

No Ping

(5)

(11)

Ho Ping: "B"

- (9)
- (8)
- (7)
- (6)
- (5)
- (4)
- (3)
- (2)
- (1)

	(1)	Chung Chung I	Tsu Chien Yang	Cheng Chien Chung	Chu Chuen Tzu	Ting Kwei Ching
	(2)	Chang Chih Kuan	Tang Shun Yun			
	(3)	Hsu Cheng Yang				
	(4)	Tai Tai				
	(5)	Fang Jung Sheng				
	(6)	Chen Kuo Tz				
	(7)	Chen Wen Ping				
	(8)	Ma Chung Ping				
	(9)	打子				

壽時

苗有三年

(9)

Ho Ping "Real Cause" of Death vs. ~~10~~ ~~11~~

Jap. List

Mr. Ho Ping v

Re Suicides in Camp — He saw them — marks
on throat + tongue out
④ Lei Fei Peng
⑤ Fang Jung Sheng
⑥ Chen Hsiao Ti

(Toai could swear also)

⑦ Chen Wen Diao Died from beating +
Dr. performed silly autopsy
just for practice —
C. were puzzled + disturbed

⑧ Ma Chung Piao Frozen for punishment
Facts — On 18 Dec 44 the victims com-
plained. He was sick + they wanted him
to work, + they stripped him + snow
+ water + slush — start working before
work — died in about 20 minutes —
was first beaten — snow, cold, water

⑨ Wang Yu Chang (K. beating)

Perpetrators — SHIKATA (Kaishi?)
1 Labor ~~Dept.~~

HASEKAWA Suzuo
2 Chief of Labor Sec

over

86
Ho Ping (after torture at K.T. Hq Shanghai)

Mr. Ho Ping

Numbers of Eng Paras
carrop to Nos of Paras
of att C. wing by H.P.

Mr. Ho-Ping

"P"

(Nos. corresp. to Nos. on HP's Chinese Army # "P")

- (1) Escape (~~Copy~~ ^{Insert} the seven C. names)
30 Oct 44 Midnight / Captured
1 Nov 44 / Beaten 2 Nov / Same
day 2 of 7 died after beating —
Chung Chung EE & Cheng Chien
Chung — the others, hurt, conf
in Uvari jail by Police —
mistreated by C. Police Uvari,
(name unknown) & by SAIKI
(supervisor of police) & by the
labar bosses SABATA, chief
of L. dept, & Hasegawa
chief of L. Section, &
OSE & SUGIT (6 total)
over (1st 4 ordered, last 2 beat) over

This beating was public
in area outside camp
fence & all C. laborers
were assembled & forced
to witness this, by order
of the author, as an
example, w/ admonition.

—

(2)

#8

(2) Huan Yu Chang 10 Jan
45 beaten for misunderstanding
standing Jap lingo orders
& ~~failed~~ & made a mistake,
so Sagata & Hasegawa
beat him, also Ose & Suga
& the Chino died 23 Jan

(3) Three suicides from
suffering & despair in the
mine — hanged them-
selves, different dates
(insert names & dates
from orig)

~~over~~

over

④ Chen Wen Piao

beaten by 2 ^{H + 5 the} _{assigment} ^{agite}
2 Lahar Chiefs on
10 June 45 & next
day 11 June Chief Dr
& asst Dr (names
unk) of H. Hosp opened
the corpses chest —

all Laharers assembled
by order, admonished,
& shown the mutilated
corpse afterwards

(Scandalous & shocking
to Chinese (Asian) moral
& finer sensitivities).

(See #6)

#5 Snow Freezing

MA Ching Piao on
18 Dec ⁴⁴ ~~44~~ @ 0600
was too sick to go to
mine & J's ^{tried to} ~~force~~ him
& beat him. He almost
died then, but, still living
was laid in snow
outside camp fence
& icy water dripped on
him (naked - when J's beat,
they first stripped, the victim,
so this one was nude) —
& he died a short time
later - Corpse put in
bunk room, cremated
next day

[over]

(#6) Disrespectful Handling of Dead

When a man died his corpse was kept in a ward room. 3 or 4 or several accumulated until ~~about~~ (at) collected, then, ^{every 5 days or so} laid out // on a pyre & cremated collectively, ashes of each put in own box. No ceremony by J's then or later. C's themselves after the War had a ceremony & took photos.

~~It~~

"P" 1

(1) 逃亡事件 ~~逃亡者姓名~~

逃亡者姓名 Ching Chuns Chens Chien Ching Tsai Chien Fong
Name 經崇義, 鄭鑑清, 蔡劍芳,
Chu Chun Fuo Ting Kuei Ching Chang Chih Hsien Tang Chiu Yun
朱春福, 丁貴慶, 張志賢, 唐九云.

逃亡日期 30th Oct 1944 midnight.

被捕日期 1st Nov 1944

被打日期 2nd Nov 1944 當時被打而死者二名 (經崇義 鄭鑑清)
餘五名受傷入獄

虐待責任者 警署長 (不知名) 角田警詰 佐伯義夫 之監視下, 及芳務
部長 佐方快五 長 吉村壽雄 之命令下, Ose Suzuki
大瀨及菅之
施刑下二名畢命三名重傷.

施刑地點 泰前廣場, 全員目覩.

(2) 違抗命令被打致死者

姓名 黃有章 日期 10th Jan 1945 原因: 不諳日語致排隊不齊.

虐待責任者 長 吉村壽雄 及 佐伯義夫 責施毒打, 大瀨及菅目覩.

死亡日期 23rd Jan 1945 傷重而死.

(3) 礦內受辱不堪而自殺者三名.

姓名 Lei Fei Peng 1. date Fang Yung Sheng 2.
雷飛鵬 1945年2月27日死, 方榮生, 6.4.1945.
Feb. BSK

Chen Hsiao Ti
沈小第 29th May 1945 年死

(4) 死後剖屍者

姓名 Chen Wen Piao
陳文標

10th June 1945 死 11th June 1945 剖屍

(2)

實施犯罪者 病院長及助手醫生 佐于快三及長春川壽雄
之監督下。

(5) 雪中凍死者

姓名 Ma CHING Piao
馬慶標

日期 18th Dec 1944 6am.

原因 因病不能進坑，而日以尿通工作，不從受打，被打時
半死時，埋在雪內、凍死。

當時責任者，長春川壽雄命令下，大賴及蒼毒打。

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Ho Tung

(Scratch Sheets)

HASEGAWA

(B)

SUGA

~~OSE~~

(see ~~SUGA~~ OSE)

(B)

(●)

(H)

also stole rice, was detected by
one finger missing, right hand

SATO, fww, 40+, big man, a first class chief or fore
beat somebody every day, never killed
anyone -

ISHIGURO, fww, @ 37, medium size, strong - never beat
me, but often beat others - never killed anyone.

ONO - was in Mine & Ho Ping no know he
End of Ho Ping's Statement

~~## (Check written Rept)~~

Plenty of documentary evidence,
persons, etc, at mine still, can
support my statement

(End of Ho Ping)

END

Burials, each supposed to have small
ash box but 3 ^{at sea} had none & were
thrown overboard - Camp crematoriums
were 3 or 4 accumulated, nude, undignified,
inconspicuous, burned together, ashes anonymous

Ho Ping marked names on boxes & is sure of facts. Dignifying Inhuman Sacrifices

and exposure was particularly severe on the march back from mine to camp at night. On leaving the mine the Chinese laborers' clothes normally would be damp or wet. The moisture in their clothes would freeze to ice. There was much suffering from chapped lips and skin, and ~~16~~ frostbite, of nose, ears, fingers and feet. I have positively observed and witnessed numerous instances of these facts, and am certain that ~~the~~ ~~maltreatment~~ maltreatment in the form of ~~exposed~~ criminally inadequate clothing and exposure to winter climate was a matter of common knowledge and can be proved by the known facts and by the testimony of numerous witnesses besides myself, and I am convinced that this maltreatment was a direct and positive contributing factor and cause of the sufferings, illness and deaths of the Chinese laborers at the Kakuda mine ~~at~~

~~the~~ In mid-winter the temperature was often as low as Minus (-) 10 degrees centigrade, and sometimes as low as Minus (-) 20 degrees centigrade (about Minus (-) 4 degrees Fahrenheit). *There was no sanitary inspection or disinfection of the area or of the buildings. We had only the clothes we wore, with no change of clothes. There was not soap enough. The weather was too cold to wash clothes and remain naked while they dried. Body lice were prevalent and our clothes were filthy, ragged & insufficient. Worn out clothing was not replaced. Eventually many men wore blankets as clothing. Many became bare footed. Cold water was adequate but we got hot water only after meals. Only 10 men could wash at one time.*

There was one doctor and 4 women helpers, Kakuda mine employees who attended the sick Chinese laborers. The women were not nurses. Sick call was held daily, and was perfunctory. Normally there was no real physical examination or diagnosis. The only medicines I ever noticed were Mecuresin for injuries and Aspirin for everything else. There was much illness from colds, coughs, pneumonia, skin disease, diarrhea, stomach catarrh, and similar ailments associated with undernourishment, malnutrition, filth, exposure to wet and cold and severe weather, fatigue and exhaustion. I observed these facts in detail, daily, over many months duration of time. *The very sick were in a separate room but it was just another dormitory with no special infirmary facilities.*

The latrine was an open slit trench in snow. It was repeatedly filled, emptied and refilled.

WORK SCHEDULE: Normally reveille and roll call was at 0430 daily, followed by Breakfast at 0440, which in turn was followed by the work formation at 0500. The men then marched off from camp area to minehead, a distance of about ~~1.5~~ ~~km~~, ~~40~~ minutes marching time in their condition. Lunch was at 1130. The period lasted 30 minutes. This was the only 'break' or rest period during working hours. Work at the mine was resumed at about Noon and continued normally to at least 2000 hours, sometimes later. The laborers would arrive back in camp area anytime between 2030 and Midnight. Supper was served promptly on arrival at camp. On the average working day there was virtually no time for rest or relaxation other than for one-half hour at Noon and ~~normally~~ from Supper at night to Reveille next morning. At the mine, the Chinese worked by two shifts and had rest ~~when~~ when off the shift, but at the mine, with no adequate facilities, and with no food at the mine.

Twice a month there was no labor at the mine. But these two days were not holidays. On those days the laborers had to clean the camp area and do various camp chores. There was no holiday in the sense of rest, recreation or relaxation. The sick were forced to work, as long as they could work. When they became too ~~sick~~ to work, their meals were reduced in quantity. Since they were already suffering from hunger and fatigue, this reduction on nourishment made matters worse. Normally when a man became sick enough to be 'hospitalized' he died later. During the period from 5 Oct 1944 to 20 August 1945 when labor of Chinese ceased at the mine, 76 Chinese laborers died at the KAKUDA mine. After 20 August until ~~repatriation was~~ the last Chinese left the mine on or about 5 Nov. 1945, only one laborer died at KAKUDA.

Undernourishment, unbalanced rations, overwork, exposure to the elements, inadequate facilities, improper living conditions, lack of sanitation and medical care, neglect, beatings and other forms of physical abuse, were forms of maltreatment which constituted a general condition which prevailed constantly throughout the period of time ~~when the~~ from October 1944, when the Chinese laborers first arrived at the KAKUDA Mine until 20 August 1945, 5 days after the Surrender, when hard labor for the Chinese was discontinued. This general and prolonged condition of maltreatment and all of the abovementioned elements in it were the common fate of each and every Chinese laborer at national at KAKUDA, and were the causes which produced the various illnesses which in turn immediately caused the deaths of the laborers, in the majority of the cases of the 76 Chinese who died at KAKUDA.

After the end of the War.

(Insert Later)



(1)

STATEMENT OF HO PING, CHINESE NATIONAL.

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HO PING, a Chinese National, was interrogated at Tokyo, Japan, ~~by Major R. Patterson, Investigator, through Mr. WANG SHENG-zy, interpreter. In reply to questions, the witness replied substantially as follows; and~~

My name is HO PING. I am a Chinese national. I am a Christian. I am (insert whether married or ~~unmarried~~, whether wife is ~~living~~ ^{deceased} ~~children if any~~ ^{one daughter}). I am a civilian and have never been in the army or any other military service. I am an employee of the Bank of China.

I have had two years college education at the University of Tung Wei, Shanghai, a Christian Chinese institution. I entered the University in 1942 and did not complete my college training because I was seized by the Japanese authorities and forced to become a laborer in Japan. The essential facts in this connection are as follows:

During 1944, ~~at that time~~ I was an active supporter of the Kuo Min Tang and of the Chinese National Government, the seat of government being then at Chung King. As a college student in Shanghai, I did what I could, as a volunteer, in an ~~unofficial~~ unofficial capacity, without pay, to aid my country and government by participating in the resistance ^{against} the Japanese and the Chinese Puppet Government. Mainly I served as a contact and connecting link between agents for the Chinese National authorities and ^{various} people in Shanghai. I helped to relay messages etc.

(OVER)

At 0830 on the morning of 8 September 1944, I was seized at my home by four Japanese Military Policemen (Kempei Tai). These four Japanese MPs ^{with brassards + armed sub-machine pistols} came to my home accompanied by three Chinese detectives for the Chinese Puppet Government, and one Chinese policeman. In addition to arresting me, my home was raided and searched. Books and papers of propaganda for the Chinese National Government and against the Japanese Army and Chinese Puppet Government were seized.

Copies of "Eastern Magazine" (TUNG FENG) published monthly in Chungking, also copies of the "China Daily News" formerly published in Shanghai but then being published in Chungking (DAI LIHO POO), also a History of the KUO MING TANG and an autobiography of Chiang Kai Shek.

I was taken to the Japanese MP (Kempei Tai) Headquarters at Shanghai, arriving there at about 0930 on 8 Sept. 1944, and from that time until approximately 1230 the same day, or for a period of about 3 hours, I was continuously in-

terrogated, beaten, tortured and otherwise maltreated. ^{The torture was in the interrogation room commonly used for that purpose, in the basement} The torture included the "water" torture. Water was forced through

my nostrils into my stomach, and forced out again, in excessively painful quantities and method. ^{A rope was passed around my throat to my hands which were tied behind my back. I was forced to kneel, then beaten with leather straps alternately by two men. The water torture was that I was laid on my back on a bench, hands tied under bench, head hanging over end of bench. Water forced up nose till stomach was full. Man sat on my belly & forced water out of mouth, nose and ears.} The Japanese authorities seized me because of my

known activities in the resistance movement against them and the Chinese Puppet Government and in behalf of the Kuo Min Tang and Chinese National Government. I was not betrayed, but was

detected through the fact that my name was on certain YMCA and other lists seized by the Japanese authorities. ~~was of some~~ Also, my mother was a prominent ~~person~~ in YMCA activities. I was of importance as a prisoner, in the Japanese view, because I held somewhat of a key position in the resistance group.

⑧ I was not connected with the Communists in any way, and was not suspected or accused by the Japanese authorities of having any Communist interests. Instead, I was an active supporter of the Chinese National Government (Kuo Min Tang) at Chung King and a victim of Japanese persecution on that account alone.

⑨ At about 1430 hours on the afternoon of 8 September 1944, at Japanese MP (Kempei Tai) Hq at Shanghai, China, I was again interrogated by the Japanese authorities. This time I was not beaten or molested.

⑩ At about 0830 on the morning of 10 September 1944, I was taken under guard to the office and detention compound of the CENTRAL LABOR ASSOCIATION at Shanghai.

ITO
⑪ ITO Kotaro, a Japanese, was Chief of the Central Labor Association establishment at Shanghai. There were about 500 Chinese in the detention enclosure of the Central Labor Association in Shanghai while I was there. ITO used to make speeches to the Chinese every day. He falsely and untruthfully told us that we were to be sent to Taiwan (Formosa) for training; that the Association would issue 20,000 ^{Chinese Yuan} to the family of each Chinese laborer; ^{each month} that we would each receive from ¥ 300 to ¥ 500 during the training period. ~~These and other lies he told with deliberate intent to deceive us, because he feared we would escape or try to escape, and these lies were ITO's device to deceive us into standing by willingly. The intention was to export us to Japan, which was done, and ITO knew this would be the case at the time.~~ (OVER)

ITO's Camp

During the time I was detained at the Central Labor Association in Shanghai, the food, water, quarters, clothing, bedding, sanitation, lavatory facilities, and medical care were all unsatisfactory, and in themselves constituted maltreatment. In addition there was direct brutality and maltreatment of individuals and of the group as a whole. There were three meals a day. Breakfast consisted of a bowl of gruel. The other two meals consisted of one ball of inferior rice per man per meal. Each rice ball weighed about 12 oz. The amount was insufficient, the food was of inferior quality, and was unsanitary. There were no vegetables or meat. My group had no bedding or blankets. We slept on the bare ground ~~indoors~~ indoors. Water was unsanitary, and was delivered in dirty wooden tubs, in insufficient amounts. It was not boiled. We got one bowl per day, after lunch.

ITO

13

both outdoors and inside the ~~and floors of the~~ buildings. I noticed numerous cases of skin disease, diarrhea, undernourishment, starvation and mistreatment. There was an average of 2 or 3 deaths per day.

ITO

14

ITO had all our original clothing taken away, and had each Chinese issued a uniform, marked conspicuously on the back, consisting of a coat, trousers, puttees, and shoes. There were no shirts, no underwear, and no socks.

At Shanghai Central Labor Association compound we Chinese were prisoners under guard without personal freedom. On 10 September 1944, a Chinese named YAO TSU CHUNG tried to escape but was captured. Next morning, after ITO arrived, he told us about the attempted escape. ITO ordered YAO TSU CHUNG to be beaten. I witnessed the beating. The victim was beaten by *a guard whose name I do not know with a heavy plaited leather bull-hide whip.* He was beaten unconscious. He bled copiously. Incidentally he died ~~on or about 6 October 1944~~, 6 days after we arrived in Japan later, or slightly less than a month after he was beaten unconscious in Shanghai. I believe that his injuries from that beating certainly contributed to his death.

At about 1000 hours on the morning of 14 September 1944, two Japanese civilian mining company employees, YAMADA *(fnw)* and FUJII *(fnw)*, took over responsibility as our escort officers. They came to the compound that morning accompanied by 4 or 5 armed Japanese Kempei Tai MPs and some police, a doctor and a photographer. The doctor simply looked around. He neither said nor did anything to us. There was no physical examination, though he certainly knew from just looking at us that many of us were weak and ill. Later that morning we were photographed and finger printed, and still later transported by truck under armed Kempei Tai and police guards to the OSK wharf at Shanghai and, the same day, lightered by ~~small~~ ^{tons displacement} river boats to a cargo steamer of about 10,000 (name unknown to me) lying outside WOOSUNG Harbour. We sailed that evening, and proceeded on that ship via TSING TAO, China, to MOJI, Japan.

(OVER)

Soon after arriving at the wharf at TSING TAO on 20th September 1944, two Chinese, LAW KING FU and CHANG LAN KWEN, tried to escape but were caught. YAMADA ~~was~~ them beaten. FUJII beat them with leather belts. I witnessed the beatings. Both victims survived their subsequent hardships as slave laborers in Japan and were repatriated to China after the war. I occasionally get letters from LAW KING FU. In Japan he became paralyzed from the waist down, and is in that condition today, as a result of his mistreatment and sufferings at the hands of the Japanese

On the ship, about 300 Chinese were put in the forward hold and about 250, of ~~whom~~ ^{whom} I was one, in the after hold, about 550 in all. Throughout the voyage conditions were bad. Food was scanty and bad. We had two meals a day, of rice or cooked meal. No vegetables. Food and cooking were dirty. Food was boiled in pots and kettles, on deck. We were underfed and hungry throughout the voyage. No regular provision was made for drinking water. This we Chinese obtained from the steam cargo winches and deck engines. This condensed steam water was warm, full of rust, otherwise foul and dirty, with oil and scum from the pipe lines and machinery, and tasted bad.

~~SECRET~~

(21) Our group had a 10 day rest on arrival at the KAKUDA mine because many of us were weak and sick. We were the first Chinese to arrive at that place. We had 3 meals a day, but in insufficient amounts. Food consisted of cornmeal and potato cakes. No rice. No vegetables.

(22) On 14 October 1944 another group of about 145 Chinese laborers arrived at the KAKUDA Mine. The original group was ~~150~~¹⁴⁶, but one Chinese committed suicide, ~~and others died natural deaths en route.~~ Mr. TSAI SUNG, now in Japan, was in the group.

(23) On 15 October training started and lasted ~~16~~¹⁶ days to ~~25 Oct-~~^{1st November}ber. We were forced to be nude from the waist up, despite the cold and inclement weather. We suffered accordingly. On about 20 October we were divided into smaller groups and a leader was appointed for each group. On ~~25 October~~^{1st Nov} we began labor in the Mine.

(24) The details concerning improper conditions and maltreatment suffered by me and by other Chinese laborers at the KAKUDA Mine from ~~25 October~~^{1st Nov.} 1944 until September 1945 are stated in a written statement, ^{in the Chinese language,} composed and signed by me in conjunction with and as part of the present statement. I, being under oath, swear that the statements contained in the present affidavit and in the abovementioned supplementary written statement are substantially correct in every essential respect.

~~(End of Affidavit, so far)~~ -RMP

1) ~~Check 2 photos~~
2) ~~Check 4 photos of death~~
3) ~~Check 1 photo of suicide~~
to pay with
LAFH Home

(4)

On the voyage from Tsing Tao, China, to Moji, Japan, there was much illness, such as sea sickness and diarrhea. One man died at sea, in my group of 250 Chinese in the after hold of the ship. We were not allowed to talk loudly, especially at meals. If we did, we were liable to be beaten. I was beaten four or five times, by being slapped in the face and punched with fists. I distinctly recall Yamada beating me two or three times, because he beat me so badly. Fujii beat ~~me more than once~~ more than once.

We arrived at MOJI, Kyushu, on 30 September 1944 and remained aboardship that night. We disembarked on 1 October and were shipped ~~by rail to~~ ^{by rail to} SHIMONOSEKI and thence via AOMORI to HAKODATE. We arrived at HAKODATE on 3 October 1944. The group of which I was a member consisted of 249 Chinese, one of the original 250 having died at sea. 100 of this group were separated from the rest of us at Hakodate and sent to an unknown destination. The other 149, including myself, were shipped by rail in ordinary ~~passenger~~ ^{passenger railway cars} from Hakodate at about Noon on 5th October 1944 to the KAKUDA Coal Mine (in Hokkaido). We arrived there on 4 October and spent the night at the Mine Club. The next morning, 5 October, we were moved to a dormitory. One blanket was issued to each Chinese. There were no mattresses. The weather was cold. We were scantily and thinly clad and suffered from cold.

(OVER)

The Camp dormitory was located about 40 minutes walking distance from the entrance to the Mine. On the march back from the mine after the days work, the laborers would pick up anything they could find to eat, such as potatoes and other crops from the fields, pigs, poultry, and so on, but also garbage, offals, snails, grubs, insects, etc. To my positive knowledge a snake was caught and eaten on one occasion, by No. 221 Lee Shih yei, on or about June, 1945

And also he was well known as a snake-eater in my camp. + he was sent

When a man became sick, his food was reduced. On one occasion, on or about 16 May 1945, one Chinese who was sick in camp and could not properly digest his food, excreted from his bowels undigested food material. This excrement was collected by another sick and starving Chinese laborer, namely, by YAO TSU MEN (#262 Ho Ping Exh. 'B'). YAO TSU MEN cleaned and ate this material. Incidentally, he died about 10 days later, allegedly of 'stomach catarrh (see EXHIBIT Ho Ping Exhibit 'B').

*back to
China
After
war
ended.*

Some additional details concerning FOOD are, that (1) During the training period from 5 October 1944 to 31 October 1944, ~~the rations consisted of rice, meat, fish, oil, and vegetables.~~ the rations consisted of cornmeal, pumpkins (or squash) and 'misu' (bean paste). We got no rice, meat, greenstuffs or oil to speak of.

(2) During the period from 1 November 1944, when heavy labor began, until 28 February 1945, ~~the rations consisted of 30 kilos rice per day for approximately 290 men, and daikons (turnips), with practically no supplementary other foodstuffs, except 'misu' (bean paste).~~ rations consisted of 30 kilos rice per day for approximately 290 men, and daikons (turnips), with practically no supplementary other foodstuffs, except 'misu' (bean paste).

(3) From 28 February 1945 until 20 August 1945, 5 days after the Surrender, when labor by Chinese at the KAKUDA mine was discontinued, rations consisted of 25 kilos rice per day, a sort of grass ~~instead of vegetables,~~ instead of vegetables, and little or nothing else. This amounted to about 10 ounces of food per man per day.

During the entire period from October 1944 to September 1945, the Chinese received only two cakes of soap per man. During the same period, each man normally received three cigarettes per day.

CLOTHING consisted of 1 shirt and 1 pair of trousers per man. These were of thin cotton cloth. The men were not issued any underwear or socks. The shoes issued in China were never replaced. As the footwear wore out the Chinese laborers bound their feet with rags or else went barefooted. Toward the end, the majority of Chinese laborers were without shoes. Each laborer was issued one blanket.

WEATHER CONDITIONS: EXPOSURE. The winter climate in Hokkaido is severe, with much snow and wind. The KAKUDA mine head is located about 40 minutes walking distance from the dormitory for Chinese laborers. Normally the laborers would march from camp to mine, starting at 0500 hours, before daybreak, in the morning, and back again at night. In the dormitory were stoves. Indoors the cold was not insufferable and was sufficiently dry. The mine was warm enough but wet underfoot and dripping with moisture. Clothing for the individual laborer normally consisted of a thin cotton coat and trousers, without underwear or socks, old caps or hats or makeshift headgear, and worn-out shoes or makeshift footgear. Some were barefooted. Suffering from cold

During most of the period of time that I was a forced laborer at the KAKUDA Mine, that is, during the period from 1 November, 1944, when the group to which I belonged began regular labor, until 20 August 1945, after the Surrender of Japan, when forced labor by the Chinese at the mine was discontinued, I functioned in a capacity equivalent to that of Mess Sergeant. I did not work in the Mine, consequently, have no direct testimony to give as to what occurred there. I worked in the camp area, mainly in connection with the storage and issue of food and other supplies, but I also helped in connection with records, ~~burials~~ such as matters concerning the camp roster of laborers, the sick, deaths, burials, and so on. I observed the activities and incidents which occurred in the area from day to day and was in position to notice ~~much that went on~~ directly and to experience personally the events which occurred in the camp area, office, supply rooms, ~~hospital~~ infirmary, dormitory and (other ~~installations~~ at the Mine.)

installations + facilities

The staple FOOD was coarse rice of inferior quality, prepared in an insanitary manner, insufficient in quantity for able bodied laborers, and reduced still further in amount by pilfering on the part of the Japanese personnel at the Mine. The basis of the rice ration was four 'go' per head per day. This for 290 men would amount to more than 30 kilos of rice per day. Actually we never got more than 30 kilos issued per day, and later this was reduced to 25 kilos per day. Throughout the entire period the amount of meat, green vegetables, fish or oil, issued to the Chinese was negligible. Some details as to the rations fed are as follows:

rotten salt fish, Turnip tops. No m

From 5 October (date of arrival of our group) to 31 October, 1944 (end of training period), the Chinese laborers received pumpkins (or squash), corn meal, and 'miso' (bean paste). We got virtually no rice, no meat, no green vegetables during this period.

There were three meals per day. They were, Breakfast ~~at~~ normally at 0440 AM, Lunch at 1130 AM, and Supper on arrival at Camp after work, normally sometime between 2000 hours and Midnight. The meals were invariably served in the form of a 'gruel' or thick soup, or thin stew, pasty in texture. This was true of all three meals. Solid food consisted of such lumps as were in the gruel, and occasionally cornmeal buns or rice cakes.

Food was definitely insufficient in amount. For men at labor in a mine it was in effect a starvation ration. Undernourishment, that is, starvation, combined with overwork and exposure, that is, exhaustion, formed a steady condition of maltreatment which is common knowledge and can be proved by the facts and by the testimony of others besides myself, but from my own positive knowledge and observation and actual personal experience as a victim I am certain that these conditions were prime causes of the suffering, illness and deaths which occurred amongst the Chinese forced laborers at KAKUDA. I wish to report the following details in proof of the statement that a condition of extreme hunger existed.

88
Ho Pang

1) Orig Statement in Chinese

2) "Scan" of same

MEMO:

TO: Major Ashton - Language Division

FROM: J.M. Woods, Administration, W.C.T.

SUBJECT: SCANNING of Documents.

Request the attached DOCUMENT be
SCANNED. and delivered to this section as
soon as possible.

Date: 2 September, 1948
Lawyer (Major Patterson).

Written in Chinese
(~~Statement~~ Report on mistreatment
by Japanese at the Hokkaido
Kakuta Mine)

Checked by
K. Hori

Report on the Violent Actions of ^{the} Japanese at
KAKUTA HOKKAIDO
~~Kakuta mine in Hokkaido~~

I here report the following facts concerning the maltreatment
~~I will write down about the conditions of our~~
taken prisoners during the war
~~brethren who were captured in war time and treated~~
~~cruelly and the facts which were done from the time when~~ from
at SHANGHAI
they were captured, to ~~the time~~ when they were released: ~~as~~
follows:

Matters concerning

1. ~~the matter of~~ the Sino-Japanese Labour Associa-
happenings during the voyage
tion in China (the fact ~~which was~~ from Shanghai to
KAKUTA
~~Kakuta mine~~)

The Principal Offender: ITO Kōtarō (the former chairman of
the board of directors of the Sino-Japanese Labour Association.
Present address — Ito Company, the second-floor of the ^{Kōshō} ~~Asahi~~
Nihonbashi Tomizawa-chō, Chūō-Ku. Tōkyō
Building in Tomizawa-chō, Nipponbashi, Chūō-ku,
~~Tokyo~~)

FUTII () (the former ^{important} ~~high-class~~
YUBARI-
clerk of the Heiwa Mining Company in Yubari city.
Present address — ^{known.} ~~unknown.~~)
YAMADA (former important clerk of the Heiwa Mining Company in YUBARI city.
present address unknown () (name unknown) the former agent
KAKUTA
of Chinese labourers in the Kakuta Mining Company,
at present still in the service of
and now he is also on duty in the same company.)

ITO Kōtarō was the former chairman

of the board of directors ~~of~~ the Sino-Japanese Sabons
 Association of the Greater East Asia Ministry and bought
 Chinese labourers by the request of the Hokkaido/Tankō
Mining & Steamship Company
 Kisen Kaisha / and other associations. Taking

advantage of the facilities of his business and the
 military ^{authority} ~~power~~, he ordered plain-clothes gendarmes

to carry away good young men in Shanghai,

Nanking and other places in China and ~~then~~ had them sent

~~then~~ to Japan. ^{then sold} After that time He ~~collected~~ ^{collected} them

the respective to ~~all sorts of~~ companies and associations in Hokkaido

and forced them to work ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ mines ~~there~~. ~~He~~

~~number of~~ Those who were captured in Shanghai

alone ~~was~~ numbered over 1,500 and one-third of them died owing to ill-treatment.

Mr. Ho Ping was a clerk of the Chinese Commercial Bank in Shanghai. On the way

~~to~~ ^{to} attending his office at 8:00 A.M. on September 8,

1944, he was captured (unlawfully) by the Japanese

plain-clothes gendarms and sent to the Detention

House ~~in~~ in the Sino-Japanese Labour Association at the building was an old air-raided warehouse and very dirty,

Tung Yu Heng Road in Shanghai. ^{(Having been} after deprived of

all properties, he was given only a Japanese made

khaki ~~leather~~ military uniform, a military cap, a pair

rubber solid tabi (a kind of Japanese foot gear) forced of ~~leather~~ ^{forced} ~~sacks~~ and a mat, and was ~~reduced~~

laid out, to sleep on the mat ~~on~~ ^{laid out} on the cemented floor. ~~He was~~

Rice was ^{three times a day} ~~also given~~ rice and vegetable soup, ~~three times~~ ^{a cup of}

4

going out was forbidden and communications
~~was~~ and prohibited to go outside and to
cut off. He was ~~communicate~~ and watched by the military police
from all sides and was beaten,
and assaulted often and those who died
being assaulted ^{from} in cold, and hunger ^{and wounds} were
countless.
~~unreparable.~~

YAO Shih-chung tried to escape and was
almost killed by the beating inflicted
caught and was ~~at the point of death~~ as he
was ~~viciously assaulted~~ by FUJII and YAMAGUCHI
according to the ^{of} ITŌ, Kōtarō.
who had received an order from

This ^{is} the event which happened on the morning
of September 11th, 1944. ~~Causing this~~, YAO
died six days after landing in Japan from
~~his bruise~~ the retrocedence of the wounds.

5

Early in the morning, ~~translated by T. Kawai~~
~~On 14th~~ September 1944, ~~early in the~~
(in the presence of Fujii, Yamada and Japanese
MP's in accordance with ITO Kōtarō's order
~~morning,~~ /we/ were escorted to the wharf
attended by FUJII, YAMADA and other military police in accordance
of Yang Shupu, Shanghai, ^{with ITO Kōtarō's orders} and put on
board a Japanese transport which was
at anchor outside Wusung Harbor. The
prisoners of war on board the said ship totaled
150. /We/ slept in the holds loaded with
scrap iron; were given two bowls of watery
gruel a day; and suffered from hunger
and cold. Leaving on the 16th, the ship
arrived at Tsingtao, casting anchor at the
Japanese military wharf. On this night

Lao Chin-fu and Chang Lai-ken attempted
to run away and were tortured almost to death

FUJII YAMADA.
by ~~Fujii~~ and ~~Yamada~~. After this, we
were put under stricter surveillance and were
beaten and abused more and more. These
were all done by Fujii and Yamada.

MOJI
On the 30th, we reached ~~Moji~~ and
were given two rice-balls with soya beans in

them. On Oct. 1st, we were entrained at

~~SHIMONOSEKI~~ the ~~KAKUTA~~
~~Shimonoseki~~ and reached ~~Tsunoda~~ Mine,

HINODE, KAKUTA YUBARI HOKKAIDO
~~Hinode~~, ~~Tsunoda~~ mura, ~~Yubari~~-gun, ~~Hokkaido~~,

on the 4th.

Tsai Shen who had previously worked
 in Ching Feng Security Corporation, Shanghai
 Security Exchange was unlawfully arrested
 on the afternoon of 24, September 1944 on
 his way home by Japanese plain-clothes soldiers,
 and
 was
 taken to the House of Detention on the Tung
 Yu Feng Road; and reached the ^{KAKUTA} ~~Imoda~~
 Mine on Oct. 14th, leaving Shanghai on
 Sep. 29th. The ill treatment ^{on the} ~~when the ship~~ ^{reached MOJI} ~~at Moji,~~
 way was as stated above, only the recipients
 sent from the ^{KAKUTA} ~~Imoda~~ Mine / names unknown/
 (that is to say, the aforesaid 4th defendant)

beat Yang A-mao, ^{who was also a prisoner on the same ship} severely and injured

him fatally because he had called for

more rice-balls ^{en route on the train.} Yang was at his last

gasp when he arrived at ~~Aomori~~ ^{AOMORI} and

^{on the ship} died before he reached ~~Hakodate~~ ^{HAKODATE}. His

body was thrown overboard by the ~~escorts~~ ^{guards}.

The above-mentioned is what happened

during the voyage from Shanghai to Japan.

KAKUTA

~~Tsunoda~~ Mine, belonging to the Heiwa

Mining Office, Hokkaido Mining Steam-

Ship Company (^{the happenings} ~~what happened~~ during the

10 months at the Mine).

^{offender:}
Principal, SAKATA Kaishi (former

Chief of Labor Section, Heiwa Mining Office;

present Chief of Labor Section, Head Office,

Hokkaido Mining Company)

HASEGAWA Hisao

(formerly in charge of labor, ^{KAKUTA} ~~Isunoda~~

Mining Office) at present in the

Labor Section, ^{SAPPORO} ~~Sapporo~~ Branch Office,

Hokkaido Mining Company)

(Name not known) Former Chief of the YUBARI Police Station.

SAEKI Yoshio

(formerly assigned to the police-stand,

~~Isunoda~~ ^{KAKUTA} Mine)

SUGA (Former Japanese
 { Kyōei Dormitory, KAKUTA,
 leader, ~~Kyōeiryō~~, ~~Tanoda~~ Mine).

O.S.E (Former Japanese
 Kyōei Dormitory, KAKUTA
 leader, ~~Kyōeiryō~~, ~~Tanoda~~ Mine).

Li Yen-ping (Former
 Chinese leader, ^{KAKUTA} ~~Tanoda~~ Mine).

at present staying in Japan

under a different name; his

whereabouts unknown).

A. Labour situation during the 10 months work at the Coal mine.

Following the arrival of the 2nd group of prisoners of war from Shanghai on the 14th of October, 1944, training was begun on the 15th. All of the 294 members, excepting YAO Shih-chung (who died on Oct. 10, from wounds received in thrashing), CHENG Tao-Tao, SHAN Yueh-liang, HSU Kuo-chang, KU Hsiao-tsai and others (who all died of hunger, cold, & wounds from thrashing) attended. We were forced to do callisthenics, naked in the extreme severe weather of HOKKAIDO which was under zero. We entered the mine from the 1st of November of the same year. We were divided into two groups and one went into the mine in the morning while the other went in in the evening. The morning group would get up at 4 o'clock, the roll-call at ten past four, breakfast at four twenty, ^{assembled} gathered at four forty, worshipped the Imperial Palace and entered the mine at five o'clock. It would be eight at the earliest and twelve if a little late, when we returned to the dormitory. The evening group went into the mine at four o'clock and returned to the dormitory at eight o'clock the following morning.

During January of 1945, we returned to our dormitory after twelve o'clock owing to the increase of production movement. Everyday, our working hours were over sixteen and we were allowed only three or four hours for sleep. We were tired to death and became as thin as skeletons. But if we did not enter the mine, we would be thrashed to death, and even food would be denied us. We were strictly forbidden to rest during work. A Japanese overseer and a Chinese instructor, ^{LI Gen-ping} would drive ~~force~~ us to work like dumb beasts with a leather whip and more than twenty laborers hung themselves during the working hours, being unable to bear the brutal treatment. However, I do not remember the names of those who died, for many months have passed since the affair.

B. The clothing, food and housing situation.

In the early part of October of 1944, soon after our arrival in Japan, we were first given corn flour, but as many became sick and died, it was changed to rice. The rice given to the 290 odd men per day was only 25 shō, less than 1 gō per person. With the rice were mixed wild vegetables, potatoes,

pumpkin, etc. and 300 grs. for the laborers and 225 grs for the sick were provided with a cup of paste soup. During the ten months our food was almost the same every day.

What we had of clothing were very scarce, a khaki colored uniform which we received in the internment camp in Shanghai and a pair of rubber soled tabi. Besides the above, we received a cotton blanket when we arrived at the mine. That was all, and we had no underwears or padded coats. We had neither bed clothes nor pillows. Food was not enough; we were tormented by lice and bedbugs. We were driven to work by a leather whip and clenched fists. The temperature was below freezing point in HOKKAIDŌ and we were stricken with hunger and cold. Severe lynch was often carried out and it was almost strange not to die. The terrible experience is deeply implanted in my mind and I can never forget it.

The responsible persons for the above treatment are SAKATA Kaishi and HASEGAWA Hisao of the labour section. They enriched their pockets at the sacrifice of hundreds of lives. They are the most

crafty and villainous persons.

The above is the rough sketch of our life
at the mine.

Maltreatment at the Mine

C. ~~State of desecration in mines~~

In the night of October 30th 1944, five prisoners of war, KO Ping-wen, CHING Chung-i, CHENG Chien-ching, TANG Chin-yun, and ~~XX~~ made an attempt to run away, because they could ^{no longer} stand the ~~brutal~~ ^{brutal} treatment ~~by the~~ ^{by the} YUBARI Police Office on November 1st. ^(at one o'clock) ~~In the afternoon of~~ ^{(the} same day,

~~we were~~ ^{they} all ~~were~~ ordered to form a line in front of the dormitory. The five prisoners were stripped of their clothes and bound, and by orders from labor section chief SAKATA Kaishi & LI Yen-ping beat these five prisoners violently with a rubber stick with a round leather band, fastened to the ~~un-naked bodies~~ ^{un-naked bodies} under the supervision of the chief of YUBARI Police Office and SAEKI Yoshio, constable assigned to KAKUTA mine police box, looked on. ~~with the order of SAKATA, Kaishi, chief of the labor section and HASEGAWA, Hisao, chief of detention~~

Blood shed from their bodies and flesh appeared from the broken skin; and three of them, KO Ping-wen, CHING Chung-i and CHENG Chien-ching ~~were~~ died; It was so brutal, we could not look on. ~~We could not see such a scene.~~ Two of them, TANG Chin-yun and ~~X~~ were put into the prison, ^{though seriously wounded.} ~~At the~~

same time, SAKATA Kaiichi and HASEGAWA

Hisao announced their apology, ~~of which~~
^{the general} meaning ^{of which} is as follows: "Those who try to
 escape hereafter shall be treated just like
 this."

On January 10th, 1945, HUANG Yu-chang was
 before us who were ordered to line up,
 prosecuted by LI Yen-ping. ~~He was charged of disobeying~~
 He was charged of disobeying ~~the~~ the orders of LI Yen-ping,
 the Chinese leader, ~~and~~ and HASEGAWA, Hisao
 official of the labor section and constable
 chief of the labor, SAKI, Yoshio, the ~~police~~
 gave orders for his execution.
~~officials.~~

at that time. The joint prosecutors were the
 SUGA and OSE, ~~Japanese leaders.~~ HUANG ~~was~~
 wounded from head to toe. His wounds retroceded and on
 in January 23rd, ~~strikingly~~ ~~strikingly~~ ~~strikingly~~ ~~strikingly~~
 the 23rd of January, passed away.

The above-mentioned two ^{instances} ~~facts~~ are ~~the~~ the most
 (examples of the) ^{has}
 cruel ~~and~~ maltreatments and remained
 clearly in my mind, ^{these two,}
 most ~~importantly~~ but beside ~~them~~ These
 are many ^{other} unforgettable affairs.

Putting together all the above-mentioned
 points, it can be said that ITO, Kotaro is guilty of
 fraud and incitement ^{to} of murder, SAKATA, Kaiichi
 and HASEGAWA, Hisao are guilty of ^{aggression} ~~aggression~~ and

incitement ~~to~~ murder, the Chief of YUBARI Police Office and SAEKI Yoshio are guilty of incitement ~~to~~ murder, and FUJII, YAMADA, SUGA, OSE and LI Yen-Ping are guilty of murder. These criminals are, ~~at present, still enjoying freedom,~~ ^{at present, still enjoying freedom,} but under such circumstances, ~~cannot rest peacefully.~~ ^{cannot rest peacefully.} We hereby state the process of the crime ~~and ask for a~~ ^{and ask for a} careful investigation of ~~the facts~~ ^{the facts} and ~~wiping out the false charges~~ ^{wiping out the false charges} under the law.

To Chief of the Chinese Section, CHUNG:

witnesses HO Ping (seal) HOU Mu-chung (seal)

TSAI Shen (seal) TSAI Miao-fu (seal)

March 18th 1948.

Statement

Abstracts of Japanese of Chinese and
Korean in their records by Mr. He Ping
- Mr. Tan Junq

北海道角田磯日人暴行

報告書

為具陳戰時中俘胞被虐待情形事、謹將在滬被
捕之日起至停戰解放日止之被虐待經過事實、臚
陳于下、仰祈

鑒核

一、華中日華勞務協會部份 (由上海至角田礦經過)

主犯

伊藤幸太郎

(前日華勞務協會理事長)
現住所 東京都中央区日本桥富澤町
荒庄ビル二階 伊藤公司

藤井

(前夕張市平和鑛業所重要人員)
現住所不明

山田

(前夕張市平和鑛業所重要人員)
現住所不明

一

(前角田礦務所接收華之人員)
現高在角田礦務所

伊藤幸太郎為前日本大東亞省華中日華勞務協會理事長，接受北海道炭礦汽船會社及其他組合之囑托，收買華工，彼利用職務上之便利，及在上海軍部威力，在上海南京華中各地命令便衣憲兵，強拉青年良民，押解來日，出賣與各會社組合，逼做礦工，僅就上海一處，俘民達一千五百人以上，因受虐待致死者，三分之一有餘，竊何萍前服務于上海中國實業銀行徵信科，民國三十三年九月八日晨八時，由家赴行途中，突被日本便衣憲兵非法逮捕，當即押送至上海東有恒路日華勞務協會預設之拘

留所該所係一炸毀倉庫，污穢不堪，至所後，所有個人衣物全被沒收，僅發給日本黃布軍衣一套，軍帽一只，膠皮勞工鞋一双，蒲包一枚，水泥地上，席地而卧，每日黃米飯三餐，青菜湯一碗，禁止出外，不准通信，四面軍警看守，動輒毒打，因凍餓毆打而死者，不知凡幾，當時有俘胞姚始志者，圖逃被捕，由伊藤幸太郎之命令，藤井、山田、之實施慘打，斃死，此為民國三十三年九月十一日上午之事，姚始志傷及內部，迨押解抵日後之第六日，傷重致死，竊于

是年九月十四日晨，在伊藤幸太郎命令之下，由藤

井一、山田一、會同日本憲兵押送至上海楊樹
浦碼頭，逼迫下船。當時同船俘胞計共一百五十名，
由小船駁送至吳淞口外預泊之日本運輸船，舙檢
裝置鉄砂之貨艙內，每日供給薄粥兩碗，飢寒交迫，
痛苦不堪。十六日啟航，二十日抵青島，船日本軍用
碼頭。是夜有同船俘胞勞金富、張來根、圖兆未遂被
藤井一、山田一二人嚴刑拷打，幾致于死。此後
管理益嚴，打罵更甚，均由藤井一、山田一二人
實施犯行。三十日船抵門司，每人發黃豆飯團二只。
十月一日由下関搭車，四日晨抵北海道，張即南

田村日出角田礦、竊茶深前服務于上海證券交
易所景豐證券號、於民國三十三年九月二十四日
下午返家途中突被日本便衣隊非法逮捕押解至
東有恒路拘留所內、於九月廿九日由滬起程至十
月十四日抵達角田礦、沿途之虐待情形與上述相
同、惟船蒞門司之時、有角田礦派來接收之不知名
者(即工間第四被告)因同船俘胞楊阿毛在車中要求多
給飯團、被該第四被告毆打致死、車抵青森、已氣息
奄奄、迨上船至函館途中、即氣絕身死、當由押送人
員將死者棄於海中、以上為由滬渡日經過事實、

民國三十三年十月十四日第二批由滬解日之俘
胞抵達後十五日晨即開始訓練全員二百九十四
名除姚始忠因歐受傷于十月十日亡故及程陶陶
山耀良徐錫章顧小才等飢寒毒打先後傷病亡故
外其餘均須出操北海道零度下之天氣裸體操練
是年十一月一日開始進礦分早夜兩班早班為上
午四時起身四時十分点名四時二十分早餐四時
四十分集合向天皇祈禱五時進礦最早下午八時
返寮遲則十二時餘返寮夜班下午四時進礦次晨
八時返寮自民國三十四年一日起因增加生產每

晚須十二時餘返寮，每日工作超過十六小時，睡眠
僅三四小時，病瘦如枯體，亦須進礦，否則鞭撻頻施，
停止給食，在工作時間中，絕對不准休息，日人監督
及中國指導員李彥萍均手持皮鞭，驅之如牛馬，毒
打如囚犯，在工作時因不堪虐待而自殺者，吊死者
二十餘人，因時間過久，不易記憶死者姓名，以上為
工作之情形。

B、食糧及衣住之情形。

民國三十三年抵日後，為十月初旬，最初食玉蜀黍
粉，後因病死者過多，故改食米飯，二百九十餘人之

食糧、每日僅發給食米二斗五升、每人每日不到一
合、其餘和入野草、洋山芋、南瓜等、工作人員每人每
餐八兩、病人六兩、味噌湯一碗、十個月如一日、自在
境、進拘留所時發給之黃布單軍衣一套及膠皮鞋
一雙、外抵礦後僅發給棉織襪子一條、內無襯衫、外
無棉衣、眠無枕席、食不果腹、白凡蠅與臭虫交攻、皮鞭
與鉄拳齊下、北海道零度下之天氣、飢寒交迫、毒刑
頻施、不死者幾希、剝骨銘心、死猶難忘、司其責者、為
前勞務課佐方快之及長谷川壽雄、數百人之膏血
盡入私囊、陰險毒辣、無以復加、以上為在礦生活情

形

C. 在礦被虐待之情形

民國三十三年十月廿日晚，俘胞柯炳文、經崇義、鄭鑑清、唐九雲、等五人，因不堪虐待，深夜潛逃。至十一月一日，被夕張警察署所獲。於是日下午一時，全體在寮前廣場排隊，將該五人裸體反綁在夕張警察署長（角田坑巡查長張所詰佐伯義夫）監視之下。由勞務課長佐方快之及勞務主任長石川壽雄命令日人指導員大瀨（及中國指導員李考洋）用膠皮製就之寬皮帶，狠命毒打遍體。

流血皮破肉現，柯炳文、經崇義、鄭鑑清三名當場畢命，慘不忍睹。唐九雲。〇〇二名重傷入獄，當時佐方快之及長谷川壽雄發表訓話，大意謂此後再有逃去者，照此辦理。民國三十四年一月十日，俘虜黃有章，因違背中國指導員李彥萍之命令，當時命令全體排隊，在勞務主任長谷川壽雄及警務佐伯義夫發令之下，由李彥萍執行施刑，當時共同施刑者尚有日人指導員菅（一）及大瀨（一）二人，鞭撻之下，体無完膚，傷及內部，延至一月二十三日傷重畢命。以上二事實為虐待過程中，最慘酷悲劇，印象

之深猶繫夢昧、歷々數之、刻骨難忘、以上為虐待之情形、

綜上所述、伊藤幸太郎、竇犯詐欺及教唆殺人罪、佐方快之及長右川壽雄、竇犯侵佔及教唆殺人罪、夕張警察署長、及佐伯義夫、竇犯教唆殺人罪、藤井、山田、菅、大瀨、李彦、萍貴、犯殺人罪、該犯罪人等迄今逍遙法外、死者何能瞑目、茲特具陳經過、仰乞鈞座詳查事實、提案法辦、以昭覆盆、而雪沉寃、實為公便、此呈

中國課課長 臺

具呈人 何萍



前名

侯慕中



蔡深



蔡妙福



中華民國三十七年三月十八日

Ho Ping

Exhibit :

Orig document in Japanese,
Labor Poster of Chinese at
Kakuda Mine. —

— Title w/orig of
— Affidavit dated
12 Oct 48

HOKKAI(DO) TANKŌ KISEN KABU-
SHIKI KAISHA (KAKUDA)

88

Labor Roster for (Kakuda ?)
(Izumioka ?)
Kōkajin

Name	Age	Domicile	Date of Employment	Date of Retirement
Li Hikojo	24	Manchuria, Dairen Omishi-oka 38	1944 2 Oct.	Unknown

由日礦華人勞務者名簿

氏名	年令	在籍地	著山月日	退山月日
李秀萍	二四	湖州奉天市大西門三八號	一九一四	送還當時他處 三行不詳
沈介人	元	江蘇省松江縣泰倉街六號		昭和一九一四
蘇深根	五	武進縣北進街		
韓樂清	三四	湖北省保寧市平安街五號		在江蘇市
朱揚遠	元	廣東省曲江縣北門一四號地	一九一四	大阪居留
張錦年	四三	江蘇省蘇州府木直街八號		一九一四
沈樹康	二二	上海市江寧路三三號	一九一四	
蔡妙禱	二二	川沙縣徐家路八號	一九一四	送還當時他處 三行不詳
虞謙董	四三	上海市南市甘肅路八號	一九一四	一九一四
桂德為	二二	浙江省寧波縣是浦	一九一四	
陽東斌	三〇	山東省長清縣	一九一四	
蔣海濤	二一	安徽省太湖縣城內	一九一四	
張天在	一九	江蘇省上海市吳淞縣新路	一九一四	
侯慕中	三三	新多路永春里		
葉貞海	三三	江陰縣靖外鎮三五號	一九一四	
俞府品	二七	吳縣城內中市巷七號	一九一四	
蔡安濤	四六	上海市浦東新鎮	一九一四	一九一四
江阿廣	三三	浙江省紹興縣		一九一四
許學貴	三六	江蘇省揚州府城內		一九一四
周阿大	三八	無錫縣梅生鎮		一九一四
許德海	三八	浙江省寧波縣		一九一四
陸金昌	三三	江蘇省江蘇縣吳縣村		一九一四
鄒瑞為	二九	寧波鎮		一九一四
金四根	三三	浦東		一九一四

Pings

San Suny

氏名	卷	本	籍地	著山月日	還山月日
林人傑	三四	福建	福州府	五、一四	五、二
曹順賢	五	江蘇	蘇州府		
凌少森	四	江蘇	蘇州府		
諸金林	五	上海	上海新嘉路一六六		四、三、死
沈桂春	六	浙江	寧波府奉化縣		送還山月日不詳
毛林福	三	江蘇	蘇州府		三、一
徐為竟	三	丹陽	丹陽西門外	一、四	
周長德	三	安徽	合肥縣		
孫錦章	三	江蘇	蘇州府		一、二、死
吳南鄉	二	無錫	無錫西門外		一、三、死
楊瑞方	二	浙江	紹興府		一、二
吳金角	五				
陳恒景	四	江蘇			一、六、死
阮錦庭	五	浙江	紹興府	一、四	一、一
孫維有	五	江蘇	蘇州府		一、四、死
王國靈	一	浙江	寧波府		一、一
王洪元	五	江蘇	蘇州府		一、八、死
周永江	二				一、一
任公平	四	廣東	韶州府	一、四	送還山月日不詳
鄧順華	四	浙江	寧波府		一、一
翁春生	五	江蘇	蘇州府	一、四	
朱崇生	五				一、三、死
李子錦	三				一、二
程陶陶	五				一、八、死

氏名	卷	本	籍地	壽山月日	退山月日
張玉標	三	四	浙江省鎮海縣小港	九、四	三、一
魯金恭	三		紹興府		
沈定方	三		廣東省大浦市潮市麻地		
徐義	三		蘇州府吳縣洞港東園柳		
王正海	三	五	上海新閘港小港路		
陳文奎	三	三	浙江省紹興縣		三、六、九、死
徐阿培	三		蘇州府無錫縣北門外路味旅		
吳乃佩	三		華洋縣大西鎮		
勞金局	三		上海市		
王文煥	三		浙江省杭州府長安街		
劉阿三	三		蘇州府通州海門縣范院鎮	一、四	三、二、三、死
朱仁祐	三		浙江省寧波縣西門外六弄		三、三、六、死
袁祥泰	三		蘇州府無錫縣楊鎮七弄		三、一、一
趙維然	三	五	浙江省寧波縣西門外六弄		
陳定叔	三		蘇州府無錫縣楊鎮七弄		三、七、三、死
吳培慶	三		蘇州府無錫縣楊鎮七弄		三、七、二、死
楊起興	三		浙江省寧波縣小港鎮		三、一、一
方新文	三		蘇州府無錫縣楊鎮七弄		
方志明	三		蘇州府無錫縣楊鎮七弄		三、一、三、死
秀祐林	三		蘇州府無錫縣楊鎮七弄		三、六、九、死
王雪萍	三		蘇州府無錫縣楊鎮七弄		三、一、一
范根宅	三		蘇州府無錫縣楊鎮七弄		
黃鐸	三		浙江省無錫縣東門外	九、四	
山魁良	三		蘇州府無錫縣楊鎮七弄		三、四、死

氏 名 字 籍 地 著 山 月 日 遷 山 月 日

吳 盛 慎 三 六 補 建 省 水 塔 街 一 九 一 〇 西 廿 三 六 死 亡

朱 聰 堂 四 〇 浙 江 省 鎮 海 縣 火 漆 路 永 泰 二 〇 一 一

朱 紹 堯 九 〇 上 虞 縣 紫 林 村 〃 〃 〃 〃

顧 錫 廷 二 〇 〃 寧 波 縣 沙 河 鎮 〃 〃 〃 〃

沈 水 弟 三 〇 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃

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沈 水 弟 三 〇 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃 〃

氏名	籍地	著山月日	退山月日
萬如志	浙江有坑內東街路九五弄	一九一四	二〇一一
張阿偉	江蘇省南匯縣楊鎮張家七	"	"
元燭齋	有美果山外沈店弄	一九一四	"
方疎孫	上海市南市方斜路斜里	"	"
蔡劍芬	浙江省餘姚縣三區范	"	"
認漢氏	江蘇省武進縣人西門外	"	"
李志有	茶果巷	"	"
陸長安	上海市貴州路	"	"
顧士樸	上海路二五弄	"	"
施文俊	崇明縣布鎮一〇弄	"	"
顧小方	浙江省定海縣小沙中鄉六弄	"	"
張未根	寧波府半錢街四弄	"	"
嚴七頭	江蘇省浦東川沙縣老長路	"	"
趙方根	上海市浦東三卷七弄	"	"
沈阿奎	浙江省餘姚縣雙河鄉	"	"
謝偉濤	江蘇省上海市南中街一弄	"	"
華文斌	浙江省鎮海縣	"	"
蔡順海	東鄉縣勸業場大馬路	"	"
陸小根	江蘇省上海市四川路四弄	"	"
王林珍	浙東縣	"	"
王洪文	豐鎮縣北塔鎮一保甲	"	"
周錫九	鎮江美豐洋行虹橋口	"	"
孫和尙	安徽省和縣南鄉鎮	"	"
繆崇生	浙江省蘇州吳縣馬醫科	"	"

著山月日
退山月日

三四三六

氏名 存 籍 地 著山月日 退山月日

张如春 三三 浙江省平湖县 著八月 退八月

陈鸿非 三二 江苏省浦东县 著八月 退八月

项忠立 三三 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

郑继清 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

张佑生 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

王恕元 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

李顺菊 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

李石亭 三五 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

李炳金 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

席锦麟 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

倪兴爵 三三 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

杨生江 三三 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

李紫贵 三三 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

吴仲玉 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

朱金忠 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

段进芬 三五 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

顾廷荣 三四 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

盛雨毅 三四 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

刘志新 三四 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

张仁良 三三 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

蔡寿春 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

黄鑫清 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

蒙炳言 三二 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

何阿大 三五 浙江省嘉兴府 著八月 退八月

氏名	卷	存	籍	地	著山月日	退山月日
范柏餘	二	浙	蘇州府吳縣	水邊	一九〇四	二〇七一死
王良芳	二	〃	三阜島	〃	〃	二〇一一
孫壽松	三	〃	蘇州府吳縣	園北前港	〃	〃
孫漢榮	〇	〃	蘇州府吳縣	蘇州府	〃	〃
程應堂	三	〃	廣東省	南馬縣練溪鄉	〃	〃
李紀方	二	〃	江蘇省	錫山縣	〃	〃
張世餘	三	〃	安徽省	含山縣	〃	〃
許帆	二	〃	廣東省	中山縣鎮	〃	〃
沈曼其	一	〃	江蘇省	無錫市	〃	〃
蕭維深	〇	〃	廣東省	潮州陽	〃	〃
楊志賢	一	〃	江蘇省	上海市	一九〇四	二〇一一
陳山院	三	〃	〃	蘇州府	〃	〃
周永根	四	〃	〃	蘇州府	〃	〃
孫榮貴	一	〃	〃	蘇州府	〃	〃
王秀根	二	〃	浙江省	鎮江	〃	〃
錢相英	三	〃	〃	蘇州府	〃	〃
黃者三	三	〃	杭州府	白馬廟	〃	〃
姚柳意	四	〃	江蘇省	揚州	〃	〃
陳竟元	〇	〃	〃	寧波府	〃	〃
李世繼	二	〃	廣東省	新會	〃	〃
張養恭	三	〃	江蘇省	錫山縣	〃	〃
胡佩玉	一	〃	〃	上海市	〃	〃
馬雪林	二	〃	〃	蘇州府	〃	〃
玉煥玉	三	〃	〃	常州府	〃	〃

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氏名	年令	本籍地	着山月日	退山月日
侯伯華	二五	江蘇省上海金山縣陳家巷三保中甲一四	一〇、一四	二〇、一一
王覺非	二五	安徽省阜南縣	"	"
王松山	二三	江蘇省在陰果清江鎮	"	"
周玉麟	二五	揚州果南門外新巷	"	"
蔣文德	四三	無錫果城中大市橋	"	二〇、一五、廿七
張廷興	三五	南京果在果北行橋	一〇、一四	二〇、一一
張崇福	二八	浙江省寧波果市鎮路橋莊	"	"
郭道鎮	三三	寧波果東門鎮	"	二〇、一三、廿七
高十千里	二八	江蘇省上海市中平路共一號	"	二〇、一一
朱元亮	三〇	在城果北門外	"	二〇、六一、廿七
陳文標	二一	其五果南善	"	二〇、一〇、廿七
周金根	一九	浙江桐鎮海果園家村大保中甲	"	二〇、一〇、一一
姜明全	一九	河南省汝元鎮莊台麻	一九、一〇、一四	二〇、一一
同治	二四	江蘇省在果北門外保中甲五戶	"	"
吳光瑞	一七	福州果在果南陽市	"	"
潘如甲	二一	福建省同安果	"	"
趙林堂	二七	江蘇省在果北門外保中甲	"	"
孫福海	二九	海州果在果北門外	"	"
葉余興	三〇	浙江省在果北門外保中甲	"	二〇、三二、廿七
朱春勳	二二	江蘇省在果北門外保中甲	"	二〇、一一
丁貴慶	三四	浙江省在果北門外保中甲	"	"
柯福文	三八	南京果在果北門外保中甲	"	一九、二九、廿七
馬慶標	四〇	寧波果在果北門外保中甲	"	二〇、一三、廿七
魏永康	二九	寧波果在果北門外保中甲	"	二〇、一一

氏名	早令	本籍地	善公月日	還公月日
曾鴻定	五	江蘇省海州南道吳平良路	一九一四	一九二二
吳林生	三七	山東	一九一四	一九三九
古盛功	一九	山東省四山縣	"	二〇一一
五相海	二五	浙江省餘杭縣石家路	"	"
唐天福	一九	上海市前高平路二六號	"	"
黃有才	二一	山東省濰縣	"	"
張榮章	二三	浙江省嘉善縣鎮沙頭港	一九一四	"
雷飛龍	三九	江蘇省南高樂五洲五號	"	一九二九
朱德培	四〇	山東省五子二二號	"	一九一一
馮炳春	三五	浙江省杭州城中石方街一〇三號	"	"
何財生	二三	江蘇省武進縣橫林鎮	"	"
徐金駒	二一	上海市二里平山路石表巷	"	一九二九
姚永泉	二一	浙江省紹興縣東門鎮	"	一九一一
馮雅康	二七	江蘇省上海市白河路三九九號	"	"
陸雨	二七	浙江省嘉興東大街東馬路一號	一九一四	"
朱植生	二六	南通市南門外八號	"	"
李忠豪	一八	鎮江縣人起頭木表村	"	"
江惠星	二〇	湖北省漢口市西園租界	一九一四	"
張興	二七	江蘇省海州吳平良路二二	"	"
儲森慶	二五	河南非果河東路	"	"
李和尙	三九	上海市梅園	"	一九三九
楊養東	四七	測河大倉橋劉河鎮	"	一九一一
廖德	三八	湖北省黃陂	"	"
程養浩	三二	江蘇省上海市子路三零五號	"	一九三九

氏名	籍	地	著山月日	退山月日
邱北祥	一	浙江省鎮海縣邱記	一九〇四	〇一
孫伯民	四	浙江省刑部江陵縣	"	〇四一死之
蕭雲	三	浙江省杭州府清大路三六	"	〇七三死之
張志賢	三	廣東省定安縣城黃城海亭	"	〇一
洪慎昌	一九	江蘇省上海市南上九元	"	五二三死之
樓思業	三	浙江省紹興縣安門外四二	"	〇一
叶元康	三	寧波縣南門外	"	"
馬立根	三四	廣東省台山縣	〇四	"
張雲德	三	江蘇省南道縣道鎮	"	"
張有章	二	鎮江縣飛來揚鎮七年	"	〇一二死之
潘志坤	三	江西九江縣	"	〇一二
朱振松	三	江蘇省丹陽縣北門外仙橋巷鎮	"	"
雲國良	三	南匯縣周邱大街吳	"	〇六言死之
雲學文	三	常熟縣西門外	"	〇一二
俞在明	三	浙江省嘉興縣民安路五五	"	"
陶仁貴	〇	江蘇省崑山縣陸鄉	"	"
沈貴清	〇	江蘇省無錫縣南門外城隍鎮	"	"
楊興勳	〇	浙江省鎮海縣小港	"	"
黃榮泉	二	江蘇省上海市陸家嘴路地	"	"
黃根	一九	浙江省寧波府海鹽縣	"	"
谷三根	〇	江蘇省嘉定縣生廟三三	"	"
張子明	三	浙江省黃海縣前鎮	〇四	"
言耀品	三	江蘇省寶應縣北門外黃不街	〇四	"
湯德才	〇	東台縣南鎮	"	"

姓名	籍貫	存籍地	壽山月日	遷山月日
高黎明	浙江省年波北岸槐樹路		元百四	二〇二
周海章	定海縣干嶼村			
趙東林	江蘇省之淮縣			
陳宝元	真松大興路			
方云	山東長春巷			
李忠	廣東省陽江邊城林西門			
都尚德	陽江縣南門外			
葉華和	安徽省年興縣			
朱阿忠	江蘇省揚州府江都縣			
王永祥	河北省北東市崇文門外			
敬琴齋	浙江省江省年排縣			
廣九雲	上海縣			
王仁德	江蘇省通州縣			
林恒山	浙江省年波北岸文街			
陳棠林	城內			
汪平陽	江蘇省年波北岸文街			
李阿根	湖南岳陽府岳陽縣			
石錫榮	湖北省武昌縣			
沈邦聲	浙江省年波北岸文街			
何品年	鎮北街			
江方素	寧波縣			
孫記去	慈惠沈師為柳樹下			
張飛虎	寧波縣			
郭五凌	安徽省年波北岸文街			

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			曾其悛	楊阿生	徐正方	鍾如忠	劉漢興	伍文華	氏名
			三	三	五	三	五	三	年
					不詳	鎮江	江蘇省常州府武進縣	浙江黃巖縣城內大南門外海街	左
								一九〇四	籍地
					〇一四			〇一四	著山月日
			一九九〇年死	一九二〇年死	一九二〇年死	一九二〇年死		二〇二	退山月日

Suzhou

Suzhou

1911

1911

Shanghai

角回礦華人苦務者名簿

同	徐	吳	王	陳	蔡	李	盛	黃	吳	叶	林	顧	方	郭	馬	徐	山	鄭	經	柯	曾	程	汪	姚	氏	
西大	金福	盛德	文煥	廷景	安清	忠	再茂	南意	南郊	家宝	巨山	小才	彩文	玉清	慶標	錫章	耀良	繼清	崇義	炳文	鴻宝	陶陶	平陽	始忠	石	
38	21	35	44	24	46	40	40	27	41	19	36	23	28	23	44	58	36	19	24	38	55	35	44	36	年令	
江蘇省無錫縣梅生鎮	江蘇省上海市二里亭山	江蘇省水陸廟以下下新	浙江省杭州市長慶街五五	江蘇省二龍景張鎮	江蘇省上海市蘇東川	江蘇省同族縣	江蘇省江蘇縣平橋鎮七	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	江蘇省無錫縣南門外虹橋	鎮江以下不詳
肺浸潤	急性肺炎			急性肺炎	慢性肺炎		急性肺炎	急性肺炎	肺結核				急性肺炎	腸力夕山	尿管忘	肺核結		急性肺炎	急性肺炎	急性肺炎	急性肺炎	急性肺炎	腸炎	肺結核	病名	年病
二	二	二	一	二	一	二	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	一	二	二	一	一	一	一	年病
二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	年病
二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	年病
二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	年病
二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	年病
二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	年病
二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	年病
八	一	一	七	八	一	九	一	八	三	七	八	二	七	九	六	九	二	九	九	二	一	二	二	二	二	年病
九	〇	九	三	一	六	九	五	九	〇	七	三	一	五	〇	一	九	一	九	九	四	七	一	三	三	三	年病

(Deaths)

朱元茂	刘志新	孙一民	李和尚	费松生	楊松林	姚祖年	朱華如	朱華生	沈小弟	方華生	席錦麟	劉榮生	孫純有	諸金林	趙才根	孫伯臣	蔣文德	袁林生	秦壽春	葉余興	華紀方	浙阿三	黃錫	王云海	雷飛鵬
30	34	33	31	46	34	23	41	35	24	29	47	46	25	27	28	48	43	37	39	30	24	39	27	25	39
江蘇省崑山縣北門外	江蘇省常州府桂坊二四号	浙江有卷溪縣海鹽江口	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四	江蘇省上海南翔鎮七四
腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎	腸炎
二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇	二〇
六	六	六	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五	五
二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二

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馬雪林	朱阿惠	雲國良	陳文標	方志明	金志根	王永祥	駁進茂	黃金杏	蕭雲	黃金清	趙維然	傅雲根	朱金堂	陸長安	范柏錄	倪學嘯	洪煥昌	王洪元	程養浩	郭遠德	顧廷榮	徐正方	楊阿生	曹古悟		
25	23	23	21	27	23	29	35	36	37	22	25	26	47	26	21	32	18	50	32	33	44	19	28	23		
江蘇省泰興縣南橋下	江蘇省揚州縣東御營五市	江蘇省南匯縣園浦大街	江蘇省鹽城縣南豐庄	安徽省歙縣高坑鎮七八	江蘇省上海市南京	河北省北平市崇文門內	江蘇省崑山縣(以下不詳)	浙江省德州市德太路三六	江蘇省海內縣止山湖鎮	江蘇省寧波縣勤農山東路七	浙江省寧波縣西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外	江蘇省蘇州府西門外
胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	胃腸炎	
六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	六	
二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	
二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	二	
九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	九	

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