

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2455

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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavit of CHEN, Ta-Shou on  
Japanese Economic Depradations in CHINA

Date: Original  Copy  Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes  No

Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

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SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: CHEN, Ta-Shou

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Economic Aggression

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

From his background as an important official in many  
mining enterprises and Chinese governmental commissions,  
Mr. CHEN testifies to Japanese misuse, appropriation, and  
destruction of Chinese mining and refining enterprises,  
and amount taken out of country for export by Japan.

Analyst: .H. Jagner

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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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*Doc Division*

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~~Chinese Division~~ CHEN, Ta-Shou.

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Analyst:

*W.H. Wagner*

Doc. No.



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INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

-----:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ET AL :
vs. :
ARAKI, Sadao et al. :
-----:

Affidavit of
CHEM. Ta-Shou

Sworn to before an officer whose signature appears below, I, Chen Ta-Shou, make oath and say as follows:

I finished my technical education in the Mining and Metallurgical Department of the Peiyang University in 1915. After that, I worked as student engineer and engineer assistant in the Han Yang Iron and Steel Works and the Yangtse Iron Works. In 1920, I went to the United States to take postgraduate work in the Mining Department of the University of California. I obtained the degree of Master of Science in Metallurgy in 1921.

From 1921 to 1922, I pursued further studies in coal mining, coal preparation and coking in the University of Illinois. On my return to China, I was engaged as the Mining Engineer and Manager of the Mantoushan Coal Mine in the Anhwei Province. From 1928 to 1930, I worked as the Engineer of the Construction Commission of the Chekiang Province.

From 1931 to 1938, I worked in the National Construction Commission of the National Government of China, as Mining Engineer, Chief of the Mining Section, Director of the Huanan Coal Mines, and Director of the Enterprise Department of the Commission. During my service in the commission, I was sent to Europe in 1933 to 1934 to take inspection studies of the coal mining and iron and steel enterprises in Germany, France, Belgium and England. I joined the National Resources Commission in the summer of 1936 as the Director of the Pingwei Mining Administration in the Kwangsi Province.

In 1940, I was transferred to Yunnan Province to be the chief engineer and concurrently the vice president of the Yunnan Consolidated Tin Corporation.



In February 1946 I was sent to Peiping to inspect the iron and steel works in North China where I had a head office and from which place I inspected the iron and steel mills in various parts of North China. From this inspection I found that the North China Iron Manufacturing Company which had been organized and operated by the Japanese during the war had then in its plant two generators and a number of boilers of the China Electric Supply Company which was located at Shanghai. The iron and steel mills in North China later became part of the North China Iron and Steel Corporation, a Chinese corporation, which was formed in March of 1946. I was appointed by the National Resource Commission of the National Government of China to the post of Executive Director of the North China Iron and Steel Corporation which I have held until the present time.

As Executive Director of the Inauguration Committee of the North China Iron and Steel Corporation I made a detailed study of the properties of the companies which it took over from the Japanese and personally examined their books and records. The companies taken over from the Japanese are listed as follows, to wit:

North China Iron Manufacturing Company at Peiping  
Tientsin Iron Manufacturing Company  
Ito Steel Company and Tsun Shan Steel Company at Tientsin  
Tangshan Steel Company in Tangshan  
Tsingtao Iron Manufacturing Company at Tsingtao  
Lungyen Iron Ore Mining Company with iron mines at Hsuanwha-hsien  
and Lung Kwan Hsien, and iron smelteries at Hsuanwha.  
North China Mining Company with Iron ore mines at Wu-an Hsien and  
Lanhsien  
Chinling Cheng iron ore mining Company at Chingling cheng

During the time of the Japanese occupation of North China, the Japanese had organized a number of companies to mine the iron ores of the Lungyen iron deposit of the Chahar Province, Wu-an iron deposit in the Honan province, Chinling-cheng iron deposits in the Shantung province, Lan-hsien iron deposit of the Hopeh Province, and many iron deposits in the Shansi province. With the exception of the iron mines in the Shansi province, all other iron mines in North China were turned over to the newly organized "The North China Iron and Steel Corporation of the National Resources Commission."



From the records received by the above-mentioned corporation I found that more than 4 million tons of iron ore had been mined out by the Japanese in their mines, and approximately 4% of the total ore reserve were depleted.

The yearly production of iron ores in tons from these deposits is shown in the following table which was prepared by me from the Japanese records.

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
Lungyen Iron Deposit	192166	396047	605164	939000	830000	648228	124000
Chinglingcheng Iron Deposit				32000	247000	131000	38000
Lan-hsien Iron Deposit					45462	66166	43060
<b>Total</b>	<b>192166</b>	<b>396047</b>	<b>605164</b>	<b>971000</b>	<b>1122462</b>	<b>845394</b>	<b>205060</b>

The total tonnage of iron ore taken is 3,734,605 tons from the Lungyen iron deposit, 448,000 tons from the Chinglingcheng iron deposit, and 154,688 tons from the Lan-hsien Iron deposit, totalling at 4,337,293 tons. The ore mined was partly exported by the Japanese and partly smelted in the iron smelting plants in North China. Besides the above-mentioned deposits within North China, the iron deposits of the Shansi province were also explored and mined. Since I have no connection with these mines, I am not in a position to make any statement about the tonnage mined out in these deposits.

In regard to iron smelting in North China, there are iron smelteries at Peiping, Hsuanwha, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tangshan, Chinglingcheng, Taiyuan and Yanchien. I am only in a position to make statements of the yearly production of pig iron from the iron smelteries in Peiping, Hsuanwha, Tientsin and Tsingtao, which were incorporated into the North China Iron and Steel Corporation of the National Resources Commission as they are shown by the books and records of the Japanese, which I personally examined and which came into the possession of the company.

The yearly production in tons is shown in the following table.

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Peiping</u>									
11-20t furnaces						7592	19097	5607	32296
1-200t "	10,763	32,296	32,616	21,714	36,458	29577	26580	5305	195309
1-3805 "						394	29601	11722	41717
						37563	75278	22624	269322
<u>Tientsin</u>						770	2009	1115	3894
<u>Tsingtao</u>						1275	36531	9891	47697
<u>Hsuanwha</u>						4800	10395	5500	20695
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,763</b>	<b>32,296</b>	<b>32,616</b>	<b>21,714</b>	<b>36,458</b>	<b>44408</b>	<b>124318</b>	<b>39150</b>	<b>341600</b>



On basis of the Japanese records, the raw material used in the production of per ton of pig iron from the smelting furnaces at Peiping is shown as follows:

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
11-20 t. furnace								
Iron ore						1.906	2.029	1.700
Coke						3.229	3.244	2.200
1-200 t. furnace								
Iron ore	1.932	1.966	1.784	1.897	1.960	1.809	1.772	2.227
Coke	1.713	1.876	1.900	1.904	1.808	2.008	2.119	2.414
1-380 t. furnace								
Iron ore						2.190	2.300	2.202
Coke						2.278	2.317	2.221

Approximately two tons of iron ore were used to make each ton of pig iron; the total consumption of iron ore on making 341,608 tons of pig iron was about 700,000 tons. Approximately 700,000 tons of iron ore were in stock piles at the mines and 200,000 tons of ore were used in the Kailan Iron Mfg. Co. and Hsuan Wha Iron Mfg. Co. for the production of approximately 82,000 tons of pig iron. Out of 4,337,605 tons of iron ore mined, approximately 2,700,000 tons of ore was either exported or stored in stock piles at the harbors for shipment, or in smelteries. The amount of ore stored at the harbors and smelteries was not over 400,000 tons, thus approximately 2,300,000 tons were exported, from 1939 to 1945.

At the time of taking over the smelteries, all furnaces over 200 tons capacity were either frozen solid resulted from stopping smelting without blowing out the molten mass in the furnaces, or under repairs or still in construction. The small furnaces being useful only for wartime production are of no use at all at present.

As the shareholder and the director of Board of Directors of the Mantoushan Coal Mining Company in the Anhwei Province, I made a personal inspection of the mine in December 1945. This is a semi-anthracite coal mine, with a coal seam of 4 to 12 feet thick. The coal has a volatile matter content of 11% and calorific value of 12,000 B.T.U. This mine used to produce about 400 tons of coal per day before the war. It was equipped with a steam electric power plant of 540 k.w. and amply provided with electric hoists, pumps and compressors as well as machine tools and foundries for repairing works. It had a privately owned narrow gauged railway of 7 kilometers long, hauling daily about 400 tons of coal from the coal mine to the wharf at the side of the Yangtse river. On my inspection, I found the railroad was torn away and turned into a highway. The machineries, headframes, power plants, repairing shops and buildings were



all demolished and removed. Inquiry revealed that heavy machineries and boilers were cut into pieces and removed by the Japanese.

Before the occupation I was the former supervisor of another coal company by the name of the Huanan Coal Mining and Railroad Company. I was informed by the present director of the said coal mine, who carried out an investigation into conditions of the mine that more than 80% of the 212 kilometers of standard railroad of the said coal mine had been demolished, and that most of the safety pillars for haulageways were robbed. The development of the coal mine was not kept in pace with the production of coal; so this coal mine which used to produce about 2000 tons per day and the neighboring mine about 1500 tons per day can produce only 1100 tons per day after consolidation.

Ta Shou Chen

Chinese Mission  
Tokyo, JAPAN

Subscribed and Sworn to by Chen Ta-Shou before  
me this 17th day of July 1946.

Arthur A. Sandusky  
Capt., J.A.G.D.