

Doc. 1848

(15)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845,
1846, 1847; 1848, 1849,
1850, 1851, 1852, 1853

12 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavits re Atrocities, Use of Gas, and Japanese Aggression in CHINA.

Date: April 46 Original Copy Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL; Colonel Morrow

PERSONS IMPLICATED

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: All-China Military Aggression Atrocities

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Name of witnesses and document numbers assigned are as follows:

<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
1842	Major Vaughn F. Meisling, A. U. S.
1843	Major General Cheng Li Kan, Chinese Army
1844	Brigadier General Yang Chang Ling, Chinese Army
1845	Major Yang Chen Nien, Chinese Army
1846	Colonel John H. Stodter, 015018, U. S. Army
1847	Tsou Yih Yu, (signed in Chinese and sealed as secretary of the Tsoong San Tong Society)

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<u>Doc. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
1848	Sergeant Mitsui <u>Katsuo</u> , Japanese prisoner
1849	Private Terajima Shoji (signed in Japanese language)
1850	Dr. Ignatius C. L. Ying
1851	Mrs. Shao Liu Sze (signed by finger print)
1852	Major Woo Chia Shing, (signed in Chinese)
1853	Dr. S. C. Shih (signed in Chinese)

Analyst: W. Hosokawa

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Date 7 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: *Certified statement of Sergeant MITSUI, Katsuo, a Japanese prisoner of war, re gas warfare in numerous battles.*

Date: 3 April 1946 Original Copy Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of _____:

Doc Dir.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Col. Morrow

PERSONS IMPLICATED: HATA, SHUNROKU; NISHIO, JOSHIZU, ANAMI

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Gas Warfare and atrocities, China

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Sergeant MITSUI was in China since September of 1938 and saw many instances of gas warfare and projectors

1. *mountain guns and field artillery, together with planted bombs ~~used~~ along the HANSUI River at AN LU near ICHANG. He saw the division order to use gas and don gas masks. ~~He saw the order to use gas~~ ^{He saw the order to use gas}*
2. *Tear gas and smogging gas was used in battle of Mt. TIEN BAO near TANG YANG city, ~~near~~ Hankow, Hupai Province. He did not see the order for use of gas but saw it being fired, May 1943.*
3. *In March 1943 at Mt. SIEN JEN near TANG YANG he saw tear gas being fired by field artillery.*
4. *~~At Shih Chao near Ching men~~ At Shih Chao near Ching men in 1942 he saw tear gas being used on civilians fleeing toward the Chinese troops.*

Analyst J. Williams

Horokawa (over)

WOW

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5. The names of various battalions and Division ~~command~~ commanders for each of the battles are given.

6. HATA, Shunroku and NISHIO, Toshizo were generals in the ICHANG Campaign, 1940.

7. Order from Lt. Gen. ANAMI to burn Chinese homes along road in 1939, also issued by Col. NAKAMURA to burn ^{villages} and kill all Chinese ~~at~~ villagers of HSIA TIEN, near HWAYUEN for retribution in the killing of three Japanese soldiers.

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3 April 46

Statement of Sergeant Mitsun ~~Kaga~~
 Kato of Japanese Army 232 Regiment 39th
 Division (2nd Battalion HQ) 29 years
 old, inducted in 1938, and came
 to China Sept 1938. 1st of June
 1940 at Lu ^{AN LU} near ~~ICHANG~~ ICHANG
 along Hanou River, during a battle
 poison gas was used. A mountain
 gun battery, together with field
 artillery, fired gas shells, and also
 bombs were set off on the bank of
 the river. He saw the Division order
 to use gas in artillery, mountain
 guns, and the plane's bombs on the side.
 Before the bombardment, they had order
 to have gas masks worn, and to use
 in crossing the river. They wore gas
 masks going across the river. He
 smelt the gas, and there ^{was} tear gas
 and sneezing gas. The Chinese troops
 retreated. They had no gas masks.
 I saw Chinese soldiers sneezing and
 weeping from gas. The order came to my

platoon leader, and called for hearing of gas marks when gas attack commenced. Wind was blowing across the line toward the Chinese, and the attack took place in the morning. He saw 14 or 15 ^{Chinese} soldiers suffering from gas. Japanese troops had masks.

In another battle 1943, May, Mount TIEN BAO near TANG YANG City, near Hankow Hubei Province. Tear gas and smearing gas was used when they were surrounded by Chinese troops. They used gas shells in 15 ^{the gas} minutes guns, ~~he~~ did not see this ^{time} but was told about it. I saw the shooting however. Did not see any Chinese suffering soldiers, who retreated. In 1943 in March at Mount SIEN JEN near TANG YANG City saw gas fired by Field Artillery. This was tear gas, and the Chinese were digging in in a position, and the gas shells were fired at their position. We did not advance and I saw no

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casualties. In 1942 ~~at~~ ^{near} CHING
MEN¹¹ at SHIH CHAO I. Teagan
was used, fired at Chinese civilians,
who were running towards Chinese
troops, and he could see that the
civilians were suffering from the gas.
The war was fired from Field Artillery &
75 millimeter guns, neither Chinese
soldiers or civilian had marks. The
Japanese did not advance, and therefore
did not wear gas masks. Hori Shigenori
The last attack order given by the
Battalion Commander, TORIKAWA
MUNEKO, Division Commander MURAKA
MI KEI SAKI ^{4th} for the first attack SUMIDA
RAISHIRO was division commander.
for other 2 attacks (2nd + 3rd attacks
by gas.) He has heard of others, but there
he knows about personally. I have heard
that effects of gas were tested in
Chinese prisoners, but did not see this.
I have been a prisoner 2 1/2 years, and am
now Concentration Camp (Prisoner of War)
near Chungking (Toukiao)

Gas was an emergency weapon, and then a position was precarious, gas was used. Every regiment always had some projectors. I have carried gas grenades, but not to use it off on order of platoon or company commander.

HATA SHIRO, TANIISHI TOSHIZO, ^{generals} ICHANG Campaign 1940

May. There was an order from Lt Colonel ANAMI to burn Chinese civilian homes all along the road. 1939 at ~~SH~~ HSIA TIEN near HWA YUEN, near HSIAO KAN, 3 Japanese soldiers were killed in a village, and Col NAKAMURA order that they burn the village & kill all Chinese in the village. This has been read & translated to me by

TANAKA SHINICHI, another prisoner of war. 陸軍軍曹 志井 勝夫
Written

陸軍一等兵 田中 信一

Tanaka, Shinichi
Hon Lt Colonel Col Lt SA.

(Signed in Japanese language)