

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

against

ARAKI, Sadao and others

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: SUZUKI, Kunji

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.

I, SUZUKI Kunji, was born in Hyogo Prefecture on 6 January 1893. After graduating from the Military Academy in 1913, I served in various military offices, and I was the Chief of the Tokyo War Prisoners' Camp from September 12, 1942 to April, 1944.

I am now confined in Sugamo Prison.

I will state as follows about "Instruction of the War Minister to the new Chiefs of the War Prisoners' Camp". (Exhibit 1962).

1. September 29, 1942, when joint education of the newly appointed Chiefs of the War Prisoners' Camp and its staff was given at the War Ministry, which I attended as the Chief of the War Prisoners' Camp. Lt. General KAMIMURA, Mikio, the Chief of the Prisoners' of War Control Bureau read the War Minister's instruction for the Minister.

Tojo speech
see Summary

Neither War Minister TOJO nor Vice-Minister KIMURA was present at the lecture.

2. Lt. General KAMIMURA, after reading the instructions, explained it as follows:

a. "In regard to the treatment of the war prisoners, it is natural that you should be faithful to its righteous execution according to the rules, so that you should manifest the impartial attitude of the Empire as it really is, to the world; nevertheless, you must supervise them rigidly insofar as you do not become inhuman - - - " expressed in the instruction, means as follows:

The treatment of war prisoners ought to be carried out according to the War Prisoner Treatment Rule and its by-law. Especially, "War prisoner must be treated with the spirit of benevolence and should never be insulted or ill-treated" provided in Article 11 of the War Prisoner Treatment Rule, should be observed. But great care must be taken so that no untoward incident should happen. In short moderation and refraining from both warm treatment and ill treatment is essential in the treatment of war prisoners.

b. "War prisoners should not pass ^{even} a day eating the bread of idleness, but their labor and skill must be used for the purpose of increasing production - - - " expressed in the instruction, means as follows:

Compare with Tojo speech
(see Summary)

Compare Tojo speech

Today we, the whole nation of Japan, regardless of sex and age, are exerting ourselves according to our abilities to the utmost to increase production in the country, trying to overcome pressing shortages of labor. Therefore, the war prisoners also should render service to the increase of production, filling the shortage of labor, in proportion to their health, ability and special skills, respectively.

Viewing from existing pressing shortage of labor, it is good that the war prisoners do not pass even a day eating the bread of idleness. But it is not good that they be forced to work without consideration for their health, ability or special skills. Technical experts and skilled hands should be considered so as to be given the opportunity to display their special skill or ability and kept away from fatigue duties.

The present war will not easily come to an end. It will perhaps be a long war. Therefore, we should make it our motto that we make a reasonable and efficient use of war prisoners, refraining from force and impatience. For that purpose we must take their health and ability into consideration and allow them reasonable holidays.

If we mistreat them, and cause sickness or death, it will be most unfavorable to Japan.

c. At the closing, Lt. General KAMIMURA emphasized that in brief the cardinal principle of the treatment of war prisoners depended upon impartiality in treating them based on the principle laid down in the above-mentioned Article 11 of the War Prisoner Treatment Rule. KAMIMURA said that the instruction of the War Minister is therefore nothing but enlargement of this principle.

3. When I met Lt. General KAMIMURA, he told me as follows:

"The Chiefs of the war prisoners' camp such as you, well know that war prisoners should be fairly treated, according to the War Prisoner Treatment Rule and War Minister's instructions. But needless to say that you must be always be cautious of things which attract the Japanese public's attention. You must beware of causing feelings unfavorable to the war prisoners, among the people who are having great difficulties in getting daily commodities, by making it appear that prisoners are enjoying too good treatment. But you should never fail in treating them justly.

For instance, recently a number of the municipal assembly men visited the Paymasters' Department of the Imperial Guard Division and asked, "Why is it that we, the citizens of Tokyo, cannot eat a bit of meat while meat is given to the war prisoners?" Before this time the citizens of Tokyo had seen pork being transported in a truck for prisoners' food. The Chief of the Paymasters' Department barely succeeded in mollifying them by earnestly explaining the circumstances. I UEMURA have also experienced cases of this kind. I hope you will all see through these delicate mental conditions of the citizens and beware of exciting the Japanese people without reason.

4. Upon the other part of the Minister's instruction, I, SUZUKI, put my interpretation as follows and put it into practice:

a. "As to the treatment of war prisoners there is a difference between the way of our country and those of European and American countries due to inconsistent ideas as to the war prisoner." ---expressed in the instruction, means that though in the countries in Europe and America the war prisoners

Should this conception allow for the mistreatment of prisoners - describe various kinds of mistreatment.

SECRET

are regarded and treated as "honorable war prisoners", in this country they are treated throughout with sympathy and pity as "pitiful war prisoners".

In our country it is considered from old time the greatest disgrace that we, the Japanese, be taken prisoners. But as to enemies who surrendered giving up their arms, it is thought to accord with the spirit of the "Bushido" that we treat them throughout with benevolence and pity.

b. "You must endeavor to make the people in the occupied areas know the superiority of the Japanese race and believe that they consider it the highest honor to be Japanese subjects sharing in the boundless benevolence of the Emperor." --- expressed in the instruction, is in brief that the Japanese are required to display their excellent character, not to insult the war prisoners or to be puffed up with pride.

Among foreigners and even Japanese there are some who think that the Japanese nation is inferior to the European and American nations in a moral sense. So we must make them know that the Japanese people are not inferior insofar as morality and sense of justice is concerned and further, it is necessary to make them know the world-wide beneficence of the Japanese Emperor through the fair treatment of prisoners of war.

I, as the Chief of the Tokyo War Prisoners' Camp, have been discharging my duty in the treatment of the war prisoners for a year and a half. While in office I did always my best, observing Lt. General KAMAMURA's explanation on the War Minister's instruction and my own views, to say nothing of conforming to the War Prisoner Treatment Rule and other provisions. I will show you some examples:

R 4372-74

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of insult

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unfair
treatment

1. In order to drive home the foregoing instruction of the War Minister, I often summoned the Chiefs of the Branch War Prisoners' Camps to call their attention to it and never failed to seize the opportunity to inspect the places where the war prisoners were working, so that they might not be subjected to unreasonable imposing of labor. On account of this measure, I never found in any camp any prisoner who was forced to labor in disregard of his rank, health or ability.

2. As to food rationing, we gave more than the fixed quantity by rules, which was 420 grams for officers and 570 for other ranks. These figures actually given varied to the following figures as the supplies varied:

786 gram -- 650 gram -- 690 gram --

786 gram -- 660 gram -- 740 gram --

All prisoners, officers and other ranks got the same rations. Compared with the ration of the Japanese at that time, A-Class -- 330 gram, B-Class -- 390 gram, and C-Class (heavy workers) -- 540 gram, even the minimum quantity to the prisoners was 110 gram more than what was allotted to the Japanese heavy workers. In addition, the prisoners were each given a rice ball a day which was about 70 gram on the average at his post, so the quantity which was given substantially, was nevertheless than 720 gram.

3. It was the food for the sick persons that we most worried about. We gave them bread of the best quality which was made by the Meiji Cake Producing Company; those in serious condition were given particularly milk and eggs though the quantity was small, which were supplied for neither the old nor sick persons among the Japanese except that women in pregnancy or

childbirth were apportioned a small amount.

4. As to the laboring of officers ~~and non-commissioned sublieutenants~~ in main camp, I permitted them to engage in arranging the mail for the prisoners, according to their wishes. Major Francom who was a senior officer as the head of the group, distributed the business among the other officers and they all were glad to work every day. At some branch camps, poultry farming, raising of rabbits and fish or gardening was allowed according to the officers' wishes. I think such kind of labor that was permitted the officers as above-mentioned was rather a consolation or an amusement than a labour.

There was not a camp where the officers and non-commissioned sublieutenants were engaged in the same kind of work done by the other ranks.

5. As the sporting goods of baseball and volleyball, checkers, cards and some musical instruments were sent as comfort goods from the Red Cross Society, they were distributed among the branch camps and were used freely by the officers and others for amusement.

When I permitted those who wanted to buy musical instruments, they were very glad and organized a brass band. On Christmas, 1943, a band concert was held to which I was invited.

6. It was about the end of the year 1943, I think, when War Minister TOJO visited the Tokyo War-Prisoners' Camp one day about 4 P. M. without notice. He inspected the entire camp and kitchens for about half an hour and gave prize money to the staff of the camp expressing his satisfaction over our arrangement.

DEF. DOC. #1967

On this first day of July, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT SUZUKI, Kuni-ji (seal)

We, SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo and ABE, Akira 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 Tokyo

Witness: (signed) SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo
ABE, Akira (seal)

OATH

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

/s/ SUZUKI, Kuni-ji (seal)

8

Permanent residence and status: HYOGO Prefecture, commoner
Date of birth: 6 Jan. 1893
Former status:
Former name:
Name: SUZUKI, Kunji
29 May 1911: Graduated from Central Preparatory Military School, Regular Course.
31 May 1911: Appointed a cadet and assigned to 39th Infantry Regiment by Department of Military Training.
6 June 1911: Enlisted in 39th Infantry Regiment.
6 June 1911: Given the rank of Superior Private, Infantry, by the 39th Infantry Regiment.
1 Aug. 1911: Promoted to Corporal, Infantry, by the 39th Infantry Regiment.
28 Oct. 1911: Promoted to Sergeant, Infantry, by the 39th Infantry Regiment.
1 Dec. 1911: Entered the Military Academy.
26 May 1913: Graduated from the Military Academy.
31 May 1913: Rejoined former regiment.
31 May 1913: Promoted Sergeant Major and appointed Probationary Officer by the 39th Infantry Regiment.
19 Nov. 1913: Passed by the Officers Selection Board in accordance with Article 12 of the Army Replacement Regulation.
25 Dec. 1913: Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Infantry.
26 Dec. 1913: Assigned to 39th Infantry Regiment.
20 Mar. 1914: Conferred with 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

7 Dec. 1915: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Single-Rays of the Rising Sun, 6th Class. Granted 350 yen. Received the War Medal for 1914-15.

6 Aug. 1917: Promoted First Lieutenant, Infantry, by the Cabinet.

1 Nov. 1917: Conferred with 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

25 Dec. 1919: Relieved from former duty and assigned to 8th Infantry Regiment.

20 Oct. 1922: Conferred with the 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade.

6 Aug. 1923: Promoted Captain, Infantry.

29 Oct. 1923: Relieved of former duty and appointed Commander of Machine Gun Unit, 8th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.

30 Oct. 1923: Decorated with the Imperial Orders of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class, by the Board of Decoration.

26 July 1927: Relieved of former duty and assigned to Independent Garrison, 1st Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.

15 Nov. 1927: Conferred with the 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade.

1 Aug. 1929: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 4th Class.

31 Mar. 1931: Assigned to 17th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.

1 Aug. 1931: Promoted Major, Infantry by the Cabinet.

1 Dec. 1931: Assigned concurrently to 8th Field Artillery Regiment by the War Ministry.

5 Apr. 1932: Relieved of concurrent duty by the War Ministry.

- 8 Aug. 1932: Assigned to duty with the AKITA Prefectural YOKOTE Middle School, by the War Ministry.
- 15 Dec. 1932: Conferred with 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 1 Aug. 1935: Relieved of duty at the AKITA Prefectural YOKOTE Middle School and appointed Battalion Commander, 17th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.
- 8 Sept. 1936: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class.
- 1 Aug. 1936: Promoted Lt. Colonel, Infantry, by the Cabinet.
- 1 Aug. 1936: Assigned to 17th Infantry Regiment by the War Ministry.
- 2 Aug. 1937: Assigned to Headquarters, Imperial Guard Division, and to duty with the Tokyo Imperial University by the War Ministry. Not published in the Official Gazette.
- 1 Feb. 1938: Conferred with 5th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 1 Mar. 1941: Promoted Colonel by the Cabinet.
- 15 Feb. 1943: Conferred with 5th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 29 April 1940: Decorated with the Medium Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun for meritorious services in the China Incident.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

28 August 1947

To : Mr. D. N. Sutton
From : Lester C. Dunigan
Subject: Re SUZUKI, Kunji.

I have found no information in the IPS files concerning the above named individual other than a reference as to his confinement in Sugamo Prison and a newspaper article to the effect that he was to be tried as a war criminal for atrocities committed in connection with war prisoners.

Exhibit (R 12,787) is an American government note directed to the
1468 Japanese government through the Swiss government, dated 18 December 1941. It states, "Although the Japanese government is a signatory of the above conventions, it is understood not to have ratified the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention. The government of the United States nevertheless hopes that the Japanese government will apply the provisions of both conventions reciprocally in the above sense."

Exhibit (R 12,787, 12788) reads as follows: "Japan is strictly
1469 observing Geneva Red Cross Convention as a signatory state although not bound by the convention regarding treatment of prisoners of war Japan will apply mutatis mutandis provisions of that convention to American prisoners of war in its power."

SUZUKI, in his affidavit, (Def. Doc. 1907) states in the first paragraph on page 5 thereof, in connection with his conversation with General Kamimura, that prisoners of war were to be treated with the spirit of the "Bushido" and prisoners of war were to be treated with benevolence and pity.

Tanaka, in his testimony, (R 14,372) stated that the principle of Bushido meant to accord a prisoner of war the same treatment as you would your own fellow national, in other words, to treat them as a friend.

William Sticpiwich testified at (R 13,354) that he was a prisoner of war at Singapore in connection with the work of war prisoners, that while the men were engaged in work Japanese guards armed with pick handles, canes and other implements belted the prisoners. They would stand the prisoners to attention "with their arms outstretched and they would go along behind them belting them under the arms, over the shoulder, anywhere at all this punishment would

DNSutton 28 August '47 #2

last at times up to twenty minutes the whole party would be beaten and if the prisoner showed signs of pain he would get more." He testified further at (R 13,355) that punishment consisted of confining men in small cages. At (R 13,356) Sticpiwich said that one prisoner attempted to pick up a coconut and was caught a short distance from his party. He was beaten with a stick, with a board, and other guards kicked him.

John Williams testified at (R 13,004) that he had seen prisoners beaten with a five pound hammer, that one man had his jaw broken with a rifle butt because he bent a spike while driving it in the rail.

SUZUKI might be questioned as to whether or not he considered such treatment as described above in accordance with the principles of "Bushido", and particular attention placed upon the first paragraph on page 5 and the two paragraphs marked (b) on page 5 of his affidavit.

In connection with SUZUKI's statements in his affidavit concerning the food of war prisoners, which appears under the paragraph marked (2) in his affidavit, the following testimony may be considered pertinent. Guy H. Stubbs, Colonel, testified that he was a war prisoner and at one time was confined at Yokkaichi and Toyana Japan. He said at (R 12,747) that prisoners were receiving approximately 350 grams per man per day of deteriorated rice. "The rice frequently was wormy, contained bullets, glass, dirt and was obviously swept off a warehouse floor." "Prisoners", he said, "received about 30 grams or one ounce per man per day of vegetables. The vegetables supplied were frequently kahong which had practically no food value. About twice a month prisoners received a small issue of food." Stubbs said, "We received three very small chickens and either eleven or twelve eggs for each mess hall feeding 500 men each." He said, "Japanese photographers took pictures of the cooks dressing the chickens for propaganda purposes."

Stubbs said men stood in line for hours for a drink of water. When he protested (R 12,749) to the camp commander about the inadequacy of food he was told the food was not available.

At the same time Stubbs said at (R 12,750) that the Japanese had fresh meat, chickens, eggs, beer, rice, whisky and practically everything else they could use.

John Williams testified at (R 13,001) in connection with food, that it consisted mostly of rice supplemented with a little meat at times and that prisoners ate jungle leaves and green grass that they could cut. He said he had seen men eating dogs, cats, rats and even the entrails of pigs thrown out by the Japanese.

SUZUKI, in his affidavit on page 3 has stated that in the treatment of prisoners of war the health of the prisoners was taken into consideration.

DNSutton #3 28 August '47

Williams testified at (R 13,003) that he had seen prisoners work the whole period without a rest day. "Due to several numerous diseases their condition became such that they could hardly work even in the period allotted to them. I have seen some men taken out in stretchers and quite a number assisted to work." Williams said on many occasions the men were too tired to work and that each morning would find several men dead in their huts.

In connection with prisoners of war who were sick, Williams testified at (R 12,999) that they were given no medical attention whatsoever.

Cyril Wild, Colonel, testified at (R 5418) that practically all the prisoners of war at Singapore during 1942 were engaged in constructing military airdromes and defense works and that these defense works consisted of tunnels for storing ammunition, gun emplacements and entrenchments. He said at (R 5419) that prisoners of war were employed in repairing guns, making parachutes and wicker baskets by which ammunition could be dropped to Japanese troops. They also were employed in handling bombs, unloading them from ships and storing them in big bomb stores close to the camp.

None of the above testimony relates to the Tokyo war prisoners camp of which SUZUKI was the chief. It might nevertheless be used in cross examining him as to the contents of his affidavit mentioned above.

Lester C. Dunigan

Suzuki Kuni

Witness will testify
as to the policy of the War
Ministry regarding
treatment of prisoners
of war.

Suzuki Denote of Yamagawa
Chief of R.A.D.N. in Tokyo

^{of no value}
Suzuki Binji Case 462 serial 1
Calend Suzuki OO 22
✓ 4 to be changed with atrocious
committed at the Shunagawa
Prison Camp newspaper
clipping & picture

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 3038

11 June 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Loose, Handwritten Sheets, Corrected Decoration Data on Certain Defense Witnesses, and Additional Decoration Data on KOSHI, Saburo

Date: 6 May 1947 Original () Copy (x) Language: Japanese, English

Has it been translated? Yes () No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL)

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:) Board of Decorations, Japanese Govt

PERSONS IMPLICATED: See below

CRIMES OR PHASE TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Data on following personalities:

KOGA, Kiyoshi
ARIYOSHI, Chuichi
GODO, Takuo
HANEDA, Toru
IKAWA, Tadao
ISHIMARU, Shitowa
MURAKAWA, Kengo
ONODERA, Naosuke
BABA, Tsunego
FURUMI, Tadayuki
IKEZAKI, Tadatake
HATTA, Shiroji
IWAI, Takeo
INAHARA, Hatsuji
IWATA, Ainosuke
KANAT, Shoji
KANEKO, Kiyoto
KAWABE, Masakaza

KOMURA, Sakahiko
KOTANI, Etsuo
KUSUMOTO, Masataka
MANAKI, Yoshinobu
MATSUDA, Reikichi
MISHIMA, Yasuo
MIZUNO, Shinko
MURAMATSU, Tsuneco
NAKAMURA, Benko
NAKAYAMA, Hajime
NAKAYAMA, Yasuro
MISHIMURA, Susumu
SAITO, Masatoshi
SHIMOMURA, Nobusada
SHIRAI, Seishin
SHIZEKI, Ihei
SHIRAI, Masatoki
SUETAKE, Kamezo

Doc. No. 3038

Page 1

Permanent residence and status:

HYOGO Prefecture, commoner

Date of birth: 6 Jan. 1893

Former status:

Former name:

Name: SUZUKI, Kunji

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31 May 1911: Appointed a cadet and assigned to 39th Infantry Regiment by ~~Department~~ ^{Department of} Military Training.

6 June 1911: Enlisted in 39th Infantry Regiment.

6 June 1911: Given the rank of Superior Private, Infantry by the 39th Infantry Regiment.

1 Aug. 1911: Promoted to Corporal, Infantry by the 39th Infantry Regiment.

28 Oct. 1911: Promoted to Sergeant, Infantry by the 39th Infantry Regiment.

SUZUKI, Kunji
SUZUKI, Tadakatsu
TAKAGI, Rikuro
TAKAHASHI, Tan
TAKAHASHI, Tatsuhiko
TAKEUCHI, Kakuji
TAKAKURA, Tadashi
TAKEUCHI, Ryuji
UNO, Masuko
YAMADA, Tozo
YOSHIDA, Zengo
YOSHINAKA, Kazutaro
YOSHITADA, Wagata
NAKAJIMA, Hitakichi
KUZUN, Yoshihisa

Doc. No. 3038

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS
DESCRIPTION OF REPORTED INCIDENT
Title and Author: Loose, Handwritten
Date on Certain Dates, and
Date: 6 May 1947 (Original) ()
has it been translated? Yes ()
has it been photostated? Yes ()

RODA, Eiyoda
ARIZONO, Oshichi
OHNO, Takao
HARADA, Tozo
HARA, Taduo
YAMAMOTO, Chikao
YAMAMOTO, Kazuo
OHGURA, Masao
HARA, Taduo
FURUKI, Tadashi
KIMURA, Tadashi
HARA, Shiroji
IWA, Takao
HARADA, Shiroji
IWA, Tadashi
HARA, Shiroji
IWA, Takao

- 1 Dec. 1911: Entered the Military Academy.
- 26 May 1913: Graduated from the Military Academy.
- 31 May 1913: Rejoined former regiment.
- 31 May 1913: Promoted Sergeant Major and appointed probationary officer by the 39th Infantry Regiment.
- 19 Nov. 1913: ~~Appointed~~ ^{Passed by} the Officers Selection ~~Board~~ ^{Board} in accordance with ~~Article 12~~ ^{Article 12} of the Army Replacement Regulation.
- 25 Dec. 1913: Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Infantry.
- 26 Dec. 1913: Assigned to 39th Infantry Regiment.
- 20 Mar. 1914: Conferred with 8th Court Rank, Senior Grade.
- 7 Dec. 1915: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the Single-Ray of the Rising Sun, 6th Class.
 Granted 350 yen
 Received War Medal for 1914-15.
- 6 Aug. 1917: Promoted First Lieutenant, Infantry by the Cabinet.
- 1 Nov. 1917: Conferred with 7th Court Rank, Junior Grade.
- 25 Dec. 1919: Relieved from former duty and assigned to 8th Infantry Regiment.

- 20 Oct. 1922: Conferred with ^{the} 7th Court Rank, Senior Grade
- 6 Aug. 1923: Promoted Captain, Infantry.
- 29 Oct. 1923: Relieved of former duty and appointed
Commander of Machine Gun Unit, 8th Infantry
Regiment by the War Ministry.
- 30 Oct. 1923: Decorated with the Imperial Orders of
the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class by the
Board of Decoration.
- 26 July 1927: Relieved of former duty and assigned to
Independent Garrison, 1st Infantry Regiment
by the War Ministry.
- 15 Nov. 1927: Conferred with ^{the} 6th Court Rank, Junior Grade
- 1 Aug. 1929: Decorated with the Imperial Orders of the
Sacred Treasure, 4th Class
- 31 Mar. 1931: Assigned to 17th Infantry Regiment ^{by the} War Ministry
- 1 ~~Aug.~~ 1931: Promoted Major, Infantry by the Cabinet
- 1 Dec. 1931: Assigned concurrently to 8th Field
Artillery Regiment by the War Ministry.
- 5 Apr. 1932: Relieved of concurrent duty by the War
Ministry (AKITA Prefectural)
- 8 Aug. 1932: Assigned to duty with the YOKOTE
~~Prefectural~~ Middle School, ~~AKITA~~
~~Prefecture~~, by the War Ministry.

- 15 Dec. 1932: Conferred with 6th Court Rank, Senior Grade
- 1 Aug. 1935: Relieved of duty at the ~~Prefecture~~
AKITA Prefectural YOKOTE Middle
School and appointed Battalion
Commander, 17th Infantry Regiment by
the War Ministry
- 8 Sept. 1936: Decorated with the Imperial Order of the
Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class.
- 1 Aug. 1936: Promoted Lt. Colonel, Infantry by the Cabinet
- 1 Aug. 1936: Assigned to 17th Infantry Regiment by
the War Ministry.
- 2 Aug. 1937: Assigned to Headquarters, Imperial Guard
Division and to duty with the Tokyo
Imperial University by the War
Ministry. Not published in the Official Gazette.
- 1 Feb. 1938: Conferred with 5th Court Rank, Junior
Grade
- 1 Mar. 1941: Promoted Colonel by the ~~War Ministry~~ ^{Cabinet}.
- 15 Feb. 1943: Conferred with 5th Court Rank, Senior
Grade
- 29 Apr. 1940: Decorated with the Medium Cordon
of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun
for meritorious services in the China
Incident.

SUZUKI, Kenji (Col)

Request by: DOHIHARA

At present in Sugamo.

Testimony of this witness will relate to the treatment of PWs while the accused was C in C of the Eastern Army during 1933-1934. This witness served as subordinate officer under the accused during the aforesaid period.

The testimony of this witness is believed to be relevant and is specifically concerned with Count 53.

SUZUKI, Kunji Col
Request by Dohikawa

At present in Sugamo.

Testimony of this witness will relate to the treatment of PWs while the accused was R in C of the Eastern Army during 1933-1934. This witness served as subordinate officer under the accused during the aforesaid period.

The testimony of this witness is believed to be relevant and is specifically concerned with Count 53

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
August 29, 1947
DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
POWs
SUZUKI - Direct

Page 4184

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF SUZUKI, KUNJI
BY MR. FREEMAN

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The witness identified Exh. No. 3048 as his affidavit and verified it. The witness stated * that on Sept. 29, 1942 he attended, as chief of the War Prisoners' Camp, the joint education of the newly-appointed chiefs of the POW Camps given by General UEMURA, (in the Record this name appears as KAMIMURA) Chief of the POW Control Bureau, who read TOJO's instructions. Neither TOJO nor KIMURA was present. UEMURA explained that with respect of treatment of POWs it was natural that they be faithful to righteous execution according to the rules to carry out Japan's impartial attitude but they must supervise them rigidly in so far as they did not become inhuman. This meant that the treatment of POWs should be carried out according to the POW Treatment Rule. POWs must be treated with benevolence and never insulted or ill-treated. Great care, however, must be taken so that no untoward incident * should happen. Refraining from both warm treatment and ill treatment was essential. War prisoners should not be idle even one day, but their labor and skill must be used to increase production. This means that the entire nation of Japan is striving according to its abilities to increase production to overcome shortages of labor. POWs should also render service to increase production, filling in with shortage of labor in accordance with their health, ability and skill. It is not good for POWs to be forced to work without consideration for health, ability or skill. Technical experts should be given the opportunity to display their special skill and kept away from fatigue work. * The present war will not be easy and will be long and they must therefore make reasonable and efficient use of POWs, refraining from force and impatience. They must take their health and ability into consideration and allow reasonable holidays. If they are mistreated and become ill or die, it will be unfavorable to Japan. UEMURA emphasized the cardinal principle of impartiality in treating POWs. He stated that TOJO's instruction was nothing but an enlargement of this principle. UEMURA told the witness that the chiefs of the POW Camps know that POWs should be fairly treated, according to the Treatment Rule and TOJO's instructions. They must be cautious of things which attract public attention. * They must not cause feelings unfavorable to POWs among the people who are having trouble in getting daily commodities, by making it appear that prisoners get too good treatment but they should always be treated justly. * Recently, one of the municipal assembly men had asked why meat was given to POWs. Tokyo had seen

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
August 29, 1947
DEFENSE - Division V - Pacific
POWs
SUZUKI - Direct and Cross

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Page

27210 As to officer labor, the witness permitted them to arrange the prisoner mail. The senior officers distributed the business among the other officers and they were all glad to work. At some branch camps they did voluntary farming, rabbit raising, fishing or gardening. This was a consolation or an amusement rather than labor. There was no camp * where officers engaged in the same kind of work as others.

Some baseball, volleyball, checkers, cards and musical instrument equipment were sent by the Red Cross and distributed to the branch camps and used freely.

The witness permitted those who wished to buy musical instruments and they organized a brass band, giving a concert on Christmas 1943.

At the end of 1943 TOJO visited the Tokyo POW Camp without notice. He inspected the camp and gave prize money because of his satisfaction over the arrangement.

27211

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COL. MORNAME

27212 The witness stated that UEMURA, as head of the POW Control Bureau, could give directions or orders to the witness, but not in his capacity as Chief of the POW Information Bureau. UEMURA never gave orders in his capacity as Chief of the Information Bureau. They did carry out his instructions of September 29, 1942. At the time of the instructions * the witness had two camps under his superintendency, one in Tokyo and the other at Kawasaki. At the end of the year he controlled five in Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Naoetsu and Mizushima.

27213 The witness carried out frequent inspections in camps near Tokyo, but went to distant camps once or twice a year. There was no absence of opportunity for the people to complain. They had the opportunity. They would have had to make their complaints in the presence of the staff of the prison camp. However, when the witness inspected various places, the senior * POW officer came along and had the opportunity of speaking directly but only in the presence of a member of the camp. They did not speak to him directly about violence.

The witness stated he knew a man by the name of KURIYAMA but had not heard directly that he ever hit anybody. He did hear that he reprimanded prisoners. He never told KURIYAMA directly or alone that he was not supposed to hit prisoners. The witness stated that he remembered making a

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
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Page pork being transported for POW food. UEMURA had also seen cases of this kind. They should bear in mind not to excite the Japanese people without reason. The witness therefore put into practice the principle that there was a difference between the way Japan, Europe and American countries treat POWs * due to different ideas as to POWs.

27206

In Europe and America POWs are treated as honorable prisoners, while in Japan they are treated with sympathy and pity, as pitiful prisoners. In Japan it is the greatest disgrace to be taken prisoners but as to enemies who surrender it is thought to accord with the spirit of "Bushido", that they be treated with benevolence and pity. The words in the instruction that they should try to make the people of occupied areas know the superiority of Japan and to believe that it is the highest honor to be Japanese subjects meant the Japanese are to display their excellent character and not insult POWs.

27207

Foreigners and some Japanese think that Japan is inferior in a moral sense. They must know that the Japanese * are not inferior in morality and justice through the fair treatment of POWs.

27208

The witness discharged his duties for a year and a half and did his best to observe UEMURA's explanation and the War Prisoners Treatment Rule.* To drive home TOJO's instructions, he often summoned the Chiefs of the Branch Camps to call their attention to it, and always inspected where POWs were working so that they would not be subjected to unreasonable labor. He never found any prisoners forced to labor in disregard of rank, health or ability.

27209

In food rationing, he gave more than the fixed quantity which was 420 grams for officers and 570 for others. The figures varied from 650 to 786. All POWs, officers and other ranks, got the same ration. Compared with the Japanese ration at the time, even the minimum quantity to POWs was 110 grams more than was allotted to Japanese heavy workers. In addition the POWs were given per day a rice ball * of 70 grams so that their food was never less than 720 grams. Food for the sick was the most worrisome problem. They were given best quality bread, and those in serious condition were given milk and eggs in a small quantity which was not supplied to the sick among the Japanese, even to pregnant women.

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SUZUKI - Cross

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27214 statement in September 1946 to Captain Phelps under oath and that he had initialed * each page of the statement. When asked whether he had not then said that KURIYAMA often hit prisoners, the witness said he would correct his previous statement and accept the statement that he made to Captain Phelps. He had heard that KURIYAMA often hit prisoners. He heard this when he was in Shinagawa Camp in 1942 from ONISHI, an interpreter.

27215 He cautioned KURIYAMA and told him not to be rough or ill treat POWs.* KURIYAMA only replied yes to the witness' advice. He had heard that KATO was rough with prisoners at the Tokyo POW Camp sometime after August 1943. This was the first time he had heard this. This was learned by Major HAMADA and he strictly warned KATO and then reported to the witness. The witness did not talk to KATO directly and did not do anything at that time.

27216 KATO had inflicted some wounds on a POW and the witness thought he had committed an offense and therefore * made an inquiry of the Legal Affairs Section of the Eastern Army to find out if an offense had been committed and if KATO would have to be court martialed. He subsequently had no further complaints about KATO's conduct toward POWs.

The witness had KATO return to Tokyo Camp not only because he was rude toward POWs but also to Japanese and employees. The witness thought it improper to have him stay at Hitachi and therefore recalled him. He thought it improper to have him continue direct contact with POWs.

27217 The witness stated he knew a Lt. HAYASHI * who was stationed in the 2nd Branch Camp in Yokohama. The witness frequently warned him about the treatment of POWs by his subordinates. He told him what he had testified to in his affidavit. He told him this even before HAYASHI's subordinates were ill-treating POWs. Later he learned that these subordinates were mistreating POWs.

27218 The witness knew Sgt. WATANABE, who served under him at Omori Camp.* He had mistreated POWs in the winter of 1943. He had never received an official report, but in a conversation the witness learned that WATANABE conducted himself quite roughly. The witness then cautioned Capt. NEMOTO to guide and direct WATANABE properly. He had never since then received an official report to the effect that WATANABE was rough. The witness stated he had spent a good deal of time giving evidence at Yokohama on the minor war trials *

27219

Page

27221 and a number of men under his command have been convicted and sentenced to death. * The witness stated he did not know how many deaths occurred in camp 1-D in Tokyo in the winter of 1942 and 1943. While Area Commandant, he investigated every month the number of men who died in his camps. *

27223 The witness stated he had no recollection of the death rate at the time of TOJO's visits to his camps. With respect to the ill, the witness ordered their rations reduced by one-third, according to orders received from the Eastern Army around March 1943. At that time, General NAKAMURA was in charge of the Eastern Army. *

27224 The witness did complain to the POW Information Bureau because they sent men in poor condition to a cold area. He complained to General HAMADA. The witness stated that he did authorize his staff to take Red Cross goods supplied for the use of POWs.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. FREEMAN

27225 The witness stated he authorized his staff to take Red Cross supplies * because of a lack of wisdom and virtue. He stated that the reduction in food to the sick also applied to sick Japanese soldiers. From 1942 to 1944 the approximate number of POWs in camps under his command was 4300. He had signed this affidavit on July 1, 1947 * and had never been questioned by anyone since making it. He is presently confined in Sugamo.

27226

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES
against
ARAKI, Sadao and others

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent: SUZUKI, Kunji

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.

I, SUZUKI Kunji, was born in Hyogo Prefecture on 6 January 1893. After graduating from the Military Academy in 1913, I served in various military offices, and I was the Chief of the Tokyo War Prisoners' Camp from September 12, 1942 to April, 1944.

I am now confined in Sugamo Prison.

I will state as follows about "Instruction of the War Minister to the new Chiefs of the War Prisoners' Camp". (Exhibit 1962).

1. September 29, 1942, when joint education of the newly appointed Chiefs of the War Prisoners' Camp and its staff was given at the War Ministry, which I attended as the Chief of the War Prisoners' Camp. Lt. General KAMIMURA, Mikio, the Chief of the Prisoners' of War Control Bureau read the War Minister's instruction for the Minister.

Uyemura

-1-

quotes than tries to explain the instructions received from Kamimura



Neither War Minister TOJO nor Vice-Minister KIMURA was present at the lecture.

2. Lt. General KAMIMURA, after reading the instructions, explained it as follows:

a. "In regard to the treatment of the war prisoners, it is natural, that you should be faithful to its righteous execution according to the rules, so that you should manifest the impartial attitude of the Empire as it really is, to the world; nevertheless, you must supervise them rigidly insofar as you do not become inhuman - - -" expressed in the instruction, means as follows:

The treatment of war prisoners ought to be carried out according to the War Prisoner Treatment Rule and its by-law. Especially, "War prisoners must be treated with the spirit of benevolence and should never be insulted or ill-treated" provided in Article 11 of the War Prisoner Treatment Rule, should be observed. But great care must be taken so that no untoward incident should happen. ^{the treatment obviously meant} In short moderation and refraining from both warm treatment and ill treatment is essential in the treatment of war prisoners.

b. "War prisoners should not pass ^{even} a day eating the bread of idleness, but their labor and skill must be used for the purpose of increasing production - - -" expressed in the instruction, means as follows:

Today we, the whole nation of Japan, regardless of sex and age, are exerting ourselves according to our abilities to the utmost to increase production in the country, trying to overcome pressing shortages of labor. Therefore, the war prisoners also should render service to the increase of production, filling the shortage of labor, in proportion to their health, ability and special skills, respectively.

Viewing from existing pressing shortage of labor, it is good that the war prisoners do not pass even a day eating the bread of idleness. But it is not good that they be forced to work without consideration for their health, ability or special skills. Technical experts and skilled hands should be considered so as to be given the opportunity to display their special skill or ability and kept away from fatigue duties.

The present war will not easily come to an end. It will perhaps be a long war. Therefore, we should make it our motto that we make a reasonable and efficient use of war prisoners, refraining from force and impatience. For that purpose we must take their health and ability into consideration and allow them reasonable holidays.

If we mistreat them, and cause sickness or death, it will be most unfavorable to Japan.

c. At the closing, Lt. General KAMIMURA emphasized that in brief the cardinal principle of the treatment of war prisoners depended upon impartiality in treating them based on the principle laid down in the above-mentioned Article 11 of the War Prisoner Treatment Rule. KAMIMURA said that the instruction of the War Minister is therefore nothing but enlargement of this principle.

DEF. DOC. #1907

3. When I met Lt. General KAMIMURA, he told me as follows:

"The Chiefs of the war prisoners' camp such as you, well know that war prisoners should be fairly treated, according to the War Prisoner Treatment Rule and War Minister's instructions. But needless to say that you must be

* always be cautious of things which attract the Japanese public's attention.

*Language
caused
misunderstanding
abroad*
You must beware of causing feelings unfavorable to the war prisoners, among the people who are having great difficulties in getting daily commodities, by making it appear that prisoners are enjoying too good treatment. But you should never fail in treating them justly.

For instance, recently a number of the municipal assembly men visited the Paymasters' Department of the Imperial Guard Division and asked, "Why is it that we, the citizens of Tokyo, cannot eat a bit of meat while meat is given to the war prisoners?" Before this time the citizens of Tokyo had seen pork being transported in a truck for prisoners' food. The Chief of the Paymasters' Department barely succeeded in mollifying them by earnestly explaining the circumstances. I UEMURA have also experienced cases of this kind. I hope you will all see through these delicate mental conditions of the citizens and beware of exciting the Japanese people without reason.

4. Upon the other part of the Minister's instruction, I, SUZUKI, put my interpretation as follows and put it into practice:

a. "As to the treatment of war prisoners there is a difference between the way of our country and those of European and American countries due to inconsistent ideas as to the war prisoner." ---expressed in the instruction, means that though in the countries in Europe and America the war prisoners

DEF. DOC. #1907

are regarded and treated as "honorable war prisoners", in this country they are treated throughout with sympathy and pity as "pitiful war prisoners".

In our country it is considered from old time the greatest disgrace that we, the Japanese, be taken prisoners. But as to enemies who surrendered giving up their arms, it is thought to accord with the spirit of the "Bushido" that we treat them throughout with benevolence and pity.

b. "You must endeavor to make the people in the occupied areas know the superiority of the Japanese race and believe that they consider it the highest honor to be Japanese subjects sharing in the boundless benevolence of the Emperor." ^{especially thru the treatment of P/W.} --- expressed in the instruction, is in brief that the Japanese are required to display their excellent character, not to insult the war prisoners or to be puffed up with pride.

Among foreigners and even Japanese there are some who think that the Japanese nation is ^{barbaric} inferior to the European and American nations in a moral sense. So we must make them know that the Japanese people are ^{morally} not inferior insofar as ^{superior race & a need to respect captives (honors)} morality and sense of justice is concerned and further, it is necessary ^{to make} them know the world-wide beneficence of the Japanese Emperor through the fair treatment of prisoners of war. ^{based on morality}

I, as the Chief of the Tokyo War Prisoners' Camp, have been discharging my duty in the treatment of the war prisoners for a year and a half. While in office I did always my best, observing Lt. General KAMAMURA's explanation on the War Minister's instruction and my own views, to say nothing of conforming to the War Prisoner Treatment Rule and other provisions. I will show you some examples:

1. In order to drive home the foregoing instruction of the War Minister, I often summoned the Chiefs of the Branch War Prisoners' Camps to call their attention to it and never failed to seize the opportunity to inspect the places where the war prisoners were working, so that they might not be subjected to unreasonable imposing of labor. On account of this measure, I never found in any camp any prisoner who was forced to labor in disregard of his rank, health or ability.

2. As to food rationing, we gave more than the fixed quantity by rules, which was 420 grams for officers and 570 for other ranks. These figures actually given varied to the following figures as the supplies varied:

786 gram -- 650 gram -- 690 gram --

786 gram -- 660 gram -- 740 gram --

All prisoners, officers and other ranks got the same rations. Compared with the ration of the Japanese at that time, A-Class -- 330 gram, B-Class -- 390 gram, and C-Class (heavy workers) -- 540 gram, even the minimum quantity to the prisoners was 110 gram more than what was allotted to the Japanese heavy workers. In addition, the prisoners were each given a rice ball a day which was about 70 gram on the average at his post, so the quantity which was given substantially, was nevertheless than 720 gram.

3. It was the food for the sick persons that we most worried about. We gave them bread of the best quality which was made by the Meiji Cake Producing Company; those in serious condition were given particularly milk and eggs though the quantity was small, which were supplied for neither the old nor sick persons among the Japanese except that women in pregnancy or

childbirth were apportioned a small amount.

4. As to the laboring of officers ~~and non-commissioned sublieutenants~~ in main camp, I permitted them to engage in arranging the mail for the prisoners, according to their wishes. Major Francom who was a senior officer as the head of the group, distributed the business among the other officers and they all were glad to work every day. At some branch camps, poultry farming, raising of rabbits and fish or gardening ^{was carried out} was allowed according to the officers' wishes. I think such kind of labor that was ^{arranged out by} permitted the officers as above-mentioned was rather a consolation or an amusement than a labour.

There was not a camp where the officers ~~and non-commissioned sublieutenants~~ were engaged in the same kind of work done by the other ranks.

5. As the sporting goods of baseball and volleyball, checkers, cards and some musical instruments were sent as comfort goods from the Red Cross Society, they were distributed among the branch camps and were used freely by the officers and others for amusement.

When I permitted those who wanted to buy musical instruments, they were very glad and organized a brass band. On Christmas, 1943, a band concert was held to which I was invited.

6. It was about the end of the year 1943. I think, when War Minister TOJO visited the Tokyo War-Prisoners' Camp one day about 4 P. M. without notice. He inspected the entire camp and kitchens for about half an hour and gave prize money to the staff of the camp expressing his satisfaction over our arrangement.

On this first day of July, 1947

At Tokyo

DEPONENT SUZUKI, Kuniiji (seal)

We, SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo and ABE, Akira 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 Tokyo

Witness: (signed) SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo
(signed) ABE, Akira (seal)

OATH

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


/s/ SUZUKI, Kuniiji (seal)

8

28 August 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David N. Sutton
FROM: Col. Rowland W. Fixel, JAGD
SUBJECT: Defense Doc. No. 1902⁷; Affidavit of SUZUKI, Kunji

1. Subject affidavit contains an explanation of Prosecution Exhibit 1962 (an address of Tojo, 25 June 1942, to newly appointed Chiefs of POW camps), as explained by Lt. General Kamimura at a joint meeting of newly appointed Chiefs of POW camps, held 24 Sept. 1942.
2. In the affidavit Suzuki as Chief of the Tokyo War Prisoner Camp also tells of his actions as to POW in the Tokyo area (pp.5 and 6 of affidavit).
3. The affidavit, except as hereinafter set forth, is admissible to explain the meaning of certain of Tojo's instruction, as they, the latter, are susceptible of more than one meaning.
4. Prosecution evidence on this matter covering Tojo's instructions on POW is in the Record (p. 14424, Pros. Ex. 1961) (to the Commander of Zentsuji Div.) and Record (p.14426, Pros. Ex. 1962) (to the newly appointed Chiefs of POW Camps), and Record (p.14428, Pros. Ex.1963) (Tojo's instructions to newly appointed Commanders of POW Camps).
5. Objection should be made to the following portions of the affidavit, as there is a reference therein to a document, not attached, and not shown to be in evidence.
 - a) 2nd sentence of Par 2a on page 2.
 - b) Par. 2c.
 - c) 1st sentence in the first paragraph of Par. 3 on page 4, commencing "The Chiefs" etc.
 - d) Last paragraph on page 5.


ROWLAND W. FIXEL,
Colonel, J.A.G.D.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

28 August 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. Frank S. Tavenner, Jr.
FROM : D. N. Sutton
SUBJECT: SUZUKI, Kunji
Def. Doc. No. 190⁷/₂

I hand you herewith copies of the reports of Mr. Dunigan and Col. Fixel on the affidavit of SUZUKI.

D. N. Sutton

cc: Lt. Col. Mornane

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

28 August 1947

To : Mr. D. N. Sutton
From : Lester C. Dunigan
Subject: Re SUZUKI, Kunji.

I have found no information in the IPS files concerning the above named individual other than a reference as to his confinement in Sugamo Prison and a newspaper article to the effect that he was to be tried as a war criminal for atrocities committed in connection with war prisoners.

Exhibit (R 12,787) is an American government note directed to the
1468 Japanese government through the Swiss government, dated 18 December 1941. It states, "Although the Japanese government is a signatory of the above conventions, it is understood not to have ratified the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention. The government of the United States nevertheless hopes that the Japanese government will apply the provisions of both conventions reciprocally in the above sense."

Exhibit (R 12,787, 12788) reads as follows: "Japan is strictly
1469 observing Geneva Red Cross Convention as a signatory state. Although not bound by the convention regarding treatment of prisoners of war Japan will apply mutatis mutandis provisions of that convention to American prisoners of war in its power."

SUZUKI, in his affidavit, (Def. Doc. 1907) states in the first paragraph on page 5 thereof, in connection with his conversation with General Kamimura, that prisoners of war were to be treated with the spirit of the "Bushido" and prisoners of war were to be treated with benevolence and pity.

Tanaka, in his testimony, (R 14,372) stated that the principle of Bushido meant to accord a prisoner of war the same treatment as you would your own fellow national, in other words, to treat them as a friend.

William Sticpiwich testified at (R 13,354) that he was a prisoner of war at Singapore in connection with the work of war prisoners, that while the men were engaged in work Japanese guards armed with pick handles, canes and other implements belted the prisoners. They would stand the prisoners to attention "with their arms outstretched and they would go along behind them belting them under the arms, over the shoulder, anywhere at all this punishment would

last at times up to twenty minutes the whole party would be beaten and if the prisoner showed signs of pain he would get more." He testified further at (R 13,355) that punishment consisted of confining men in small cages. At (R 13,356) Sticpiwich said that one prisoner attempted to pick up a coconut and was caught a short distance from his party. He was beaten with a stick, with a board, and other guards kicked him.

John Williams testified at (R 13,004) that he had seen prisoners beaten with a five pound hammer, that one man had his jaw broken with a rifle butt because he bent a spike while driving it in the rail.

SUZUKI might be questioned as to whether or not he considered such treatment as described above in accordance with the principles of "Bushido", and particular attention placed upon the first paragraph on page 5 and the two paragraphs marked (b) on page 5 of his affidavit.

In connection with SUZUKI's statements in his affidavit concerning the food of war prisoners, which appears under the paragraph marked (2) in his affidavit, the following testimony may be considered pertinent. Guy H. Stubbs, Colonel, testified that he was a war prisoner and at one time was confined at Yokkaichi and Toyana Japan. He said at (R 12,747) that prisoners were receiving approximately 350 grams per man per day of deteriorated rice. "The rice frequently was wormy, contained bullets, glass, dirt and was obviously swept off a warehouse floor." "Prisoners", he said, "received about 30 grams or one ounce per man per day of vegetables". The vegetables supplied were frequently ~~rotten~~ which had practically no food value. About twice a month prisoners received a small issue of ^{meat} "meat". Stubbs said, "We received three very small chickens and either eleven or twelve eggs for each mess hall feeding 500 men each." He said, "Japanese photographers took pictures of the cooks dressing the chickens for propaganda purposes."

Kanghong

Stubbs said men stood in line for hours for a drink of water. When he protested (R 12,749) to the camp commander about the inadequacy of food he was told the food was not available.

At the same time Stubbs said at (R 12,750) that the Japanese had fresh meat, chickens, eggs, beer, rice, whisky and practically everything else they could use.

John Williams testified at (R 13,001) in connection with food, that it consisted mostly of rice supplemented with a little meat at times and that prisoners ate jungle leaves and green grass that they could cut. He said he had seen men eating dogs, cats, rats and even the entrails of pigs thrown out by the Japanese.

SUZUKI, in his affidavit on page 3 has stated that in the treatment of prisoners of war the health of the prisoners was taken into consideration.

DNSutton #3 28 August '47

Williams testified at (R 13,003) that he had seen prisoners work a whole ~~period~~ without a rest day. "Due to several numerous diseases their condition became such that they could hardly work even in the period allotted to them. I have seen some men taken out in stretchers and quite a number assisted to work." Williams said on many occasions the men were too tired to work and that each morning would find several men dead in their huts.

In connection with prisoners of war who were sick, Williams testified at (R 12,999) that they were given no medical attention whatsoever.

Cyril Wild, Colonel, testified at (R 5418) that practically all the prisoners of war at Singapore during 1942 were engaged in constructing military airdromes and defense works and that these defense works consisted of tunnels for storing ammunition, gun emplacements and entrenchments. He said at (R 5419) that prisoners of war were employed in repairing guns, making parachutes and wicker baskets by which ammunition could be dropped to Japanese troops. They also were employed in handling bombs, unloading them from ships and storing them in big bomb stores close to the camp.

None of the above testimony relates to the Tokyo war prisoners camp of which SUZUKI was the chief. It might nevertheless be used in cross examining him as to the contents of his affidavit mentioned above.

Lester C. Dunigan

Translation of Defense Document # 1907

Title Sworn Deposition by the Deponent, SUZUKI, Kunji

28 August, 1947

From Section III

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

Sandusky

~~Translation of Defense Document # 1907~~

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
2	16	should happen.	should happen through treatment excessively lenient. /P. 2, L. 7, 8./
4	4 & 5	But needless to say that you must be always cautious of things which attract	But it is needless to say in regards to the treatment of war prisoners that utmost care must be taken to avoid misunderstanding abroad and furthermore, attention must be given to things which attract /P. 4, L. 2, 3, 4./
4	14	for prisoners' food.	for prisoners' food at the SHINAGAWA Prisoners of War Camp. /P. 4, L. 9./
5	10	of the Emperor.	of the Emperor especially through the treatment of prisoners of war. /P. 5, L. 14./
5	14	is inferior to the	is barbaric, inferior to the /P. 6, L. 6./
5	15 & 16	Japanese people are not inferior insofar as morality and sense of justice is concerned and further,	Japanese people are a morally a superior race and are a race that respects righteousness and humanity and further, /P. 6, L. 8./
5	18	prisoners of war.	prisoners of war based on morality. /P. 6, L. 7./
6	17 & 18	each given - - - - - - - -, so the quantity which was	each given on the average, one rice ball (about 70 grams) by the companies at their places of employment, so the minimum quantity which was /P. 7, L. 12,13, 14./

Translation of Defense Document # 1907 /2/

Title _____

From Section III Wang, 1947

To: Mr. Sandusky

Thru: Mr. Ashton

~~Translation is free from material errors.~~

Following errors are noted:

Page	Lines	Now reading:	Should read:
6	23	small, which were supplied for	small. At that time, conditions were such that milk was supplied to /P. 8, L. 3, 4./
7	7	was allowed	were carried out /P. 8, L. 9./
7	8	was permitted the	were carried out by the /P. 8, L. 10./
8	2	At <u>Tokyo</u>	At <u>Sugamo Prison</u> /P. 10, L. 1./
8	8	At <u>Tokyo</u>	At the same place.

Handwritten initials/signature

DATE 2 April 1947

PROGRESS REPORT OF: Suzuki, Kuriji

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Partially Completed</u>	<u>Fully Completed</u>
1. Information in the hands of the Investigation Division.	—	<u>X</u>
2. Statement in application for subpoena as to subject of witness's testimony.	—	<u>X</u>
3. Examination of case file, if any.	—	<u>X</u>
4. Cross-reference file on case files in office of Investigation Division.	—	<u>X</u>
5. Cross-reference card file by subject matter of evidentiary documents in Document Division.	<u>X</u>	—
6. Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony.	<u>X</u>	—
7. Preparation of summary of testimony already given by witness.	<u>X</u>	—
8. Memorandum prepared by Mr. Lopez, dated March 11, 1947, relating to decorations awarded to defendants and their witnesses.	—	<u>X</u>
9. Statement of any other investigation conducted by you.	—	—

Lester C. Durrigan

PROGRESS REPORT

April 3, 1947

DOHIHARA's Witness:

Suzuki, Kenji

Completed: Items 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8.

Partially completed: Items 3, 4, 5 and 9.

Judge Judson T. Y. Nyi

Dr. Daniel S. Ao

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

28 August 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. Frank S. Tavenner, Jr.
FROM : D. N. Sutton
SUBJECT: SUZUKI, Kunji
Def. Doc. No. 1902

I hand you herewith copies of the reports of Mr. Dunigan and Col. Fixel on the affidavit of SUZUKI.

D. N. Sutton

cc: Lt. Col. Mornane