

Dep Doc No. 1911

(A F F I D A V I T)

I, RANDALL S. RICHARDSON, with permanent address at 941 Frederick Street, Burbank, California, make oath and say as follows:

Prior to 1941 I was serving in the U.S. Navy as a Second Class Aerologist. I then learned that applications were being accepted for service in the American Volunteer Group for service in China and I was released and discharged from the Navy for the purpose of making application to Commander Irvine, who was in charge of enlistments at 90 Church Street, New York City.

I was informed that they were only accepting service men with certain minimum ratings and that a complete training program was to be undertaken. I arrived at Tongoo, China in August 1941 and received rigorous training of approximately five months under the personal instructions of Brigadier General Chennault.

At the time of my arrival about 100 Americans were also being trained in all branches of flying. Subsequently other groups arrived and so we had approximately 250 Americans in the complete group.

1203

There were approximately 100 P-40 combat planes which were used for training purposes and at the time of the completion of the training period about 35 planes had been destroyed so that the group operated with the 65 remaining planes.

We then flew in three squadrons from Tongoo to Kunming which was thereafter the headquarters of the American Volunteer Group which was also known as the Flying Tigers.

We operated a weather forecasting station and with the aid of the Chinese drew up certain forecasting charts for the use of the pilots in carrying out their missions.

The radio set-up was excellent and we usually received reports of proposed Japanese raids as soon as the planes started on their mission and our planes were then sent out to intercept the Japanese planes. Our group accounted for about a total of 456 Japanese planes in combat in China according to official count and there were probably others but actual proof could not be furnished.

The American Volunteer Group continued to operate under the supervision of Brigadier General Chennault after war was declared in December 1941 and for about six months thereafter. Operations were carried on in the same manner as previously stated and the Group continued to function in exactly the same manner.

AT TOKYO

This 10TH day of July 1947.

DEPONENT:

Randall S. Richardson

I hereby certify that the foregoing was duly sworn to, signed and sealed in the presence of this witness.

At the same place, on the same day

WITNESS:

Samuel A. Roberts
deputy Counsel

O A T H

I swear, according to my conscience, that I shall state the truth, whole truth, without holding nor adding anything.

Randall S. Richardson

十訓練ヲ

一九四一年八月

余私中國

Tongoo

月間嚴格訓練ヲ受ケリマシタ

余加到着セトキ約百名ノ米人航空各部門ノ訓練ヲ受

ケ居リシ後他ノ組ニ到着シテ私ハ全クノ操縦ニ

百五十名ノ米人ヲ有シテイマシタ

訓練用ニ使用セラルタP-40戦闘機約百台アリテ訓

練終了時ニ約三十五台破壊セテ從テ却隊ニ残存六十五

機ヲモッテ行動シマシタ

其後我等ハ三中队トシテ連隊ヨリ昆明ヘ飛来セリ

昆明ニ其後アリカ義勇軍飛行隊ノ本部トシテ「飛虎」

知

Tongoo

別

別名「知」トシテ知ラレタコノ

隊

同隊

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五〇〇
測候所
ヲ管理シ、
中国人、援助ヲ
モツテ
精

測候圖ヲ作成シ、操縦士ノ任務達成ニ当ラシム

無電装置、極度優秀ナルヲ為シ、
其等ノ劣リ、日本、

航空機ノ任務ニ出発スルヤ否ヤソノ企圖ヲサテ、
其等ノ劣リ、日本、

報告ヲ受テ、我軍機ヲ日本軍機ヲ阻止スル及、
既派遣

我隊ノ公報材料、
依ニ統計約四百五十六機

日本飛行機、
其等ノ劣リ、日本、
モオソク

得カ、
撃墜機、
見込

アメリカ義勇軍航空隊、
一九

四一年
甲申十二月宣戦布告後、約六ヶ月間、
作戦ヲ行ハシメ、
其等ノ劣リ、日本、

作戦ノ前述ノ形式ヲ行ハシメ、
其等ノ劣リ、日本、
正ニ同様ノ方法ニ於テ

續ニリテ、
アリタリ

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）七月十日

於東京

供述者

ランドール、~~ス~~、リチャードソン

右に当立會人、面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ証明

レラス

同日 於同所

証人

サミュエル

~~ア~~ A

ロバート

辯護人

宣誓書

良心に従ヒ眞実ヲ述ヘ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザルコト

ヲ誓フ

署名
捺印

ランドール・~~ス~~・リチャードソン

A F F I R A T I V E

I, RANDALL S. RICE-ARLSON, with permanent address at 941 Frederick Street, Burbank, California, make oath and say as follows:

Prior to 1941 I was serving in the U.S. Navy as a Second Class Aerologist. I then learned that applications were being accepted for service in the American Volunteer Group for service in China and I was released and discharged from the Navy for the purpose of making application to Commander [redacted] who was in charge of enlistments at 90 Church Street, New York City.

I was informed that they were only accepting service men with certain minimum ratings and that a complete training program was to be undertaken. I arrived at Tongoo, China in August 1941 and received rigorous training of approximately five months under the personal instructions of Brigadier General Chennault.

At the time of my arrival about 100 Americans were also being trained in all branches of flying. Subsequently other groups arrived and so we had approximately 250 Americans in the complete group.

There were approximately 100 P-40 combat planes which were used for training purposes and at the time of the completion of the training period about 55 planes had been destroyed so that the group operated with the 65 remaining planes.

We then flew in three squadrons from Tongoo to Kuming which was thereafter the headquarters of the American Volunteer Group which was also known as the Flying Tigers.

We operated a weather forecasting station and with the

Def. Doc. # 1911

aid of the Chinese. I drew up certain forecasting charts for the use of the pilots in carrying out their missions.

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The American Volunteer Group continued to operate under the supervision of Brigadier General Chennault after war was declared in December 1941 and for about six months thereafter. Operations were carried on in the same manner as previously stated and the Group continued to function in exactly the same manner.

AT TOKYO

This 10th day of July 1944.

DEPOSENT: RANDALL S. Richardson

I hereby certify that the foregoing was duly sworn to, signed and sealed in the presence of this witness.

At the same place, on the same day

WITNESS: SMALL P. Roberts
Defense Counsel

OATH

I swear, according to my conscience, that I shall state the truth, whole truth, without holding nor adding anything.

RANDALL S. Richardson

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My name is former General of Army ABE Nobuyuki.

My address is No. 88, 1-chome, Shimotakaido, Suginami-ku, Tokyo-to.

ARAKI Sadao and I were very intimate friends among classmates and I have known his character and opinion very well. He has been the man of firm belief and has never given in to anyone when he believed he was right; so that he was often misunderstood. Nevertheless his idea was always moderate and impartial and never gone to extreme. He was very sympathetic to others and so good-hearted as often blamed of wanting firmness. He hated to entrap anyone resorting to intrigues.

In the days of Manchurian Incident, I was in the service abroad and had seldom chance to see him. In those few cases when I could see him ~~I was aware of~~ ^{we discussed} his effort that, being appointed as the Minister of Army after the outbreak of the Incident, how he had been working hard to stop the warfare from being extended to ^{the} whole sphere of Chinese and Japanese relations from his worry over ill-tracked public opinion in our country as well as abroad; and ^{how} ~~thus~~ he was determined with unusual firmness and consideration to terminate the military operations in Manchuria in a possible short period of time by restoring peace and order there.

In October 1939 I formed a cabinet and on the 1st of December I was able to get the consent of ARAKI to join my cabinet as a counsellor. The system of counsellorship to Premier was inaugurated at the time of 1st KONOE Cabinet with the aims of advising Premier for termination of China Incident. One could draw neither authority nor allowance from the system and it remained like an honorary service. Valuing ARAKI at high esteem in his ability in promptly grounding-up of Manchurian Incident ^{in so far as} and he was in ~~the same~~ accord with my wishes in dealing ^{with the prompt solution of the China incident} ~~China Incident toward prompt solution~~, I had asked him to accept counsellorship and help me.

ARAKI, however, was very reluctant saying that while he was serving as Minister of Education in the 1st KONOE Cabinet and HIRANUMA Cabinet, being a civil minister, he had neither been asked ^{for} his opinion nor had ^{he the} opportunity of presenting his own idea on the problems of military operations and foreign affairs; then how could he serve the country as a mere counsellor for Prem- ^{the}ier, the post of which was ^{in name} only ~~same~~ with no meaning. Nevertheless he finally yielded to my earnest request considering our friendship and accepted the post.

My cabinet resigned in one month after that appointment, and ^{after} ~~that~~, I had not sufficient chance to hear from him ^{either} ~~both~~ in official ~~or~~ ^{or} ~~well as~~ in private capacity.