

Statement of miura, taichiro

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(24)

Health conditions of Chinese Laborers at
the time of their arrival

First Group

(A) Toa Dormitory

At the time these laborers came to the mine their physical condition was good and they were well nourished.

(B) Nakayama Dormitory

Sixty percent skin diseases (TN Pencilled notation) at the time these laborers arrived their physical condition and state of nourishment were poor in comparison with the laborers in (A); around seventy percent (TN pencilled notation: "Skin diseases".) were thought to be in bad health and there were many cases of skin diseases. Case after case of dysentery, which they brought with them, occurred among them and quite a few of them died. There were also many cases of gastrointestinal catarrh, colds, and other diseases.

Second Group: Almost 96 percent had virulent skin diseases and suffered from malnutrition.

Third Group: Conditions seemed to be about the same as in the case of the second group. As shown above, many of the Chinese laborers at the Nakayama Dormitory were under-nourished, had skin diseases, or were otherwise in poor health, from the time they first arrived.

First group 35
Second group 22
Third group 20

A total of 77 were patients with case histories in the month in which they arrived; consequently, our every effort at medical treatment was of little avail and the number of deaths continued to increase.

Investigation of Illnesses Among Chinese Laborers During the month in Which They
Arrived (Total - 77 persons)

First Group		Second Group		Third Group (transferred while ill)		
dysentery	18	Dysentery	2	dysentery	2	
colds	7	colds	1	colds	8	
gastro-intestinal catarrh	5	gastro-intestinal catarrh	3	gastro-intestinal catarrh	2	
		colonic catarrh	8	colonic catarrh	1	
heat prostration	1					
malnutrition and heat prostration	1	malnutrition	1	malnutrition	1	
		beriberi and malnutrition	1	beriberi and malnutrition	1	
				beriberi	1	
nephritis	1	nephritis	1			
sypphilis	1	nephritis and beriberi	1			
bronchitis	1	bronchitis	1	bronchitis	1	
		pneumonia	1	neuralgia	1	
		pulmonary infiltration	1	rheumatism	1	
				jaundice	1	
Total	35		22 (TN Sic)		20	77

Condition of Chinese Laborers upon Arrival
at Mine

A: Toa Dormitory

Mr. HOU (侯) contracted a disease at TSINGTAO and frequently passed dark, viscous bloody feces. This disease was diagnosed as dysentery, and HOU was hospitalized. He did not respond to treatment and finally died.

Although about 15 other cases developed, Section Chief SUGAWARA (菅原) and I visited the **dormitory** twice a day, zealously giving treatments and preventing the spread of the disease; we made every effort to combat it, building an isolation ward, etc. As a result all the patients had comparatively light cases and were completely cured.

B: Nakayama Dormitory

Shortly after the laborers arrived at the mine the number of dysentery cases increased.

Gastro-intestinal tonics and aterian (sulfaguonidine) - 2cc, administered every four hours.

Yatermin yatren (7 - iodo - 8 oxyquinoline - 5 sulfonate) sodium bicarbonate.

Three times each day - one dose = 0.5 - 1.0.

Since small amounts of these and other medicines were available, they were tried. Unfortunately, however, the infection spread and many died.

Suggestions and advice offered in view of the many cases of dysentery among the Chinese laborers at Nakayama Dormitory:

1. Establishment of isolation ward. Section in charge of providing meals was cautioned; attention was directed to foods and nutrition. Efforts to prevent the breeding of flies, fleas, and lice were recommended. Cleanliness and orderliness in the sickrooms were stressed. Special attention was directed to keeping the latrines clean and orderly.

The above matters were listed and submitted to the dormitory director

The chief of the branch office, Mr. KONO, was also warned two or three times.

Regarding the many cases of illness and death among the Chinese laborers at the Nakayama Dormitory:

1. Branch office chief KONO, who was seriously worried, wanted to engage a full-time doctor, but at that time almost all the younger doctors were in active military service and no suitable doctor was available. Therefore, a doctor's assistant was engaged. Although he visited the patients, he treated them with medicines which he obtained from the dormitory, with the unfortunate result that our Hospital was

not kept well-informed concerning his activities.

2. I not only was not given complete responsibility for health conditions among the Chinese laborers at the Nakayama Dormitory by the KASHIMA GUMI, but I had absolutely no connection with their employment. I was merely called in whenever there was a patient to be treated away from the mine.

3. Although I could see that the KASHIMA GUMI was worried about the problem of nutrition, conditions in general were had throughout JAPAN at that time, and unfortunately many plans could not be realized. It was extremely difficult to procure any nutritional foods at all at that time.

Concerning preventive injections.

October 1944:

A dysentery bacillus kochtigen prophylactic, prepared by Professor TORIGATA, Ryuzo (鳥瀧隆三), professor emeritus at Kyoto Imperial University was administered. The dosage was two grams for the first inoculation and three for the second.

9 Jun 45 and 11 Jun 45:

Typhoid bacillus kochtigen prophylactic was administered.

21 Jul 45 and 31 Jul 45:

Dysentery bacillus kochtigen prophylactic was administered.

No 1189: Case Histories

8 Jul 45

FUKUDA, Kingoro (福田金五郎) Age: 32

UBAZAWA (姥沢)

Diag: Acute gastroenteritis (serious)

Time 1/7 Fever, fatigued, stomach-ache

Diarrhea 5-6X

2% Narcopon 1cc

Camphor 1cc

Aminopyrine 0.25

BGKD 4.0

1) Hcl limo 100.0

Resorcin 0.3

2) Ng 35

Adosorbin 1.5

17/10 Attorney OCONNEL

Mr. YAMADA, Hiroshi

Internal Diseases

1. CHANG, Chen-shan (張振山) Age: 25
Diag: Dysentery
Contracted: 26 Aug 44
Died: 30 Oct 44
2. TIEN, Yin-te (田陰德) Age: 31
Diag: Nephritis
Contracted 18 Sep 44
Died: 28 Nov 44
3. CHUNG, Hsi-ching (鐘錫慶) Age: 56
Diag: Dysentery
Contracted: 18 Jul 45
Died: 30 Jul 45
4. WANG, Ting-yu (王廷邨) Age: 65
Diag: Acute gastroenteritis
Died: 29 Jan 45
5. CHAO, Fa-kuei (趙燾貴) Age: 39
Diag: Beriberi
Contracted: 4 Jun 45
Died: 4 Jun 45 1100 hours
6. SIENPI, Chou-tao (鮮薛周道) Age: 21
Diag: Heat prostration
Contracted: 11 Jul 45
Died: 12 Jul 45

Surgical Cases

1. KAO, Li-shin (高里新) Age: 29
Diag: Abscess on right thigh and septicemia.
Contracted: 21 Jun 45, 1000 hours
Died: 26 Jul 45, 0918 hours

2. TSAO, Feng-ming (曹鳳明) Age: 28

Diag: Septicemia from phlegmon after abscess on right thigh.

Contracted: 10 Apr 45

Died: 15 May 45, 0545 hours

3. CHANG, Lien-chen (張棟臣) Age: 25

Diag: Periostitis of left cheek and septicemia.

Contracted: 25 Jun 45

Died: 3 Aug 45, 0200 hours

4. CHAO, Kuei-ting (趙貴廷) Age: 37

Diag: caries of first and second ribs of left clavicle and septicemia

Contracted: 17 Mar 45

Died: 21 Apr 45, 0600 hours

Professional visits to Nakayama Dormitory

Three yen per patient

After 1 July, I was under orders from the police to make irregular professional visits at all hours of the day.

After 7 October, I made visits every day by order of the occupation forces. After 15 August, in view of the fact that operations were suspended and the Chinese laborers were not working, I went less frequently in order to lessen the financial burden of the KASHIMA GUMI.

Regarding nurses:

They used to be very busy working late into the evening on reports and diagnoses after the patients had been cared for. Recently, however, with things well organized their work has become much lighter.

Although one would get the impression that the Nakayama Dormitory was formerly first in importance and the hospital was secondary, the situation has since returned to normal.

9 Aug 47

OUCHI, Tadashi (大内正)

When I went to the dormitory after the 1 July incident, I examined many patients. I remember that 17 or 18 people died from heat prostration or from gastroenteric disorders on that day. From the hospital window, I saw the Chinese laborers being forced to sit in the square; I saw them being made to sit there for two days. During those two days we had fair weather and it was very hot.

Dcc No 33633

I think that this was the cause of death of those who died from
heat prostration.

9 Aug 47

OUCHI, Tadashi

華人労務者入所當時健康状態

第一次の東亞寮 入所當時ヨリ体格栄養良好

中山寮

入所當時ヨリ体格栄養良シ此レテ要

60%皮膚病

シク70%位ニ認メラレ皮膚病モ多ク

彼等ノ携行セル赤痢ヨリテ患者續出

シ死亡者モ相當數ニ上リ又胃腸加害

感冒其他ノ病氣モ相當アリタリ

第二次 全員ノ九分六厘位迄ハ猛烈な皮膚病及栄養障害

者ナリ

第三次 第二次トホト同ジト認メタリ

以上ノ如ク中山寮華人労務者ノ健康状態ニ就テハ入所ノ
頭初ヨリ栄養不良者、皮膚病者及其他不健康者多ク

第一次入所者三十五人

第二次入所者三十二人

第三次入所者二十人

統計七十七人が其ノ入所セル月ニ於テ病歴ヲ有ス患者ナリキ
随テ医療ニ関スル當方ノ凡ユル努力モ効果少ク死亡者
ノ續出ヲ見タルハ頗ル遺憾トスル所ナリ

(2)

華人勞務者入所月疾病 調(總計 77人)

第一次	第二次	第三次(中間輸入)
赤痢 18	赤痢 2	赤痢 2
感冒 7	感冒 1	感冒 8
胃腸加差兒 5	胃腸加差兒 3 大腸加差兒 8	胃加差兒 2 大腸加差兒 1
熱射病 1		營養障害 1
營養障害熱射病 1	營養障害 1 脚氣兼營養障害 1	脚氣兼營養障害 1
腎臟炎 1	腎臟炎 1 兼脚氣 1	脚氣 1
鐵毒 1		
氣管支炎 1	氣管支炎 1	氣管支炎 1
	肺炎 1	神經痛 1
	肺浸潤 1	口イマケス 1
		黃疸 1
計 35	22	20

77

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(3) 華房入山當時ノ模様

(1) 東亞寮

侯代青嶋ヨリ感染シ来リ暗黒色ノ粘血候頻回出シ赤痢ト決定當院ニ入院セシメ種々手當セル中變モナク遂ニ死ナル
其、他十数名赤痢患者發生セルモ菅原部長ト一日二回モ寮ニ行キ防疫ト治療ニ熱心ニ從事シ早速隔離病舎ヲ建テサセル等大ニ盡力セル結果比較的皆軽ク経過シ全治セリ。

(2) 中山寮

入山後間モナクヨリ赤痢患者續出

健胃腸整劑、他

Asterion (sulfaquinisidim 劑)

回時間毎ニ 2.0cc 位ヲ与ス。

Yakomin *Yakron* (70-185 #10 5ml 5ml 70-185) 查炭酸ソーダ。

1.0 3回 / 回 0.5 - 1.0.

等モ少シアリマシタ故使用シテ見マシタガ續々傳染シ死亡者モ多ク大ニ心痛セリ。

(4)

意見書及注意事項ニ就テ、

中山寮華労ニ余リ多ク赤痢患者発生セルヨリ

A 隔離病室ノ建設

賄部ノ注意、食物及栄養ニ注意スル下

蠅、虱等ノ駆除ニ努力スル下

病室ヲ清潔整頓スル下

便所ノ清潔整頓ハ特ニ注意スルコト

右個條書ニテ寮長ニ提出セル下アリ

及、幸野所長ニ二三回注意セル下アリ

中山寮華人労働者、疾病及死亡者多キニ就テ、

(イ) 幸野所長モ大愛心配シ居ラレ適當ナル專任医師ヲ招聘シ度ト居ヘノ様アリシモ其ノ當時ハ若干醫師ハ強ト庶召シ適當ナル医師ナク代診者ヲ招聘ス

依テ後診セルモ寮内ノ某品ヲ代診ガ与ヘナドシテ當院ノ連絡良カラザルコトアリシテ遺憾トス。

(ロ) 小生ハ麻嶋組ヨリ中山寮華人労働者ノ衛生関係ノ全責任ヲ与ヘラレタルニ非ズ雇傭ノ関係モ全クナク山外ノ患者トシテ其ノ都度頼マタルモノナリニ遺憾トス。

(ハ) 栄養問題ニ就キニモ麻嶋組トシテ移々心配セル矣ハ見受ケラレタルモ當時ハ日本全國一般ニ要レクナリタル為メカ色々ノ計畫ガ実現セザルヲ遺憾トス其ノ當時ハ一体ニ栄養食物等ノ入手ハ殊ニ困難ナリキ。

33633

豫防注射ニ就テ

昭和十九年十月

京都帝大名誉教授鳥浮隆三博士

○赤痢菌コクサゲン豫防液ヲ

第一回ニ丸 第二回ニ丸ヲ注射ス

昭和二十年六月九日十日

○腸チフス菌コクサゲン豫防液ヲ注射ス

昭和二十年七月廿一日 廿一日

○赤痢菌コクサゲン豫防液ヲ注射ス

No. 1189

病歴

(7)

福田金五郎
姪子

32才

昭和20年7月8日

Diag. Gastro-enteritis acuta. (aufsteigend)

seit 1/7 Fieber Müdigkeit, Bauchschmerz.
Diarrhoe 5-6 X

2% Narcopan 1cc }
Campelox 1cc } 7

Amicopyrin 0.25 } ⊕
BgrKD 4.0 }

1) Hyd limo. 100.0 }
Resorcin 0.3 }

2) Ng 3.5 }
Adsorbini 1.5 }

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17/10 O'Connell 判事 護士

Mr. Hiroshi Yamada.

内科

外科

1) 張振山 25才

diag. dysentery.

發 19年 8月 26日
死亡 19年 10月 30日

2) 田陰往 31才

diag: Nepluntis

發 19年 9月 28日
死亡 19年 11月 28日

3) 鐘錫慶 56才

diag: dysentery

發 20年 7月 18日
死亡 20年 7月 30日

4) 王廷邨 65才

diag. acute mague
Hamm Katarrh

死亡 20年 1月 29日

5) 趙發貴 39才

diag: Karke

發 20年 6月 4日
死亡 20年 6月 4日 午前 11時

6) 鮮^世同道 21才

diag: 熱射病

發 20年 7月 11日
死亡 20年 7月 12日

1) 高里新 29才

diag. 右大腿膿瘍兼敗血症

發 20年 8月 26日

死亡 20年 8月 26日 午前 10時

2) 曹鳳明 28才

diag: 右大腿潰瘍後

蜂窩織炎 = 敗血症

發 20年 4月 10日

死亡 20年 5月 15日 午前 5時 45分

3) 張棟臣 25才

左頰新骨膜炎兼敗血症

發 20年 6月 25日

死亡 20年 8月 30日 午前 2時

4) 趙貴廷 37才

左鎖骨第一、二肋骨骨折

兼敗血症

發 20年 3月 17日

死亡 20年 4月 21日 午前 6時

(9.)

中山寮経診料

一件二升半

七月一日以後ハ、敬告案ノ命令ニテ何時トナク不規則ニ経診ヲ
求メラル。

十月七日以後ハ進駐軍ノ命令ニテ毎日経診ス。

八月十五日以來起業ヲ中止シ華労ノ労働ヲ中止シ居ルニ
麻嶋組ノ経費負擔ノ重キヲ思ヒ軽減ス。

箱渡婦ノ件

前ハ非常ニ急ガシク診査後モ夜遅ク迄「レホ」止ノ整理
及診断書等ニテ苦勞セルモ

近頃ハ色々整理セラレ其ノ年数大ニレホナレリ
依テ軽減ス。

先ニ中山寮カ至、病院ガ徒ニ感アリシガ右半道ニ復ス

昭和二十二年八月九日

大内 正

七月一日事件後私ハ寮ニ行ツタ時澤山ノ病者ヲ診マシタ其
ノ時日射病及胃腸障害ニテ十七名ノ死亡者アリタリト記憶ス
私ハ華房達ガ或ル廣場ニ産ハラセラレシラ病院ノ窓ヨリ見マシタ。
華房達ハ二日ニ亙リテ産ハラセラレタヲ見マシタ。
其ノ二日間ハ天氣ヨク非常ニ暑カシタ。
日射病ニテ死亡セル者ハ夫レニ原因アルト思ヒマス

昭和二十二年八月九日

大内正

My name is MIURA, Taichiro (三浦 太 一 郎) and my present address is AKITA Ken, KITA AKITA Gun, OTATE Machi, AKATATE 1 Banchi-1. On 30 Jun 45, I was the chief of the Otate Police Station, with jurisdiction over the Hanaoka police sergeant's box (now the assistant police inspector's box).

At approximately 2330 hours on the night of 30 Jun 45, I received a report to the effect that the Chinese labors from the Nakayama Dormitory had escaped. Immediately, I ordered the two policemen in HANAOKA to exercise the strictest surveillance in order to prevent the laborers against persons who had no connection with the Nakayama Dormitory. I then notified the Akita Prefectural Office, and, through it, the public procurator's office of the Akita District Court, of the escape. Next, I mobilized about 15 policemen, informed them of the escape, and ordered them to capture the Chinese laborers, warning them that, according to reports, the men had escaped with picks, shovels, hoes, etc., but that the capture was to be accomplished without violence. I further warned them that they were to restrain any attempt at violence directed against the Chinese by the general public. I also sought aid from the Civilian Defense Corps.

After assigning duties to the men. I took about seven policemen and went to HANAOKA. Upon arriving there, I led four policemen to the actual scene and after inspecting it, ordered the people at the dormitory to watch the place so that everything would be just as it was for the inspection by the procurator's office. When I investigated the dormitory, I discovered 52 sick Chinese laborers.

After investigating the dormitory, I returned to the Hanaoka police sergeant's box, where I spent the night. I stayed there until 17 or 18 July.

It was at approximately 0500 hours on 1 July that the Chinese laborers first began to come back. I put the ones who came back in the square near the Hanaoka police box. By noon on 1 July, approximately 500 had returned. Among them were some whose hands were tied either in front or behind.

The Chinese laborers stayed in the square through the day and night of 1 July, the day and night of 2 July, and the day of 3 July. They were given no food until noon of the third day. When they first came back, I had intended to quarter them in the Kyoraku Theater facing the square, but the Hanaoka Mine refused to let me do so because they had dysentery and there was danger that it might spread to the general public. I then wanted to return them to the dormitory, but was unable to do so because the inspection by the procurator's office had not yet been completed. Thus, I was forced to put them in the square. I do not remember clearly whether or not there were any deaths during this time among the Chinese laborers in the square.

9 Aug 47

MIURA, Taichiro

Name: SHIBATA, Saburo (柴田 三郎)

Present address: AKITA Ken, KITA AKITA Gun, ODATE Machi, MATSUKIZAKAI, 118.

I have been working at the KASHIMA Hanaoka Branch Office of the KASHIMA GUMI since May 1944. From September 1944 until December 1945, I was the chief of the Hanaoka Branch Office Labor Section. The Nakayama Dormitory, less than a kilometer away, was under the supervision of the Hanaoka Branch office. My immediate superior at the branch was MOTOI, Hidesuke (元井 英資).

During August 1944, I went to the Nakayama Dormitory about 10 times. There were about 300 Chinese laborers in the dormitory at that time. In the early part of August, I had gone to SHIMONOSEKI to meet these men, but, since they had already departed, I returned immediately. Of the 300, some were afflicted with skin disease and some with dysentery. When I visited the Nakayama Dormitory in August 1944, about 150 had skin diseases or dysentery, contracted in CHINA.

The Chinese laborers came to Japan under a contract between the KASHIMA GUMI and the North China Labor Association. Since sick laborers were of little use to us, I once submitted a protest to a member of the Tokyo branch of the North China Labor Association in which I asked that such persons not be sent in the future, to which the Association replied that it was difficult to obtain healthy laborers from CHINA.

There was no contract between the Chinese laborers and the KASHIMA GUMI. According to the contract between the KASHIMA GUMI and the North China Labor Association, the KASHIMA GUMI was responsible for supplying food to the laborers, but it is not clear whether or not there were any provisions stating that we were responsible for medicine and medical care. I think that AKITA Ken should assume direct responsibility for the administration of these matters.

The KASHIMA GUMI was ordered to assign supervisors to the Chinese laborers, to be employed and paid by the Hanaoka branch office. The Hanaoka branch office treated the Chinese laborers not as PSW but as ordinary laborers. It was the supervisors duty to make them work a certain number of hours and to prevent them from leaving the dormitory at any time during the day.

In August 1944, I directed the supervisors by telephone to obtain a doctor in order to restore the laborers to health. Dr. OUCHI (大内) came to the dormitory every day until November 1945. He was paid by Mr. KONO (河野), the head of the Hanaoka branch office.

In September 1944, I went to the dormitory about 10 times to see whether or not the laborers' health had improved (whether or not they had recovered). I discovered that some had recovered but that some had died. The amount of rationed food given to the healthy laborers in September 1944 consisted of 22 kilograms of flour per laborer per month. This food, the quantity of which was determined by the Japanese Government, was purchased for the Chinese laborers by the Hanaoka branch office. Because the ration was too small, I asked the Akita Ken Food Section to increase it. The assistant administrator of the Food Section in September 1944 was a man named SATO (佐藤). In that month, the food situation was such that I thought of sending the sick laborers back to CHINA, but I gave up the idea for fear that the long trip would make their condition worse.

During September 1944, I visited the dormitory about 10 times. I requested clothing for the Chinese from the Akita Ken Commerce and

Industry Section, the head of which was SAKURADA, Yosuke (櫻田 要助). I received some rubber shoes in October 1944, and some hats, rubber shoes, staple-fiber suits (coats and pants) and gaiters on other occasions. In the winter of 1944-45 we had heavy snows and many laborers became ill or died for lack of sufficient clothing. The 22-kilogram food ration continued until the end of the war.

In May 1945, 587 new Chinese laborers came to the dormitory. I think that they came as the result of discussions between KIDO (木戸) and KONO and negotiations with the main office. I went to SHIMONOSEKI to meet them. Most of them were weak and had skin diseases, while others were suffering from dysentery.

In June 1945, I visited the dormitory five or six times to inspect the physical condition of the laborers and the rations they were receiving. I discovered that their physical condition was better than usual, but that the dormitory had a supply of inferior, fourth-grade food (acorn powder? (TN Sic)). I made a verbal request to the AKITA Ken authorities to exchange it for something better, but they replied that they had nothing whatever to give us in exchange, let alone the high-grade food we had been receiving.

The Chinese laborers worked about eight or nine hours a day, seven days a week. For about a week in the latter part of June 1945, they were put at hard labor for 10 to 11 hours per day. As a result, their attitude toward the branch office was one of resentment.

The supervisors were always warned not to strike the laborers. Although I heard from ISE (伊勢) that they actually did so, I never caught them in the act.

At around 2200 hours on 1 July, the Chinese laborers killed four supervisors and escaped into the mountains. I was not at the dormitory at the time, but I heard about it on 2 July and immediately hurried to the branch office. When I investigated the case, I learned from ISE and KAMIMOTO (上本) that the supervisors had struck the laborers.

When the laborers came down out of the mountains, they were stopped by the police near the Hanaoka Police Station. Their arms were tied and they were forced to sit near the Hanaoka Police Station for three days, during two of which they were exposed to the hot sun without food or water. On the third day, they were finally given food, obtained for them by KONO. I heard that some died in the square where they were forced to sit. Some of the laborers who died had cuts above their ears, made with a sharp instrument. We asked the leaders of the Chinese to give their opinions concerning these cuts in the presence of the public procurator, but they could not tell what they were because of the time which had elapsed.

I actually witnessed the foregoing. Dr. OUCHI and Dr. TAKASE (高瀬) (?) (TN Sic) examined the men and immediately gave them medical treatment. In July about 100 Chinese laborers died. I think that some of them died from sickness caused by drinking contaminated water and eating raw food when they escaped into the mountains, while others died from exposure to the scorching summer sun for three days. According to the company's records, 24 laborers died from exposure to the sun.

The above is a truthful and voluntary statement.

8 Aug 47

SHIBATA, Saburo

一九四七年七月一日午前於巢鴨拘留所

福田金五郎

一九四六年五月廿二日ニ檢

事ニ依ッテ楊永武通譯ヲ通ジ

巢鴨拘留所ニ於テ福田金五郎ニ

對シ行ハレタル審問ノ内容ハ左ノ如シ。

1. 姓名 福田金五郎

年齢 三十三才
學歷 初級小學校卒業

2. 一九四四年八月十四日カラ一九四五年

七月^{廿七}日迄ノ間秋田縣花岡中山
寮デ勤務シマシタ。

3. 私ハ華勞ノ輔道員^{トシタ}。

4. 私ハ秋田縣花岡^ニ勤務スル様ニ

ナル前ニ普通ノ労働者^{トシタ}一九三九年
カラ一九四一年迄ノ間中國^ニ作戦シ
タ事ガアリマス。

5. 私ハ薛同道^{トシタ}人ヲ打ツタ事ガ
アリマス。

3-918C

2.

福田金五郎

6. 私ハ劉在兩ヲ打ツタ事ガアリマス。

7. 私ハ揚徳利ヲ^{立セタ}處~~中~~事モアリ
打ツタ事モアリマス。

8. 私ハ趙發桂ヲ打ツタ事ガアリマセン。

9. 伊勢カハ中山定原ノ^{責任者代理}定原~~其~~テ河野ハ
伊勢ノ上役デシタ。

10. 私ハ河野ガ逃ゲテ捉エラレタ^華勞ヲ
毆^レセト云フ命令ヲ下ツタ事ヲ
聞イタ事ガアリマス。

11. 私ハ^江浦^ノ毎日サトモ一回^位華勞ヲ
毆ツタ事ヲ認メマス。但シケツレモ河野ノ
命令ニ從ツテ行ヒマシタ。

12. 私ハ伊勢ノ命令ニ從ツテ^華勞ノ食物ヲ
減シタ事ガアリマス。伊勢ノ^自身^自身^日華勞ノ
食物ヲ横取ル事ガアリマシタ。

3.

福田金五郎

13.

日、短く一時ハ労働時間ハ午前七時
カ午午後四時迄ガアッテ曰ハ長く一時ハ
労働時間ハ午前六時半カ午午後五時
迄ガアリマシタ。

14.

私ノ知ッテイル限り十二、三名ノ華勞
ガ逃ゲタ事ガアリマシタ。

15.

伊勢ガ中國人ノ隊長ニ對シ逃ゲタ華
勞ニ處罰スルト云フ命令ヲ下ッタ事ガ
アリマシタ。

16. ✓

私ハ華勞ガ毆ラレテ死ンタ事ヲ聞イタ
事ガアリマシタ。

17.

私ハ伊勢ノ命令ニ從ッテ中國人隊長
ヲ監督シ^{被ヲ}逃ゲテ捉ラレタ華勞ヲ
打タレタ事ガアリマシタ。 ✓
打タレテ死ンタ華
勞ガ數人アリマシタ。

18.

私ハ二回程逃ゲタ華勞ヲ毆ッタ事ガ
アリマシタ。

4.

以上十八、答ノ内8、12ノ前半16ト
17、後半ヲ除キテ 全部事實テイル事
ヲ認メヌ

8ニ関シテ ~~私~~ 新ハソノ當 見テイタケレド
毛 實際ニ超ラ打ツタ事ガ 當時伊勢モ居テ彼ノ命令ニ
從ツテ隊長中隊長ガ

16ノ事ヲ南イタ事ガナシ

超ラ打ツタ事

17ノ後半ニ関シテハ 新ハソレヲ見タ事モ

ナケレバ南イタ事モナシ

12ノ前半ニ関シテハ 新ハ食料ノ仕事ニ関

係ガナシカラ 伊勢ガ私ニソウ云フ命令ナシ

出テシタ事ガナシ

福田金五郎