

~~Fact~~ ~~Fact~~

When we prove a prima facie case that is not controverted.

* The severity of their acts have been shown.
All war crimes are punishable by death.

* Explain conflict in testimony of witnesses.
Defense has not shown ~~the~~ any reason for Chinese beating Chinese. The sole question is Are the Chinese witnesses tell the truth? Is Chusan Ryo a dream?

Defense are trying everybody except the accused.

Kage. on Fukuda.

* Sole defense is inconsistency of statements *
Defense says all Chinese are liars.

~~O'Brien~~ O'Connell

Trying Prosecution. Tried Socrates.

Sherrigan defense is his repudiation of his statement.

~~Successor~~ Chgs. served in August 1946.

Smith is a fiction.

* Sun Chien-chie incident (Analyze.
If Sun Chien-chie was at death door why was he sent to work, why did not Sherrigan send him back to the barracks?

* Analyse Chen Ming-shan

* Wang Dah-yue. Analyse.

* Hsiao Chieh-tien. Ise's statement
~~Shenya was in the camp.~~ Lien Ju Chue says that
 Shenya was in the camp.

* Lien Jay-yue.

There is no proof about Chinese slapping other Chinese
 Ise.

Ise " ~~They did the best~~

Did they do the best they could?

(Rations, food, etc.).

* Cho Fa-gue.

USA vs KONO

Spec 1 (a) Stricken

(b) Stricken

(c) Testimony of Li Kwon Ron, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ko Jin, Chun Jin Tin, Chung Chow Gwow. Death Certificates. Testimony showing size and weight of Manto. CIC Report page 38, 24, 25, Page 39, 57, 58, 76, 77, 93, 94, 113, 159.

Shibata Statement

(d) Testimony of Li Kwon Ron, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ko Jin, Chun Jin Tin, Chung Chow Gwow, ~~Page 21, paragraph 85 (R.L.W.)~~ *Lieu Jer Chee* CIC Report 23, 37, 38, 56, 57, 75, 76, 92, 93, 112. ~~Check death certificate of frostbite.~~

(e) ~~Page 20, paragraph 83 (Law)~~ *Stricken. Not Guilty.* Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chung Chow Gwow, *Lieu Jer Chee* CIC Report 24, 29, 112.

(f) ~~Page 21, paragraph 85 (Law)~~ *Stricken. Not Guilty.* Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chung Chow Gwow.

(g) ~~Page 22, paragraph 88 (Law)~~ *Lieu Jer Chee* Jai Shu Ton, Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chung Chow Gwow, *Lieu Jer Chee* CIC Report pages 68, 79, 33, 34, 35.

(i) Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Jai Shu Ton, Chung Chow Gwow, *Lieu Jer Chee* CIC Report p-113, also pages 79 and 146. *to 121*

(j) Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chung Chow Gwow, *Lieu Jer Chee* Pages 79, 115 and 146 of CIC Report.

(k) Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chung Chow Gwow, *Lieu Jer Chee* Page 22, paragraph 87, last paragraph (Law). *Jai Shu Ton* CIC Report 79.

(l) ~~Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Jai Shu Ton, Chung Chow Gwow.~~ *Not Guilty.*

(m) Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Jai Shu Ton, Chung Chow Gwow, *Lieu Jer Chee* CIC Report pages 38, 61, 81, 113 and 79.

(n) Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Jai Sha Ton, Chung Chow Gwow, *Lieu Jer Chee* CIC Report Pages 39, 77 and 94.

(o) CIC Report 42, 62, 80, 81, 98 and 120. Jai Shu Ton, Photographs. *157. Page 315. Lieu Jer Chee*
Spec 2 Jai Shu Ton, Doneyama, Statement of Miura. CIC Report 13, 14, 18, 19, 80, 97, 30, 159.

Chun Jin Tin Page 215

Spec 3 (a) Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ko Jin, Li Kwon Ron, Chung Chow Gwow. CIC Report 39, 59, 77. Fukuda stat. 14 July 47.

(b) Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ko Jin, Li Kwon Ron, Chung Chow Gwow.

Shibata

(c) Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ko Lin, Li Kwon Ron, Chung Chow Gwow, *Shibata* CIC Report 39.

(d) Chun Jin Tin, Jai Sha Ton, Li Ko Jin, Li Kwon Ron, Chung Chow Gwow. CIC Report page 59, 78.

Camp Death Monthly D.L. Page 2 No. 33

Spec 4 (a) Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Jai Shu Ton, CIC Report pages 18, 28, 60 and 96. Affidavit of Wang Chen Lin. Death certificate: Check on Gun Shun *No. 585.*

(c) Chun Jin Tin. *P 291.* ~~Unsigned statement of Cho Do Lin to Yung.~~ *291*

(d) Chun Jin Tin. ~~Unsigned statement of Cho Do Lin to Yung.~~ *292*

(e) Chun Jin Tin *294-5*

C.D.L. P. 11 No. 46
N.D.L. P. 13 No. 246

(f) Li Ko Jin - Li Kwon Ron - CIC Report pages 28, 78 and 95. Statement of Li Chie-chun. Statement of Wang Chen Lin. Deposition of Gun Chun.

(h) Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, CIC Report
(l) p 18, 28, 60 and 95. Statement of Wang Chen Lin.

C.P.L. P. 5
No. 245
J.D.L. P. 16 No. 240
(j) Chun Jin Tin, Li Ko Jin, Li Kwon Ron, CIC Report pages 16, 28, 40 and 134. Statement of Wang Chen-Lin (Get Death certificate) P. 295

(k) Li Ko Jin, CIC Report pages 41, 113, 60. Jai Shu Ton. 298

(l) ~~Chun Jin Tin~~ Jai Shu Ton. 297

(m) Li Kwon Ron. ~~Statement of Cho Do Lin to Yung. Li Ko Jin Pro 32 P. 385~~

(n) ~~Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chung Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton.~~ CIC Report 60. Ex. 32. P. 386

390 (o) Li Kwon Ron. Statement of Cho Do Lin to Yung. ~~(Nolle Pro.)~~ Nolle Pro.

Chung Chow ~~Pro Ex 33~~ Statement of Wang Chen Lin (Note: Ask Chang Chow Gwew)

Page 3. C.P.L. 208
~~Page 386~~ Yung to testify concerning Cho Do Lin. ~~Nolle Pro.~~ Nolle Pro.

(r) Li Ko Jin and Li Kwon Ron 386

C.D.L. Page 2 (s) 164 Li Ko Jin and Li Kwon Ron (Note: Go thoroughly into circumstances of death) 387

149 (t) Li Ko Jin - Li Kwon Ron - Jai Shu Ton 149 389

(u) Li Ko Jin - Li Kwon Ron - ~~Jai Shu Ton~~ - page 59 of CIC Report - Check Gun Shun statement. Page 153

C.D.L. P. 6 No. 14
(v) Li Ko Jin. Statement of Chan Chan Wuh made to Yung (Ask ~~Li Ko Jin~~ Li Ko Jin off. Hearsay)

Burgess P. 125, 127
Rueff (w) Li Ko Jin - Li Kwon Ron - CIC Report Pages 16, 28, 40, 60, 78, 95, 113, and 139. Statement of Chan Chan Wuh to Yung. Chung Chow Gwew. Statement of Yee Chie Chun. Statement of Wang Chen Lin. Chun Jin Tin. Photographs. Confession of Shimizu. Statement of Chan Chao Kwo to Jung.

(x) Try to prove by Li Ko Jin and Li Kwon Ron. Jai Shu Ton.
(y) Find statement of Gun Chun.

Spec 5

Spec 6

Generally. Statement of Shimizu. Undated. Statement of Kono dated Jul 3, 1945 also statement dated Jul 10, 1945. Unsigned undated statement of Kono. Statement of Kono July 26-28 1947. Motoi Statement Aug 25, 1947. Also Sept 23, 1947.

HSIAO CHI TIEN
CHUNG JIN TIN

U.S.A. v. SHIBATA

Spec. 1

- (A) Page 17, paragraph 73 (Law). Testimony of Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Jai Shuton and Chung Jin Tin.
- (B) Page 17, paragraph 74 (Law). Testimony of Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Jai ShuTon, Chung Jin Tin.
- (C) Testimony of Li Kwon Ron, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ku Jin, Chung Jin Tin and Chang Chow Gwow. Death Certificates. (Get Death Certificates typed and certified.) Testimony showing size and weight of manto by medical testimony. CIC report pages 22, 23, 37, 43, 44, 51, 52, 58, 59, 66 and 92. Check Gun Chun.
- (D) Testimony of Li Kwon Ron, Jai ShuTon, Li Ko Jin, Chun Jin Tin, Chang Chow Gwow. Page 21, paragraph 85 (Law). CIC Report pages 21, 35, 36, 42, 43, 50, 51, 57, 58, 65. Check Death Certificates of Frostbites.
- (E) Page 20, paragraph 83 (Law). Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Tun, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chang Chow Gwow, CIC Report 22, 27, 65.
- (F) Page 21, paragraph 85 (Law). Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin and Chang Chow Gwow.
- (G) ~~Page 21, paragraph 86 (Law), Jai ShuTon, Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin and Chang Chow Gwow, CIC Report 9, 27, 28, 32, 33, 68, 92, 47 and 54.~~
- (H) ~~Page 22, paragraph 88 (Law) Jai Shu Ton, Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chung, Chow Gwow. CIC Report 68, 54.~~
- (I) Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Jai Shu Ton and Chang Chow Gwow. CIC Report 66, 74, also 54 and 71. ~~Paragraphs 86 and 87, page 21 (Law).~~
- (J) ~~Paragraph 86, page 21 (Law) Chun Jin Tin Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chung Chow Gwow, Jai Shu Ton. CIC Report 54, 68 and 81.~~
- (K) Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chang Chow Gwow, Jai ShuTon. ~~Page 22, paragraph 87, last paragraph. CIC report 54.~~
- (L) ~~Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ko Jin, Li Kwon Ron and Chang Chow Gwow. Paragraph 103, page 25 (Law)~~
- (M) Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ko Jin, Li Kwon Ron and Chang Chow Gwow. CIC Report 36, 47, 56, 66 and 54.
- (N) ~~Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ku Jin, Jai Shu Ton, Chung Chow Gwow. CIC Report pages 37, 52 and 59.~~

P

- (O) CIC Report 40, 48, 55, 56, 63 and 73. Jai Shu Ton.
Photographs.
- Spec. 2 Jai Shu Ton, Yoneyama, Statement of Miura, CIC Report 11, 12,
16, 17, 55, 62 and 28.
- Spec. 3
- (A) Jai ShuTon, Chun Jin Tin, Li Ko Jin, Li Kwon Ron,
Chung Chow Gwow. CIC Report 37, 38, 45, 52.
Paragraph 103, page 25 (Law).
- (B) Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ko Jin, Li Kwon Ron,
Chang Chow Gwow. Paragraph 105, page 25. (Law).
- (C) Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ko Jin,
Li Kwon Ron, Chang Chow Gwow. CIC Report 37.
- (D) Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Ko Jin, Li Kwon Ron,
Chang Chow Gwow. CIC Report 45 and 53.
- Spec. 4 (A) Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Jai Shu Ton
- (B) CIC Report 16, 26, 46, 61. Affidavit of Wang Chen Lin
Death Certificate. Check on Gun Chun.
- (C) Chun Jin Tin. Unsigned statement of Cho Do Lin to Yung.
- (D) Chun Jin Tin. Unsigned statement of Cho Do Lin to Yung.
- (E) Chun Jin Tin.
- (F))Li Ko Jin, Li Kwon Ron, CIC Report pages 26, 53 and 60.
)Statement of Li Chie-Chun. Statements of Wang Chen Lin.
)Deposition of Gun Chun.
)
)
(G)
- (H))Chun Jin Tin, Jai Shu Ton, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ku Jin.
)CIC Report pages 16, 26, 46 and 60
)Statement of Wang Chen Lin.
)
(I)
- (J) Chun Jin Tin, Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin,
CIC Report pages 14, 26, 38 and 75. Statement
of Wang Chen lin. (Get Death Certificate)
- (K) Li Ko Jin CIC Report pages 39, 66, 46. Jai ShuTon
- (L) Chun Jin Tin.
- (M) Li Kwon Ron. Statement of Cho Do Lin to Yung.
- (N) Li Kwon Ron, Li Ko Jin, Chun Jin Tin, Jai ShuTon
CIC Report 46.
- (O) Li Kwon Ron. Statement of Cho Do Lin to Yung.
- (P) Statement of Wang Chen Lin (Note: Ash Chang Chow Gwow).

FUKUDA

Statement of Kingoro FUKUDA, taken at Sugamo Prison,
Tokyo, Japan, on the 7th, 8th, 10th, day of July,
1947.

Interrogations by Mr. P. F. Faison, Attorney, Prosecution
Division, Legal Section, SCAP.

Interpretations by CHANG Tah-chi, civilian interpreter,
Chinese Division, Legal Section, SCAP.

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Kingoro FUKUDA, being first duly sworn, testified as
follows:

BY MR. FAISON:

Q What is your name?

A My full name is Kingoro FUKUDA.

Q How old are you?

A Thirty-four.

Q Where were you born?

A I was born in No. 131 Aza Boda, Naraoka-mura,
Minami, Senbuku-gun, Akita-ken.

Q Are you married?

A Yes, I am married.

Q Have you any children?

A I have two children.

Q What is your permanent address?

A Same as the place I was born.

Q Do your wife and children live there now?

A Yes, they do.

Q What education have you had?

A I graduated from a primary school.

Q Are you able to read and write?

A I can only write and read the Japanese alphabet.

Q Are you able to read Japanese newspapers?

A Yes, if the Chinese characters in the newspaper are spelled in Japanese I can read that.

Q You were a soldier during the war?

A What war?

Q This last war.

A I served in the army during the war between China and Japan.

Q When did you first join the army, the Japanese Army?

A I first served in the Japanese Army on 15 August 1939.

Q What branch of the service were you in?

A I first entered ~~in~~ the 17th Division in Akita.

Q Did you see any active service in China?

A Yes, I did.

Q Where?

A In Shansi Province.

Q How long did you serve in the army in China?

A I went into China in January 1940 and I came back to Japan in October of the following year.

Q What did you do after you came back to Japan?

A After I came back to Japan I worked in a pencil Manufacturing Company.

Q Do you mean to say that you became a civilian?

A Yes, I was discharged from the army as soon as I came back to Japan.

Q What was your rank in the army when you were discharged?

A I was a private when I was discharged.

Q Why were you discharged from the army?

A I was discharged in Akita.

Q Why, not where, were you discharged from the army?

A I didn't know why. I was just told by the Chief of the Division that I was discharged.

Q Were you wounded during the war in China?

A No, I wasn't.

Q Then at the time you were discharged you were in good physical health?

A Yes, I was.

Q What was the name of the pencil company for which you worked?

A Fukuda Pencil Manufacturing Company.

Q Was that company owned by your own family?

A No.

Q Where was the pencil company, in Akita-ken?

A It was in Tokyo.

Q How long did you work for this company?

A About six months.

Q Do you remember the date that you quit work for this company?

A It was in July 1942.

Q What did you do after you quit working for this company?

A After I quit the pencil manufacturing company I became a common laborer for about six months, and after that I was employed in the canned goods company in Chishima.

Q In what capacity did you work for this canned goods company?

A I was filling cans with meat.

Q Do you remember how long you worked for that company?

A About five months. It was in 1943.

Q Do you mean to say that you commenced work for this canned goods company in 1942 and quit in 1943?

A I was employed by that company in April 1943.

Q And quit then at what time?

A I quit in September the same year.

Q Where was this company located?

A It was in Chishima.

Q How far is that from Tokyo?

A It was in the northern part of Karafudo Island.

Q What did you do next?

A I became a common laborer again.

Q Where?

A In Akita-ken.

Q That is your home, is it not, Akita-ken?

A Yes, I quit at the canned goods company and came back to my home as a common laborer.

Q Did you continue to work as a common laborer long at your home?

A Yes, I was a common laborer until the 13th of July, 1944.

Q And it was then that you became connected with the Kajima Gumi Company at Hanaoka?

A In July of 1944, after the 13th of July, I was called by the Demobilization Bureau in Akita-ken and sent to Hanaoka as a laborer, engaging in the construction of a dam.

Q For what company were you doing this work?

A It was Kajima Gumi work.

Q Was it in connection with the Chusan Chinese Prisoner of War Camp in Hanaoka?

A No, it wasn't.

Q When did you first become connected with the Chinese Prisoner of War Camp in Hanaoka?

A I was employed by the Chusan Camp on the 14th of

August, 1944.

Q By whom were you employed?

A I was employed by KONO, the Commander of the Camp. I was employed by SHIBATO, Chief of the Labor Section of Kajima Gumi in Hanaoka.

Q You were employed as a guard in the camp?

A Yes, that is right.

Q How many guards were employed in the camp in all?

A There were nine guards in the camp -- OBATA, ISHIGAWA, SHIMIZU, NAGASAKI, ICHIGUYA, FUKUDA, INUMADA, OBATA, and YOSHIYA.

Q I notice you have named two guards by the name of OBATA. Do you know the given names, the first names of these two OBATAS?

A One was OBATA, Somosukei, and the other one was OBATA, Soimo.

Q Who was the Commander of the Camp?

A At the time when I was employed by the camp, the Commander was ARAKI.

Q How long did he continue as Commander of the Camp?

A He continued as the Camp Commander for about one month.

Q And who took his place?

A Then ISE became the Camp Commander.

Q What was ISE's first name?

A His first name sounded to me like Chidomu.

Q How long did he remain the Manager of the Camp?

A He remained as a Camp Commander until 1 July 1945.

Q Is it possible his given name might be Chitoku ISE?

A I don't know exactly.

Q Now this man ISE, the Commander of the Camp to whom you have just referred was in charge of the guards?

A Yes, he was. The guards reported everything to him.

Q Did SHIBATA work in the Camp?

A He often came from the Branch Office to the Camp, about once in two days.

Q How far was the Camp from the office in Hanaoka?

A About five minutes by walking.

Q You have said that the guards in the Camp reported to ISE. To whom did ISE report?

A ISE further reported what the guards reported to him to SHIBATA or the Chief of the Branch Office. However, if the matter was not important he would decide it himself without reporting to SHIBATA or the Chief of the Branch Office.

Q What is the name of the Chief of the Branch Office?

A KONO.

Q Do you know his first name?

A His first name was Masatoshi.

Q Where did the guards and ISE live?

A They were staying in Chusan Camp.

Q Where did KONO and SHIBATA live?

A They were staying in the Branch Office.

Q Did they have living quarters in the Branch Office?

A Yes, they had quarters in the Branch Office.

Q It was my impression that KONO and SHIBATA worked in the Branch Office in Hanaoka and did not live at the Camp, but had their homes either in Hanaoka or Odate. Am I mistaken in that impression?

A Both SHIBATA and KONO's houses were in Odate. They sometimes stayed at the Branch Office and sometimes went home.

Q When you say the Branch Office you mean the Branch Office of Kajima Gumi in Hanaoka, do you not?

A Yes, that is right.

Q Now, there was an office in the Camp itself, was there not?

A Yes, that is right.

Q And that office was in charge of ISE?

A Yes, ISE was in charge of the office in the Camp.

Q Did he have anyone to assist him in his work in the office of the Camp?

A ICHIGUYA and YUEMOTO used to be ISE's assistants.

Q Both of these, you mean?

A Yes, both of them.

Q Do you know what kind of work they did in the camp office as ISE's assistants?

A When ISE was absent one of them would become the actual Commander of the Camp. When ISE was present, was in the Camp, they used to assist ISE in business work.

Q Do you remember the incident that occurred on the night of June 30 -- June 1, 1945?

A Yes, I do.

Q Now, after that incident, is it not a fact that KONO came to the Camp as Commander in ISE's place?

A Yes, it is a fact.

Q Now, after KONO came to the Camp on July 1, 1945, these two men, ICHIGUYA and YUEMOTO, remained at the Camp under KONO?

A Yes, they were still in the Camp. I made a mistake. YUEMOTO quit before the incident. Therefore, only ICHIGUYA was in the Camp after KONO became Commander of the Camp.

Q Was ISE absent from the Camp for long periods of time before the incident?

A He was often absent for two or three days.

Q And during his absence to whom did ICHIGUYA and YUEMOTO report?

A They used to get in touch with SHIBATA or KONO when ISE was absent.

Q I believe that you testified that ISE came there about one month after you did?

A Yes.

Q Would you be able to estimate the number of times that ISE was absent from the Camp from the time he came into the Camp as Commander until the time of the incident?

A I can't remember how many times he was absent.

Q Would it be more often than once a month?

A He was absent from the Chusan Camp about two or three times as far as I can remember, about two or three times. I can't tell you exactly how many times he was absent.

Q During the whole period?

A Yes, during the whole period.

Q FUKUDA, where did you live in the Camp?

A There was a quarter next to the office in the Camp for the guards to stay in.

Q Did all the guards stay in those quarters?

A Yes, all of them.

Q Was that one of the barracks buildings at the Camp? Were the guards quarters in one of the barracks buildings at the Camp?

A Yes, it was.

Q How many barracks were there?

A All the Chusan Camp was under one roof. All the barracks were under one roof except the medical room.

Q FUKUDA, can you draw a sketch of the building plan in the Camp?

(Whereupon, the witness drew a plan, which is signed by him and attached hereto.)

Q FUKUDA, will you kindly mark on this map here the place, the building in which you slept, with an "x"?

(Whereupon, the witness marked an "x" on one of the buildings indicated on the plan made by him.)

Q Now, did all the camp employees occupy this same building?

A Yes, they were in the same building.

Q And they also had their meals in the same building? Will you kindly mark by "x-I" where the Japanese in the Camp were eating?

(Whereupon, the witness marked "x-I" on the plan made by him.)

Q Now, to the south of the building which you have indicated by "x" and "x-I," you have drawn a sketch of what appears to be four buildings, or one building divided into four compartments. Will you mark these four compartments, "x-II," "x-III," "x-IV," and "x-V."

(Whereupon, the witness marked said compartments as suggested.)

Q Now, what is the compartment that you have marked "x-II"?

A "x-II" was a storehouse.

Q What was put in that storehouse?

A Flour and many kinds of working instruments were put in the storehouse, and some other kinds of food were put in the house.

Q Who kept the key to the storeroom?

A OBATA did.

Q Which OBATA?

A OBATA, Sonosukei.

Q Was he a guard?

A Yes, he was.

Q What did the other OBATA do?

A He was also a guard.

Q Was Sonosukei OBATA the only person in the Camp that had a key to this store room?

A It was sometimes kept by ICHIGUYA and ISE.

Q How many keys were there to the store room, more than one?

A I don't know. I think there was only one key, sometimes kept by OBATA, sometimes kept by ICHIGUYA and ISE.

Q There was another store room at the Branch Office in Hanaoka, was there not?

A Yes, there was one at the Branch Office.

Q Do you know whether that store room at the Branch Office at Hanaoka ~~only~~ served more than one camp or did it only serve the Chusan Camp?

A There was another store house north of the room where I stayed.

Q Will you kindly mark that "x-VI."

(Whereupon, the witness marked "x-VI" on the plan drawn by him.)

Q Now, what was kept in that store room marked "x-VI"?

A The same things were put in the store room marked "x-VI."

Q Who kept the keys to the store room that you have indicated by "x-VI"?

A It was kept also by OBATA, Sonosukei.

Q Now, you have said that there was also a storeroom at the Hanaoka Branch of the Camp in Hanaoka. Did that storeroom at Hanaoka serve the Chusan Camp?

Q The storeroom at the Branch Office not only served

the Chusan Camp, but all the camps which belonged to the Kajima Gumi.

Q And did the foods that were stored in the storehouses in the Chusan Camp come from the storeroom in Hanaoka?

A Yes, that is right.

Q Who delivered these foods to the Chusan Camp? Never mind, FUKUDA. Tell me, who in the Branch Office at Hanaoka had charge of distributing the food to the several camps coming within their jurisdiction?

A A man named SAIDO, who was in charge of the distribution business in the Branch Office.

Q He worked for the Kajima Gumi at the Hanaoka Branch of the Company?

A Yes.

Q These foods that were distributed to the several camps, do you know where they came from?

A No, I don't. They probably came from the Prefectural Government.

Q Is it possible that the foods came from Fugita Gumi?

A I am sorry I can't tell.

Q Now, this compartment of a building which you have indicated with the mark, "x-III," what was that?

A It was a kitchen.

Q Was that the only kitchen they had in the Camp?

A Yes, it was.

Q Now, what is the compartment next to the kitchen marked "x-IV"?

A This was the dining room for all the Chinese laborers.

Q And the compartment marked "x-V", what was that?

A It was a bath room for the whole persons who were staying in the Chusan Camp, including both the Japanese employees and the Chinese laborers.

Q What kind of bathing arrangements were provided in that room?

A There was a square wooden box with iron boilers, only one iron boiler, in which firewood was burned to make the water hot.

Q In what form was the bathing arrangement? Was it a bath tub or a shower?

A It was a bath tub. There were no showers there.

Q And was there more than one bath tub?

A There was a small bath tub for those who were suffering from skin diseases.

Q FUKUDA, this bath tub that you referred to, was it made of metal or wood?

A Made of wood.

Q How many persons could take a bath in it at one time?

A About five or six persons.

Q These two tubs to which you referred, did they afford sufficient bathing accommodations to the whole camp, including the Japanese?

A All the persons in the camp were divided into several groups so as to take baths in turn.

Q Where did the water come from?

A The water was collected from the maountain into a big tank, and the water was put in the tub for being boiled.

Q Was it necessary in cold weather to convey the water to the tub by bucket?

THE INTERPRETER: Will you repeat your question?

Q In very cold weather was it necessary to carry the water to the tub by bucket?

A The pipe was out of order. The water was conveyed from the outside by bucket.

Q In very cold weather when water was standing still,

was frozen, how did they take their baths?

A The pipe was arranged not to be frozen -- covered with something.

Q Now, I wish you would mark on this plan of yours, FUKUDA, "x-VII," "x-VIII," and "x-IX," where the Chinese slept.

(Whereupon, the witness marked the plan as indicated.)

Q Now, did you not say before that all these buildings were covered, all these buildings marked "x-I" to "x-IX," were under one cover, under one roof?

A Yes, I did.

Q Now the building marked "x-VII," that is a Chinese barracks, is it not?

A Yes, it was.

Q And the other two marked, "x-VIII" and "x-IX", were also barracks where the Chinese slept?

A Yes, that is right.

Q You were in charge of a group of Chinese workers, were you not?

A Most of the time I was in charge of the second group. I was also in charge of the third group sometimes.

Q How many men were under your charge? Never mind, FUKUDA. You need not answer that. I will put it differently. In June 1945 how many men were under your charge?

A About 200 persons.

Q Now, in which one of these barracks buildings did they sleep?

A These 200 persons were not only under my charge. There was another guard who cooperated with me. They were staying in barracks marked "x-VIII," the 200 Chinese under

my charge with another were staying in the barracks marked "x-VIII."

Q This other person, what was his name?

A His name was YOSHIYA.

Q Was he a Japanese guard?

A Yes, that is right.

Q Who had the superior authority as between you and YOSHIYA?

A There was no superior right between us.

Q How did ISE communicate his orders to you?

A He ordered me directly.

Q Did he give his orders every morning? Did he issue orders every morning?

A No, he didn't.

Q How did he give his orders to the guards under him, at any particular time or irregularly?

A He issued orders when it was necessary.

Q How often did ISE issue orders to the guards in the camp?

A I can't tell how often he issued his order, as he only issued his order according to the circumstances.

Q What was the nature of your duties, FUKUDA, as a guard?

A Sometimes I transferred ISE's orders to the Chinese leaders. I also went into the working place to work myself, and at the same time I supervised them, the Chinese laborers.

Q Who determined the hours of work?

A KONO, the Chief of the Branch Office, did.

Q How do you know that?

A The working hours were written on a paper and posted on the wall, signed by KONO.

Q Were other orders for the regulation of the camp also posted on the wall?

A Yes. There were many papers written in Japanese posted on the wall. I couldn't read them.

Q Where is the wall these orders were posted on?

A The walls in the office, in the Camp office.

Q Who determined the place of work of the Chinese laborers?

A The working place was determined by KIDO, who was the Chief of the Engineering Section.

Q When you were taking a group of Chinese laborers out to work who directed them as to the work they should do?

A The Chinese laborers were led by a person dispatched from the subcontractors.

Q Do you mean to say led in their work?

THE INTERPRETER: Yes, they were led in their work.

Q How many Chinese laborers were in the Camp, all told, in June of 1945, approximately?

A I think there were approximately 800 Chinese laborers in June, 1945.

Q And how many of these were under your charge and the charge of YOSHIYA?

A About 200.

Q And these 200 lived in the middle barracks, those marked "x-VIII"?

A Yes.

Q Now, were these 200 sent out in a group to do their work, in one group, or were they divided into more than one group?

A They were divided into several groups.

Q Now, who was in charge of these several groups?

A We didn't bring all the laborers to the working place to work. We only brought as many laborers as the work needed. The rest of the 200 laborers were left in the Camp.

Q You had Chinese leaders assisting you in the control of the Chinese prisoners under you?

A Yes, I did.

Q How many Chinese leaders did you have under you?

A There were 13 Chinese leaders who assisted me in control of the Chinese laborers.

Q Who had the superior authority as between you and the Chinese leaders? Did they have authority over you and could order you, or did you have authority over them and could order them?

A I and YOSHIYA had the superior authority.

Q Do you know the names of the Chinese who were in your group, that is, those who lived in barracks marked "x-VII" on the plan drawn by you?

A I don't know their names.

Q Can you not recall the names of any of the Chinese who worked in your group?

A I don't know their names.

Q At the time that you were working in the Camp did you know their names?

A No, I didn't. I only controlled them by remembering their numbers.

Q Can you remember the numbers of any particular Chinese now?

A No, I do not remember.

Q Do you remember the names or the numbers of any of the Chinese leaders who worked under you?

A No, I can't recall their names or their numbers.

Q Do you know the name of this prisoner who is sitting across the table from you (pointing at CHUN Jin-tin)?

A I don't know his name, but at that time he was ~~XXXXX~~

~~XXXXXX~~

nicknamed "Nobbo."

Q "Nobbo," meaning what?

A "Nobbo," meaning tall guy.

Q Did you have nicknames for all the Chinese who worked under you?

A No, that is the only nickname.

Q FUKUDA, one other question this afternoon. Do you recall that in the month of June 1945 there was a two-weeks of especially hard work imposed on the Chinese laborers?

A Yes, I do.

Q About how long was that before the incident that occurred on July 1?

A The hard-work period started from the 25th of June and expected to be ended on the 5th of July.

Q Do you know who it was who required this especially hard-work to be done by the Chinese laborers?

A I think it was ordered by KONO, Chief of the Branch Office.

Q Why do you think that?

A Because ISE told us that it was KONO's order.

Q FUKUDA, you were in the Camp on the night of June 30 -- July 1, at the time the Chinese ran away?

A Yes, I was there.

Q And you came back to the Camp the next morning, the next day, that is, July 1?

A Yes, I did.

Q Who was responsible for the feeding of the Chinese during the three days from July 1 to July 4?

A I was told that KONO said that it was the police's order not to feed the Chinese laborers during the period of three days starting July 1 to July 4.

Q Who told you this, FUKUDA?

A I heard the matter from ISE on the following day after the incident at the Branch Office.

Q That would be on July 2?

A That is right, the 2nd of July.

Q Do you remember when the Chinese were given food for the first time after this incident?

A No, I do not.

Q What were you doing during this three-day period we are speaking of?

Important
A On the 2nd of July a Japanese prosecutor was dispatched from Akita Prefectural Government for the purpose of investigating this incident. His investigation lasted for three days. During the whole investigation I served as a guard for him. During the three days I was also interrogated by the police and Kempetai about the incident.

Q During those three days did you go to the hospital or to the barracks where the Chinese under you lived?

A Yes, I both went to the hospital and the barracks where the 200 Chinese laborers were staying.

Q Did you see the Chinese sick in the hospital?

A No, I didn't.

Q But did you not say you went to the hospital?

A Yes, I did. I went to the hospital, but I didn't see any of them who were in the hospital.

Q Did you learn that the sick in the hospital were not being given any food?

THE INTERPRETER: What?

Q Did you learn that the sick in the hospital were being deprived of food?

A No, I didn't hear anything about it.

Q You also visited the barracks where the Chinese lived?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you see the Chinese sick in the barracks?

A Yes, there were sick people in the barracks when I visited there.

Q Can you remember how many or about how many there were?

A No, I cannot recall.

Q Were you accompanied by this police officer at the time that you visited the barracks?

A Yes, I was.

Q And also when you visited the hospital you were accompanied by this police officer?

A Yes, I was accompanied by the police officer when I went to the barracks.

Q And to the hospital also?

A I was not accompanied by the police, but accompanied by the prosecutor.

Q What was the purpose of visiting the hospital and the barracks with the prosecutor?

A The prosecutor went to the hospital with me for the purpose of witnessing an autopsy of NAGASAKI and OBATA.

Q What was his purpose in going to the barracks?

A He went there for the purpose of investigation of the scene of the incident.

Q Did he talk to the Chinese in the barracks?

A Yes, he did.

Q Did the Chinese tell him that they were being deprived of food?

A I didn't hear the Chinese laborers to whom the prosecutor was talking tell about the food problem.

Q I believe you said said, FUKUDA, that you and the other guards were guided in your work in the Camp by the direction of ISE and KONO; is that correct?

A Yes, I did.

Q Now, I want to ask you, did you ever receive any orders directly from SHIBATA?

A I never received any orders directly from SHIBATA.

Q Do you know whether it was customary for SHIBATA to give orders with respect to the management of the Camp?

A Yes, I do.

Q And to whom did SHIBATA give these orders?

A To ISE.

Q Did SHIBATA give orders to KONO?

A I don't think he could give any order to KONO because he was under KONO.

Q Would it be correct to say that in your opinion SHIBATA was over ISE but under KONO?

A Yes, that is right.

Q And did I understand you to say, however, that SHIBATA never gave orders directly to the guards? Did SHIBATA give orders directly to the guards or to ISE?

A Usually he ordered the guards under ISE, but very rarely he ordered the guards directly.

Q Can you recall the nature of any orders given by SHIBATA either to ISE or the guards in the camp?

A I don't know the nature of the orders given to ISE by SHIBATA. However, SHIBATA ordered the guards not to leave the Camp.

Q Was this before or after the incident?

A Before the incident.

Q How long did you continue to work in the Camp after the incident, FUKUDA?

A After the incident I became sick. I started working on the 15th of July and got transferred to Isukamoto on the evening of the 17th.

Q Now on the two days that you were in the Camp before you went to work at Tsukamoto did you find that many of the Chinese had died in the Camp?

A Yes, I did.

Q Can you tell me what disposition was made of their dead bodies?

A There was a ditch in front of the bath room, at the south of the bath room. I saw there were many dead bodies there, lying beyond the ditch.

Q Can you estimate the number?

A I can't tell the number because I was far from the dead bodies.

Q How far were these dead bodies away from the bath room?

A About twenty meters from the bath room.

Q Were these dead bodies covered up in any way?

A The dead bodies were left lying there with their clothes on, but nothing covered their bodies.

Q Was this condition of the dead bodies lying there known to other persons in the Camp?

A The employees of the Camp should know the fact.

Q KONO was in camp every day at that time?

A Yes, he was.

Q Was SHIBATA there?

A Yes, he was there too.

Q Everybody in the Camp could see these bodies lying exposed in the ditch as you have described them to us?

A Everybody could see at the place where I was looking at.

Q Was that the reason why you sought and got a transfer from the Camp?

A I was transferred under the orders of KONO.

Q FUKUDA, a few minutes ago you referred to a ditch. Do you mean to say that the Chinese bodies were in the ditch or lying on level ground on the ^{other} side of the ditch?

A The dead bodies were left lying on the other side of the ditch.

Q Could you smell these dead bodies?

A No, I didn't.

Q Wasn't the odor of the dead bodies in the Camp?

A No, I didn't smell the dead bodies in the Camp.

Q Do you know why the dead bodies were not buried, FUKUDA?

A No, I do not know.

Q Didn't KONO say anything about these dead bodies?

A No, He didn't.

Q Did you hear any talk about the dead bodies?

A No.

Q FUKUDA, will you please sign the map, plan you drew for us today.

(Whereupon, the witness signed said plan and it is attached hereto as a part of this interrogation.)

(Whereupon, at 1600, an adjournment was taken and the interrogation was continued on Tuesday, 8 July 1945, at 1330 hours.)

Q Do you remember the night that the Chinese Prisoners ran off into the hills?

A Yes, I do.

Q Do you remember the date of that night?

A I think it was the night of July 1.

Q Would it be correct to say that it was the night of June 30 -- July 1?

A I still think it was July 1.

Q Now, on the night that you speak of, nearly all the prisoners in the camp who were not sick attempted to escape, did they not?

A I don't know anything about the escape that night.

Q You learned about it after you came back to the Camp, did you not?

A I knew the incident when the Chinese laborers came to attack with shovels.

Q And you knew that the next day they got into the hills and were afterwards captured by the Japanese and were brought back to the Camp? You know about that, don't you?

A I knew that the Chinese laborers were captured by the police when I was called and interrogated by the police.

Q Now, some of the Chinese Prisoners of War in the Camp had attempted to escape from the Camp before the time of this incident, had they not?

A About 12 or 13 Chinese laborers attempted to escape before the incident on different occasions.

Q When were these escapes attempted with reference to the time of the incident?

A There was one Chinese laborer who escaped, was recaptured and beaten by me. There was another one escaped at the end of June.

Q You have stated that about 12 of the prisoners

attempted to escape. Do you know when the first of these twelve attempted to escape?

A I can't recall the date when the first of the Chinese laborers escaped.

Q Was it after or before that hard-work period that was imposed on the Chinese by ISE?

A Yes, it was before the hard-work period.

Q Did any of these prisoners attempt to escape after the hard-work period?

A The hard-work period ended after the incident. Therefore, I know nothing about the escape of the Chinese laborers after that.

Q FUKUDA, referring to these prisoners, individual prisoners who attempted to escape before the incident and were recaptured and brought back to the Camp, how many of these prisoners belonged to your group?

A I can't recall how many were belonging to the group which was under my direction out of 12 or 13 Chinese laborers who attempted to escape.

Q FUKUDA, it would be correct to say, would it not, that all, if not most, of these 12 or 13 men you have referred to as attempting to escape attempted to escape during the month of June, 1945?

A Most of the 12 escaped Chinese laborers attempted to escape in June. However, several of them escaped before then.

Q When these Chinese prisoners attempted to escape do you know whether or not it was brought to the attention of ISE or KONO?

A Yes, because ISE was informed of the escape whenever it occurred.

Q Did KONO know about these escapes too?

A Yes, he did. He knew they escaped because it

was his order to have the subcontractors not to work or discontinue working for the purpose of looking up the escaped Chinese laborers.

Q How do you know this is true?

A Because I, myself, looked after the escaped prisoners, Chinese laborers, with the contractors under KONO's order.

Q When these Chinese who attempted to escape were recaptured were they punished?

A Yes, some of them were punished by me; some of them were punished by the Chinese leaders; while some of them were also punished by the police.

Q Now, I am referring to the 12 or 13 who attempted to escape before the incident. The answer you have just made to the previous question, does that refer to these 12 or 13 who attempted to escape prior to the incident?

A Yes, I mean before the incident.

Q By whose orders were these prisoners punished?

A They were punished by the police orders.

Q How do you know that?

A Because the police came to the Camp and issued the order to the guards.

Q Have you not stated before that KONO ordered the beatings of these prisoners who attempted to escape?

A Yes, issued the same order, too.

Q Did the police issue one order or more than one order?

A He issued an order several times.

Q When you say that he issued an order several times, to whom are you referring?

A He was the police GOTO.

Q Now, to whom did GOTO issue his order?

A He issued his order before ISE and the guards.

Q Orally, by word of mouth?

A Yes, by word of mouth.

Q And that was before the incident?

A Yes, it was. It was in May or June.

Q Was KONO present?

A No, he wasn't.

Q Just what did GOTO say to ISE and the guards?

A That the Chinese laborers who attempted to escape should be punished in front of all the Chinese laborers for the purpose of warning them.

Q Did ISE have anything to say to the guards at the same time?

A He didn't say anything to the guards.

Q Did any of the guards ask GOTO any questions?

A No, none of the guards asked any questions.

Q Did GOTO indicate to what extent the Chinese should be punished?

A No, he didn't give any extent of the punishment.

Q Would it be correct to say that he intended for the guards to use their own discretion in the matter of the extent of punishment to be inflicted?

A Yes, I think he indicated that it was up to the guards as to the extent of the punishment.

Q So the guards were in a position to punish lightly or severely as they saw fit, is that right?

A It was up to the individual guard to punish escaped Chinese laborers severely or lightly.

Q But is it not true that if the guard punished the prisoners who attempted to escape lightly it would not be an example to the rest of the Chinese not to escape?

A Yes, it was my intention to punish the escaped Chinese laborers severely or heavily in order to warn other

Chinese laborers.

Q Now, you have stated, FUKUDA, that KONO also ordered the beatings of these Chinese who attempted to escape. Now, tell us the circumstances under which KONO ordered the beatings of these prisoners.

A KONO ordered the guards to beat the escaped prisoners once in the Camp. He issued the same order several times at the working site.

Q Where did KONO issue his order at the Camp?

A Inside of the Camp Office.

Q Who was present?

A ISHIGAWA, OBATA, NAGASAKI, INUMADA, ISE, YOSHIYA, and I, myself, were present.

Q Do you remember how long before the incident of July 1 this was?

A About one month before the incident.

Q It was after some of the Chinese had attempted to escape?

A Yes, it was after the Chinese laborers attempted to escape.

Q You have said that when KONO ordered the Camp guards and ISE to punish the Chinese prisoners who attempted to escape it was before the incident of July 1, about one month before. Is that correct?

A Yes, it was a month before the incident.

Q Do you know why KONO gave his orders to the guards at that time?

A Because there had been so many Chinese laborers who attempted to escape, which resulted in loss to the Kajima Gumi Company.

Q Did KONO tell ~~the~~ you guards this?

A Yes, he did.

Q When KONO ordered you guards to punish the Chinese who attempted to escape at the time to which you are referring now, was anyone present except ISE and the guards?

A There was an interpreter named HIMORI who was present too.

Q Was anyone else present?

A No one else was present.

Q Weren't the Chinese present?

A The Chinese laborers were not present. At that time they were all in their own rooms.

Q What time of night was it? At what time did this meeting take place between KONO and ISE and the guards, what time of day?

A It was after the dinner.

Q About how long after dinner?

A I think it was at about eight o'clock.

Q How long did KONO speak to the guards?

A After KONO issued the order he also talked about some other things on the Camp. The whole talk took about one hour.

Q Do you remember now, FUKUDA, just exactly what KONO said about punishing these prisoners who attempted to escape?

A On that night KONO said that the Chinese laborers who attempted to escape, who conducted a theft, or who were lazy should be punished. The guards of the Camp were responsible for the Chinese laborers, while KONO himself was responsible for the beatings of the Chinese laborers.

Q Did KONO tell the guards with what severity they should punish these prisoners who attempted to escape?

A He didn't tell about the severity of the punishment.

Q Now, this order that you have just referred to of

KONO took place, I believe, about one month before the incident of July 1?

A Yes, it was one month before the incident.

Q And after some of the prisoners had attempted to escape?

A Yes, that is right.

Q And was that the first talk of that kind KONO had given to the guards?

A Yes, it was.

Q Now, in that talk did KONO say that he had been ordered by the police to punish the Chinese Prisoners of War who attempted to escape?

A He didn't say that it was the police's order.

Q Did he mention the police as far as you can remember?

A At that time KONO said it was a trouble to the police to be informed of the escape of the Chinese laborers.

Q Did KONO explain in what way it was a trouble to the police?

A I can't recall.

Q Now, at the time that KONO talked to the guards about this matter, already some Chinese Prisoners had attempted to escape. Is that correct?

A Yes, that is right.

Q And had those prisoners been punished for their attempted escapes?

A Before that time there were two ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ways to handle the escaped Chinese laborers: one was to hand over the recaptured Chinese laborer to the police for disposition; another way was to bring the recaptured Chinese laborer to ISE. ISE would further hand over the recaptured Chinese to the Chinese leaders for disposition. Some of the recaptured Chinese laborers handed over by ISE were actually punished.

Q What Chinese prisoners had been punished before KONO talked to the guards?

A I don't know their names.

Q How many?

A I saw two of them punished. One belonged to the third group and one belonged to the second group.

Q Now, the one that belonged to the second group, do you recall his name?

A It was not the second group, but the first group.

Q That is, one belonged to the third group and one belonged to the first group?

A That is right.

Q Can you recall how long before this talk of KONO's to the guards these beatings took place?

A The beating of the man who belonged to the third group took place in May or June; the beating of the other one, I can't recall when it took place.

Q Did KONO know about these beatings at the time he talked to you guards?

A I don't know whether he knew or not.

Q Now, was this the only time that KONO gave his orders to the guards about the punishment of Chinese who attempted to escape?

A Yes, that was the only time when KONO ordered the guards to beat the escaped Chinese laborers in the Camp.

Q Now, did ISE at any time also order the guards to beat the Chinese who attempted to escape?

A No, he didn't.

Q Did ISE ever have anything to say about punishing the Chinese laborers who attempted to escape to you?

A No, he didn't.

Q Did not KONO or ISE ever tell you how severely you

were to punish these Chinese who attempted to escape?

A No, they didn't.

Q Did you feel that when you were punishing the Chinese prisoners who had attempted to escape you had the full authority both of KONO and ISE to determine yourself the severity of the punishment inflicted?

A At the time when I was punishing the Chinese laborers who attempted to escape I felt that it was up to me to determine the extent of the punishment because neither KONO nor ISE made any limit to the extent of the punishment.

Q Do you know whether or not these beatings of the Chinese prisoners who attempted to escape were reported to KONO?

A The beatings of the Chinese laborers who attempted to escape were reported to ISE first and then they were further reported to KONO by ISE.

Q How do you know that ISE reported these beatings to KONO?

A Because I heard ISE report the punishments by 'phone to KONO.

Q Did he report to KONO the name of the Chinese who had been punished and the extent of the punishment inflicted upon him?

A Sometimes the extent of the punishment and the names of the punished Chinese laborers were reported to KONO by ISE. On one occasion ISE reported to KONO that a recaptured Chinese was so severely beaten by the Chinese leaders that he could not work.

Q What group did that particular Chinese belong to?

A He belonged to the first group.

Q Do you know his name?

A No, I don't know his name.

Q Do you know who were the Chinese leaders who beat him?

A I don't know the Chinese leaders' names because I wasn't present when the beating took place.

Q Do you know the name or names of the Japanese guards who were in charge of this man's group, first group, first company?

A At that time there were two Japanese responsible for the first group. One of them was INUMADA. The other one I can't recall exactly.

Q Can you not recall the name of the Chinese who was beaten?

A I don't know his name, but I think it was the leader of the second sub-group of the first group.

Q This Chinese, FUKUDA, to whom you have just referred as being beaten, was he beaten with a bull gut, if you know?

A I was not present when the beating was taking place. However, when the beating was finished I saw there were two or three hoe and pick handles; so I think the Chinese was not beaten with a bull gut, but with those hoe and pick handles.

Q How many bull guts did you have in the Camp, FUKUDA?

A As far as I knew there was only one bull gut in the Camp.

Q Now, did that bull gut belong to the Camp or to some particular guard in the Camp.

A It was made by OBATA himself, and it belonged to him.

Q Were the other guards permitted to use this bull gut when they wished to?

A I have never seen other guards use the bull gut.

Q Were these hoe and pick handles kept in the Camp for the purpose of beating the Chinese prisoners?

A I don't know whether those pick and hoe handles were

being kept for the purpose of beating the Chinese laborers.

Q When the guards wanted to beat Chinese prisoners where did they get these hoe and pick handles from?

A There were many picks and hoes which were being kept in the respective barracks where the Chinese laborers stayed. When the beatings of the Chinese laborers took place the guards used to take off the iron part of the instrument and beat the Chinese laborers with their handles.

(Whereupon, at 1545, the interrogation was continued until Thursday, 10 July, 1947, after which the proceedings were resumed as follows:)

Thursday, 10 July 1947, at 1030 hours.

Before the interrogation of FUKUDA, Kingoro, was resumed, he asked to be permitted to make a statement, which was as follows:

He said that he remembered last night for the first time that last winter he had been advised by his attorney not to make any statements and not to sign anything.

Whereupon, the attorney for the Prosecution, Mr. Faison, advised him that he had to make his own decision whether he wished to make a statement; that he was not being required to do anything that he did not want to do. It was explained to him, however, that if he wished to tell the truth it might be to his advantage to tell the whole truth rather than a half truth; that upon being detected in telling only a half truth he would forfeit any advantage he would or might ^{otherwise} receive from telling the whole truth.

Whereupon, FUKUDA stated that it was his desire to go ahead with the statement and that he would tell the whole truth.

The interrogation was resumed as follows:

Q Do you recall that on the 1st of July, Mr. CHANG, the interpreter who is sitting here at the table, CHUN Jin-tin, who is sitting to your left now, and Major FANG, the Chinese officer who was in the room a few minutes ago, took a statement from you, which you signed?

A Yes, I do.

Q Now, who is the man sitting to your left, FUKUDA (pointing to CHUN Jin-tin)? Have you known him before?

A Yes, I knew him.

Q Where did you know him?

A I knew him at the Chusan Camp.

Q He was one of the Chinese leaders in the Camp, was he not?

A Yes, he was.

Q Did he work under you?

A Yes, he did.

Q For a long time?

A For a considerably long time.

Q There were other Chinese leaders also working under you at the same time?

A There were also other Chinese leaders besides this man.

Q How many in all?

A There were about 15 Chinese leaders besides this man.

Q Was Mr. CHUN Jin-tin in charge of the other Chinese leaders under you?

A Yes, he was.

Q Now, as the leader of the Chinese leaders who worked under you, was it customary for you to give orders affecting the Chinese Prisoners under you to CHUN Jin-tin?

A Yes, it was.

Q You will agree, then, that Mr. CHUN Jin-tin had every opportunity to know about what was going on in the Camp?

A Yes, he should know what was going on in the Camp.

Q Now, would he also know about what was going on at the work sites?

A Yes, he would.

Q When you, FUKUDA, would take a Chinese group out to work, was it customary for CHUN Jin-tin to accompany you?

A Yes, it was except when he was sick.

Q Now, it was also customary to have the Chinese leader present when Chinese who had attempted to escape were being punished?

A Sometimes he was present and sometimes he was not.

Q Would it not be correct to say that he was present more often than absent?

A He was present more than he was absent.

Q When Chinese were being punished for attempting to escape, it was the policy of the guards to have as many Chinese see the punishment as possible, was it not?

A It was not the guards' policy, but the guards were only ordered to do so by OBATA, ISE, and the police.

Q And by KONO?

A I never heard KONO order the guards to do so.

Q When you say "to do so," what do you mean? I don't understand.

A "To do so" means to have as many Chinese laborers as possible to be present when the escaped Chinese laborers were punished.

Q Did you not say yesterday that KONO ordered the guards to beat the Chinese escapees as a warning to the other Chinese not to attempt to escape?

A At that time I think I mentioned GOTO, the police, not KONO.

Q But you also said that KONO ordered the guards to beat the escaped prisoners in the Camp; that he issued the same order several times at the working site. I asked you where did KONO issue that order in the Camp, and you said in the Camp office. Then you gave the names of those who were present.

A Yes, I told you those things.

Q Then the statement that has just been read from the record to you to the same effect, taken from your evidence given the day before yesterday, is true?

A Yes, they are true.

Q Now, when KONO ordered that the guards beat the Chinese who attempted to escape, did he not tell the guards that he wanted these beatings to be examples to the other Chinese and that you should do it as publicly as possible?

A I didn't hear KONO order the guards to beat the Chinese laborers who attempted to escape before the other Chinese Prisoners.

Q Now, where did these beatings usually take place in the Camp? Will you kindly indicate on this plan that you made for us two days ago the place where the beatings usually took place.

A I beat the Chinese laborer once here, and once here (indicating inside of the Camp office marked "x-I", and also in the space between the Camp office and the storehouse); and beatings also sometimes took place in the barracks where the Chinese laborers stayed.

Q In which of the barracks did your group of Chinese live?

A In the barracks marked "x-VIII."

Q Now, how many beatings took place in the barracks marked "x-VIII" altogether?

A Do you mean slappings or beatings by wooden clubs?

Q Slappings and beatings by wooden clubs both.

A The beatings/^{which}took place in the barracks marked "x-VIII" were more than 15 times.

Q That is, beatings with clubs?

A Most of the beatings taking place in these barracks were by slapping.

Q But slappings took place everyday, everywhere, did they not?

A Yes, that is right.

Q Now, did beatings with clubs also take place in the other two barracks buildings? I am referring to those two buildings marked "x-VII" and "x-IX," respectively.

A Yes, beatings by wooden clubs also took place in the two barracks marked "x-VII" and "x-IX." Beatings by ropes, wet ropes, also took place in the barracks marked "x-IX."

Q Which group of Chinese was OBATA in charge of?

A He was in charge of the first group for about three months. After that he became responsible for the distribution of food and instruments.

Q You have said that OBATA had charge of the distribution of foodstuff. Now if that was his duty it is difficult to understand why he was taking a hand in beating the Chinese Prisoners.

A OBATA was the No. 1 about the guards in the Camp. I think he beat the Chinese laborers with a feeling of his importance among the guards.

Q OBATA took part in nearly every beating, did he not?

A Yes, he did, almost all the time whenever the beatings took place.

Q And OBATA always used the bull gut?

A I saw only once that he used the bull gut.

Q When did you see OBATA use the bull gut?

A The night before the July incident.

Q And that was in respect of the beating of SHIEA Ton-tau, that is, the Chinese whom you have identified as SHIEA Ton-tau?

A At that time I didn't know his name.

Q Do you know his name now?

A I know his name now because I was told last time.

Q By whom?

A I was told by this interpreter.

Q Isn't it more correct to say that you were told by CHUN Jin-tin through the interpreter that it was SHIEA Ton-tau?

A Maybe it is true that I was told by the Chinese leader sitting beside me (CHUN Jin-tin) through the interpreter. However, I could not understand what they were talking about, the name at that time.

Q You are referring to the beating in which you took part with OBATA, are you not?

A Yes, it is correct.

Q And that was the beating in which you broke your pole, is that correct?

A Yes, that is right.

Q And that is the only occasion on which you ever saw OBATA use the bull gut?

A Yes, it was.

Q In beating the Chinese what did OBATA usually use?

A He used to beat the Chinese laborers with a club something like a stick.

Q A hoe handle or pick handle or something like that?

A It was different from a hoe or pick handle.

Q FUKUDA, CHUN Jin-tin has just said that OBATA usually used a bamboo stick. Do you agree with that?

A I can't tell you exactly what it was. Anyway, it was something like a stick.

Q He used this thing, whatever it was, as a club, did he not?

A I don't know whether he used that only for beatings or not.

Q Now, in this statement that you signed on July 1 you have admitted the beating of LIEU Zai-ye, have you not?

A Yes, I did, but the name was told by the Chinese leader.

Q You remember the incident but not the name; is that correct?

A Yes, that is correct.

(Whereupon, at 1145, a recess was taken until 1300, after which the interrogation was resumed as follows:)

Q Now, this morning you said that you beat a Chinese Prisoner the day before the incident. If I remember correctly, you said that you beat another Chinese also. Do you know the name of this other Chinese Prisoner that you beat?

A No, I do not know his name.

Q Now, with reference to the time of the incident of July 1, when did this beating to which you refer take place?

A It was in May or June.

Q Do you remember how long it was before the incident?

A It was about one month or two before the July 1 incident.

Q What was this man beaten for?

A For trying to escape.

Q Where was he beaten, FUKUDA?

A In the space between the Camp Office and the storehouse.

Q Now, when this this beating take place, what time of day, before or after dinner?

A I think it was in the morning.

Q Did this man work in your group?

A I can't recall which group he was in.

Q Was this after KONO had given his orders to the guards to punish Chinese who attempted to escape?

A Yes, that is right.

Q Is that the reason why you beat this man instead of turning him over to the police?

A Yes, it is.

Q When had this man attempted to escape?

A Just before he was beaten.

Q Where was he captured?

A I can't recall.

Q Who captured this prisoner?

A I can't recall, too.

Q Who turned the prisoner over to you?

A The escaped Chinese laborer was not handed over to me after he was recaptured. He was forced to lie down, with his face towards the ground, in front of the rest of the Chinese laborers. At that time I was present. The Chinese leader asked me to beat the Chinese laborers, which I did as he asked.

Q Did the Chinese leader turn the prisoner over to you?

A No, he didn't.

Q Now, had anyone beaten the Chinese before you started to beat him?

A I think the Chinese leader beat him before I did.

Q Did you see the Chinese leader beat him?

A Yes, I did.

Q Well, if you saw the Chinese leader beat him, why do you say "I think the Chinese leader beat him"? You would know that the Chinese leader beat the prisoner if you saw him, would you not?

A I really saw the Chinese leader beat the escaped prisoner before I did.

Q Who made the Chinese prisoner lie down?

A The Chinese leader did.

Q Who took the clothes off of him?

A The Chinese leader did on OBATA's order.

Q Was OBATA present?

A Yes, he was.

Q Were there any other guards present?

A Some of them were present. I remember clearly that SHIMIZU was present.

Q Can you name all the guards who were present?

A NAGASAKI, INUMADA and ISE were present, too.

Q Did not OBATA order the Chinese leader to beat this man?

A No, he didn't.

Q Did not OBATA order the Chinese leader to take the clothes off this man?

A Yes, he did.

Q What did he say to him?

A He said to the Chinese leader, "Take off his clothes."

Q Did the Chinese leader say anything?

A Then the Chinese leader ordered the escaped Chinese to take off his clothes.

Q Who was present other than the Chinese leader and the guards that you have spoken about?

A Most of the Chinese laborers were also present.

Q Was this before they had eaten or after they had eaten?

A It was after breakfast, if I am not wrong.

Q That is before the Chinese had gone to work?

A Yes, it was.

Q Do you know the number that this Chinese went by?

A About 50 or 60.

Q You have said that you didn't know the names of the Chinese but ~~xxx~~ you knew their numbers. Do you know the

number of this Chinese that was being beaten?

A No, I don't.

Q Was CHUN Jin-tin present (indicating)?

A I think he was.

Q Did he take any part in the beating?

A No, I didn't see him beat the Chinese.

Q Now, this other Chinese that you have referred to, was that the Chinese leader of the Camp, GUN Chun?

A I don't know his name. I just called him Dah-tue Chang.

Q Was he the Chinese leader of the whole Camp?

A Yes, he was.

Q This Chinese that was being beaten, FUKUDA, how old was he?

A He was a young man about 22 or 23.

Q How many times did the Chinese leader strike this prisoner?

A I didn't count at that time. I think there were four times, about four times.

Q What did he strike him with?

A Something like a wooden club.

Q Now, after he struck him with this wooden club, about four times as you remember, was it then that he asked you to beat him also?

A I was asked to beat the recaptured Chinese laborer by the Chinese leader before the Chinese leader beat him.

Q Who beat this Chinese laborer first, you or the Chinese leader?

A The Chinese leader.

Q Then you beat him after the Chinese leader had beat him; is that correct?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q Why did you beat him, FUKUDA?

A At that time the Chinese leader said it was his shame to have so many Chinese laborers attempt to escape. Therefore, he asked me to beat the recaptured Chinese for an example to the rest of the Chinese laborers.

Q But if I understood your statement, FUKUDA, the Chinese leader had already beat this prisoner. Why, then, was it necessary for you, too, to beat him?

A The Chinese leader asked me to beat the recaptured Chinese laborer because it was not effective to warn the Chinese laborers, no matter how many times he beat them.

Q Do you mean to say the reason why you beat this prisoner was that the Chinese leader had not beat him hard enough?

A It was ^{not} because that the Chinese leader didn't beat the recaptured Chinese laborer hard enough. I think the reason why he asked me to beat the recaptured Chinese was because he saw that it would be effective in warning the Chinese laborers not to escape if the beating was carried out by me.

Q How many blows did you strike this prisoner?

A About four times.

Q Do I understand you to say, FUKUDA, that you don't know about the beating of a prisoner who had been burned by SHIMIZU?

A I never heard or saw SHIMIZU burn a Chinese laborer.

Q Did you never hear that a Chinese prisoner had been burned by SHIMIZU?

A No, I never.

Q Well, now, if a Chinese prisoner had been burned by SHIMIZU, had been tortured by SHIMIZU, you would have heard about it, wouldn't you?

A If the prisoner was burned at the working site and

the burning reported to the Camp, of course I could ~~not~~ know the fact. If the burning took place at the Camp I could know the fact, too.

Q Did you or did you not hear that a Chinese prisoner had been burned at the work site by SHIMIZU?

A No, I did not hear.

Q Now, isn't it a fact, FUKUDA, that on the same day that a Chinese prisoner was burned at the work site by SHIMIZU that he was burned in your presence the same night in the Camp?

A I never witnessed the burning of a Chinese laborer. Who says that the Chinese laborer was burned in front of me? Who told you?

A We have many affidavits of witnesses that you were present at this burning.

A Did this burning take place inside the Camp or outside?

Q Yes, inside of the Camp.

A I never saw it.

Q And you never heard about it?

A No, never.

Q You never heard that SHIMIZU burned a Chinese either at the working site or in the Camp, is that true?

A Yes, I never heard of it.

Q Now, in the winter of 1944, FUKUDA, when it was very cold, do you remember striking an old Chinese who had frostbitten feet, taking his carrying pole away from him, and striking him with it, causing this old man to fall in the water?

A Where was he beaten?

Q Answer the questions, FUKUDA. I think he was beaten at the work site.

A Who beat this old man?

Q You did. I am asking you if you remember this

beating incident.

A Did he fall in the river?

Q Yes, in the water.

A No.

Q It was not the river, FUKUDA. It was the water that came up from the ground where the Chinese laborers were working.

A It is absolutely a lie that I beat an old man with a carrying pole. If you lie I will not tell you anything. I have been telling you the truth up to now, and I am going to tell you the truth from now on, but what you just asked me I never did that.

Q I want to have the interpreter read a part of a deposition made by Captain GUN, the Chinese leader in the Camp, last year, and ask you if the statement read to you is true or false.

(Whereupon, the following was read by the interpreter to the witness:)

"By Mr. Sinn - Did you remain at this camp till the end of hostilities?

"Ans. Yes, I was there.

"By Mr. Sinn - At this camp did you know a fellow Chinese Prisoner by the name of Tin-bun Wong?

"Ans. Yes, I know.

"By Mr. Sinn - Did you know him in June 1945?

"Ans. Yes, I knew him.

"By Mr. Sinn - Did you have occasion to beat Tin-bun Wong in June 1945?

"Ans. Yes, I had.

"By Mr. Sinn - Do you know whether Tin-bun Wong was a Prisoner of War or a civilian?

"Ans. He used to be a civilian but as he was a member of Self-Defense Group of this town, the Japanese Army captured him as Prisoner of War.

"By Mr. Sinn - Did the Japanese Army compel Tin-bun Wong to come to Japan?

"Ans. Yes, he was forced to come to Japan.

"By Mr. Sinn - Now Captain Gun, will you relate the incident surrounding the beating of Tin-bun Wong?"

"Ans. Tin-bun Wong had to work very hard and had not enough food to eat so he escaped but soon was captured again and then Japanese ordered me to beat him. The first time I struck him 40 times on his buttocks. After that the Japanese told me that it was not enough so I had to strike him again 20 times and then Tin-bun Wong became unconscious. The second time I beat him on the buttocks and thighs. After three or four days he died.

"By Mr. Sinn - Captain Gun, you refer to a Japanese who ordered you to beat Wong. What is the name of that Japanese?"

"Ans. Kingoro FUKUDA."

A That last answer that you just read to me is a lie.

Q FUKUDA, I want to read to you the specifications and charges against you and give you an opportunity to either affirm or deny the truthfulness of those specifications, but the difficulty is that you do not know the names of the Chinese who are involved in these incidents. Therefore, you cannot give me any accurate information about this. However, there are one or two specifications here which charge offenses not against particular individuals but against groups of Chinese, and you ought to be able to remember whether you committed them or not. So I will have the interpreter read these specifications to you and you will please give me your answer as to whether they are true or not.

(Whereupon, the interpreter read the following to the witness:)

"Specification 10. That in or about June 1945 at or near the Chusan Chinese Prisoner of War Camp, at Hanaoka, Akita-ken, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Kingoro FUKUDA, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat fifty-six Chinese Prisoners of War by beating them."

A Specification No. 10 is not true.

Q FUKUDA, the information I have in my possession indicates that you beat these 56 Chinese at the work site because they didn't commence work immediately after the rest period was over; that you stood them in line and beat

them with a shovel and you struck one of them between the eyes with a shovel. I tell you this in order to help you recall this incident.

A Who told you about this incident?

Q Never mind who told me. I am merely asking you if it is true.

A That is not true. If you want me to explain why, I will do it. You just told me that I beat this 56 Chinese laborers immediately after their rest period, but that couldn't be because the working hours and the hours of rest were all settled. Therefore, I couldn't beat the Chinese laborers when their working hours started. That not only was not permitted by the man who settled the working hours and hours of rest but also was not permitted by the subcontractors.

Q Of course, FUKUDA, the suggestion here is that you beat these 56 Chinese because they failed to start to work quickly enough.

A The Chinese laborers were trained to start to work as soon as the rest period was over; so they never delayed starting to work.

Q Now, I want to ask you about the weather conditions that existed at the Camp at Hanaoka. When did it get cold at Hanaoka?

A It got cold gradually. I can't tell you exactly when.

Q How cold did it get at Hanaoka?

A I can't tell you how cold it got during the winter. December and January used to be the coldest months.

Q Did it freeze there?

A Yes.

Q How thick did the ice get in the coldest weather there?

A It was very thin.

Q You mean the ice was thin in still water or in running water?

A It doesn't freeze in running water.

Q Then you are referring to still water when you say the ice was very thin?

A Yes, I mean freeze very thin in still water.

Q How deep does the snow get there in the winter time?

A When it snowed most heavily the snow would become about a man's height.

Q How did people work in the snow? Would they have skis or would the snow pick up the weight of a man walking on it?

A The roads were always cleared up for walking.

Q How were the prisoners clothed for this severe cold?

A They were clothed the same as the guards. The clothes were issued. They were working clothes without padding.

Q What kind of shoes did they wear?

A They wore straw sandals.

Q Now, the clothes that they had and the shoes that they had, were they sufficient to keep the Chinese warm and protected from this severe cold?

A No, they were not enough to keep the Chinese laborers warm.

Q Did the Chinese have enough food to eat?

A It was not enough in my opinion.

Q Why did the Chinese attempt to escape on July 1, if you know?

Important

A At the time when I was interrogated by the police after the incident occurred, I felt that the reasons that the Chinese laborers attempted to escape were due to the following factors: insufficiency of food; overwork; mistreatment by the guards; bad behavior conducted by those who took the food belonging to the Chinese; and the previous example of those who

attempted to escape.

Q Now, who took the food from the Chinese?

A According to what the Chinese laborers told me, OBATA, ISE, and ISHIGAWA did.

Q When these guards took food belonging to the Chinese was it with the permission of ISE?

A I do not know that.

Q How often did they take the food belonging to the Chinese?

A I just knew the fact that those three persons I just mentioned took food from the Chinese rations. I had no idea about the quantity of the food taken and how often they took the food.

Q Did ISE himself take rations from the Chinese?

A Yes, that was what I was told by the Chinese laborers.

Q Did you ever see ISE take any food?

A No.

Q Did ISE ever give permission to the guards to take food from the Chinese?

A I never heard ISE give permission to the guards to take food from the Chinese.

Q Did any of the guards ever tell you they took food from the Chinese?

A No, I never heard any guard tell me anything about that.

Q Where did the guards get the food from, the kitchen or the storeroom?

A I am not quite sure about that.

Q But didn't you make a statement previously that you believed that ISE also took food?

A I just told you that that was what I was told. I was told of that by the Chinese laborers.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF TOKYO)

I, DAPHNE SPRATT, a court reporter with the International Military Tribunal of the Far East, Tokyo, Japan, state that I truly recorded the proceedings contained in the foregoing transcription; that I transcribed the record of the proceedings from my original notes; that I have read the foregoing transcription and the same represents a true and correct record of the proceedings therein contained.

Daphne Spratt

SUBSCRIBED and sworn to before me this 23^d day of February 1948.

Clark S. Gregory
Prosecutor, Legal Section,
S. C. A. P. TOKYO.