

Reference material re-chusan prisoner of war camp
Trial file chusan camp

①

(96)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

NOTE: Translation Requested by Legal Section

Received ATIS: 31 Oct 46

Description of Contents: Full Translation of Petition Concerning
HAYASHI, Junsho case.

Petition

TO His Excellency, General MacARTHUR
 FROM: SHIMIZUDANI, Kyojun (清水谷恭順), Head Priest
 ZENKOJI (Temple), NAGANO-Shi
 DATE: 20 Oct 46

Petition

HAYASHI, Junsho (林純勝)
 Head priest of KYOJU-IN (教授院), ZENKO-JI (善光寺) (TN Temple)

The aforementioned is an alumnus of WASEDA University and a priest possessing a kind and gentle nature. He knew English well, having been influenced by his late foster father, HAYASHI, Shukkai (林寂海), who had studied over ten years in AMERICA. In the natural course of events, he associated with foreigners and understood their psychology. As a Buddhist priest he showed democratic tendencies very early. He was appointed head of a PW internment camp because by chance, as stated above, he knew English. Consequently, we deeply regret that he is in a position where he must now face trial. If this man is investigated, it is believed that it will be clearly shown that in all his past thoughts and actions he never lost sight of the great benevolence which is the basic doctrine of Buddhism. Without a priest who knows English as well as this man, it will be difficult to propagate the teachings of our temple (TN Waga Yama). Please take this point also into consideration. We trust in your compassion and ask that he be returned to our temple as soon after the investigation as possible.

(TN Co-signed and sealed by)

ZENKOJI, TOKUJUIN -- Head Priest,
 SHIMIZU, Sekiho
 (清水寂邦)

ZENKOJI, CHOYO IN -- Head Priest,
 KOBAYASHI, Kaison
 (小林海蓮)

ZENKOJI, YAKUO IN -- Head Priest,
 HARA, Ryoshin
 (原了晋)

ZENKOJI, KOMYO IN -- Head Priest
MATSUDA, Chogan
(楠松田朝丸)

ZENKOJI, JOTOKU IN -- Head Priest
ITO, Dosei
(伊藤道盛)

ZENKOJI, SAISHO IN -- Head Priest
TSUTSUI, Gikyo
(筒井義教)

ZENKOJI, HORIN IN -- Head Priest
SHIMIZU, Donin
(清水道忍)

ZENKOJI, RYOSEI IN -- Head Priest
HIKOSAKA, Ninryo
(彦坂忍亮)

ZENKOJI, JURYO IN -- Head Priest
KOYAMA, Koe
(小山晃英)

ZENKOJI, ZENKO IN -- Head Priest
HAGIWARA, Yujun
(萩原祐純)

ZENKOJI, GENSHO IN -- Head Priest
FUKUSHIMA, Reiden
(福島禮田)

ZENKOJI, JOKYO IN -- Head Priest
TOJO, Sekka
(東條寂香)

ZENKOJI, GYOKUSHO IN -- Head Priest
YAMANDI, Takeko
(山井武子)

ZENKOJI, ENJO IN -- Head Priest
NAKAJIMA, Toshio
(中島俊雄)

ZENKOJI, ITOKU IN -- Head Priest
HAYASHI, Ryoten
(林亮天)

ZENKOJI, JOJU IN -- Head Priest
UCHIDA, Junko
(内田純孝)

ZENKOJI, SEISON IN -- Head Priest
SHIMIZU, Mitsue
(清水 光枝)

ZENKOJI, RENKA IN -- Head Priest
MIZUHO, Gyoko
(瑞穂 暁光)

ZENKOJI, SONSHO IN -- Head Priest
YANAGISAWA, Hitoshi
(柳澤 仁志)

ZENKOJI, JOCHI IN -- Head Priest
MIYAZAWA, Koyu
(宮澤 晃友)

ZENKOJI, KISSHO IN -- Head Priest
WADA, Gyoko
(和田 暁孝)

ZENKOJI, FUKUSEI IN -- Head Priest
MURAKAMI, Koryo
(村上 晃亮)

ZENKOJI, HONKAKU IN -- Head Priest
KOBAYASHI, Hyokei
(小林 教継)

24436
A/S

御願

善光寺教授院住職

林純勝

右者早稲田大學の出身にして性質は温和且つ同情心に富む僧侶なり彼の義父故林寂海が十有餘年亞米利加に留學せる影響亦受けて英語をよくし自然外人との交りもあり其の心理を理解し居り佛教僧侶としては早くより民主主義的傾向を有せり偶々前記の如き理由にて英語が出来たる為に俘虜收容所長に任ぜられし結果今や審判を受くべき地位に立てるは吾等の同情に堪へざる所なりよく本人をお取調べ被下ば其の思想に於て又過去の行為に於て佛教の根本義たる大慈悲を忘れざるものなる事明瞭す事と信じ居候のみならず今人の英語をよくする僧侶居らずしては我が山の布教上誠に困却仕候條其點も御推察被下お取調べの上一日も早く歸山せしめられ候やう御同情に預り度此段願上候也

昭和二十一年十月二十日

長野市

善光寺住職

清水谷恭順



マッカーサー元帥閣下

善光寺德壽院住職

清水寂邦



全

長養院住職

小林海尊



全

藥王院住職

原了晋



全

光明院住職

松田朝丸



全

常德院住職

伊藤道盛



全

最勝院住職

筒井義教



左

寶林院住職

清水道忍



左 良性院住職

山本忍亮



全壽量院住職

小山晃英



全善行院住職

萩原祐純



全玄證院住職

福島禮因



全常行院住職

東條寂香



全玉照院

山井武子



全圓乘院住職

中島俊雄



善光寺法徳院住職

林 亮 天



善光寺常任院住職

内田純考



公 世尊院

清水光枝



善光寺蓮華院

瑞穂曙光



令

尊勝院住職

柳坊

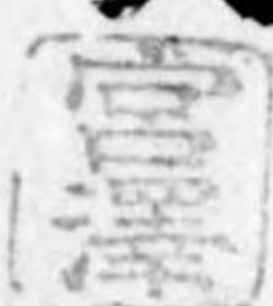
仁志



令

常智院住職

宮澤晃友



△

吉祥尼任職

和田曉考

△ 福生尼任職

村上是亮

△ 本覺院任職

小林教繼

IMANO, Takeo, 12Sep 47

NAME: IMANO, Takeo

Age: 28

Place of Registration: HOKKAIDO, KAMIKAWA Gun, HAZETSURE Mura, 25 SEN, HIGASHI No 7

Present Address: AKITA Ken, AKITA Shi, YOKA Mechi, 43

1. At present I am in the machine repair business at my present address.
2. In December 1937, I went to MUKDEN, MANCHURIA, and worked as an office worker at the Dowa Automobile Company in MUKDEN until September 1938. Then, in about October 1938, I went to SHANSI Province, HSIN HSIEH, and helped my elder brother who was engaged in the ⁹⁴²cafe and restaurant business. About February 1940, I went to PEKING to learn Chinese. I studied for approximately six months and returned to HSIN HSIEH, about August of the same year and helped my elder brother with his business.

In December 1941, I returned to AKITA Ken.

3. In April 1943, I became an AKITA Ken policeman and received training until September. In October of the same year, I became a patrolman at Akita Police Station. In July 1944, I was assigned as an Odate Police inspector in KITA AKITA Gun and worked at the Hanaoka Branch Office to about 10 Apr 45 and in the same month, I was assigned to duty in the Prefectural Thought Police ^{Section 942}~~Station~~. About October of the same year, along with the abolishment of the Thought Police Section by order of the Allied Forces, I resigned. From that time to the present, I have been engaged in amachine business.
4. I think it was during the early part of August 1944 that I went for the first time to the Chuzan Dormitory in HANAOKA.
5. While I was on duty at HANAOKA, there were four police officers (three policemen and one police sergeant) at the Hanaoka branch office. Police Sergeant SUGAWARA was the Chief of that office, NAGAI (永井), ITO (伊藤), and I were the other three policemen on duty.
6. I went to the Chuzan Dormity to attend to the matter concerned with public peace. I went there about once in three days. My inspection was concerned with the medics and guards striking the Chinese, the working conditions (over working of laborers and public security), and treatment given them by guards in the dormity. At times, I even interviewed the Chinese (only those with the rank of unit commander) and conversed with them.
7. Since I always insisted that there should be no violence, such as

beating, whenever I made an inspection, the guards always said that there had been no unusual occurrences. However, in the early part of April 1945, when I went to the working area, one of the Chinese came and told me that he had just been beaten by the guards. I made an investigation immediately, and found one of the men who did the beating to be FUKUDA (福田). I think the other was OBATA (小畑). I immediately escorted them to the branch office and Police Sergeant SUGAWARA and I spent two or three hours reprimanding them. They returned after giving us a statement (written explanation) saying that they would never beat any Chinese again.

8. Since the medical conditions were poor, I suggested that an isolation ward be built. However, when there was anything to be done by the Kajima Gumi, they would always say, "Yes, we understand", but they would never do anything right away. They had to be asked several times before they got anything done. The lack of supplies at that time was one reason for this. There was also a lack of medicine, so that the police did their best to find some for the Kajima Gumi (medicine for scabies).

9. Before 1 Jul 45, I did not hear of any deaths resulting from beating by the guards. However, ~~on 1 July~~^{1 July 1945} when the incident was being investigated, I heard from the unit commander that, on 28 or 29 June, one of the laborers was beaten (in the dormitory) by OBATA and FUKUDA (not sure), and that he either died or was near death.

Before July, as related above, we obtained a written explanation from OBATA and FUKUDA in April and reprimanded them. For this reason, the guards said "Hereafter, if anyone tells the police that we beat them, he will be killed". Up to 1 July, the Chinese were afraid and did not tell the police about the misconduct of the guards. For this reason, the police thought that there had been no beating by the guards after they had made the written statements.

Prior to 1 July, I think the number of deaths at the Chuzan Dormitory was 120 or 130.

10. In regard to reasons for the laborers at the Chuzan Dormitory starting the 1 July incident, the facts which became clear in the investigation were as follows:

(1) Lack of food.

(2) The fact that they could no longer bear the beatings by the guards.

(3) There were many sick persons and also contagious diseases (dysentery).

Even the healthy were fearful that they also would die of a disease.

(4) Their work was too strenuous in comparison with their rations, and they had been working strenuously for 10 days.

(5) Two or three days before the incident, the battalion and company commanders were summoned to the guards' room in the Chuzan Dormitory. There, as a disciplinary measure, the guards made one of the Chinese undress and mistreated him with fire tongs and bull gut. For this reason, there was resentment against the guards.

I think that the incident began as a result of the above conditions. I cannot make a definite statement, but I think that Battalion Commander GUNG (大塚) said it was OBATA and FUKUDA.

11. After the July incident, I heard of no deaths from maltreatment.

At the time of capture, I heard from some, I do not remember whom, that they killed one Chinese with a Japanese sword. I did not hear where that was.

My work was in the investigation. For an overall report, I think the chief of police, MIURA, and the Chief of Thought Police at that time would know about this incident, because they were receiving the reports.

I remember that I heard that there were about 100 deaths in July.

IMANO, Takeo

IMANO, Takeo

15 Sep 47

1. I remember that the Chinese of the Chuzan Dormitory escaped between 2200 hours and 2300 hours on 1 Jul 45. The escaped Chinese returned voluntarily or were captured from about 0800 or 0900 on 2 Jul 45, the day following their escape. I believe that everyone was captured by 6 or 7 Jul 45.
2. I did not go to HANAOKA after the incident. In fact, I arrived in HANAOKA with Assistant Police Inspector NARITA (成田), a member of the Thought Police Section at that time, at about 1800 hours on 1 July, the day of the incident. We went there to inspect the Chuzan Dormitory in HANAOKA.
3. I heard that the captured Chinese were held in the front of the KYORAKKAN, the Kajima Gumi Office, and the Chuzan Dormitory in Hanaoka Mines. Among these, I only saw those in front of the KYORAKKAN and I did not go to the other places. I only heard about the Kajima Gumi Office and the Chuzan Dormitory. I think that there were about 200 Chinese assembled in front of the KYORAKKAN on the second.
4. Although I did not clearly remember whether or not the date of the escape occurred on 31 June or 1 July, I was inclined to believe that it was on 31 June. In order to make sure, I took from the files (10 September) field assignment orders of that occasion and looked at them at the Criminal Affairs Section. I saw that the field assignment order was issued on the 2nd, the day after the incident. I believe the order to be correct and I recalled ⁹⁴² ~~my~~ that it was the 1 July incident.
5. I will give the chain of command (formality ≠) of the police department at the time of the incident to the best of my knowledge. The person responsible for AKITA Ken was the Akita Prefectural Police Chief, TAKEOKA (武岡). Under him came KAMADA (鎌田), Thought Police Section chief in charge of foreign nationals. Then came MIURA (三浦), Chief of the ⁹⁴² Odate Police Section under the jurisdiction of the Hanaoka Police Section, and then came Police Sergeant SUGAWARA (Assistant police inspector at present), chief of the Hanaoka Police Sergeant's Box.

I will now give the chain of command of investigation. Although I am not clear about the details, murder cases and such fall under the jurisdiction of the public procurator's office as far as Japanese law s are concerned. I will first give the formal chain of command which was in effect at that time. At the time of the incident, public procurators, ^{JHC} (≠) WATANABE (渡辺), HASEGAWA (長谷川), and others of the ^{JHC} Otate Procuratorial Office who were under the jurisdiction and order of Public Procurator OMURO (小室) of the Akita Procuratorial Office made up the staff. Under these public procurators as assistants were police officers. (The duties of police officers were to investigate their assigned criminals.) They were the following four squad chiefs, Assistant Police Inspector NARITA, special squad chief, and these three persons who I know were squad chiefs. Of what squad I do not know. They were Assistant Police Inspector ISHIKAWA (石川), the officer in charge of judicial affairs of the Omagari Police Station (name unknown), and the officer in charge of the Otate Police Station (name unknown). Under these officers came Police Sergeants MISHIMA (三嶋), NAGAKI (永岐), (although I know that he was at HANAOKA at that time, he might not have been connected with investigations.), and MIZAWA (三澤) as assistants, but I do not know what squads they belonged to. I do not remember those under them. The foregoing is the formal investigation chain of command. I will next give, to the best of my knowledge, the actual chain of command which in effect at that time I was there. The chain of command down to the investigation squad chief is the joint conference of all of the foregoing procurators, Thought Police Section Chief, ^{JHC} KAMADA, and ^{JHC} Otate Police Station chief, MIURA. I believe that we received most of the orders from Section Chief KAMADA. I believe that this was due to the fact that orders were easily given by Section Chief KAMADA, who was superior officer in the chain of command, and each investigator was the squad chief of the police officers.

I have stated the foregoing from the standpoint of my actual experience in investigation. Below squad chiefs, it is uniform. I think that the investigation meeting in a joint conference was held five days a week. However at times only the squad chiefs participated and, at times, I went too.

I think Section Chief KAMADA was always present but Police Station Chief MIURA attended only once or twice. The other procurators were never definite.

6. The main objectives of investigation concerning which we as police officers were instructed and ordered were as follows:

- a. Investigation of the causes for the outbreak of the incident.
- b. Investigation of the criminals who murdered the guards and one Chinese.

I think the above two matters were the main objectives of the investigation.

7. I will now give the relationship between the ~~O~~ate Police Station Chief and the Chuzan Dormitory. The Chuzan Dormitory was under the jurisdiction of the ~~O~~ate Police Station. Caucasian ~~Prisoners~~^{POW} were under the jurisdiction of the Japanese military forces while the Chinese ~~Prisoners~~^{POW} (They were not called ~~Prisoners~~^{POW} but merely Chinese) and Chinese laborers other than ~~Prisoners~~^{POW} were by order of the Government at that time to be warned and inspected by the police at places of work regarding the problem of public peace, legal matters, and contagious diseases. Since the incident occurred under such circumstances, I believe that Police Station Chief MIURA, who was in charge of maintaining public peace, ordered or advised a ~~strong~~^{strong} measure (uncertain) in order to prevent the recurrence of the incident. I believe this is why the Kajima Gumi and the Chuzan Dormitory were frequently inspected after the incident.

Next, I will speak about the Kajima Gumi. I think KONO was the director of the Hanaoka Branch Office of the Kajima Gumi and MOTOI (元井) was assistant director. SHIBATA (柴田) was in charge of labor at that time and I believe he was connected with the Chuzan Dormitory. The reason for this belief is that I remember, when I went to talk to Branch Office Director KONO on matters concerning the Chuzan Dormitory, I was frequently referred to SHIBATA by the branch office director.

Although ISE, Chitoku (伊勢知得) was not assigned as the dormitory director at that time, I think he was in the position of acting dormitory director.

8. I believe it was around September 1945 that 200 bags of wheat flour

(white flour) and other items were to be rationed to the Chuzan Dormitory Chinese of the Kajima Gumi in HANAOKA. However, this was not distributed to the Chinese and it was sold to others by a certain TAKAGI (高木), of the Kajima Gumi ^{guz} ~~State~~ Liaison Office and two others. I have heard that they were arrested by the ^{guz} ~~State~~ Police Station and fined four or five thousand yen.

9. Around the time of the incident, there was a liaison office of the Hanaoka Mines Kajima Gumi called the ^{guz} ~~State~~ Liaison Office, and a person by the name of TAKAGI was the head of that Liaison Office. I believe that it was only natural that this person came under the jurisdiction of Mr. KONO of HANAOKA.

10. I received the notice for witness around the 6th of this month. Since the 6th to the present the only person of the Kajima Gumi I have met is ARAKAWA (荒川), (previously of the Kajima Gumi. I do not know the present details.) The police officers I have met are: Assistant Police Inspectors MISHIMA and NAGAKI and Police Sergeant WIZAWA, all of the Criminal Affairs Section.

The conversation in general was about the 1 July incident which took place between me and the ^{guz} ~~the~~ above three police officers whom I met when I went to the Criminal Affairs Section. They said, "At that time, we all thought it was for the good of our country, but now we are against it. It is very troublesome for you to go since you are busy. You must go by the 12th, and it is preferable that you relate the incident correctly."

In the meantime, ARAKAWA of the Kajima Gumi came to the Criminal Affairs Section and he looked as though he had a few drinks. He said to me, "Say IMANO, so you got it too? They are saying in TOKYO that you made an unfavorable interpretation against the Chinese at the time of the trial. Police station chief MIURA is charged with not giving food to the Chinese and ISHIKAWA and GOTO are charged for assaulting the Chinese."

11. During my period of service, I spoke to Mr. KONO and others in regard to the working hours of the Chinese. My length of service was from September 1944 to about April 1945. During this period, I brought up this matter at

一

今野武夫

昭和二年七月十二日

36895

今野武夫 二十八年

籍 北海省 秋田縣 秋田市 八日町 四三
現任 秋田縣 秋田市 八日町 四三

一、秋田縣 現在現任ニテ ミシン 修理業

ヲシテ 居リマス

二、秋田縣 十二年 十二月 滿洲 奉天市

ニ行キ 十三年 九月 迄 奉天 同知自

働車會社ノ 事務員ヲシテ 居リマ

シタ 十三年 十月 頃ヨリ 山西省

忻縣ニテ 兄ノ 終身スル 食會堂

及科 理屋ニ 手傳シ 同十五年 二月

頃ヨリ 北京ハ 中國語ヲ 習ヒ

行キ マシタ 約 六月 習得シ

同年 八月 頃 又忻縣ニ 歸リ 兄ノ

前記 商業ニ 手傳シ 昭和十六

年 十二月 秋田縣ニ 歸リ

三、昭和十八年 四月ヨリ 秋田縣 四番

ヲ 致シマシタ 同年 九月 迄 秋田

ヲ 專ケ 同 十月ヨリ 秋田ノ 署外 勤

北 秋田 郡 大 畑 署 係

カニ

今野武夫

昭和三年九月十二日

ヲ命セラルレ花園派出所ニ勤務シ

同二十年四月十日頃迄花園派出所

所ニ勤務シ同月ヨリ縣特高課

勤務ヲ命セラルレ同年十月頃

連合軍ニ命セラルレ依リ特高課ノ公

止ト共ニ良職ニ其ノ後現在

迄ミシシニ業ヲシテ居リマシ

四私カ初メテ花園中山寮ニ行キマシ

一八昭和十九年八月初旬中ト思

ヒス

2

五私カ花園ニ在勤中花園派出所ニ

ハ四名ノ警官カ居リ(此查三名此

查部長一名)其ノ長ハ管系此查

部長デシタ其ノ他勤務者ハ水

井伊藤ト私ノ三此查デシタ

六私ハ中山寮ニ行ク用事ハ公安

上ノ用件デ行キマシタ行ツタ固

數ハ三日間ニ一度位デシタ

衛生及指導員ノ中五人ニ対スル殴打

有無作業ノ状況(無理使用十

キヤ公安上)寮内ニテハ指導員ノ

処遇状況等ヲ視察ニ時ニ中

カ三

今野 武夫

昭和二年九月十二日

國人 (隊長紋ノミ) トモ面會シ色々

ト話シマシタ

七、私が及打等ノ無理ガアツテハナラヌト
 固ク指導員ニ言ツテ居リマシタノテ
 表面指導員ハ私ニ何モ言ツタ事
 ハナクト此視ノ度ニ言ツテ居リマシ
 タガ 昭和二十年四月初頃 私が作
 業場へ行ツタ時 中国人ノ一人
 カノ私ニ今指導員ニ及打サレタト
 ノ私ニ言ツテ来タノテ 早連 調マタ知
 一人ハ福田指導員テ他ノ一人ハ小
 畑タツタト思ヒヌ 和ハ連ニ派出所
 ニ二人ヲ連行シ三時間私ト菅原
 此書部長トテ 議論ヲ起ヘ更ニ
 今後二度ト及リマセント言フ 宜誓
 書(此未書)ヲ取ツテ帰シタノテス
 八、衛生方面ハ 悪ルカッタノテ カクリ病舎
 ヲ設ケル様 話シタガ 慶島組デハ此何
 ナル事モ 口ノ分リマシタトハ言フが東ニ
 實行スル様ナ事ハナク 何回モ話ヲシ
 テ初メテ 實行スル次ヤテシタ 又当
 時資材不足モ 或ル程度原因ガ

カ四

合野 武夫

昭和二年九月十ヲ

アリマス 又薬モ不足テハアリマシタ

か出来ル限リ鹿島組ニ報告察ノ立

場ヨリ探シテヤリマシタ (齊ノ薬)

九二十年七月一日以前ニ指導員ノ殴打

等ニ依リ死亡シタ事ハ聞キマセンテシタ

が七月一日事件取調ノ際隊長

ヨリ六月二十八九日頃小畑 福田(明)

カナラズ等ニ一名ノ労働工が殴打(寮内ニテ)

サレ死亡シタトカ死亡スル所知シタトカ

二箇イテ居リマス

又七月以前ニハ前記四月初ノ小畑

福田ヨリ始末書ヲ取ツテ説諭シタ

為指導員ハ今度警察官ニ我々が打

イタ等ト言ツタ者ハ殺スト言ツタノデ

七月一日以前ハ華人ハ此レヲナシ

警察ニハ指導員ノ悪イ知ハ訴ヘテ

未マセンデシタ 其レ故警察テハ始

未書取ツテカラハ指導員ノ殴打ハナ

カッタト思ツテ居リマシタ

又七月一日以前ノ中山寮ノ總死亡

者ハ百二十三名ト思ヒマス

カ五

今野武夫

昭和二十二年九月十日

十、中山寮ノ勞工一同ノ何故ニ七月一日
事件ヲ起シタカク考へルニ取調
等ヨリ判明シタリ

(一)食糧ガ不足ヲツタヘト

(二)指導員ノ殴打等ニ耐ヘカネタリ

(三)病弱者等傳セン病(赤痢等)ガ

多ク健康者モ將來我々モ

病氣ニタヨレルニシハナイカトイフ

不安ナ氣持

(四)食糧ノ割ニ作業ガ加重ナリニ加ヘ

テ十日間ノ突實工事がアツタ

事

(五)事件ニ三日間中山寮指導員

室デ大隊長以下中隊長等ヲ

召集サセ見セシメノ爲ト指導員

莫カ一華人ヲ裡ニシテ牛糞

焼シバシ等デ辱待シタリト等ニヨリ

指導員ニ対シ反感ヲ持ツタ

右ノ事情ニ依リ事件ガ発生シタト

考ヘマス私ハ判明ハ出来マセン

が輝大隊長ヨリ聞イタハ福田小

畑ト聞イタ様ニ思ヒマス

加六

今野武夫

昭和二年九月十三日

十一月、七月事件以後、虐待に依る死亡者
 八圍キマセン。逮捕、際地名ハ圍
 一テ居マセンが一名ノ華人ヨリ日本刀
 デテ殺シタトカコト誰カラカ記憶
 ニハアリマセンが聞イタコトカアリマス
 又私ノ仕事が取調ニアリ、總合的
 ナ報告ハ當時、三浦署長特
 高課長等カ報告ヲ受ケテ居ル
 或ハ知ツテ居ルト思ヒマス
 私ノ聞ハタ所デハ七月中ニ於ケル死
 亡者八百名位ト記憶シテ居リマス

今野武夫

6

カ一

今野武夫

昭和二十二年九月十五日

36895

一、中山寮ノ中国人ガ逃走シタノハ難カ
 力昭和二十年七月一日午後十時ヨリ
 同十一時迄ノ間ト記憶シテ居リテ
 逃走ノ中国人ガ自発的ニ歸リ或
 ハ逮捕サレ初メタノハ逃走ノ翌日
 昭和二十年七月二日午前八、九時頃ヨリ
 全部逮捕サレタノハ同年同月六日
 カ七日頃ト思ヒマス

二、私が事件後花園へ行ツタノデハナク
 事件ノ当日七月一日ノ晩六時頃
 毎ト当時ノ特高課員成田警部補
 ト二名デ花園ニ着キマシタ行ツタ用
 件ハ花園ノ中山寮ヲ二人ニ視
 為テシタ

三、逮捕サレタ中国人ハ花園狭小
 共楽館前ト鹿島組事務所前ト
 中山寮トニ置イタト聞キテ居リマス
 其ノ中デ私ノ行ツテ見タノハ共楽館
 前ヲケテ其ノ他ノ場処ヘハ行ツテ見
 マセン鹿嶋組事務所前ト中山寮
 ハ聞イタノミデス共楽館前ノ中
 國人ハ二日二ハ二百名位居タト

為二

今野武夫

昭和二年九月十五

思ヒユス

四、私ハ述^レ芝^ル事件ハ發生月日ハ六月

ノ三十一日カ七月一日カハツキリ記

憶ニアリマセンガ六月三十一日ノ亦ガ

私ノ記憶ニアル様デシタガ念ノ

為^レ當時、出張命令書ヲ倉ヨリ

持^テ出^シテ(九月十日)刑事課デ見マ

シタラ出張命令ガ事件翌日ノ

二日ニ出^テ居^リマスカラ命令書ガ正

シイト思ヒ七月一日事件ト記

憶ヲ新ニシタ解^テス

五、~~時~~事件當時、警察ノ命令系

統^ヲ(形式上)私ノ知^ツテ居^ル限り

申^上ゲマス

秋田縣地区全体ノ責任者ハ

武岡秋田縣警察部長^デ其ノ下ニ

ハ外國人関係特高課長(録田)

其ノ下ハ花園署管^火鋸三浦

署長^{其ノ下ハ}花園^水査^部長

派出所^ノ長ハ菅原^水査^部長

現^警部^補デシタ

次ニ取^調命令系統ヲ申^上

オ三

今野武夫

昭和十二年九月十五

ゲミス 解シテハ不明デス
 が日本ノ法律ノ立前トシテハ殺人
 事件等ハ 検事局ノ指揮下
 デスガ 先ニ 当時私ノ感ツテ居
 タ形式上ノ指揮系統カラ由上
 ゲマス 当時ノ事件ハ 秋田
 検事局ノ小室 検事 最高指
 揮ノ下ニ 所管管ノ大鑑 検事
 局ノ 渡田 検事 長 谷川 検事 其
 ノ他 検事ヲ 首領トシテ 其ノ他 検
 事ノ下トシテ 検事ノ 助手トシテ
 警察官 警察官ハ受持ノ罪人各々
 ノ取調ヲナス 其ノ氏名ハ 特別班班
 長 成田 警部補 以下 何班ノ長ナル
 ハ不明デスガ 私ノ知ツテ居ル班長ノ氏名
 ヲ申上ケレバ 石川 警部補 当時大曲
 ノ警察署 司法主任(氏名不明) 其ノ他
 大鑑 警察署 司法主任(氏名不明)ノ
 四名ノ班長デシタ 其ノ下ノ助手
 トシテ 何班ニ 屬スガ不明デスガ 当時ノ
 三嶋 水査 部長 永 岐 水査 部長
 (花園)ニ 当時居タコトハ 知ツテ居ルガ 或ハ 取調

カ四

今野武夫

昭和二十二年九月十日

ニ屬サナカクモ知ラス 三澤 辻 査 部長

其ノ下ノ者ハ 記憶ニナシ 且 以上ハ

形式上ノ 取調 指揮 系統ヲ 未マシ

タガ 次ハ 当時ノ 私ノ 感ニシタ 事實

上ノ 指揮 系統ヲ 知ル 限り 申上ケテ

取調 班長迄 至ル 指揮 系統ハ 前

記ノ 各 檢事 録田 特高 課長

三 浦 大 館 署 長ノ 協同 合議

上 私 連トシテハ 特ニ 録田 課長カラ

多ク 指揮ヲ 受ケタ 様ニ 思ヒマス

録田 課長ハ 警察 系統ノ 上 同ニアリ

直接ノ 取調者ハ 警察官ノ 各班長

デアル 虞 系上 命令ガ 易カッタ 故ト

思ヒマス

以上ハ 事實上ノ 取調ヲ 感ジタ ママ

ニ 記シマシタ 班長 以下ハ 同一 デス

之ノ 協同 合議ナル 捜査 打合ハ 一週

間ニ 丑日 位ノ モリト 思ヒマス 尚 或時

ハ 班長ノ ミ 参加ス 或時ハ 私モ 行キ

マシタ

録田 課長ハ 何時モ 居タト 思ヒマス ガ 三

浦 署長ハ 一 二度 位ノ モリデ

才五

今野武夫

昭和二年九月十五

其、他檢事ハ一定致シマセン

六、私達が警察トシテ指揮ヲ受ケ命令サレタ

ニ搜查ノ主要目的ハ

一、事件發生ノ原因調査

一、当時殺サレタ指導員及中國人一名

ノ犯人搜查

右ノニ矣カ搜查ノ主要目的ト思ヒ

マス

七、大館警察署長ト中山寮ノ関係

係ヲ申上ゲマス 中山寮ハ大館

警察署管下デアリ白人ノ俘虜

ハ日本軍隊ノ管理デアリ 中國人

俘虜ハ(俘虜ト叫ハズ單ニ中國人ト叫デ)兼

係虜以外ノ中國人勞工ハ當時政

府ヨリ警察が公安上ノ問題及

法定傳染病等ノ問題ヲ事業場

ニ対シ注シ及此視スル様命令サレ

テ居リマシタ 此ノ様ナ関係ニアル所

ニ事件が發生シタノデ公安上

取締ニアル三浦署長が事故

止、爲強カナル施設(不備ナ矣)ヲ命令

成ハ助言シタモト思ヒマス 其ノ爲ニ

六

今野武夫

昭和二年九月十五

事件復ハ鹿嶋組及中山寮ニ度々
此視シタト思ヒマス

次ニ鹿嶋組ヲ申上げマス 河野ハ鹿

嶋組花園出張所長デアリ元井ハ副

所長デアッタト思ヒマス 柴田ハ当時

勤務主任デアリ又中山寮ニモ何カ関

系ガアル様ニモ思ヒマシタ 其レハ私が河

野所長ニ中山寮ノ事デ話シニ行ツ

時ニ度々 柴田サンニ話シテ呉レト所長

ニ言ハレ 其レデ度々 柴田サンニ話シテ

来マシタコトヲ 覺エテ居リマス

伊勢知得ハ当時寮長ニ命セラレテ

イナイ様デスガ 寮長代理位ノ地位

ダツタト思ヒマス

八、昭和二年九月頃ノ事ト思ヒマス 花園

ノ鹿嶋組中山寮ノ中国人ニ配給

ニナツタ 麥粉(白麵)ニ百袋 其ノ他ノ物

資ヲ中国人ニ配給セズ 当時ノ鹿

嶋組花園大銀及連絡所高木某

ト他ニ名カ他ニ賣却シタ 華津實

加アリ 大銀警察署ヨリ 檢査サレ

金四千圓カ五千圓ニ知セラレタ

カ七

今野武夫

昭和二年九月十日

コトヲ

私ハ聞キテ居リマス

九、事件前後花園鋌山鹿嶋組ノ連

絡所トシテ大館連絡所ト言フ

カアリ其ノ連絡所ノ長トシテ

高木ト言フ者カアリ此ノ人

ノ監督トシテハ当然花園ノ

河野サンノ監督下ニアツタト思

ヒマス

十、私が参考人ノ通達ヲ受ケタノハ

今月六日頃デス 六日ヨリ現在迄

鹿嶋組ノ人ト會ツタハ 荒川

(以前鹿嶋組ナルモ現在詳細ナラス)一人デ

警察関係デハ刑事課ノ三嶋警

部補 永岐警部補三澤巡査部長

ノ三名デス

私が刑事課へ行ツタ時ニ合ツタ右三

警察官トノ私トノ話ヲ申上ケレバ

大休 七月一日ノ事件デセウ

当時ハ皆國ノ爲ト思ツテ居タガ

今ニナルト反對ダ 君が行クノハ

忙シイノニ大変御苦勞ダ 十二日

迄行クノダカラ、事件ノ事ハ聞

カ八

今野武夫

昭和三年九月十日

違ハヌ様ニ言ツタ元が良イト言ツ

テ居リマシタ

其ノ内ニ鹿嶋組荒川カ酒ヲ飲ン

ダラシイ顔ヲシテ刑事課ニ来マシタ

私ニ對シ今野君ニモ来タカ君ハ

裁判ノ時ニ華人ニ不利ナ通訳ヲ

シタト東京テ言ツテ居ル三浦

署長ハ華人ニ食ヲ與ヘナイトスフ

理由石川復藤ハ華人ヲ殴打

シタト言フ理由ナ相ダト言フ事ヲ以

言ツテ居リマシタ

十一、私が在勤中ニ華人労働時間ノ

問題テ河野氏及其他人

ニ話シタトガカアリマス。期間ハ

十九年九月頃ヨリ二十年四月頃迄

デス。其ノ間少クとも四五回話

シマシタ。内容ハ中國人ハ食

糧ノ不足ナ割ニ勞働時間ハ長

イノデハナイカ。此ノ状態ニ病人

カ多クナルハカリダカラ労働時

間ヲ少クシタラドウカト言フ様ナ

カ九

今野武夫

昭和二十年九月十日

コトヲ 確ニ 話シマシタ

十二、中国人が中山 察ニ 初メテ来タ
時カラ 赤利 達者カ 居タリテ 私人所
長ノ 河野 及 柴田ニ 何度モ 一病舎ヲ
別ニ 設ケナケレバ 他ノ 者カ 傳カス
ルカラ 早ク 病舎ヲ 設ケル 様 話シ
タガ 早速 設ケルトハ 言フガ 中々 設
ケナカッタ コトハ 事實デス

十三、私が十九年ノ 四月十日頃迄 花園旅
出所ニ 勤務シテ 居リマシタガ 其レ迄ハ
後藤 君ハ 一度モ 花園へ 来タコトハ
ナイト 思ヒマス

今野武夫

14769 LS-Z

Request for Certification

Legal Section

ATIS

2 Feb 48

Attached herewith is the original Japanese document, ATIS longhand translation, and typed translation, of Document No. 36895, statements by IMANO, Takeo and ISHIKAWA, Takeo. Request that the original and one typed translation be certified.

Incl:

C.A.R., Major, FA

As indicated above

Liaison Officer

Mr Gregory

14769

Date

Translated by _____
Checked by _____
Approved by _____
Edited by _____

Doc No 36895

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

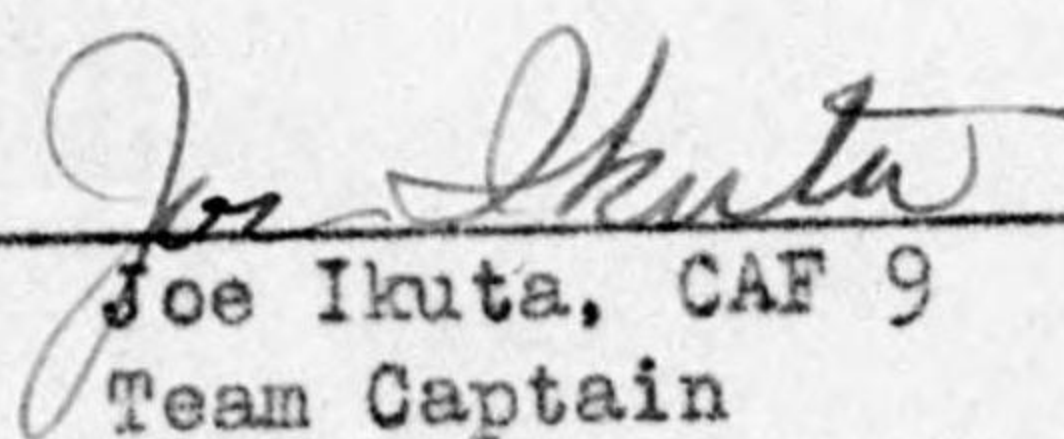
NOTE: Translation Requested by Legal Section

Received ATIS: 5 Jan 48

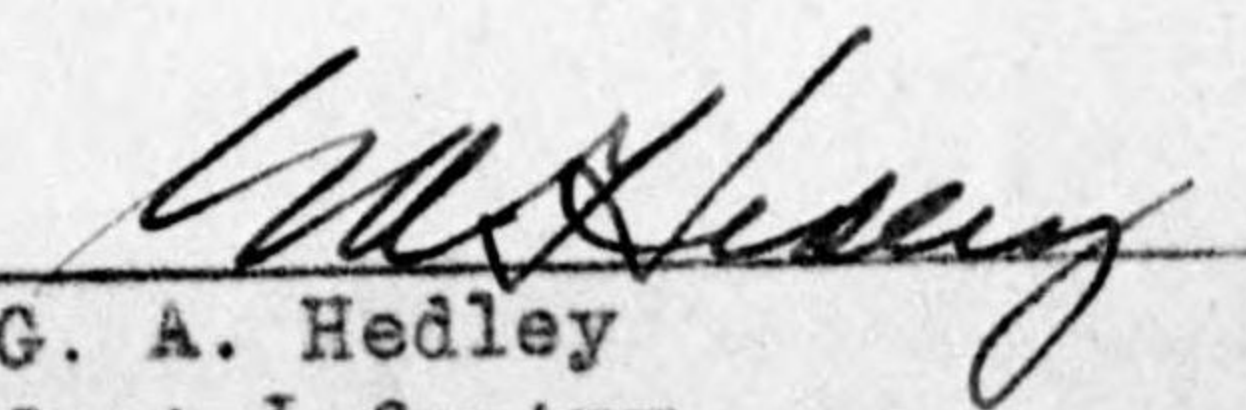
Description of Contents: Full translation of statements by IMANO, Takeo
and ISHIKAWA, Takeo

(NOTE: Only ISHIKAWA's statement is being typed and submitted herewith for certification inasmuch as statement of IMANO is not desired. Gregory, Prosecutor, Miscellaneous Area, Legal Sec, GHQ-SCAP)

After being duly sworn, I, the undersigned, hereby swear that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the following is a true and accurate translation of the original document No 36895



Joe Ikuta, CAF 9
Team Captain
TIS Translation Section



G. A. Hedley
Capt Infantry
Summary Court Officer

ATIS 4

6 Oct 47

ISHIKAWA, Takeo

Age: 39 years

Place of Registration: AKITA Ken, AKITA Shi, NARAYAMA KAMI HONCHO, 25 Banchi.

Present Address: AKITA Ken, KITA AKITA Gun, ODATE Machi, SANNO MARU, 11 Banchi

Occupation: Unemployed

1. I first went to the Chuzan Dormitory in June 1945. At that time I was working as an inspector for the Odate Police Station.

2. On that day, I was going to the Hanaoka Mine to inspect the general condition there, but I thought I would like to observe the living conditions of the Chinese ~~Dormitory~~ ^{Dormitory, as} at the Chuzan [^]I stopped there on the way.

I remember that I arrived at the Chuzan Dormitory about 1330 hours, and I left a little after 1500 hours.

3. The reason for my visit to the Chuzan Dormitory was my own desire to go there.

4. Once inside the Chuzan Dormitory, I first went to the office and stated that I had come to observe. Guided by a guard, I made a tour of the rooms, observed the dining room, and asked the way to the place where work was going on at the time. I started in that direction but ran into a thunderstorm on the way. I turned back toward the office almost at the same time as the Chinese were stopping their work and returning.

Then I asked ISE (伊勢) to guide me and I observed the medical treatment room, inquiring about the methods of treatment and looking at two or three skin disease patients. Then I started back. On the way, I stopped at the office of the Kajima Gumi and talked to KONO (河野), the superintendent, for about 30 or 40 minutes. I remember that I returned at about 1600 hours.

5. While I was making the tour of the rooms in the dormitory, I saw about 20 or 30 Chinese who had not gone to work and were resting.

I heard that these Chinese were resting because of the skin disease.

6. Before I went to the Chuzan Dormitory, I had heard from a member of the Hanaoka Mine Police Sergeant's Box that OBATA, Sonosuke (小畑惣之助), and other guards beat the Chinese. Moreover, I heard at the police station a rumor that these guards were stealing food which was supposed to be given to the Chinese, but I do not remember definitely whether that was before or after this.

I heard, either from Policeman IMANO, Takeo, or Policeman NAGAI (長井), members of the Hanaoka Mine Police Sergeant's Box, that they were disturbed because these guards beat the Chinese.

7. The organization of the Odate Police Station, particularly the section connected with the Hanaoka Mine-area, was as follows:

Chief of Police
MIURA, Taichiro

⋮
⋮
⋮
⋮
⋮

In charge of Thought Police.
HATAKEYAMA, Gisuke (湯山儀助)

Police Sergeant at Hanaoka Mine
SUGAHARA, Saburozaemon (菅原三郎左衛門)

Thought Police Inspector.
ISHIKAWA, Takeo
(Police Sergeant)

Policemen
GOTO, Kenzo (後藤健造)
DENNO (傳野)
NAGAI

Policemen
KUSUGI, Yoshizo (久木吉助)
HARIMA, Ryokichi (播磨吉吉)
MATSUI, Ryokichi (松井良吉)

8. I remember that the date of the incident at the Chuzan Dormitory was 1 Jul 45, after 2230 hours. I am quite sure that 1 July was Sunday.

9. After 2300 hours on 1 July, Chief of Police MIURA, Assistant Police Inspector HATAKEYAMA, Gisuke (in charge of thought police), Assistant Police Inspector TAKAHASHI, Kojiro (高橋幸次郎), (in charge of judicial police), Assistant Police Inspector SAKURADA (櫻田) (in charge of economic police); Police Sergeant TANAKA; Police Sergeant KOYAMA; Police Sergeant ISHIKAWA; other police sergeants, policemen, and several members of the Odate Civilian Defense Corps, went together in automobiles, from the Odate Police Station to the Hanaoka Mine Police Sergeant's Box.

We were there until after 0700 hours on 2 July. At about 0800 hours, we went to the office of Kajima Gumi. After 0830 hours, one policemen and I went to the Chuzan Dormitory.

10. When we went to the Chuzan Dormitory, there were about 40 or 50 Chinese who were sick.

I remember that, shortly after 0300 hours on the 2nd, more than 300 Chinese had returned, and by 1500 hours, more than 500 or 600 had returned.

11. I remember that a little after 1500 hours on 2 July, as I was passing in front of the KYORAKKAN, I saw Chinese (more than 500 or 600) assembled in the open space in front of the KYORAKKAN, sitting cross-legged with their hands tied in front or in back, but I do not know with certainty whether or not

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they were all tied. I shall make a rough sketch on an attached sheet to which you may refer.

12. A considerable number of policemen, members of the Civilian Defense Corps, and others were standing guard over the Chinese assembled in this open space. I do not remember the exact number.

I think there were approximately 20 policemen and 30 or 40 members of the Civilian Defense Corps. I merely glanced at them, but I think there were more than 10 other people. Among the policemen, approximately 20, I do not remember seeing any that I knew.

13. The number of times I passed in front of the KYORAKKAN on 2 July and the time of each passing were as follows: once, a little after 0330 hours; once, a little after 0800 hours; once, a little after 1500 hours; once, about 2000 hours; and once, a little after 2200 hours. I have no clear recollection of any other times. On 3 July: once, between 0400 and 0500 hours; once, a little after 0600 hours; once, between 0800 and about 0900 hours; once, a little after 2000 hours; and once about 2300 hours. On 4 July, once, a little after 0800 hours; once, about 1100 hours; and once, about 1700 or 1800 hours. I do not remember any other times.

At the above times, I remember that there seemed to be about 500 or 600 Chinese assembled and sitting in front of the KYORAKKAN, but I don't remember the exact number of Chinese.

14. The things which I remember seeing when I passed in front of the KYORAKKAN at the above hours are as follows: At about 2300 hours on 2 July, while I was returning from Chuzan Dormitory, I heard in the dark the sound of Chinese being beaten severely, and the shouts of the persons beating them. I had someone turn on the light of the fire pump, and I saw one of the guards beating the Chinese. When I asked two or three of the other guards who the man was, they told me that he was SHIMIZU (清水), the interpreter at Chuzan Dormitory of the Kajima Gumi. That was the first time I knew his name. I remember that the name of the person beating the Chinese at that time was SHIMIZU, Masao (正夫). SHIMIZU was beating the Chinese with a thick object, like a board, about three or four feet long. I remember that he was kicking

and striking with this board-like object for about one minute. There were, in addition to myself, about 15 or 16 policemen who were standing guard. They probably know about this fact.

Besides this man, I saw one other guard who was beating the Chinese in front of the KYORAKKAN. I think that also was on 2 July, but I do not remember exactly what time it was.

15. Since all the policemen and members of the Civilian Defense Corps who were standing guard acted under the direction and command of the chief of police, I think that there were orders at that time from MIURA, Taichiro, the chief of police.

16. I went to the Hanaoka Mine Police Sergeant's Box at a little after 2300 hours on 1 July. After that I stayed in HANAOKA about one week. I heard that during that time, from the 2nd until the 7th or 8th, at least four or five Chinese died every day and that on some days almost 10 Chinese died. On the 3rd or 4th, I saw five or six Chinese being carried on stretchers toward the Chuzan Dormitory. I asked someone who was nearby if they were dead, and his reply was that some were dead.

17. During that one week, I went to the Chuzan Dormitory and remember that there seemed to be about 70 or 80 sick Chinese there.

On about the 6th or 7th, I saw 16 or 17 Chinese corpses in the vicinity of the isolation ward. Some of them were in the clothes they always wore, some were nude, some were in caskets, and some had been left stretched out as they were. I remember that these corpses seem to have been left as they were until the 10th or 11th.

18. I am quite certain that, on the morning of 3 July, I was ordered by the Thought Police Section chief to join the group gathering evidence. At a little after 1500 hours, these men were divided into three groups, in front of the Kajima Gumi office. We investigated people and possessions for blood stains.

Two or three persons were found with blood stains, and these Chinese were handed over to the policeman in charge.

ISHIKAWA, Takeo

昭和二十二年
十月六日 第一頁

石川武夫
当三十九年

36895

本籍秋田縣秋田市橋山上本町二十五番地
現住地全縣北秋田郡大館町三ノ丸十一番地

職業 無職

一、昭和二十年六月月中旬、始メ中山安樂ニ行キ之ニシテ
其ノ時ハ大館警察署、視察係トシテ勤務
シテ居リ之ニシテ

二、恰度其ノ日花園鑛山一帯ノ状態ヲ視察シ之ノ
見タイト考エテ花園鑛山ニ行キ之ニシテガ途
中一寸中山安樂ニ居ル中国人ノ生活状態ヲ見

学シテ置キ度ト思ヒ立寄リ之ニシテ
時自ハ中山安樂ニ到着ハ午後一時三十分頃ト記憶
シテ居リ之ニ中山安樂出立キ午後三時頃ト過キ

ト記憶シテ居リ之ニ
三、中山安樂ニ行フタ理由ハ自分ノ音ハ思テ行キ之
ニシテ

四、中山安樂ノ内部ヲ始メ事務所ニ行キ見学ニ来テ指
ヲ速ヘ指導員ノ案内ヲ各部ニ屋ヲ一巡シ食堂ニ

テ見学シ之次ハ治療ニ作業現場ノ方向ヲ直キ
現場ニ向ヒ之ニソカ合中雷雨ニ出會ヒ引返ス
然レテ中国人ノ作業中止シテ致エルト殆ンド相前

後ニシテ事務所ニ引返ス
然レテ伊勢ニ安オカケテテ治療室ニ見学
シ治療ノ方法ヲ博キ皮膚科専心者ヲ二三人見

ヲ飯エリコラタノ人馬中 鹿島組事務所新ニ立金の
リ 河野新長ト面談致シ約三四十分位ニシテ午
匠四時頃飯エツタト 記憶シテ居リケス

五 宿舎内ノ各室ヲ見厚シテ歩イタ際作業ニ出不
ニ休ンテ居ル中国人ハ約三三十人位見之リタ

此ノ休ンテ居ル中国人ハ皮膚病ノ為メ体ニテ
居ルト 刺キマシタ

六 此ノ中山寮ニ行ク前ニ花園^{鑑山}査部長派出所員カ
山烟惣之助等指導員ガ中国人ヲ叩イテ居ルト

言フ事ヲ刺イテ居リケラノ尚ホ又此ノ指導員
等ハ中国人ニ興エレベキ人良糧ヲ盗ンテ居ルト言フ風

評ク警察察ヲ刺イテ事ハアリエスガ此ノ前カ後
クハ判然トシタ 記憶ハアリエシ

此ノ指導員等ガ中国人ヲ叩イテ居ルツタト言フ
事ハ花園鑑山^{鑑山}査部長派出所員中 権カ今

野武夫^{鑑山}査部長井^{鑑山}査部長何レニ人
ノ中カヲ刺イテ事ハアリケラタ

七 大館^{鑑山}査部長有ノ組織ハ主トシテ花園鑑山方面ニ
據ルサハツテ居タノハ次ノ二團

三浦木一郎	島山茂助	世原三郎	野村	後藤健造
署長	特高主任	花園鑑山査部長	長井	

石川武夫	特高 視察部長	花園鑑山査部長
久杉吉彦		
播磨長良吉	松井良吉	

八、中山安案ノ事件 發生年月日ハ 昭和二十年七月一日午後十時半過キト記憶シテ居リ云ク
而シテ七月一日ハ 確カ日曜日ナリ云クト記憶シテ居リ云ク

九、七月一日午後十一時過キ大館教習官奉署者力多自動
車ヲ三浦四番長 (警部) 山美助 (特務主任) 高橋幸
次郎 (司法主任) 横田 (警部) 主任由中山安案部
山安案部長 石川安案部長 其他安案部長並
安案部員等若干名一俟
行キ云ク

花園鑑山安案部長派出於七月二日午前七時過
頃ニ居テ午前八時頃鹿島組事務所ニ行キ
午前八時半過キ中山安案部一員ト二人
行キ云ク

一〇、中山安案部ニ行キ云ク云ク云ク云ク云ク
ハ云ク云ク

相立之日午前三時過キハ約三〇〇名以上ノ中国人ガ
飯ハツテ来々様ニ記憶シテ居テ午後三時頃約五六
〇〇名以上ハ飯ヲ来々様ニ記憶シテ居テ云ク

一一、七月二日午後三時過キ頃共楽館前ヲ通り掛ケニ
見マシテ時比ノ共楽館前ノ廣場ニ集メテ居テ
居々中国人 (約五六〇以上) ハ後手或ハ前手
ニ縛ラレテ胡座シカイテ坐ワラテ居々様ニ記憶

第四頁
石川武夫

レテ居リマス但シ全部縛ラレテ居タカドツカハ判
然ト確メタシハアリキヤンガ大体ノ見取圖ハ卷
考ノ為メ別紙ニ書キテ添エマス

一、此ノ廣場前ニ於テ集メラレタ中国人ノ目元張リ
ニ立ツテ居タ警官、警察官、及ヤ、警官、隊員中
其ノ他ノ人々ハ相當數居リマシタカ人員ハ判然
リシタ記憶ハアリキヤンガ

大俵警官、警察官ハニ〇名内外ト警官、隊員ハ
三四〇名内外居タ、テハナカヲウカト因ニヒキタ、尚
ホ其他ノ人々私ノ目見タ、瞬間テシタカ百名以
上居タ様ニ記憶シテ居リマスガ此ノニ〇名内外ノ
警官、警察官ニハ見見エノ人が居ラナカッタ様ニ記憶シ
テ居リマス

一、七月二日、芙蓉館前
三時三十分迄、一回、午前八時迄、一回、午後三時
迄、一回、午後八時迄、一回、午後十時迄、一回
頃、一回、其ノ外、判然トシタ記憶カコ座イマセン
七月三日、午前四時乃至五時、一回、午前六時
迄、一回、午前八時迄、一回、午後九時迄、一回、午後
七月四日、午前八時迄、一回、午後十時迄、一回、午後
十時迄、一回
七月四日、午前八時迄、一回、午後十時迄、一回、午後
後五六時頃、一回、其ノ外、判然トシタ記憶アリキヤン

以上ノ時間ニ共樂館前ニ集メテ居ル中国人立
六〇〇名位坐ツテ是ツ夕暮ニ記憶シテ居リ之ガ
人員ハ正確ナ事ハ判リマセン

一四以上ノ時間係私ハ共樂館前ニ通ル乍ラ見タ事
ヲ記憶シテリ之ガ廣島組井團人ト出第
次ノ事ヲ下リマス

七月廿日午信十一時頃中山警察ヨリ飯へル途中共
樂館前ノ廣場ヲ暗サ中ニ大音ク奔ヒテ

中国人ヲ酷ク毆ケテ居ル音ヲ聞キマシ
其ノ時私ハ消防ポンパノライトトカウケサ也見タ事
又ノ見張リノ男ハ中国人ヲ叩キテ居リマシ

其ノ時三ノ見張リノ男ニアレハ誰カト聞キマシ
夕ラ廣島組中山警察ノ角訊清水知ト聞キマシ
夕ガ始メテ知リマシ此^中國^人ハ^前ハ清水正夫ト

記憶シテ居リマス、清水ガ中国人ヲ毆ケタ事ハ
ハ確カカ存子イ三四尺位ノ板標ヲ之ノ^中ニシテ
此ノ板標ノ^中ニ叩イタリ蹴ソタリ其ノ時間ハ約

一分内外続イタト記憶シテ居リマス其處ニハ
私ノ外ニ見張リノ教官^長ハ十数名位立哨シテ
居リタカコノ事ヲ知ラテ居ルコトヲセウ

此外ニ共樂館前ノ中国人ヲ毆ケタ夕見張員ヲ
一人見タコトカアリマス其ハ確カ七月二日夕
ト記憶シテ居リマス如何時頃ヲアツカ判然リ記

憶ハ其蘇トセシ

一五、此ノ見張リニ至リキ、叙言、家宰官及口叙言所屬官員ハ
總テ叙言家宰官有長ノ指揮命令、全叙ニ依テ行
動シテスカラ、當時三浦大郎軍有長ノ指揮命令
カ、アツタト聞ヒマス

一六、私ハ花園鏡山忠重部長派出所ニ行ツタノハ七月一日
午後一時頃、~~〇~~退カラテ又ガ以、花園ニ居テ一週、即
先羽日二日カラ七八日頃迄ノ間ニ、毎日中国人ノ死亡
者ハ、毎日四五名乃至多ク、一時ニハ、百名近クモ死ニシ
居タト、~~話ニ~~軍イテ居リマス、而シテ私ハ其ノ間
三日カ、或ハ四日ノ夕方、中国人ガ夕ニカテ、五六名
中山家察方ニ運バシテ行クノヲ見マシ、其處
テ私ハ附近ニ居タ、誰カニアレハ死ニタ人カドウカ、訊
マシタ處、死シタ人モ居ルト聞キマシ

一七、此ノ一週間ノ間ニ、中山家察ニ行キシカ、中国人ノ病人ガ約
半、名位居ツタ、~~標ニ~~記憶シテ居リマス
其後六七日頃、中国人ノ死体ヲ十六、七、~~名~~許リ見マシタ
此ノ死体ヲ見タ場所ハ、隔込内ノ病人舎ノ附近ニ見マシ
タガ、其ノ死体ノ状態ハ、中国人ノ常ニ着テ居タ服ヲ
着テ居タ者ニ、裸ノ者モアリ、或ハ棺桶ニ入レテ
埋ル者モアリ、其ノ儘ニ横ニシテアル者モアリ、~~標~~標
シタガ、此ノ死体ハ十日カ、或ハ十日頃迄、~~標~~標
ニ記憶シテ居リマス

第七頁

石川武夫

八私ハ確カ七月三日午前中特高課長カラ證據蒐集
 班ノ員ニ加ハルヲトテ命セラセシテ午後三時迄ギ鹿島
 組事務所前ヲ解^係ノ者ガ約三班位ニ分レテ汗血痕
 ノ附着シテ居^ん者又ハ所持品ノ調査ヲ致シマシタガ血
 痕ノ附着シテ居^ん者其ノ中ニ~~一~~車ニ名位居
 リマシタカ^ラ其ノ中国人ノ係ノ~~一~~巡査ニ引継キマシ
 タ

石川武夫

共樂館

清防木叫20室坊

七月二日

此ノ廣場前ニ住ルメヲシタ中国人五六〇名以上
ハ後年或ハ前年ニ縛ラレテ胡座ヲ
カイテ居ルメシタ様ニ記憶レテ居
マス

花園川

橋

此處初長
源光新

證據蒐集班之囑咐

注意

石川幸



敬告視察部補

高橋 昌山

HH

24

SH
SH
SH

昭和二十二年
十月六日

第一頁

石川武夫
当三十九年

本籍秋田縣秋田市橋山上本町三五番地
現住地全縣北秋田郡大館町三ノ九十一番地

職 業 無職

一、昭和二十年六月中、始メテ中山寮ニ行キマシク
其ノ時ハ大館警察寮署、視察係トシテ勤務
シテ居リマシク

二、恰度其ノ日花岡鑛山一帯ノ状態ヲ視察シテ
見タイト考エテ花岡鑛山ニ行キマシクカ途
中一寸中山寮ニ居ル中国人ノ生活状態ヲ見
学シテ置キ度ト思ヒ立寄リマシク

時間ハ中山寮ニ到着ハ午後一時三十分頃ト記憶
シテ居リマス中山寮出奔ハ午後三時頃過キ
ト記憶シテ居リマス

三、中山寮ニ行ク理由ハ自分ノ意思ヲ行キマ
シク

四、中山寮ノ内部始メ事務所ニ行キ見学ニ来テ指
ヲ述ベ指導員ノ案内ヲ各部屋ヲ一巡シ食堂
ヲ見学シ次ハ淋療ニ作業現場ノ方向ヲ向キ
現場ニ向ヒマシク途中雷雨ニ出會ヒ引連
れ其ノ中国人ノ作業中止シテ取エルト強シト相前
後シテ事務所ニ引返ス

然レテ伊勢ニ安ホルガ如クテ治療室ヲ見学
シ治療ノ方法ヲ聞キ皮膚病ヲ患心者ヲ二三人見

テ取エリマシタ人途中鹿島組事務所ニ立寄の
リ河野新長ト面談致シ約三十分位ニシテ午
后四時頃取エツタト記憶シテ居リマス

五、宿舎内ノ各室ヲ見学シテ歩イタ際作業ニ出不
ニ休ンテ居ル中国人ハ約三三人位見エシタ

此ノ休ンテ居ル中国人ハ皮膚疥癬ノ為メ体ニテ
居ルト聞キマシタ

六、此ノ中山寮ニ行ク前ニ花園^{鑑山}査部長派出所員カ
小畑惣之助等指導所員ガ中国人ヲ叩イテ居ルト

言フ事ヲ聞イテ居リマシタ尚ホ又此ノ指導所員
等ガ中国人ニ興エルベキ食糧ヲ盗ンテ居ルト言フ風

評ヲ警察寮ヲ聞イタ事ハアリマス此ノ前カ後
クハ判然トシテ記憶ハアリマセン

此ノ指導所員等ガ中国人ヲ叩削テ困ツタト言フ
事ハ花園^{鑑山}査部長派出所員中確カ今

野武夫^{四查}カ^ソカ^タ長井^{三查}カ^何レ^ニ人
ノ中カラ聞イタ事ハアリマシタ

七、大館警察寮署者ノ組織ハ主トシテ花園^{鑑山}方面ニ
推乃サハツクニ居タモノハ次ノニ述リテアリス

三浦大一郎 島山儀助
署長 特高主任

菅原三郎 左衛門
花園^{鑑山}査部長 後藤健造 出役
長井

石川武夫 特高視察係 (査部長)
久杉吉彦
播磨良吉 松井良吉

八、中山寮ノ事件 癸丑年八月日ハ 昭和二十年七月一日午後十時半過キト記憶シテ居リマス
而シテ七月一日ハ 確カ日曜日ナリタカト記憶シ
テ居リマス

九、七月一日午後十一時過キ大館教習所署署者カテ自動
車ヲ三浦署長 警部補 山美助 (特高主任) 警部補 高橋幸
次郎 (司法主任) 横越 警部補 田中 中山寮部長 中山

寮部長 石川 中山寮部長 其他中山寮部長 中山寮
寮部長 石川 中山寮部長 其他中山寮部長 中山寮
寮部長 石川 中山寮部長 其他中山寮部長 中山寮
寮部長 石川 中山寮部長 其他中山寮部長 中山寮

花園鏡山 中山寮部長 派出所ニ七月二日午前七時過
頃ニ居リ午前八時頃 鹿島組事務所ニ行キ
午前八時半過キ中山寮ニ私ト中山寮一名ト二人テ
行キマシタ

○中山寮ニ行キマシタラ病人 中国人約四五十名位居
リマシタ

羽立二日午前三時過キニハ約三〇〇名以上ノ中国人カ
飯ヘテ来タ様ニ記憶シテ居リ午後四時頃約五六
〇名以上ハ飯ヲ来タ様ニ記憶シテ居リマス

二、七月二日午後三時過キ頃 共榮館前ヲ通り掛ケニ
見マシタ時此ノ共榮館前ノ廣場ニ集メテ居
居タ中国人 (約五六〇以上) ハ後半或ハ前半
ニ縛テ座ヲカケテ坐ツテ居タ様ニ記憶

シ

レテ居リマス但シ全部縛ラレテ居タカドツカハ判
然ト確々トテハアリマセンガ大体ノ見取圖ハ卷
考ノ為メ別紙ニ書キテ添エマス

一、此ノ廣場前ニ於テ集メラレタ中國人ノ見張リ
ニ立ツテ居タ敬言寮寮長及ハ敬言防團員中
其ノ他ノ人々ハ相當數居リマシタカ人員ハ判然
リシタ記憶ハアリマセンガ

大体敬言寮寮長ハ二〇名内外ト敬言防團員ハ
三四〇名内外居タテハ十カラウカト因ヒマス尚
亦其他ノ人々私ノ手見タ瞬間デシタカ〇名以
上居タ標ニ記憶シテ居リマスガ此ノ二〇名内外ノ
敬言寮寮長ニハ見取見エノ人が居ラカツタ様ニ記憶シ
テ居リマス

一三、七月二日、英樂館前通ニ夕回数及其ノ時間ハ午前
三時十分迄ト一回 午前八時迄ト一回 午後三時
迄ト一回 午後八時迄ト一回 午後十時迄ト一回
頃一回集ノ外判然トシタ記憶カゴ座イマセン
七月三日 午前四時乃至五時ノ間ニ一回 午前六時
迄ト一回 午前八時迄ト一回 乃至九時前後一回 午後
~~七月四日 午前八時迄ト一回 午後十時迄ト一回 午後~~
十時前後一回
七月四日 午前八時迄ト一回 午後十時前後一回 午後
後五六時頃一回 其他判然トシタ記憶アリマセン

以上ノ時間ニ共樂館前ニ集メテ居ル中国人ハ
六〇〇名位坐ワテ居ワテ様ニ記憶シテ居リマスガ
人員ハ正確ナ事ハ判リマシ

一四以上ノ時間ノ内私ハ共樂館前ニ通り乍ラ見タ事
ヲ記憶シテ居リマスガ廣島組~~中~~中山繁
次ノ事アリマス

七月~~廿~~廿一日午後十一時頃中山繁次ヨリ飯ヘル途中共
樂館前ノ廣場ヲ暗闇ノ中ニ大聲ノ奔リテ
中国人ヲ酷ク毆カシ居ル音ヲ聞キマシ

其ノ時私ハ消防ポンプノライトヲツケサヤ見タ事
一人ノ見張リノ男ハ中国人ヲ叩イテ居リマシ
其ノ時三ノ見張リノ男ニアレハ誰カト聞キマシ

タラ廣島組中山繁次~~通~~清水知ト聞キマシ
知ガ始メテ知リマシ此~~中~~前ハ清水正夫ト
記憶シテ居リマス、清水ハ中国人ヲ毆カツタモノ

ハ確カ~~命~~存イテ三四尺位ノ板様ノモノ~~レ~~シ
此ノ板様ノモノヲ叩イタリ蹴~~フ~~タリ其ノ時間ハ約
一分内外続イタト記憶シテ居リマス其處ニハ

私ノ外ニ見張リノ~~数~~名位~~ハ~~十數名位立哨シテ
居リマシタカ~~コ~~ノ事~~ヲ~~知~~テ~~居~~ル~~コト~~ヲ~~也
此外ニ共樂館前ノ中国人ヲ毆カツタ見張員ヲ

一人見タ事トアリマス其レハ確カ七月二日知~~フ~~タ
ト記憶シテ居~~ル~~コト~~ヲ~~カ~~ハ~~何時頃~~ヲ~~判~~シ~~タ~~リ~~記

第六頁

石川武夫

憶ハ蘇リニセン

一五、此ノ見張リニ立ソベキ教言察官及ハ教言所園員ハ
總テ教言察官中有長ノ指揮命令全權ニ依ツテ行
動シマスカラシ當特三浦大郎四者長ノ指揮命令
カアツタト因ヒマス

一六、私ハ花園鏡山巡査部長派出所へ行ツタノハ七月一日
午後土時~~頃~~過カラテスガ以テ花園ニ居テ一週間即
チ翌日二日カラ七八日頃迄ノ間ニ毎朝中国人ノ死亡
者ハ毎日四五名乃至多イ時ニハ百名近クモ死ニガ
居タト 話ニ聞イテ居リマス而シテ私ハ其ノ間
三日カ或ハ四日ノ夕方中国人カタニカテ五六名
中山寮寮ノ方ニ運バレテ行クヲ見マシメ其處
テ私ハ附近ニ居タ誰カニアレハ死ニタ人カドウカ訊ネ
マシタモ死ニタ人モ居ルト聞キマシタ

一七、此ノ一週間ノ間ニ中山寮寮ニ行キマシタカ中国人ノ病人カ約
十名ノ名位居ツタ標ニ記憶シテ居リマス

其標六七日頃中国人ノ死体ヲ十六、七~~名~~許リ見マシタ
此ノ死体ヲ見タ場所ハ 隔区内ノ病舎ノ附近ヲ見マシ
タカ其ノ死体状能ハ中国人ノ常ニ着テ居タ服ヲ
着テ居タ者モアリ裸ノ者モアリ 或ハ棺桶ニ入レテ
如ク者モアリ其ノ儘ニ横ニシテアル者モアツタ標ヲ
シタカ此ノ死体ハ十日カ或ハ十日頃迄~~置~~ 俵ノ標
ニ記憶シテ居リマス

第七頁

石川武夫

一八私ハ確カ七月三日^午前中特高課長カラ證據蒐集
班ノ一員ニ加ハルコトヲ^命セラセシテ午後三時過キ鹿島
組事務所前ヲ^係ノ者カ約三班位ニ分レテ血痕
ノ附着シテ居ン者又ハ所持品ノ調査ヲ致シマシタガ血
痕ノ附着シテ居ン者其ノ中^一ニ^名位居
リマシタカ^多其ノ中国人ヲ係ノ^巡査ニ引継キマシ
タ

石川武夫

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

Translation Requested by Legal Section.

Date Rec'd ATIS 27 Sep 47.

Description of Contents: Full translation of carbon copy of
hand-written sheets constituting a
statement of IMANO Takeo.

Name: IMANO, Takeo (今野武夫)

Date: 12 September 47.

Permanent address: HOKKAIDO, KAMIKAWA Gun, FUREN Mura, 25 Sen,
HIGASHI 7 Go

Present address: AKITA Ken, AKITA Shi, YOKA Machi, 43

I. I am now living at the above-mentioned address, and am engaged in the sewing machine repair business.

II. I went to MUKDEN, MANCHURIA, in December 1937 and worked as a clerk in the Mukden Dowa Automobile Company until September 1938. Around October, 1938, I went to Hsim Hsien, Shansi Province, and assisted my elder brother who operated a lunch counter and restaurant. Around February 1940, I went to PEIPING to study Chinese. After studying for approximately six months, I once again returned to Hsin Hsien around August and assisted my brother in the afore-mentioned business. I returned to AKITA Ken in December, 1941.

III. I became a member of the AKITA Ken Police Force in April, 1943 and after undergoing training until September, became a patrolman for the Akita Police Station in October. In July, 1944 I was assigned to the Odate Police Station in KITA AKITA Gun as an inspector, and was on duty at the Hanaoka police-box until about 10 April, 1945.

That same month I was assigned to the Thought Control Section of the prefecture. I quit that work around October, 1945, concurrently with the order from the Allied Forces calling for the abolition of the Thought Control Police. From that time to the present I have been engaged in the sewing machine business.

IV. I think it was in the early part of August, 1944 when I first went to the Chuzan Dormitory in HANAOKA.

V. While I was assigned to the Hanaoka police-box there were four police officers at the same post, (three policemen and one police sergeant). The person in charge was police sergeant SUGAWARA (菅原) while the others assigned to duty there were three policemen -- NAGAI (永井), ITO (伊藤), and myself.

VI. The purpose of my visits to the Chuzan Dormitory, which I made about once in three days, pertained to public peace and order. I inspected sanitary conditions, mistreatment of the Chinese by the guards, (TN Japanese supervisory personnel), working conditions (whether they were being worked beyond the limits of their welfare), and treatment by the guards within the dormitory itself.

At times I met with some of the Chinese (only platoon leaders or higher), and conversed with them on various topics.

VII. Since I had firmly cautioned the guards that beatings and other injustices would not be tolerated, outwardly they told me on each of my tours of inspection that no extraordinary incidents had occurred. Around the beginning of April 1945, however, a Chinese came to me and said that he had just been struck by the guards, so I immediately investigated the matter.

One of the guards was FUKUDA (福田) and I believe the other was OBATA (小畑). I immediately took these two to the police-box where police sergeant SUGAWARA and I admonished them for two or three hours.

Moreover, we had them write a sworn statement (a written explanation) to the effect that they would not mistreat the men again, after which we released them.

VIII. Since sanitary conditions were poor I suggested that an isolation ward be built. Although they replied, "Yes, we understand," to all my suggestions, they never ventured to carry them out immediately and it was only after my repeated urgings that they finally took action. The lack of material was also a contributing factor to the delay. There was also a shortage of medicine, but we used police channels wherever possible to obtain the medicine (for scabies) for KAJIMA GUMI.

IX. Before 1 July 1945 I had no reports of deaths resulting from beatings administered by guards; however, during the investigation of the 1 July incident, I learned from the unit commander that a laborer had been beaten in the dormitory by OBATA and FUKUDA (not positive) on 28 or 29 June and had died, or nearly died. Since we had admonished FUKUDA and OBATA and had them make written explanations in the beginning of April as mentioned previously, the guards had frightened the Chinese by stating that "Anyone who reports beatings to the police will be killed." Consequently, until 1 July, the Chinese were terrorized and did not report the injustices of the guards to the police. Therefore, we of the police had thought that beatings had ceased from the time we obtained the written explanations. I believe the total number of deaths in the Chuzan Dormitory before 1 July was between 120 and 130.

X. As ascertained from the investigation, the reasons why the Chinese laborers of the Chuzan Dormitory started the 1 July incident were:

- a. Lack of food;
- b. Insufferable beatings administered by the guards;
- c. High incidence of contagious diseases (dysentery, etc.), and worry on the part of the healthy that they too might fall victim to such diseases;
- d. The ten days of rush work (TN overtime week) added to the fact that the work was excessively arduous in relation to the amount of food; and
- e. Antipathy toward the guards because two or three days prior to the incident the guards stripped a Chinese and abused him with bullguts and hot tongs as a warning to others before the eyes of the battalion commander and company commanders gathered in the guards' room of the Chuzan Dormitory.

I believe these circumstances incited the incident. I am not certain, but I think Battalion Commander, GUNG mentioned the names of FUKUDA and OBATA. I have not heard of any deaths resulting from maltreatment after the July incident. I once heard (from whom I do not recall) that a Chinese had been killed with a Japanese sword following his capture. I was not told where this took place.

My work was investigation. I believe that Chief of Police

MIURA (三浦), Chief of the Thought Control Section, and others might possibly have a more comprehensive report since they were given the reports at that time. I recall having heard that about 100 persons died during July.

IMANO, Takeo

My name is Lieu Jer Chee. I reside in Hokkaido, Sapporo-shi, Toyohira-cho, Ichi-Jo, Ichome, No. 1. I am 28 years of age. I came to the Chusan Labor Camp at Hanaoka on 8 August 1944, I was assigned to work at opening land for gardening. I worked at this for seven days. At the end of seven days, I was assigned to work as medical orderly. I worked as medical orderly until 23 November 1945. On 30 June 1945 I escaped to the hills with other Chinese and was recaptured by the Japanese at 8 o'clock in the morning of July 1st. I was taken to a square near the Kyorakukan. I arrived in the square between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. I was kept in the square for approximately 30 minutes. Then a policeman named Imano took me to the Hanaoka Police box. I was kept in the Police Station until 13 July 1944 when I was taken back to the Chusan Camp. At 2 P.M. of July 2d I was taken to the rear of the Kyorakukan by Goto, Imano and two other policeman to identify the dead bodies of Chinese laborers. There were three or four dead bodies that I examined. Among the dead bodies, there was only one who came to Japan with me in August 1944. This one was named Wang Yin-loo. I knew Wang Yin-loo very well and my identification was positive. There were lumps on the head and marks on the neck. The right side of the face rested on the ground and dried blood appeared extending from the right corner of the mouth. I have been shown defense exhibit No 30 and I know the corpse therein displayed to be Niu Chan-chia. The corpse therein displayed is not Wang Yin-loo. Niu Chan-chia came in the 2d group. After I was captured by the Japanese on 1 July I was beaten by Japanese policemen. While I was in the square I was beaten by police and a young civilian whose name I do not know but who had only three fingers. On July 1st at about 11 A.M. Goto came to the room in the Police Station in which I was kept and beat me with a club about 30 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter, thirteen times across the back. I counted the blows as they were being struck. Goto also beat Sun Li Chung in the same room after he had beaten me. On the same day after dinner Goto again beat me three times on my head with the same club. He also beat Sun Li Chung in the same manner. As he beat us he said "You fool". My room was guarded by the three fingered civilian and every time I dozed he would come in and beat me. I was not allowed to sleep on the night of July 1st or July 2d. While I was in the square there were more than 100 Chinese. They were all being beaten. I saw Imano, Goto, and Narita and other police beating Chinese.

In April 1945, Hsiao Chih-tien was so badly beaten both of his hips were broken so he could not work. Obata told me it was Kono's order that Hsiao should not receive food or medical treatment. Hsiao received no food on the following day. I saw Hsiao nearly every day until June 30th. He became weaker day by day. When I returned to the camp on July 13th Hsiao was dead.

One day in June 1945, Sun Chien-chie died at the working site. At noon of the same day I carried his dead body to the dormitory. I examined his dead body. He had lumps on his head black and blue marks on his face and a bruise about three inches in diameter on his chest. I was told by Li Huh-cheng who helped me carry the body that Shimizu had beaten Sun Chien-chie to death.

Cho Fa-gue was on sick call after he had been beaten. When I went to see him, Ise came to me and ordered me not to give him food or medical attention on the day following his beating. On the second day following the beating he could not eat food and on the third day he died. I undressed him after he died. There were many black marks all over his body. On his legs were blackened areas that had hardened until they were like wood. This happened in June 1945.

Chang Lan-ying was carried to my office in December 1944. He died one week later. Before he died I went to see him often. He told me that he had been working at the ditches and that Yoshiya pushed him in the ditch because he stopped working. He told me the water was up to his waist. The clothes of Chang were frozen to his body when he was carried in to my office. I heard that Chin Ming-shan was also pushed in a ditch but I did not see it and he was carried back to his barracks, not to my office. When Chang Lan-ying was brought to my office, Obata told me in Chinese "It is better to have all of them die". He told me to tell it to Chang Lan-ying.

I saw Shiea Ton-tau badly beaten about 20 June 1945. I saw him every day in the 1st Co. barracks until June 30th. I saw the marks of the beatings on his legs. When I returned to the Camp on July 13th he was not there and the Camp records disclosed that he had been cremated. He was in good health before the beating.

When I returned to the camp on July 13th the camp records disclosed that Wong jin-bun had been cremated during my absence.

In the middle of December 1944, I heard Ise tell the assembled guards to beat the Chinese laborers. I heard him tell the guards this on many occasions.

"I was able to understand some Japanese at that time.

In September 1946, I was a guard at the Chinese Mission. I received a telegram from Shibata on 26 September 1946 asking me to come to Hanaoka on ~~company~~ ^{convenient} time. On 12 October 1946, I went to the Hanaoka Branch Office of Kajima Gumi together with Lieu Dan Lu. We were offered great hospitalities. When I met Motoi I asked him what Shibata wanted of me. Motoi said Shibata is in the hospital. Then we were taken to a house belonging to Tsuchida, one of Kajima Gumi's personnel. There we had dinner. We were served wine by Tsuchida's wife. Before we finished, Motoi gave us 49,000 yen. We refused the yen. Motoi explained that the money was regarded as reparation money. He further stated that the money was paid to 23 of us who had stayed in Japan from April 1946 until October 1946.

Motoi also gave me 1000 yen for our travel expenses. I did not return to the Chinese Mission until January 1948. I have repaid the witnesses now in Japan and I intend to repay the other 16 Chinese laborers as soon as I can locate them.

As medical orderly I have seen Shimizu on ten different occasions take medicine named "Wakamoto" from the Chinese dispensary. Shimizu said, "If you tell, I will beat you to death". In February 1945, I saw Fukuda take two boxes of stomach powder. He said, "Do not tell anyone. If you tell, I will beat you".

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

CITY OF TOKYO)

I, Lieu Jer Chee, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony and all statements contained therein, consisting of three (3) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

劉 智 渠
LIEU JER CHEE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of January 1948.

C. S. Gregory

C. S. GREGORY, Prosecutor
GHQ-SCAP-Legal Section

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

CITY OF TOKYO)

I, T. C. Chang, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the foregoing testimony and all statements contained therein, from English to ~~CHINESE~~ and from ~~CHINESE~~ to English respectively, and that after being transcribed I truly translated the foregoing testimony containing three (3) pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

Chang Tah-chi
T. C. CHANG, Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of January 1948.

C. S. Gregory

C. S. GREGORY, Prosecutor
GHQ-SCAP-Legal Section

I, C. S. Gregory, Prosecutor, Legal Section, GHQ-SCAP, Tokyo, Japan, certify that on the 30th day of January 1948, personally appeared before me Lieu Jer Chee, and according to T. C. Chang, gave the foregoing testimony, that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Lieu Jer Chee had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

C. S. Gregory
C. S. GREGORY, Prosecutor
Legal Section, GHQ-SCAP

TOKYO, Japan

January 30 1948.

Prosecutor: Mr. C. S. Gregory
Interpreter: Mr. T.C. Chang
Stenographer: Miss Loyola Kirchhoff

Q. What is your name?

A. YONEYAMA, Yoshio.

Q. Where do you live?

A. Akita-ken, *kita akita-gun, Hanaoka-machi, Aza Maida, 93.*

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I am an employee of the Toa Industrial Company.

Q. What was your occupation on 1 July 1944?

A. I was a guard of the Toa Industrial Company.

Q. Where did you work?

A. I worked at the Toa Industrial Company.

Q. Where is that located?

A. It is in Hanaoka.

Q. Do you remember the incident in which the Chinese laborers from the Chusan Camp escaped to the hills?

A. Yes, I know that incident.

Q. Did you see any of the Chinese laborers after they returned to Hanaoka?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Where did you see them?

A. I saw them in front of the Fire Brigade Station where I was staying.

Q. Why were you staying at the Fire Brigade Station?

A. I was working there.

Q. What was your work there?

A. ~~Because~~ I was a member of the Fire Brigade.

Q. How many hours a day did you stay at the Fire Station?

A. I was staying there 24 hours every day.

Q. Were you there on the morning of July 1, 1944?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. What time did the first Chinese laborers come to the point in front of the Fire Brigade Station?

A. I saw the first of the Chinese laborers come to the open ground at about 5 o'clock in the morning of July 2nd.

Q. Did any of them get there on July 1st?

A. No.

Q. Did the Chinese incident occur on the night of June 30th or on the night of July 1st?

A. I remember that the incident occurred on the night of July 1st.

Q. So the first Chinese laborers came to the point in front of the Fire Station about 5 o'clock in the morning following the night of the incident, is that correct?

A. Yes, that is correct.

- Q. How long did the Chinese stay at this point in front of the Fire Brigade Station?
A. The returned Chinese laborers stayed there until about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon of July 4th.
- Q. What was the greatest number of Chinese laborers that gathered at the point in front of the Fire Brigade Station?
A. The greatest number was more than 600.
- Q. Who was in charge of the Chinese laborers during this three-day period?
A. The police, employees of the Kajimi-gumi Company, Kempei-tai, members of the Civil Defense Group, and members of the Fire Brigade Station.
- Q. Who asked the members of the Fire Brigade Station to look after the returned Chinese laborers?
A. The Chief of Police, Miura.
- Q. Do you know Goto?
A. Yes.
- Q. Was he present during the three-day period?
A. I can't recall now.
- Q. Where were the returned Chinese laborers kept during this three-day period?
A. They were staying in the open space in front of the Fire Station all the time during the three-day period.
- Q. Did they lie on the ground or did they kneel on the ground?
A. Until the noon of July 2nd all the returned Chinese laborers were forced to kneel. After that they were permitted to sit.
- Q. So the returned Chinese laborers were only forced to kneel for seven hours, is that correct?
A. Yes.
- Q. Were the returned Chinese laborers furnished any food during this three-day period?
A. I didn't see the Chinese laborers given any food during the three-day period.
- Q. Did you see anyone give them any water during the three-day period?
A. The Chinese laborers were not permitted to drink any water. Some of the firemen tried to give the Chinese some water to drink but they were refused by the police.
- Q. Did you see any of the returned Chinese laborers beaten during that three-day period?
A. Yes, I did.
- Q. How many did you see beaten?
A. More than half of them were beaten.
- Q. By whom were they beaten?
A. They were beaten by the employees of the sub-contractor of the Kajimi-gumi Company, police, and the Kempei-tai.
- Q. Did you see any members of the Civil Defense Group beat the returned Chinese laborers?
A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Were there any returned Chinese laborers killed in the open space during the three-day period?
A. I saw 12 or 13 Chinese laborers die during the three-day period but I cannot tell you what was the cause of their deaths.

Q. Did you see their dead bodies?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you come close enough to their bodies to observe whether there were any marks of violence on their bodies?

A. No, I didn't come that close to the dead bodies.

Q. What was the weather during that three-day period?

A. It was clear and hot on the first day. I remember it was cloudy and that it rained about 5 o'clock in the ^{afternoon} ~~morning~~ on the second day. The third day was also clear and hot.

Q. How were the returned Chinese laborers beaten?

A. The Chinese laborers were beaten with clubs by those who were in charge of them.

Q. Do you remember the names of any of the policemen who were there?

A. No, I cannot remember the names.

Q. Did you beat any of the Chinese?

A. No.

Q. Did you, at any time, see Miura at the open space where the returned Chinese laborers were kept?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Did he come to the Fire Brigade Station?

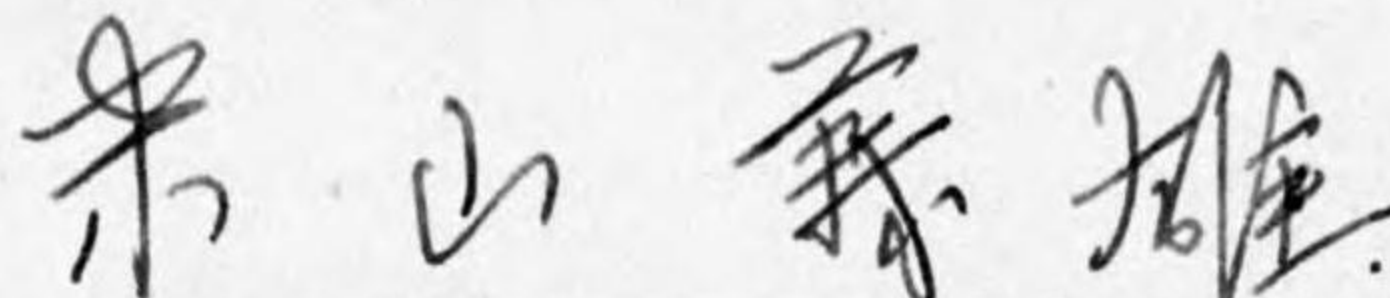
A. I didn't see him come to the Fire Station.

米山 義雄

YONEYAMA Yoshio

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF TOKYO)

I, YONEYAMA, Yoshio, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony and all statements contained therein, consisting of three (3) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.



YONEYAMA, Yoshio

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1947.

C. S. Gregory, Prosecutor
GHQ-SCAP-Legal Section

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF TOKYO)

I, T. Chang, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the foregoing testimony and all statements contained therein, from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed I truly translated the foregoing testimony containing three (3) pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

T.C.Chang, Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1947.

C. S. Gregory, Prosecutor
GHQ-SCAP-Legal Section

I, C. S. Gregory, Prosecutor, Legal Section, SCAP, Tokyo, Japan, certify that on the 7th day of October, 1947, personally appeared before me YONEYAMA, Yoshio, and according to T. Chang, gave the foregoing testimony, that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said YONEYAMA, Yoshio had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

C. S. Gregory, Prosecutor
GHQ-SCAP-Legal Section

TOKYO, JAPAN

7 October 1947

MOTOI, EISHI

(AFFIANT)

CASE SHIMIZU

PROSECUTORS GREGORY

NO. OF COPIES 23

Cashman

*OK
PC*

DKIPN

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

Translation Requested by Legal Section.

Date Rec'd ATIS 30 Aug 47.

Description of Contents: Full translation of two statements made by
MOTOMI, Eishi (元井 英資).

Consultation meetings were held two or three times at the Nakayama Dormitory from the latter part of May to June 1945 in regard to the problem of preventing escapes by Chinese laborers. Either Police Officer GOTO (後藤) or KONNO (今野) was present at the meetings.

I know that Camp Commander KONO (河野) attended at least one of these meetings; I think he was probably at the other two meetings.

I am certain that SHIBATA (柴田) participated in at least one of the meetings.

I attended one meeting, and believe both KONO and SHIBATA were present at the meeting which I attended. KONO and SHIBATA once informed me that they were at this meeting. The meeting which I attended was held in the office of the Chuzan Dormitory. ISE (伊勢) was present. Besides OBATA (小畑) and KOSHIGOYA (越後屋), one or two supervisors were also present. I attended because Police Officer KONNO told SHIBATA that he wanted to hold a meeting at the Chuzan Dormitory office and desired to have representatives from the company present. I, therefore, went with SHIBATA.

Police Officer KONNO stated at this meeting that the rate of escapes had not decreased, and that he wanted more precaution taken.

Camp Commander KONO apologized and said that henceforth he would be more careful.

Before this consultation meeting was held, I heard from ISE that KONO had informed the supervisors of GOTO's order, giving them permission to punish Chinese laborers who escape.

I do not remember clearly but I think another consultation meeting took place about a week or ten days before the 1 July incident. I think the number of escapes increased between the time I attended the consultation meeting and when the meeting prior to the 1 July incident was held. I did not attend this last meeting.

At the last meeting a police officer (I think he was Police Officer KONNO) issued strict instructions in regard to preventing escapes. SHIBATA suggested that in addition to repairing broken places in the dormitory, the number of night guards be increased from among the supervisors.

Because of a vegetable shortage, some 15 to 16 Chinese laborers had been sent to the hills to obtain vegetables without first receiving permission from the police. The police severely reprimanded the laborers for this action and ordered it to be stopped immediately. I had heard this story from SHIBATA.

Doc No 34153B

On the evening of 3 July, following the 1 July incident, KONO had food prepared to give to the Chinese laborers. Because of the police order, he could not deliver the food to the laborers, with the result that the food became spoiled.

On 4 July KONO told me, "I asked the police whether we could feed the laborers today. They gave us permission, and we are finally able to give food to the laborers."

In regard to the question of why no effort was made to give food to the laborers until the evening of 3 July, Chinese laborers had destroyed kitchen facilities and took all the food when they escaped.

On the evening of 3 July, KONO had food prepared and was going to feed the laborers when he was stopped. I think he had asked for police permission before feeding the laborers, but was unable to receive their permission.

MOTOI, Eishi

(元井英資)

25 Aug 47.

Tokyo, Japan

25 July 1946

Personally appeared before me Masao Shimizu who swore to the truth of the foregoing statement consisting of two pages, both of which are identified by my initials. He signed his name to both these sheets in my presence. He further swore that this statement was prepared in his own hand, made voluntarily by him and without inducement of reward and favor.

Witnesses

Ephraim E. Sinn
Virginia Young

HAYDEN C. HAYDEN
Hayden C. Hayden
Capt Inf
Adjutant Sugamo Prison

口述書

清水正夫 1916

5

出生地 中華民國江蘇省揚州南門外馮家莊(本籍)
前住地 秋田縣北秋田郡大館町赤館町十番上菅原留吉内

旧名 馮貴朝 二 清水正夫

一、陳陳述事實

昭和十九年九月十九日 河野様 貴君様 迄

始メニ 勤メマシタリシカヘウ 支那人 輔道員

トシテ 支那人ト 共ニ 貴君、現場ニ 貴君ノ 命

令通り ヲリマシタ

ニカヤウニスル 時 支那人、内ニ 此ハルモ、モアリ 泥棒

ナルモ、モアリマシタカ私モ支那人ニアル者才腹モ
空クシ身作モヤツシ可愛サウと思ハテ居リマシタ

3. 河野様ハ戦争ハ雨が降ツテ毛雲が降フツテモ

休マナイ支那人ハ金錢テ連シテ来タモ、タカウ休マセタリ

イカヌ。 津山働カシテモ、ハ、叩イテ仕事ヲヤラテ

責任ハ河野が持ツト、ソウ云ウニ働カサナイ

ト才前モワビエシマフト 謂ハシマシタ

4. 支那人ノ中ニハ、ト五え圓モ逃ケテ 相マシタモ、モア

リマシタツシテ同情エル氣ハアリマシ、モ河野様カ

ヤトマシク命令スルノテ私トシテモ ~~顔~~ 面目

私ハ止ム得スニ、叩イタ ~~モ~~ ゴドモ支那人ニアリマシタ

清水正夫

SHIMIZU MASAO

口述書

陸軍

一、昭和二十年六月に中國人 4 エン、4 リ、サンを
勞働させ又足でけった事はありません

二、昭和十九年十月中國人 イニテ、4 ニゲ、リウを
たたいた事はありません

三、昭和二十年六月中國人 ガイ、イー、リウ
に對し火を以て虐待したと言ふ事に
付て説明します

一、河野所長は私達に對して中國人が
逃けたる場合には其の人を他の
中國人の居る所でみせしめ其の
に其の人の脚が折れるまで脚を

陸軍

たたけ若しお前達がさう事をしな
いならばお前達を嚴重に処罰す
るか否其のつもりで居れと言は
れました

昭和二十年五月六月頃と思ひますか

イ・イ・イ・イが逃げましたので私

は此の人をつかまへて来ました

が此の事を河野所長に報告すれ

ば其の人が大變処罰される

みで可愛相に思つて居ました

めに河野所長に報告しました

んでした。そして私現場に

あつた中国人に飲ませるた

めのお湯わかし場所其

焼けた針金

陸軍

の人の脚に火を一寸つけました。
 昭和二十二年九月十八日の取調の時
 のお話では元井會計課長と野
 所長が私をよんで私が中国人に
 火をつけました事について私に注意
 したとの事でした。が甚んな事はあ
 りませぬ。
 また私は中国人である。ために私
 の立場としてやつた事です。私
 が若しい立場をよく考へて下さい

四、昭和二十年一月、中国人シエ・リニ・イエを
 労働させ、またたいた事はありま
 せん。

五、昭和二十年二月中國人カニツリーリを
たたい事はありません。

六、昭和十九年十月中國人カ、ミンギアを
たたいた事はありません。

七、昭和二十年五月、六月頃と思ふますか
ある四人中中國人一日分の仕事を
與元たのに二日かかつてもまた、
其の仕事が出来なかつた。其の時河
野所長が現場に来て「清水其の仕事
事は何時の仕事だ」と訊ねられま
したので私は「此れは昨日の仕事で
す」と答へると河野所長は私に

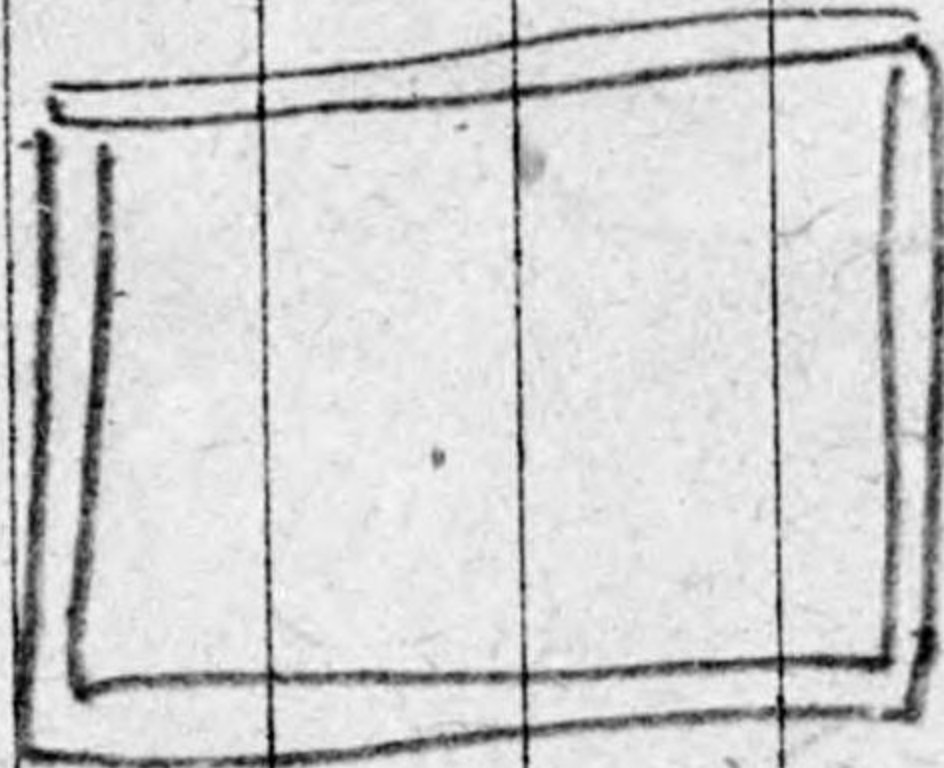
陸軍

34729

No.

昭和
年
月
日

204号



清水
正夫

送書

Shimizu

moroo

一口述書

現住所

秋田縣北秋田郡大館町赤館町十四番地

(菅原留吉方)

旧(馮貴朝(軍)清水正夫)

私は昭和十九年九月十九日から花岡町花岡鑛山鹿島
 組出張所中国人の輔導員として中国人と共に
 に鹿島組出張所所長として勤めま
 した。又色々仕事に就いて河野所長又中山寮
 の副寮長伊勢つと志の命令通りに行きまし
 た。現場から帰る時に中国人の中で排けろと
 うとあり泥棒するものもあり私も中国人で
 ある為にお腹も空しく身体もやつれ可愛相
 に想って居りました。か出張所所長のお話

昭和十九年九月

昭和三十二年五月六日頃と想ひますか
 かニツ三ツ叩ッた事かありませす
 するうで私を見に見かねる為に私
 野所長はあまり心かましき命令を
 して同情をする氣はありまし
 もあり扱まれたいもありませんし
 人の中にも一ヶ月五六回と進けるも
 進責任は河野が持つ働かさないとお前
 てきかたいたもうは叩いて仕事をせ
 子だかう休ませたりいかぬ澤山働か
 休まないう中國人は金錢で連れて来たも
 では戦争は雨が降っても雪が降っても

昭和
三十二年
五月六日

ある四人の中国人は一日う分仕事
 を與へたうに二且かかつて甚う佐
 事かぬ来友かつたうで甚う時河野
 所長は現場の私うへ来て清水甚う
 仕事は何時う仕事だと訊かれました
 た私には甚う仕事は昨日う仕事です
 と答へると私に馬野郎澤山仕事
 やらせよ澤山をやらせ友いと
 も處罰をするかから甚うつもりで居
 と言はれましてうで甚う四人ニツ
 三ツ叩いた事かあります
 甚う外の中国人を叩いた事はあ
 りません又甚う外の事は判りません

昭和 年 月 日

新の事

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昭和
年
月
日

に君下りて宣敷から仕事をやり左さ
 とお話をしてみよる中に和久中隊長か
 よびに來たうで和は申隊長と一緒
 和久現場に歸りて行きまし左其の時
 後をを見たか其う人は土手う上
 ておらたかたうで其う時は下りて
 仕事をやつて居た事と想ひます其
 う時は午前八時四十分頃と想ひ福
 君か其う人を立たせた時間には約三四
 十分位と想ひます其う頃和は時計
 を持つたおらたかたうで其う位
 大麥天氣でしたお太陽様を見て其う位
 と想つたうです「昭和九年六月頃と想ひ

昭和 年 月 日

No.

昭和 年 月 日

福田君の中隊の一人が中国人が私に現場に
 来たにきて其の一人がお話を今日も福田
 君の現場で一人叩かれました其の一人に
 訊いて見ると泥棒をした為に叩かれたと
 事でした私が見てお話をよく判り
 ません

昭和廿年五月頃と想ふある一人の中国人が逃げて

捕まつて来て所長大隊長又花園町警察署の後

藤巡査があまりやがまししく命令をするので福田

君と二人で叩いた事があります其の事は

中山寮の中にあった事で昭和廿年七

月一日頃と想ふ中国人が暴動を起しました

其の暴動後中国人が作業を始めたりは七月

goto.

No.

十五日之想を私は二三日位中國人と一緒に作業
 をしましたたが其の後七月十六七日頃やめました
 それに中國人も大變やつれた人があり
 ました為には私はやめたのです
 其の外は事は私は判りませんのです
 又鹿島組の人達は大部分私に罪を
 かぶしてあります此の事は私
 の立場をよく考へて下さる

此の口述書は私が自由に且つ自發的に書い
 たもので決して誣偽や陰謀立は無く
 全部眞實である事を誓ひます

昭和三年九月十九日

清水正夫

昭和 年 月 日

①

清水正夫

六月三十日の夜、華人の労働者が

通じられた時に、私は釜石の鹿島

組の事務所にて、信水久次郎と

信水久次郎と云ふ理由は、華人労働者の

平六、月次、通じられた事がある

時、自分は河野所長からい

通じられたといけな、と厳命されて

いた。通じられた事、言はれ

た。この通じられた事、約五名

位を要し罰し、罰金がある。それ

恨むも、私に制裁を加へる

知れな、と思つたからです。

七月、日から四日迄、石巻

鹿島組の倉庫の子供たちと、権助

に服して居りました。

(2)

昭和二十三年三月、清水正夫
の月次である

たと思ひますが、河野所長が

闇市場で米を買った為

に、教言家と云ふり、山崎一、岡田

リ、留置されたことがある。併し

人の噂によれば、河野は米を闇で

買ったので、甚くは、米人の劣勢を

支え、冷さる。又、支冷品と云

横領して、闇でそれを賣ると

云たうだと言ふ事、私は日本人

の補導員から聞いた事がある

ます。尚、私が秋田刑務所に

昭和二十年十月に留置され

た時に、~~昭和二十年十月~~^{15.11}に誰か

覚之、原田が看守の一人が

私に河野は或人の遺言に自分(河野)

裁判官は、此の場合に、自分(河野)

(3)

有利な話言と清水正夫と

頼んで金返す(と借ると言ふ)

また話(た)る(り)あ(あ)り(ま)す(す)

又私は鹿島組で借るとして

張る時月々の給料から何日も

~~お前~~^{MSI}の貯金だと云って時

は十五元時には二十元~~取~~^{MSI}

と引かれたのがあつたか一夜で

も私の貯金がなくなつたか運

して是れたるものなり水は貯金と

を返つたふかあ。吾々の~~貯~~^{MSI}給料

の方の係は會計課長「元井氏」が

やえ居る補道員(の)の(貯)金(は)あ(あ)る(る)

と「元井氏」は「元井氏」の(貯)金(は)あ(あ)る(る)

の金~~も~~^{MSI}「元井氏」の(貯)金(は)あ(あ)る(る)

金~~も~~^{MSI}「元井氏」の(貯)金(は)あ(あ)る(る)

自分の懐の中に入れて居ると

~~死んだ~~^{MSI}又「死んだ」

④ 煙 ないは 一 及 二 の 三 青 水 正 夫 就 以 之

酒 中 一 日 飲 っ て 元 井 を 改 っ て 也

と 言 っ た り 一 有 だ 子 弟 也 弟 也

井 二 の 元 井 二 金 銭 也 二 弟 也 一 弟 也

と 言 っ た 弟 也 弟 也 弟 也 弟 也

弟 也 弟 也 弟 也 弟 也 弟 也

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弟 也 弟 也 弟 也 弟 也 弟 也

(5)

何世のいと世を了した。併し
 私は支那人の何あるしあるり
 彼等もも々あると南一りと
 お前は4チャンネルの何から
 と怒鳴り小火を子か、な々あるに
 我々一々自分には調^{COM}南一り
 かつた。勿論私はリリリリ
 品物も見たうのはね、から何か
 之をたか、法^{MUSIC}リリリ
 右の陳述書は私が自由の具、自
 述したもので、決して権柄や
 世々全部と失うものあると
 世々全部と失うものあると

昭和二十二年九月十九日

清水正夫

Shimizu Masao

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

BEFORE A MILITARY)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COMMISSION CONVENED)	
BY THE COMMANDING)	VS
GENERAL, UNITED STATES)	
EIGHTH ARMY)	KINGORO FUKUDA

BILL OF PARTICULARS

The Prosecution will show under the word "numerous" appearing in Specifications 15 and 16 that the Chinese Nationals hereinafter named, together with other Chinese Nationals whose names cannot be determined, were mistreated and abused:

Liu Den-Keu, Long Shi-Leo, Yu Shi-Ling, Lee Shing-Chi, Yong Tung, Hsiao Chiah-Tien, Cho Shau-Shang.

1. In or about August 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by Kingoro Fukuda of Liu Den Kau, a Chinese National, by beating him.
2. In or about August 1944 the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by Kingoro Fukuda of Long Shi-Loo, a Chinese National, by beating him.
3. In or about August 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by Kingoro Fukuda of Yu Shi Ling, a Chinese National, by beating him.
4. In or about September 1944 the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by Kingoro Fukuda of Lee Shing Chi, a Chinese National, by beating him.
5. In or about October 1944 the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by Kingoro Fukuda of Yong Tung, a Chinese National, by beating him.
6. In or about April 1945 the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by Kingoro Fukuda of Hsiao Chiah-Tien, a Chinese National, by beating him so severely that he died on or about 14 July 1945.
7. In or about April 1945 the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by Kingoro Fukuda of Cho Shau Shang, a Chinese National, by beating him.
8. Between 8 August 1944 and 1 July 1945, the daily beating by Kingoro Fukuda of unidentified Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees and Members of Civilian Populations, confined and interned in said Camp, all being Chinese Nationals.

Dismiss

9. Between 8 August 1944 and 1 July 1945, the daily beating by Masao Shimizu of unidentified Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees and Members of Civilian Populations, confined and interned in said Camp, all being Chinese Nationals.

10. Between 8 August 1944 and 1 July 1945, the daily beating by Sonosuke Obata of unidentified Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees and Members of Civilian Populations, confined and interned in said Camp, all being Chinese Nationals.

11. Between 1 October 1944 and 1 July 1945, the daily beating by Kiyoshi Inomata of unidentified Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees and Members of Civilian Populations, confined and interned in said Camp, all being Chinese Nationals.

12. Between 1 June 1945 to 1 July 1945, the daily beating by Shoji Himori of unidentified Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees and Members of Civilian Populations, confined and interned in said Camp, all being Chinese Nationals.

13. Between 8 August 1944 and 1 July 1945 the beating by Chitoku Ise on several occasions each week of unidentified Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Members of Civilian Populations, all being Chinese Nationals.

14. Between 1 October 1944 and 1 July 1945 the beating by Shiro Yoshiya on several occasions each week of unidentified Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Members of Civilian Populations, all being Chinese Nationals.

15. Between 1 October 1944 and 1 July 1945 the beating by Tatsuzo Nagasaki on several occasions each week of unidentified Prisoners of War, Civilian Internees, and Members of Civilian Populations, all being Chinese Nationals.

16. On many occasions between 8 August 1944 and 1 July 1945 the beating by Wong Chen-Lin of unidentified Chinese Nationals.

17. On many occasions between 8 August 1944 and 1 July 1945 the beating by Cho Do-Lin of unidentified Chinese Nationals.

Dated 5 December 1947

Robert S. Gregory
Prosecutor

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

9 Feb. 1945

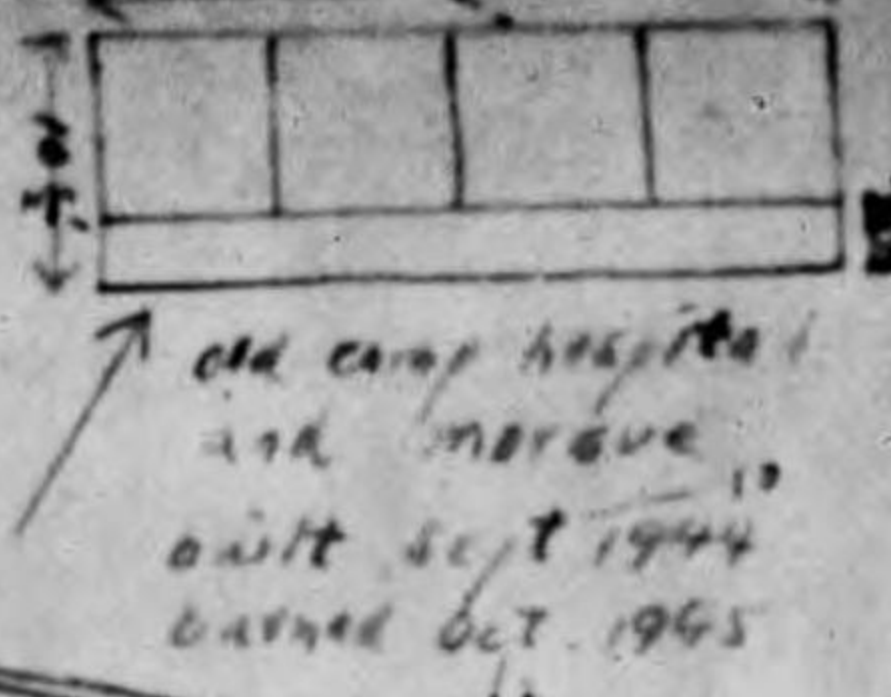
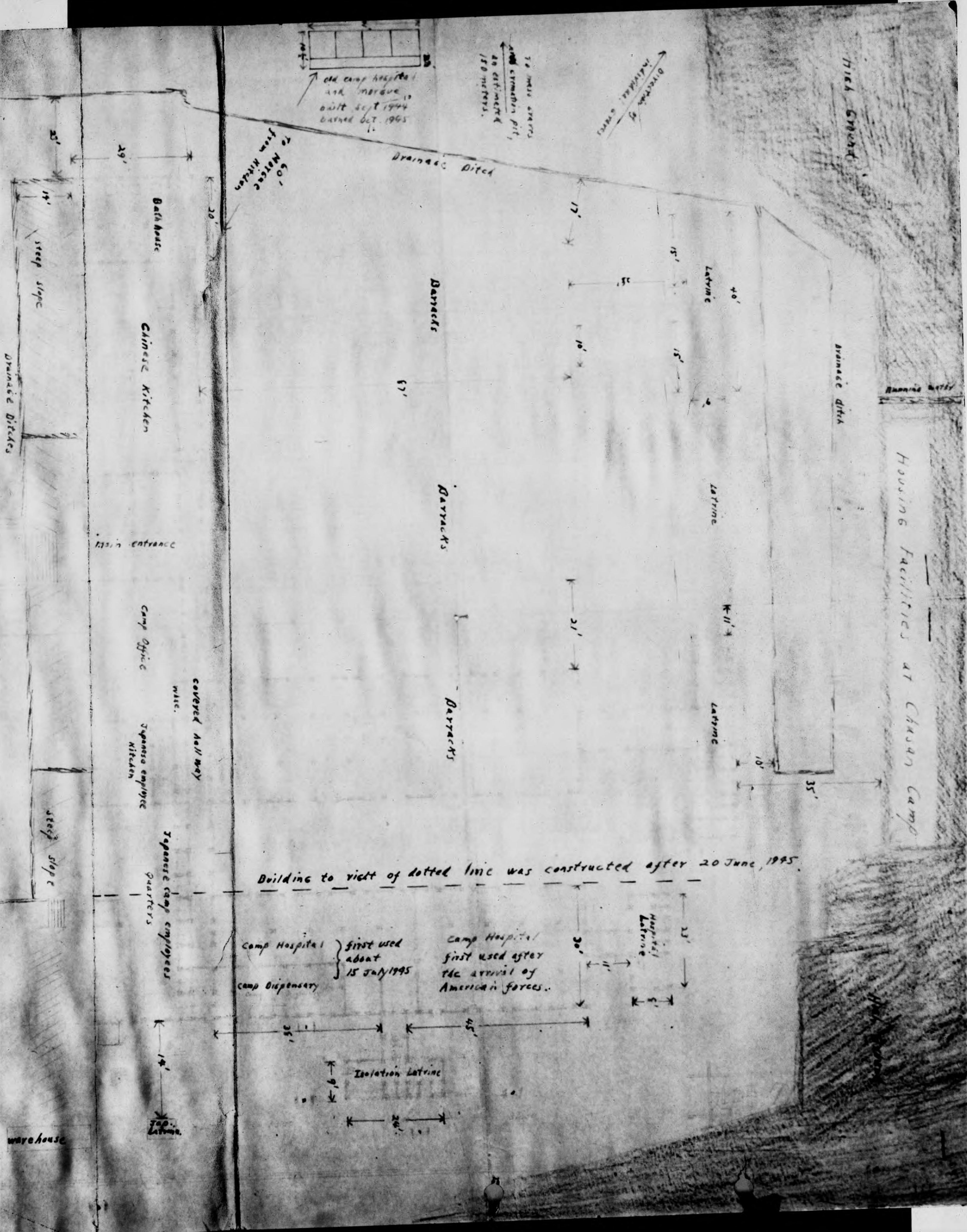
Group: #1
Home Address: SAIJO, KEIZAN-SHI, KANOKU-SHO (Japanese Reading)
Name: YU SHIH LING
Sex: Male
Date of Birth: Age 25
Occupation: Earth Worker (NAVY)
Cause of Death: Illness
Name of Disease: NUTRITIONAL DISORDER AND BLOOD POISONING
Date of Disease: 8 Jan. 1945
Date of Death: 8 Feb. 1945, at 05:00
Place of Death: 38 AZA-TAKINOZAWA, HANAOKA-MACHI,
KITA AKITA-GUN, AKITA-KEN

I certify that the above certificate is correct.

Signed by

Tadashi Gushi, Physician
HANAOKA KOZAN Hospital
HANAOKA-MACHI,
KITA-AKITA-GUN,
AKITA-KEN.

TRANSLATION	BY	CERTIFIED
NAME	<i>Takahashi</i>	
DATE	7 NOV 1947	
J. A. D. N.	_____	



old camp hospital and morgue built Sept 1944 burned Oct 1945

70 mass graves and cremation pit, as estimated 150 meters.

Direction of individual graves

High Ground

To Notoke from Notoke 60'

Drainage Ditch

Bath House

Chinese Kitchen

Barracks

Barracks

Barracks

Latrine

Latrine

Latrine

Drainage ditch

Drainage ditch

Housing Facilities at Chusan Camp

Main entrance

Camp Office

covered walkway misc.

Japanese employee kitchen

Japanese camp employees quarters

Building to right of dotted line was constructed after 20 June, 1945.

Camp Hospital } first used about 15 July 1945
Camp Dispensary

Camp Hospital first used after the arrival of American forces.

Hospital Latrine

Isolation Latrine

Latrine

warehouse

25' 29' 20' 14' steep slope Drainage Ditches

steep slope

35' 45' 30' 23' 3'

9' 20'

10' 35'

17' 15' 15' 25' 10'

21'

11'

20'

covered walkway

Japanese camp employees quarters

35'

9'

20'

14'

steep slope

Drainage Ditches

warehouse