a great extent, to possible misunderstandings emanating from the incongruities of the languages and also to the possible incapabilities of grasping the clear background and perspective of the actual theatre of perpetration in the initial stage of armed occupation.

(1) "July Conspiracy":

It is alleged that on July 1st 1945 at about 9 p.m. there occurred a case of murderous conspiracy committed by the Chinese labourers who were working at the detached working camp of Kashimagumi at Hanaoka, Akita Prefecture, where the said Kashimagumi was then undertaking certain civil engineering work contracted wihh the Japanese Government; that the said conspiracy resulted in the killing and murder of four Japanese and one Chinese and injuring several other Japanese who were stationed at the aforesaid camp at the time of the conspiracy. The said criminal incident finally culminated in the judicial sentences for life on the ringleader SHU-JUN (Japensse pronunciation), also penal servitudes on the eleven other conspirators ranging from ten to two years.

(2) Importation of Chinese Labours:

It is alleged that towards the catastrophic period of her last War, namely, from the beginning of 1944 to Spring 1945, Japan was suffering from the dire scarcity of labour; hence the Japanese Government, chiefly at the instance of its Planning Board ("Kikaku-in"), did plan and execute the mass importation of group labours from China through the like governmental institution in China, and allocated such imported group labours to those contractors or mines which had contracted for and were undertaking the Government's key wartime works. However, as is usually the case with government business in Japan, the qualities of the imported labourers, both personally and physically, were most sickly and of the lowest grade; the great majority of them having died en route to Japan and still many have died within a very short space of time after their arrival into Japan. Moreover, the situation was further aggravated due to the generally strict control and supervision imposed by "Naimu-Sho" or Home Office upon the Chinese labours, particularly upon their rationing and clothing, notwithstanding the special supplications of the contractors working camp personnel to which the Chinese labours were allocated

(3) Chinese Labours Camp At Hanaoka:

The Chinese labours at the Hanaoka working camp were housed in their Dormitory called "CHUZAN-RYO" and the following persons were in charge of that dormitory prior to and at the time of the July Conspiracy.

ISE Chitoku: Chief of the dormitory,also in charge of general affairs;
(Was wounded at the time of July conspiracy)

HINOKIMORI Masaharu; Interpreter(murdered by the Chinese on July 1.1945);
SATO Taroji; Head of Training (resigned Sept.1945);
OBATA Sonosuke;Head of Supplies (murdered by the Chinese on July 1.1945);
TAKAHASHI Kenjiro; Head of Operation (died);
ISHIKAWA Chusuke;subordinate (left immediately after July conspiracy);
FUKUDA Kingoro;subordinate (now being incarcerated at Sugamo prison);
INOMATA Kiyoshi;subordinate (murdered by the Chinese on July 1.1945);
OBATA Soemon;subordinate (left immediately after July conspiracy);
NAGASAKI Tatsuzo;subordinate(murdered by the Chinese on July 1.1945);
YOSHITANI Shiro;subordinate (resigned immediately after July conspiracy);
SHIMIDZU Masao;subordinate(now being incarcerated at Sugamo prison);
TAKAHASHI Toyokichi; Head of Medical Treatment(was discharged on June 15.1945 for incompetency).

(4) Japan's Last Collapsing Stage of War:

In order thoroughly to understand this case and with a view to discerning the true undercurrent of the July Conspiracy, it will be necessary to unfold the clearcut perspective of the general conditions that governed Japan at that time, especially the economic phase having particular regard to the rationing and clothing. Needless to say, it was the last and the most catastrophic period Japan was passing through immediately preceding her wholesale collapse on Aug.15,1945. The extreme dearth of food and clothing was scourging the entire nation to misery and destruction, and the only exception was those insane military,police and bureaucratic groups who monopolised the disposition and consumption of all the necessaries of life at the sacrifice and expense of the majority of the Japanese nation. Under those circumstances, the Chinese labours could expect no exception to the supply of food and clothing. They were naturally doomed to share the same fate as the average Japanese civilians in all miseries of war at the time when, for the first time in her history, the rate of deaths far overtook and exceeded that of births at the ratio of over 114 per thousand covering the period of her last agonies of war. Then came the Government's frantic commandeering of the so-called "Bayonet Charge Week" (started from June 27th 1945) on all factories and workshops throughout the country. Naturally, the Chinese labours at Hanaoka could take no exception to the superb command of Japan's military leaders. As a matter of fact, it is alleged that at Hanaoka this Bayonet Charge meant only an extention of two working hours per day with the furthest distance of operating theatre of work of only two kilometres from their base dormitory; hence, virtually speaking, the Bayonet Charge did not carry so much extra work to bear upon the Chinese labours themselves. Only the psychological factor thereof in that grim downcast stage of war was a magnifying burden on the Chinese.

(5) Rationing & Clothing:

Then comes the major problem:"Were the rationing and clothing for the Chinese labours inhuman?". Evidence will disclose that they were not inhuman. If they were to be called "inhuman", then the rationing and clothing for all the Japanese nation must also be catagorically termed "inhuman". In spite of the pathetic efforts on the part of KONO, chief of Kashimagumi Hanaoka Detached Office, for more supply of food to be distributed to the Chinese labours, the then Governor of Akita Prefecture HISAYASU Hirota turned a very cold shoulder. Not only that, the Government could or did supply only 30 pairs as against KONO's supplication for the supply of only 50 pairs of rubber boots for the Chinese. Evidence will further shew that KONO was subjected to a criminal penalty of ¥4,000.- for his having bought in the black market 40 bales of rice as extra food for the Chinese labours. Added to those stringent restrictions and control exercised by the Police, many difficulties arose by the illicit cache or misappropriations of food by the Chinese Chief-cook by the name of NIN-HO-KI(Japanese pronunciation) who was ruthlessly murdered by the Chinese labours at the time of the July conspiracy. Therefore, if it should be called "inhuman", then the Japanese Government or the officials in ~~carhe~~ CHARGE of the Chinese labours at the Home Office or "Naimu-Sho", as also the officials in charge of Akita Prefecture must take full responsibility or blame.

(6) High Rate Of Deaths:

Then comes the cardinal question: "What was the cause of the high rate of deaths among the Chinese labours?". Generally speaking, as has been briefly alluded to in he preamble hereof, evidence will shew that the system of the importation of Chinese group labours was initiated, planned and executed by the Japanese Government in combination with the like governmental institution of the then puppet Chinese Government called "KAHOKU ROKO KYOKAI" (NORTH CHINA LABOUR ASSOCIATION)with its headquarters at Peiping under the directorship of CHO-KI(Japanese pronunciation). Already towards the fall of 1944 and onward, China herself was feeling the scarcity of labour. Therefore, the Chinese labours selected and arranged for export to Japan by these governmental institutions were most outrageous and meagre,i.e. they exported the prototype of the most emancipated and weak Chinese labours already suffering from divers dermatological and/or venereal diseases, and then allocated them to the various contractors and mines that were undertaking the Government's wartime key works at the contractors' risk and expense; hence originally and fundamentally speaking, it is most patent and manifest

that the crime, if it could be proved by your Section as such, had been deliberately committed and initiated by the then Japanese Government in conspiracy with the Chinese puppet governmental institution on the other side. Then again, the remarkably high rate of deaths that occurred in the month of July 1945 was due to the "July Conspiracy" of the Chinese labours who, immediately after the acts of murder and violence, took refuge into the nearby mountains. That incident, although not reported in the newspapers at that time, was no doubt a great shock to the Japanese officialdom. The whole armies of gendarmes, police,etc. of that locality were rabidly mustered up and arrayed, to say nothing of the procurators' group attached to the Akita District Court; they were further augumented and assisted by the local "Self Protection Guard"as also by a certain groups of gendarmes,police and procurators specially sent up from Tokyo area. So the Chinese runaways were soon trapped and brought back to their dormitory. It is alleged that, owing to the fatigue and thirst in the hottest month of July and utterly exhausted by their excitement and hard march of refuge, the Chinese labours were simply crazy to drink contaminated water en route to their dormitory in spite of the stern admonition of the expeditionary forces that hunted them up. That naturally gave rise to the severest cases of diarrhoea. Then again, evidence will shew that the Chinese runaways were subjected to unbearable torture by the hands of the gendarmes, police and procurators who for nearly two days ordered and compelled the Chinese runaways to sit on the burning ground under the hottest, scourging and dazzling July sun with nothing to eat and drink, pending completion of their examinations; the pathetic appeal made by KONO and other members of the Japanese staff at Kashimagumi Hanaoka Detached Office was of no avail. It was only in the evening of July 3rd 1945 that, at KONO's special appeal, about two bowls of rice-gruel were served to the Chinese labours. If such maltreatment perpetrated by the police, gendarmes and procurators be termed the "crime against humanity", then the entire blame must logically be put upon these police, gendarmes and procurators who commanded and ordarined the perpetration of such act. How could the seven suspects now being incarcerated for more than eight months be blamed for the crime for which they were absolutely powerless; their supplication to moderate the stringency of the police orders and commands being entirely ignored and turned down? This, to me, is the most unpardonable injustice committed at the expense and risk of those who are now arraigned and incarcerated for what had been actually committed and dared by those officials now "hidden" and "secretly" and "unseenly" let loose out of the meshes of law? The sagacity

and prudence of your Section is most humbly invoked for digging down to the fathom of infallible truth! There is absolutely no ground whatsoever to incarcerate and imprison the poor Hanaoka employees of Kashimagumi.

(7):Medical Treatment:

Then comes another cardinal question:"Were the Chinese labours given proper medical attention and treatment?". To this question must be anticipated the most disheartening and unfortunate police order and restriction imposed upon the Chinese group labours inhibiting them to go out of their dormitory. Therefore, in order to cope with the inhuman restrictions, inside arrangements for giving medical attention and aid to them were made in such a manner that there were about eleven Chinese labourers in charge for this purpose headed and directed by the Chinese named RYO GYOKU RIN (Japanese pronunciation) who acted as liaison officer with the Japanese staff in charge. In any case, it had been arranged that Doctors OUCHI and IZUMI of the Hanaoka Mining Hospital situated bear by to come to the Chinese dormitory in case of need. Besides, it had also been arranged with Doctor ISHIZUKA Tomoyoshi of Odate-Machi to come and examine the Chinese in case of need, Kashimagumi paying him a retainer. These arrangements were actually practised although of course, due to the aforecited stringent police restrictions, it was not as satisfactory as it could be desired. Moreover, KONO, in view of the fact that a great number of skin diseased patients were among the Chinese labours, took special care if possible to take the severe cases onto HIKAGE Spa famous for its curative value on dermatological diseases. As a matter of fact, evidence will shew that on the very night of the July conspiracy KONO himself was at the said HIKAGE Spa negotiating with the town authorities for that purpose; in other words, KONO was on his business for erecting a spa house for the Chinese labours with the understanding and help of the Prefectural authorities for permission to cut down necessary timbers from the forests under the management of the Prefecture; Dr.Ishizuka also accompanied KONO several times for the said negotiations. In view of the above and having particular regard to the truculent and devastating wartime conditions as they existed in the last collapsing stage of Japan, the medical treatment and attention meted out to the Chinese labours was not wide of the humanity. The blame, if there was any, should entirely be put on the stringent police restrictions upon the Chinese labours.

= In conclusion, I desire to call your superb attention to the fact that the Chinese labours were none the wiser of the strict police restrictions issued from time to time to the Kashimagumi's Hanaoka Office by which the latter was legally and politically bound hand and foot and

there was absolutely no alternative for the latter but to obey these restrictions to the letters.

I also desire to draw your attention to the fact that

A). TAKAKU, TSUKADA & SATO: were engaged by the Kashimagumi Hanaoka Office a f t e r the July Conspiracy. As evidence will shew, they did their level best and exerted towards improving the conditions of the Chinese labours as closely as the circumstances permitted; hence they are absolutely innocent and should be immediately released and liberated.

B).KONO: Although at the time of July conspiracy, he was chief of Kashimagumi's Hanaoka Office, he was in no way directly concerned with the "Chuzan Ryo" or the Chinese Dormitory. On the contrary, evidence will shew that he also did his level best to improve the general conditions of the Chinese labours after the July conspiracy. Even prior to the outbreak of July conspiracy, he did his best for the welfare of the Chinese even at the risk and sacrifice of being subjected to a criminal penalty of ¥4,000.- for having bought 40 bales of rice in the black market in contravention of the wartime law. Evidence will most distinctly shew that even the ringleader of July Conspiracy SHU-JUN(Japanese pronunciation) holds KONO in high esteem and is always thankful for what KONO did for the general welfare of the Chinese labour under SHU-JUN. The said ringleader wrote a special personal letter from Akita Prison to KONO expressing his thanks and devotion. Therefore, KONO is innocent and should be immediately released and liberated for the sake of justice.

C).ISE: although he held the titular position of chief of "Chuzan Ryo" prior to and at the time of July Conspiracy, evidence will shew that he did not commit any act of violence on the Chinese labours. Only, he is the possessor of a very weak frame of mind and there might have been occasions when he should have reprimanded or admonished his subordinates in case the latter did not treat the Chinese properly. I particularly wish to draw your attention and invoke your kind consideration for the very extenuating circumstances that he had a very narrow escape from being killed on the very night of July Conspiracy. He was sleeping in the Dormitory and was suddenly attacked by the Chinese, but was ~~luke~~ lucky to be able to get out of the woods with only an injury on his back and bruise on his legs. Therefore, justice will demand that, if perchance he had committed any misdeeds, his sin was duly atoned for by the brutal violence on the part of the Chinese themselves that might well have taken Ise's life in that fateful night. For these reasons, Ise should be immediately released and liberated from his confinement.

D). FUKUDA AND SHIMIDZU: Both of them were in charge of the Chinese labours prior to and at the time of July conspiracy. It should be particularly noted that Shimidzu's nationality is Chinese. Both of them

had likewise a narrow escape from death on that fateful night of July Conspiracy;hence, should perchance, there were any misdeeds on their part vis-a-vis the Chinese labours which should come under the strict nomenclature of " maltreatment", their such acts were duly atoned for by the still greater crime, forces and violence committed by the Chinese themselves which had really threatened their lives. Whatever in their acts that were not proper are far remote from being termed a "crime" sufficient to warrant due trial in the regular Military Court. It is to be sincerely invoked that they should likewise be immediately released and liberated together with the rest of their comrades in the prison.

REAL PERPETRATORS OF CRIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHINESE LABOURS AT HANAOKA,AKITA PREFECTURE:

I hereby call your attention to the following names together with their official positions. They should be strictly investigated and tried in regard to the causes of deaths having regard to the stringent inhibition imposed upon the runaway Chinese labours, notably for not giving anything to eat or drink for nearly two days pending their examinations under the scourging July sun.

The Chinese labours were naturally treated legally as "Aliens",hence immediately on their arrival into Japan, they came under the supervision and administration of the Home Office or "Naimu Sho". The divers restrictions that had been imposed upon the Chinese labours at Hanaoka naturally emanated from and based on the directive of the Home Office, the Akita Prefectural special police executing such directive. In this connection, the following personnel of the Home Office from the 18th year of "Showa" (1943) down to the present time may be of interest to your Section:-

Home Minister	Vice-Minister	Chief of Police Section
ANDO Kisaburo	KARASAWA Toshiki	MIYOSHI Shigeo
ODATE Shigeo	YAMAZAKI Iwao	MACHIMURA Kingo
ABE Genki	NADAO Hirokichi	FURUI Yoshimi
YAMAZAKI Iwao	FURUI Yoshimi	MIZUIKE Ryo
HORIKICHI Zenjiro	SAKA Chiaki	KOIZUMI Goro
MITSUCHI Chuzo	OMURA Seiichi	TANIKAWA Noboru
OMURA Seiichi	IINUMA Issei	TANIKAWA Noboru.

Officials of Akita Prefecture at the time of July Conspiracy:

Chief of Special Police: KAMADA Nisaburo ;
Chief of Odate Police: MIURA Taichiro.

Trusting that this petition will have your kind and penetrating attention, and assuring you of my cooperation to uncover the truth of the case, always at your command, I beg to remain

My dear Colonel,

Yours most truly,

For & On Behalf of the above-named 7 Persons
now at Sugamo Prison.

Duplicate.

S. HIRABAYASHI, LL.B.
Attorney At Law.

TRANSLATION

April 4th 1944.

WELFARE DEPT. No. 103.
HOME OFFICE No. 6.

Vice-Minister of Welfare Dept.
Vice-Minister of Home Office.

CONFIDENTIAL (SECRET DESPATCH):

TO ALL PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS:

SUBJECT: Importation into Japan of Chinese Labours.

Communication by order:

Pursuant to the Cabinet decision made on Nov. 27, 1942, we have been experimenting on importing Chinese labours for some time and in view of the fairly satisfactory result achieved, we have now come to a decision at Vice-Ministers' conference upon the policy respecting the importation of Chinese labours into Japan (as per attached paper No. 1), also upon the compend thereof (as per attached paper No. 2). Since we have launched upon regular importation, it is requested that having regard to the present acute shortage of labour, you will do all in your power to accelrate the handling of the various matters involved for materialization of the prol

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April 4th 1944.

DIRECTOR of Labour of the WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

TO ALL PREFECTURAL GOVERNORS:

SUBJECT: Importation into Japan of Chinese Labours.

With reference to the operation of the above matter, it shall be guided by the "Policy respecting importation of Chinese labours", also by the "Compendium respecting importation of Chinese Labours" as per decision made by the Vice-Ministers' Conference officially communic today . In addition thereto, the following pointers shall be specially observed in handling the subject matter. Your further attention is called to Instruction No. 600 dated March 12th, v

(I) APPLICATION: a) As regards No. 2-a of the Compendium, you will have to allow the fili of application for Government service after having thoroughly investigated the standing, busin conditions, labour management abilities, etc. of the employers based on the information relatin to the allotment of labour according to classfication of the enterprises made by the Welfare Dept. and also after being fully satisfied of the unlikelihood of causing any international trouble in the future. If after investigation you are convinced of inadvisability or dispensab of the importation, you shall immediately report the matter to the Welfare Dept. accordingly.

b) As regards No. 2-b of the Compendium, you shall make thorough investigation as per the abovementioned direction taking into consideration the degree of urgency according to the nature of the undertaking and shall accept only when you are convinced of the necessity of suc importation . The abovementioned applications must be submitted to the Prefectural Office via the National Labour Mobilization Office and the latter office shall submit such applications i duplicate to the Welfare Dept. attaching thereto its specific opinion.

(II) IMPORTATION: a) As regards No. 2-e of the Compendium, get the employers to make full preparation for the taking-over, transportation and primary measure after arrival of the Chine labours, also get them to report the name of the escort for the Chinese. The Prefectural authori shall report the name of the escorts to the Welfare Dept. immediately.

b) The collection of Chinese labours as also any assistance connected therewith shall all be arranged and handled by the Labour Control Committee (or the North China Labour Associat in China acting under instructions of the Japanese Embassy, the National Government (the North China Administrative Committee if the districts are situated up North); hence, instruct the employers to make immediate arrangements with the aforesaid organs for the taking-over and trans portation of the Chinese labours.

c) The collection fee and family allowances for the Chinese labours shall be borne by the employers who shall arrange to remit such expenses to the field collecting organs two weeks in advance of the taking-over of the Chinese labours: collection fee per head shall be approxim

S. HIRABAYASHI, LL.B.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

¥600.- in view of the increase in railway fare by ¥50.- since April 1st 1944 (besides expenses for collection, ration enroute, personal effects, transportation, medicine, etc.): Family Allowance per head shall be about ¥55.-.

(III) MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AFTER ARRIVAL: a) Measures as per No.4-a of the Compendium must be taken by the employers immediately on arrival of the Chinese labours along with the supervision and instructions on the part of the authorities to see to it that the items mentioned in the employers' application are adhered to. If the employers violate the terms of their application or do not obey the instructions, warn them that the Chinese labours might be sent back and that no more official assistance might be given. If necessary, get the employers to submit an oath pledging themselves not to violate the terms of their application and that they will obey the control and instructions of the Police and the National Labour Mobilization Office.

b) Always make thorough inspection of the labour management to see if it is in order and get the employers to pay special attention to the following:-

1) The imported labours shall in principle be employed in heavy labour.
2) The hours for work and recess shall be the same as the average labour; no extens or curtailment of the working hours because of Chinese may be made.
3) Specially for prevention of runaways and espionages.
4) Japanese labour leaders may be appointed by the collecting organs in China for purpose of liaison and care-taking. Such leaders may not be appointed due to limitatio in the number of personnel, or may be relieved by the personnel of the employers; hence it is desirable that the employers despatch at proper time some of their selected perso to the collecting organs in China for a couple of months to study the habit of the Chi
5) Utilize the formation of the Chinese labours as at the time of transportation; labour instructions shall be conveyed through Japanese leaders or the responsible Chi (Chinese Commander or Boss), and strictly avoid giving direct instructions.

c) The term of labour shall in principle be within a period of two years from the tim arrival. No extension of the labour term, change in the working fields and in transfer of the labours shall be permitted. If it is absolutely necessary, then apply in advance to the local authorities in charge giving the following particulars (in case of transfer of labours, under j signatures of the old and new employers):-

1) Domicile, abode, name & age in cases involving extension of the labour term, change in the working fields or transfer of the labours; in case of a corporation, t place where office is located, name of directors or persons executing the business o such corporation.

2) Reason for extension of the labour term, change in the working fields or tra of the labours.

3) Class of the work in which the imported labours are employed, the place of t working fields and appelation thereof.

4) Date of importation, name of the collecting organ, date of collection and nu of the labours whose labour term is to be extended, working field and the employe t be changed.

5) Particulars to be changed (viz.- if only the labour term to be extended, the of the contract shall be extended accordingly; if the terms of labour be altered th term extended as also the altered terms shall be stated: if the working field to be changed or the labours to be transferred to other employers, then class of the work also the site of the working field subsequent to such change or transfer shall be st

6) In respect of the change in the working field or the employers to whom the l may be transferred, state the domicile, abode, name, age and in case of a corporatio firm-name, place where the principal office is located, its directors and other pers executing the business thereof.

7) Those who are about to change the working fields of labours or transfer labo to other employers, state the change in the working fields, the terms of labour and condition of welfare subsequent to such transfer (state according to the contents of application for envoking the assistance for the importation of Chinese labours).

d) For inexperienced workers, the employers shall not fail to provide for a defin period of training (generally six months) for the purpose of giving them basic training and tion necessary for leading lives in Japan.

e) As for wages, payment thereof, prevention of diseases, sanitation, hygienic measures, we expect to issue instructions later.

(IV) MEASURES FOR REPATRIATION:
In case the employers intend or decide to have the labours repatriate due to expiration of the labour term (including causes due to the curtailment, abolition or termination of the work prior to contractual expiration), or to illness, the labours shall be repatriated in accordance with the provisions relating to transportation under No.3 of the Compendium provided always that the employers shall obtain instructions from the Welfare Dept. as to the route and date of transportation.

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COMPENDIUM OF THE IMPORTATION OF CHINESE LABOURS INTO JAPAN.

(I) GENERAL PROVISIONS: The enterprises allowed to import Chinese labours are as per below specified, selected out of the industries for the national mobilization considered as being specially highly tensioned;-

a) Mining (coal & metal mines).
b) Civil engineering & building work for the national defense.
c) Key indistries (iron and steel, shipbuilding, light-metal, chemical industry).
d) Loading & unloading in ports and land-transportation).
e) Any other work deemed important.

Even the above specified industries may be barred from the privilege if they are found incompetent to manage labours satisfactorily or do not obey instructions of the competent authorities.

(II) DISPOSITION OF THE APPLICATION FOR LABOUR:

(1) When the Prefectural authorities have been advised of the allotment of Chinese labours according to each specific undertaking, the employers shall be requested to submit in quadruplicate application (as per Form 1) for envoking assistance for the supply of Chinese labours via the competent Prefectural Offices.

(2) Even where no allotment is made by the Welfare Dept. if the proprietor of the enterprises specified under (I) above desires to import Chinese labours , he may take the matter up with the Welfare Dept. in the manner mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

(3) When the Welfare Dept. has decided allotment in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, it shall notify same to the Greater East Asia Dept. by attaching copy of the "Application Envoking Assistance for the Importation of Chinese Labours", simultaneously submitting to the Home Office a list shewing the allotment of the labours according to different undertakings.

(4) When the Greater East Asia Dept. has received the notification mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, it shall decide upon the taking-over of labours and the date of transportation thereof and shall inform the Welfare Dept. on each occasion .

(5) When the Welfare Dept. has received the above information, it shall notify the proprietor of the undertaking accordingly via the relevant Prefectural authorities with the view of thoroughly going over the taking-over, transportation, post-arrival measures of the import labours; it shall also inform the Greater East Asia Dept. the person selected to escort the labours.

(III) TRANSPORTATION

(1) The chief of the National Labour Mobilization Office exercising jurisdiction over the working field shall write and certify on the reverse side of the "Passport for China" issued by the competent Police Chief that the holder thereof is labour escort.

(2) Transportation of the taken-over labours shall be conducted in a battalion formation.

(3) In going over to China to attend to the transportation of the taken-over import labours, sufficient previous arrangements shall be made with the Police in charge of the port of sailing and arrival as also with other relevant organs so as to ensure security.

(IV) POST-ARRIVAL MEASURES:

(1) Immediately after arrival of the import Chinese labours, have the employer file an application with the Prefectural Governor for "Labour Permits" (Imp.Ordinance No.352 of 1899), also report the general condition of the transportation to the National Labour Mobilization Office exercising jurisdiction over the working field accompanied by a list of the imported labours giving native country, name & age.

(2) Said National Mobilization Office shall, immeidiately on receipt of the aforecited papers, report to the Prefectural Office giving the number of the imported labours as also the number of labours arrive, date of arrival, conditions covering any change en route; the Prefectural Office in return report report accordingly to the Welfare Dept.

(3) Simultaneously with the occurrence of any change, accident &/or trouble in the imported labours, special attention shall be paid to the maintenance of secrecy relating to search, prevention of espionage,etc., also get the employer report immediately the matter to both the Police and the National Labour Mobilization Office. The Prefectural authorities shall report to the Welfare Dept.,Home Office and the Greater East Asia Dept. after having collected the report from the Police and the National Lanour Mobilization Office.

(4) Get the employer report to the National Labour Mobilization Office the labour condit[illegible] of the imported Chinese labours as at the end of each month (as per Form No.2) so that such report shall without fail reach the Prefectural Office by the end of the following month. The Prefectur[illegible] Office in turn shall arrange such report according to the different class of undertaking and, aft[illegible] having given statistical computation, submit same to the Welfare Dept., the Home Office and the Greater East Asia Dept.

(5) The employer shall, acting under instructions of the Police, the National Labour Mo[illegible] zation Office and other relevant organs, provide necessary equipment for training, education, am[illegible] ment, examination of health, living training,etc.

(V) MEASURES RELATING TO CHANGE OR TRANSFER.

Any change or transfer of the imported Chinese labours such as extension of the working ter[illegible] change in the working field and employer are not permitted in principle, but where unavoidable circumstances prevail such may be permitted by taking the matter up with the Welfare Dept.

(VI) MEASURES RE REPATRIATION DUE TO TERMINATION OF THE LABOUR TERM.

When the labour term has expired (including the curtailment, abolition and terminatio[illegible] of the undertaking) and the repatriation has been decided, the matter shall be dealt with as fo[illegible]

(1) The Prefectural authorities shall casuse the employer to submit via the Police a[illegible] the National Labour Mobilization Office a list of the labours to be repatriated (giving the na[illegible] country, name, date of migration, cooperative organs), port of discharge, approximate date of arrival; at the same time report the matter to the Welfare Dept., the Home Office and the Gre[illegible] East Asia Dept. as per Form No.3.

(2)Get the employer arrange to repatriate according to the method of transportatio[illegible] provided under (III) in the formation of a nattalion, led by labour escort, and report via the National Labour Mobilization Office and the Police general information relating to the comp[illegible] handing the labours over to the competent organ in China.

(3) The trip to China and the certificate of escort of the labour leader shall b[illegible] according to the method provided under III (1).

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POLICY RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF CHINESE LABOURS INTO JAPAN

(I) GENERAL PROVISIONS:

(1) The collection and servicing of Chinese Labours (hereinafter referred to as CL) [illegible] be undertaken by the labour control organ (the North China Labour Association at North China [illegible] ing under instructions of the Japanese Embassy, the Armed Forces in China as also the Chine[illegible] Government (up in North China, by the North China Administrative Commission).

(2) CL shall be collected from ex-POW or ex-allegianced soldiers or by means of [illegible] tion. CL shall be selected from men of forty years or less having excellent charact[illegible] and [illegible] in health and mind, possibly prefer to pick up bachelors of less than thirty years of age.

(3) CL ~~shall~~ shall, prior to migration, be subject to training for a cerain period [illegible] than one month) by the competent organ in China.

For inexperienced CL, necessary training for a certain period shall be given in Japan by the factory or the working place where they are to be employed.

(4) CL shall be employed by such undertaking as mining, stevedoring, defense civil engineering, key industries and other undertakings deemed important that are specified under the national mobilization planning enterprises; care must be taken not to employ them in dispersed and scattered working fields.

(5) The term of labour shall in principle be two years (excluding the days of transit); if the same labours are to be employed continously, they shall temporarily be sent home on request after expiration of the contract term .

(6) CL shall be statistically considered every year in accordance with the national mobilization plan and shall be planned to import regularly. The handling and treatment of CL shall be dome paying due regard to their national traits, care being taken not to create appreciable discrimination according to the class of business or the working locality, no restrictions in principle shall be placed on their remittance or money to be carried home.

(II) TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT .

(1) Factories or working fields where CL are permitted to be employed (hereinafter referred to as F & WF) shall be selected by the Welfare Dept. in consultation with other relevant authorities on condition that they shall get CL work collectively. Importation procedures shall be determined separately.

(2) The management of CL shallbe done having special regard to the following points so that nothing tending to bring about excessive change in their habits shall be enforced.

a) F & WF shall hold the Japanese leaders who have accompanied the CL from China directly responsible for liaison and service.

b) In employing the CL care shall be taken to utilize the group formation as at the time of their collection and transportation and that instructions in respect of their work shall be given through the Jap. leaders and Chinese leaders (Commander or Boss), care being taken not to give direct instructions.

c) The working field for CL shall be distinctly separated from that of Koreans or POW.

d) Sufficient rest shall be given after arrival at the working field before they are sent out for regular work.

e) Dwelling shall be guarded from humidity and shall be built entirely remote from those of Koreans.

f) Food shall be served on the basis of the usual rations of the CL and the food therefor shall be specially provided by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

g) Necessary facilities for setting up recreation and amusement quarters shall be properly considered by the F & WF.

(3) Wages for the CL shall be based on the average wages in Japan, but in view of the enormous difference now prevailing covering the wages and prices in China and Japan, proper steps shall be taken to secure their remittances to home and money to be carried back home. Separate provisions shall be made covering the particulars of wages, allowances and other prestations, modes of payment thereof, prevention of espionage, sanitation, protection,aids,etc.

(4) Working hours shall be governed by those prevailing in Japan.

(5) Besides the four major holidays, January 1st, May 5th and the Mid-autumn shall be made official holidays.

(III) METHOD OF MIGRATION AND REPATRIATION.

(1) Expenses in respect of migration and repatriation shall not be deducted from the wages and shall in principle be borne by F & WF. For the present, such expenses may be defrayed on the basis of natinnal compensation or like appropriate means.

(2) Transportation of CL shall be attended to by the relevant organs of Japan, Manchukuo and China.

(3) After expiration of the contract term, F or WF shall in principle undertake to send the CL back to the place of collection; the same shall apply where, due to illness or other

reasons, the CL cannot continue their work.

(IV) OTHER ITEMS

(1) Special care shall be taken in regard to the prevention of espionage and runaway of the CL in the F or WF.

(2) Proper steps shall be taken so that the personnel of F or WF shall be trained in China as leaders. Leaders having completed the training shall relieve the Japanese leaders who previously accompanied the CL from China.

(3) Separate provisions shall be made concerning the trustee education in Japan for the juvenile Chinese.

(4) Separate provisions shall be made concerning the national compensation and its limit.

LIST OF EVIDENCES IN SUPPORT OF THE ALLEGATIONS MADE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS, KONO Masatoshi & Six Others now Incarcerated at SUGAMO.

- ++++++++++++++++++++++ -

Exhibit A - 1:

Notarially attested affidavit of MRS.KONO Yuki, wife of KONO Masatoshi, now incarcerated at Sugamo prison, bearing on the innocence of her husband.

Exhibit A -2:

Notarially attested affidavit of MRS.SATO Kimi, wife of SATO Yuzo now incarcerated at Sugamo prison, bearing on the innocence of her husband.

The above EVIDENCES relate to the preamble, also to the conclusion item A) on page 7 of my petition dated June 17th 1946.

Exhibit B - 1:

Notarially attested affidavit of Mr.KUBO Sei-ichiro, Department Head in charge of the Chinese Labours working at the Hanaoka Mining Works of the former FUJITA-GUMI LTD (now called 'DOWA Mining Co.,Ltd) from May 1943 to May 1946, who had been to North China in April - June 1944 in regard to the importation of the Chinese labours into Japan and worked laboriously with KONO vis-a-vis the Central & Prefectural Governments for the welfare of the Chinese labours and who is an eye-witness to the scene of the Chinese Conspiracy at Hanaoka of July 1st 1945 and its subsequent developments.

Exhibit B - 2:

Sentences pronounced by the Criminal Section of the Akita District Court upon the twelve Chinese perpetrators of the crimes committed on July 1st 1945 Conspiracy by its ringleaders SHA-JANG and eleven others for having murdered and injured both the Japanese personnel and Chinese Labour.

The above EVIDENCES relate to Item (1) "July Conspiracy", Item (2) Importation of Chinese Labours, Item (4) Japan's Last Collapsing Stage of War, Item (6) High Rate of Deaths, Item (7) Medical Treatment, of my Petition dated June 17th,1946.

Exhibit B - 3:

Personal letter written by SHA-JANG, the ringleader of the July Conspiracy and the Commander of the entire Chinese Labours attached to the Hanaoka "Chuzanryo Dormitory" of the Kashimagumi Detached Office, addressed to MR. SHIBATA Saburo, Head of the Labour Section there; said letter was written in the Akita Prison and sent to Mr.Shibata sometime towards the end of Aug. 1945 via the Chinese interpreter U-KETSU-SHUN (Japanese pronunciation).

Exhibit B - 4:

Personal letter written by SHA-JANG, in the Akita Prison about the same time asthe above letter to Mr.Shibata, addressed and brought to Mr.KONO Masatoshi, Chief of the Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi ,by a messenger.

The above EVIDENCES relate to the Preamble, Item (1) "July Conspiracy", also Conclusion B).KONO of my Petition dated June 17th 1946; concurrently, these Exhibits serve to shew KONO's geniality, integrity and benevolence and that he was and is held in high esteem by all the Chinese Labours.

Exhibit C - 1:

Petition made by KONO Masatoshi to Governor HISAYASU Hirotada of Akita Prefecture dated August 18,1944 praying for additional rationing of 8 Kilograms of main food to the Chinese labours, and the Governor's official reply thereto dated August 23,1944 rejecting KONO's petition.

Exhibit C - 2:

Further Petition dated November 24,1944 filed by KONO Masatoshi to Governor HISAYASU Hirotada, Governor of Akita Prefecture, reiterating his previous supplication (vide EXH.C-1 above) for additional local rationing of 8 kilograms for the Chinese labours.

Exhibit C - 3:

Petition made by KONO Masatoshi to the Chief of No.1 Economic Section of Akita Prefecture dated January 22, 1945 praying for additional local rationing of 8 kilograms, by referring to and reiterating his supplication incorporated into the above two Exhibits.

The above EVIDENCES relate to Item (5) Rationing & Clothing, also Item (4) Japan's Last Collapsing State of War of my petition dated June 17th 1946.

Exhibit D - 1:

Petition made by KONO Masatoshi dated August 21, 1944 to the Chief of Akita Branch of the Labour Patriotic Association of Akita Prefecture, supplicating him for the special supply of Ground "Tabi" (socks) for the Chinese Labours; the official reply of the above Association dated Aug. 29, 1944 to KONO rejecting the said petition.

Exhibit D - 2:

Petition by KONO Masatoshi dated November 24, 1944 to Governor HISAYASU Hirotada of Akita Prefecture for a distribution of bed-cloths for the Chinese Labours.

Exhibit D - 3: Petition by KONO Masatoshi under date November 24, 1944 to Governor HISAYASU Hirotada of Akita Prefecture for a distribution of SHIRTS for the Chinese Labours.

Exhibit D - 4:

Petition by KONO Masatoshi dated November 24, 1944 to Governor HISAYASU Hirotada of Akita Prefecture for a distribution of Ground "Tabi" (socks) for the Chinese Labours.

Exhibit D - 5:

Petition by KONO Masatoshi dated December 1, 1944 to Mayor Fujimori of

Hanaoka for a special distribution of TOWELS for the Chinese labours.

The above EVIDENCES relate to Item (5) Rationing & Clothing, also Item (4) Japan's Last Collapsing Stage of War, of my Petition dated June 17th 1946.

Exhibit E - 1:

Certificate by Dr.T. OUCHI, President of the Hanaoka Mining Hospital, relating to the general health condition of the Chinese Labours at the time when they first arrived into the Hanaoka "Chuzanryo" Dormitory of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Exhibit E - 2:

Certificate by Dr.T.ISHIZUKA, of Odate-Machi, retained by the Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi Ltd concerning the general health condition of the Chinese Labours at the time when they first arrived into the Hanaoka "Chuzanryo" Dormitory of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Exhibit E - 3:

List shewing 'Balance Sheet' of the Chinese Labours arrived into the Hanaoka "Chuzanryo" Dormitory of Kashimagumi Ltd, Deaths, Repatriates & those still remaining in Japan.

The above EVIDENCES relate to Item (2) Importation of Chinese Labours & Item (6) High Rate of Deaths, of my Petition dated June 17th 1946.

Exhibit F - 1:

Notarially attested Affidavit of Mr.KAWAGISHI Koya, now Assistant-engineer of the Katsurogumi Ltd of Tokyo Branch, but was working for the Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi Ltd as Labour-conscript Student at the time of the July Conspiracy.

Exhibit F - 2:

Notarially attested Affidavit of Mr.KIMURA Shigeo, now Assistant-engineer of Tohoku Seisam-Sho Limited, but was working for the Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi Ltd as Labour-conscript Student at the time of the July Conspiracy.

The above EVIDENCES relate to Item (6) High Rate of Deaths and the Conclusion B.KONO of my Petition dated June 17th 1946.

Exhibit G - 1:

Official letter dated June 15, 1946 addressed to Mr.C. SUZUKI, President of Tokyo Undertakers Limited by S.KASHIMA, Vice-president of Kashimagumi Ltd in regard to the actual conditions covering crematories during and subsequent to the last WAR.

Exhibit G - 2:

Official reply to the above enquiry by KASHIMA, made by C.SUZUKI, President of the Tokyo Undertakers Ltd., dated June 24th 1946.

The above EVIDENCES relate to the fact that, during the War, owing to the lack and scarcity of fuel oil, coal, fire-woods, etc. the cremation of corpses became acutely difficult; in all crematories round about Tokyo corpses were heaped up for days pending procurement of fuels for the cremation; not only that, owing to the lack of fuel and lumber, coffins became very difficult to procure, also hearses, so that people had to use carts for carrying corpses to the crematory. In other words, owing to the lack and scarcity of various materials, ceremonial funeral and burial became acutely difficult. These difficulties still continue to prevail even now in spite of the fact that nearly one year has elapsed from the unconditional surrender of Japan! The above facts bear upon the joint burials of the Chinese labours at the Hanaoka "Chuzanryo" Dormitory where, with the consent of the Chiese leaders, the joint burials of the Chinese dead were performed, not being able to cremate the corpses as ordered by the authorities due to the lack and scarcity of fuels.

Tokyo, July 18th 1946.

SHIN-ICHI HIRABAYASHI, LL. B.
Attorney for KONO Masatoshi &
6 Other War Criminal Suspects now
being incarcerated at Sugamo Prison.

D - 1

TRANSLATION

HANA CHO No.6
Aug.21.1944.

To the Chief of Akita Branch of
The "Akita-Ken Romu Hokoku Kai"(Labour Patriotic Association
of Akita Prefecture).

Subject: Special distribution of Ground "Tabi" (Socks) for the Chinese Labours and the Korean Group Labours.

From: KONO Masatoshi,Chief of Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Sir;

We shall be extremely pleased if you will kindly arrange to make a special distribution in reference to the above subject, as per the following schedule:

Description	Distribution per head	Total	Remarks
Ground"Tabi"	1 Pair per head	128 pairs	Korean group labors
- do -	- do -	293 "	Chinese labours

Yours most truly,

+ +

RO HOKU SHU No.352
Aug.29.1944

To the Chief of Kashimagumi Hanaoka Branch.

Subject:Re application for special distribution of Ground "Tabi"(socks)for the Chinese labors & Korean Group labours.

From: The Chief of Akita Branch of the Labour Patriotic Association of Akita Prefecture.

Sir:-

I take this means of advising you that asthe result of our communication I have received the following reply from the Prefectural headquarters of the Labour Patriotic Association, in reference to your recent application as per subject above.

"Both the Chinese labours and the Korean group labours are posted in accordance with the National Mobiliz ation Plan,hence they are outside the competency of the Prefectural Labour Patriotic Association. You are therefore directed to apply direct to the Welfare Department for distribution."

Yours faithfully,

花調第六号

昭和九年八月三十日

株式會社鹿島組花岡出張所

所長　河野正敏

秋田縣労務報國會北秋田支部長殿

華人及集團半島労務者用地下足袋特別配給願ニ関スル件

首題ニ関シ別紙通ニ有之実情御多忙中誠ニ恐縮ニ存候

得共特別御詮議ヲ以テ左記通特配賜度尊慮願候

記

品名	一人當割當數	合計	備考
地下足袋	一人一足	一二八足	半島集團労務者數
〃	〃	二九三足	華人労務者數
合計		四二一足	

以上

株式會社鹿島組秋田江出張所

D-2

TRANSLATION

HANA ROKU No.63
Nov.24.1944.

To His Excellency HISAYASU Hirotada,
Governor of Akita Prefecture.

Subject: Application in re distribution of "Futon" (bed-clothes) for the Chinese labours;

From: KONO Masatoshi, Chief of Hanaoka Detached Place of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Sir;-

With reference to the matter of "Futon" or bed-clothese for the Chinese labours, we have been closely looking around for same subsequent to their arrival here in August last, but have not been able to purchase any up to the present time. In view of the fact that we are facing winter season with a considerable number of patients suffering from cold, we are greatly concerned over their health. We shall therefore be pleased if you will kindly arrange immediately to distribute direct the following quantities of "Futon" or bed-clothese, viz:-

One piece of Coverlet and one piece of Mattress per head for 280 workers or 560 pieces in all.

We are, Sir,
Yours most truly,

株式会社高岳商会殿

明治十九年十一月二十四日

株式会社高岳商会殿

代表

神戸山殿

移用品紛失届ノ件ニ付申渡書

第人第拾五号ヲ以テ移入第人第拾五号ヲ以テ移入ノ儀ハ可致ト各地捜索致候処ニ付今日別紙之金五人ヲ以テ送致之一才向ノ者ニ付キ東京鉄道株式会社ニ於テ保護之上相渡ス筈ニ付キ別紙数量特別ノ儀ハ

東京鉄道株式会社

雜費ノ儀ハ早急ニ調査御計算ヲ乞フ

設及申請ハ

記

華人苦力二百八十人分機布部及教布部一人一組宛

合計三百七十枚

D - 3

TRANSLATION

HANA RO No.64
Nov.24.1944.

To His Excellency HISAYASU Hirotada,
Governor of Akita Prefecture.

Subject: Application for distribution of Shirts for the Chinese Labours;

From KONO Masaharu, Chief of Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Sir;-

With reference to the matter of shirts for the imported Chinese labours, we have been trying in all directions to buy same since their arrival into our camp. However, shirts come under governmental restrictions and are not sold freely, hence the utter impossibility to purchase same. Under the circumstances, we shall esteem a great favour if you will kindly arrange to have the following quantities of shirts distributed without delay.

1 Pair of shirts for 280 labourers.

We are, Sir,

Yours most truly,

社員募集ニ応シ
昭和十九年十一月三十日
構成人令社員ニ
採用ス
印 聖山敏

移民取扱事務ニ関スル申請書

華人労務者ニ関シ下ノ如ク
南洋移入華人労務者ニ関シ
別紙出張員ヲ以テ
物資ハ配給物ノ為自由販売
別表入手ノ際ニ付キ
早急ニ
東亜配炭ニ

別紙

記

一、二百八十人分、

以上

D - 4

TRANSLATION

HANA RO No.65
Nov.24.1944.

To His Excellency HISAYASU Hirotada,
Governor of Akita Prefecture.

Subject: Application for distribution of Puttees & Ground "Tabi" (Socks) for the Chinese Labours.

From: KONO Masatoshi, Chief of Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Sir;-

With reference to the matter of Puttees and Ground "Tabi"(socks) for the imported Chinese labours, we have been trying in all directions to buy same since their arrival into our camp here in August last. However, puttees and ground "Tabi" (socks) come under governmental restrictions and are not sold freely, hence the utter impossibility to purchase same. Under the circumstances, we shall deem it a great favour if you will kindly arrange to have the following quantities distributed without delay.

Both articles for 280 workers.

We are, Sir,

Yours most truly,

花労發第六五号

昭和十九年十一月二十日

株式會社鹿島組花岡出張所

所長　河野正敏

秋田縣知事久安惟忠殿

華人労務者用ゲートル、地下足袋配給申請書

當所新就勞華人労務者用ゲートル、地下足袋ニ就テハ
八月入所當時ヨリ極力入手致度各地捜索致候得共
物資ハ配給品ノ為ノ自由購買出来ズ現在ノ状態ニテハ
到底入手不能ニ付テハ右記数量特ニ御詮
議ノ上早急ニ配分方御取計被下度此段
申事
及申請候也

記

各二百八十人分

以上

東京都

株式會社　鹿島組

D - 5

TRANSLATION

Dec.1.1944.

Mr.FUJIMORI Naoharu,Mayor of Hanaoka.

Subject: Application for distribution of Towels for the Chinese labours;

From: KONO Masaharu, Chief of Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Dear Sir;-

In the matter of towels for the imported Chinese labours, we have been trying in all directions to buy same since their arrival into our camp here in August last. However, towels come under governmental restrictions and are not sold freely in the market, hence the utter impossibility, to purchase same. Under the circumstances, we shall deem it a great favour if you will kindly arrange to have the following quantities distributed without delay.

One piece of towel for 280 workers.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours most truly,

昭和十九年十二月一日

株式會社鹿島組花岡出張所

所長　河野正敏

花岡町長藤盛直治殿

華人労務者用タオル配給申請書

當所移入華人労務者用タオルニ関シテハ八月八所當時ヨリ購入可致各地捜索致居矣得共該物品ハ配給品ノ為自由販賣品皆無ノ狀態ニテ到底入手不能ニ付左記数量特別ノ御診議ヲ以テ早急御直配方御取計被下度此段及申請矣也

記

タオル一枚宛二百八十人分

以上

A-1

TRANSLATION

Reg.No.in Authentication Book:No.849.

Authenticated on June 22nd 1946 (Seal of the Notary Public)

On June 22nd 1946 before me personally appeared KONO Yuki who, after having deposed that the signature and seal affixed to the within document produced to me are her true and genuine hand and seal and having duly established her identity by virtue of the legally authenticated impression of her own seal likewise produced to me, has applied for notarially authenticating the said document.

I, therefore, hereby certify and attest that the abovementioned within document has been truly and genuinely formed and executed.

Made and executed at my office this twenty-second day of June of the 21st Year of "Showa" Era (1946).

(Signed & Sealed) SHIIKAWA TSUNE,
Notary Public, belonging to the Akita District Court;
No.9, Nishidote-machi, Kameno-cho, Akita City, Akita Prefecture.

+ +

I married my husband in the 2nd Year of "Showa" (1927). My husband joined the Kashimagumi Ltd in April 1927 and has since been in their service. Having worked in Korea for about seventeen to eighteen years, he was transferred to their Hanaoka Detached Office about May 1944 whither he moved in together with all the members of his family. He is very zealous to his duty; ordinarily he used to stay at the Hanaoka Detached Office and seldom returned to his home.

During August 1944, a great number of Chinese labours arrived, but I understood that some of them died en route and that my husband was experiencing a great difficulty due to the great number of severe cases suffering from diarrohoea, dermatological diseases or veneral diseases. My husnband was very much concerned over the welfare of the Chinese labours. At that time, practically no rationing of meat and fish was served even to us Japanese and, due to the meagre supply of vegetables on the other hand, we were really in great difficulty. My husband was endeavouring to get for the Chinese labours whatever extra food he could procure and for that matter he bought some quantities of rice in the black market. Wherefore, in October 1944, if I remember correctly, he was detained by the police for about a week and was sentenced to a criminal penalty of four thousand Yen for his act. Moreover, in view of the predominance of skin diseases among the Chinese labours, KONO thought seriously upon HIKAGE SPA which is situated near Hanaoka and is famous for its curative power for skin diseases so that he could build up a sanatrium there for the Chinese labours with such timber as would be able to procure with the understanding of the Pre-

fectural authorities. As a matter of fact, in the very night of July 1st when the Chinese labours rioted at "Chuzan Ryo", he was away at the said HIKAGE Spa accompanied by Dr.Ishizuka who was specially retained by Kashimagumi for the Chinese labours to negotiate on the aforesaid project. However, he was informed of the riot and hastened back to the scene by bicyle through the crowd of the Chinese labours. He said afterwards that he was not at all afraid of the Chinese labours because he did nothing wrong towards them. Furthermore, I was informed that the cause of the marked high rate of deaths among the Chinese labours from the month of July onwards was due to the fact that the gendarmes and the police came to Hanaoka in great numbers immediately following the July conspiracy for the purpose of investigation and that the Chinese labours were ordered by these authorities to sit, without being provided with anything to eat or drink, for two days under the burning sun and that consequently the majority of the Chinese were greatly emancipated. I heard however that a petition was submitted to these authorities from KONO's side praying for giving the Chinese something to eat but that the gendarmes and the police utterly refused the request pending completion of their investigations.

My husband was always concentrating upon his business, also was likewise concerned over the welfare of the Chinese labours who were to execute his work. I therefore must express my great resentment over the fact that my husband has been incarcerated in prison for almost nine months since October 15th last. I hereby swear before Heaven and Earth the innocence and sincerity of KONO and that I also swear that I state nothing but the truth.

In the month of June of the 21st year of "Showa" Era:

(Signed & Sealed) KONO Yuki,
of No.59, Dai-Machi, Odate-Machi, Kitaakita-Gun,
Akita Prefecture.

A-2

TRANSLATION

Reg.No.in the Authentication Book:No.852.

Authenticated on June 22nd 1946 (Seal of the Notary Public)

On June 22nd 1946 before me personally appeared SATO Kimi who, after having deposed that the signature and seal affixed to the within document produced to me are her true and genuine hand and seal and having duly established her identity by virtue of the legally authenticated impression of her own seal likewise produced to me, has applied for notarially authenticating the said document.

I, therefore, hereby certify and attest that the abovementioned within document has been truly and genuinely formed and executed.

Made and executed at my office this twenty-second day of June of the 21st Year of "Showa" Era (1946).

(Signed & Sealed) SHIIKAWA TSUNE,
Notary Public, belonging to the Akita District Court.
No.9,Nishidote-machi, Kameno-cho, Akita City,
Akita Prefecture.

+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

I married my husband in the 15th year of "Showa" Era (1940). At that time he was a clerk in the service of the "Jujin" Hospital of Shiba-Ku,Tokyo. Our house at Nishi-sugamo,Tokyo, was completely bombed out on April 15th 1945 and having thus lost all our clothing, furniture,etc. and reduced to nothing, we returned to our native town of Odate-Machi of Akita Prefecture. On the recommendation of a certain person, my husband was employed at the Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi Ltd and worked in their Welfare Squad for the great number of Chinese labours there. The Welfare Squad took care of medical treatment and hygiene of the Chinese labours camped at "Chuzan Ryo" there; Mr.ARAKAWA Kichiro was the superior of my husband who, therefore, working under Mr. Arakawa's instructions.

It is alleged that the Chinese labours at "Chuzan Ryo" Hanaoka rioted on July 1st 1945. However, my husband was employed a f t e r that incident, hence is none the wiser of the riot. He said that he made a lot of improvements upon the former equipments. In the beginning of October last, officers of the Occupation Forces visited the "Chuzan Ryo" and made enquiries of the Chiefs of the respective Squads into their sphere of business. It so happened that the Chief of the Welfare Squad Mr. ARAKAWA Kichiro was out of the office and, in his stead, my husband, who was next to him, interviewed the Army Officers. Consequently, the name of my husband was taken down by the visiting officers of the Occupation Forces. My husband came home at about 2.30 p.m. on October 15th, but a little before his arrival home, the Odate Police had requested for his appearance. Therefore, he visited the Police Station immediately but came home saying that he was requested to go up to Akita and that he would probably return home in the afternoon of the following day.

So saying, he departed for Akita, but never to return. I was indeed surprised to learn afterwards that he was incarcerated at the Akita Prison. I firmly believe that had Mr. ARAKAWA Kichiro been in the "Chuzan Ryo" at the time when the officers of the Occupation Forces visited in the beginning of October, the name of my husband should have automatically been avoided and that he would not have been incarcerated. When I visited my husband towards the end of February this year at the Akita Prison, he said to me:- "Mr.ARAKAWA came in to enquire after my health here sometime ago, but he told me that I, as it were, was incarcerated in his behalf and that he felt very sorry for my position; I told him that this is all 'kismet'".

My husband was employed a f t e r the July conspiracy and did hisbest for improving the facilities,etc. And yet, simply because of the absence of Mr. ARAKAWA, who was the superior of my husband and who was employed prior to the July incident, on the very day of the investigation conducted by the Occupation Forces, he was unfortunately incarcerated on false charges which I very much regret. I hereby swear and assert that my husband is innocent and did not commit any such act as to warrant his incarceration. I swear before God that the foregoing statement is true and genuine and that I state the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

(Signed & Sealed) SATO Kimi (born Apr.13.1918)
No.50, Bakuro-Cho, Odate-Machi, ~~Odate~~
Akita Prefecture.

E - 1

TRANSLATION

CONCERNING THE HEALTH CONDITION OF THE CHINESE LABOURS AT THE TIME OF THEIR ARRIVAL:

(Statement by Dr.OUCHI Tadashi, President of the Hanaoka Mining Hospital)

The first Chinese labours immigrated into the "Chuzanryo" Dormitory of Kashimagumi when compared with the Chinese labours immigrated into the "Toa Ryo" Dormitory run directly by the management of the Hanaoka Mining Works shewed a marked difference;in point of nutrition and physical quality. In other words, the former were extremely inferior while the latter were excellent. It was particularly noted that the "Chuzanryo" Chinese began to develop a great number of patients on account of the dysentery brought in by them causing a considerable number of deaths. Besides, they had a considerable number of patients suffering from catarruh of digestive organs, cold and other diseases.

The second Chinese labours (immigrated into the "Chuzanryo"Dormitory) had severe cases of skin diseases to the extent of about 96% of the total labours and had a great number of undernourished persons. I further noticed that the general health condition was extremely inferior and when compared with the first immigrants, they were still worse.

As regards the third Chinese labours (intermediates),I noticed that they were inferior in health on practically the same level as the second immigrants.

As mentioned above, the Chinese labours(arrived into the Chuzanryo Dormitory) were physically inferior and included a great number of sick persons from the very beginning,i.e.the 35 persons out of the first immigrants, the 22 persons out of the second immigrants and the 20 persons out of the third immigrants totalling 77 persons carried regular records of diseases. Consequently, it is to be greatly regretted that in spite of our painstaking efforts deaths occurred among them one after the other.

(The above verbatim was taken down at 8.30 a.m. October 27th 1945 in the night-watch-duty-bedroom of the Hanaoka Mining Hospital).

LIST SHEWING THE NUMBER OF DISEASES IN THE MONTH OF ARRIVAL
OF THE CHINESE LABOURS (TOTAL 77 PERSONS)

+ +

1st Immigrants		2nd Immigrants		3rd Immigrants	
Diseases	Patients	Diseases	Patients	Diseases	Patients
Dysentery	18	Large intestinal catarruh	8	Cold	8
Cold	7	Alimentary catarruh	3	Stomach catarruh	2
Alimentary catarruh	5	Dysentery	2	Dysentery	2
Sunstroke	1	Bronchitis	1	Large intestinal catarruh	1
Malnutrition	1	Kiddey inflammation	1	Beriberi	1
Kindney inflammation	1	Cold	1	Bronchitis	1
Syphilis	1	Heart failure	1	Beriberi malnutrition	1
Bronchitis	1	Lung inflammation	1	Malnutrition	1
		Beriberi malnutrition	1	Neuralgia	1
		Kidney & Beriberi	1	Rheumatism	1
		Malnutrition	1	Jaundice	1
		Lung saturation	1		
Total	35		22		20

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

July 7th 1946.

(Signed & Sealed) OUCHI Tadashi,

President of the Hanaoka Mining Hospital,

Kitaakita-gun, Akita Prefecture.

華人勞務者入所當時ノ健康狀態ニ就テ

診斷醫師花岡鑛山病院長　大一內　正談

第一次　花岡鑛山直營ナル東亞寮ニ入所シタル華人勞務者ト鹿島組中山寮ニ入所シタル華人勞務者ヲ比較スルトキ身体及榮養ノ狀態ニ於テ隔段ノ差異アルヲ認メタリ

卽チ前者ハ非常ニ良好ニシテ後者ハ劣惡デアツタ

中山寮ノ方ハ入所當初ヨリ彼等ノ携行セル赤痢ニヨリテ患者續出シ死亡者モ相當數ニ上リ又胃腸加答兒感冒其他ノ病氣モ相當アツタ

第二次　全員ノ九割六分位迄ハ猛烈ナル皮膚病及多數ノ榮養障害者デアツタ

又總ジテ健康狀態モ非常ニ劣惡ニシテ之ヲ第一次ノ入所者ニ比較シテモ更ニ劣レルモノナルヲ認メタ

第三次　一中間轉入者ヲ第三次入所者ニツキテモ第二次ノ入所者ト略今程度ノ不健康狀態ニアリシコトヲ認メタ

以上ノ如ク華人勞務者ノ不健康狀態ニ就テハ入場ノ頃初ヨリ病者多ク第一次入所者計三五人第二次入所者計二二八第三次入所者計二〇八此合計七七人カソノ入所セル月ニ於テ病歴ヲ有スル患者ナリキ隨テ醫療ニ關スル當方ノ月ユル努力モ効果少ナク死亡者ノ續出ヲ見タルハ頗ル遺憾トスル所ナリ

（昭和二十年十月二十七日朝八時半於花岡鑛山病院宿直室）

華人勞務者入所ノ日ノ病氣調（合計七七人）

第一次		第二次		第三次（中間轉入）	
赤痢	一八	大腸カタル	八	感冒	八
感冒	七	胃腸カタル	三	胃加答兒	二
胃腸加答兒	五	赤痢	二	赤痢	二
熱射病	一	氣管支炎	一	大腸カタル	一
熱射病	一	腎臟炎	一	脚氣	一
榮養障害	一	感冒	一	氣管支炎	一
榮養障害	一	心臟痲痺	一	榮養障害	一
腎臟炎	一	肺炎	一	榮養障害	一
梅毒	一	脚氣榮養障害	一	心臟經痛	一
氣管支炎	一	腎臟ト脚氣	一	ロイマチス	一
		榮養障害	一	黃疸	一

計	肺浸潤	計
三五	二二二	一二〇

右之通リ相違無之事ヲ証明スル

昭和二十一年七月七日

秋田縣北秋田郡　花岡鉱山病院

院長　大内　正

E-2

TRANSLATION

At the time when on two occasions since May 1945 about seven hundred Chinese Labours entered into the working camp of Kashimagumi at the Hanaoka Mine, I attended to their medical examination together with Dr.OUCHI, President of the Hanaoka Mine Hospital, on each occasion.

I was then able to notice that the majority of them were suffering from the undernourishment; moreover, ten odd persons were suffering from the large intestinal catarrh and ten others were excreting blood-stool suggestive of dysentery. In addition to these sick persons, there were about four hundred persons suffering from skin diseases. Such a poor health condition in mass health examination was indeed unprecedented and the ten sick persons suffering from dysentery were ordered to be taken into the isolated ward.

I hereby certify as above.

(Signed & Sealed) Dr. ISHIZUKA Tsunakuni.

ODATE-MACHI, AKITA PREFECTURE.

Dated: July 5th 1946.

証明書

昭和二十年五月ヨリ二回ニ亘リ華人労務者約七百名ガ花岡鉱山鹿島組作業現場ニ入所シタルト自分ハ花岡鉱山病院長大内正一医師ト共ニ入所ノ都度之レカ検診ニ当ル然ル所労務者ノ殆ンド全部ガ栄養状態甚タ不良ニシテ且ツ大抵ハ腸カタルヲ起セル者ニシテ下痢便ヲ排スル者ニ其他皮膚病罹患者約四百名ニテカヽル不良ナル情態ハ集団検診ニ於テ常ニ其類例ヲ見サル事ニシテ血便ヲ排スル者ニ名

八

直千二病院隔離室ニ收容加療セシメタリ

右實狀証明候也

昭和二十一年六月五日

秋田縣大館町

医師　石塚綱國

E-3

LIST SHEWING ARRIVALS, DEATHS & REPATRIATES OF THE CHINESE LABOURS:

Date arrived:	Numbers	Mon. & Yr. Occurred:	Deaths	Repatriates	Remaining in Japan.
Aug.8,1944	294	Aug. 1944	4		
May 5,1945	587	Sept. "	11		
June 4,1945	98	Oct. "	7		
		Nov. "	9		
		Dec. "	5		
		Jan. 1945	11		
		Feb. "	12		
		Mar. "	12		
		Apr. "	16		
		May "	19		
		June "	24		
		July "	100		
		Aug. "	49		
		Sept. "	68		
		Oct. "	51		
		Nov. "	9	530	
		Dec. "	3		
		Jan. 1946	1	14	23
		Feb. "	Nil		
		Mar. "	1		
	979		412	544	23

N.B. The above list shews actual number of the Chinese labours arrived into the Hanaoka Working Camp of Kashimagumi and does not include those who died en route to the Camp.

F-1

TRANSLATION

I was a student in the 3rd year class of the Civil Engineering Course of the Special Technical Department of the Japan University and in that capacity, on May 26th 1945, I was ordered to leave for and work as a labour conscript student at the Kashimagumi Detached Office at Hanaoka-Machi, Akit Prefecture,and began to be in their service as from the 28th of that month . I was since engaged in the survey work of the land covering the open mine of Hanaoka, and since July 20th 1945, set on to the engineering work of the River Omori. I left from their service in August idem simultaneously with the demobilization (of the labour conscript students). At present, I am working with the Tokyo Branch of Katsurogumi Limited.

About ten o'clock in the night of June 30th 1945, I was working on the bridge construction plan with Mr.Ito when in the voice that I then attributed to Mr.Takagi, a series of shouts were heard - "All get up together armed; the Chinese have mutinied!". We then all put on our putties and in the fatigue-dress we concentrated in front of the office - I remember about 15 or 16 boys and 7 or 8 girls responded to the alarm. The boys had taken up their wooden-rifles and some of them shouted - "(Japanese) labour-leaders might have been killed! We can't miss them! Let's go on!". So shouting, we all started leaving, for the sake of liaison, 2 or 3 boys and all of the girls behind in the office.

When we were about 100 metres within the distance of the "Chuzan Ryo" dormitory, we noticed something like corpse of a human-being. We lighted our matches and observed that a man, all naked except his shorts, was lying with his face thrusted into the ditch. His face was entirely blood-masked beyond recognition (later he was identified to be a Japanese labour-leader). It was too late to get him resuscitated because we did not feel his temperature any more.

We noticed all the rooms of the "Chuzan-ryo" dormitory were lighted; moisture in the kitchen, smoke coming up from the chimney outside and several faces with eyes piercing through the darkness from within. We were stuck up right there for about an hour pending arrival of the reinforcements. With the arrival of the reinforcements composed of both Japanese and Koreans numbering about fifty, we rushed into the dormitory with shouts. We then found that all the Chinese had run away leaving behind them in the dormitory about twenty odd sick men. We - a group of both Japanese and Koreans - got the remaining Chinese assembled in one place and watched them, while both the inside and outside of the dormitory were put under our surveillance. A corps of the police arrived on the scene just about that time. About an hour later, we divided our force in two,i.e. a group of about fifty men to remain for guarding the dormitory and another group of about 20 men to be

sent back to guard the office. On our way back to the office, we noticed outside the dormitory a man, unconscious and groaning, with his hands and feet bound up (later the man was identified to be the Chinese Chief of the Cooking Squad). We carried him back, sent for a doctor and examined him. The doctor made three or four injections but without any effect and the man presently breathed his last.

About the same time, several police attached to the Hanaoka Police Station and four or five soldiers arrived into the Kashimagumi Office where they set up the Headquarters for this incident. That day, the Chief of Kashimagumi was away from the office on business.

We set us on to guard throughout the whole night, and on the next morning or July 1st the Headquarters (I do not know what the proper appellation was) was moved up to the Hanaoka Police Station. The personnel of the headquarters were composed of the police and soldiers, but their number was unknown.

On that day (1st), it would appear that several groups of the civilians at Hanaoka participated in search for the runaway Chinese. Every search party got assembled on the road in front of the Hanaoka Police Station and started for the search in all directions acting under the command and direction of the Headquarters.

Mr.KONO, Chief of Kashimagumi returned in the afternoon that day.

If I remember correctly, the gendarmes (recollect about twenty in number) arrived and were put on patrols. As I was given to understand, the gendarmes on guard were put to duty by turns among the garrisons detached at Akita, Aomori and Yachinoye respectively.

If I remember correctly, the police-cadets under training at Akita City arrived on the same day. They numbered, according to my recollection, about thirty or forty and were on guard staying there for a considerable number of days.

Toward the evening of the same day, a majority of the runaways were arrested and after having been concentrated by the side of the movie-shew hut, have been separated altogether into four groups to be shifted on to the front of the Kashimagumi Office, the open-space in front of the "Chuzan-ryo" dormitory and another place (name unknown). Their hands were bound in the back, and were made into a unit of two men each by binding together their right and left arms respectively and were ordered to sit straight and close under guards.

If I remember correctly, some water was given them (time unknown) on the 2nd and they were allowed to go to the latrine from the afternoon of the same day.

If I remember correctly, one bowl of gruel was served them in the morning

of the 3rd and they were tkken to the dormitory toward the evening of the same day; there, they were arranged to sit in four rows and were given water and after nine o'clock, to the best of my memory, were given a bowl of gruel and made to pass overnight there in that condition.

I maintained contact with the Chinese labours till the morning of the 4th either directly or indirectly; during those days, the actual right of command was vested with the police headquarters and any act of whatsoever nature was conducted and executed under specific command dnd direction of the headquarters.

Why were they (the Chinese labours) punished by being ordered to sit tight and straight and forbidden to lie down for sleep during those three days and nights? The system of the Japanese police, through which permeate the ~~evils~~ evils of the feudalistic habits, trampled down human rights! Indeed, my heart ached unbearably to witness, admitting they were labourers of a different nationality, that they had to be treated like regular criminals! Therefore, to those workers on guard who maltreated them (Chinese), I gave a piece of my mind; also, by stealing a few momemts when the police-guards were off, I used secretly to give the Chinese some rice-balls that were intended to be served to the Japanese civilian guards. At times, I listened to their petition and loosened the rope that bound them!

As regards my memory concerning the measures taken by Kashimagumi during all those times, I would state that the office was kept absolutely busy what with despatching the search parties, despatching the civilians guards to be placed under police command and what with cooking rice-balls to be served to all the members of the guards. I remember that Chief KONO was during all those times in the office attending exclusively to the disposition of the remains of the murdered labour-leaders, the policy to be thereafter meted out to the Chinese labours and conducting negotiations with all necessary quarters.

The preservation of peace in this country was entirely in the hands of the police and the army, and judging from the situation then prevailed, their sway and influence were indeed outrageous beyond measure; not a single civilian was allowed to interfere with them and I heard that various recommendations made at that time by Chief KONO were refused by them.

I did not have much opportunities to contact with the Chinese since the morning of the 4th, but to the best of my memory, the Chief of the Chinese labours was arrested early in the morning of the 5th.

I remember it was in the afternoon of the same day (5th) that I was sent up to the "Chuzan Ryo" dormitory when I noticed about 15 or 16 dead bodies were lying uncovered on the righthand side corner of the dormitory. I was informed that the death rate of the Chinese labours has markedly increased following the incident and, as regards the principal cause thereof, I am

inclined to think that the prohibition to lie down throughout the four days and four nights consecutively and the cruel treatment inflicted upon them both by the police and the Japanese labourers (under police command) did prove to be the factor that constituted extremely to enfeeble the Chinese labours who were physically in very much emancipated condition from the very beginning.

I am not sure whether it was towards the end of May or beginning of June, but I do remember the arrival of a great number of Chinese labours and that a considerable number of them were possessors of a very weak constitution that made one feel quite uneasy about putting them under work. I was given to understand that several of them died on the train en route.

Before and after the incident throughout, I may say from my own experience, that the relation between Chief KONO and the Chinese labours were such: the Chief was usually occupied with various business negotiations and with the making out of estimates for the work undertaken by him; however, I heard that the Chief at one time has specially sent a motor-truck up to Akita City as the ration for the Chinese labours had not arrived as requested.

Before the outbreak of the incident, the actual management of the Chinese labours was attended by the Head of the "Chuzan Ryo" dormitory and the Chief seemed to have been giving every kind of attention based on the reports of the Head thereof. After the incident, however, the Chief personally took over the Headship of the "Chuzan Ryo" dormitory where he used to stay continuously attending personally to the management of the Chinese labours himself; the Chief was very much concerned about the high rate of deaths of the Chinese labours which, in spite of his painstaking efforts/to prevent by supplying cattles for their food, did continue to increase. Sufficient rest was given to the Chinese labours after the incident and I remember that it was about July 20th when they were put to the pre-incident work.

After the incident, I heard that among the murdered (Japanese) labour leaders some had 'pinched' and sold some of the ration for the Chinese labors at blackmarket prices somewhere; and some people said - "they were murdered to pay for their crime".

I hereby swear that the above is true being the statement made out of my full conscience and that it is the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Dated July 6th 1946
(Signed & Sealed) KAWAGISHI Koya;
c/o The Katsurogumi Dormitory; of No.118,
Shimotakaido 1-Chome, Suginami-Ku, Tokyo.

+ +

Register Book No.2,495

I hereby certify that the signatory to the foregoing document KAWAGISHI

Koya has personally appeared and affixed his signature and seal before me, the following corrections having been made therein:-

16 words are deleted in the 11th line of sheet No.2;

The character "AO" is added above the character "MORI" in the 21st line of sheet No.2;

The words "koto" are added below the word "shi" in the 20th line of sheet No.4.

I HEREBY CERTIFY AS ABOVE.

Executed in my office on July 6th of the 21st year of "Showa" (1946) at No.1/11, Kakigara-cho 1-Chome, Nihonbashi-Ku, Tokyo.

(Signed & Sealed) MOTOWO NAGAMOTO, Notary Public, belonging to the Tokyo District Court.

一、日本大學專門部工科土木科第三學年在學ノ之ヲ昭和三年
六月二十六日勤勞學徒トシテ秋田縣花岡町鹿島組出張所
（赴任、同月二十八日勤務以後花岡鉱山露天掘ノ現
場ニ從事シ七月二十日以後大森川河川工事現場勤務、八月
二十五日動員解除ト共ニ退社ス、
現在ハ株式會社飛島組東京支店勤務
一、六月三十日午後十時頃 伊藤氏ト共ニ橋梁設計書類料
調ベノ実施中「華人ガ暴動起シタカラ皆此處ニテ集マレ」
ト連呼スル高木氏ト思ハレル聲ニ一同ガトトル者用ノ
作業服裝ニテ事務所前ニ集合、男子十五、六名、女子
七、八名ト記憶スル。直チニ男子ハ各自木銃ヲ持参「補
導員ガ殺サレタカラシイカラ見逃ガシ出来ナイ 行ウ」ト言フコ
トデ、連絡ノタメ男子二、三名ト女子全員ヲ殘留サセ
出発ス。
中山寮ヨリ西米内ニ入ル頃道路ノ右側ニ人間ラシキモノガ
居ルトノコトデ懐中電燈ヲ照シ調査セルニ、パンツ一ツノ裸体デ下ル
横ニ頭ヲ突込ミ姿勢デ、顔面ノ血痕著ダシキ故、日華人
ノイヅレカ判明セズ（後日日人補導員ナリト判明ス）、特殊ニ進
ク体温ヲ感ジナカッタ。
中山寮ニテハ各室ト共ニ燈火ヲ照ジ炊事ノ室ニハ水蒸気ヲ、
戸外ノ煙突ニハ黒煙ヲ、又戸外ヲ視見スル数人ガ望見サレ、
一行ハソノ場ニ停止シ応援隊ノ到着ヲ待ツコト数十分、
日鮮人労務者五十名前後ノ応援ヲ得テ喊聲ヲ挙ゲ

午餐（突入、時既ニ病弱ノ者三十名ノ前後ヲ残シ他ノ逃走セシ後ナリ、日鮮人ハ直チニ残留ノ者ヲ集合セシメ監視シ、餐ノ内外ヲ調査警戒セル頃警察隊到着ス。数十分後二隊ニ分ケ一隊五十名前後ノ者ハ伊山警察署、他ノ一隊二十名ハ慶尚組出張所ヲ警戒ノタメ引ヲ返ヘス際ニ戸外ニ於テ年足ヲ縛シ暴虐ヲ加ヘル意識不明ノ者（後到着人夫事務長ト判明）ヲ連レ帰ヘリ直チニ警察官ヲ招致シ診断ヲ受ケシノ三、四名ノ強射ヲ施セシモノ四肢ヲ縛ケ意絶エタリ。

同時刻慶尚組出張所内ニ於ケル警察官数名、鮮人個五名ガ殺セラレタリ。本事件ニ対策スル本部ハ切モノガ本来ナル。

翌日慶尚組河野所長ハ出張件ニシテ不在ナリ。

一、当夜微発警戒、明ケテ七月一日朝、本部（名称不詳）ハ花園警察署ニ移転、本部ノ構成ハ警察署員ト鮮人ヨリ十名人員数ハ不明ナリ、

当日（一日）ノ鮮人捜索ハ花園所ニ落ヘル各国法ヲ相当多数加入セル模様ニシテ、各捜索隊ハ花園警察署前ノ道路ニ集合、本部員ノ指示ニヨリ各方面ニ分ケ捜索ス。

同日午後慶尚組河野所長帰ヘル。

同日午後ト記憶スルガ憲兵（二十名前後ト記憶スル）到着、諸般ノ警戒ニアタル。傳（聞ケトコロニ依レバ、秋田憲兵分隊書）憲兵分隊、八戸憲兵分隊ト逐次交代セル模様ナリ。

同日ト記憶スルガ秋田市警察訓練所生到着ス。コノ警備隊ハ自分ノ記憶ニヨレバ三、四十名ニシテ相当日数滞在シ警備ニ当

リタルモノト記憶スル。

同日夕方ニ大部分ノ者ヲ捕縛シ映画館横ニ集結セシメ居リシモノヲ、同地ト鹿島組事務所前ト中山寨前広場、他ノ一個所（名称不明）ノ四個所ニ分割配置、後手ニ縛セシ、且ニ二名ヲ一対ニナル如キ方法ニテ縛シ朝坐シタルマヽノ状態ニテ監視セラレタリ。

二日（時刻不明）ニ水ヲ与ヘ、午過ヨリ始メテ用便ニ立チシメタルモノト記憶スル。

三日朝ト記憶スルガ丼一杯ヅツノ粥ガ支給サレ、夕方全員ヲ中山寨内ニ連行、通路ニ四列ニ坐サシタルマヽ、水ヲ与ヘ、九時過ギト記憶スルガ丼ニ一杯ノ粥ガ支給サレ、ソノマヽ就寝ニテ翌朝迄ニ用便モ過ゴセシモノト記憶スル。

一、自分ハ四日朝ニテ直接或ハ間接ニ華人ニ接シタガ、此間ノ指導者**実権**ハ警察部即チ本部ニアリテ一切ノ行動ハ本部ノ指揮命令ニ依リテナサレタルモノデアル。

華人**苦役者**ノ中ニハ疲労困憊、身体ノ衰弱ヲ訴ヘ行動困難ナル者多数見受ケラレタリ、

何故ニ三日三晩、彼等ヲ朝坐セシメマヽ飲ハズ食ハズ、制裁ヲ敢テナシタルノデアルカ、計画的ナル悪習ヲ敢テ為ス日本警察ノ制度ハ人権ヲ蹂躙シ解ス人間機ノ技ヒヲナシタル人、何ノ為ニ異国ノ労務者トハイヒ忍ビ難キ心情ダツタ。

苦役ナル技ヒヲ為ス**警備**ノ労役者ハ注意ヲ与ヘ、警備巡査ノ隙ヲミテハ警備員支給ノムスビヲ分ケ与ヘ、彼等ノ訴ヘヲ聞キテハ縄ヲ弛メテヤツタモノデアル。

一、此ノ間警察署トシテハ如何ナル行動ヲトッテイタカノ記憶ナケレ
ドモ、捜索隊ノ派遣、警察隊警備員ノ派遣、警備
員ヘノ炊出シ等ニテ、所轄所長ハ総指揮事務所ニアリテ
死者救護負傷者ノ処理、華人ノ今後ノ対策、又居留民ヘノ交
渉ニ尽力シ居ラレシモノト記憶セル。

一、国内ノ治安維持ハ警察ト保安隊ヲ以テコレニ当ルコトニナリ
居リ、当時ノ情勢ヨリ推シテ存在スル二、総出ノ努力ヲ
セザル者無ク人ニシテ民間人ノ一指ダニ指ス能ハザル情態ナレ
バ、当時所轄所長ノ数多ノ進言モ拒絶サレシ事情ヘ聞
キタルコトアリ。

一、日本人ハ四日朝以後、華人ト接スル機会ヲ少ナカラシメ、華人
ノ記憶ニヨレバ五日早朝、華人ノ隊長ガ指ハラレタコトト
記憶シタル。

同日安後ト記憶スルガ連絡ノタメ仕出所ヘ出向セル際
警ノ広場西側ノ隅ニ十五、六ノ死体ガ放置シアリタルヲ
記憶シタル。事件後華人労務者ノ死亡者ノ頭ニ増
加シタル由ヲ傳ヘ聞イタガ、ソレガ原因ハ思フニ、元来ニ衰弱
シ居リシ身体ニ事件当夜ヨリ四日四晩臥伏スルヲ禁ジ
ラレ、事件後ノ巡査ト日本人労働者ノ献身的ナ取扱ヒニヨリ
極度ニ身体ガ衰弱ヨリ来タセシガ重大ナル死因ヲ構成セル
モノト思フ。

五月末日カ六月上旬ヲ明確ナラザルモ　新タニ華人労務者
ガ到着セルノヲ見タガ、ソノ内潜伏ニシテ労働ニ堪ヘザル弱体
ノ傷病者ガ相当多数見受ケラレタ。輸送ノ途中引返シ

ニテ数人ノ死亡者ヲ出シタトカ傳ヘ聞イタノヲアル、

一、事件前後ヲ通ジ所部所長トカ其人労務者ノ関係ヲ自分ノ見聞セルトコロヨリ記セバ、所長ハ平素、諸役、支拂ヤ、工事ノ見積等ヲサレテ居ラレタノヲ見受ケタガ、又其労人食糧配給ガ原来遅リニ到着シナイノニ鑑ミ秋田市ヘトツケコ流遣シタト傳ヘ聞イタコトモアル。

事件前ハ其人労務者ノ実際指導ハ坪山警長ニヤラセテ所長ハソノ報告ニ依リテ一切ノ世話ヲシテ居ラレタ。事件後ハ自ラ警長トナリテ坪山警ニ引ク込ミ実際ノ指導ニ当リ其人ノ使役ニ使用シ後ノ食糧ニ供スル等ノ手ヲ盡セシニ死亡率ノ増加ニ若干ノ影響ヲ及ボシテ居ラレタ。

相当ノ休養期間ヲ与ヘ、事件前ノ仕事ニ就カシメタノハ七日ヲ最早ト認ズル。

一、事件後傳ヘ聞イタ話ニヨレバ、殺害サレタ人補導員ノ体デ、其人労務者ヘノ配給物資ヲ相当間他ニ横流シシタル由、彼等ガ殺害サレタモ止ムヲ得ナイコトデモ知レナイ。

トノ言ナリ。

以上述ベタルコトハ自己ノ良心ニ従ッテ眞実デアル、一点ノ疑点ヲモ存セザルコトヲ誓フ、

昭和二十一年七月六日

東京都杉並区下高井戸一ノ一一八

特別警察隊

川岸英彌

登簿第貳千四百九十五號

前記證書ノ署名者川岸洪藩ハ本職ノ面前ニ於テ其ノ署名及捺印ヲ為シタリ

但該證書中「セノ行」ヨリ

一行弐字目中「拾六字別」

一行弐字目中「森」上「青」ヲ加ス

一行四字目中「コト」ヲ加ス

右認證ス

明治弐拾壱年七月六日本庶務課ニ於テ

東京都日本橋區蠣殼町壹丁目拾壹

番地壹

東京民事地方裁判所管内公證人役場

東京民事地方裁判所

公證人 長本元男

G-1

TRANSLATION

Tokyo: June 15th 1946.

To Mr. Chuhey Suzuki, President
of Tokyo Undertakers Ltd.

Subject: Re actual conditions covering crematories in the City of Tokyo and its environs during the last wartime.

From: Shin-Kichi Kashima, vice-president of Kashima-gumi Ltd., No.3 Maki-cho 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Dear Sir;

We should very much like to have for our reference the history of your company, the latest conditions of your business and the actual conditinns covering the crematories situated in Tokyo and its environs during the last war (for example, conditions respecting fuel for cremating corpses, the working of labours as also the handling of corpses, etc.).

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, we beg to remain

Yours very truly,

控

昭和二十一年六月十五日

東京都京橋區槇町二丁目參番地
株式會社 鹿島組
取締役副社長 鹿島新吉

東京葬儀社長 鈴木忠平殿

戦時中東京都及其附近ニ於ケル火葬場ノ實狀ニ關シ照會方之件

謹啓 貴社益々御隆昌ノ段奉慶賀候

陳者弊社ノ都合ニ依リ貴社ノ御沿革並營業ノ御近況及戦時中東京都其ノ近ニ於ケル各火葬場ノ實狀（屍體燒却用燃料及係員ノ需給狀況並屍體ノ取扱ニ關スル實狀等）ニ關シ何分ノ御回報ヲ賜ハリ度此段及照會候也

早々敬具

G-2

TRANSLATION

Tokyo, June 24th 1946.

To Mr. Shin-Kichi Kashima, Vice-President
Messrs. Kashimagumi Ltd.

From: Chuhey Suzuki, Managing Director of the
Tokyo Undertakers Ltd., No.4, Sasugaye-cho,
Koshikawa, Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your enquiry of the 15th inst. respecting the actual conditions covering the crematories situated in Tokyo and its environs during the last War, we beg to state as follows:-

History of our company and recent conditions:

This company was founded during February 1937 with head office at No.4 Sasugaye-cho, Koishikawa-Ku, Tokyo, and have been engaging in undertaking actual cost funerals for public corporations and public hospitals of every description. We may state that the number of funerals undertaken by us rank on the top of all our competitors in the city and we have close connections with the Nippori Crematory, the Ochiai Crematory and ten odd other crematories situated in our district.

Actual condition covering the crematories situated in Tokyo and its environs during the last War.

(A) Fuel oil was used for cremating corpses. However, owing to the outbreak of the China incident and the subsequent prolongation of the hostilities, general ~~conditions~~ consumption of oil has been very acutely cut down to the minimum. Notwithstanding such wartime measures, all available efforts were made for the procurement of fuel oil for such special enterprises as cremation of corpses. Actually, however, the supply tended to shew scarcity and with the intensification of war since January 1943 the distribution of fuel oil finally ceased. Therefore, the trees in parks, coal, etc. were substituted; even these, however, became extremely scarce and when we entered into the last half of the war it became practically impossible to procure fuels. Consequently, the cremation of corpses was given priority to those bereaved families which could manage to bring in fuels themselves and this right on to the termination of the war.

(B) Labour conditions at the crematories:

The business of cremation comprises transportion of corpses, replenishment of fuel, etc. all of which require a great labour and special technical skill, hence the business demands robust and strong workers and skilled labours which, on account of the War, were practically called up to the front thereby causing a great deal of impediments to the business.

(C) Actual conditions respecting the handling of corpses:

Usually the workers in the business were disciplined to handle corpses with due reverence regardless of the social positions and the fee paid for

the funeral. However, due to the scarcity of the workers and the unrest of the people caused by the War have contributed greatly to many undesirable elements in the handling thereof. Moreover, due to the fact that many crematories have been bombed out one after the other, the efficiency of cremation has surprisingly declined. On the other hand, the number of deaths has markedly increased due to the bombing,etc. with the result that corpses were left heaped up in pile for a number of days at the crematories.

It may further be added that motor-hearses became scarce so that the bereaved families were compelled to use rear-cars or carts for carrying the corpses on to the crematories, or else many corpses were loaded on a single motor-hearse. Even at the present time, the aforementioned deplorable conditions are not very much improved.

Yours very truly,

昭和三年六月三日

株式會社鹿島組

取締役副社長　鹿島新吉殿

昭和弐拾年六月十五日付ヲ以テ戦時中東京都及其附近ニ於ケル火葬場ノ實状ニ関シ御問合ニ相成様御申聞ニ付下記ニ記テ回答申上ル也

記

一、當社ノ沿革並ニ営業ノ現状

當社ハ昭和十二年二月創立シ本社ヲ東京都小石川区指ケ谷町四番地ニ置キ一般葬儀ノ外各種公共團体及公立病院等ニ於ケル實費葬儀ヲ取扱ヒ其取扱数都内同業者ノ第一位ヲ占メ日暮里火葬場始メ落合火葬場其他管下十数ヶ所ノ火葬場ト緊密ナル連繋保持下ニ廣汎ニ亘ル葬儀業務ニ従事シツヽ現在ニ至ル

二、大東亜戦争中ニ於ケル東京都及其附近ニ於ケル各火葬場ノ實状

(イ)廃休焼却用燃料

火葬場ニ於ケル廃休焼却用燃料ハ凡テ重油ヲ以テ之ニ充テツヽアリタル處偶々動員セル支那事変ニ引續キ戦争ノ長

期化ト共ニ當局ニアリテハ一般ノ消費規正ヲ極メテ嚴重ニ實施スルコトヽナリタルニモ拘ハラズ葬場ニ於ケル燃料用重油ノミハ其特種性ニ鑑ミシカ確保ニ最善ノ努力ヲ拂ハレツヽアリシモ實情ハ逼迫ノ一路ヲ辿リ更ニ昭和十八年一月以來戰爭ノ激化ト共ニ重油ノ配給ハ遂ニ停止トナリタルニ因リ止ムナク公園ノ樹木或ハ石炭等ヲ以テ之ニ充テツヽアリシモ之亦其量ノ極メテ少シク殊ニ大東亞戰爭ノ後半期ハ事實上燃料入手不能ニ陷リシ爲遺族等ニシテ各種燃料ノ持參者ハ優先的ニ火葬ニ附シ等ノ手段ヲ採リ辛シテ以葬事務ヲ繼續シツヽ終戰時ニ至レル趣キナリ

(ロ) 葬儀場ニ於ケル係員ノ帶結狀況

火葬事務ハ屍体運搬、燃料ノ補給等極メテ多大ノ労力ト特殊技能ヲ要シ從テ強壯ナル労務者ト技能者ヲ必要トセルモ戰時中ハ之等労務者ハ相次テ應召シ事務遂行上多大ノ支障ヲ來セル實情ナリキ

(ハ) 屍体ノ取扱ニ關スル實狀

平素ヨリ從業員ハ屍体ノ取扱ニ際シテハ敬虔ノ念ヲ以テシ身分ノ高下又ハ料金ノ多寡ニヨル差別等ハ相戒メツヽアリシモ燃料及從業員ノ不足空襲激化ニ伴フ人心ノ動搖ハ之レカ取扱ニ遺憾ノ点アリシニ非ザルヤ更ニ各火葬場モ相次テ灰燼ニ

既シ其能力ハ急激ニ低下セルニ反シ空襲其他ニ因ル死亡者ハ激増ノ一途ヲ辿リシ為各火葬場ニ屍体ヲ数日間山積セル状態ヲモ現出セリ

尚屍体運搬用霊柩自動車ヲ極度ニ不足セル為遺族ニ於テリヤカー或ハ荷車ニ積ミテ屍体ヲ運搬スル方又ハ一台ノ灵柩車ヲ以テ数名ノ屍体ヲ運搬シツヽアリタル実状ニテ現在ニ於テモ尚根本的ニ改善セラレサル状態ナリ

以上

A-1

TRANSLATION

Reg.No.in Authentication Book:No.849.

Authenticated on June 22nd 1946 (Seal of the Notary Public)

On June 22nd 1946 before me personally appeared KONO Yuki who, after having deposed that the signature and seal affixed to the within document produced to me are her true and genuine hand and seal and having duly established her identity by virtue of the legally authenticated impression of her own seal likewise produced to me, has applied for notarially authenticating the said document.

I, therefore, hereby certify and attest that the abovementioned within document has been truly and genuinely formed and executed.

Made and executed at my office this twenty-second ay of June of the 21st Year of "Showa" Era (1946).

(Signed & Sealed) SHIIKAWA TSUNE,
Notary Public,belonging to the Akita District Court;
No.9,Nishidote-machi,Kameno-cho,Akita City, Akita Prefecture.

+ +

I married my husband in the 2nd Year of "Showa" (1927). My husband joined the Kashimagumi Ltd in April 1927 and has since been in their service. Having worked in Korea for about seventeen to eighteen years, he was transferred to their Hanaoka Detached Office about May 1944 whither he moved in together with all the members of his family. He is very zealous to his duty; ordinarily he used to stay at the Hanaoka Detached Office and seldom returned to his home.

During August 1944, a great number of Chinese labours arrived, but I understood that some of them died en route and that my husband was experiencing a great difficulty due to the great number of severe cases suffering from diarrohoea, dermatological diseases or veneral diseases. My husnband was very much concerned over the welfare of the Chinese labours. At that time, practically no rationing of meat and fish was served even to us Japanese and, due to the meagre supply of vegetables on the other hand, we were really in great difficulty. My husband was endeavouring to get for the Chinese labours whatever extra food he could procure and for that matter he bought some quantities of rice in the black market. Wherefore, in October 1944, if I remember correctly, he was detained by the police for about a week and was sentenced to a criminal penalty of four thousand Yen for his act. Moreover, in view of the predominance of skin diseases among the Chinese labours, KONO thought seriously upon HIKAGE SPA which is situated near Hanaoka and is famous for its curative power for skin diseases so that he could build up a sanatrium there for the Chinese labours with such timber as would be able to procure with the understanding of the

fectural authorities. As a matter of fact, in the very night of July 1st when the Chinese labours rioted at "Chuzan Ryo", he was away at the said HIKAGE Spa accompanied by Dr.Ishizuka who was specially retained by Kashimagumi for the Chinese labours to negotiate on the aforesaid project. However, he was informed of the riot and hastened back to the scene by bicyle through the crowd of the Chinese labours. He said afterwards that he was not at all afraid of the Chinese labours because he did nothing wrong towards them. Furthermore, I was informed that the cause of the marked high rate of deaths among the Chinese labours from the month of July onwards was due to the fact that the gendarmes and the police came to Hanaoka in great numbers immediately following the July conspiracy for the purpose of investigation and that the Chinese labours were ordered by these authorities to sit, without being provided with anything to eat or drink, for two days under the burning sun and that consequently the majority of the Chinese were greatly emancipated. I heard however that a petition was submitted to these authorities from KONO's side praying for giving the Chinese something to eat but that the gendarmes and the police utterly refused the request pending completion of their investigations.

My husband was always concentrating upon his business, also was likewise concerned over the welfare of the Chinese labours who were to execute his work. I therefore must express my great resentment over the fact that my husband has been incarcerated in prison for almost nine months since October 15th last. I hereby swear before Heaven and Earth the innocence and sincerity of KONO and that I also swear that I state nothing but the truth.

In the month of June of the 21st year of "Showa" Era:

(Signed & Sealed) KONO Yuki,
of No.59, Dai-Machi, Odate-Machi, Kitaakita-Gun,
Akita Prefecture.

加一子

認證登簿番號第　八四九　號

昭和貳拾壱年　六　月貳拾貳日　認證

昭和貳拾壱年六月貳拾貳日河野工キハ本職ノ面前ニ於テ左ニ書面ノ署名捺印ヲ自認シタル旨陳述シ且ツ法定ノ印鑑証明書ヲ提出シ其ノ人違ナキコトヲ証明シタル上該書面ノ認証ノ申請ヲ為シタリ

仍テ本職ハ該書面成立ノ真正ナルコトヲ認証ス

昭和貳拾壱年　六　月貳拾貳日本職役場ニ於テ作成ス

十三	十二	十一	十	九	八	七	六	五	四	三	二	一

秋田縣秋田市亀ノ丁西土手町九番地

秋田地方裁判所々屬

公證人 川 恒

秋田地方裁判所管内公證人役場

私は

昭和二年に、主人と結婚しました。主人は昭和二年四月株式會社、鹿島組に入社しまして以来、引続き勤務してゐますが、朝鮮で十七八年間も働き、昭和十九年五月ごろに、花岡出張所に、てんきんを命ぜられ、家族同伴任務しました。主人は、職務に熱心であり、平生は、花岡出張所の事務所に泊り、たまにしか帰りませんでした。

昭和十九年八月ごろ中國労務者が大勢来ましたが、途中で死亡したものもあり、下痢患者や、花柳病患者、こまったことを聞きました。

労務者の事を、心配して、当時人員は、日本人にたいしてすく、鶏がら、魚や、肉の配給は全然ないまゝで、又ヤサイの配給もわずかで、非常にこまってゐましたが、主人は華労に少しでも食物をよけいに食べさせやうと、努力し、闇で米を買った為、昭和十九年十月ごろと思ひますが、強制的に約一週ほど留置されたと上、四割食を減せられました。又華労の中に、七つ病患者のひどいのが沢山ありました為に、どうかしてこれを治してやらうと花岡の近くにある日景温泉が、七つ病に良く効くのでそこに鹿島の許解を受て材木の挽板だけをうけ華労の為に簡単な小屋を建てる計画を熱心にしてゐました。現に昭和二十年七月一日の夜中山寮の華労が暴動を起した。陳さんは華労の為にもとゝ私が、えらん、石塚医師と共に、日景温泉に

2.

其の夫婦に行きましたが、急をきいて自轉車で現場にかけつけました。途中、大勢の弟の中をぬけて、行ったが、弟半自分は、弟は何も言い取扱いをしてゐないのでもしもおそれたかと申してました。又弟の死亡率が七月以降非常に増加した原因については、七月頃の異常な大勢の空襲や、疎開、家屋が取潰の為、花岡に来て約百間も、弟は食糧や、水を與へず、炎天の下に坐らせた為に弟のようは非常に衰弱した為だと聞きました。尤も主人の方から、其の間食糧を與へて呉れと嘆願したさうですが、家屋、官や、空襲、の方では取潰すなどいけないといって他に許されなかったさうです。主人は、常に自分の仕事の事を思ひ、又其の仕事をする、弟の為め心配して、ましたが、昨年、十月十五日、以来九月帰宅しても刑務所に拘留されて、ようは、おこたの残念に存じます。私は、天地神明に誓い、弟の潔白を断言致します。私は、真実をのべました。虐殺は申しません。

秋田縣北秋田郡大館町大字大館字五九

昭和二十年十月

河野二平

A-2

TRANSLATION

Reg.No.in the Authentication Book:No.852.

Authenticated on June 22nd 1946 (Seal of the Notary Public)

On June 22nd 1946 before me personally appeared SATO Kimi who, after having deposed that the signature and seal affixed to the within document produced to me are her true and genuine hand and seal and having duly established her identity by virtue of the legally authenticated impression of her own seal likewise produced to me, has applied for notarially authenticating the said document.

I, therefore, hereby certify and attest that the abovementioned within document has been truly and genuinely formed and executed.

Made and executed at my office this twenty-second day of June of the 21st Year of "Showa" Era (1946).

(Signed & Sealed) SHIIKAWA TSUNE,
Notary Public, belonging to the Akita District Court.
No.9,Nishidote-machi, Kameno-cho, Akita City,
Akita Prefecture.

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I married my husband in the 15th year of "Showa" Era (1940). At that time he was a clerk in the service of the "Jujin" Hospital of Shiba-Ku,Tokyo. Our house at Nishi-sugamo,Tokyo, was completely bombed out on April 15th 1945 and having thus lost all our clothing, furniture,etc. and reduced to nothing, we returned to our native town of Odate-Machi of Akita Prefecture. On the recommendation of a certain person, my husband was employed at the Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi Ltd and worked in their Welfare Squad for the great number of Chinese labours there. The Welfare Squad took care of medical treatment and hygiene of the Chinese labours camped at "Chuzan Ryo" there; Mr.ARAKAWA Kichiro was the superior of my husband who, therefore, working under Mr. Arakawa's instructions.

It is alleged that the Chinese labours at "Chuzan Ryo" Hanaoka rioted on July 1st 1945. However, my husband was employed a f t e r that incident, hence is none the wiser of the riot. He said that he made a lot of improvements upon the former equipments. In the beginning of October last, officers of the Occupation Forces visited the "Chuzan Ryo" and made enquiries of the Chiefs of the respective Squads into their sphere of business. It so happened that the Chief of the Welfare Squad Mr. ARAKAWA Kichiro was out of the office and, in his stead, my husband, who was next to him, interviewed the Army Officers. Consequently, the name of my husband was taken down by the visiting officers of the Occupation Forces. My husband came home at about 2.30 p.m. on October 15th, but a little before his arrival home, the Odate Police had requested for his appearance. Therefore, he visited the Police Station immediately but came home saying that he was requested to go up to Akita and that he would probably return home in the afternoon of the following day.

So saying, he departed for Akita, but never to return. I was indeed surprised to learn afterwards that he was incarcerated at the Akita Prison. I firmly believe that had Mr. ARAKAWA Kichiro been in the "Chuzan Ryo" at the time when the officers of the Occupation Forces visited in the beginning of October, the name of my husband should have automatically been avoided and that he would not have been incarcerated. When I visited my husband towards the end of February this year at the Akita Prison, he said to me:- "Mr.ARAKAWA came in to enquire after my health here sometime ago, but he told me that I, as it were, was incarcerated in his behalf and that he felt very sorry for my position; I told him that this is all 'kismet'".

My husband was employed a f t e r the July conspiracy and did hisbest for improving the facilities,etc. And yet, simply because of the absence of Mr. ARAKAWA, who was the superior of my husband and who was employed prior to the July incident, on the very day of the investigation conducted by the Occupation Forces, he was unfortunately incarcerated on false charges which I very much regret. I hereby swear and assert that my husband is innocent and did not commit any such act as to warrant his incarceration. I swear before God that the foregoing statement is true and genuine and that I state the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

(Signed & Sealed) SATO Kimi (born Apr.13.1918)
No.50, Bakuro-Cho, Odate-Machi, ~~Odate~~
Akita Prefecture.

十三	十二	十	九	八	七	六	五	四	三	二	一

認證書簿番號第　八五二　號

昭和　貳拾年　六月　貳拾壱日認證

昭和貳拾壱年六月貳拾貳日佐藤キミハ本職ノ面前ニ於テ左ニ示セル書面ノ署名捺印ヲ自己ノ意思ニタル旨陳述シ其方法定ノ印鑑証明書ヲ提出シ其ノ人違ナキコトヲ証明シタル上該書面ノ認證ノ申請ヲ為シタリ

仍テ本職ハ該書面成立ノ真正ナルコトヲ認証ス

秋田縣秋田市亀ノ丁西土手町九番地

秋田地方裁判所々屬

十三	十二	十一	十	九	八	七	六	五	四	三	二	一

公證人　秋田地方裁判所管内公證人役場

雅川恒

私は昭和十五年に主人と結婚しました、當時主人は東京都芝區
十仁病院に書記として勤めて居りましたが昭和二十年四月十五日に
東京都西巣鴨の住宅が爆撃のため全焼して衣類家具全部を失い丸裸
だかに成りましたので郷里秋田縣大館町に帰りました処世話する人
があって昭和二十年七月二十日鹿島組花岡出張所に雇傭されて
其処に働いて居た澤山の華労の厚生班に勤務しました、
厚生班といふのは中山寮に居る華労の医療衛生など仕事をする
のでして、主人の上に荒川吉郎氏が居って、主人は荒川氏の命を受け
働いて居りました、
花岡中山寮の華労は昭和二十年七月一日の暴動を起したそうで
すが、主人は石暴動後に入社したので其の事は何も知りませんが
暴動後は色々の従来の仕事を改善したと申して居りました、
昨年十月初旬に進駐軍の軍人が中山寮に出張され各班の主
任に呼ばれ、一度厚生班の主人荒川吉郎氏が不在のため次席の主人が應對したために主人の名前

が進駐軍にノートされました。そして十日丁度日午後二時半頃婦
宅しましたが、其の少し前に大館警察署から呼び出しがありましたので
早速出頭しました処一寸秋田迄行って呉れ多分翌日の午後には
帰宅出来るだらうと申して出かけましたが遂に其の儘帰らず秋田
刑務所に収容されたと聞き実に驚きました若し十日初旬に進駐
軍が調査に来られた時主任の荒川吾郎氏が中山家に居られたならば
当然主人の名前も出ず従って収容される事もなかったと信じます
私は今年の二月下旬に秋田刑務所で主人に面会した時主人は「荒川
吾郎氏が刑務所に見舞に来られて君は早く度慎の代理の様に収容さ
れて実に気の毒でたまらない心地がする」と語った」と申して居りました
主人の如く七月一日の暴動事件の後で入社し華営のために施設の
改善その他で地常な努力をしたのも関係ず、中山家に事件前から
勤務し、主人の上役であった荒川氏が進駐軍調査当日不在であった
ために不幸にも無実の疑を受けて収容された事は実に残念の事、

私は聞言します。主人は翌日であり決して収容されるような悪い事をした事はありません
右神に誓言申します。私は眞実を述べ決して
虚言は申しません

秋田県大館町馬喰町五十番地

大正七年四月十三日生

佐藤キヨ