

NARCOTICS

STATEMENT

BY Colonel Kiang Cheng-Ying, Judge of the Military Court
of the 11th War Zone of China at Peiping

ENGLISH TRANSLATION: see Report from China, Opium and Narcotic
Trade in Japanese Occupied Territory, p.12-14
by Mr. Suttan

姜震瀛大佐、陳述

中國第十一戰區總司令部軍事裁判所判事

支那ニキレル日本、侵略、廢政策、暴行

私、名、姜震瀛、中國山東省齊河縣、生、當年
三十六歲、現在中國第十一戰區總司令部戰事
犯罪人審判、軍事裁判所判事デアリマス。
一九三七年（昭和十二年）七月七日芦溝橋事件發生
セシ時、當時第三九軍司令宋哲元大麾下、
冀察綏靖主任公署軍事裁判所法務官（陸
軍大佐）デアツテ、ヨツテアレマス。自ラ、
又ハ自分自ラノ知識ニヨリ、確言スルコト、出来ル事
實ニ付テ茲ニ此ノ通り陳述シマス。

(1) 一九三七年（昭和十二年）七月七日芦溝橋事件發生以
前、北支那各地ニ駐在セル日本軍ハ、批駁的行動
ヲ恣ニシテ、大ニ此ノ事件ヲ例ニ擧ゲテヨウ

(A) 豊台ニ於ケル日本軍馬紛失事件

一九三七年（昭和十二年）冬及ビ一九三七年（昭和十二年）
春、騎手ノナリ日本軍馬若干支那兵營ニ闖入
シ、特卒ヲ驚カセリ。中國兵ハ武力ヲ以テコレヲ
軍馬ヲ取ツト日本軍ハ抗議シテ、支那軍
當局ハ支那兵ヲ派シコレヲ軍馬ヲ日本兵營ニ
送り返シテ、支那兵ハソコデ不當ニ日本兵ニ

(B)

毆打サレタ。當時吾ガ政府ハ取ツテ緩和策ノ結果
事件ハ交渉ニヨリ落着キ

豊台ニ於ケル日本某兵士受傷事件

一九三一年(昭和六年)四月某日日本軍北平憲兵隊
隊長赤藤莊次、部下、兵多数ヲ引率冀察綏
靖公署ヲ訪問、豊台ニ於ケル支那軍ガ日本軍部
隊ニ敵對行為ヲ取リ、日本兵ガ銃劔ヲ刺傷
シ其處ニ駐セリト抗議ヲシテ來リ、支那軍當
司ハコノ事件ニ際シ何ヲ報告ヲモ受取ツテオラ
ナカフ、テ現地調査ノタメ私ハ赤藤隊長ト共ニ
豊台ニ行ツカケ命合サレリ。或ル日本軍兵居ニ銃
劔ヲ僅カニ肋骨迄ヲ傷ツケニレリ日本兵ガ中ヲ
然シ翌朝午方四時マデソノ詳細具テ慎重
ニ調査、結果支那側ノ責任ハ認めラレナカフ、
然シ日本軍ハコノ口實ヲ用ヒテ豊台ニ駐セシムル
支那軍ノ撤退ヲ執拗ニ要求シ、コノ要求ハ
シテ、
天津間鐵道ノ戰略上ノ要地デアリカラ支那軍
ノ同地撤退ハ北平防衛上殆ト不可能デアリ、
芦溝橋事件ハソノ後三月終ヲ中ニ突發シテ
右ニ述ベテ事件ハ日本軍ノ侵略ガ合議サレ、
予定サレタ計畫、結果行ハラト言フ事ガ判然
ト證明サレル。

Doc. 1708

No. 3

日本軍部隊、北平附近デヨラ演習ヲシテ、
 一九三七年（昭和十二年）七月七日、演習ニ於テ日本兵
 一人が行方不明ニナリ、ト日本軍ハ主張シ、彼等ハ
 ソレヲ支那兵乃至ハ支那人、敵對行爲デアルト云
 何等事告ラシ日本軍隊ハ宛平縣及北平ノ城壁
 都市ノ爆撃ヲ始メ、

天津、日本駐屯軍司令官田代陸軍大將ト所
 幕僚ハ戰、不當行爲ニ對シ事實上責任ヲ負フ
 ベキトテ、次、報告ガ明ラカニテ、支那政府ハ
 外交的手段ヲ通シテ、事件ヲ極地的且平和
 的解決ニ到達セシムト努力シ、七月三日北
 平ノ支那軍當局ハ市内ノ主要街ハインフラモ
 ナク、市ノ城門ニオケル防禦施設ヲ取り除ク
 務メ命シ、處ガ舍テ予期ニ反シ、七月五日
 午後、城外ノ後野ニ日本兵ガ北平城門ノ一ツ
 デルル、安門トテ、其溝橋ヲ渡リテ、翌日入
 来リ、一部ハ城内ニ攻メ入リ、然レシ、攻撃ハ
 阻止セリ、翌日、日本軍ハ漸次、豊台
 通縣、南苑ニ向テ、兵ヲ進メ、攻撃シ、ノ結果
 眞、戰事状態トナリ、七月十八日支那軍ハ
 北平ヲ撤退、西部及南部ニ退却シ、カント

Doc. 1708

北平、日本侵略軍の手に陥つた。北平入城第一陣中、六月、新天津日本駐屯軍司令部官がオリ他、重要ナル日本軍指揮官、櫻井、酒井、松井、アブタ、日本軍八時、移つた天津、保定、石門、德州、諸地、陥入レタ。コレが日支事変及び第二次世界大戦の突発キセタ。

一九三一年（昭和六年）七月、日支事変、日本軍が行つた挑発的行動、連続及ビその後、拡大シテ事態ハ疑ナク日本側ノ侵略戦争カクトシテコトヲ證據ガテテ中ル。

(II)

一九三一年（昭和六年）七月、日支事変、日本軍が行つた挑発的行動、連続及ビその後、拡大シテ事態ハ疑ナク日本側ノ侵略戦争カクトシテコトヲ證據ガテテ中ル。一九三六年（昭和十一年）以来、日本及ビ朝鮮ノ改定、人達ノ通、商人ト稱シ、北支那各地ノ新村ニ入り、所片ノ、他、麻醉薬品ノ製造販売ニ従事シ、彼等カ支那ヲ疑ハシキ支那分子ト圍撃シ、トハ實際、経済主任公署ノ注意ヲ引キ、地方的

No. 4

駭動ヲ煩致セシメタ。當時私ハ味ノ公署ノ軍
 事裁判所法務官ヲシテ中ノ一トシテ自分ノ執務中
 皇等ノ事實ハ自分ノ認知スル處トシテ
 保存書類ノ一九二一年（昭和十二年）六月北京ヲ
 退却スル際破棄セシメガ當時刊行ナリ新ノ
 聞ニヨリ唇島ニ宛明スルコトが出来ル。
 コレハ彼等自身ノ意志ニ基クテ一軍ナリ
 個人ノ行動ナリ。日本政府ハ彼ヲ背後
 ニキテ。オモクバ北支那各地ニカケモ広範圍
 ニ彼等ノ勢力ヲ伸バストハ出奔ナクテテララ
 更ニコレヲ麻酔薬所片ノ他ノ麻酔薬品商
 絶滅スルニシテ中國政府ハ地方官憲ニ宛テ
 命令ハ日本軍ハ日本大使カ又ハソノ両者カ
 直接間接ニ干渉シテ爲実行セシテカソトイフ
 事實ニ依テモ明ラカデアラフ。
 亦片其他ノ麻酔薬品ヲ支那人ヲ中毒セシムル
 ハ別ニコレヲ商人ノ活動ハ侵略戦ト緊密ニ
 関係シテキル。彼等ハ翼地ニ居リ各地ノ疑ハ
 シ支那人分子ト関係シテコトハ各種ノ情報
 ヲ集メテ侵略戦遂行上重要ナル地勢ニ

Doc. 1708

獲通スル等日本人ニハ非常ニ致立ツル。コレハ日本人
ガ芦溝橋事件突發後一ヶ月ヲ経ズレテ河北
省全部ヲ占領シテ事實ニヨリテモ明ラカデヤラフ
一九三一年(昭和六年)南支以來日本ハ傀儡華
北政府委員會ニ下ニ鴉片禁示司ヲ設置
シ支那ノ北平・天津・濟南・青島・唐山・石門
各地ニ置キ更ニシテ支那ヲコシ他多クハ都市
ニオイト。

コレヲ機關ノ目的ハソノ名ニ及キ大規模ニ支
那ニ於テ麻醉政策ヲ行フタガアツテ。鴉片
禁示司ニ相當ノ稅ヲ納ムルニ特異地ニ内ニ
罌粟ヲ栽培スルコトガ許セラル。鴉片小売
販賣店及ビ喫煙所ノ免許証ハ申請シ

手数料ヲ支拂ハシ發行セラル。
之當ニ稅ヲ支拂ヒ印紙ヲ貼フタガ鴉片ハ自由
ニ所有シ輸送シドコニテモ販賣スルコトガ
出来ル。合法鈔商トシテ取扱ヒテ。鴉片
喫煙者ハ店出テ手数料ヲ支拂ハシ自由
ニ喫煙スルコトが出来タ。印紙貼附ニテハ
鴉片ハ密輸入商ト見做サレ該公署ニ

No. 6

Doc. 1700

没収品。没収品は、華却せられ、該文
署で、所片販売業者を競売す。

所片大部令へん、製造トナリ。へん

製造及び輸送ハ日本軍及び日本憲兵隊、並

接、被護、下、行、心、コ、カ、支、那、民、衆、ニ、ト、フ

テ、如何ニ有、善、デア、ル、カ、ヲ、知、リ、德、獨、政、府、モ

干、渉、ス、ル、カ、カ、ナ、カ、ラ、フ。事、實、所、片、販、売、証

ヲ、持、ツ、テ、多、ク、ノ、商、人、同、時、ニ、へん、ロ、ン、ニ、製、造、ヲ

行、フ、事、ナ、リ。コ、ノ、事、ハ、非、常、ニ、支、那、民、衆、ヲ、中、毒

セ、シ、メ、テ、ア、ラ、フ

一九四四年（昭和十九年）以來、張家口、カ、ラ、ノ、所、片

密、輸、入、ヲ、刺、殺、ス、ル、程、ニ、シ、テ、市、價、ハ、非、常、ニ

騰、貴、シ、ス。取、引、ハ、日、本、朝、鮮、ノ、被、迫、人、ノ

指、揮、下、ニ、員、事、ニ、組、織、サ、レ、テ、一、團、手、ニ

行、ハ、レ、テ、國、境、線、ニ、沿、フ、テ、發、見、サ、レ、テ、係、ニ

小、サ、テ、密、藏、ニ、包、ミ、身、持、ト、シ、テ、所、ニ、隠

ル、北、平、天、津、一、ト、持、テ、ハ、シ、テ、行、ハ、ル

No. 7

Doc. 1708

當時新聞、如何ニコラ、小サイゴム袋カラエレテ
エカク、密輸入者ヲ殺シ、カトク、心ハレテ話
ヲ語シ、キ。ソレヲ人ニカ、日本、麻酔政策
、最初、犠牲トナシ、ノデアル。

(III) 日本、暴行ハ大体次ニ類型ニ大別サレル。

(A) 支那農村地帯、非武装員ニ対シ、日本軍隊
ノ暴行、コレヲ暴行ハ余リ多ク、軍ニ代表的
トシ、コトニ例證シ。

1. 日本軍隊四三〇四部隊所居、第天久塚隊長
水野情報主任、香川及副主任海老等ハ
一九四五年（昭和二十年）支那太陰曆三月二十四日
河北省文河縣、第四區軍七村ニテ無辜
ノ婦女子百三十八名ヲ軍刀ヲ殺害シ、生キ埋
メシメ、コト、事實ハ文河縣地方官廳、被
害者名簿、報告書ニ記入サレタル。

No. 8
2. 石米隊長ハ部下、兵率ト河北省高
陽縣王家坨村ヲ通過、際一九三八年
（昭和十三年）一月二十六日及廿八日、四十人以上、

Doc. 1708

No. 9

非戰鬥員ヲ殺シ、更ニ同石末隊一九三一年

二月二十五日高陽縣博士莊ニテ居民六十七名

ヲ殺戮シテ

3. 日本軍山崎中尉及ソノ部下中村、横尾、

白井、大西、八波等、部下ヲ引率河北省高

陽縣ニ駐屯中一九四三年(昭和十八年)九月

居民二百人以上ヲ殺シ、又更ニ同隊八師

北省任邱縣通過ノ際一九四三年(昭和十八年)

同月九月多数人民ヲ逮捕シ非戰鬥員

千余名ヲ凍死ス、鐵死セシメテ

以上例証シテ暴行ハ河北省政府、報告ニ

記録セラルル也。

B. 日本軍憲兵隊特別警備隊、鐵路警備隊及

ビ特務機關部、傀儡政權官公吏、商人、百姓

ヲ含ム中國人ニ對シテ暴行。日本軍占領中

日本憲兵隊ヨリ中國人ニ對シテ行ハル暴行

ハ有名デアラス。 鐵道旅行者ヲ檢査スルニモ

鐵路警備隊ハ憲兵隊ト同様殘虐アラス。

日本人ハ所謂「華北特別警備隊」又ハ軍ニ

Doc. 1708

甲一四三〇部隊ト稱スル部隊ヲ組織シ。北平

駐屯ハ著名ナル三谷部隊ニアリ。

平服ヲ着假裝シテ、甲一四三〇部隊ノ將兵達ハ

手当リ次第ニ支那人ヲ逮捕シ、種々ノ方法下

彼等ヲ苦シメタ。

コノ部隊ハ十分隊ニ分レ華北各地ニ散在シ。彼等

ハ憲兵隊ヨリ遠カニ悪事ヲ働キ、華北憲兵

司令官加藤中將ガ甲一四三〇部隊司令官ヲ兼任

シ。

秋ハ現在中國東土戰區統司令部戰爭犯罪人

審判、軍事法廷判事トシテノ職責ヲ果シ居ルヲ

ニ日本人ノナシテ多ク、暴行ヲ知ル標ニナリ。

コレヲ暴行ハ次ノ標ニ分類スルトガ出来ヨ。

1. 村落、燒滅

唐山市附近邢各莊ハ一九四三年（昭和十七年）春

日本憲兵隊及高見勝准尉指揮下、特別

警備隊林西分隊ノテ燒カレタ。四百戸ニ余ル

No. 10

Doc. 1708

村ノ中僅カ一軒焼ケ残り住民僅カニ十名ガ生キ
残ラケケタツ。 (證據 軍事法廷ニテ高見ヲ
審問セシ九四六年(昭和二十一年)一月ノ法廷記録
参照ニツト、本記録ハ王馨園書記官ガ採録
シテモトメアル。

2. 犬ニヨル囚人咬殺。

亂エテ警備犬ガヌグニ飛ビカツテ来テバラクニ
人間ヲ引キサケ園ノ中ニ中國囚人ヲ付ケ押シ

込シガ。(證據 前項ニ同ジ)

3. 囚人ノ鼻ニ水ヲ注ガ込シケツト。

背甲ヲシツカシツテ結ビツケテ中國囚人ニ付シ多量
ノ水又ハ胡椒水ヲ鼻カラ注ガ込シガ。水ガ肺
ニ入ルト共ニ囚人等ハ血ヲ吐キ先ニシテ死ス。

(證據 一九四六年(昭和二十一年)一月二十日私ノ
行ツテ審問ニ付シ河北省邯鄲特別警
備隊軍曹 林田富士雄ノテニテ告白シ上ハ
書記官王馨園ニ依リ記録サル)

No. 11

DOC. 1718

4. 電流拷問

低電圧ヲ中國囚人ノ身体ニ通ジ無理ニ白状ガセ
マコト。

5. 燒燒拷問

燃エルマフケヲ囚人ノ頭部ニアテテ。灼熱ノ鉄棒
ヲ囚人ノ皮膚ニアテテ。

6. 木ノ棒ヲ婦人生殖器ニ挿入(證據上記カ四
ヨリオ六マデ前記法廷ニテ前日本豊台警務

分所長山口利春調査審問記録参照。)

7. 互ニ見ド知ラズノ男女ノ性的交際ノ強要。モシ
命ジラレテ擧ニナスコトヲ拒ムトスガニ射殺サレテ。

8. 美人ノ共産軍ノ一員ニナルト罰セラレテ。

燃エルマフケヲ美人ノ身体ノ恥シム處ノ毛ニツケ
彼女等ノ恥羞ガズクニスル態度及苦痛ヲ

見テ喜ブガ

9. 美人ノ生殖器ニ玉蜀黍ヲ挿入。(カキヨリカ九

二五ノ以テ暴行ニ九四二年(昭和十七年)四月

No. 12 河北省豊潤縣ニテ身分不詳ノ勝川ガ行
ツクモノデアツテ。河北省國民黨ノ調査参照。

Doc. 1708

署親證據基^テ上述^ノ犯罪ハ日本人^ノ無数^ノ
非人道的暴行^ノ一部^ニ過^ギヤ^リ。

以上^ノ陳述^ハ事實^ハ私^ガ自^ラノ経験^{ヨリ}知^リ又
現^ニ進行中^ノ日本戦争犯罪人審問^ヲ私^ガ
ナ^レテキル中^ニ知^ラ事實^ノ何^レカ^デアルコトヲ
コ^ノニオ^クテ証明^シマス。ソ^レレ^ハ真^ノ事實^ヲ提示
シ^テキル。

姜震濤大佐 印

姜震濤^ハ緬甸^ニ任^シ公署軍事法廷^ニ法官^ト
陸軍大佐

現^ニ中國^ノ上^ニ戰^ニ已^ニ認^シ司令部^ノ軍事法廷

判事大佐

一九四六年(昭和二十一年)三月二十三日(中華民國三十五年)
以上^ノ陳述^ハ姜震濤大佐自^ラ陳述^センコトヲ

No. 13

証明^ス

王馨園 印

No. 14

Doc. 1708

現中國第十戰區總司令部軍事
法廷主任書記官陸軍大尉

STATEMENT BY COLONEL KIANG CHENG YING,
JUDGE, MILITARY COURT, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
THE ELEVENTH WAR ZONE OF CHINA

JAPANESE AGGRESSION, NARCOTIZATION AND ATROCITIES
IN CHINA

My name is Cheng-Ting KIANG. I am a native of Chi-Ho Hsien, Shangtung Province, China. I am 36 years old now. At present I am serving as a Judge of the Military Court for Trying War Criminals in the General Headquarters of the Eleventh War Zone of China. When the war broke out at Marco Polo Bridge on July 7th, 1937, I was Judge Advocate (with the rank of Colonel) of the Hopei-Chahar Pacification Headquarters under the commander of General Sung Che-Yuen who was then concurrently Commander of the 29th Army. I hereby make the following statement, concerning either events I have personally gone through or facts the truth of which I can vouch out of my personal knowledge.

(I) Prior to the outbreak of war at the Marco Polo Bridge on July 7th, 1937, Japanese troops in various parts of North China indulged themselves in provocative acts. The following two incidents may be cited:

(A) The case of loss of Japanese Army Horses at Feng-Tai.

Sometime in the Winter of 1936 and in the Spring of 1937, a number of Japanese Army horses without any riders on ran into Chinese barracks, to the amazement of Chinese officers and soldiers. Japanese protested, charging Chinese soldiers with taking these horses by force. Chinese authorities had these horses sent back to the Japanese barracks by Chinese soldiers who were badly beaten by the Japanese soldiers there. As a result of the appeasement policy then adopted by our Government, the incident was closed through negotiation.

(B) The Case of a Wounded Japanese Soldier in Feng-Tai.

On a certain day in April, 1937, AKAFUJI, Soji () the Commander of Japanese Gendarme (Military Police) stationed in Peiping, called at the Hopei-Chahar Pacification Headquarters, with a number of his subordinates, and protested that the Chinese Army at Fengtai took hostile action against the Japanese unit also stationed there by inflicting bayonet wounds upon a Japanese soldier. As the Chinese authorities had no report on the matter, I was ordered to proceed to Fengtai with Commander AKAFUJI to make investigations on the spot. In one of the Japanese barracks there a Japanese soldier was found to be slightly wounded by bayonet near the ribs. But, after detailed and careful examination which lasted up to 4 a.m. in the morning, responsibility on the Chinese side could not be established. But the Japanese used this pretext and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the Chinese Army stationed at Fengtai. This demand was reluctantly complied with. Since Fengtai was a strategic key-point on the Peiping-Tientsin Railway south of Peiping, the withdrawal of the Chinese Army there rendered it almost impossible to defend Peiping. War broke out at Marco Polo Bridge in less than 3 months thereafter. The case cited here evidently proved that Japanese aggression was carried out after deliberate and predetermined scheming and planning.

The Japanese units used to engage in maneuvering around Peiping. On July 7th, 1937, in one of these maneuvers, the Japanese claimed that one of the soldiers was missing. They attributed it to the hostile action on the part of Chinese soldiers or Chinese people. Without previous warning the Japanese units began to bombard the walled city of Wang Ping Hsien and Peiping. Subsequent information revealed that General Tashiro (), Commander of the Japanese Garrison Forces in Tientsin, and one of his staff Kawachi () were actually responsible for this unwarranted act of war. The Chinese Government, through diplomatic channels, sought to reach a peaceful settlement by localizing the incident. On July 24th, the Chinese military authorities in Peiping even went as far as to order the removal of defence works at the gates of the city as well as in the main streets inside the city. Quite unexpectedly, however around 7 p.m. on July 25th, a large number of Japanese soldiers forced their way from Marco Polo Bridge to Kwang An Meng, one of the gates of Peiping. Some of them did succeed in getting in. But the assault was repulsed. The next day, July 26th Japanese troops attacked simultaneously Lang Feng, Feng Tai, Tung Hsien, Nan Yuan, which amounted to actual warfare. On July 28th, the Chinese Army evacuated Peiping and retreated towards the West and the South. Thus, Peiping fell into the hands of Japanese Aggressors. Among the first who entered Peiping was Kozuki () the new Commander of Japanese Garrison Forces in Tientsin, the other important Japanese Army leaders being Sakurai (), Sakai (), and Matsui (). The Japanese lost no time in capturing Tientsin, Poting, Shihmeng, Tehchow, etc. This set the conflagration which led to the Sino-Japanese War and the World War II. A series of provocative acts undertaken by the Japanese before July 7th, 1937 and the extensive operations thereafter established beyond any doubt that it was a war of aggression on the part of Japan.

(II) Before the war broke out on July 7th, 1937, Japan had engaged in planning for continental expansion and in carrying out aggression in North China. This can be seen not only in the above-mentioned events leading to the outbreak of the war, but also in the Japanese Opium and Narcotic Policy. Since 1936, many Japanese and Korean ruffians posing as regular merchants penetrated into various villages and towns in North China and engaged in manufacturing and selling of opium and other narcotic drugs. Their presence and their connections with questionable Chinese elements created many local disturbances which were brought to the attention of the Hepei-Chahar Pacification Headquarters. As I was then Judge Advocate of the said Headquarters, these facts came to my personal knowledge while discharging official duties. Though the files were destroyed when Peiping was evacuated in July, 1937, they could easily be traced in the newspapers then published. These were not merely conducts of individuals, acting upon their own volition. The Japanese Government was really behind them. Otherwise, they could have hardly spread so widely over various localities in North China. It can be further proved by the fact that the orders issued by the Chinese Government to the local authorities for the expulsion of these notorious opium and other drug dealers could not be carried out, on account of the direct or indirect interference of either the Japanese Army or the Japanese Embassy or both.

Apart from poisoning the Chinese people with opium and other narcotic drugs, the activities of these dealers were closely related to the war of aggression. Their presence in hinterlands and their connections with questionable Chinese elements in different localities were very helpful to the Japanese in collecting information of various nature and in getting acquainted with geographical features which are very useful to them in carrying out a war of aggression. This could be proved by the fact that the Japanese Army captured the entire Province of Hopei within one month following the outbreak of war at the Marco Polo Bridge.

Since the war started in 1937, the Japanese installed, under the puppet "North China Political Council", the Board of opium-suppression, with branch offices in Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Tangshan, Shihmeng and with sub-branches in many other cities. The purpose of these institutions was, contrary to what was indicated by their names, to carry on large scale narcotization in China. Within specified areas, planting of poppy was permitted upon paying considerable tax to the Board of Opium-suppression. License for opium retail shops and opium dens were issued upon application and payment of fees. Opium, duly taxed and stamped, was treated as lawful commodity that could be freely possessed, transported and sold everywhere. Opium smokers can freely smoke it upon registration and payment of fees. Unstamped opium was regarded as smuggled goods and was confiscated by the said Board. The confiscated opium was not destroyed but auctioned by the said Board to be sold by opium dealers.

Most of the opium found its way to the manufacturers of heroin. The manufacture and transportation of heroin were under the direct patronage or protection of Japanese Army and Gendarme. The puppet "Government", knowing how very harmful this was to the Chinese people, was powerless to interfere. In fact, many licensed opium dealers were themselves manufacturers of heroin. This greatly intensified the poisoning of the Chinese people.

Since 1944, the market price of opium went up so much as to stimulate the smuggling of opium from Kalgan. The traffic was carried on by a well organized group under the leadership of Japanese and Korean rascals. In order to avoid discovery along the border, opium was wrapped in small pack rubber sacks and concealed in delicate parts of the body for transportation into Peiping and Tientsin. Newspapers of those days reported shocking tales of how leakage from these small rubber sacks caused the death of many smugglers, who were made first victims of Japanese Drug Policy.

(III) Japanese atrocities roughly classified under the following two categories:

A. Atrocities of Japanese army units against Chinese noncombatants in rural districts. These atrocities were so numerous that only a few remarkable instances were cited below:

1. Commander Mizuno (), Chief Intelligence Officer Kagawa (), Assistant Intelligence Officer Ebi () of the 38th Battalion of the 4204 Japanese Army Unit, massacred 128 innocent women and children by swords or by burying them alive, on the 24th day of the third month, Chinese lunar calendar, in 1945, at Chuan-Twen-Tsong village, 4th District,

Chiao-Ho-Hsien, in Hopei Province. This was covered by a report of the local Government of Chiao-Ho-Hsien which includes a list of the victims.

2. The Ishimatsu () Unit Commander with his troops killed more than 40 noncombatants on January 27th and 28th, 1938, when passing through Wang-Chia-To Village of Kao-Yang Hsien in Hopei Province. Again, the same Ishimatsu Unit murdered 67 innocent civilians on February 25th, 1938, at Po-Shih-Chuang Village, in the same Kao-Yang Hsien.

3. 2nd Lt. Yamazaki (), together with his subordinate officers Nakamura (), Yokoo (), Shirai (), Onishi () and the troops under his command, massacred more than 200 innocent people in September, 1943, while stationed at Kao-Yang Hsien, in Hopei Province. Again the same group arrested many people and caused to death to more than one thousand non-combatants by starvation or freezing. Also in September 1943, when passing through Jen-Chiu Hsien, in Hopei Province.

The atrocities cited above were recorded in the report of the Hopei Provincial Government.

- B. Atrocities of Japanese Gendarmes, Special Service Corps, Railway Garrison Corps, and Special Service Boards against Chinese people including puppet officers, officials, merchants and citizens.

During Japanese occupation, atrocities committed against the Chinese people by Japanese Gendarmes were well known. The Railway Garrison Corps in searching passengers on the railways were as cruel and fierce as the Gendarmes. Since September 1943, Japanese organized the so-called 'North China Special Garrison Corps', or simply '1420A Unit.' Those stationed in Peiping were the notorious and well known Mitani Unit (). In plain cloth and in disguise, the officers and men of this '1420A Unit' arrested Chinese at random and tortured them in various ways. This Unit was divided into ten companies scattering all over North China. They were far worse than the Gendarmes. Lt. General Keto (), Commander of Japanese Gendarmes in North China, was concurrently Commander of this '1420A Unit'. Many Gendarme officers were transferred to serve in this newly created corps.

In discharging my duties as a Judge of the Military Court for Trying War Criminals in the General Headquarters of the Eleventh War Zone, I came to know many atrocities committed by Japanese. These atrocities may be classified as follows:

1. Burning of villages. Hsin-Kuo-Chuang, a village in the vicinity of Tangshan City, was burned in the Spring of 1943 by Japanese Gendarmes and the Ling-Si Branch of the Japanese Special Garrison Corps under the command of Tokami (), a warrant Officer. In this village of more than 400 families, there was only one house

left unburned and only twenty inhabitants left alive. (Evidence: See Court Records of January 1946 when I conducted proceeding in the Military Court trying Tokami. The records were taken by clerk Hsiun-Yuan Wang).

2. Prisoners bitten to death by dogs
Chinese prisoners were often driven into a yard where hungry police dogs immediately set upon them and tore them to pieces. (Evidence: same as in the preceding paragraph).

3. Forcing water into the nostrils of prisoners.
With Chinese prisoners tightly bound on their back, large quantity of water or even pepper water was poured into them through the nostrils. With water getting into their lungs, prisoners would spit blood or die after fainting. (Evidence: confession of Japanese Sergeant Hayashida, Fujio (), formerly of the Special Garrison Corps in Han-Tan-Hsien, Hopei Province, made at the above mentioned Court during trial conducted by me on 22nd January 1946. Proceedings recorded by clerk Hsiun-Yuan Wang).

4. Torture by electric current
To force confession from Chinese prisoners by passing electric current of small voltage over their bodies.

5. Torture by burning
Live matches were applied to the head of prisoners. Red hot iron clubs were applied to the skins of prisoners.

6. Wooden rods were thrust into the genital organs of women (Evidence: (4) to (6) above, see Records of the investigation of Yamaguchi, Toshiharu (), formerly Chief of Japanese Police Station at Feng-Tai, conducted in the above-mentioned Court.)

7. Compulsory sexual intercourse of men and women who were strangers to each other. If they refused to do as ordered, they were immediately shot to death.

8. Pretty women were accused to be members of the Communist Army. Burning matches were applied to the hair on delicate parts of their body just to poke fun out of their shyness, evasiveness and pain.

9. Corn was thrust into the genital organs of women (Atrocities listed under (7) to (9) above were committed by Katsugawa (), rank unidentified, in April 1942, at Feng-Jung Hsien, Hopei Province. See report of the Hopei Provincial Office of the Kuomintang Party.)

The above crimes based upon documental evidence were but a very small fraction of the innumerable inhuman atrocities committed by the Japanese.

I hereby testify that the facts in this statement are facts either obtained through my personal experience or brought to

my knowledge during trials of Japanese war criminals conducted by myself in Court Proceedings. They represent true facts.

(signed) Col. Cheng-Ying Kiang,

Formerly Judge Advocate (with Colonel's rank) the Hopei-Chahar Pacification Headquarters. Now, Colonel Judge of the Military Court, General Headquarter, the Eleventh War Zone of China.

Date: March 23rd, 1946 (the 35th Year of the Republic of China).

This is to certify that the above statement was made by Col. Cheng Ying Kiang himself.

(signed) Hsiun-Yuan Wang,

Formerly Judge (with Captain's rank), the Hopei-Chahar Pacification Headquarters. Now, Chief Clerk (with Captain's rank) of the Military Court, General Headquarters, the Eleventh War Zone of China.

Date: 23 March 1946 (the 35th Year of the Republic of China.)

CHARGE OUT SLIP

AUG 12 1946

DATE _____

EVIDENTIARY DCC. NO. 1708

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. 345

BACKGROUND DCC. NO. _____

SIGNATURE *[Signature]*

ROOM NO. _____

Exhibit 345
Presented in E. I. original in court.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1708

25 May 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT.

Title and Nature: Statement by Col. Kiang Cheng-Ying,
Judge of the Military Court, of the 11th War Zone at Peiping,
China, on Narcotics.

Date: 30 Mar 46 Original Copy Language: Chinese

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

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

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Chinese Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Narcotics, China

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

(Refer to p. 12-14, "Report from China, Opium and
Narcotic Trade in Japanese Occupied Territory," by Mr.
Sutton, for English Translation.)

Analyst: W. T. Hosokawa

Doc. No. 1708

6 1682

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE 14 Aug

EVIDENTIARY DCC. NO. 1708
TRIAL BRIEF _____
EXHIBIT NO. 345
BACKGROUND DCC. NO. _____

SIGNATURE Sutton by Sandusky
ROOM NO. 300