

Permanent Residence and Status: ISHIKAWA Prefecture

Former Residence and Status:

Date of Birth: July 10, 1903

Name: YASUDA, Tsunao

Former Name:

Apr. 18, 1921 Enrolled in the Medical Department of the
KANAZAWA Medical College.

July 19, 1921 Appointed a student whose education was
^{above school by the} entrusted to the Army Medical Department
by the War Ministry.

Apr. 1, 1923 The name of the KANAZAWA Medical College
was changed to the Medical College of
the KANAZAWA Medical University.

Mar. 25, 1925 Graduated from the Medical College of the
KANAZAWA Medical University.

Apr. 8, 1925 Appointed a Probationary Medical Officer
and attached to the 7th Infantry
Regiment by the War Ministry.

Apr. 20, 1925 Joined the 7th Infantry Regiment.

May 5, 1925 Granted Medical License No. 54366 by the
Home Affairs Ministry.

May 27, 1925 In accordance with Article 29 of the
Army Replacement Regulation, passed

by the Medical Officers Selection Board.

June 30, 1925 Appointed a 3rd Grade Medical Officer
by the Cabinet.

Attached to the 7th Infantry by the War
Ministry.

July 15, 1925 Conferred with the 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade

Apr. 1, 1927 Attached to the 7th Infantry Regiment by the
War Ministry.

Apr. 1, 1928 Ordered to enroll in the OKAYAMA Medical
University as a post graduate student
by the War Ministry.

June 30, 1928 Appointed a 2nd Grade Medical Officer, Army,
by the Cabinet.

Aug. 1, 1930 Attached to the RIUZAN Garrison Hospital
by the War Ministry.

July 31, 1932 For purpose of medical study, ordered
to Germany by the War Ministry.

Aug. 8, 1932 Appointed a 1st Grade Medical Officer, Army,
by the Cabinet.

Sept. 1, 1932 Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

Dec. 15, 1934 Attached to the 5th Cavalry Regiment by
the War Ministry.

Apr. 29, 1934 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred
Treasure, 6th Class for services in the 1931-1934

Incident.

Dec. 2, 1935 Attached to the 10th Cavalry Regiment by the War Ministry.

Mar. 1, 1937 Attached to the 1st Tokyo Army Hospital by the War Ministry.

Sept. 1, 1937 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

Aug. 2, 1937 Appointed a Major (Med.) by the Cabinet.

Aug. 30, 1937. Attached to the Hospital of the China Garrison Army by the War Ministry.
 Still holds his original post Not recorded in the Official Gazette

Aug. 15, 1938 Awarded the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class.

Mar. 1, 1941 Appointed a Lieutenant Colonel (Med.) by the Cabinet.

Mar. 15, 1941 Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

Apr. 29, 1940 Conferred with the Imperial Order of the Dual-Rays of the Rising Sun, 4th Class for services in the China Incident.

Dec. 10, 1943 Conferred with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class.

Aug. 1, 1944 Appointed a Colonel (Med.) by the Cabinet.

- Aug. 15, 1944 Conferred with the 5th Court Rank,
Junior Grade.
- Dec. 25, 1945 Through his Imperial Grace, promoted one
Court Rank. Conferred with the 5th
Court Rank, Senior Grade
- Dec. 1, 1946 In accordance with Imperial Ordinance
No. 695, Army and Navy Medical
Officers became medical officials
in the Medical Bureau.
- Apr. 1, 1946 In accordance with Imperial Ordinance
No. 193 of 1946, became a technical
official in the Welfare Ministry.
- June 4, 1947 Ordered to serve in the KANAZAWA
National Hospital by the Welfare
Ministry.

Oct. 3 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

Witness General

WITNESS

YASUDA, Tsuneo

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

EPM
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

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Dec. 28, 1945 Through his Imperial Grace, Promoted one Court Rank.
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Dec. 1, 1946 In Accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 695, Army and Navy Medical Officers became Medical Officials in the Medical Bureau.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF YASUDA, TSUNEO,
by Mr. Freeman.

27743 * The witness identified exhibit No. 3100 as his
27744 affidavit, and verified it. * The witness stated that he
was in Singapore as a colonel attached to the Southern Army
Medical Department from October 1942 to July 5, 1944, and
was in charge of medical and sanitary affairs under General
AOKI, Medical Department Chief.

27745 During the construction of the Burma-Thailand
Railway, the witness stressed the importance of sanitation
measures, and that the success of construction depended
on sanitary conditions. TERAUCHI paid special attention to
this, and the witness made every effort to investigate
sanitation and prepare for it before and after the starting
of construction, aiming chiefly at malaria, cholera, dysentery
and black plague. * He sent a medical captain with the
Surveying Corps to the area at the end of 1942, to study
sanitary conditions and collect material to establish
definite measures. In January, 1943, Dr. OMORO, of the
Research Institute on Tropical Medicine, was sent as an
authority on the Malaria-mosquito, who was a non-regular
civilian official attached to the army, and with 11 others
went both to Thailand and Burma to investigate malaria in
the construction areas. More effective prevention and
extermination of malaria was based on their reports.

27746 Investigations were carried on with the water
supply and purification corps at the area, and also the
prevention of malaria and other diseases and the water
supply was investigated. To enforce sanitation, the main
body of the water supply and purification department, and
the majority * of the medical services attached to the army,
formed the medical unit of the railway corps attached to
the railway construction unit. Despite careful investigation
and preparations, the rainy season set in a month earlier
than expected, before foodstuffs, drugs, and medicines were
sufficiently accumulated. The construction ways were turned
into a quagmire, and traffic came almost to a standstill.
Cholera broke out among the natives, and found its way to
the Thailand construction district and became more prevalent.
It reached its peak in June, 1943, and defied the devoted
efforts which were handicapped by the traffic situation.
The Medical Department Chief went to the area and took over
the supply of medicines from the Army reserve stocks.

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27747

* Medical personnel were sent to the area to check the diseases. The situation was reported to TERAUCHI, and construction work was suspended in an effort to stamp out the epidemic. The fact that malnutrition, dysentery, malaria, and tropical ulcer increased as the work progressed might be thought to have been the result of bad sanitary conditions by the rainy season, as well as the dearth of foodstuffs. Against the epidemic, the medical services activities and the supply of drugs were stimulated, and the supply of essential foodstuffs and of mosquito nets and blankets were attempted to be obtained, but the situation could not be easily improved because of transportation difficulties.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COL. MORNANE.

27748

* The witness stated that he advised the Southern Army Headquarters before POWs were sent to Burma and Thailand of the danger from sickness and disease. The witness knew that it would be difficult to provide adequate sanitation in the jungle. The witness did not know that in spite of that Headquarters sent the prisoners to the jungle. The witness was interested to get reports as to the sickness and death rate on the railway. He conveyed important parts of such reports to Headquarters. Adequate medical supplies alone was not necessary; food supplies were more important. He pointed out to Headquarters that deaths were due to lack of food and medicines.

27749

The witness stated that deaths occurred as early as October, 1942, * but he recalled that sanitary conditions prior to that period were comparatively good. The witness did not know that at one camp 130 of 675 were ill. He never visited camps on the railway.

Attention of the Court was called to exhibits No. 1561 to 1659, 1574 and 1575, and testimony at pages 13003 and 11411.

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Exh. No.

Burma
P/W
Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al



SWORN DEPOSITION (Translation)

Deponent: YASUDA, Tsuneo,

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I am a former Army Medical Colonel. I stayed in Singapore as a member of the Medical Department of the Southern Army General Headquarters during the period from October 19, 1942 to July 5, 1944, and was in charge of medical and sanitary affairs assisting Medical Lieutenant-General AOKI, Kuichiro, Chief of the Medical Department.
2. On the occasion of the proposed construction of a railway linking up Thailand and Burma, I stressed that the sanitation measures were very important in this enterprise and the success of the construction work depended directly on sanitary conditions in view of the bad sanitary conditions prevailing there, the speedy accomplishment of the work being held in contemplation.

Commander in Chief of the Southern Army TERAUCHI paid special

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attention to this point and I made every effort to investigate sanitation matters and made every preparations for that. before and after the start of the work.

3. Limiting chiefly at malaria, cholera, dysentery and black plague in the investigation, I despatched Medical Captain MOMMA, member of the Medical Department, to the area with the Surveying Corps at the end of 1942 and had him study general sanitary conditions over there, collecting material for the purpose of establishing definite sanitary measures. And in January, 1943 I also despatched Dr. OMORI Nanzaburo, member of the Research Institute of Formosa on Tropical Medical Science and an authority in research work of the malaria-mosquito, as a non-regular civilian official attached to the Army in company of eleven persons to Thailand first and then to Burma later, and had them investigate malaria in the areas of construction. I made more effective the execution of prevention and extermination of malaria based on their reports.

After that I carried on investigations further, with water Supply and Purification corps at the area as the centre of activities; and at the same time took charge of the prevention of malaria and other communicable disease and the water supply.

4. In order to enforce strongly the sanitation measures to cover this construction work, the main body of the Southern Army's Water Supply and Purification Department, which was most powerful in the said Army's operation area, and the overwhelming majority of the medical services directly attached to the said Army as well as other medical services of the Army Corps at the front were attached to the Railway Construction Commander, forming the Medical Unit of the Railway Corps. Medical Colonel KITAGAWA, Commander of the Water Supply and Purification was appointed commander of the said medical unit and he strived to give it full swing.

5. Despite such careful investigations and preparations with which the construction was embarked upon, the rainy season set in about the middle of April, 1943, nearly a month earlier than expected, before foodstuffs, drugs and medical supplies were sufficiently accumulated in the hinterland, turned the construction ways into a quagmire and traffic came almost to a standstill cholera which broke out among the Burmese natives spasmodically found ways into the construction district in Thailand and became more and more prevalent. It reached its peak in June, defying all the medical services' devoted efforts which were greatly handicapped by the blocked traffic in penetrating into the hinterland. The Medical Department Chief himself went to th

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area and took over supplying as much medical supplies (454 Sanitary water filters and other supplies) as he could from the Southern Army's reserve stocks. Then again he had Medical Department personnel dispatched time and again to the area and did all he could to check the diseases.

Further the situation was reported to Commander in, Chief TERAUCHI and the all construction work was suspended for a time and all efforts were concentrated on stamping out the epidemics.

6. The fact that malnutrition, dysentery, malaria and tropical ulcer increased in proportion to the progress of the construction work may also be thought to have been result of the bad sanitary conditions by the rainy season as well as by the dearth of foodstuffs caused by the blocked roads. Against these epidemics, it goes without saying that the activities of the medical services and supplying of drugs were stimulated, while the all important supply of essential foodstuffs and increase of supply of mosquito nets and blankets were appealed to concerned officers, but these could not easily be improved on account of transport difficulties over the area.

On this 2nd day of Sept. 1947

At Tokyo.

DEPONENT YASUDA, Tsuneo(seal)

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I, KAZUMA, Isaburo, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

At the same place.

Witness:(signed) KAZUMA, Isaburo (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ YASUDA, Tsuneo(seal)