

Statement of Chinese laborers

(2)

(136)

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

Translation Requested by Legal Section.

Date Rec'd ATIS: 16 Aug 47

Description of Contents: Full translation of four statements concerning Chinese laborers employed by KASHIMA GUMI.

SHIBATA (2)
MIURA
DUCHI

*Note: see if
Shibata's statement has been reproduced
if not, have it reproduced
Miura: statement now in
reproduction 20 Oct. 47
Farron*

Name: SHIBATA, Saburo (柴田 三郎)

Present address: AKITA Ken, KITA AKITA Gun, ODATE Machi, MATSUKIZAKAI, 118.

I have been working at the KASHIMA Hanaoka Branch Office of the KASHIMA GUMI since May 1944. From September 1944 until December 1945, I was the chief of the Hanaoka Branch Office Labor Section. The Nakayama Dormitory, less than a kilometer away, was under the supervision of the Hanaoka Branch office. My immediate superior at the branch was NOTOI, Hidesuke (元井 英資).

During August 1944, I went to the Nakayama Dormitory about 10 times. There were about 300 Chinese laborers in the dormitory at that time. In the early part of August, I had gone to SHIMONOSEKI to meet these men, but, since they had already departed, I returned immediately. Of the 300, some were afflicted with skin disease and some with dysentery. When I visited the Nakayama Dormitory in August 1944, about 150 had skin diseases or dysentery, contracted in CHINA.

The Chinese laborers came to Japan under a contract between the KASHIMA GUMI and the North China Labor Association. Since sick laborers were of little use to us, I once submitted a protest to a member of the Tokyo branch of the North China Labor Association in which I asked that such persons not be sent in the future, to which the Association replied that it was difficult to obtain healthy laborers from CHINA.

There was no contract between the Chinese laborers and the KASHIMA GUMI. According to the contract between the KASHIMA GUMI and the North China Labor Association, the KASHIMA GUMI was responsible for supplying food to the laborers, but it is not clear whether or not there were any provisions stating that we were responsible for medicine and medical care. I think that AKITA Ken should assume direct responsibility for the administration of these matters.

The KASHIMA GUMI was ordered to assign supervisors to the Chinese laborers, to be employed and paid by the Hanaoka branch office. The Hanaoka branch office treated the Chinese laborers not as PsW but as ordinary laborers. It was the supervisors duty to make them work a certain number of hours and to prevent them from leaving the dormitory at any time during the day.

In August 1944, I directed the supervisors by telephone to obtain a doctor in order to restore the laborers to health. Dr. OUCHI (大内) came to the dormitory every day until November 1945. He was paid by Mr. KONO (河野), the head of the Hanaoka branch office.

In September 1944, I went to the dormitory about 10 times to see whether or not the laborers' health had improved (whether or not they had recovered). I discovered that some had recovered but that some had died. The amount of rationed food given to the healthy laborers in September 1944 consisted of 22 kilograms of flour per laborer per month. This food, the quantity of which was determined by the Japanese Government, was purchased for the Chinese laborers by the Hanaoka branch office. Because the ration was too small, I asked the Akita Ken Food Section to increase it. The assistant administrator of the Food Section in September 1944 was a man named SATO (佐藤). In that month, the food situation was such that I thought of sending the sick laborers back to CHINA, but I gave up the idea for fear that the long trip would make their condition worse.

During September 1944, I visited the dormitory about 10 times. I requested clothing for the Chinese from the Akita Ken Commerce and

Industry Section, the head of which was SAKURADA, Yosuke (櫻田 要助). I received some rubber shoes in October 1944, and some hats, rubber shoes, staple-fiber suits (coats and pants) and gaiters on other occasions. In the winter of 1944-45 we had heavy snows and many laborers became ill or died for lack of sufficient clothing. The 22-kilogram food ration continued until the end of the war.

In May 1945, 587 new Chinese laborers came to the dormitory. I think that they came as the result of discussions between KIDO (木戸) and KONO and negotiations with the main office. I went to SHIMONOSEKI to meet them. Most of them were weak and had skin diseases, while others were suffering from dysentery.

In June 1945, I visited the dormitory five or six times to inspect the physical condition of the laborers and the rations they were receiving. I discovered that their physical condition was better than usual, but that the dormitory had a supply of inferior, fourth-grade food (acorn powder? (TN sic)). I made a verbal request to the AKITA Ken authorities to exchange it for something better, but they replied that they had nothing whatever to give us in exchange, let alone the high-grade food we had been receiving.

The Chinese laborers worked about eight or nine hours a day, seven days a week. For about a week in the latter part of June 1945, they were put at hard labor for 10 to 11 hours per day. As a result, their attitude toward the branch office was one of resentment.

The supervisors were always warned not to strike the laborers. Although I heard from ISE (伊勢) that they actually did so, I never caught them in the act.

At around 2200 hours on 1 July, the Chinese laborers killed four supervisors and escaped into the mountains. I was not at the dormitory at the time, but I heard about it on 2 July and immediately hurried to the branch office. When I investigated the case, I learned from ISE and KAMINOTO (上本) that the supervisors had struck the laborers.

When the laborers came down out of the mountains, they were stopped by the police near the Hanaoka Police Station. Their arms were tied and they were forced to sit near the Hanaoka Police Station for three days, during two of which they were exposed to the hot sun without food or water. On the third day, they were finally given food, obtained for them by KONO. I heard that some died in the square where they were forced to sit. Some of the laborers who died had cuts above their ears, made with a sharp instrument. We asked the leaders of the Chinese to give their opinions concerning these cuts in the presence of the public procurator, but they could not tell what they were because of the time which had elapsed.

I actually witnessed the foregoing. Dr. OUCHI and Dr. TAKASE (高瀬) (?) (TN sic) examined the men and immediately gave them medical treatment. In July about 100 Chinese laborers died. I think that some of them died from sickness caused by drinking contaminated water and eating raw food when they escaped into the mountains, while others died from exposure to the scorching summer sun for three days. According to the company's records, 24 laborers died from exposure to the sun.

The above is a truthful and voluntary statement.

8 Aug 47

SHIBATA, Saburo

The following is an addition to the statement which I made yesterday:

It was common knowledge among the Chinese laborers and the supervisors that one of the wounded men who died was CHAO, Chi-feng (趙岐園), the chief cook.

When I received the news (TN of the escape), I was greatly perturbed. The following day I left the business in which I was engaged, returned to HANAOKA, and made an inspection, in the course of which, preoccupied with what had happened, I remember thinking, "what a pitiful sight this man is, why, he is so bloated that one could hardly recognize him". On my way home later, I recalled that he had been the chief cook.

9 Aug 47

SHIBATA, Saburo

My name is MIURA, Taichiro (三浦 太一郎) and my present address is AKITA Ken, KITA AKITA Gun, OTATE Machi, AKATATE 1 Banchi-1. On 30 Jun 45, I was the chief of the Otate Police Station, with jurisdiction over the Hanaoka police sergeant's box (now the assistant police inspector's box).

At approximately 2330 hours on the night of 30 Jun 45, I received a report to the effect that the Chinese laborers from the Nakayama Dormitory had escaped. Immediately, I ordered the two policemen in HANAOKA to exercise the strictest surveillance in order to prevent the laborers against persons who had no connection with the Nakayama Dormitory. I then notified the Akita Prefectural Office, and, through it, the public procurator's office of the Akita District Court, of the escape. Next, I mobilized about 15 policemen, informed them of the escape, and ordered them to capture the Chinese laborers, warning them that, according to reports, the men had escaped with picks, shovels, hoes, etc., but that the capture was to be accomplished without violence. I further warned them that they were to restrain any attempt at violence directed against the Chinese by the general public. I also sought aid from the Civilian Defense Corps.

After assigning duties to the men. I took about seven policemen and went to HANAOKA. Upon arriving there, I led four policemen to the actual scene and after inspecting it, ordered the people at the dormitory to watch the place so that everything would be just as it was for the inspection by the procurator's office. When I investigated the dormitory, I discovered 52 sick Chinese laborers.

After investigating the dormitory, I returned to the Hanaoka police sergeant's box, where I spent the night. I stayed there until 17 or 18 July.

It was at approximately 0500 hours on 1 July that the Chinese laborers first began to come back. I put the ones who came back in the square near the Hanaoka police box. By noon on 1 July, approximately 500 had returned. Among them were some whose hands were tied either in front or behind.

The Chinese laborers stayed in the square through the day and night of 1 July, the day and night of 2 July, and the day of 3 July. They were given no food until noon of the third day. When they first came back, I had intended to quarter them in the Kyoraku Theater facing the square, but the Hanaoka Mine refused to let me do so because they had dysentery and there was danger that it might spread to the general public. I then wanted to return them to the dormitory, but was unable to do so because the inspection by the procurator's office had not yet been completed. Thus, I was forced to put them in the square. I do not remember clearly whether or not there were any deaths during this time among the Chinese laborers in the square.

9 Aug 47

MIURA, Taichiro

Health conditions of Chinese Laborers at
the time of their arrival

First Group

(A) Toa Dormitory

At the time these laborers came to the mine their physical condition was good and they were well nourished.

(B) Nakayama Dormitory

Sixty percent skin diseases (TN Pencilled notation) at the time these laborers arrived their physical condition and state of nourishment were poor in comparison with the laborers in (A); around seventy percent (TN pencilled notation: "Skin diseases".) were thought to be in bad health and there were many cases of skin diseases. Case after case of dysentery, which they brought with them, occurred among them and quite a few of them died. There were also many cases of gastrointestinal catarrh, colds, and other diseases.

Second Group: Almost 96 percent had virulent skin diseases and suffered from malnutrition.

Third Group: Conditions seemed to be about the same as in the case of the second group. As shown above, many of the Chinese laborers at the Nakayama Dormitory were under-nourished, had skin diseases, or were otherwise in poor health, from the time they first arrived.

First group 35

Second group 22

Third group 20

A total of 77 were patients with case histories in the month in which they arrived; consequently, our every effort at medical treatment was of little avail and the number of deaths continued to increase.

Investigation of Illnesses Among Chinese Laborers During the month in which They
Arrived (Total - 77 persons)

First Group		Second Group		Third Group (transferred while ill)		
dysentery	18	Dysentery	2	dysentery	2	
colds	7	colds	1	colds	8	
gastro-intestinal catarrh	5	gastro-intestinal catarrh	3	gastro-intestinal catarrh	2	
		colonic catarrh	8	colonic catarrh	1	
heat prostration	1					
malnutrition and heat prostration	1	malnutrition	1	malnutrition	1	
		beriberi and malnutrition	1	beriberi and malnutrition	1	
				beriberi	1	
nephritis	1	nephritis	1			
syphilis	1	nephritis and beriberi	1			
bronchitis	1	bronchitis	1	bronchitis	1	
		pneumonia	1	neuralgia	1	
		pulmonary infiltration	1	rheumatism	1	
				jaundice	1	
Total	35		22 (TN sic)		20	77

Condition of Chinese Laborers upon Arrival
at Mine

A: Toa Dormitory

Mr. HOU (侯) contracted a disease at TSINGTAO and frequently passed dark, viscous bloody feces. This disease was diagnosed as dysentery, and HOU was hospitalized. He did not respond to treatment and finally died.

Although about 15 other cases developed, Section Chief SUGAWARA (菅原) and I visited the dormitory twice a day, zealously giving treatments and preventing the spread of the disease; we made every effort to combat it, building an isolation ward, etc. As a result all the patients had comparatively light cases and were completely cured.

B: Nakayama Dormitory

Shortly after the laborers arrived at the mine the number of dysentery cases increased.

Gastro-intestinal tonics and aterian (sulfaguonidine) - 2cc, administered every four hours.

Yatermin yatren (7 - iodo - 8 oxyquinoline - 5 sulfonate) sodium bicarbonate.

Three times each day - one dose = 0.5 - 1.0.

Since small amounts of these and other medicines were available, they were tried. Unfortunately, however, the infection spread and many died.

Suggestions and advice offered in view of the many cases of dysentery among the Chinese laborers at Nakayama Dormitory:

1. Establishment of isolation ward. Section in charge of providing meals was cautioned; attention was directed to foods and nutrition. Efforts to prevent the breeding of flies, fleas, and lice were recommended. Cleanliness and orderliness in the sickrooms were stressed. Special attention was directed to keeping the latrines clean and orderly.

The above matters were listed and submitted to the dormitory director.

The chief of the branch office, Mr. KONO, was also warned two or three times.

Regarding the many cases of illness and death among the Chinese laborers at the Nakayama Dormitory:

1. Branch office chief KONO, who was seriously worried, wanted to engage a full-time doctor, but at that time almost all the younger doctors were in active military service and no suitable doctor was available. Therefore, a doctor's assistant was engaged. Although he visited the patients, he treated them with medicines which he obtained from the dormitory, with the unfortunate result that our hospital was

not kept well-informed concerning his activities.

2. I not only was not given complete responsibility for health conditions among the Chinese laborers at the Nakayama Dormitory by the KASHIMA GUMI, but I had absolutely no connection with their employment. I was merely called in whenever there was a patient to be treated away from the mine.

3. Although I could see that the KASHIMA GUMI was worried about the problem of nutrition, conditions in general were had throughout JAPAN at that time, and unfortunately many plans could not be realized. It was extremely difficult to procure any nutritional foods at all at that time.

Concerning preventive injections.

October 1944:

A dysentery bacillus koktigen prophylactic, prepared by Professor TORIGATA, Ryuzo (鳥嶋隆三), professor emeritus at Kyoto Imperial University was administered. The dosage was two grams for the first inoculation and three for the second.

9 Jun 45 and 11 Jun 45:

Typhoid bacillus koktigen prophylactic was administered.

21 Jul 45 and 31 Jul 45:

Dysentery bacillus koktigen prophylactic was administered.

No 1189: Case Histories

8 Jul 45

FUKUDA, Kingoro (福田金五郎) Age: 32

UBAZAWA (姥沢)

Diag: Acute gastroenteritis (serious)

Time 1/7 Fever, fatigued, stomach-ache

Diarrhea 5-6X

2% Narcopon lcc

Camphor lcc

Aminopyrine 0.25

BGRD 4.0

1) Hel limo 100.0

Resorcin 0.3

2) Ng 35

Adosorbin 1.5

17/10 Attorney OCONNEL

Doc No 33633

Mr. YAMADA, Hiroshi

Internal Diseases

1. CHANG, Chen-shan (張振山) Age: 25
Diag: Dysentery
Contracted: 26 Aug 44
Died: 30 Oct 44
2. TIEN, Yin-te (田陰德) Age: 31
Diag: Nephritis
Contracted 18 Sep 44
Died: 28 Nov 44
3. CHUNG, Hsi-ching (鍾錫慶) Age: 56
Diag: Dysentery
Contracted: 18 Jul 45
Died: 30 Jul 45
4. WANG, Ting-yu (王廷邨) Age: 65
Diag: Acute gastroenteritis
Died: 29 Jan 45
5. CHAO, Fa-kuei (趙癸貴) Age: 39
Diag: Beriberi
Contracted: 4 Jun 45
Died: 4 Jun 45 1100 hours
6. SIENPI, Chou-tao (鮮薛周道) Age: 21
Diag: Heat prostration
Contracted: 11 Jul 45
Died: 12 Jul 45

Surgical Cases

1. KAO, Li-shin (高里新) Age: 29
Diag: Abscess on right thigh and septicemia.
Contracted: 21 Jun 45, 1000 hours
Died: 26 Jul 45, 0918 hours

Doc No 33633

2. TSAO, Feng-ming (曹鳳明) Age: 28

Diag: Septicemia from phlegmon after abscess on right thigh.

Contracted: 10 Apr 45

Died: 15 May 45, 0545 hours

3. CHANG, Lien-chen (張棟臣) Age: 25

Diag: Periostitis of left cheek and septicemia.

Contracted: 25 Jun 45

Died: 3 Aug 45, 0200 hours

4. CHAO, Kuei-ting (趙貴廷) Age: 37

Diag: caries of first and second ribs of left clavicle and septicemia

Contracted: 17 Mar 45

Died: 21 Apr 45, 0600 hours

Professional visits to Nakayama Dormitory

Three yen per patient

After 1 July, I was under orders from the police to make irregular professional visits at all hours of the day.

After 7 October, I made visits every day by order of the occupation forces. After 15 August, in view of the fact that operations were suspended and the Chinese laborers were not working, I went less frequently in order to lessen the financial burden of the KASHIMA GUMI.

Regarding nurses:

They used to be very busy working late into the evening on reports and diagnoses after the patients had been cared for. Recently, however, with things well organized their work has become much lighter.

Although one would get the impression that the Nakayama Dormitory was formerly first in importance and the hospital was secondary, the situation has since returned to normal.

9 Aug 47

OUCHI, Tadashi (大内正)

When I went to the dormitory after the 1 July incident, I examined many patients. I remember that 17 or 18 people died from heat prostration or from gastroenteric disorders on that day. From the hospital window, I saw the Chinese laborers being forced to sit in the square; I saw them being made to sit there for two days. During those two days we had fair weather and it was very hot.

Doc No 33633

I think that this was the cause of death of those who died from heat prostration.

9 Aug 47

OUCHI, Tadashi

33633

(1)

姓名 柴田三郎

現住所 秋田縣北秋田郡大森町杉木境二八

秋の藩島田花岡山遊所の勤務を以て昭和十九年

五月より現在に至りては、昭和十九年九月秋の藩島

田遊所の事務係員に任じられたりしが昭和二十年五月

より秋の藩島田遊所を退職し、花岡山遊所の事務係員に

任じられたりしが、中山遊所の事務係員に任じられたり

しが、中山遊所の事務係員に任じられたりしが、中山遊

所の事務係員に任じられたりしが、中山遊所の事務係員

に任じられたりしが、中山遊所の事務係員に任じられた

りしが、中山遊所の事務係員に任じられたりしが、中山

遊所の事務係員に任じられたりしが、中山遊所の事務係

員に任じられたりしが、中山遊所の事務係員に任じられ

たりしが、中山遊所の事務係員に任じられたりしが、中

山遊所の事務係員に任じられたりしが、中山遊所の事務

係員に任じられたりしが、中山遊所の事務係員に任じら

れたりしが、中山遊所の事務係員に任じられたりしが、

中山遊所の事務係員に任じられたりしが、中山遊所の

事務係員に任じられたりしが、中山遊所の事務係員に

任じられたりしが、中山遊所の事務係員に任じられたり

33633

之二對し中國カヲ健康ト華僑ヲ得ん事カ困難ナルト
 之ヲ發見シテ段々之ヲ、華僑達カ神島領トノ領之如ク約
 カナカウタ、神島領ト華北方ニ據存トノ契約ニ至レハ
 神島領カ華僑達ニ對シテ食糧ヲ供給スル責任カアハ
 シトモ、藥料ト下醫ヲ供給シテ不ノ責任ニ據存規程定カ
 タカ判然トシマセ、^{神島領}責任カ直接ニ^{神島領}國領カ負ハテ
 十ノ一ト思ヒマス、神島領カ華僑領カ、^{神島領}神道員
 ヲ任ケン事ヲ命セラル、^{神島領}神道員達カ^{神島領}國領
 所ニ至ルノ雇傭セラル仕拂ハレシムテ、^{神島領}華僑達
 如ク^{神島領}國領所カ華僑達ヲ捕虜トシテ、^{神島領}國領
 一^{神島領}領者トテ取扱マシタ、華僑達ヤ一定ノ時間ニ
 カルニハ、^{神島領}神道員達ニ^{神島領}一定ノ任務ヲ付マシタ、^{神島領}一日
 此^{神島領}華僑達ヲ^{神島領}領内カラ出スルコトヲ禁止スルコトヲ^{神島領}神道員
 員達ニ^{神島領}任務ヲ付マシタ、^{神島領}昭和十九年一月^{神島領}神道員
 電報ニテ華僑達ノ健康ヲ^{神島領}領後スル為ニ^{神島領}醫者可
 少^{神島領}隊ニ^{神島領}命令シタコトカアリマス、^{神島領}昭和十九年四月
 醫者可^{神島領}隊ニ^{神島領}命令シタコトカアリマス、^{神島領}方内カ^{神島領}領
 河野ニ至ルノ仕拂ハレシマシタ、^{神島領}昭和十九年九月^{神島領}領
 行々之ノアリマス、ソノ^{神島領}領^{神島領}健康^{神島領}狀態^{神島領}改善
 神島領^{神島領}三^{神島領}カ^{神島領}自^{神島領}見^{神島領}コト^{神島領}ア^{神島領}リ^{神島領}マ^{神島領}シ^{神島領}タ、^{神島領}ソノ^{神島領}結果^{神島領}ア^{神島領}ル^{神島領}者^{神島領}カ^{神島領}改^{神島領}善^{神島領}シ
 又^{神島領}ア^{神島領}ル^{神島領}者^{神島領}カ^{神島領}改^{神島領}善^{神島領}シ^{神島領}タ、^{神島領}昭和十九年九月^{神島領}領

健康ナル華僑ノ對人ノ食糧配給量ハ一人一月ナリトシ
 物ニ至キハテアリマシム、ソレハ日米政府ニ依テ決定セリト
 量アリマシム、華僑達ノ食糧ハ花園山嶺所加請入シテ
 十分アリマス、華僑達ノ食糧ハ足りナイノ故ニ秋田縣
 廳食糧課ニ増配スル條ニ申請シテ事カアリマス、
 昭和十九年九月食糧課ノ次席事務官カ佐藤ト
 シテ人テアリマシム、昭和十九年九月食糧課長カ
 已ニ華僑達ヲ中國ニ送還スル權ト思ヒマシム、又カ取テ旅行
 ヲ嚴ク健康ヲ害スルオソレバ九ノケヤメマシム、
 昭和十九年九月食糧課長カ約十回糧食ノ行キマシム、約
 秋田縣ノ商工課長カ華僑達ノ為ニ衣服ヲ請求シテ
 事カアリマス、櫻田要助トシテ人カ商工課長カアリマシム、
 昭和十九年十月食糧課長カ地下送還ヲ段々事カアリマス、おカノ
 機合カ秋ノ帽子、地下送還、スノノ服(上下)ヲ送リトルヲ
 送ケタ事カアリマス、昭和十九年カ、平年カカケテ、冬カ降
 雪カ多カク、華僑達ノ衣服カ足りナカク、病氣カ者
 ト死テ者カ多カク、極々思ヒマシム、平ニキハ、食糧
 カ給、穀カテ、徳カシマシム、昭和二十年五月五日、秋田縣
 カ新ニ入寮シマシム、ソレカおカト、何カ、ト、協議カ、
 一、交通ニ、陸上ノ入寮シマシム、思ヒマス、秋ノ之等ノ華僑
 由、通、海、下、船、カ、行、キ、マシム、ソノ内ノ多クノ者ハ、
 休、カ

(4)

多クハレノ

尋クノ物皮膚病ト一部新患有カアリマシ
 昭和二十年六月日、華協達ノ健康状態ト食糧配
 給ノ事ヲ視察スル為ニ約五ノ一回病中ノ行キマシ
 統率華協達ノ健康状態カ何時カ更ニ良カシクワカ
 ニカ悪イ回等品ノ食糧(トングリ粉)ノ加入荷シ
 ムコトヲ見テ秋田縣ニ交換シテ答テシテ御願ニシ
 之レ迄ノ如キ優良品ハ勿論他ノ交換ニキマレカ
 致シ方ナトトノコトヲシテ、華協達カ一週間、七日毎日平
 均ハ九時間働キマシ、昭和二十年六月ノ下旬、約一週間
 程毎九時間土時間ノ重労働ヲサセマシマシ、ソノ結果華
 協達カ山形所ノ暑シク悪感持テイダシマシ、補導
 員達カ常時力ヲ華協達ニ付テイテ極力救ヒテ居マシ、
 伊勢カカ補導員華協カマシ、コトノ南キ華協達ノ實際ニ
 見テ事カアリマシ、七月一日ノ夜十時頃四人ノ補導
 員ヲ殺シ、山形所ニシテ、七月一日ノ夜十時頃四人ノ補導
 ソノ事ヲ聞イタノハ七月二日ニシテ、ソレヲ聞クヤ、
 伊勢カカ補導員ノ帰リマシ、
 伊勢ノ件、暑熱ヲ補導員ニ付補導員カ華協達ヲマシ
 夕事ヲ伊勢ト上ルカカ、華協達カ山形
 所ノ時、途中カ花岡監務署近所カ、
 止マシ、華協達ノ舟カ、
 花岡監務署ノ

(5)

近所三日程スワラセラシキ事二日間の長事九水に與へられ
炭天曝ろサレテ居マシタ、三日目ニテウカク始メテ河野ノ
心配ニヨリ漸ク短慮セラレマシタ、華房のチノ内テ
ヤル者ハスワラセラセラシキ事場カノ死ニテ者カアリト聞キ
マシタシ死ニテ華房ガ又物テ耳ノ上リ切ラシキ者ハ
アリマシタカ橋本立居ノ上テ華房斃命者ニ鑑定
リホメマシタカ日時経過ノ為判明ニセマセシキ事ハ

以上ハ私カ實際ニ見タコトアリマス、
近所中内ト高瀬(?)トカ健康診断ヲシテ急遽ニ決
手當リテマシタ、七月ニ約一〇〇名ノ華房カ死セシ
タ、ソノ内ノ部カ少シ逃走シテ時ノ不潔ノ物又水生動物ヲ
飼食シタノ事ソカ原因トナリ病死ニタト他ノ一部ハ
二日河原ノ炭天ニ曝ラレタ物ニ死ニカト思ヒマス
局社ノ書類ニヨリハ津井後者ノ原因ヲ死ニテ者カ
ニテ曰名アリマシタ、

以上ノ事ハ私ノ自由ニ意志ニ差イテ述ベラレタ
事アリマス、
一九四七年八月八日

柴田三郎

(6)

33633

左記戸位ハ昨申進シテトノ附加シテ辨岐國
 員傷シテ死ス者一私ハ華房中ノ始事家ヲコトハ
 華房達ニ補給ノ員及ヨリ知テトコトノ知カ私ノ當時
 急報ニヨリ警ヤ下ワリテ由出張先ヨリ翌日花岡
 ニ歸リ諸所見廻リマシカハノ時トコトが先入シユ
 トテ今尚余毒ヲ可憐想ガコトナシテワ
 カラナリナツテト思フカ今ニ願ニ減テンドス加後ノ帰
 建定ノ通上始事家ノコトヲ事ヲ思ヒ出シマシタカラ
 茲ニ可致シマス

一九四七年八月九日

柴田三郎

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

NOTE: Translation Requested by Legal Section.

7 Received ATIS: 11 Jun 47.

Description of Contents: Full translation of a statement by ISE, Chitoku.

Statement of ISE, Chitoku (伊勢智得).

I. I started working at the KASHIMA GUMI HANAOKA Project Office about the early part of July 1944.

I was introduced to KONO, Masatoshi (河野正敏), Chief of the KASHIMAGUMI, Hanaoka Project Office, by a friend, AKAI, Shigeharu (赤井重治), who formerly lived across from my house. AKAI was employed by the Hanaoka Mining Company and was in charge of transportation at that time. I was employed on the regular staff of the main office and as a member of the Hanaoka Project on 12 Jul 44. I started working about that time.

II. At first I was assigned as a member of the labor section by the order of KONO, project chief. I commuted from my home in OTATE Machi, a neighboring town of HANAOKA Machi.

By order of the chief of the labor sub-section, SHIBATA, Saburo (柴田三郎), I handled miscellaneous affairs connected with labor, such as arrangement and drafting of documents. I do not know why KONO, project chief, employed me, but I believe it was from the stress of business.

III. When I was first employed, I did not know that Chinese laborers were coming. In August 1944, I heard that the sub-section chief, SHIBATA, and others were going to SHIMONOSEKI to receive the Chinese laborers who were coming to this project (KASHIMAGUMI Co. Ltd., Hanaoka Project). This was the first I had heard of their coming.

IV. On 7 and 8 Aug 44, about 300 Chinese laborers reached the KASHIMAGUMI, Hanaoka project and entered the Chuzan Dormitory.

At that time, I was ordered by MOTOI (元井), Chief of the administration section, to go to the dormitory to help. I went to the dormitory with the others but I was completely bewildered as I did not know what to do.

I remember that at about 2000 hours of 8 August there were approximately 12 or 13 sick persons among the Chinese laborers in the dormitory. The doctor of the Hanaoka Mining hospital, OUCHI, Tadashi (大内正) was summoned immediately, and examinations and prescriptions were made. According to what I heard later, four or five of the sick persons had dysentery; the rest had diarrhea.

V. After that, I did not go to the dormitory. As usual I was engaged in the miscellaneous affairs of labor at the office.

It was in the latter part of August 1944, I recall, that I was summoned by Project Chief KONO. He told me that no one was attending to the business affair at the Chuzan Dormitory, and ordered me to take charge from that day on. I went to the dormitory that day.

VI. When I first went to the dormitory, present were the chief of dormitory, ARAI, Kametaro (荒井亀太郎); squad leaders, OBATA, Sonosuke (大畑惣三助), YUDA Masashi (湯田正志) and KIMURA (木村), with four or five other assistant squad leader.

I worked in the office of the dormitory under supervision of chief of the dormitory, ARAI. My duties included recording the dormitory diary, checking attendance of the Chinese laborers, and making reports for the labor and Industrial Association (ROKOKYOKAI), and the Police Station. (For example, I filled out applications for labor employment permits or made reports of death.)

VII. Dormitory Chief AMAI, resigned from duty sometime in the early part of September 1944 due to personal reasons, but a successor was not appointed.

VIII. Shortly before or after the resignation of Dormitory Chief AMAI, TANAHASHI, Toyochichi (高橋豊吉) was appointed in charge of the dispensary. He worked in the dispensary with four or five orderlies, who, I believe, were selected from the Chinese laborers by consulting with the unit commander. He maintained close contact with and received orders from Dr. SUGI and Dr. IZUMI, who was from the same hospital.

Minor injuries were treated by Dr. TANAHASHI, but internal illness were reported to the hospital by TANAHASHI, and treatment and prescription were given by Dr. SUGI. At that time, Dr. SUGI was visiting dormitory patients at least once in three days.

Dr. IZUMI at first treated only patients who came to the hospital, but later (I do not recall the date) he visited the dormitory with Dr. SUGI at least every third afternoon.

IX. After the resignation of AMAI, there was no definite successor, as mentioned above. Police IMAI (今野) of the Kanazawa Police-box; SAITO, Kenji (佐藤建次) of North China Labor and Industrial Association (NANKAI KORO KYOKAI); his successor KIMURA, Katsunishi (木村初市); Police IMAI's successor, Police SUGI (後藤), project chief SUGI, and labor sub-section Chief SUGI inspected the dormitory alternately and made various requests to me.

I was given various orders from headquarters concerning Chinese laborers and their work. (Hereafter, the project office shall be referred to as headquarters.) The orders were made either by telephone or during a visit by the person in charge. This order was then relayed to the assistant squad leaders, who, in turn, relayed it to the unit or company commander under whom they were assigned.

The assistant squad leaders then led the Chinese laborers to the project and directed their work according to the instructions given by the headquarters personnel in charge of the work.

To clarify the chain of command, I have attached a separate sheet in which positions of the staffs of Kanazawa Branch Office of KANAZAWA GUN and Chugan Dormitory are listed.

X. About 2200 hours of 1 Jul 45, a riot occurred at the Chugan Dormitory. Prior to the riot, an employee of the main office (I have forgotten his name) came to the headquarters. He also visited the dormitory with Project Chief SUGI. I do not know why they visited the dormitory.

XI. After the riot, I received treatment for injuries, and upon recovering, I returned to work at headquarters labor sub-section office.

MAKIDA, vice-chief of the main office's labor department and an attendant came to KANAZAWA at that time, presumably to investigate the riot. The only question MAKIDA asked me was to describe conditions of the dormitory at the time I had run away after being injured. Other details concerning the riot were also investigated by MAKIDA and his attendant. I did not help them and consequently knew nothing about their investigation.

XII. While I was working at the dormitory, one of my superiors from headquarters inspected the dormitory.

I went to headquarters to report on such matters as the health of the Chinese laborers, their deaths, the foodstuff they ate, and the clothing situation. Headquarters made applications to the KANAZAWA Prefectural Office and strove to increase food rations. The KANAZAWA Prefectural Office was our supervisory government officer.

I also presented several applications for the rations, but do not know whether any special rations had been delivered.

XIII. About the latter part of April 1945, when 600 more Chinese laborers were to enter, the dormitory was remodeled into three different parts.

The dormitory originally had been divided into three buildings, with six or seven rooms in one building. The size of a room was approximately 15 TOSUO (TW: 54.75 square yards). The unit commander, dispensary chief, and chief cook lived in one room. (I remember that the unit commander and adjutant lived together, while the chief cook and chief of dispensary lived together.) There was ample space in each room as the remaining persons were assigned by platoon at an average of 20 persons per room.

XIV I do not know who designed the dormitory, but its facilities were much better than dormitories of the KASHIMAZUMI Japanese and Korean laborers. This dormitory, I believe, was also better than the FUJITAZUMI Chinese laborers' dormitory.

A light was in the center of each room. Two windows, each one KEN wide (TW: one KEN equals 1.97 yards) were placed one KEN apart in the hallway. Thus, I believe, there was ample lighting and ventilation in each room.

XV. A large kitchen was on the opposite side of the rooms. Adjacent to the kitchen was a large dining hall with a capacity of 300 persons. Entertainment was held here occasionally. There was also a latrine which could accommodate at least 30 persons at a time.

The isolation ward was approximately 10 KEN (TW: about 19.9 yards) from the southside of the dormitory. There were five or six rooms in each house covering an area of about six TOSUO (TW: ABOUT 21.9 square yards). The hospital, latrine, and kitchen were always supplied with an antiseptic solution. Facilities existed to boil and sterilize patients' utensils.

The laborers took a bath daily until March or April of 1945 but due to insufficient fuel, we were ordered by headquarters to reduce the bathing to once a week. After that, the laborers bathed once in every three or four days.

Patients with skin diseases or chilblains were allowed to bathe daily. TANAKASHI, in charge of the dispensary, applied medicine on the patients after their baths.

Patients were unwilling to bathe as the bath was medicated, which smarted their wounds. The orderlies compelled them to bathe. I heard Mr. TANAKASHI explain the effectiveness of the baths to the patients.

XVI. Around December 1945, Mr. TANAKASHI often appealed to the visiting doctor, SUZUKI, for admission of patients to the hospital. He was refused because there was no room in the hospital. Through headquarters and Policeman IMAI, I also applied for their admission but was refused on grounds of shortage of rooms in the hospital.

We could not admit patients to the hospital but the medical chief and orderlies, under supervision of Mr. TANAKASHI, treated them. Medicine was prescribed and a progress chart was recorded daily. We were constantly in contact with Drs. SUZUKI, and IMAI. I also inspected and advised orderlies to nurse and disinfect patients well.

XVII. The food ration for each Chinese laborer was 22 kilograms of white flour per month. This was more than that of a Japanese or Korean laborer of that time, but apparently it was still unsatisfactory.

Explaining these conditions, headquarters appealed earnestly to the AKITA Prefectural Office several times. As it was just before the termination of the war, when goods were extremely lacking, permission was not granted.

Apple pulp was finally obtained in January 1945 and was widely distributed. We were told to use apple pulp with white flour. At that time, bread made mainly with apple pulp was distributed to school children and to the general market. I have also eaten it.

XVIII. All white flour and other rations were first stored in the warehouses at headquarters. Upon notification to the dormitory from the procurement section, Squad Leader OBATA, distribution official, received rations and stored them in the warehouse of the dormitory.

Two or three days' rations were delivered in advance to the chief cook. Squad Leader OBATA used to deliver rations to the chief cook at a rate of 22 kilograms per person for each month. Individual distribution of the rations was handled by the Chinese laborers themselves, without outside interference.

The Unit Commander and chief cook visited OBATA, distribution official, and me in October or November 1944 and made the following proposal:

"So far the same amount of ration has been given to patients under recuperation as to those who are not ill. This isn't fair to those who are working. Therefore, rations for patients with internal ailments should be reduced 30 per cent, and for surgical patients, 20 per cent reductions should be made. The remaining rations should be given to the workers."

I informed Project Chief KONO of this and upon receiving his permission told the Unit Commander that he could carry out this reduction, to which he agreed.

XIX. Even after that, however, OBATA, distribution official continued to deliver the same amount of rations to the chief cook as heretofore. There also were instances where he fed rice gruel to patients when they asked for it. He asked permission of Project Chief KONO to receive a special ration of rice, which was granted.

Although the amount was not sufficient, headquarters delivered such subsidiary foods as garlic, soy beans, butter-buns, burdock, green onions, dried pumpkin, dried Chinese cabbage (HAKUMAI), dried cabbage, dried leaves of garden radish, fresh garden radishes, beef, horse meat, pork, apples, and pears.

After asking Police Officer IMAI, and receiving his silent approval, assistant squad leaders were dispatched to adjoining towns and villages to buy vegetables, beef, horse meat, pork, etc. for the laborers.

This also brought no satisfactory results as the war was entering its final phase, resulting in food shortages and strict control over food.

I authorized OBATA, distribution official, to purchase about 20 boxes of apples in February 1945, and distributed them among the Chinese laborers. Special rations of apples were delivered occasionally from headquarters after the middle of May 1945, and each Chinese laborer was given an apple at lunch time.

XX. The laborers brought with them a complete set of work clothes, shirts, leggings, hats, two quilts and a blanket. In October 1944, they were furnished with a complete set of corduroy work clothes, a pair of rubber-soled shoes, a shirt, and a raw silk vest.

In November they were given a pair of straw sandals, army gloves, straw rain coat, straw-stuffed mattress, and quilt. At first we were short of straw sandals although a pair was distributed to each prisoner. Around December more straw sandals were distributed so that the prisoners had three or four pairs altogether.

About September of that year, I requested SUGIYAMA (杉野谷), supplies official, to deliver the sandals as soon as possible.

XXI. I heard that the working hours of the Chinese laborers were based on a contract made with the North China Labor and Industrial Association, but Project Chief KURO determined the working hours as follows: May to October: 0600 to 1700 hours; November to April: 0700 to 1600 hours.

A 15 minute recess was allowed in the morning and afternoon besides the one hour lunch period, giving prisoners an hour and 30 minutes of recess.

According to the assistant squad leader, actual work usually started about an hour after the scheduled time. Depending upon weather condition, working hours were shortened at times, but never lengthened.

A Labor Intensifying Week was established on 24 Jun 45 by order of the prefectural office of AKITA.

When I went to headquarters for liaison purposes, I received a written order from SHIBATA (柴田), sub-section chief, in which he demanded that the laborers work from 0600 to 1800 hours. I questioned this order but he answered that it was the order of the prefectural office and of the Akita Branch Society of the Patriotic Service Society of Laborers (KOSSEI-KOKUKAI). It not only applied to Chinese laborers, but to all laborers in the prefecture as well.

I received the order and returned to the dormitory, reporting the change in working hours to the unit commander. On the first day of the Labor Intensifying Week, KURO (木戸), headquarters section chief, and SHIBATA, sub-section chief, issued the following order:

"Only Chinese laborers start to work around 1700 hours, whereas the rest of the laborers start at 1600 hours. In consideration to other laborers, if such tardiness continues, it will cause trouble. Starting tomorrow, the Chinese laborers must start to work at 0600 hours, the same as other laborers."

I reported this order to the Unit Commander.

XXII. I had heard that the laborers constructed river banks and changed river courses, but did not know all the details. I also heard from the assistant squad leader that the Chinese laborers worked under sub-contractors, KINOSHI (菊地), SHIBATA, and TSURAMOTO (塚本), performing the same type of work for them.

The Chinese laborers were turned over to the sub-contractors on orders from headquarters. The sub-contractors also distributed an apple to each worker at lunch time or during their recess at 1500 hours.

XXIII. TAKAHASHI, Hajiro (高橋謙次郎), section leader, was in charge of agricultural works, and was clearing the dormitory's adjoining land so that it could be cultivated. In the beginning he directed some 30 workers, but by the middle of June 1945 he supervised all Chinese laborers who could work and also the squad leaders. He took sick in September 1945 and died at his home.

XXIV. Among the first contingents of Chinese laborers were many suffering from skin diseases and diarrhea. They were not healthy.

The second and third contingents of laborers underwent medical examination immediately on their arrival at the dormitory or on the following day.

Attending doctors were: Dr. OUCHI (大内), Dr. ISHIZUMI (石塚), another doctor whose name I forgot, and TAKAHASHI, chief orderly.

Results of the medical examination revealed that about 90 per cent of the laborers had skin or eye disease and diarrhea, and that their health condition was poor.

In view of their poor health, we gave the first group about a

week's rest. The second group received a 10 days' rest, while the third group had four or five days' rest. After their rest period they were given light farm work for about a month before starting their regular work.

Work was suspended on New Year's Day and the following day, on the Chinese New Year's Day and its following day, on 5 May, 15 August, and during inclement weather.

Rain and snow fall is heavy in this area and the laborers had an average of about five days off each month.

XXV. It was during the first part of September that I saw a Chinese laborer being beaten. I remember the incident as it was immediately after I started to work in the dormitory and after the first group of laborers had arrived.

I saw assistant squad leader FUKUDA, (福田), lightly slap a Chinese laborer about twice on his cheek in front of the dormitory. He then immediately stopped beating him.

Two or three days later, I saw him again slap a Chinese laborer in front of the dormitory. This time he stopped beating him after slapping him about twice.

On both occasions, I warned FUKUDA not to slap the Chinese laborers. Whenever I had the chance, I warned other assistant squad leaders not to beat the Chinese laborers.

XXVI. About the same time I saw assistant squad leader, SHIMIZU (清水), slap a Chinese laborer about twice on his cheek. This occurred in front of the dormitory as I was returning to the dormitory from the project. Again I warned him thoroughly not to beat the Chinese laborers. I never failed to warn anyone against beating the laborers and reported this case to UCHIDA, sub-section chief, instructing him to relay the warning to all assistant squad leaders.

XXVII. A laborer from the first group of Chinese laborers, whose name I have forgotten, had returned to the dormitory one day in February 1945 after being detained at a police station for two or three months because of desertion.

The Chinese laborer was delivered to the Unit Commander. By order of policeman UENO, I admonished him in the commander's room not to repeat the same offense. I used KAN, Chieh-Ch'eh (干傑臣), office worker of the Labor and Industrial Association, as an interpreter.

I didn't know why, but the Commander Adjutant and KAN became excited. KAN and the Adjutant slapped the Chinese laborer on his cheek two or three times. I stopped them and asked them to explain their actions. They answered that the laborer had committed a theft after his desertion.

UETA, Sanezuke, assistant squad leader, entered the room and while I was talking with Mr. KAN, he suddenly slapped the Chinese on his cheek with a belt two or three times. Astounded, I stopped him and permitted the Chinese laborer to leave the room.

XXVIII. In April 1945 someone entered the headquarters' warehouse several times and stole apples. A watchman was posted by headquarters and caught one of the thieves. To our surprise, we learned that the stealing had been done by Chinese laborers.

AKTOI (元井), Administrative section chief, early in the morning ordered me by telephone to send the Unit Commander and an assistant squad leader to receive the Chinese laborer. He also asked me not to report the incident to the police station as the police had been notified. The commander and an assistant squad leader, whose name I do not remember, went to receive the Chinese laborer. I asked the commander to warn the laborer not to repeat such a crime. The laborer was sent back to his dormitory.

XXX. That night, after supper, I was strolling leisurely toward the dormitory, when I saw the following incident.

One of the laborers was lying flat on the ground. Somebody was beating him on the thighs with a stick about an inch and a half in diameter and closely resembling the handle of an iron-headed hoe.

I called the commander and told him to stop the beating. The commander said that the victim was the apples thief and that he stubbornly refused to give the names of his four or five accomplices. He added that he had to punish the laborer in order to maintain his own dignity. He would not listen to my request.

I cautioned them not to apply rough treatment. Seeing the beaten laborer return toward his room, I left without taking any further action. I have not heard of anyone receiving corporal punishment concerning this incident.

XXXI. One of the Chinese laborers who had attempted to escape in June 1945, was captured by the police of the Murooka Police box. About a week later, policeman GOTO (後藤) of the Murooka Police box, brought him back to the dormitory. Before leaving, GOTO gave strict instructions to the commander to punish the offender thoroughly so that such incidents would not recur in the future.

That evening, while I was on my way to the latrine, the commander took the offender outside and someone beat him with the same type of tool, in exactly the same way as the previous beating.

I called the commander and told him to stop the beating. He refused to listen to me, saying that he must show his authority, discourage the other laborers from similar offenses, and that he could not disobey policeman GOTO's orders.

I recall returning to my office after ascertaining that the person who had been beaten had walked back to his room.

XXXII. I was shocked when the commander told me in May 1945 that the commander of I Company had been beaten by assistant squad leader, INAMATA (猪股).

Accompanied by interpreter HIRASAKI (檜森), I went to the commander's room to learn the reason. INAMATA had asked the company commander for some tobacco and upon receiving it, had complained that it was not enough. In the ensuing quarrel INAMATA struck the company commander.

It seemed a grave offense to me, and I wanted INAMATA to apologize to the company commander. The company commander assured me that no apologies were necessary as long as such incidents did not recur in the future.

I called INAMATA to my office. He admitted that he had struck the company commander and said that he was sorry although his motives were not what we had thought them to be.

I told him that regardless of his reasons, it was wrong to strike anybody and that I would have to report the matter to Sub-section Chief SHIBATA. INOUE begged me to cancel the report and promised that he would never repeat such an action. With the commander's approval, I dropped the case. Since then I have not heard of the assistant squad leader ever beating anyone again.

XXXII. That is all I can recall. After arriving here, I heard that assistant squad leader SHIMIZU had burned someone in the workyard, and that assistant squad leader KURODA had made a man stand for hours without giving him anything to eat. I could hardly believe these reports were true.

XXXIII. The police were the only ones with authority to order the commander to try offenders because the dormitory had been given as much autonomy as possible.

At times I instructed the commander to thoroughly admonish and correct the offenders, according to the gravity of their act, so that there would be no recurrence in the future. Other than this, I never ordered the commander or anyone else to inflict punishment, nor did I direct that any specific form of punishment be applied.

XXXIV. The police exercised absolute authority in management of the dormitory. Even instructions from headquarters were revised by the police.

Every minute matter had to be reported to the police. If we failed to gain their approval before hand, we were severely reprimanded afterward. We reported first to the police and only after that, to headquarters. I can say that I was almost exclusively engaged in liaison work with the police.

From the beginning, the Hansoka police box assigned a policeman to be in charge of the Chinese laborers. At first ISHII was assigned; later GOTO filled this position. They came to the dormitory almost every day to supervise the management.

Mr. SAFO, Kenji (佐藤建次), Hansoka representative of the Labor and Industrial Association, and his successor, Mr. KIKUCHI, Tatsuzaki (木村初市), contacted the Chinese laborers every day and supervised the dormitory management.

It was prior to the incident of 1 Jul 45 that Policeman GOTO visited the dormitory. Addressing a large group of assistant squad leaders, he warned that the Chinese laborers were not to be pampered, adding that it was excusable to inflict corporal punishment upon those who disobeyed orders.

XXXV. I knew nothing about the causes of the riot which occurred in the dormitory about 2300 hours on 1 Jul 45.

Recalling the situation, I think the chief causes were the aversion for some of the assistant squad leaders, food problems, misunderstanding harbored by officials toward labor, friction among the Chinese laborers themselves, and the aerial attacks of the B-29's.

On the night of the incident, the Commander, Assistant Commander, two assistant squad leaders dined together as usual. After a very jovial conversation session, the commander and others returned to their rooms, while the rest of us remained and talked until about 2100 hours.

Just as we were falling asleep, four of the assistant squad leaders and the chief cook, a Chinese laborer, totaling five persons, were murdered. ISHIKAWA (石川), YOSHIZUMI (吉谷), and I barely escaped with our lives.

Later I learned that after the crime the murderers stole some property belonging to the assistant squad leaders.

XXXVI. The Chinese laborers were granted maximum freedom in their dormitory. The commander and executive staff were given authority to supervise the laborers but the laborers were encouraged to settle their own affairs.

To promote friendship among the laborers, I proposed the measures I have previously mentioned, such as inviting the executive officials to dine with us frequently.

All wages were distributed in the presence of the commander and a representative from the Labor and Industrial Association. The police prohibited us from making any cash payments.

If any of the laborers desired to buy something, we drew money from headquarters and made the purchase for them. Occasionally the laborers obtained permission from the police and went to ODAI Machi (大館町) with their commander. We had trouble getting what we wanted because food was so scarce.

XXXVII. For recreational facilities, the dormitory boasted a recreation room equipped with ping-pong tables, records, mahjong sets, books and magazines. Movies and amateur plays were shown, and Japanese wrestling matches were held.

In order to supply the laborers their own food 15 Cho (15 approximately 22 acres) of land was cleared and a vegetable garden started.

The laborers raised some 40 or 50 varieties of vegetables, including cabbages, radishes, soya beans, millet, sweet potatoes, strawberries, squash, Chinese cabbage, watermelons, garlic, greens, and German millet. I was very glad to hear from TAKASHI, Ken (高橋 謙) that the garden fared quite well.

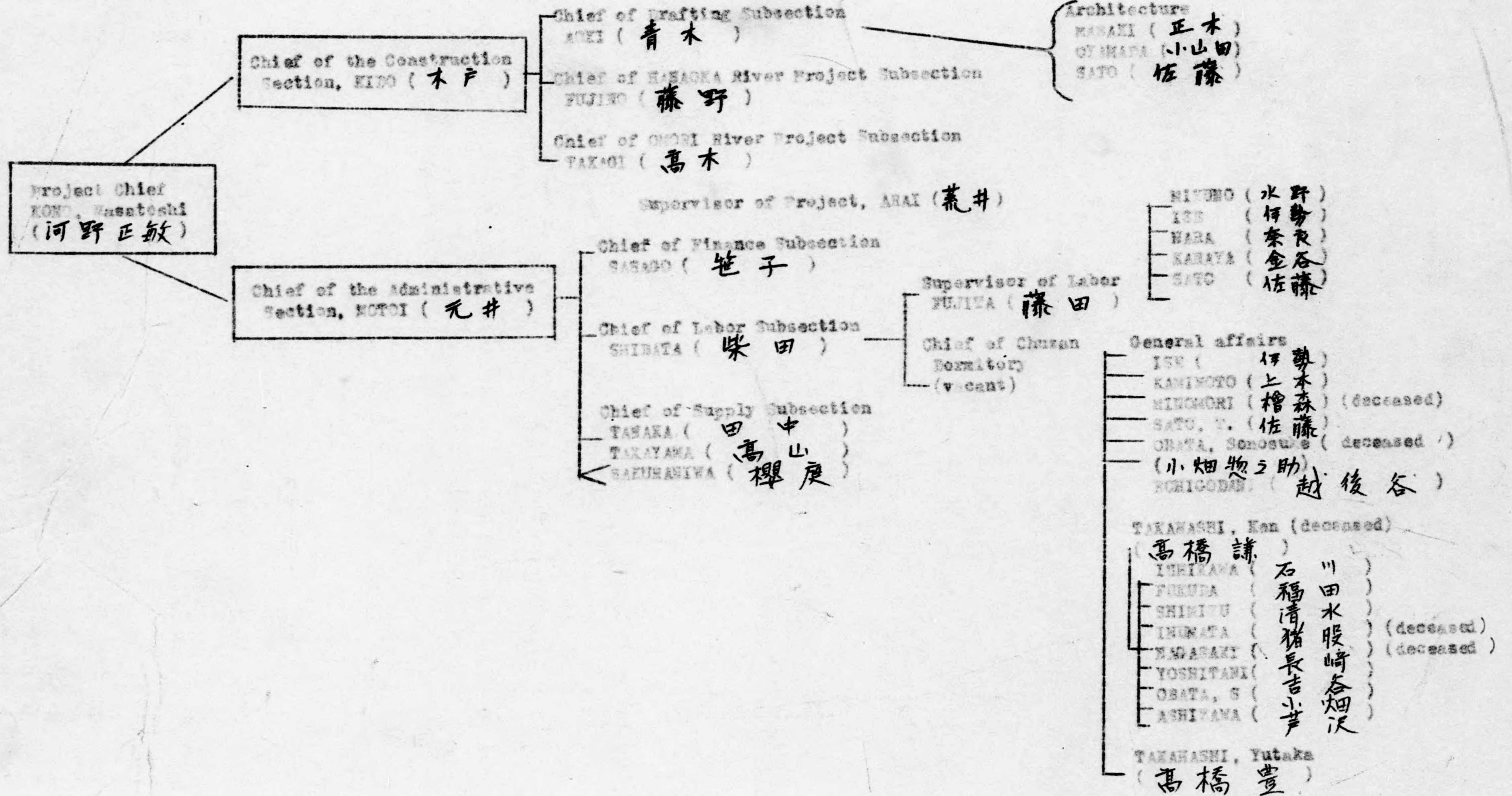
XXXVIII. This is all I can remember. I had each squad leader share responsibilities connected with medical, labor and supply. I tried to guide the assistant squad leaders conscientiously.

I did not hesitate to carry out anything to promote the interests of the Chinese laborers, even without awaiting orders from higher channels. I often slept at the dormitory with the laborers and reduced visits to my home as much as possible. I feel that I had always treated the laborers with affection and I had done all I could for them.

I did not bear the official title of dormitory chief, although I was the highest ranking official at the dormitory. I am willing to accept all responsibility if it is my just due.

(Enclosure)

Personnel Chart as of 1 Jul 45



Doc No 33823 I

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
Allied Translator and Interpreter Section

Note: Translation Requested by Legal Section.

Date Re'd ATIS: 22 Aug 47

Description of Contents: Full translation of handwritten sheets
constituting a statement by ISE, Chitoku.

Statement

Name: ISE, Chitoku (伊勢智得)

Age: 37

Place of registration: AKITA Ken, KITA AKITA Gun, ODATE Machi, Aza NAGAKIGAWA, MINAMI 25 Banchi.

Address: AKITA Ken, KITA AKITA Gun, ODATE Cho, KANAZAKANNOCHI (金坂後).

Commoner and eldest son of Kinzo (金藏), the head of the family.

Occupation: Employee of KAJIMA GUMI Ltd.

The abovenamed person made the following statement to me on 2 Apr 45.

1. On 15 Jul 44 I was assigned to duty in the Hanaoka Branch office of KAJIMA GUMI, Ltd. I was in charge of labor at that office until 7 or 8 August of the same year, when 296 Chinese laborers were brought in and I was transferred to their quarters, the Chuzan Dormitory. I was given a certain amount of authority by the head of the Hanaoka Branch Office and have been in charge up until the present.

2. The abovementioned dormitory is divided into three buildings, each of which has a frontage of five KEN (TN 29 ft 10 in) and a depth of 18 KEN (TN 107 ft 4 in). There are nine-foot rooms on both sides, and the buildings are three-story structures with an earth floor corridor nine feet wide. There are approximately 300 persons quartered in one building, with a total of 845 persons in the three buildings. They work as coolies from 0600 to 1700 hours every day, and their rest periods are from 0900 to 0915, 1100 to 1200, and 1500 to 1515 hours. Their rations are supplied by KAJIMA GUMI and these are distributed to the Chinese cooks by the guards, OBATA, Sonosuke (小畑惣三助) and ECHIGODANI, Yoshio (越後谷義男), who are in charge of distribution for the dormitory. The guards are the following nine persons: OBATA, Sonosuke - KITA AKITA Gun, ODATE Machi - Age 32; ISHIKAWA, Chusuke (石川忠助) - same as above - age 35; FUKUDA, Kingoro (福田金五郎) - SENHOKU Gun, MINAMI NARAOKA Mura - age 33; INOMATA, Kiyoshi (猪股清) - KITA AKITA Gun, ODATE Machi - age 28; ECHIGODANI, Yoshio - KITA AKITA Gun, HAYAKUCHI Mura - age 22; YOSHITANI, Shiro (吉谷四郎) - KITA AKITA Gun, ODATE Machi - age 25; NAGASAKI, Tatsuzo (長崎辰藏) - same as above - age 31; OBATA, Soemon (小畑惣右衛門) same as above - age 28, and SHIMIZU, Masao (清水正夫) - KITA AKITA Gun, HANAOKA Machi - age 26.

Others, whose duties as non-official staff members attached to field offices are connected with this Dormitory are: SATO, Taroji (佐藤太郎次) - KITAAKITA Gun, ODATE Machi - age 52, and HINOKIMORI, Shoji (檜森昌治) - YAMAMOTO Gun, HAMAGUCHI Mura - age 28. Besides these there was a Chinese interpreter, YEE, Chie-chun (于傑臣), an office assistant for the North China Labor Association.

The abovenamed guards and persons, attached to this dormitory, sleep and work in the night-duty room and the office. These two are next to each other in the dormitory. All of the guards get up at 0500 hours, and the ones on day-duty work in shifts, taking charge of the duties of the day. After the roll call of all the prisoners (Chinese) is taken, a report is made to me (the person responsible). It is then mess time. When mess ends at 15 minutes in the morning (TN Sic Presumably 0515 hours), morning assembly is held. Then,

X

at 0530 hours they leave for work, accompanied by the following guards: ISHIKAWA, Chusuke; FUKUDA, Kingoro; INOMATA, Kiyoshi; YOSHITANI, Shiro; NAGASAKI, Tatsuzo; OBATA, Soemon and SHIMIZU, Masao.

All of their work consists of coolie labor on river projects in the Hanaoka Mine area, and road construction in four different places.

4. Last night (1 July) the persons who were on night-duty at the dormitory were, in addition to myself, the following eight persons: HINOKIMORI, Shoji; OBATA, Sonosuke; ISHIKAWA Chusuke; FUKUDA, Kingoro; INOMATA, Kiyoshi; YOSHITANI, Shiro; NAGASAKI, Tatsuzo and YEE, Chie-chun.

The others, having affairs to attend to, returned to their homes and none of them were at the dormitory that night. At about 1930 hours, we and the Chinese prisoners ate our suppers. The three of us, INOMATA Kiyoshi, HINOKIMORI Shoji, and I, were the last ones to go to bed. This was around 2100 hours. The other guards, it seemed, went to bed at about 2000 hours. The Chinese prisoners, as usual, went to bed at around 2000 hours, at the sound of taps. There was nothing unusual. I, also, retired but was not sound asleep. The moment I began to think that it was rather noisy (approximately 2210 hours that night) there was a sound as if somebody to my right had been clubbed, and I woke up with a start. About 20 Chinese, with spade and pick handles, had blocked the doorway connecting our room with the office and entered the room, swinging their clubs, to attack us. Startled, I grabbed my comforter with both hands and threw it over the head of one of the Chinese who came towards the head of my bed swinging his club. Then I pushed open the wooden sutters of the back window, leaped out frantically, and ran down the main road leading away from the dormitory. On the way I joined the two guards, ISHIKAWA, Chusuke and YOSHITANI, Shiro; ISHIKAWA went to get in touch with SHIMIZU, a guard, at his home, while YOSHITANI and I rushed to the messhall of KINOSHITA Gumi, which is controlled by KAJIMA GUMI. We reported the matter to their office and asked them to take the necessary steps.

When I fled, two or three Chinese came running after me but I finally got out of danger. My only wounds were those that I received, I think, when I leaped out of the night-duty room window, and a blow which one delivered with all his strength, in the back of my left shoulder, which sent me staggering. The others were bruises on my feet, which I hurt on the stony road while I was fleeing, and scratches which I received when I fell, which were not serious. However, the lower half of my body is sore.

5. The sound which woke me up that night when I fled was the sound of the blow struck with all possible force, in HINOKIMORI, Shoji's face. He was sleeping on his back, next to me on my right. I believe that HINOKIMORI died. Other than that I do not remember what was what, but I believe that there were two or three victims. I heard later that the following persons had been killed: HINOKIMORI, Shoji; OBATA, Sonosuke; NAGASAKI, Tatsuzo and INOMATA, Kiyoshi.

Other than these, at the Kajima Gumi office where we, also, were being diagnosed, I saw the doctor pronounce dead the Chinese mess supervisor of Chuzan Dormitory, JIN Fung-chi, about 30 years old, as a result of heavy blows in the face and the head.

6. The reason the Chinese in Chuzan Dormitory rioted, I think, was mainly because of the food situation, seeing that the mess supervisor, JIN Fung-chi was killed. Their animosity toward us guards may also have been a cause.

(Signed) ISE, Chitoku
(thumb print)

X

Doc No 33823

After hearing the foregoing transcript of the statement read to him, the subject declared it to be true and accurate and affixed his signature and thumbprint thereto.

At Hanaoka Branch Office of KAJIMA GUMI, Ltd., KITA AKITA Gun,
HANAOKA Machi, Aza UBAZAWA.

TAKAHASHI, Kojiro (高橋幸次郎)
(seal)

Assistant Police Sergeant

Judicial Police Official

Odate Police Station

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

NOTE: Translation Requested by Legal Section.

Received ATIS: 27 Jun 47.

Description of Contents: Full translation of handwritten sheets in Chinese
comprising a statement by CHANG Chin-t'ing.

CHANG JIN-TIN

The FUKUDA Case

I am CHANG Chin-t'ing (張金亭), 34 years of age, and a native of NANYANG Hsien in HONAN Province of CHINA. I joined the LEIYANG battle on 25 May 43 as a second lieutenant attached to 64 Division Headquarters of the Central 15 Army. I was captured during the fighting and taken to the HSIYUAN PW internment camp in PEIPING. On 25 July, I was sent to CHINGTAO by rail with 300 compatriots and shipped to JAPAN by boat, arriving at the Nakayama Dormitory of the Hanaoka Mining Company in AKITA Ken, JAPAN. There, I was appointed commander of the Second Company through KENG Chun (耿諫) (TN Or 耿諫 - KENG Chun) and served until a riot broke out on 1 Jul 44. It was 11 months after my arrival at the Nakayama Dormitory that I was taken to the AKITA City prison. I will testify here as to what I saw with my own eyes in regard to FUKUDA's guilt. These are the facts. There are no exaggerations, omissions, or falsehoods.

1. The incident in which CHANG Shu-hsiang (張書香) was beaten.

One day during the latter part of October 1944, Mr FUKUDA discovered that CHANG Shu-hsiang was absent at the 0600 hours roll call and ordered CHO Te-lien (周德連), who was the leader of the Fifth Platoon at the time, to call CHANG before him. CHANG Shu-hsiang was 51 years old and was slow because of his poor physical condition. CHO Te-lien took him into FUKUDA's presence. In anger, FUKUDA struck his face six or seven times with his fist and beat him on the chest some 10 times with a stick, after which CHANG collapsed. Saying that he was pretending, FUKUDA came to our room and struck CHANG on the shoulder more than 10 times with a yoke (TN Accuracy not certain.) and kicked him in the side. Later, CHO Te-lien took him into another room. The beating resulted in his death three days later.

2. The beating of T'IBN Yen-te.

One bitterly cold day in the middle of November 1943, TIEN Yin-te, age 50, who was wearing a pair of worn-out straw sandals and was frost-bitten, was struck more than 10 times on the shoulders and hips with a hoe by FUKUDA for being slow. He was brought back to the dormitory that night after work on the shoulders of the others and was subsequently unable to go back to work. As he gradually lost his appetite, his condition deteriorated, and he died in the latter part of November.

3. The incident in which CHANG Chen-chiang (張辰江) was beaten.

FUKUDA struck CHANG Chen-chiang, a youth of 25, above his right eye with a stone about the size of a fist because the boy was slow. The blow caused the blood to flow. CHANG was carried back to the dormitory after work on the shoulders of the others.

4. The incident in which CHANG Fu-yu (張福有) was struck.

One day during the latter part of May 1944, when they were engaged in repair work at HANAOKA, 65 persons were late in falling in at the sound of the signal whistle after eating lunch. Consequently, everyone was struck two or three times with a hoe by FUKUDA. CHANG FU-yu bled above his right eye.

5. The incident in which CHAO Fa-kuei (趙發貴) was beaten.

Driven by hunger, CHAO Fa-kuei escaped one day during the middle of June 1944 and was later captured. That night FUKUDA and ISE (伊勢) sternly ordered KENG T'ing to assemble everyone. Then KENG T'ing was told to have me (TN Meaning uncertain) strike CHAO on the buttocks more than 20 times with a stick. FUKUDA and ISE said that the punishment was too light and ordered KENG T'ing to have someone beat him again. KENG T'ing could not endure this and begged for leniency, whereupon FUKUDA became very angry. He himself stripped off CHAO's shirt and struck him more than 20 times with a wet rope. At 2000 hours everybody dispersed.

CHAO died the following day. The corpse was covered with welts.
(TN Rest is illegible.)

6. The incident in which SIEH T'ung-tao (薛同道) was beaten .

One day during the latter part of June 1944, SIEH T'ung-tao escaped because of hunger and hard work and asked for something to eat at the HANAOKA headquarters of the KAJIMA GUMI. He was captured on the same day and brought back to the dormitory. ISE and FUKUDA ordered the company commander to assemble the members of his staff in the office. They explained the facts concerning SIEH T'ung-tao's crime to us. Then FUKUDA stripped SIEH naked and made him lie down with his buttocks raised and struck him at random with a stick, as if he were a cow, causing him to cry out. SIEH fainted and regained consciousness when FUKUDA doused him with cold water. He was beaten again until he fainted and was once more brought back to consciousness by cold water. He was carried back to the dormitory on the shoulders of another member of the unit (CHAO Ming-yao). FUKUDA told him not to put on his clothes. SIEH died two weeks later. (At this time, I was taken to the prison.)

7. Concerning the general treatment of PSW by FUKUDA.

Of the inspectors working at the NAKAYAMA Dormitory, FUKUDA was the most cruel in his actions. He inflicted inhuman sufferings on my compatriots, subjecting us to various forms of cruelty. We were forced to salute him and the other inspectors when we met them outside, to bow when meeting them inside, and to add T'AI CHUN (meaning TA-JEN) when speaking with Japanese. Otherwise, we were struck.

FUKUDA struck at random persons who were slow at their work because of frostbite. Beatings were administered with whatever he could get his hands on, (sticks, plows, hoes, gravel, and so forth.) He struck at anytime and at any place. On the average, three to five men were beaten each day. He would punish us cruelly at roll call if we did not line up correctly, failed to form straight ranks, grouped ourselves incorrectly, did not wear our leggings correctly, if our eyes were not to the front, if our answers were indistinct, or if we did not count off correctly in Japanese.

CHANG Chin-t'ing

Doc. No. 33011

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
Allied Translator and Interpreter Section

Translation Requested by Legal Section

Date Rec'd ATIS 25 Jul 47

Description of Contents: Full translation of three statements
made by MAKISE, Ko, SHIMIZU, Masao and GUN, Chun.

Answers to the questions asked by Mr FAISON of KASHIMA, Morinosuke, on 10 Jun 47, at Chinese Section, Legal Section, Meiji Building.

1 - Q: When, where and for what reasons and purposes was the Hanaoka project of Kashima Co moved?

A: The construction work which was being carried out at Hanaoka Mine by the Hanaoka project of Kashima Company under contract with Fujita Company was discontinued with the termination of war in August, 1945. After that the project was arranging to settle matters. Around July 1946, Chuzan Dormitory and other project buildings were returned to the Hanaoka Mine project of Fujita Company, and around October 1946 the office building was returned to the above project.

However, as Kashima Company received orders for a river construction from AKITA Ken, it set up the Maeda project in HANAOKA Machi, Aza MAEDA and leased an office building from Hanaoka Mine project of Fujita Company which it is still using.

2 - Q: What happened to the documents pertaining to the Hanaoka project?

A: After FUKUDA, Kingoro and SHIMIZU, Masao were prosecuted in June and July respectively of 1946, investigators of the 8 Army Defence Council came to AKITA, ODATE and HANAOKA, twice around October of the same year, to collect evidence. They took back almost all the documents pertaining to the Hanaoka project.

All the documents and reports submitted from the Hanaoka project to the main office and all the remaining documents of Hanaoka project were already handed over to attorney at law MAKISE at his request. The said attorney at law submitted all the documents to the 8 Army Defence Council during the period between October 1946 and April 1947. Therefore, at Hanaoka Maeda project, there are no documents whatsoever pertaining to this affair.

3 - Q: Who is in charge of the project now?

A: At present, the man in charge of Hanaoka Maeda project is HIGUCHI, Moriyuki, who assumed the post of chief of the project on 1 Mar 47.

4 - Q: What are the names of the project personnel at present?

A: The structure and composition of Hanaoka Maeda project are as shown on the attached chart.

5 - Q: What is the present addresses of MIURA, Taichiro and SHIBATA, Saburo?

A: I heard that MIURA, Taichiro lives in AKITA Ken, KITA-AKITA Gun, ODATE Machi or its vicinity. I do not know the exact address. Since he formerly was a police chief of Odate the Odate Police Station, AKITA Ken, could probably give it to you.

The present address of SHIBATA, Saburo is AKITA Ken, KITA-AKITA Gun, ODATE Machi, MATSUMOTO-ZAKAI, 118. Incidentally, in the early part of March, 1947, he underwent a major operation for stomach cancer and ulcer. He was under a doctor's care in a hospital until the latter part of April. At present, he is recuperating at his home.

13 Jun 47

The end

Submitter of above answers:

MAKISE, Ko
Attorney at law
Acting for KASHIMA, Morinosuke

Organization Chart
of Kashima Company,
Hanaoka Maeda
Project (as of
May, 1947)

Project Manager Secretary
(Construction work)
HIGUCHI, Moriyuki

Administration Chief
(Administration)
MOTORI, Hidesuke

Construction Chief
Assistant Secretary
(construction)
FUJINO, Sadayoshi

General Affair Section
Staff (Administration) - UEMOTO Kiyoshi

Assistant Secretary
(administration)
SASAKO, Akira

Accounting Section

Employee (Administration)
TAKAHASHI, Toshizo

Employee (Administration)
TSUBAKIDA, Kyoko

Labor Section

Unofficial Employee (Administration)
SHIBATA, Saburo

Supply Section

Staff (Administration)
SAITO, Kenji

Employee (Administration)
TSUSHIDA, Hitoshi

Executive Section

Staff (Construction)
KOSHIBA, Jisaburo

Employee (Construction)
KOIZUMI, Tatsuo

Employee (Construction)
ITO, Kenjiro

Material Section

Employee (Construction)
HAYASAKA, Shigeo

Statement

SHIMIZU, Masao

Birth place: Republic of CHINA, CHIANG SU province, YANG CHOU, NANMENWAI, PINGCHIACHUANG (original domicile)

Former address: AKITA Ken, KITA-AKITA Gun, ODATE Machi, AKADATE Machi 14-1, c/o SUGAWARA, Tomekichi.

Former name: PING, Kweichao (馮貴朝)

Present name: SHIMIZU, Masao (清水正夫)

Statement of facts

I was employed by KONO on 19 Sept 44. After that I served at the project as a Chinese sub-section leader over Chinese laborers in compliance with his orders.

During this period, occasionally some of the group attempted to run away or to commit theft. Being a Chinese by birth, I pitied the Chinese laborers, who were suffering from hunger and emaciation.

KONO once stated: "In battle, soldiers never rest, no matter how bad the weather. Since the Chinese laborers were imported to be paid for their services, they should not be given any time off." (He made this statement on 5 or 6 Nov 44.) "They should be given plenty of work; if anyone disobeys, he should be forced to work, even by beating". KONO said he would bear the responsibility.

He also told me that if I did not force them to work, I would be discharged.

Some of the Chinese laborers attempted to run away five or six times and were caught each time. Although I sympathized with them, I was forced to beat some of them in order to keep my position. KONO gave strict orders for me to do so.

SHIMIZU, Masao

Statement by GUS Chun (耿諒)

I, Chun, hereby respectfully state to the chief the following facts concerning: how I became a PW; how we, 1000 suffering Chinese, came to JAPAN (we were transported in three groups; this is shown in a separate reference report); how we were maltreated and how some were slaughtered.

At the time of the Lo Yang (洛陽) Battle, in 1944, I, Chun, was assigned to a reserve unit of 31st 31st Chih (西下池) Defense Troops. On 11 May the Japanese troops launched a fierce attack. Although I was wounded in my thigh and my back, I still fought fiercely in this defensive battle which at that time was at the peak of its intensity. After the battle was over I was taken to a field hospital for treatment of my wounds.

On 24 May, the battle situation suddenly became very unfavorable to us, and in the evening the field hospital was in such a critical position that it was forced to evacuate. The situation was so critical that the seriously wounded were left behind and the slightly wounded traveled with the aid of canes.

When we arrived at TUNGKUAN in LOYANG we came under heavy fire from Japanese rifles and machine guns, and there were many deaths and casualties. I was seriously wounded by a shot which pierced my abdomen from side to front and while I was lying on the ground I was captured and taken prisoner.

I was then transferred to SHINSHIA CHUANG (石家庄) via CHENGCHANG (鄭 縣) then to SIYUAN (西苑) in PEICHING (北平).

After my wounds had healed a little, I was put into a labor unit which was to be sent to JAPAN (the first group consisted of about 300 persons). The man in charge of the camp (a Chinese) appointed me, Chun, unit commander.

We left SIYUAN on 25 July and arrived at Senzoku Mine, AKITA Ken, JAPAN, on 8 August. On the way to JAPAN a full seven day's voyage, we suffered from an extremely short supply of food and drinking water, and three Chinese died and a great many others became sick.

(The above is a general picture of the conditions under which Chun and other Chinese laborers were transferred to JAPAN.)

From the very moment of our arrival in JAPAN, we, the 1000 Chinese laborers, found living very difficult because of the insufficient food rations, which decreased in quantity and quality. The vegetables in particular, were so scarce that at times we assigned sick and convalescent persons to gather fresh grass and leaves on the hills to use as substitute for vegetables. Due to the critical shortages of salt, we often ate meals without seasoning. Without even a single meal sufficient to satisfy our appetites, we, the Chinese laborers, were forced to work at hard labor eleven long hours every day. Regardless of how hot or how cold the weather was, we were not allowed to take even a few moment's rest. During a downpour we were each given only one straw raincoat. Even during heavy snowstorms we were forced to work wearing only a single layer of clothing. A pair of straw-sandals was issued every five days to each person, so usually we had to go barefoot. We were forced to

work hard while in poor physical condition, so the persons already sick did not recover. New patients increased in number, and the death rate reached a peak of seven or eight per day.

The total number of patients was over 200. They lay in a congested room and shed tears of sympathy for one another. Once when I went to visit them, I heard them moaning and wailing in agony and suffering. It was really a miserable sight. Under these circumstances the number of persons who attempted to run away increased.

More than once, I sent petitions to the Japanese concerned and told of the suffering, but the Japanese were very indifferent.

The Japanese, claiming that they were trying to prevent further attempts at escape, brutally tortured the persons who tried to run away. Some of the Chinese laborers, were cruelly tortured. They were burned; cold water was poured over them, they were beaten with cudgels; and on some occasions they were beaten with bull gut. A day seldom passed without happenings of this nature. There were several persons who lost their lives because of this torture.

The dead were stripped of their clothing, wrapped with straw mat covers, and were left on the hill side. When the number of corpses reached 30 they were given mass burial. This state of affairs grew worse day by day.

(The above statement gives a general picture of how we were maltreated; the details are given in a written accusation.)

The cruel Japanese maltreated us Chinese laborers, they forced us to work like slaves, and did not give even slight consideration to our lives. I, Chun, am of gentle disposition so I could not bear to see all this. Since I could not find any other suitable step to take, I called together all the staff members and we discussed plans to slaughter the Japanese.

I, Chun, fully realized that it was not a wise step to take, because we could not get help from any other source, but I could not help but try to save my fellow countrymen from a life of torture. We were determined to carry out the plan. We felt that if we carried out our plan with the idea of saving our country it would be possible for us to save our fellow countrymen.

We asked all the Chinese laborers to assemble on a hill top, from which we could see in all directions, and we flew our national flag from the top of a tree. Looking at our national flag waving in the wind, we sang our national anthem in high spirits. In this manner we expressed our indignation and decided to carry on to the end to clear ourselves of disgrace, even if it should cost us our lives.

Therefore, on the following night, 30 Jun 46, under my direct command all the Chinese laborers took up arms and prepared to fight. However, to my deep regret the uprising came to an end after we had succeeded in killing only four cruel Japanese. This was mainly due to the poor discipline and disorderly maneuvers of the Chinese, and things were temporarily out of control. It was a very serious situation.

Early the following morning we were surrounded and fired upon by thousands of armed troops at various localities, and sooner or later all of us were captured.

Most of our staff members were afraid of what might happen that innocent people of our nation would be slaughtered - so they gave themselves up voluntarily. They explained that the murder has been committed because of the cruelty inflicted on us by the Japanese, and explained what had led up to the incident.

However, the Japanese police and military police thought of nothing but making reprisals by assaulting us. They severely punished us with torture, threats, and abusive insults. Even under these outrageous conditions all the Chinese staff members were determined to save their countrymen from their miserable plight. They were determined to undergo any sort of difficulty, risk their lives, or endure the severest of punishment, and they never changed their vows. (All their statements were kept in AKITA).

The Japanese police continued to punish and torture us. Finally on 31 August we were given a court trial. During these fifty and some odd long days, not a single day passed without some punishment or torture being inflicted on us.

After being tried three times at the court, sentences were read on 7 September. I, Chun, was condemned to death. SUN, Taotun (孫道敦) and ten others were sentenced to life imprisonment or less than fifteen years, or over five years imprisonment.

Moreover, to our surprise, at the secondary trial conducted on 11 September, our sentences were reduced as follows: I, Chun, was commuted from death sentence to life imprisonment. SUN Taotun and ten others had their sentences reduced to less than ten years or over two years. I firmly believe that this commutation was due in a great part to our country's victory in this war.

(Above is a general picture of the affairs which took place from the time of our slaughter of the Japanese until the time of our imprisonment.)

We experienced great difficulties during our term of imprisonment. I especially, was always regarded as an enemy by the prison officials. For this reason I could never be at ease.

Sometime later, fortunately for us, members of the Allied Forces frequently visited us and consoled us greatly. We made several negotiations with the competent prison authorities through the kindness of WANG, Shengchih (王勝之) and CHAI, Weitse (齊維則), Chinese students studying at Akita Mining College. As a result of this, living conditions gradually improved.

On 16 April (TN 1946), I, Chun, and eleven others who were imprisoned, and LI, Chiehsheng (李介生) and ten others who were the accusers of the case filed against the Japanese, were transferred from Akita Prison to the present location under the supervision of the Allied Forces.

(The preceding statement gives some examples and a general picture of the brutality inflicted on us by the Japanese. A report in detail will be submitted separately.)

Taking time off from complicated and important international affairs, Staff Officer HSIEN (銓) and Chief YUAN (袁) visited us and gave us consolation and encouragement. We were as pleased as an infant seeing his beloved mother after a long period of separation. We were deeply touched and honored to receive such distinguished and influential visitors.

We are happy that we managed to survive and can witness

present day world events. We have little complaint to make but there are two requests we would all like to submit:

1. We wish an issue of new clothing as soon as possible. All the clothes we have at present are Japanese Army winter issue and all of them are too small and ill-fitting. They are dirty and worn out and we have no laundry facilities. As the summer season is starting, we find it very difficult to wear these clothes because of the heat and humidity. Moreover, these garments are the uniforms of a defeated nation. We are in daily contact with Allied personnel and when we leave our quarters we are very much ashamed to be seen in such uniforms. We are quite often mistaken for Japanese and are looked upon with contempt. As the appearance of our clothing is so bad we fear it might cause disgrace to our national dignity.
- 2.2. We desire that our living quarters be changed as soon as possible. Since the June incident of last year (TW Sic), we have experienced every kind of unbelievable danger and hardship. I, Chun, could bear it as my god-given duty, but when I think of SUN, Taotun and others, I deeply feel sorry for them, because they have already spent more than one year in the prison. Prison life makes a single day seem like a year, and one loses all sense of time.

To be perfectly frank, I really cannot understand why, after our country won the glorious victory, we are still detained and are not given even the slightest relief.

We earnestly beg you, with the sincerity of children pleading with their parents, to understand and sympathize with us.

I, Chun, fully realize that although our Mother country is a victorious nation, there are still many defects in our country. In diplomatic affairs, I regretfully admit, there are many difficulties and restrictions. This is the most difficult problem in our diplomatic affairs. I, Chun, not being a very capable person, am sincerely worried about this point. As a mere citizen of our country I, Chun, feel extremely anxious about its future.

However, in comparison with this great problem, the two matters on which I requested action by the authorities concerned are minor affairs, so I have dared to ask you to take expedient action after due consideration. If you, the authorities, give proper attention to our requests, I shall certainly be happy and elated.

If we are given the opportunity to be appointed to certain positions we will do our utmost to uphold freedom and will strictly obey our superior's orders and instructions. Even under the impulse of personal grievance or ambition, we will never, as long as we live, commit any act which might harm the progress of our country.

At present we are in conflict with the Japanese. However there exists the just and righteous judgment by legal court, and I feel confident that this judgment could never be changed by a single person's opinion. Because I am residing in a foreign country occupied by the Allied Forces, I am particularly cautious about personal conduct, and realize that it can either disgrace or promote national dignity. Of this point, even though I am not too bright a person, I am fully aware.

Doc. No. 33011

I strictly cautioned our men and gave them instructions to lead well disciplined lives, watch their attitude, conduct, courtesy, speech, sanitation and self-control.

I humbly beg you to please forgive me for writing such a long and disorderly letter.

The report on the maltreatment of POW by Japanese is attached herewith.

Respectively yours,

GUE Chun, 9 June.

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

NOTE: Translation Requested by Legal Section

Received ATIS: 11 Jun 47

Description of Contents: Full translation of a statement by MATSUDA,
Shinichi.

21 Apr 47

MATSUDA, Shinichi (松田 信一)

Age: 38

Place of Registration: FUKUI Ken, ONO Gun, ONO Machi, SHIMMEI 209, 17 Banchi, 1.

Present address: TOKYO To, ITABASHI Ku, ITABASHI Cho, 10 Chome, 3033 Banchi.

Marital Status: Married, no children, graduated from Jurisprudence Department, Tokyo Imperial University in 1934.

Place of employment: KEIHIN Lumber Products Plant (MOKUZAI KOGYOSHO) YOKOHAMA Shi, MINAMI Ku, NAGATA Machi, 222 Banchi.

I. I have been employed by the KEIHIN Lumber Products Plant for approximately 11 months.

II. Previous to my employment with the KEIHIN Lumber Products Plant I was employed by the KASHIMA GUMI.

III. I entered the KASHIMA GUMI in April 1934 and resigned in May 1946.

IV. Positions held while employed with KASHIMA GUMI:

In 1934, office-clerk in charge of general affairs; June 1935, office clerk in Seoul Branch; July 1937, clerk in charge of general affairs at the main office; August 1937, office clerk at the SANNO Project in the subway.

May 1939, drafted; August 1941, demobilized and assigned as acting deputy chief of planning department, KASHIMA GUMI; November 1941, deputy chief of personnel department, KASHIMA GUMI; March 1944, assigned as deputy chief, labor department; May 1946, left KASHIMA GUMI.

V. During the period of my employment with KASHIMA GUMI I never visited CHINA on any business trip.

VI. My duties as deputy chief of the labor department were to act on orders of the department chief and assist him in the general management of labor matters, which chiefly amounted to clerical work.

VII. During the period from March 1944 to May 1946, I was deputy chief of the labor department.

Names of the labor department chiefs were: SUENAGA Tamizo (末永 尼藏), auditor until September 1944; WATANABE (渡辺), director from October 1944 until September 1945; and SUENAGA, auditor from October 1945 until I left the company.

VIII. Duties of the deputy chief of the labor department were to obey and assist the department chief and to receive instructions from authorities.

These instructions were concerned with the working conditions, food, and welfare of the workers. When reports concerning these matters were sent from the project, it was the deputy chief's duty to handle them.

IX. Written instructions from competent authorities came from the general affairs department of the main office. For verbal instructions, the department chief or I, as his representative,

went to the government office to receive them.

These instructions were passed on to persons in charge of the project, such as branch office chiefs, foremen, project chiefs, etc.

X. During my assignment the laborers' dormitories were located in the following four prefectures: NAGANO Ken, GUMMA Ken, AKITA Ken, and HOKKAIDO.

XI. Government instructions came mainly from the Welfare Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs by way of the Civil Engineering Construction Control Board.

Instructions were received from the Munitions Ministry as well, and these also came via the Civil Engineering Construction Control Board. I went to the Control Board to receive verbal instructions.

XII. Written instructions from the government were sent by mail or delivered by messenger from the Control Board.

XIII. Written government instructions in duplicate were signed by the managing director of the Control Board or by the chief of the Foreign Sections. Those addressed to us were addressed to the president, manager or chief of the labor department. There was no fixed policy.

XIV. Written instructions came mainly from the vice-minister or from a section chief. Instructions sent to KASHIMA GUMI addressed to the president, manager or chief of the labor department. There was no fixed policy.

I don't know the names of those who signed the instructions since in the notification I received, it was stated only that the vice-minister or section chief had signed the orders. Their names were not entered.

XV. In the preceding statement, I made the error of referring to the chief of the Labor Bureau of the Welfare Ministry as the chief of a section. I hereby correct this error.

The reason I don't know the names of the Vice-Minister and bureau chiefs is that letters of instruction were signed only as "Vice-Minister, Ministry of Internal Affairs"; "Vice-Minister, Ministry of Welfare"; or "Chief, Labor Bureau, Ministry of Welfare". Their personal names were not included.

XVI. Correspondence from the Control Board to KASHIMA GUMI was conducted by an employee of the foreign section, whose name I can't recall.

XVII. A week or 10 days ago, I received from the KASHIMA GUMI a copy of the letter of instructions from the government, concerning receipt of Chinese laborers. It was signed jointly by the Vice-Minister of Welfare and the Vice-minister of Internal Affairs. It was a notification addressed to the prefectural governor.

Also enclosed was a memorandum from chief of the Labor Bureau of the Welfare Ministry to the prefectural governor. (The two papers were bound together). I received from Mr TATENAKA (T T), chief of the Labor Section, extra copies of documents sent by the Control Board to the KASHIMA GUMI.

MATSUDA Shinichi

22 Apr 47, MATSUDA Shinichi

I. Instructions from the government, which came to my office, concerned labor problems.

II. Among the instructions which came to my office from the government were some addressed to the president of the company, manager, or chief of the labor department.

III. All government instructions were received from the general affairs department. When they were received, high ranking executives did not hold any special conferences concerning labor problems. If the matter was one of importance I consulted the chief of the labor department. In his absence I consulted the president, manager, assistant manager, chief of the civil engineering department, or chief of the construction department.

Chief of the civil engineering department was Managing Director NOTOMI (野 富). Chief of the Construction Department was Managing Director IMBE (伊 部).

IV. Since I was not an executive, I do not know if executive meetings were held. I never attended a meeting of the executives.

V. Chuzan Dormitory was completed by autumn of 1944. Until that time, I believe executive meetings were held each week. I know that they were held but don't remember at what time.

VI. In about May or June of 1945, department chief WATANABE underwent home treatment. In the beginning of August, he entered the hospital.

While department chief WATANABE was at his home receiving treatment, I received instructions from him on matters of importance concerning labor. As deputy chief, I handled matters which were not of considerable importance.

VII. Letters of instruction from the government were sent to the labor department. In the labor department transcripts of them were made and sent to the projects affected.

When necessary they were circulated among the various departments of the main office and among the high ranking executives. At present, I don't recall whether or not these transcripts were forwarded to various departments of the main office or to high ranking officials.

VIII. Labor management at HANAOKA is under the direction and supervision of KONO (河 野), manager of the Hanaoka Project. There is no connection in this respect with the labor department of the main office.

IX. The labor foreman at HANAOKA was occasionally sent to TOKYO by SHIBATA (柴 田) upon orders from KONO. The chief of the labor department also occasionally visited HANAOKA.

Since I myself visited HANAOKA once during the war, about 7 or 8 July 45, and once after the end of the war, in September 1945, it was possible for the TOKYO Labor Department to know of the working conditions in the Chuzan Dormitory at HANAOKA.

X. From the time the Chinese laborers came to JAPAN until the time they departed for CHINA, the labor foreman at HANAOKA made verbal and written reports to the chief of the department or to me.

XI. Reports to the labor department of the main office, concerning conditions under which the Chinese laborers lived, were left entirely at KONO's discretion.

The labor foreman reported that living conditions of the Chinese laborers were generally good. However, he reported that although they were supposed to receive a staple food ration of 30 kilograms per month from the prefecture, they did not receive more than 22 kilograms. He made three or four complaints to the prefecture about this.

The ration of drugs and medicine received from the prefecture was also small and since it was difficult to obtain these supplies in AKITA Ken, the foreman's reports requested that medical supplies for them be procured in TOKYO.

XII. From the time when the Chinese laborers entered JAPAN until the end of 1944, the labor foreman made monthly reports.

Increasing severity of air raids in 1945 made communication difficult, and his reports were received about once every two months.

XIII. Notwithstanding the severe restrictions imposed by government officials, I purchased the following goods on the black market for the Chinese laborers at HANAOKA: Medicine and drugs on four occasions, seaweed and dried fish on one occasion, and under-clothing on one occasion.

I made these purchases before and after the incident in question. I believe the sum involved amounted to between ¥10,000 and ¥20,000. I had permission of Department Chief WATANABE to make the purchases, and the bill was submitted to the accounting department and paid in cash.

I reported the purchase of the seaweed and fish to the president of the company but made no reports to anyone else. About seven letters of gratitude addressed to the chief of the labor department were received from Mr KONO. The goods were sent by messenger or railroad.

XIV. Mr SHIBATA was not employed by the Tokyo Labor Department. He was employed by Mr KONO.

XV. As far as I know, Department Chief WATANABE visited HANAOKA once or twice before the incident of 1 July.

XVI. I did not know that the KASHIMA GUMI had received orders from the Ministry of Home Affairs concerning appointment of a person responsible for the TOHOKU Area.

XVII. After I became deputy chief of labor, I occasionally visited the Foreign Section of the Civil Engineering Construction Control Board before the incident. This was before and after WATANABE's convalescence.

11346 LS-2

Request for Translation

Legal Section

ATIS

19 August 1947

Request that the attached documents be translated from Japanese into English.

2 Incls:

Statement by MOTOI, Eishi

C.A.R., Major, FA

" " OUCHI, Tadashi

Liaison Officer

Chinese div

*1 copy
26 Aug*

Ouchi

Ouchi

*(Motoi Statement
taken out of this
file.)*

11346

Doc No 33791A-B

IG/JY/TT/IH

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

Translation Requested by Legal Section

Date Rec'd ATIS: 19 Aug 47

Description of Contents: Full translation of statements by OUCHI, Tadashi
and MOTOI, Eishi.

Statement

I was the physician for the Dowa Mining Company Ltd. (formerly FUJITA Gumi). I was not the physician for, nor did I have any connections with the KAJIMA GUMI. Therefore I cannot assume full responsibility.

In August 1944, the first group of Chinese laborers came to the mines operated by KAJIMA GUMI. From that time on, there were many cases of dysentery, stomach ailments, colds, etc. Dysentery was especially prevalent.

I, as a doctor, was very much distressed about the matter. In my own opinion, I felt that the best method of treatment was to hospitalize these sick people. Also the supervisors of the Kawano and Nakayama dormitories, (SHIBATA and ISE), said that they too wanted the sick hospitalized.

I could not make a decision by myself, so I conferred with the Dowa Mining Company's executive heads, Superintendent TANIZAKI, and Chief of Labor Administration, KUBO, and it was decided that the laborers' would be hospitalized. However, upon orders of the Police, permission for hospitalization was not granted. Thereupon, either SHIBATA or ISE (I cannot recall which of the two it was) presented the following opinions to the person who was in charge of the dormitories at that time. (I believe this took place around August or September 1944.)

1. Immediate construction of an isolation ward.
2. Order and cleanliness in the mess section.
3. Order and cleanliness in the hospital wards.
4. Neatness and cleanliness in the lavatory.
5. Extermination of flies, fleas, and lice.
6. Attention to problem of nutrition.

Later, more opinions of the above type were submitted. Upon conferring with Interpreter YU in respect to ways and means of reducing the number of patients and in connection with methods by which to improve the diet and sanitation conditions at the Nakayama Dormitory, it was decided that a meeting should be held with persons affiliated with the Chinese labor at KAJIMA GUMI, including Mr. KAWANO and other executive officials for the development of a plan for the improvement and expansion of sanitation facilities at the Nakayama Dormitory. However, this was not carried into effect.

Still, with the exception of Item 1 of the above points, the dormitory officials did put forth efforts to a certain extent. But, looking at the situation as a doctor, I was extremely dissatisfied.

Since there were numerous cases of skin disease, individuals from KAJIMA GUMI came to me for consultation in regard to the advisability of bathing such patients at the Hikage Hot Springs. I heartily endorsed this plan, but again upon police orders, the plan was not executed.

Up until the incident of 1 July, I believe the sanitation conditions of the dormitory remained the same. After the 1 July incident, I think sanitation conditions in the dormitory became worse.

After the 1 July incident, the KAJIMA GUMI stated by telephone that they would like to have the sick laborers given medical examinations. I remember that, for two or three months after the request, this was carried out almost daily in the Nakayama Dormitory.

As far as I can remember, there were about 102 or 103 deaths during July. I remember that, from then till October, a great many of the Chinese laborers died. Following are the causes of the great number of deaths of the Chinese after the 1 July incident.

1. Malnutrition
2. Sunstroke
3. Stomach and intestinal troubles and beri-beri
4. Dysentery
5. Bronchitis

These were the causes of death but I remember that sun stroke, malnutrition and stomach and intestinal disorders were especially prevalent.

6. At that time hospitalization facilities for the sick at the dormitories were very inadequate.

7. Isolation wards for recognized contagious diseases were also inadequate.

8. From a doctor's viewpoint, the wards for other types of diseases were also inadequate.

9. Although shortage of medical supplies was a contributing factor in these deaths, I thought at that time the physical condition of the Chinese laborers was at such a low ebb that no matter how superior a medicine one might have used it would have been to no avail in saving their lives.

I cautioned Mr. KAWANO of the large number of deaths among the Chinese laborers at the Nakayama Dormitory. After the July incident, I cautioned the dormitory supervisors time and again to be more careful in enforcing the provisions previously mentioned. However, there were no improvements.

Around October 1945, during my absence, a Caucasian came and took away the case histories of that period. He left no receipt and I do not know who he was.

Since I was concerned with internal disorders of the body, I did not examine cases of burns or wounds. But I recall hearing that Doctor IZUMI examined only one burn case.

On 7 Oct 45 we were occupied by the American forces and they came to make an inspection. Captain GRAFF, an American Army Doctor, ordered some basic changes made to improve the sanitation conditions in the dormitory. Immediately 30 or 40 of the patients were removed to the Hanaoka Mine Hospital. Also the sanitation conditions were basically improved.

I did not speak even once with MOTOI, Eishi in regard to improving sanitation conditions of the dormitory.

I solemnly swear that the previous four pages of my statement have been written freely on my own initiative and by my own hand. I further swear that I have been very careful in writing and have read my statement over carefully after writing it, so there are no deceptions and all that I have written is the complete truth.

18 Aug 47.

OUCHI, Tadashi

意見書

私ハ同和鉾業株式会社(日森田組)ノ医師デアリマシテ鹿島組ノ医師ニ非ズ鹿島組ノ雇傭ノ関係ナレ依ッテ全責任ヲ負フコト出表マセンガデシタ

昭和十九年八月鹿島組ノ第一次華人来山當時ヨリ赤痢、胃腸障害及感冒患者等々特ニ赤痢患者が多ク發生セルニ付キ医師ト致シマシテ私ハ大ニ心痛致シマシタ。自分ト致シマシテ治療上入院サスガ一番良イト思ッテ居リマシタトコロ河野及中山寮ノ指道者(柴田伊勢)ヨリモ入院サセテ貰エタイトイフ話カ出サマシタ。自分一個デハ決定ガ出来ナイゲ同和鉾業株式会社ノ幹部(谷崎所長)及労務(久保氏)ノ関係主任ト話合ノ上入院サセムコトニナリマシタトコロ 警察寮ノ命ニヨリ入院サセルコトヲ許可サレマセンデシタ。

夫レデ柴田カ伊勢カ忘レマシタガ其ノ當時ノ寮ノ主人ハ尤ノ意見書ヲ提出セリ(之ハ昭和十九年八月カ九月頃ト思ヒマス)

- (1) 早速隔離病室ヲ建テルコト。
 - (2) 賄部ノ清潔整頓
 - (3) 病室ノ清潔整頓
 - (4) 便所ノ清掃
 - (5) 蚊ハレヲ蠅ヲ駆除スルコト
 - (6) 栄養問題ニ関スル注意
- 等其ノ後モ時々注意シマシタ。

中山寮ノ衛生^{状況}及栄養^{向上}問題及病人ヲ如何ニシテラ少クスルコト
出来ルカノ件ニ就テ干^ウ通訳トモ相談シテ麻島組華方関係者
ハ勿論河野氏及幹部ノ人達ト一度座談会ヲ開ヒテ中山寮ノ
衛生^{状況}ノ向上發展ヲ計ラントセルモ実行セラレマセンデシタ。

亦右意見書中ノ以外、寮ノ人達ハ或ル程度ノ努力ヲ拂ッ
カ医師トシテノ自分ノ立場ヨリ見テ非常ニ満足デアッタ。

(7) 皮膚病患者モ多イデ日景温泉ニ入浴サセル様ナ相談ヲ
麻島組ノ人カラアリマシタデ自分モ大ニ賛成セルガ之レモ警察ノ
命ニヨリ実行サレマセンデシタ。

七月一日ノ事件マデハ寮ノ中ノ衛生^{状況}ハ改正スルコトナク現状
維持ノ様ニ思ヒマシタ。

七月一日ノ事件後ハ寮ノ衛生^{状況}ハモット悪化シタ様ニ思ヒマス。

七月一日ノ事件後麻島組ヨリ患者ヲ診テ世見エタイトノ電
話アリマシタ、其ノ後二三ヶ月間ハ殆ト毎日中山寮ニ行ッタ様ニ
記憶シマス。

七月中ニ自分ノ記憶デハ百ニ三人死亡セル様ニ思ヒマス。

夫レヨリ十月迄テ随分多数ノ華人が死亡シタト記憶ス。

七月事件後^用日^日多数ノ華人ノ死亡セシタ原因ハ尤ノ如シ。

(1) 栄養失調

(2) 日射病

(3) 胃腸障害 脚氣

(4) 赤痢

(5) 氣管支炎

予ノ死ニ至ルルガ
予ノ事有リ特ニ日射病、栄養失調、胃腸病患者が多ク
ト記憶ス。

(6) 其ノ當時寮ニ於テ入院ノ設備不完全ナリキ。

(7) 法定傳染病室モ不完全

(8) 其ノ他ノ病人ノ病室モ不完全ト医師ノ立場ヨリ見ラレタリ。

(9) 某品が不足セルコトモ原因シテ居ルガ當時彼等華人ノ作質

が余リニモ低下セルタメ如何ナル妙薬ヲ用牛テモ彼等ヲ救フ
コト出来ナイ状態ト思ヒマシタ。

中山寮華人ノ死亡多キニ就キ河野代ニ注意セルトアリ。

七月ノ事件後寮ノ指図書者ニ対シ前記個條書ノ筆柄ヲ

一層嚴格ニ実行スル様ニハ注意セリ然レ何等改良見
ナカド。

當時ノ病歴ハ昭和二十年十月改撰圖白ノ一方が私ノ留守

中ニ来テ持ッテ行キマシタ。受取書目モ与ヘテ美レズ亦其ノ自ノタレテ
アツカ解リマセン。

私ハ内科医ナルヨリ火傷患者ヲ診マセンガ一度

泉医師が火傷患者ヲ診タコトアルトイフヲ聞ク様ニ記憶ス

昭和二十年十月七日米國軍隊強シ寮ヲ視察ニ来テ

根本的ニ寮ノ衛生状態ヲ改良スル様ト米國軍医

カラフ(GRAF)大尉ヨリ命令ガアツテ早速三四十名ノ患者ヲ

岩岡銘山病院ニ入院セシ又衛生状態モ根本的ニ改良シタ。

私ハ寮ノ衛生状態ノ改良ノ件ニ就テ元井黄資氏モトノキヲシハ
一度モ話シタコトハアリマセン。

右ノ四枚ノ口供書ハ私ノ自由意志ニ依リ又自発的ニ
自分ノ手デ書イタモノデアリ作成後非常ナル注意ヲ以テ
熟讀シ絶対ニ謾後ハタテ全部ニ実テアルコトヲ
才哲言ヒ致シマス。

昭和二十二年八月十八日

大内 正

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
Allied translator and interpreter section

translation requested by Legal section

date received ATIS 19 Aug 47

Description of contents: full translation of a statement
by three chinese, TAI, Shoo-tun,
CHUNG, chao-gwou, CHUNG jin-tin.

TAI Shoo-tun
Chung Chao-gwou
Chun jin-tin
(joint statement)

Offenses Committed by MIURA, Taichiro

1. Prior to June 1945, MIURA dispatched IMANO, Takeo of the "Thought Police" of the HANAOKA Police Station to CHUZAN PW Camp and ordered him to supervise the PW. He also ordered IMANO to overlook the beatings of the PW by the prison supervisors.

Although IMANO came to the camp for inspection on every fourth or sixth day and reported to MIURA about the camp affairs, MIURA had no intention whatsoever of remedying IMANO's evil deeds.

2. When a riot broke out on 30 Jun 45, MIURA proclaimed that every person of the neighboring villages of ODATE and HANAOKA and members of the "Patriotic Corps" were permitted to beat or even shoot to death any escaping PsW. As a result of this proclamation, three PsW are still missing. (Furthermore, about that time, NIU, Chan-chia was beaten to death by the villagers at SHAKANAI Village Shrine.)

MIURA also ordered the police and the KEMPEI TAI to severely beat the escaping PsW upon their capture.

During the period between 1 July to 3 Jul 45, all prisoners were forced to kneel down at the public square in front of the HANAOKA Police Station. The prisoners were insulted in various ways and were beaten severely by the police, the KEMPEI TAI, and the civilians. The prisoners were forced to sit under the burning sun during the day and in the rain during the night. (Although it rained on the night of 1 July, MIURA compelled the prisoners to pass the night in the rain.)

MIURA also ordered that food and water were not to be given to the prisoners during the period between 1 July to 3 July. The camp was equipped with hearths for boiling water and its warehouse stocked with foodstuff. The prisoners were not permitted to sleep at nights and were soundly beaten if they showed any sign of sloven squatting posture. All ranking prisoners above section leader's rank were confined in the police station and were tortured in various manners.

After the riot, MIURA dispatched scores of policemen for the purpose of supervising the prisoners.

3. Although the war terminated on 15 Aug 45, MIURA concealed this fact from us and forced us to continue the work. It was on 24 August that MIURA, accompanied by KONO, proclaimed that the war was ended. However, he did not disclose the fact that JAPAN had surrendered to the Allies but stated that both sides made overtures for peace.

Not only were we forced to continue the work until 24 August, but we were also subjected to Japanese supervision during that time in our mental and physical life. Up to the actual day of occupation by the United States Army, we were forced to participate in morning assembly every day and to bow to the Japanese. Even during those periods, our food rations were too meager to satisfy us.

4. During the period between 1 July to 3 July when we were forced to sit on the street, TSUI, Shu-tang eye-witnessed the death of WANG, Ying-lu. CHANG, Chin-ting saw two corpse lying on the street when he was returning from the privy.

5. At the time that MIURA gave order to the "Patriotic Corps" to shoot escaping prisoners, CHAO-Shang-chu was shot in the leg and died five days later. LI, Shu-shen was shot through the corner of his eye. HSU, Chu jung had the thumb of his left hand cut off and also received a cut on his right shoulder.

TAI, Shoo-tun

CHUNG, Chao-gwou

CHUNG, Jin-tin

太一郎
三浦罪行

七月十日, 1947.

一. 1945.6.前. 派花園警察所特高警察今野武夫監視並管制中山營之俘虜. 並命令放任補導員武政打俘虜. 今野每隔三.五日來營一次. 後即回大廳向三浦報告. 三浦並不加糾正今野之惡行.

二. 1945.6.30. 暴動時期. 三浦曾下台. 大廳及花園附近之村民及當地之「義勇隊」凡捉得俘虜. 均可毒打或當場處斃. 因有三人失蹤(同時又有牛片甲在窪邊兩村之廟內被民衆打死)至七. 警察如毒兵痛打捕獲之俘虜. 七月一日至三日令全體跪在花園警察所前之廣場上. 俘虜遭受憲警民衆之污辱毒打. 晝日跪向太陽. 晝夜浴在雨水中(七月一日晚降雨. 三浦之俘虜在雨中過夜)三浦又下台. 七月一日至七月三日. 不給俘虜飯吃. 不許飲水. 一營內之鍋灶皆已備. 倉庫內亦存有食糧. 三浦下台時. 晝向不碎睡. 甚至跪地姿勢不好就遭毒打. 班長以上之幹部都被囚在警察所內. 拷問. 毒刑. 事變後. 派警察數十人監視之.
到工場

五. 1945.8.15. 戰爭結束. 三浦仍不公佈. 至八月二日. 我們仍在工棚看. 直到八月廿四日. 三浦協同河野到中山營. 才宣佈戰爭結束. 但仍未指明日本戰敗. 日本向盟軍投降. 而簡單地說是雙方講和. 以至. 我們降多做九日之功. 外. 在精神上. 在生活上仍受日人之監視和管制. 直至軍心瓦解之前之階段. 我們每朝仍舉行朝會. 向日軍人鞠躬. 同時不吃不飽呢.

三. 七月一日至三日當時在跪之場上. 我親眼看見王麗族被. 活活弄死. 幸而看見兩個死屍在場上.

四. 命之「義勇隊」. 當時打傷趙高珠之腮部. 五日被武政打傷李秀海之眼角. 並用刀砍傷徐景榮之左手大母指. 和砍傷右肩.

霍村棠
張肇國
張金亭

Statement of TAKAKU, Kanehiro, taken at Sugamo
Prison, Tokyo, Japan, on the 21 day of July, 1947.

My name is Kanehiro TAKAKU. I am 52 years old. I was born in No. 1, Oazaterako, Nabekake-mura, Nasu-gun, Tochigi-ken, Japan, and my present address is Noda, Matsuomura, Iwate-gun, Iwate-ken, Japan.

I graduated from the primary school in Togiki-ken—read and write Japanese, and can read Kanji as they are commonly used in Japanese, and of course can read Japanese newspapers.

I never worked for the Japanese Government inside of Japan proper, but worked at a common prison in Masan, Korea, for six and a half years and another year in a prison at Shinshu, Korea, quitting the latter employment in 1933. In the first prison there were about 200, and in the second about 250 prisoners. I was in charge of buying food and clothes for the prisoners, selling things that were made by them, and the repair of the prison buildings.

I was employed by Masatoshi KONO, the commander of the Chusan Chinese Prisoner of War Camp at Hanaoka, I think it was on the 13th of July 1945. I talked with him but once before he employed me; I think that was in the early part of June 1945. At that time we talked only about ~~myself~~^{my salary}; I told KONO I would have to go home but would return in about a month, and KONO said he would determine my position after I got back. When I came back he told me that he had wanted to make me the camp commander but that Police Chief MIURA, Taichiro, had refused him permission to do so on the ground that everything in the camp was in confusion, and I was not familiar with camp affairs. Then KONO made me ~~the~~^{as} assistant/commander of the camp.

KONO said that as his assistant I would have to follow his instructions, and he instructed me to get everything in order as soon as possible because everything was upside down due to the July 1 incident; as at that time I did not know what to do KONO directed me in every particular. But I was very much surprised to find the physical condition of the Chinese to be so bad. Most of the Chinese laborers were so thin that their bones were showing through their skins, and they were suffering from skin and eye diseases; I thought their condition was due to insufficiency of medical treatment, but KONO told me that it was the result of the incident, and instructed me not to have the Chinese laborers work any more from that time on, and to make them rest in order to restore their health. He didn't say that the bad condition of the Chinese laborers was due to malnutrition, and I made no inquiries to find out what the cause of their physical condition was. KONO did not tell me to increase the food of the Chinese laborers, but as far as I can recall their food was increased by mixing beans into the rice.

The food for the Chinese laborers in the Chusan Camp was supplied by the Branch Office in Hanaoka. ARIAKI, Chiyokiechi (I am not certain about the spelling of his first name), who was in charge of the food in the Chusan Camp, used to telephone the Branch Office in Hanaoka for food supplies as needed: I had nothing to do with the food in the Chusan Camp. W

When I first came to the camp KONO was in the camp every day; he was living there. There was a room for all the Japanese employees in the camp, and that was ~~where~~ the place where KONO lived; I lived there, too. I saw KONO in the camp every day and every night; in the daytime I worked in the camp office; all the Japanese, except the welfare division, worked in that office. SHIBATA was not the head of the welfare division; I do not recall

who the head of that division was.

There was no one between KONO and me; he gave his orders to me directly, and I reported to him directly; no one but KONO gave me orders, but sometimes I was requested by the welfare division to buy medicines for the treatment of the skin diseases of the Chinese laborers; everyone in the camp was subject to my order except KONO and the welfare division; in so far as the management of the camp was concerned, KONO allowed me a certain amount of discretion when things remained unchanged, and I exercised that discretion; but whenever things changed KONO gave me his orders.

Statement of TAKAKU, Kanehiro, continued, taken at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, on the 23rd day of July, 1947.

I wish to correct a mistake I made the day before yesterday. I said that there was no one between KONO and me. But that is not correct. SHIBATA, the Chief of the Labor Section, was standing between me and KONO; he could give me orders, and this he did according to varying circumstances. For instance, on one occasion he ordered me to pay the Chinese laborers sums of money which they were entitled to receive for their work. I received the money from SHIBATA. I don't recall the amount. I paid money to the Chinese laborers only once, I think it was in September 1945. I don't know whether they had been paid money before or not. SHIBATA gave me a paper on which was stated the amount to be paid to each Chinese laborer. The amounts were different. I don't know why different amounts were paid to different Chinese laborers. I just paid the money out according to the paper SHIBATA gave me; there should have been records in the office showing how much each laborer was entitled to receive for his work, but I don't know whether there were any or not. I never saw such a record in the camp office, but I think there were some in the branch

office. I don't recall how much money I paid to each laborer, nor can I recall whether I paid them before or after the Americans came. I can't recall how long before I was arrested the Americans came, nor can I recall how long before I was arrested I paid the money to the Chinese.

I can't remember what other orders SHIBATA gave me, but he gave me orders now and then. SHIBATA's position in the camp was that of looking after the Chinese laborers, but I cannot tell you in what way.

I was under SHIBATA directly, and I made a mistake when I told you before that I was immediately under KONO, that I was the assistant manager of the camp and was immediately under KONO.

I think my salary was 120 yen a month; I don't know how much SHIBATA received, but I think it was more than I received because he was above me; I don't know whether others received more salary than I did or not.

I was in the camp until the 15th of October, 1947; working under KONO's orders, I supervised the supply and training groups; I also bought medicines for the Chinese laborers; I always did as KONO ordered me.

When I came to the camp I was told that after the July 1 incident the Chinese laborers were forced to kneel in an open space near the Hanaoka Police Station without food or water for a period of three days, thus causing many diseases which resulted in the increase of deaths among the Chinese laborers. And their dead bodies were left unburied.

I did not receive any order from KONO to bury the Chinese dead; neither did SHIBATA give me any orders; nor did I receive any orders from anybody about burying the Chinese dead. When I came to the camp KONO did not tell me his policy about burying the Chinese dead; nor did anyone else; I had nothing at all to do with burying the Chinese dead; nor do I know whose duty it was to bury the Chinese dead; nor did I ask KONO or SHIBATA or talk to

anybody about whose duty it was to bury the Chinese dead.

The reason why I did not order the burying of the Chinese dead is that during all the time that I was in the camp I could not, in the circumstances, do anything in that regard unless KONO ordered me to. I did not feel that in that matter I was permitted to exercise my own judgment in the face of KONO's knowledge and condonation of it.

I was surprised to hear, when I entered the camp, that many dead bodies had been left unburied, and when I asked KONO about it he said that it had been approved by the police, and that before long the bodies would be buried at one time; KONO didn't say what policeman had approved this method of disposing of the dead bodies, but it is my judgment that it was Chief of Police, MIURA. I don't think the condition caused by leaving the dead unburied got any worse after I entered the camp. I don't know whose responsibility it was to bury the dead bodies of the Chinese laborers, but I think it was KONO's responsibility.

I think Eishi MOTOI was in charge of all kinds of documents at the branch office in Hanaoka. I don't know whether he had anything to do with the camp or not; I can't recall that he ever gave me any order, nor do I remember that I ever met him in the camp.

GOTO never gave me any orders, but I think he gave orders to KONO; nor did MIURA ever give me any orders; I don't know to whom he gave orders; I never heard him give orders to bury the Chinese dead; if he gave such an order it must have been when I was absent.

I was ordered by KONO to supervise food supplies in camp when he was absent. When he was in camp he kept the food; there was enough food in camp after I was employed.

Doc No 34894 B

GN

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

Translation Requested by Legal Section.

Date Rec'd ATIS 27 Sep 47.

Description of Contents: Full translation of a carbon copy
of handwritten sheets constituting
a statement by IMANO Takeo.

Name: IMANO Takeo (伊野武夫).

Date: 15 September, 1947.

I. I definitely recall that it was during the period from 2200 hours to 2300 hours on 1 July 1945, that the Chinese of Chuzan Dormitory made their escape. It was around 0800-0900 hours on 2 July 1945, the day following the escape, that the Chinese escapees first began to return, some voluntarily, others after capture. I believe that it was about 6 or 7 July, 1945 before they were all recaptured.

II. Assistant Police Sergeant NARITA (成田), who at that time was a member of the Thought Control Section and I reached HANAOKA at approximately 1800 hours in the evening on the day of the incident (1 July), which means that I was in HANAOKA before the incident occurred. The reason for our visit was to inspect the Chuzan Dormitory in HANAOKA together.

III. I have heard that the captured Chinese were placed in front of the KYORAKUKAN of the Hanaoka Mines, in front of the office of KAJIMA GUMI, and in the Chuzan Dormitory. Of these, the only ones I went to see were those left in front of the KYORAKUKAN. I did not go to see those at the other places. I merely heard about those in Chuzan Dormitory and those in front of the Kajima Gumi office. I believe that on 2 July there were approximately 200 Chinese in front of the KYORAKUKAN.

IV. I cannot definitely recall whether it was on 31 June or 1 July that the incident occurred. My memory seemed to favor 31 June, but to make doubly sure, I brought out the dispatch orders of that time from the store-room on 10 September and studied them at the Department of Criminal Affairs. Since the dispatch orders were made out on 2 July, the day following the incident, I changed it in my memory to the 1 July incident. I assumed that the orders were accurate.

V. I shall state to the best of my knowledge the formal chain of command of the police at that time. The person responsible for the entire AKITA prefecture was TAKEOKA (武岡), Chief of the Akita Prefectural Police. Under him was KAMADA (鎌田), Chief of the Thought Control Section which dealt with foreigners, and under KAMADA was MIURA (三浦), the head of the Odate Police Station which was under the jurisdiction of the Hanaoka Police Station. Then came the police sergeant in HANAOKA. The head of the police-box was Police Sergeant SUGAWARA (at present, an assistant police inspector). I shall now state the order of command for investigation work. I do not know the details, but according to the framework of Japanese law, homicide cases come under the supervision of the Public Procurators Office. I shall, however, first state the formal chain of command as I was aware of it at that time. This incident was handled under the leadership of Procurators WATANABE (渡辺) and HASEGAWA (長谷川) of the Odate Public Procurators Office under whose jurisdiction it fell, plus other procurators, all under the supreme command of Procurator KOMURO (小室) of the Akita Public Procurators Office.

In addition, under the procurators there were police officers who served as assistants. (Police officers conducted individual investigations of criminals in their charge.) One of these was assistant Police Inspector NARITA who was the leader of the Special

Squad. I do not know which squad they commanded, but the other squad leaders I knew about were Assistant Police Inspector ISHIKAWA (石川); the person in charge of judicial affairs at the Omagari Police Station at that time; and the person in charge of judicial affairs at the Otate Police Station. I do not know the names of the latter two persons. These were the four squad leaders of whom I knew. As assistants to them, there were Police Sergeants MISHIMA (三嶋), NAGAKI (永岐) (I know he was at HANAOKA at that time, but possibly he may not have been attached to investigations) and MISAWA (三沢). I do not know to which squads they were attached. I do not remember any people under these men. The foregoing has been a statement of the formal chain of command for the investigations. Next I shall describe to the best of my knowledge the actual chain of command as I was aware of it at that time. As far as the chain of command down to the leaders of the investigation squads is concerned, it seems to me that as far as we were concerned we received a particularly large number of orders from KAMADA, the Chief of the Thought Control Section after the afore-mentioned procurators, plus KAMADA and MIURA, who was the head of the Otate Police Station, had consulted each other.

I believe the reason for this was that it was easier for Section Chief KAMADA to issue the orders since he was at the top of the chain of command of the police and the persons who did the actual investigation work were the squad leaders, who at the same time were police officers.

The foregoing has been my version of the actual investigation. This situation also held true for the squad leaders and the lower echelons. I believe that the search progress meetings at which they engaged in joint consultation were held about five times a week. At times only squad leaders participated, but at other times I also attended. I think Section Chief KAMADA was always present, but Police Chief MIURA only came once or twice. The procurators came irregularly.

VI. The principal objects of the investigation regarding which we, as police officers, received instructions and orders were:

- (a) Investigation of the causes of the incident.
- (b) Search for the killers of the guards and the one Chinese who were murdered at that time.

I believe the above were the two principal objects of our search.

VII. I shall state the relationship between the Chief of the Otate Police Station and the Chuzan Dormitory. Chuzan Dormitory was under the jurisdiction of the Otate Police Station. The Caucasian prisoners of war were under the Supervision of the Japanese Army. As for the Chinese prisoners (who were called simply Chinese and not PsW), and non-prisoner Chinese laborers, the government ordered the police to watch over and investigate problems dealing with public peace and order, contagious disease, and legal matters at their places of work.

Since this incident broke out under such circumstances, I believe that Police Chief MIURA, who was in charge of public peace and order, ordered or perhaps suggested stronger measures (where attention was lacking) to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. I believe that is why he frequently made tours of inspection through KAJIMA GUMI and the Chuzan Dormitory following the incident. I shall now discuss the KAJIMA GUMI.

KONO (河野) was the head of the Hanaoka Branch Office of KAJIMA GUMI, and I believe MOTOI (元井) was the assistant head. SHIBATA (柴田) was the head of the Labor Section at that time, and I believe he had something to do with the Chuzan Dormitory too, the reason being that whenever I visited KONO to discuss matters pertaining to Chuzan Dormitory, he would frequently say, "Speak to SHIBATA about it." I recall having spoken to SHIBATA frequently. Apparently ISE, Chitoku (伊勢知得) had not yet been appointed as the overseer of the dormitory, but I think his position was that of acting overseer.

VIII. I heard that TAKAGI (高木) of the Otate Liaison Office of KAJIMA GUMI and two others sold 200 sacks of wheat flour (white flour) and other commodities which had been given as a ration to the Chinese at Chuzan Dormitory instead of delivering them to the Chinese, and were arrested by the Otate Police and fined four or five thousand yen. I believe this occurred around September, 1945.

IX. Around the time of the incident an Otate Liaison Office was in existence as the liaison office of KAJIMA GUMI at the Hanaoka Mines. I believe that a man by the name of TAKAGI was the head of this Liaison Office. As far as his supervision was concerned, I believe that this TAKAGI came naturally under the supervision of KONO of HANAOKA.

X. It was around the sixth of this month that I received the notice to appear as a witness. From 6 September until the present the only person from KAJIMA GUMI whom I have seen has been ARAKAWA (荒川). (He was formerly with KAJIMA GUMI, but I don't have any information on him now.)

As for people connected with the police, there have been three--Assistant Police Inspector MISHIMA of the Criminal Affairs Section, Assistant Police Inspector NAGAKI, and Police Sergeant MISAWA. When I went to the Criminal Affairs Section, the gist of my conversation with the above-mentioned three was: "It's probably about the 1 July incident. At that time we thought it was all for our country, but now it's just the opposite. It's putting you to no end of trouble to have to go when you're so busy. You have to be there by the 12th, so it would be best for you to be discreet about what you say concerning the incident." Before long ARAKAWA of KAJIMA GUMI came into the Criminal Affairs Section looking as if he had taken a few drinks. He said to me, "Did you receive one, too? There is talk in TOKYO that you were prejudicial to the Chinese in your interpreting at the trial. It is said that the grounds in the case of MIURA was that he did not give food to the Chinese and that in the case of GOTO and ISHIKAWA the grounds were that they had beat the Chinese."

XI. During the time I served there, I did speak to KONO and others regarding the working hours of the Chinese. That was from about September, 1944 to about April, 1945. During that time I mentioned it at least four or five times. I definitely did say something to the effect of "Aren't the working hours of the Chinese overly long in the light of the inadequate amount of food given them? Under such a situation, the number of sick persons will only continue to increase. How would it be to shorten their working hours?"

XII. There were dysentery cases among the Chinese from the

time they came to Chuzan Dormitory, so I repeatedly told KONO and SHIBATA." Unless isolation wards are built the disease will spread to others" and urged them to build immediately.

Although they said that ward would be built immediately, it is a fact that they did not do so for some time.

XIII. I was assigned to the Hanaoka police-box until about 10 April 1944, (TN sic), but I don't believe GOTO came once to HANAOKA during that time.

IMANO, Takeo

カ一

今野武夫

昭和二十二年九月十二日

今野武夫

34894A

原籍 北海道 上川郡 風連村 字五線東七丁目
現住 秋田縣 秋田市 八日町 四三

一、松ハ現在現住ニテ ミシン 修理業

ヲシテ 居リマス

二、私ハ昭和十二年十二月 滿洲 奉天市

ニ行キ 十三年九月迄 奉天同和自

働車會社ノ事務員ヲシテ居リマ

シタ 十三年十月頃ヨリ 山西省

忻縣ニテ 兄ノ終營スル食堂

及料理屋ニ年傳シ同十五年二月

頃ヨリ 北京ハ中國語ヲ習ヒニ

行キマシタ 約六ヶ月 習得シ

同年八月頃 又忻縣ニ 帰リ兄ノ

前記 商業ニ年傳シ 昭和十六

年十二月 秋田縣ニ 帰リマシタ

三、昭和十八年四月ヨリ 秋田縣 巡査

ヲ 致シマシタ 同年 九月迄 教習

ヲ 受ケ 同十月ヨリ 秋田署 外勤

巡査 ヲ ナシ 昭和十九年 七月ヨリ

北秋田郡 大館 警察署 視察係

カニ

今野武夫

昭和二年九月十二日

ヲ命セラレ花園派出所ニ勤務シ

同二十年四月十日頃迄花園派出所

所ニ勤務シ同月ヨリ縣特高課

勤務ヲ命セラレ同年十月頃

連合軍ノ命ニ依リ特高課ノ公

止ト共ニ退職其ノ後現在

迄ミシシニ業ヲシテ居リマズ

四、私カ初メテ花園中小寮ニ行キマシタ

ノハ昭和十九年八月初旬中ト思

ヒマズ

五、私カ花園ニ在勤中花園派出所ニ

ハ四名ノ警官が居リ(一巡査三名巡

査部長一名)其ノ長ハ管原巡査

部長デシタ其ノ他勤務者ハ永

井伊藤ト私ノ三巡査デシタ

六、私ハ中小寮ニ行ク用事ハ公安

上ノ用件デ行キマシタ行ツタ回

數ハ三日間ニ一度位デシタ

衛生及指導員ノ中五人ニ対スル改打

ノ有無作業ノ状況(無理使用ナ

キヤ公安上ノ)寮内ニテ、指導員ノ

欠延狀況等ヲ視察シ時ニハ中

カ三

今野武夫

昭和二十二年九月十二日

國人（隊長級ノミ）トモ面會シ色々

ト話シマシタ

七、私が殴打等、無理カアツテハナラヌト
 固ク指導員ニ言ツテ居リマシタノテ、
 表面指導員ハ私ニ傷モ、妻ツタ事
 ハナイト、此視ノ度ニ言ツテ居リマシ
 タカ、昭和二十年四月初頃、私が作
 業場、行ツタ時、中國人、一人
 が、私ニ今指導員ニ殴打サレタト
 言フ言フテ来タ、テ、早速、調ヘタ、知
 一人ハ、福田指導員テ、他、一人ハ、小
 畑、タツタト思ヒ、又、私ハ、連ニ、派出所
 ニ、二人ヲ、連行シ、三、時間、私ト、菅原
 此、査部長トテ、説諭ヲ、加ヘ、更ニ
 今、復ニ、度ト、殴リマセント、言フ、宣誓
 書（此、未書）ヲ、取ツテ、帰シタ、テ、ス
 八、衛生方面ハ、悪ルカツタ、ノテ、カク、リ、痲、舎
 ヲ、設ケル、様、話シタ、ガ、鹿、島、組、デ、ハ、此、傷
 ナル、事モ、ハイ、介リマシタ、ト、ハ、言フ、ガ、東ニ
 實行スル、様、事、ハ、ナク、何、回、モ、話ヲ、シ
 テ、初メテ、實行スル、次、ヲ、テ、シタ、又、也
 時、次、貝、材、不、足、モ、或、ル、程、度、原、因

カ四

今野 武夫

昭和二十二年九月十三日

アリマス 又 薬モ不足デハアリマシタ
か出来ル限リ 鹿島組ニ 警官ノ立
場ヨリ 探シテ ヤリマシタ (赤ノ薬)

九二十年七月一日以前ニ 指導員ノ 殴打

等ニ依リ 死亡シタ事ハ 聞キマセンデシタ

が 七月一日 事件 取調ノ 際 隊長

ヨリ 六月二十八日頃 小畑 福田(明ラ

カナラズ) 等ニ一名ノ 労工ガ 殴打(案内ニテ)

サレ 死亡シタトカ 死亡スル所ヲツタトカ

ニ 聞イテ居リマス

又 七月以前ニハ 前記 四月初メ 小畑

福田ヨリ 始末書ヲ 取ツテ 説諭シタ

為 指導員ハ 今度 警官ニ 我々ガ 打

イタ等ト 言ツタ者ハ 殺込ト 言ツタノデ

七月一日 以前ハ 華人ハ 叱レヲ ナシ

警官ニハ 指導員 悪イ知ハ 訴ヘテ

未マセンデシタ 其レ故 警官テハ 始

未書 取ツテカラハ 指導員ノ 殴打ハナ

カッタト 思ッテ居リマシタ

又 七月一日 以前ノ 中山 寮ノ 總 死亡

者ハ 百ニ 三十名ト 思ヒマス

カ五

今野武夫

昭和二年九月十三日

十、中山寮ノ勞工一同カ何故ニ七月一日

事件ヲ起シタカヲ考へルニ取調

等ヨリ判明シタ知ハ

(一)食糧ガ不足カツタト

(二)指導員ノ殴打等ニ耐ヘカネタト

(三)病弱者等傳セン病(赤利等)カ

多ク健康~~者~~康者モ将来我々モ

病氣ニタヨレルニハナイカトイフ

不安ナ氣持

(四)食糧ノ割ニ作業カ加、重ナリニ加ヘ

テ十日間ノ突賣工事がアツタ

事

(五)事件ニ三日前中山寮指導員

室デ大隊長以下中隊長等ヲ

召集サセ見セシメノ爲ト指導員

負カ一華人ヲ裡ニシテ牛糞~~糞~~陰

焼シバシ等デ辱待シタト等ニヨリ

指導員ニ対シ反感ヲ持ツタ

右ノ事情ニ依リ事件カ発生シタト

考へマス私ハ判明ハ出来マセン

が焔大隊長ヨリ聞イタノハ福田小

畑ト聞イタ様ニ思ヒマス

知六

今野武夫

昭和二年九月十三日

十一、七月事件以後虐待ニ依ル死亡者
八圃キマセン 逮捕ノ際地名ハ圃
イテ居マセンが一名ノ華人ヲ日本刀
デ斬殺シタトカヲ誰カラカ記憶
ニハアリマセンが圃イタニトカアリマス
又私ノ仕事が取調ニアリ総合的
ナ報告ハ當時ノ三浦署長特
高課長等カ報告ヲ受ケテ居ル
或ハ知ソテ居ルト思ヒマス
私ノ聞イタ所デハ七月中ニ於ケル死
亡者ハ百名位ト記憶シテ居リマス
今野武夫

一

今野武夫

昭和二十二年九月十五日

34894 B

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

二 私ガ事件復花園へ行ツタノデハナク
 事件ノ当日七月一日、晚六時頃
 私ト当時、特高課員 成田警部補
 ト二名デ花園ニ着キマシタ 行ツタ用
 件ハ花園ノ中山寮ヲ二人デ巡視ノ
 為デシタ

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

34894

為二、今野了武夫

昭和二十二年九月十五

田ヒヨス

四、私ハ外芝事件、發生月日ハ六月

ノ三十一日カ、七月一日カハソキリ記

憶ニアリマセンガ六月三十一日、六月

私ノ記憶ニアル様ニシタガ念ノ

為當時、出張命令書ヲ念ヨリ

持テ出シテ(九月十日)刑事課デ見マ

シタラ、出張命令ガ事件翌日ノ

二日ニ出テ居リマスカラ命令書ガ正

シイト思ヒ七月一日事件ト記

憶ヲ新ニシタ解デス

時事件當時、警察ノ命令系

統ヲ(形式上)私ノ知ッテ居ル限り

申上ケマス

秋田縣地区全体ノ責任者ハ

武岡秋田縣警察部長デ、其ノ下ニ

ハ外國人関係特高課長(録田)

其ノ下ハ花園署管大鑑三浦

署長、其ノ下ハ花園巡査部長

派出所、長ハ菅原巡査部長

現警部補)デシタ

次ニ取調ノ命令系統ヲ申上

オ三

今野武夫

昭和二十二年九月十五

ゲミス 私人解シイ事ハ不明デス
 ガ日本、法律、立前トシテハ殺人
 事件等ハ 検事局、指揮下
 デスガ 先ニ 当時私ノ 惑シテ居
 タ 形式上、指揮系統カラ申上
 ゲマス 当時、事件ハ 秋田
 検事局、小室 検事 最高指
 揮、下ニ 所管、大銀 検事
 局、 渡辺 検事 長谷川 検事 其
 、他 検事ヨ 首領トシ 其、他 検
 事、下トシテ 検事、助手トシテ
 警察官 警察官ハ受持、罪人各々
 、取調ヲナス 其、氏名ハ 特別班班
 長 成田 警部補 以下 何班ノ 長ナル
 ハ 不用デスガ 私ノ 知ッテ 居ル 班長、氏名
 ヲ 申上ケレバ 石川 警部補 当時 大曲
 ノ 警察署 司法主任 (氏名不明) 其、他
 大銀 警察署、司法主任 (氏名不明)ノ
 四名、班長 デシタ 其ノ 下、助手
 トシテ 何班ニ 屬スカ 不明デスガ 当時、
 三嶋 巡查 部長 永岐 巡查 部長
 (花園) 当時 居タコトハ 知ッテ 居ルガ 或ハ 取調

中四

今野 武夫

昭和二十二年九月十日

ニ屬サナクモ知ラス

三澤 巡查部長

其ノ下ノ者ハ 記憶ニナシ

形式上ノ 取調指揮系統ヲ 示シ

タカ 次ハ 当時ノ 私ノ 感じタ 事實

上ノ 指揮系統ヲ 知ル 限り申上ケマス

取調 班長迄 至ル 指揮系統ハ 前

記ノ 各 検事 録田 特高 課長

三浦 大館 署長ノ 協同 合議ノ

上 私事トシテハ 特ニ 録田 課長カラ

多ク 指揮ヲ 受ケタ 様ニ 思ヒマス

録田 課長ハ 警察 系統ノ 上司トアリ

直接ノ 取調者ハ 警察 官ノ 各班長

デアル 関係上 命令カ 易カッタ 故ト

思ヒマス

以上ハ 事實上ノ 取調ヲ 感じタ ママ

ニ 記シマシタ 班長 以下ハ 同一 デス

之ノ 協同 合議ナル 捜査 打合ハ 一週

間ニ 五日 位ノ モリト 思ヒマス 尚 或時

ハ 班長ノ ミ 参加ス 或時ハ 私モ 行キ

マシタ

録田 課長ハ 何時モ 居タト 思ヒマス カ三

浦 署長ハ 一 二度 位ノ モリデ

昭和二十二年九月十五

其、他檢事ハ一定致シマセン

六、私達カ警察トシテ指揮ヲ受ケ命令サシ

ニ 捜査ノ主要目的ハ

一、事件發生ノ原因調査

一、当時殺サレタ指導員及中國人一名

ノ犯人捜査

右ノニ矣カ捜査ノ主要目的ト思ヒ

ス

七、大館警察署長

係ヲ申上ゲマス

ハ日本軍隊ノ管理デアリ 白人ノ係虜

係虜ハ(係虜ト叫ハス單ニ中國人ト叫テ)其

係虜以外ノ中國人勞工ハ當時政

府ヨリ警察ガ公官上ノ問題及

法定傳染病等ノ問題ヲ事業場

ニ対シ注告及並視スル様命令サレ

テ居リマシタ 此ノ様ナ關係ニアル所

ニ事件ガ發生シタノデ、公官上

取締ニアル三浦署長ガ事故防

止、爲強カナル施設(不備ナ矣)ヲ命令

成ハ助言シタモト思ヒマス 其、爲ニ

才六

今野 武夫

昭和二年九月十五

事件復ハ鹿嶋組及中山寮ニ度々
出視シタト思ヒマス

次ニ鹿嶋組ヲ申上げマス 河野ハ鹿

嶋組花岡出張所長デアリ元井ハ副

所長デアッタト思ヒマス 柴田ハ当時

働務主任デアリ又中山寮ニモ何カ関

系ガアル様ニモ思ヒマシタ 其レハ私が河

野所長ニ中山寮ノ事デ話シニ行ツ

時ニ度々 柴田サンニ話シテ呉レト所長

ニ言ハレ 其レデ度々 柴田サンニ話シテ

来マシタコトヲ 覺エテ居リマス

伊勢ヲ知得ハ当時寮長ニ命セラレテ

イナノ様デスガ 寮長代理位ノ地位

ダツタト思ヒマス

八、昭和二十年九月頃ノ事ト思ヒマス 花岡

ノ鹿嶋組中山寮ノ 中国人ニ配給

ニナツタ 麥粉(白麵)ニ百袋 其ノ他ノ物

資ヲ 中国人ニ配給セズ 当時ノ鹿

嶋組花岡大銀 & 連絡所高木 某

ト他ニ名カ他ニ賣却シタ 事實

加アリ 大銀警察署ヨリ 檢舉サレ

金 四千圓カ五千圓ニ知セラレタ

カ七

今野「武夫

昭和二年九月十日

コトヲ私ハ聞クニ居リマス

九、事件前後花園鋌山鹿嶋組ノ連

絡所トシテ大館連絡所ト言フ、

カアリ、其、連絡所、長トシテ

高木ト言フ者カアリ、此、人

ノ監督トシテハ当然、花園ノ

河野サシノ監督下ニアツタト思

ヒマス

十、私ガ参考人、通達ヲ受ケタノハ

今日、元日頃デス、六日ヨリ現在迄

鹿嶋組ノ人ト會ソク、ハ、荒川

(以前鹿嶋組ナルモ現在詳細ナラス)一人デ

警察関係テハ刑事課、三嶋警

部補、永岐警部補、三澤巡查部長

ノ三名デス

私ハ刑事課へ行ツタ時ニ合ソク、右三

警察官トノ、私ト、話ヲ申上ケレバ

大休、七月一日ノ事件テセウ

当時ハ皆、國ノ爲ト思ッテ居タガ

今ニナルト反對ダ、君ガ行クノハ

忙シ、一ニ大妻御苦勞ダ、十二日

迄行クノタカラ、事件ノ事ハ聞

カ八

今野武夫

昭和三年九月十日

違ハヌ様ニ言ツタオカ良イト言ツ

テ毎リマシタ

其ノ内ニ鹿嶋組荒川カ酒ヲ飲ン

ダラシイ顔ヲシテ刑事課ニ来マシタ

私ニ對シ今野君ニモ来タカ君ハ

裁判ノ時ニ華人ニ不利ト通訳ヲ

シタト東京デ言ツテ居ル三浦

署長ハ華人ニ食ヲ與ヘナイトイフ

理由石川復藤ハ華人ヲ政打

シタト言フ理由ナ相ダト言フ事ヲ

言ツテ居リマシタ

十一物カ在勤中ニ華人労働時間ノ

問題デ河野氏及其他ノ人

ニ話シタトトガカアリマス期間ハ

十九年九月頃ヨリ二十年四月頃迄

デス其ノ間少クトモ四五回話

シマシタ内容ハ中國人ハ食

糧ノ不足ナ割ニ勞働時間ハ長

イノデハナイカ此ノ状能ハテハ病人

カ多クナルハカリタカラ労働時

間ヲ少クシタラトシカト言フ様ナ

九

今野武夫

昭和二十一年九月十日

コトヲ 確ニ 話シマシタ

十二 中國人が 中山 寮ニ 初メテ 来タ
時カラ 赤利 達者カ 居タノテ 私ハ所
長ノ 河野 及 柴田ニ 何度モ 病舎ヲ
別ニ 設ケナケレバ 他ノ者カ 傳カス
ルカラ 早速 病舎ヲ 設ケル 様 話シ
タガ 早速 設ケルトハ 言フガ 中々 設
ケナカツタ コトハ 事實デス

十三 私ガ 十九年ノ 四月十日頃迄 花園 張
出所ニ 勤務シテ 居リマシタガ 其レ迄ハ
復藤 君ハ 一度モ 花園 へ 来タコトハ
ナイト 思ヒマス

今野武夫

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

Translation Requested by Legal Section

Date Rec'd ATIS 4 Sep 47

Description of Contents: Full translation of two letters written by
IZUMI, Rikisaburo and OUCHI, Tadashi, and of
statement made by KAWAGISHI, Koya

28 Aug 47

To: The Prosecutor, Mr FAISON

From: IZUMI, Rikisaburo (泉力三郎),
Hanaoka Mine Hospital, AKITA Ken, KITA-AKITA Gun, HANAOKA Machi

Dear Sir,

Herein, together with my affidavit, I am submitting a report in answer to the notification of 25 August, which you sent to OUCHI, Tadashi (大内正), Director of the Hanaoka Mine Hospital, in regard to the treatment of injuries inflicted on the Chinese through violence in the Nakayama Dormitory of KAJIMA Gumi.

On 25 Sep 44 I started work in the Hanaoka Mine Hospital as a doctor in charge of surgery. At present we have an average of two hundred outside patients per day. In addition to this, there are injured miners. Such being the situation, we never even find time to rest. However, in view of international relations, we have been paying special attention to the care of the Chinese patients, particularly to their medical treatment.

I do not remember in detail the conditions of the patients in question, because two full years have elapsed. However, I believe that I can recall enough to give a general explanation, using as a basis the report which I presented previously (about Feb 47) by order of Investigator KIMOTO (木本) of the Yokohama Defense Counsel. Although there are no records in the hospital, I shall make my report according to the extracts from death certificates.

Affidavit

1. Burns

a. The place, date, and the name of the Chinese who received the burns are unknown.

I was told that a work supervisor put heated tongs on the top part of the foot of a Chinese, thus inflicting burns. (I do not remember whether it was the top of the right or left foot).

I did not examine the wound.

Around January 1946, I saw, for the first time, the completely healed wound, on which a blackish-brown scar remained.

b. 12 Jul 45. (recalled with the extract of the death certificate).

While carrying a keg of hot water inside the Nakayama Dormitory, CHOU Ch'ing-Si (周慶錫) collided with another Chinese and scalded his right foot. This wound was so severe that the foot bones were exposed. Despite the treatment given, sores gradually spread to the lower part of the leg, reaching the lower part of the thigh.

He died at 0915 hours, 30 Jul 45.

I believe that malnutrition should be considered as one of the causes of his death.

2. Prior to the incident of the Chinese riot which took place on 1 Jul 47, there was no one who came to receive treatment of any wounds caused by violence. I do not remember treating wounds caused by violence after the riot since supervision was taken over by the police after that.

About February of 1947 (deduction), a person came from the Yokohama Defense Counsel (Investigator KIMOTO) to inquire about FUKUDA (福田), who was involved in the KASHIMA Gumi's Chinese incident. He took with him all the records (reports) on the Chinese patients from the Nakayama Dormitory. If I see those reports I may be able to refresh my memory a little more clearly.

3. I was instructed by the police office to go to AKITA Ken, KITA AKITA Gun, SHAKAUCHI Mura, KAMMURI GAMORI, to examine the body of a Chinese who had died of hanging. This was in connection with the Chinese riot incident of 1 Jul 45. While on my way there, at about 1500 hours on 4 Jul 45, I saw one dead Chinese with a wound on his head lying at the foot of SHISHIGAMORI YAMA in the said village.

Disposition of the body was handled entirely by a judge (name unknown) who was there at that time, and I was forbidden to touch it. I went to KAMMURI GAMORI to examine the corpse of the hanged man. There I examined the body of YUEH Kung-Sheng (岳共盛) (50 yrs old), who had died by hanging.

27 Aug 47

IZUMI, Rikisaburo; AKITA Ken,
KITA AKITA Gun, HANAOKA Machi,
HANAOKA Mine Hospital.

27 Aug 47

From: OUCHI, Tadashi (大内正)

To: The Prosecutor, Mr FAISON

Dear Sir,

I was supposed to have submitted this addendum to my statement immediately, and I am very sorry that it has been so delayed. This is due to the fact that I fell slightly ill while on my way home; and since I am the only physician at the Hanaoka Hospital, I was completely taken up with examining the patients after my prolonged absence. I was thus too busy to refresh my memory, and I sincerely hope that you will forgive me for this.

Addenda to My Statement

A. The reason that I was not on part time employment as doctor for the KAJIMA Gumi:

On 10 Aug 44, soon after the Chinese laborers arrived at the Nakayama Dormitory, KONO (河野), of the KAJIMA Gumi, asked me to become a part time doctor of the KAJIMA Gumi. At that time, however, two doctors were in military service, one doctor, who was working in the Hanaoka Mine Hospital, had resigned in June of the same year, and only MIURA, Morio (三浦盛雄) and I were doctors in the hospital. We were barely keeping up with medical treatment, as there were only one dentist and one surgical assistant besides ourselves.

The total number of patients per day, around that time, occasionally reached as high as seven or eight hundred persons. In the internal treatment and pediatrics departments alone, of which I was in charge, the number of patients occasionally reached 250 or 300. For these reasons I considered it entirely impossible for me to become a part time doctor for the KAJIMA Gumi. Realizing the extremely heavy duties and responsibilities entailed, I had a talk with TANIZAKI, Akira (谷崎明), the head of the Hanaoka Mining Office of the Dowa Mining Company, and declined the position of part time doctor. However, in case of any illness in the KAJIMA Gumi at any time, our hospital promised to make every effort to administer conscientious treatment, and I believe I have done my utmost since then.

B. Medical equipment and part time doctors in the Nakayama Dormitory:

Since I had declined the position of part time doctor, the KAJIMA Gumi hired a man named TAKAHASHI (高橋) as part time doctor. This was in August 1944, shortly after the arrival of the first group of Chinese laborers at the Nakayama Dormitory.

I heard later that this man was not really a doctor, although he had claimed to be one at first. Actually, he had no doctor's license, having left the medical school before graduation.

Prior to the 1 July incident, this man took charge of all matters in Nakayama Dormitory pertaining to health or medicine. He had few medicines on hand, and a very simple examination room. Up until the 1 July incident, I had been going there to make examinations whenever TAKAHASHI telephoned me, and I made out prescriptions for the Chinese, which were filled at the Hanaoka Hospital. Occasionally, patients who were not seriously ill came to our hospital for treatment after 1300 hours, accompanied by an interpreter or the head nurse. Besides this, I was told that a man by the name of Dr ISHIZUKA, Tsunakuni (石塚綱生), who had an office in ODATE Machi, and a dentist, Dr KOBAYASHI (小林), were engaged as part time doctors for the Nakayama Dormitory.

C. The reason that Hanaoka Hospital could not allow hospitalization of Chinese patients:

From the standpoint of a doctor, I thought that it was best to hospitalize patients who were seriously ill, and this was also the desire of the KAJIMA Gumi. However, it was not permitted by the police authorities.

After I had gone back home, I tried to recall my memories regarding the hospital's refusal to take in patients. Relevant facts are as follows:

On 10 Jun 44, approximately 300 Chinese came to the Toa Dormitory of the Dowa Mining Co (Formerly the Fujita Gumi). While they were on their way, a man by the name of HOU, Hsiao-san (侯小三) contracted dysentery and became seriously ill.

On 18 June, when this man was hospitalized at the Hanaoka Hospital, an order was sent from the Hanaoka Thought Police Section of the Prefectural Police, notifying the Labor Affairs Section of the Dowa Mining Co (particularly the men in charge of the Toa Dormitory) that they should not hospitalize this man. This was in connection with counter-espionage. For this reason, I believe that the hospital was not able to take in other patients. I remember, therefore, that they hurriedly built an isolation hospital for Toa Dormitory.

On 10 Aug 44, when the first group of Chinese (about 300) came to the Nakayama Dormitory of the KAJIMA Gumi, many were stricken with dysentery from the very outset. They wanted to hospitalize these people, but I think the KAJIMA Gumi told us that this, too, for reasons of counter-espionage, would not be permitted by the prefectural thought-police section.

D. The 1 July Incident:

1. Around July 1944, there were many patients in the Hanaoka Hospital, as usual, and I was busy treating them.

2. At around 2200 hours on 1 July, I received word that the Chinese living in the Nakayama Dormitory had started a riot.

3. I hurried immediately to the hospital and assumed guard duty inside.

4. On 2 July, looking out of the window of the hospital room where I was assigned, I saw some Chinese who were being made to sit in a wide, open space at the side of the KYORAKUKAN.

5. I remember that it was very hot on the 2nd and 3rd of July.

6. I was greatly concerned about this incident, but as a doctor I could do nothing about it, since the entire affair had been taken over by the police.

7. After the 1 July Incident, most of the medical treatment given to the Chinese in the Nakayama Dormitory was performed after the police had so requested, by telephone, and I think that this also entailed telephone calls from the people in the KAJIMA Gumi.

E. My impressions the first time that I made a professional visit to the Nakayama Dormitory after the 1 July Incident:

I noticed a great change in the physical condition of the Chinese after the incident. In general, they appeared tired and exhausted.

Since the police had taken away the photographs of the Chinese, and since most of the Chinese, such as interpreters, head nurses, nurses, and squad leaders, had been taken to the police station, I experienced great difficulty in finding out the patients' names, the nature of their illnesses, and how they fell ill. In short, the 1 July Incident exerted a much worse effect on the health of the Chinese than I conjectured at first. I discovered this after my visit to the Nakayama Dormitory and was quite taken aback.

Written at the Hanaoka Mine Hospital, 27 Aug 47.

OUCHI, Tadashi

KAWAGISHI, Koya (川 岩 洪 野).

26 years of age.

Present Address: AOMORI Ken, SHIMOKITA Gun, WAKINOZAWA Mura, 113.

From 28 May 45 on, I worked at the KAJIMA Gumi's Hanaoka Post, and was engaged in making a survey of the open-air mining district, on which I worked until 30 June. Later on, from 20 July until 25 August, I worked at the site of the OMORIGAWA River Engineering Works.

As I remember, at a little after 2200 hours on 30 June, the Chinese began to riot. All ran away except about twenty, who were weak from illness. I assumed guard duty that night in the office of the Hanaoka Post and stayed on duty till morning.

1. 1 July:

A little after 0700 hours, at the time when we assembled in front of the Hanaoka Police Station to conduct a search, I saw about 100 or more Chinese bunched together in a vacant lot at the side of the theater. After making the search, as directed by Police Headquarters, we returned to the police station at noon. At that time I saw three or four hundred Chinese assembled in a vacant lot at the side of the movie theater. They were bound together by twos, the right arm of one tied to the left arm of the other, and they were being made to sit cross-legged on the ground. I saw a Japanese laborer beating some of the Chinese with a stick, saying that they were slouching or stretching out their legs. At that time I also saw the police beating them.

Towards sundown, while I was in the office of the KAJIMA Gumi's Hanaoka Post, I saw about 200 Chinese being led by policemen to a vacant lot in front of the office. They were divided into four groups and held at the Nakayama Dormitory, the side of the theater, the abovementioned place in front of the office, and one other place. Throughout the night they were kept bound and were forbidden by police order to lie down. I saw some Japanese laborers beating some of the Chinese who had untied the ropes because of the pain.

2. 2 July:

Shortly after 0700 hours we set out on our search, as we had done the day before, and returned at noon. On the way back, while passing in front of the assembly place, I saw some workers on guard beating some of the Chinese, for such reasons as their having stretched their legs or having been too slow in walking to the toilet. I do not remember whether it was the morning or evening of the 2nd, when I gave some water to the Chinese who were in front of the office of the KAJIMA Gumi's post.

3. 3 July:

They were still bound as they had been the night before, and were sitting outside. Towards sundown they were all made to sit, bound and in four rows, on the street within the Nakayama Dormitory area. At about 2200 hours they were given some rice gruel and were kept as they were until the next morning. As usual, I saw some people beating them but, because of a notice issued the day before from Camp Commander KONO, to the effect that all Japanese laborers found beating them should be warned, there were fewer cases of this.

4. 4 July:

After returning from my shift to the office of the KAJIMA Gumi's Hanaoka Post, I did not have any further contact with the Chinese.

5. I remember hearing the name of a policeman called GOTO (後藤) at the time when we assembled in front of Hanaoka Police Station.

6. As I had no direct contact with the Chinese, I was not familiar with their living conditions. Once I heard, however, that a Chinese came to the KASHIMA Gumi's kitchen to complain. I also heard that the Japanese supervisors always beat the Chinese while working them. And I also heard a rumor to the effect that some of the Japanese supervisors usurped supplies meant for the Chinese and sold them.

7. I believe it was around 5 July that I saw about 20 dead Chinese, who had been left lying on the right corner of the open space in front of Nakayama Dormitory. I suppose that the suffering they had to endure during the course of this incident was the main cause of their deaths, but it also appeared that they were already in a weak physical condition prior to their deaths.

8. I have made the above statements of my own free will, at the request of the Prosecutor of the Tokyo Legal Section, in the belief that the guilty should be dealt their dues, and that the innocent should be set free. I hereby swear that the above is all true facts and that there are no misrepresentations of the same.

28 Aug 47

KAWAGISHI, Koya

昭和三年八月二十八日

秋田縣北秋田郡花園町

花園鉦山病院

泉 力三郎

フアイソニ 検事 殿

謹啓

八月二十五日花園鉦山病院長大内正氏ニ傳移牒ニ

係ル鹿嶋組中山寮華人ニ對シ日赤力ニヨリ員傷一取扱

ニ關シ市指シニル分。別紙口供書ノ通り市報告申上

ス。私ハ昭和十九年九月二十五日外科担者醫師トシテ花園鉦

山病院ニ勤務シ外來患者平均一日約二百名ニシテ

殊ニ鉦山從業員ノ坑内員傷等アリテ休息ノ時間モナキ

現狀ニモ華人患者ニ對シテハ國際的關係アリテ特ニ診療

ニツイテハ格般ノ注意ト手ヲ施シテ居ルニス。

34271A

既ニ滿ニテ年ヲ經過シ患者ノ動能ハソノテハ詳ニ細ク
記憶シ居ラザルモ、サキニ（昭和三年二月頃）横浜新護園
本本調査官ノ命ニヨリ提出セル記録（レポート）ニヨレバ
大伴ノ説明モ記憶ヲヨビ起スニ可能ト思ハレマス。

現在病院ハ記録ナキモ死亡診断書控ニヨリ申告申上

コス。

尚書命令ニヨリ何時ニテモ指示ヲ仰願申上マス。

口供書

(一) 火傷ニツイテ

火傷ヲウケタ一華人ノ氏名 期日 場所不明ナル

一補導員カラ熱セル火著ラモテ一華人ノ足北月(左側足

背)カ左側足北月カ何レカ確ナル記憶ハナイニ火傷ヲ

ウケタト言フ。其ノ火傷ハ私ニ診療ヲウケナカマシ。

私ハ昭和三年一月頃 黒褐色ノ痕跡ヲ残シテ全

治シタルモノヲ初メテ目撃手シタ。

(2) 華人周慶錫氏ハ右足ノ火傷ヲ昭和三年七月十二日

(死之診断書)控ト共ニ想起ス中山寮内ニ於テ熱イ湯ヲ入

シタル桶ヲ持ソ違バウケニ誤ソテ他ノ華人ト衝突シ

右足ニ火傷ヲオ(足骨ノ兩端ホスル程強イ火傷)加療

ヲ加(シモ浮腫ハ治癒ニ下腿及ビ大腿ノ下部マデ)

擴大シテ昭和二十一年七月三日午前九時十五分死亡シテ。
尚原因トシテ營養失調ヲモ認ムハキテアル。

(二) 昭和二十一年七月一日華人暴動事件前ニハ暴力ニヨリテ私ノ
診療ヲウケタルモノハ記憶ハナク又暴動事件以後ハ警
察ノ方ニ管理權ハアツタノデ私ノ診療ニ出サレタルモノデハ暴
力ニヨリ員傷ヲウケタルモノハ記憶ハナク

昭和二十一年二月頃(推定)鹿嶋組華人事件福田關係ニテ横
濱辨護團(木本潤本直官)ノ方カラ來ラレマシテ中山寮華人
患者記録(レポート)全部ヲ辨護團ノ方ニモツテ行カレマ
シタ。ソレデレポートヲ見タリ幾ラカ記憶ヲヨビ起スト、思
ヒコス。

(三) 昭和三年七月一日華人日高節事件ニ於テ警察官一指示

ニシテ華人ノ溢死体検死ノ多ク 昭和三年七月四日午後三時頃
秋田縣北秋田郡 押 加内村冠ヶ森ニ赴ク途中同縣同郡
同村獅子ヶ森山麓ニテ一名、華人加頭壽ニ負傷セシ死体
ヲ目撃シテシタ。

死体兩扱ニシテハ金部其ノ當時其處ニ來テルニ裁判官(氏名不明)
テ和ニ一切手ヲフルニトシテ拒絶サシタ自今ハ溢死体検死多
ク冠ヶ森ニ赴キ溢死者出共盛(五年)ヲ検死シタ。

昭和三年八月二十七日

秋田縣北秋田郡花園町花園鉱山病院

泉 力三郎