

Dep No 1029

I M T F E

U. S. A., etc.

Against

ARAKI, Sadao, etc.

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : SUZUKI, Kunji

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.

Additional Deposition

Deponent: SUZUKI, Kunji

1. As my deposition dated February 2, 1947 was too abstract, I ~~would like to~~ depose as follows in ^{more} concrete ^{manner concerning} ~~way~~ (the actual ~~conditions~~ ~~concerning the treatment of P.O.W.s~~ of dealing with the prisoners of war) during my ~~term~~ ^{tenure} of office as the Head of Tokyo Prisoners' Camp, between September, the 17th year of Showa (1942) and April, the 19th year of Showa (1944).

2. (A) P.O.W.s were not obliged to be ~~We did not have them~~ engaged in ~~the~~ works directly ^{connected with the war.} ~~relating to operations.~~ ~~The~~ outline of

the prisoners' works ^{was} as follows:

(i) Works ^{connected with} ~~concerning~~ loading and unloading of goods ~~from~~ ^{on} land and sea.

~~Provided that mainly loading and unloading of foodstuffs (foreign rice), paper and coal, without handling~~

This excludes handling of

~~Provided that we mainly had them load and unload foodstuffs (foreign rice), paper and coal, and load railway ^{cargo} goods, without~~

~~having them handle~~ arms, munitions or similar articles. ^{The cargos handled by P.O.W.s were mainly foodstuffs (foreign rice), paper, coal, and railway goods.}

(ii) ^{Public} ~~Engineering~~ works (mainly, ~~work of~~ construction of the Tokyo-Yokohama Canal and hydraulic dams ~~in~~ various places)

(iii) Ammonium sulphate factories, edible oil plants, fire-bricks factories, etc.

(iv) Works in shipbuilding yards, mainly ~~work of~~ ^{cutting} ~~planning~~ (T.N.) ^{in connection with} steel and rivetting ~~work of~~ ^{the building of} ~~general~~ ^{-type} standard ships.

~~Provided that~~ They were strictly forbidden from even approaching naval ships.

(v) Works ^{in connection with increased production of} ~~concerning~~ increasing coal ~~output,~~ ^{relative to} transportation ~~conveyance~~ of ~~mines~~ ore, etc. (coal mines and copper mines)

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(B) ^{They were not required to be} ~~We did not have them~~ engaged in works physically unfit for them.

~~We~~, after ~~conducting~~ a thorough investigation of the prisoners' ^{former} occupations and ability, ^{followed} ~~was~~ the principle of the right man in the right place, because ^{it was} ~~we~~ ^{regarded it as} ~~considered~~ most profitable for the purpose of increasing efficiency.

Moreover, ^{they were not required to be} ~~we did not have them~~ engaged in unhealthy works ^{or} and dangerous works. ~~adopted~~ a three shifts system in night works and ^{was adopted} ~~strictly forbid~~ dangerous works. ^{As} ~~we~~ ^{strictly forbidden.} ~~elucidated~~ ^{these effects} ~~to~~ ^{were elucidated} The companies concerned, ^{were notified to this effect, so it was a fact that} no prisoner engaged in dangerous works.

(C) ~~Working hours covered from 8 to 9 hours~~
Daily works covered from 8 to 9 hours, equivalent to or less than that of Japanese.

They were ^{accorded} ~~provided~~ with one holiday a week.

Since it was impossible to grant ~~all members~~ simultaneous holidays to all ^{prisoners} ~~members~~, each one took an off-day a week ~~respectively~~.
(independently)

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However, ^{later} ~~afterwards~~ they were ^{accorded} ~~provided~~ with one holiday every ten days.

(D) ~~Anyone~~ ^{No prisoner} was ~~never~~ ^{subjected to special works as a} ~~made to serve as~~ disciplinary ~~work~~ measure.

(E) Supply of food and clothing was sufficient in the light of the ~~then~~ ^{prevailing} conditions ⁱⁿ Japan.

As for shoes, Japanese ~~shoes~~ ^{shoes} were too small for them. ~~in size~~ ^{Thus we were} ~~which~~ compelled ~~us~~ to supply them with canvas-shoes or straw-shoes.

3. (i) There was no ^{case} ~~example~~ of ^{refusal} ~~rejection~~ or non-fulfilment of ^{nations} ~~supply~~ (food and clothing)

(ii) Against ^{the criticism} ~~denunciation~~ ^{to the effect} that food was ~~not~~ ⁱⁿ sufficient according to ^{the standard of} their national or racial ^{customs} ~~practice~~, we cannot but reply that the actual conditions of our ~~state~~ country at that time ~~made it practically impossible~~ ^{made it practically impossible to supply} ~~to practically could not afford~~ such luxurious ~~supply~~ ^{rations} as Butter, cheese, milk, etc.

which were ^{impossible to} ~~not obtainable at all.~~

(iii) ^{The ration of} Food was almost equivalent to that of the Japanese army in its quantity and quality.

(Provided that war-time increased-^{ration} ~~quantity~~ is excepted) Generally speaking, food was supplied in accordance with the Prisoners' Supply Regulation.

(iv) As for clothing, even the Japanese army was provided with ^{patched and} ragged uniforms. The prisoners were provided with high-grade ^(seized enemy) trophy clothing, ^{They were} rather better ^{off than} ~~than~~ that of Japanese soldiers. _(in this respect.)

(v) As for accommodations ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ the ^{camps} ~~camp~~, nothing

violated the spirit of the treaties.

Conditions were generally good so far as

Capacity, lighting, bathing, cooking, ^{latrine} ~~lavatory~~, etc.

were concerned

were generally favourable.

~~It could not be~~

~~helped after all that some camps which ^(temporarily) ~~accommodated~~~~

~~dated them until completion of camps, owing~~

~~to earlier arrival of the prisoners beyond~~

was unavoidable ^{provisional} 6
It ~~could not be helped after all~~ that some camps
which, owing to earlier arrival of the prisoners beyond
~~expectation, temporarily accommodated them until~~
~~completion of camps were poorly equipped (Niigata~~
~~and Numadare Camps)~~

→ in some temporary camps which housed P.O.W.'s in
case of their premature arrivals were not up to the standard
in respect to their accommodations.

(Niigata and Numadare Camps)

(until the completion of the permanent
ones)

~~expectation. (Niigata and Numadare Camps)~~ 7

4. ^{In case of illness, P.O.W.s} ~~When the prisoners got ill, they~~ ^{were provided} ~~with hospitals where they~~ ^(the hospitals) were admitted to and were treated. Major surgical operations were ~~committed~~ ^{entrusted} to military hospitals.

5. Monthly inspections were ~~enforced~~ ^{conducted} most accurately every month. Moreover, the results of them were compiled ^{in the form of} ~~in~~ ^{all} every kinds of statistics, which were ~~made~~ ^{used as} a sole data for ~~improving~~ ^{hygienic improvement.} ~~sanitation.~~

6. (A) Coercion of lowly ~~service~~ ^{works} — There is absolutely no such example.

(B) ~~Full view of the assemblage~~ ^{Exposure to public spectators} — Japanese were prohibited from ~~drawing near,~~ ^{approaching} standing by ~~still and looking on so strictly as rousing~~ ^{watching the P.O.W.s.} In fact, it was so strictly enforced as to cause ~~rather~~ ^{their} antipathy of the Japanese.

(C) ^{P.O.W} No officer was placed under the direction of ^(Japanese) non-commissioned officers and men.

Provided that, in case of a minor detached camps, a non-commissioned officers, ~~on account~~

~~of the officer who was the head of the detached camp holding additional posts~~ } sometimes took charge happened to act

temporarily ~~in his place~~ during ~~his~~ absence of the officers who held additional posts to their positions as heads of ~~the said camps.~~

(D) There was no ~~fact~~ ^{case} that ~~of~~ any officers ~~were~~ ^(who) coerced ~~into~~ ^{to} work. Provided that, in some

cases, they took care of ~~kitchen~~ ^{vegetable} gardens, chicken-raising, etc. ~~for the sake of~~ ^{in order to} increasing production of foodstuffs for self-sufficiency. Nevertheless,

~~they engaged in~~ ^{They did this,} ~~carried on~~ ~~rather~~ ^{worked rather} willingly and ^{and seemed rather enjoy it} (voluntarily) They were sometimes

~~made~~ ^{required} to engage in brain and intellectual works of technical ~~lines~~ ^{nature} which were ^{also} done with their

consent (willing consent). These were, for instance, drafting, etc. ^{by the} ~~of the protecting powers~~ ~~the foreign rights and interests in Japan~~ ^(IPL)

7. (A) Interviews ~~of the agents of the~~ ^{representatives} states for are specified in Article 11 and Article 13 of the ~~Prisoners~~ ^{Treatment} ~~By-law.~~ ^{(The detailed laws on} ~~of P.O.W.s~~

There is no example in Tokyo ^{in which} ~~that we refused~~ an interview with the prisoners ^{was refused}.
(were allowed to)

(B) ~~We had~~ The prisoners ^(complain freely to these representatives) ~~agents of the representative states for the foreign~~

~~rights and interests in Japan (T.V.)~~

~~representatives~~ ^{used to explain to}
The agents, ^{in these cases,} ~~persuaded~~ the prisoners ^{notifying of the conditions in Japan, in} ~~difficult~~ and let them understand.

~~distress.~~ They told ^{to} the head of the camp, ^{demands}

of the prisoners, ^{to} each of which we ~~answered~~ on the spot. Spontaneous replies were given.

(C) No parcels, mails, etc. ~~relative to~~ the Red Cross ^{were} suspended.

(D) Representations ^{from} of senior officers among the prisoners were ~~made~~ ^{accepted} at liberty. And we approved what ~~was~~ permissible and not approved what ^{was} not permissible.

Examples of non-approval:

(i) Increased ^(supply =) ^(cigarettes) (daily supply was 3 or 4)

(ii) Increased ^(supply of food) (more food than

was prescribed in the Prisoners' Supply Regulation was not approved)

(iii) Off-day on Sundays (owing to suspension of holidays on Sundays throughout Japan, we adopted shift system, granting each ~~one~~ one holiday a person week.)

(iv) Demand for butter, cheese, milk, etc. (such articles were not obtainable) ~~Provided~~ Provided that ^{only} patients ~~alone~~ were supplied with milk.

(v) Demand for ^(having) bathing three times a week (due to shortage of fuel, we gave them twice

三本#17 a week)

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8. ~~As for the direction of labour,~~ ^{to the management of P.W.O.)} Lieutenant-General KAMIMURA, Mikio, Director of the ^{P.O.W. information} ~~Prisoners' Intelligence~~ Bureau (Chief of the ^{P.O.W. Control Bureau} ~~Prisoners' Superintendent's Department~~) ^{issued} ~~delivered~~ the following ~~address with regard~~ instruction, ~~to dealing with the prisoners.~~

" ^{let them work} Don't ~~try to have them do~~ too much. ~~You shall~~ ^{improve} ~~have them promote~~ their health, make them work little ^{but rather continuously with positive result.} ~~and long (TN.) and then gain profit (TN.)~~

If any ^{one gets sick} ~~sick person~~ appeared, ^{it will destroy our} ~~everything would~~ ^{purpose} ~~come to naught.~~ The intention of the central army authorities ~~of the army have an intention in~~ ^{are of the same} ~~line with such~~ principle!"

9. During my ^{tenure} ~~term~~ of office, a certain prisoner's ^(stealing other P.O.W.'s clothes) theft case, ^{happened} ~~occurred~~ on a day which escaped my memory (~~I remember it was~~ probably in 1943).

He was sentenced to imprisonment in the court-martial of the Eastern Army. And ~~there~~ ^{it} is a fact that the said prisoner, on ^{his} ~~returning~~ to the camp after serving out his sentence, intimated that the Japanese jail treated ^{him} ~~them~~ very well. This

proves ~~the fact that~~, ~~in case of punishment~~ ^{the prisoners were accorded with due} ~~we sent him for trials before~~ ^{then punishment.}

10. ~~The prisoners belonging to the First Branch Camp,~~ ^{worked} located at ~~Oshima-machi, Kawasaki City,~~ ^{in loading} ~~for~~ ^{of} Kawasaki Branch of the Nihon Transportation Company

10. The prisoners of the 1st Branch Camp, located at ^{(and unloading} Ōshima-machi, Kawasaki City, worked ^{in loading} ~~in loading~~ on ^{every day} the freight-platform of the Kawasaki Station, for the Kawasaki Branch of the Nihon Transportation Company. But ~~as~~ there ^{happened to be,} a lane by the said freight-platform ^{which were frequented by ordinary Japanese} ~~where traffic of the~~ ^{passers-by.} ~~general was frequent.~~ Lieutenant Takeuchi, Head ^{Accounting,} of the Branch Camp, made the manager of the Company Branch take proper measures ^{so that} ~~that~~ the prisoners might not be seen ^{by outsiders.} by building a board fence on one side of the said lane.

~~In the other camps than the above, they worked in the premises or in the ships where~~

In nearly all ~~the camps other than the above,~~ ^{cases (ordinary)} ~~they worked~~ ^{working} ~~in the premises where the citizens is~~ ^{could not enter or in the ships.}

11. The 2nd Branch Camp; Mitsujima-mura, Shimohi-gun, Nagano Prefecture was situated on the river-bank of the Tenryū. There ^{was a village road} ~~was in the foot~~ ^{by the mountain} ~~of the a mountain by~~ the said camp. ~~was a village~~

~~road from~~ which ~~could~~ overlooked the Camp.

I, ~~consequently~~, sent for the village master and the policeman, ^{in charge of} ~~the head of~~ the police-box ^{and} ~~warning~~ them as following:

" Villagers can freely pass that road. But they ~~shall be~~ ^{are} forbidden from halting to ~~look~~ see the interior of the Camp."

The policeman ~~not only~~ immediately communicated my warning to the villagers, ^{and} ~~also~~ ^{posted} ~~put up~~ a 'notice-boards' on both ends of the road in order to ~~ensure its strict observance of the~~ ^{make the villagers observe the demand of the} Camp without fail

12. The reply of the Vice-Minister of War addressed to the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated January 23, the 17th year of Showa (1942), is as follows:

(A) In view of the fact that ^(to Geneva) ~~the Prisoner~~ ^(P.O.W.) ~~Treaty~~ ^(Treatment Convention) ~~at Geneva~~ was not ratified, we are not able to declare, ~~for observing~~ ^(our adherence to) the said ~~Treaty~~ ^{Treaty} Convention.

It would be proper, however, merely to notify that we have no objection to ~~taking a step in~~ ^{applying the stipulations} of the convention *mutatis mutandis* as far as ~~the treatment of P.O.W. dealing with the prisoners according to the lines~~ ^{the treatment of P.O.W.} ~~with this effect.~~ ^(according to these lines) ~~were concerned.~~

(B) We have no objection ~~to~~ ^{to} supplying the ~~P.O.W.S~~ ^{P.O.W.S} prisoners with food and clothing, ~~to properly taking~~ ^{with due} ~~into~~ ^{to} consideration ~~of the prisoners.~~ ^{their national or racial customs.}

Accordingly, the Chief of the ~~Prisoners' Superintendent~~ ^{P.O.W. Control Bureau} ~~Department~~ gave the following instructions to ~~us,~~ the personnels of the Prisoners' Camps who ~~was~~ were engaged in dealing with the prisoners: ^{directly}

" You shall treat them ^{solely} in accordance with the Prisoners' Treatment Regulation of Japan (Including other various regulations enacted by our ~~state~~ ^{country} concerning the ~~prisoners.~~ ^{P.O.W.} ~~The same~~ ^{This} ~~rule~~ ^{rule} applies to the following parts.), regardless of the Geneva ~~Treaty~~ or the ~~Articles of War at all.~~ ^{Convention} (International laws on land warfare."

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13. I ~~have~~ hereby ^{stated} ~~written~~, as ~~mentioned above~~
in ~~this~~ ^{an} additional deposition, details of the
conditions ~~of~~ ⁱⁿ the Camps as they are, during my
~~Term~~ ^{Term} of office as the Head of Tokyo Prisoners'
Camp.

(The end)

On this 14th day of February, 1947

At Sugamo Prison

DEPONENT SUZUKI, Kunji (seal)

I, ^HOTA, Kinjiro, 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: (signed) ^HOTA, Kinjiro (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, HONGO, Tameo, of the Defense, hereby certify
that the attached translation of ~~an~~ affidavit
of SUZUKI, Kunji 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.

Tameo Hongo

Tokyo, Japan

Date 6th March, 1947

Rep Doc 1829

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述書

鈴木 薫二

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シ
タル上次ノ如ク供述致シマス

追加供述書

供述者 鈴木董二

一、一九四七年二月四日附供述書、餘りの抽象的ナルヲ以テ之の具體的ニ移カ東京信房收審所長トシテ勤務シタル所、十七年九月ヨリ昭和十九年四月迄、間ニ於ケル信房取扱ノ実態ヲ左ニ供述スル事ニ致シマス。

二、(1) 直接作戰ニ關係アル作業ニ、従事セシメテ之即ケ信房労務ノ概要左ノ如シ

1. 海陸荷物ノ積卸ニ任ズル任アリ。

但シ兵器彈薬等類ヲ取扱ヒタルコトナク主トシテ食料(外米)・紙・石炭ノ積卸ニ任ズル任アリ。

鐵道荷物ノ荷役ヲ任サレシ。

2. 土庫作業(主トシテ京浜運河工業各地水力発電)

3. 砲安工場、食油工場、耐火煉瓦工場等々。

4. 造船所ニ任ズル任アリ、主トシテ鉄鋼ノ削除

作業及一般標準航路、鑛山作業

但し海軍艦艇一切近寄ルコトサハ嚴禁ナリ
セントラレタリ。

5. 石灰増産、原石運搬等ニ于ル仕事。

(炭礦及銅山)

(四) 肉体的ニ不適者ナル作業ニ從事セントス。

信譽、職業、技能調査ヲ徹底的ニ行ヒ適材
適所主義ニ則レリ。且シ能率向上ノ爲我々、
最モ有利トシテ断テバナリ。

又不健康ナル作業及危険作業ニ從事セントス
夜業ハ三交替制ヲトリ、危険作業ハ絶對ニ禁止シテ
尙私側ニヨリ説明シテバ信譽ニシテ危険
作業ニ從事シタレズナリ。

(八) 作業時、一日ハ所管乃至九所管ニシテ日勤人ト
同量或ハ夫レ以下ナリ。

各週一日ノ休業日ヲ定メタリ、全ク一育休
業ハ不可能ナリシテ各人毎ニ週一日ヲ休
業セシメタリ。

但シ後ニ十日ニ一日ノ休業ヲおサレム

2) 徴戒的作業の服をシメタシメノ絶対ナシ。

3) 食料衣服の支給の制限の照マバ十分ナル給典ナリ。
靴の支給の關係上日本人ノ靴ハ小カク止ムヲ得ズ
ズツク靴 草靴ヲ支給セリ。

三. 1. 給典(食料及衣類)ヲ拒絶又ハ不履行シタル事實ナシ。

2. 國民的又ハ民族的慣習的ニヨル食料トシテハ不
十分ナリトノ攻撃ニ對シテハ當時ノ至尙ルノ實情ハ
斯ル結果ナル給典ハ事實上不可能ナリトモハサ
ルヲ得ズ。バター、チーズ、ミルク等ハ全然不可能入手
品ナリナリ。

3. 食糧の量及品質の於テ日本軍隊ト概テ同一ナリ。

(但シ戰時ノ增量ハ比限リニ依ル) 凡テ食糧ハ俘虜
給典規則ニ據レリ。

4. 衣服ハ日本軍隊モツギノ當リタルボロ服ヲ支給セラレ
アリタリ。俘虜ハ戦利被服ノ上等ヲ支給セラレ
寧レ日本兵以上ナリキ。

5. 収容所ノ設備ニ付テハ條約ノ精神ニ違反セシ
モノナシ。

官種、採光、大浴、浴室、便所等概して良好ナリキ。

修房ノ到着が豫期以上之日ナカリシが収容所完成迄

一時的収容場ニ留シテ設備不十分ノ所アリシハ

甚重シクテ保ガリシナリ(新潟・混雑収容所)

四. 修房病氣ニ罹リタルトキハ病舎ノ設備アリテ之ニ収

容シテ午方ヲ加ヘ大外科手術ハ陸軍病院ニ依頼シタリ。

五. 月例検査ニ毎月最モ確實ニ履行シタリ。而モ此結果

凡ソ統計ヲ作り衛生向上ノ唯一ノ治具料トシタリ。

六. (1) 賤役強制——統計ノ斯ニ事ナキナリ。

(2) 公衆環視——窓下口日本ノ對シ反感ヲ誘ふル

位ニ近接。佇立。傍觀ヲ禁止シタリ。

(3) 将校が下士官及兵ノ支配下ニ置カレタルコトナシ。

但シ小サキ派遣所ニ於テハ派遣所長ニ將校が

ニヶ所以上兼勤シタル者其ノ不在中下士官が時

的ニ所長ヲ代理セシムトアリタリ。

(4) 将校が作業ヲ強制セシムル事ナキナリ。

但シ自給自足ノ食料増産ノ方ナ

野 葉 畑

養蠶業ノ世説ヲシテハ事アルニ容テハ亦ビ自來的
ニ從事シタリシテリ。

頭腦的智的、技術方面ニ從事セシメタル事アルニ
是レ亦承諾(快諾)ノ上ノ事ナリ。例ヘバ和蘭國等ノ如シ。

七、利益國代表業ノ面々ニ関シテハ條取細則
第十四條及第十五條ニ明記シアリ。

東洋ニ於テハ條取細則ノ面々ヲ拒絕シタル事實ナシ。

四、利益代表ニ條取細則ヲシテ遠慮ナク不平等ヲ訴ヘシタリ。
其ノ際代表ハ日本國內ノ窮迫情況ヲ告知シ條取細則
ヲシテ細得セシメラレタリ。又收容所長ニ對シテモ代

表ハ條取細則ノ要求ヲ傳言セラレ夫レニ對シ一
其場ニ於テ回答セリ。

三、赤十字社干渉ノ小包、郵便物等ヲ差止メタル事ナシ。

二、條取細則委任將校ノ陳情ハ全ク自由トシテナタリ。
而シテ許シテ得ベキ件ハ許シ、然ラザレバハ不許

可トシタリ。

不許可一例

1. 煙草ノ増給(一日三本四本ヲ與ヘタリ)

2. 食料ノ増給(信房給與規則ニ定メラレタル以上ニ許可)

3. 日曜ノ休業(日本武田全部日曜廢止ナリシヲ以テ
交替制ヲトリ各人ニ一週一日ノ休業日ヲ與ヘタリ)

4. バター・ケージ・ミルク等ノ要求(斯品ハ入手不能
但シ牛奶ノ軍用者ニ對シテハニ倍ニ許ス)

5. 入浴ヲ一週ニ三回ニセラレ度シ(燃料不足ノ方一週
ニ一回ニ限セシメタリ)

八. 勞務指導官ニ就テ信房情報局長官(信房カ
管理部長)上村幹男中將ハ信房ノ取扱ニ關シ

左ノ如キ訓示ヲ當シタリ。

「決シテ無理ヲシテハイカヌ。健康ヲ増進シ、細ク

長ク而シテ黑字ニセヨ。病人ヲ出シテハ何モ

テラヌ。陸軍中央部ノ意圖ニ斯クノ如キ方針ニテハ

九. 予ノ在職中時日ハ忘レタシモ(多分一九四三年ナリシト

思フ)信房某ノ功益事件(同僚ノ衣類ヲ亦切

取スアリシガ之ハ東部軍軍法會議ニ於テ懲役刑

ニ處セラレタルナリ。而シテ右僭虜カハ刑期終了後収
容所ニ歸リ。日本ノ監獄ハ非常ニ待遇ガ良好
ナリシト曰フ誠ラシクシテ事實アリ。

此ハ僭虜カハ處罰ヲ裁判ニ附シタル事實ヲ立証スルニナリ。
十. 川崎市大島町ノ僭虜カ第一分所ノ僭虜カハ日本通運
川崎支店ノ荷役ニ従事シアリテ毎日川崎驛
他貨物ホームニ於テ働キシガ恰モ同他貨物ホームノ側
ニ小路アリテ一般市民ノ通行頻數多ナリシヲ以テ
分所長竹内中尉ハ日通支店長ヲシテ該道路
ノ一側ニ板塼ヲ圍ラシメテ僭虜カハ勞力ヲ見物
シ得ガシ様適者ノ処置ヲ為サシメタリ。

右以外他ノ勞務箇所ハ殆んど全部一般市民
ノ立入ルニ能ハシメ構内又ハ船内作業ノニナリキ。

十一. 長野縣下田伊那郡滿島村ノ僭虜カ收容所第一分
所ハ天龍川ノ河岸ニ位置シ同收容所側ノ
山際ニ村道アリタリ。而シテ此ノ村道ヨリ收容所
ヲ眼下ニ見下スニトシ得タシヨリテ予ハ同村々長

及巡查派出所長ヲ拒致シテノ注意ヲ與ヘタリ。

村民ハアノ道路ヲ通ル事ハ自由ナルニテ今停ワテ収

束新ノ向部ヲ見ルニトテ禁ズト。

巡查派出所長ハ予ノ注意ヲ重ケテ村民ニ傳ヘ且ツ

其ノ道路ノ西端ニ立札ヲ樹テ以テ村民ヲシテ

確實ニ收容所側ノ要求ヲ遵守セシメタリ。

十二、昭和十七年一月二十三日陸軍次官ヨリ外務次官

宛回答里日左ノ如シ

（一）赤痢信房條約ハ仰批准アラセラレザリシモノナルニ

鑑ニ右條約ノ遵守ヲ聲明シ得ザルモ信房條約待遇

上之ニ准ジテ措置スルニトシ異存ナキ旨通告スルニ止リ

ヲ適者トスベシ

（二）信房ノ食糧及衣類ノ補給ニ関シテハ信房ノ

國民的民族的習慣ヲ適宜考慮スルニトシ

異存ナシ。

從テ信房管理部長トシテ我々直接信房ノ

取扱ニ任ズル信房收容所職長ニ任シテハ

「五 華比ジュネーブ條約トカ陸戰法規トカ之全知
提ハルルストナク唯々日本ノ俘虜取扱規則其他
ノ俘虜カ之別ニ我國制定ノ諸規則ヲ含ムル下
同ジシニ據ツテ取扱フベシト指サセラレタリ。
十五. 右ノ通り追加供述書トシテ私ノ東京會館
收容所長在勤中ノ状況ヲ逐一有リノ儘
以テ認メタク次第ゾアリマス。

以上

昭和二十二年(一九四七年)二月十四日於 弟嶋松屋所

供述者

鈴木 薰 二 弟

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證

明シマス

同日

於 自所

立會人 太田金治郎




宣誓書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ默祕セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザ

ルコトヲ誓フ

(捺署
印名)

鈴木 薫 二


INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent: SUZUKI, Kunji

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.

1. As my deposition dated February 2, 1947 was too abstract, I depose as follows in more concrete manner concerning the actual treatment of P.O.W.s. during my tenure of office as the Head of Tokyo Prisoners' Camp, between September, the 17th year of Showa (1942) and April, the 19th year of Showa (1944).
2. (A) P.O.W.s were not obliged to be engaged in works directly connected with the war. The outline of the prisoners' work was as follows:
 - (i) Works connected with loading and unloading of goods on land and sea.

This excludes handling of arms, munitions or similar articles. The cargos handled by P.O.W.'s. were mainly food-stuffs (foreign rice), paper, coal, and railway goods.

(ii) Public works (mainly, construction of the Tokyo-Yokohama Canal and hydraulic dams in various places).

(iii) Ammonium sulphate factories, edible oil plants, fire-brick factories, etc.

(iv) Works in shipbuilding yards, mainly cutting of steel and rivetting in connection with the building of general standard-type ships.

They were strictly forbidden from even approaching naval ships.

(v) Works in connection with increased production of coal, transportation of ore, etc. (coal mines and copper mines)

(B) They were not required to be engaged in works physically unfit for them.

After a thorough investigation of the prisoners' former occupations and ability the principle of the right man in the right place was followed, because it was considered as most profitable for the purpose of increasing efficiency. Moreover, they were not required to be engaged in unhealthy works or dangerous works. A three shifts system in night works was adopted and dangerous works were strictly

forbidden. The companies concerned were notified to this effect, so it was fact that no prisoner engaged in dangerous works.

(C) Daily works covered from 8 to 9 hours, equivalent to or less than that of Japanese.

They were accorded with one holiday a week. Since it was impossible to grant simultaneous holidays to all prisoners, each one took independently an off-day a week. However, later they were accorded with one holiday every ten days.

(D) No prisoner was subjected to special works as a disciplinary measure.

(E) Supply of food and clothing was sufficient in the light of the prevailing conditions in Japan. As for shoes, Japanese shoes were too small for them. Thus we were compelled to supply them with canvas-shoes or straw-shoes.

3. (i) There was no case of refusal or non-fulfilment of rations (food and clothing).

(ii) Against the criticism that food was insufficient according to the standard of their national or racial customs, we cannot but reply that the actual conditions of our country at that time made it practically impossible to supply such luxurious rations as butter, cheese, milk, etc. which were

impossible to obtain.

(iii) The ration of food was almost equivalent to that of the Japanese army in its quantity and quality.

(Provided that war-time increased-ration is excepted).

Generally speaking, food was supplied in accordance with the Prisoners' Supply Regulation.

(iv) As for clothing, even the Japanese army was provided with patched and ragged uniforms. The prisoners were provided with high-grade seized enemy clothing. They were better off than Japanese soldiers in this respect.

(v) As for accommodations in the camps, nothing violated the spirit of the treaties.

Conditions were generally good so far as capacity, lighting, bath, cooking, latrine, etc. were concerned.

It was unavoidable that in some temporary camps which housed P.O.W.s in case of their premature arrivals until the completion of the permanent ones were not up to the standard in respect to their accommodations.

(Niigata and Numadaira Camps)

4. In case of illness, P.O.W.s were admitted to the hospitals and were treated. Major surgical operations were entrusted to military hospitals.
5. Monthly inspections were conducted most accurately every month. Moreover, the results were compiled in the form of

all kinds of statistics, which were used as a sole data for hygienic improvement.

6. (A) Coercion of lowly works --- There is absolutely no such example.

(B) Exposure to public spectators --- Japanese were prohibited from approaching, standing by and watching the P.O.W.s. In fact, it was so strictly enforced as to cause antipathy of the Japanese.

(C) No P.O.W. Officer was placed under the direction of Japanese non-commissioned officers and men.

Provided that, in case of minor detached camps, non-commissioned officers, sometimes took charge temporarily during the absence of the officers who held additional posts to their positions as heads of the said camps.

(D) There was no case of officers who were coerced to work. Provided that, in some cases, they took care of vegetable gardens, chicken-raising, etc. in order to increase production of foodstuffs for self-sufficiency. They did this voluntarily and seemed ^{to} rather enjoy it. They were sometimes required to engage in brain and intellectual works of technical nature which were also done with their consent (willing consent). These were, for instance, drafting, etc.

7. (A) Interviews by the representatives of the protecting powers are specified in Article 11 and Article 13 of

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the detailed laws on Treatment of P.O.W.s

There is no example in Tokyo in which an interview with the prisoners was refused.

(B) The prisoners were allowed to complain freely to these representatives.

In these cases, the representatives used to explain to the prisoners the difficult conditions in Japan and let them understand. They told demands of the prisoners to the head of the Camp. Spontaneous replies were given on the spot.

(C) No Red Cross parcels, mails, etc. were suspended.

(D) Representations from senior officers among the prisoners were accepted at liberty. And we approved what was permissible and not approved what was not permissible.

Examples of non-approval;

- (i) Increased cigarette supply (daily supply was 3 or 4)
- (ii) Increased food supply (more food than was prescribed in the Prisoners' Supply Regulation was not approved)
- (iii) Off-day on Sundays (owing to suspension of holidays on Sundays throughout Japan, we adopted shift system, by granting each person one holiday a week).
- (iv) Demand for butter, cheese, milk, etc. (such articles were not obtainable). Provided that only patients were supplied with milk.
- (v) Demand for having bath three times a week (due to shortage of fuel, we gave them twice a week).

8. As to the management of P.O. labour, Lieutenant-General KAMIMURA, Mikio, Director of the P.O.W. information Bureau (chief of the P.O.W. Control Bureau) issued the following instruction.

"Don't let them work too much. Improve their health, make them work little but rather continuously with positive result. If any one gets sick, it will destroy our purpose. The central army authorities are of the same principle".

9. During my tenure of office, a certain prisoner's theft case (stealing other P.O.'s clothes) happened on a day which escaped my memory (probably in 1943).

He was sentenced to imprisonment in the courtmartial of the Eastern Army. And it is a fact that the said prisoner, on return to the camp after serving out his sentence, intimated that the Japanese jail treated him very well. This proves that the prisoners were accorded with due trials before their punishment.

10. The prisoners of the 1st Branch Camp, located at Oshimachi, Kawasaki City, worked every day in loading and unloading on the freight-platform of the Kawasaki Station, for the Kawasaki Branch of the Nihon Transportation Company. But, there happened to be a lane by the said freight-platform which were frequented by ordinary Japanese passers-by. Lieutenant Takeuchi, Head of the Branch Camp, made the manager of the Company Branch take proper measures by

building a board fence on one side of the said lane so that the prisoners might not be seen by outsiders.

In nearly all other cases P.O.'s worked only in premises where the ordinary citizens could not enter or in the ships

11. The 2nd Branch Camp, Mitsujima-mura, Shimoheii-gun, Nagano Prefecture was situated on the river-bank of the Tenryu. There was a village road by the mountain on the side of the said Camp, which overlooked the Camp. I sent for the village master and the policeman, in charge of the police-box and warned them as follows.

"Villagers can freely pass that road. But they are forbidden from halting to see the interior of the Camp."

The policeman immediately communicated my warning to the villagers, and posted a 'notice-boards' on both ends of the road in order to ensure the strict observance.

12. The reply of the Vice-Minister of War addressed to the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated January 23, the 17th year of Showa (1942), is as follows:

(A) In view of the fact that the Geneva P.O.'s Treatment Convention was not ratified, we are not able to declare our adherence to the said Convention

It would be proper, however, merely to notify that we have no objection to applying the stipulations of the convention mutatis mutandis as far as the treatments of P.O.'s were concerned.

(B) We have no objection to supplying the P.O.W.s with food and clothing, with due consideration to their national or racial customs.

Accordingly, the Chief of the P.O.W. Control Bureau gave the following instruction to the personnels of the Prisoner Camps who were directly engaged in dealing with the prisoners "You shall treat them solely in accordance with the Prisoner Treatment Regulation of Japan (Including other various regulations enacted by our country concerning the P.O.W. This applies to the following parts)) regardless of the Geneva Convention or the International laws on land warfare.

13. I hereby stated, as an additional deposition, details of the conditions in the Camps as they are, during my tenure of office as the Head of Tokyo Prisoners' Camp

On this 14th day of February, 1947.

At Sugamo Prison.

DEPONENT /s/ SUZUKI, Kunji (seal)

I, OHTA, Kinjiro, 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/ OHTA, Kinjiro (seal)