

Def. Doc. No. 2039

POW

EX 3307

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

- vs -

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

A F F I D A V I T

IHARA, Junjiro

1. I was the Chief of the Staff of Korean Army from July 9, 1942 to February 10, 1945, and the Chief of the 17th Area Army and of the Korean District Army from February 11th to the end of the war.

My rank, at the end of the war, was Lieutenant-General.

I now live at No. 27 Akamatsu-cho Saga-city.

2. When I arrived at the post as the Chief of the Staff of the Korean Army it was already decided that about one thousand prisoners of war should be kept in Korea, and staff of the camps had already arrived and organized. While awaiting for their arrival camps were either built newly or reconstructed and preparations were made concerning treatment of war prisoners.

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3. The principal building of the camps was selected at the place about five hundred meters away to the northwest from the Headquarters of the Korean Army at Ryuzan-cho Keijo-fu. The building was made of brick with four stories, and we rebuilt and equipped it so that it might be fit for living. There were less Koreans' houses around it than other buildings and the surrounding was quiet with little traffic and good for management and health.

The Jinsen branch office was established newly near the seashore on a high and dry place and convenient for management and good for health.

Konan branch office which was built specially on a high and dry hill, which was to the west of the factory of Nippon Nitrogen Company, was convenient for management and good for health and suitable for works.

4. As prisoners are apt to get in touch with outside people and collect information or buy foul food, we avoided crowded place for camps that we could protect them from mismanagement.

We never chose a place for the purpose of propaganda to Koreans or putting affront upon prisoners.

As for the places of work for prisoners, we kept away

from crowded places or bustling streets in the city and chose quiet places in the suburbs. And if the place ~~was~~ far from the camps, we transported them by cars and did not make them walk. Thus we tried to protect prisoners' dignity. This policy was far from propaganda, and it was rather in contrast to it.

5. The report presented by "Reaction of General Public on the Internment of English Prisoners of War" (Exhibit 1975) is one of the customary reports presented to the War Ministry for its information by the Army staff Office collecting regular reports from gendarmeries in Korea, military affairs sections of various places, station headquarters and commissariats and reports from the guards section of the Government of Korea. The above reports by detachments were not collected by orders of the Army, ~~MOB~~, of course, by instructions or requests of the War Ministry. They were addressed to the vice minister of war from the Chief of Staff because it was a custom of the Army to address documents or dispatches of secondary importance to and from the vice Minister and Chief of Staff.

The above report was never made public.

6. Rules and instructions of Korean Army about the treatment of prisoners of war were formed according to the

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prisoner of War Regulations about their internment and treatment, and other instructions and orders issued by the Central Government according to the explanations by the Chief of the POW Management Bureau and by other officials made on the occasion of the meetings of the chiefs of the POW camps, and also with a consideration that it may fit the situations in Korea.

The punishments of war prisoners were executed according to War Prisoners' Punishment Law.

7. When we asked the War Minister for the labours of prisoners we investigated carefully that they might not be against rules and regulations or humanity and also considered full to protect and secure military secrets and did not let them have to do with labours in direct operational works.

3. General ITAGAKI, the Army Commander, was concerned about the English prisoners who were to come to Korea in cold weather and into the different conditions after they got used to warm weather of the south area, that it might affect their health.

Considering also that all of them must have become weak and some might be sick as a result of the long voyage of more than forty days, he gave his men instructions, especially about the recuperation and preservation of POW's health

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and instructed them to be particularly careful about the position of the camps and the equipment. Besides making me, the Chief of Staff, to inspect the barracks, he himself examined the inside and outside of the buildings and equipment with his staff officers and adjutant.

He gave instructions to the ~~Chief of the command~~ ^{Commander of the Camp and} staff of the intendance corps who took charge of constructions.

General ITAGAKI often consulted with me about the treatment of prisoners of war and gave me instructions about their food, clothes and medical treatments.

For instance, about their rations, he told me to give them as much nutritive value as Japanese soldiers, but at the same time give them much food suitable for their taste or let them cook materials according to their liking.

When we gave them medical treatments their own medical men were allowed to be present and consulted in treatment.

On this 11 day of June, 1947

at Tokyo

DEPONENT INOUE, Junjiro (seal)

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I, 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: /S/ ABE. Akira (seal)

OATH

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

/S/ INOUE Junjiro (seal)