1933	Attached to the 37th Reserve Inf. Regt.
7 Aug., 1933	Lt. Col. Infantry.
4 July, 1934	Decorated with the fourth class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
16 Nov., 1934	Was temporarily appointed Commander of the 26th (TN: This may be error for "20th.....Br.") Independent Garrison Infantry Unit.
15 March, 1935	Relieved of his post.
1 Oct., 1935	Junior Grade of the fifth class Court rank.
10 July, 1936	Decorated with the middle cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun.
2 Aug., 1937	Relieved of his post as Commander of the 26th Independent Garrison Infantry Bn attached to the Guards Div., and was ordered for service at the Tokyo Shika Igaku Sennon Gakko / Dental College/ as a foundation member.
1 Nov., 1937	Colonel, Infantry.

KASHIWA, Toku (Relevant personal facts. cont'd.)

15 July, 1938	Relieved of his post at the College; and made Ordnance Section Chief of 10 Reserve Div.
10 Oct., 1940	Senior grade of the fifth class Court rank.
2 Dec., 1940	Major General.
11 Nov., 1941	Decorated with the second class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

III. Evidence on subject -

1. On page 4,655 of the record the prosecution offered the statement of Liu Ch-un Ju, Document No. 2077, with regard to atrocities committed with the Japanese forces in Jehol Province August 1941. The substance of this statement was that several hundred of the Japanese and puppet soldiers killed over three hundred (300) families in the village of Si Tu Ti, Kuan Cheng, Ping Chuan District, Jehol Province, and burned the village to the ground.

2. On page 72 of the Lytton Report the bombing of Chin Chow, China, is criticized as being indiscriminate and not restricted to military installations. Chin Chow is not in Jehol Province but is very close thereto lying just north of that province in Manchuria.

3. On record pages 3,743 to 3,745, part of the testimony of John Goette appears. The substance of this testimony is that many times in the course of 1933 Goette was in the general area north of Peiping, China, and that time, personally saw Japanese artillery shelling Chinese walled cities, Japanese machine gunners firing at smaller Chinese villages, and Japanese airplanes in action. On two (2) occasions he personally saw American missionary properties shelled by Japanese airplanes.

4. On record pages 3,220 to 3,224, part of the testimony of John Powell appears. This is to the effect that stories were constantly in circulation from Chinese sources of Chinese villages being wiped out in retaliation for harboring so-called "guerrillas" or "bandits". One such story was reported regarding a village northeast of Fushun, China, east of Mukden, in which 2700 Chinese men, women, and children were reported massacred. On record pages 6,696 to 6,699, Documents No. 2632 and 2633 were admitted in evidence. These documents contain the article regarding the above massacre written by John Powell and which appeared in the November 25, 1932 edition of the Chicago Daily Tribune, and the article of explanation given by the Japanese consul in Chicago appearing in the same paper

KASHIWA, Toku

III. (Evidence on subject, contd)

on December 3, 1932. The latter stated that not 2,700 but 300 Chinese were killed in the event taking place northeast of Fushun.

From the information furnished on the subpoena request, it is difficult to determine exactly what the witness, Kashiwa, Toku, will testify to. This is particularly true in view of the fact that the subpoena request does not indicate the dates during which Kashiwa was in Jehol Province. I have requested that the Investigation Division secure the latter information, but in the interest of celerity, I deemed it advisable to disseminate the above information immediately. When I receive the report from the Investigation Division, it will be forwarded at once to the attorneys involved.

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE
Assistant Counsel

KASHIWA, Toku

Request by: UMEZU, Yoshijiro

Address: Fukushima-shi, Fukushima-ken.

He was formerly a General in the Japanese Army.

The facts to be proved by witnesses are the policies, utterances and actions of defendant UMEZU during the period in which he is charged by the indictment.

The relevance of the testimony is in its tendency to establish that UMEZU took no part in any of the conspiracies alleged in the indictment, and was not responsible for the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression.

Documents:

1. Principles of plans of operations of the Imperial Army 1940-1943.
2. Principles for preparation of operations of Kwantung Army 1942
3. Operations plan of Kwantung Army 1940-1944
4. Border Guard Regulations of Kwantung Army - Sept or Oct 1939.

Location of documents - Secret Instruction File. Headquarters of Kwantung Army, (Operations Room) Hsinking, Manchuria.

The relevance of these documents is that they will prove the character and scope of operations and other plans of the Japanese Army, and notably of the Kwantung Army, vis-a-vis the USSR.

Personal History of KASHIWA Toku.

Permanent Domicile	Tbaragi Prefecture
	KASHIWA Toku Born Dec. 6, 1887
27 May, 1911	Graduated from the Military Academy.
28 May, 1911	Appointed probationary officer.
26 Dec., 1911	2/Lt. Infantry. Attached to 2nd Reserve Inf. Regt.
1 March, 1912	Senior grade of the eighth class Court rank.
26 March, 1915	Lieut. Infantry
31 May, 1915	Junior grade of the seventh class Court rank.
25 Dec., 1915	Relieved of his post and attached to 1st Reserve Inf. Regt. Formosa.
13 Dec., 1918	Relieved of his post and attached to 2nd Reserve Inf. Regt.
10 July, 1920	Senior grade of the seventh class Court rank.
20 April, 1921	Capt., Infantry.
1 Nov. 1920	Decorated with the fifth class Order of the Golden Kite. Decorated with the sixth Order of the Single Rays of the Rising Sun (for his services in the war 1915-1920)
27 Jan., 1922	Relieved of his post and made coy. cmdr. of 2nd Inf. Regt.
7 Aug., 1925	Relieved of his post and made cadet coy. commander in combatant branch of the Military Academy.
7 th Aug., 1925	Junior grade of the sixth class Court rank.
22 Sep., 1927	Attached to the Military Academy.
29 Nov., 1927	Decorated with the fifth class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
10 Aug. 1928	Major, Infantry.
17 July, 1929	Attached to the 61 th Inf. Regt.

25 Oct., 1929	Attached to 2nd Guards Inf. Regt.
1 Aug., 1930	Battalion commander of the 6th Reserve Inf. Regt.
1 Sep., 1930	Senior grade of the sixth class Court rank.
10 June, 1932	Cadet coy. commander in the combatant branch of the Military Academy.
1 Aug., 1933	Lt. Col. Infantry.
1 Aug., 1933	Attached to the 37th Reserve Inf. Regt.
4 July, 1934	Decorated with the fourth class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
16 Nov., 1934	Was temporarily appointed Commander of the 26th (TN: This may be error for "20th... Br.") Independent Garrison Infantry Unit.
15 March, 1935	Relieved of his post.
1 Oct., 1935	Junior Grade of the fifth class Court rank.
2 Aug., 1937	Relieved of his post as Commander of the 26th Independent Garrison Infantry Bn attached to the Guards Div., and was ordered for service at the Tokyo Shika Igaku Sennon Gakko, Dental College/ as a foundation member.
10 July, 1936	Decorated with the middle cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun
1 Nov., 1937	Colonel, Infantry.
15 July, 1938	Relieved of his post at the College; and made Ordnance Section Chief of 10 Reserve Div.
10 Oct., 1940	Senior grade of the fifth class Court rank.
2 Dec., 1940	Major General.
11 Nov., 1941	Decorated with the second class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
1 March, 1945	Lt.-General.
15 March, 1945	Junior grade of the 4th class Court rank.
5 July, 1945	Commander of the 316th Reserve Div.
20 Nov., 1945	Senior grade of the 4th class Court rank by act of Grace from the Throne.

REPORT BY: LT. JOHN A. CURTIS
17 Jan 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: KASHIWA, Toku (Former Maj Gen)

Address: Fukushima, Fukushima-Ken.

No further information concerning the above is contained
in the files.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

KASHIWA, Toku

Request by: ITAGAKI, OKAWA, MINAMI, UMEZU, HOSHINO

**Address: No. 102, Miyashitacho, Fukushima-shi
Fukushima-ken, Japan**

**Facts to be proved - He was the Commanding Officer of
the Independent garrison troop in Jehol, Manchuria, and as such will
be able to testify as to the alleged massacre of the inhabitants
in Jehol.**

**Relevancy - The facts relating to the allegation of killing
of innocent population in Jehol.**

KASHIWA, Toku

Request by: UMEZU, Yoshijiro

Address: Fukushima-shi, Fukushima-ken.

He was formerly a General in the Japanese Army.

The facts to be proved by witnesses are the policies, utterances and actions of defendant UMEZU during the period in which he is charged by the indictment.

The relevance of the testimony is in its tendency to establish that UMEZU took no part in any of the conspiracies alleged in the indictment, and was not responsible for the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression.

Documents:

1. Principles of plans of operations of the Imperial Army 1940-1943.
2. Principles for preparation of operations of Kwantung Army 1942
3. Operations plan of Kwantung Army 1940-1944
4. Border Guard Regulations of Kwantung Army - Sept or Oct 1939.

Location of documents - Secret Instruction File. Headquarters of Kwantung Army, (Operations Room) Hsinking, Manchuria.

The relevance of these documents is that they will prove the character and scope of operations and other plans of the Japanese Army, and notably of the Kwantung Army, vis-a-vis the USSR.

(1 of 2 items)

KASHIWA, Toki

Request by: UMEZU, Yoshijiro

address: Fukushima-shi, Fukushima-ken.

He was formerly a general in the Japanese Army

The facts to be proved by witnesses are the policies, utterances and actions of defendant UMEZU during the period in which he is charged by the indictment.

The relevance of the testimony is in its tendency to establish that UMEZU took no part in any of the conspiracies alleged in the indictment, and was not responsible for the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression.

Documents:

1. Principles of plans of operations of the Imperial Army 1940-1943.
2. Principles for preparation of operations of Kwantung Army 1942.
3. Operations plan of Kwantung Army 1940 to 1944.
4. Border Guard Regulations of Kwantung Army -- Sept. or Oct. 1939.

Location of documents - Secret Instruction File. Headquarters of Kwantung Army, (Operations Room) Hsingking, Manchuria.

The relevance of these documents is that they will prove the character and scope of operations and other plans of the Japanese army, and notably of the Kwantung Army, vis-a-vis the USSR.

checked by Capt. Jo Blount
Translated by T. KAWAI

#48 S11

Personal History of KASHIWA Tokun.

Permanent Domicile Ibaragi Prefecture.

~~Name~~

KASHIWA Tokun.

Born ~~on~~ Dec. 6, 1887.

27 May, 1911	Graduated from the Military Academy.
28 May, 1911	Was Appointed a probationary officer. 2/Lt, Infantry
26 Dec., 1911	Was appointed a second lieutenant, Inf. 2nd Reserve Reserve Inf. Regt.
	Was Attached to the Second Infantry <u>Regiment</u>
1 March, 1912	Was raised to the Senior grade of the eighth class Court rank.

26 March, 1915	Was appointed First Lieutenant, Infantry.
31 May, 1915	Was raised to the Junior grade of the seventh class Court rank.
25 Dec., 1915	Was Relieved of his post and attached Reserve 1st Inf. Regt., to the First Infantry Regiment, Formosa.
13 Dec., 1918	Was Relieved of his post and attached Reserve 2nd Inf. Regt. to the Second Infantry Regiment.
10 July, 1920	Was raised to the Senior grade of the seventh class Court rank.

20 April, 1921	Was appointed Captain, Infantry.
1 Nov. 1920	Was Decorated with the fifth class Order of the Golden Kite.
	Was Decorated with the sixth Order of the Single Rays of the Rising Sun (for his services in the war 1915 - 1920).
27 Jan., 1922	Was Relieved of his post and appointed made coy. comdr of 2nd Inf. Regt a company commander of the Second Infantry Regiment.

7 Aug., 1925

~~Was~~ Relieved of his post and ~~appointed~~
made cadet coq. ~~cadet~~ ~~unit~~ commander in combatant
branch of the Military Academy.

1 Aug., 1925

~~Was raised to the~~ Junior grade of
the sixth class Court rank.

22 Sep., 1927

~~Was~~ Attached to the Military Academy.

29 Nov., 1927

~~Was~~ Decorated with the fifth class
Order of the Sacred Treasure.

10 Aug. 1928

~~Was appointed a~~ Major, Infantry.

17 July, 1929

~~Was~~ Attached to the 61th Infantry
Regiment.

- 2nd Guards Inf. Regt. 5
- 25 Oct., 1929 | ~~Was Attached to the Second Infantry~~
~~Regiment, the Imperial Guards.~~
- 1 Aug., 1930 | ~~Was appointed a~~ ^B Battalion com-
 mander of the 6th ^{Reserve} Infantry
 Regiment
- 1 Sep., 1930 | ~~Was raised to the Senior grade of~~
 the sixth class Court rank.
- 10 June, 1932 | ^{↳ Cadet Coy.} ~~Was appointed a company com-~~
 mander ^{in the combatant branch of} ~~of the regular cadets~~
 of the Military Academy.

1 Aug., 1933 ~~Was appointed~~ Lt.-Colonel, Infantry, Reserve

1 Aug., 1933 ~~Was~~ Attached to the 37th Infantry Regiment.

4 July, 1934 ~~Was~~ Decorated with the fourth class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

16 Nov., 1934 Was temporarily appointed Commander of the 26th ^{*} ~~Infantry Corps~~ Independent Garrison Infantry Unit.

15 March, 1935 ~~Was~~ Relieved of his post.

1 Oct., 1935 ~~Was raised to the~~ Junior grade of the

* TN: This may be error for "20th --- Br." (六 misprint for 大).

fifth class Court rank.

2 Aug., 1937

~~Was~~ Relieved of his post ^{as} ~~of the~~ Com.

mander of the 26th Infantry Br

~~Co~~, Independent Garrison;

~~was~~ attached to the ~~Headquarters~~

of the ~~Imperial~~ Guards Division; ^{HQ}

and was ordered for service at

the Tokyo Shika Igaku Senmon

Gakko / Dental College / as a
Foundation member.

10 July, 1936

~~Was~~ Decorated with the middle cordon

8
~~7~~

of the 3rd Order of the Rising
Sun.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 Nov., 1937 | Was appointed Colonel, Infantry. |
| 15 July, 1938 | Was Relieved of his ^{post} service at the
College; and was appointed made
Ordnance Section Chief of of
Reserve
10 th Division. |
| 10 Oct., 1940 | Was raised to the Senior grade
of the fifth class Court rank. |
| 2 Dec., 1940 | Was appointed Major General. |

R⁹

11 Nov., 1941 ~~Was~~ Decorated with the second class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

1 March, 1945 ~~Was appointed~~ Lt.-General.

15 March, 1945 ~~Was raised to the~~ Junior grade of the 4th class Court rank.

5 July, 1945 ~~Was appointed~~ Commander of ^{Reserve} the 316th ~~Division~~.

20 Nov., 1945 ~~Was raised to the~~ Senior grade of the 4th class Court rank ~~was~~ by act of grace from the Throne.

REPORT BY: LT. JOHN A. CURTIS
17 Jan 47

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: KASHIWA, Toku (Former Maj Gen)

Address: Fukushima, Fukushima-Ken.

No further information concerning the above is contained
in the files.

COPIES: 3 File
1 Mr. Newbill

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Very strange Jehol Province 1941



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 Hsangan Prov'

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

Statement Liu Chen-jui - Aug 1941

re Ping Chuan

4360 R. 4655-C-1-

Jehol Province.

Def. Doc. #2239

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

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)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

8 April 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. David Sutton
FROM : Smith N. Crowe, Jr.
SUBJECT : Supplementary Witness Progress Report

All available data regarding the witness KASHIWA, Toku has been transmitted to you. The research on this witness was completed Friday when I finished item #5 of the suggested items of available material.

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

NAME OF WITNESS: KASHIWA, Toka (
REQUESTED BY : UMEZU, Yoshijiro
DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 5, 7 - 8.

Also see MINAMI file re this witness.

NAME OF WITNESS: KASHIWA, Toku
REQUESTED BY : MINAMI, Jiro
DATE : 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items 1 - 5, 7 - 8.

A letter from MINAMI dated 23 September 1938 while he was Governor-General of Korea has been discovered and duly processed as Document No. 1835-A. This letter addressed to Foreign Minister UGAKI and shows MINAMI continued in the plan for aggression in China. A copy of this document has already been furnished Mr. Sutton.

WITNESS PROGRESS REPORT

KASHIWA, Toku

Date: 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, & 8.

Partially completed as to Items Numbers 5.

Item 9: LYTTON REPORT

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

27 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton

SUBJECT : Further information on KASHIWA, Toku

FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe, Jr.

1. Subject was Commanding Officer of the 9th Independent Garrison Outfit from 2 December 1940 until 13 February 1942. His station during this period was Chen-teh, Jehol Province, North China.

2. The above information recently obtained indicates that paragraph I, part 3, of the memorandum by the undersigned of 25 March 1947 is the evidence most pertinent to the alleged proposed testimony of KASHIWA, Toku.

SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

25 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton

SUBJECT : Witnesses - Manchurian Phase - KASHIWA, Toku

FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe

1. Hereto attached are data regarding the witness KASHIWA, Toku.

1 Incl:
Data re KASHIWA

SMITH N. CROWE
Assistant Counsel

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

25 March 1947

MEMORANDUM RE: Kashiwa, Toku

I. Subpoena subject of testimony - Kashiwa was the Commanding Officer of the Independent garrison troop in Jehol, Manchuria and as such will testify to facts relating to the massacre and killing of the innocent population in Jehol.

II. Relevant personal facts -

1 Aug., 1930	Battalion commander of the 6th Reserve Inf. Regt.
1 Sep., 1930	Senior grade of the sixth class Court rank.
10 June, 1932	Cadet coy. Commander in the combatant branch of the Military Academy.
1 Aug., 1933	Attached to the 37th Reserve Inf. Regt.
7 Aug., 1933	Lt. Col. Infantry.
4 July, 1934	Decorated with the fourth class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
16 Nov., 1934	Was temporarily appointed Commander of the 26th (TN: This may be error for "20th.....Br.") Independent Garrison Infantry Unit.
15 March, 1935	Relieved of his post.
1 Oct., 1935	Junior Grade of the fifth class Court rank.
10 July, 1936	Decorated with the middle cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun.
2 Aug., 1937	Relieved of his post as Commander of the 26th Independent Garrison Infantry Bn attached to the Guards Div., and was ordered for service at the Tokyo Shike Igaku Sennon Gakko / Dental College/ as a foundation member.
1 Nov., 1937	Colonel, Infantry.

KASHIWA, Toku (Relevant personal facts. cont'd)

15 July, 1938	Relieved of his post at the College: and made Ordnance Section Chief of 10 Reserve Div.
10 Oct., 1940	Senior grade of the fifth class Court rank.
2 Dec., 1940	Major General.
11 Nov., 1941	Decorated with the second class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

III. Evidence on subject -

1. On page 4,655 of the record the prosecution offered the statement of Liu Ch-un Ju, Document No. 2077, with regard to atrocities committed with the Japanese forces in Jehol Province August 1941. The substance of this statement was that several hundred of the Japanese and puppet soldiers killed over three hundred (300) families in the village of Si Tu Ti, Kuan Cheng, Ping Chuan District, Jehol Province, and burned the village to the ground.

2. On page 72 of the Lytton Report the bombing of Chin Chow, China, is criticized as being indiscriminate and not restricted to military installations. Chin Chow is not in Jehol Province but is very close thereto lying just north of that province in Manchuria.

3. On record pages 3,743 to 3,745, part of the testimony of John Goette appears. The substance of this testimony is that many times in the course of 1933 Goette was in the general area north of Peiping, China, and that time, personally saw Japanese artillery shelling Chinese walled cities, Japanese machine gunners firing at smaller Chinese villages, and Japanese airplanes in action. On two (2) occasions he personally saw American missionary properties shelled by Japanese airplanes.

4. On record pages 3,220 to 3,224, part of the testimony of John Powell appears. This is to the effect that stories were constantly in circulation from Chinese sources of Chinese villages being wiped out in retaliation for harboring so-called "guerrillas" or "bandits". One such story was reported regarding a village northeast of Pushun, China, east of Mukden, in which 2700 Chinese men, women, and children were reported massacred. On record pages 6,696 to 6,699, Documents No. 2632 and 2633 were admitted in evidence. These documents contain the article regarding the above massacre written by John Powell and which appeared in the November 25, 1932 edition of the Chicago Daily Tribune, and the article of explanation given by the Japanese consul in Chicago appearing in the same paper

KASHIWA, Toku

III. (Evidence on subject, contd)

on December 9, 1932. The letter stated that not 2,700 but 300 Chinese were killed in the event taking place northeast of Fushun.

From the information furnished on the subpoena request, it is difficult to determine exactly what the witness, Kashiwa, Toku, will testify to. This is particularly true in view of the fact that the subpoena request does not indicate the dates during which Kashiwa was in Jehol Province. I have requested that the Investigation Division secure the latter information, but in the interest of celerity, I deemed it advisable to disseminate the above information immediately. When I receive the report from the Investigation Division, it will be forwarded at once to the attorneys involved.

SMITH N. CROWE
Assistant Counsel

WITNESS PROGRESS REPORT

KASHIWA, Toku

Date: 3 April 1947

Completed as to Items Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 & 8.

Partially completed as to Items Numbers 5.

Item 9: LYTTON REPORT

SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

25 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton
SUBJECT : Witnesses - Manchurian Phase - KASHIWA, Toku
FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe

1. Hereto attached are data regarding the witness KASHIWA, Toku.

1 Incl:
Data re KASHIWA

Smith N. Crowe
SMITH N. CROWE
Assistant Counsel

cc- Mr. Lopez
Chinese Division
Russian Division
Col. Woolworth
Col. Mornane

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

25 March 1947

MEMORANDUM RE: Kashiwa, Toku

I. Subpoena subject of testimony - Kashiwa was the Commanding Officer of the Independent garrison troop in Jehol, Manchuria and as such will testify to facts relating to the massacre and killing of the innocent population in Jehol.

II. Relevant personal facts -

1 Aug., 1930	Battalion commander of the 6th Reserve Inf. Regt.
1 Sep., 1930	Senior grade of the sixth class Court rank.
10 June, 1932	Cadet coy, Commander in the combatant branch of the Military Academy.
1 Aug., 1933	Attached to the 37th Reserve Inf. Regt.
7 Aug., 1933	Lt. Col. Infantry.
4 July, 1934	Decorated with the fourth class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
16 Nov., 1934	Was temporarily appointed Commander of the 26th (TN: This may be error for "20th.....Br.") Independent Garrison Infantry Unit.
15 March, 1935	Relieved of his post.
1 Oct., 1935	Junior Grade of the fifth class Court rank.
10 July, 1936	Decorated with the middle cordon of the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun.
2 Aug., 1937	Relieved of his post as Commander of the 26th Independent Garrison Infantry Bn attached to the Guards Div., and was ordered for service at the Tokyo Shika Igaku Sennon Gakko / Dental College/ as a foundation member.
1 Nov., 1937	Colonel, Infantry.

KASHIWA, Toku (Relevant personal facts. cont'd.)

15 July, 1938	Relieved of his post at the College; and made Ordnance Section Chief of 10 Reserve Div.
10 Oct., 1940	Senior grade of the fifth class Court rank.
2 Dec., 1940	Major General.
11 Nov., 1941	Decorated with the second class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

III. Evidence on subject -

See memo attached

1. On page 4,655 of the record the prosecution offered the statement of Liu Ch-un Ju, Document No. 2077, with regard to atrocities committed with the Japanese forces in Jehol Province August 1941. The substance of this statement was that several hundred of the Japanese and puppet soldiers killed over three hundred (300) families in the village of Si Tu Ti, Kuan Cheng, Ping Chuan District, Jehol Province, and burned the village to the ground.

2. On page 72 of the Lytton Report the bombing of Chin Chow, China, is criticized as being indiscriminate and not restricted to military installations. Chin Chow is not in Jehol Province but is very close thereto lying just north of that province in Manchuria.

3. On record pages 3,743 to 3,745, part of the testimony of John Goette appears. The substance of this testimony is that many times in the course of 1933 Goette was in the general area north of Peiping, China, and that time, personally saw Japanese artillery shelling Chinese walled cities, Japanese machine gunners firing at smaller Chinese villages, and Japanese airplanes in action. On two (2) occasions he personally saw American missionary properties shelled by Japanese airplanes.

4. On record pages 3,220 to 3,224, part of the testimony of John Powell appears. This is to the effect that stories were constantly in circulation from Chinese sources of Chinese villages being wiped out in retaliation for harboring so-called "guerrillas" or "bandits". One such story was reported regarding a village northeast of Fushun, China, east of Mukden, in which 2700 Chinese men, women, and children were reported massacred. On record pages 6,696 to 6,699, Documents No. 2632 and 2633 were admitted in evidence. These documents contain the article regarding the above massacre written by John Powell and which appeared in the November 25, 1932 edition of the Chicago Daily Tribune, and the article of explanation given by the Japanese consul in Chicago appearing in the same paper

KASHIWA, Toku

III. (Evidence on subject, contd)

on December 3, 1932. The latter stated that not 2,700 but 300 Chinese were killed in the event taking place northeast of Fushun.

From the information furnished on the subpoena request, it is difficult to determine exactly what the witness, Kashiwa, Toku, will testify to. This is particularly true in view of the fact that the subpoena request does not indicate the dates during which Kashiwa was in Jehol Province. I have requested that the Investigation Division secure the latter information, but in the interest of celerity, I deemed it advisable to disseminate the above information immediately. When I receive the report from the Investigation Division, it will be forwarded at once to the attorneys involved.

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE
Assistant Counsel

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

27 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton
SUBJECT : Further information on KASHIWA, Toku
FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe, Jr.

1. Subject was Commanding Officer of the 9th Independent Garrison Outfit from 2 December 1940 until 13 February 1942. His station during this period was Chen-teh, Jehol Province, North China.

2. The above information recently obtained indicates that paragraph I, part 3, of the memorandum by the undersigned of 25 March 1947 is the evidence most pertinent to the alleged proposed testimony of KASHIWA, Toku.

Smith N. Crowe Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE, JR.
Assistant Counsel