File on CHIZAKI, U S a BURO

(3)

(263)

Chinese Div
000.118

2

CHIKAZAKI

Chikazaki is a serious War Crimes Suspect in Connection with the mistreatment of Chinese Labor in the Mines in HOKKAIDO

Q. Why didn't one of the other doctors attempt to save the life of the POW?
A. Because ISHIYAMA was considered a famous surgeon at Kyushu Imperial University so no one else would try to do anything for the POW when ISHIYAMA finished operating on the POW.

Q. Why was ISHIYAMA operating on the POW's liver?
A. Because he was practicing new methods of operating on the liver.

Q. Was the operation necessary?
A. It was not necessary.

Q. Why?
A. Because I had not see anything wrong with the POW's liver.

Q. What type of disease is necessary so that an operation on the liver is necessary?
A. Cancer and metastase of stomach cancer in lobus sinistra provided the lobus dexter is in a healthy condition.

Q. Did the POW have any of these diseases?
A. No.

Q. How do you know?
A. Because I was present at the operation and was able to examine the liver and stomach and did not see any signs of the diseases making such an operation necessary.

Q. Did ISHIYAMA say anything during the operation or after he had cut the vene portae?
A. I don't remember.

Q. Was the POW given any anaesthesia before the operation was started?
A. I did not see anyone administer anaesthesia to the POW in the autopsy room.

Q. Was the POW conscious at any time during the operation?
A. The POW was unconscious.

Q. How was the POW made unconscious?
A. KOMORI gave him a basic anaesthesia to this POW before the POW was taken to the Kyushu University.

Q. How do you know that?
A. HIRAO told me.

Q. What type of basic anaesthesia was administered to the POW by KOMORI?
A. HIRAO told me that KOMORI had given morphine to the POW.

Q. What type of basic anaesthesia did KOMORI give this POW?
A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know the amount of basic anaesthesia administered to this POW?
A. I don't know.

Q. In your opinion, did the POW die because ISHIYAMA cut the vene portae of the liver or because the POW was administered too much anaesthesia?
A. Because the vene portae was cut.

12

List of Labor Camps

HAN STATEMENT

Sugawara, Yasumitsu

City of Iwamizawa

Prefecture of Hokkaido

I affirm that, according to my conscience, I will speak the truth, adding nothing and concealing nothing. I declare as follows:

Personal History Date:

Date and Place of Birth: 30 Nov 1895 at 32 Banchi, Aza Kuau-mura, Masuzawa, Hachizawa-mura, Higashi-Banayo-gun, Iwate-ken.

Education: Graduate of the Chikuma Agricultural School, Iwate-ken
CHuo U., Tokyo - three years of law

Employment: Policeman in Korea until I found employemnt with the Minami Manshu Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha (Southern Manchurian Railroad Company).
June 1936 - employed by the Shin Horonai Mining office in Mikasa-machi, Sorachi-gun, Hokkaido
May 1941 - Employed as a clerk with the Kyowakai in Iwamizawa.
August 1942 - found employment as a part-time worker with the Chizaki Gumi from which firm I withdrew in June 1944.
Presently occupied as farmer at above address.

I will make the following statements concerning the CHIZAKI Gumi:

Working conditions and supervision of laborers

It is a fact that all the laborers did not enjoy normal freedom and that they were forced to hard labor. On any occasion which prompted them to leave the camps, they were always accompanied by a "Kambu" (supervisor) ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ They were permitted only to purchase items of food for their own consumption. The treatment received was similar to that accorded prisoners. The above facts were true with Japanese, Chinese and Koreans alike. It appeared that if any complaint was registered, the complainant would usually receive beatings from the Kanbu (supervisor). My work was in correcting these unjust conditions which I did by visiting the various areas. I actually did not see the beatings carried on.

Illegal practises concerning Korean Labor

It was claimed ~~xxxx~~ among the Koreans that the wages bargained for in the original contract made in Korea proved to be much ~~xxxxx~~ higher than those ~~wages~~ actually received. They were also led to believe that ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ the type of work involved ~~was~~ would be much easier than the type of labor they were forced into. They knew nothing of how their freedom would be curtailed. In addition, they were not given enough clothing and as a result of this unjust treatment, about 1000 laborers fled from the working areas. I was greatly troubled when I was asked by many to be sent back to Korea because of their marital status. We told them they could not ~~go~~ RETURN because of a government order.

XII

Witnesses to evil deeds

TEI, Unga and TEI, Unzan from Chosen Kankyo Nano, Bunsen-gun, Toyokami Menrei Teiri, 440, ~~who are~~ brothers who are presently residing in Genzan-fu, Korea and operating a clothing and furniture shop, worked as "Kanbu" for a sub-contractor of CHIZAKI's. Their Japanese names are KITAYAMA, Kumokichi, and KITAYAMA, Mitsuo, respectively.

They worked at this place for five years and have been witnesses to many evil deeds performed by OTSUKA. On or about January 1945 they were jailed for 30 days, ~~for~~ upon being suspected of aiding the escape of Korean laborers. Since nothing was proven they were released.

The following information was related to me by TEI, Unga:

OTSUKA habitually administered corporal punishment to Korean laborers. He used cigarettes and sake which was supposed to have been distributed among the Koreans. He drove the laborers and used the money gained to purchase real property in Japan Proper. It was noted that he sent lumber and other supplies to his home in Sapporo.

When TEI informed me that he was going to complain to the police I advised him against it. If he is residing in Japan at present you will be able to get a clarification of the evil deeds performed by the CHIZAKI Gumi.

Concerning CHIZAKI, Usaburo

CHIZAKI'S eldest son, Kuichi is nominal president of the company, however, CHIZAKI controls the power. However, CHIZAKI controls the power. CHIZAKI, Usaburo acts like a priest, if this is so, he should not have lived in luxury using money earned by the forced laborers of other. A religious individual would have shown some sympathy. The corporal punishment administered by the supervisors (Kanbu) is the responsibility of CHIZAKI, Usaburo since he is in actually controls of the company.

The governor of Hokkaido was President of the Hokkaido Rodo Hokoku Kai (Hokkaido Patriotic Labor Service Association) while CHIZAKI was the vice-president. As a result of this, CHIZAKI controlled all the labor in Hokkaido and made many government contracts. CHIZAKI was primarily responsible for importing Chinese labor into Hokkaido. He established the association responsible for handling Chinese labor by contacting military and government officials.

I have heard that just before his election to the Diet, he loaned the Japan Communist party 70,000 Yen.

CHIZAKI was expelled from the Akita Mining school for his distrustful conduct and was disowned by his [redacted] father. He was brought into his good graces again only so that he could succeed him. His conduct is disgraceful in that he has seven or eight concubines and many children. He has given ~~same~~ THEM much money and from the viewpoint of his conduct, I believe

him to be a rather low type of individual.

During the war it was only possible to use Korean labor on military installations. CHIZAKI obtained laborers on this pretext and then sent them to work in his coal mines. For example, at one time 98 laborers were sent to work on the Nemuro Airfield installation but the next day they were sent to the Yubari coal mine as a result of which many of them fled.

CHIZAKI and the Diet candidacy

I have no ~~relation with~~ connection with any political parties. However, I did support CHIZAKI even though I had an argument with him which resulted in my discharge from the company. I believed that he would carry out his promises ~~that he~~ made in a speech while still a member of the Hokkaido Seiji Domei (Hokkaido Politcal League). Upon his election he became a member of the Shimpo Tō and deceived all those that supported him while in the Hokkaido Seiji Domei. I, all along with many others, regret having supported such an individual.

Deaths of Korean laborers

The number of Korean laborers amounted to about 4,000. They were scattered among ten different sub-contractors. Among these different projects the death rate at Nemuro proved to be the highest. I am not familiar with the number of deaths occurring at each of the projects since I was forced to resign ~~just~~ prior to contemplating an investigation of the matter.

A Korean, CHO, Seiko,who worked for CHIZAKI Gumi for a period of seven years was misunderstood by his fellow-Koreans and as a result beaten so that he entered the hospital. After this, he withdrew from the company and received no compensation from CHIZAKI. When I visited CHO in the hospital, he stated that he was refused a loan of 50,000 Yen from CHIZAKI. Sympathizing with him, I met NISHIDA, Shotaro, company manager and TAKEUCHI, Katsuo, director and discussed the loan but they also refused. Finally I decided to send the following letter to CHIZAKI himself:

(Translation of registered letter sent from SUGAWARA to CHIZAKI)

17 June 1946
1 Chome, Miyashita-machi
Iwamizawa

To: Mr. CHIZAKI, Usaburo
Mr. CHIZAKI, Kuichi
Mr. CHIZAKI, Kitaro
Mr. OKUNARI, manager
Mr. Takeuchi, director

" I hear that you are getting along quite well in spite of h

the hot weather. I am happy about the rehabilitation of the nation. ~~I am acquainted~~ Lately I have heard about your recent activities in the political world and think that I can understand what you did. However, there are many rumors spredding concerning you and it is not common to hear that youare being badly thought of. Many believe that you have deceived the people of Hokkaido. This seems to be a physchological reaction of those people who once trusted you in the Hokkaido Political League. Everything depends upon your future activity. I hope that you, as a member of the Diet, will be careful in your future actions and that you consider the welfare of the people of Hokkaido.

I am an intimate friend of CHO, Seiko (now KOZUKI, Sunao) once an important member of your firm. I have only seen him once since my dismissal from your firm. Prior to that I had been busy with the prevention of the black-plague prevailing among the Chinese and also with their release and repatriation.

CHO was diligently engaged in the recruiting of Korean laborers, frequenting Korea several times a year. Attending the ashes of the dead Koreans, and giving them moral support for seven years was his contribution to your firm. We could say without exaggeration that but for the Korean labor, CHIZAKI-Gumi could hardly have made as much money as it did. The dismissal of CHO from the company under the pretext that he turned away Korean labor is disgraceful. The Koreans treated him badly,-- he may well be indignant with them.

A month ago, he applied to you for a loan of 50,000 Yen which you refused him. He is indignant over your hard-heartedness.

Being an intimate friend of his and concerned over his welfare as well as that of the CHIZAKI Gumi, I discussed the matter with Mr. NISHIDA and Mr. TAKEUCHI who both displayed a lukewarm attitude towards the matter. I cannot understand this stubborn ess

Mr. KOZUKI (CHO) was once misunderstood by his Korean brethren as if h e were a traitor to the Korean nation. He was considered to be a watchdog for the qCHIZAKI-GUMI who squeezed unlawful profits out of the cruel, inhuman treatment of the Korean Laborers. He was in a tight spot, but as his true relationship with the Gumi came to light, he was shown a great deal of sympathy by his fellow-Koreans.

Presently he has many friends among influential Koreans in Tokyo, not to mention Hokkaido. In addition, lately, he was appointed to the Executive Committee and also as an advisor to the Korean League. He enjoys power and influence among Koreans in Japan. He has close liaison with the Tokyo Hqs of the League and the Korean Temporary Government as he is trusted by them all, In addition ~~to meeting~~ HE HAS MET with General Chin of the Chinese Republic, now in Tokyo.

I fear that if you leave the relationship in such an unsatisfactory state, there will be trouble for you in the future. It is high time for you to be reconciled with him and also accept his proposal of a loan. I should like to know if you will agree with me.

Mr. KOZUKI claims he cannot understand the reason for his dismissal in view of the contract and conditions of employment.

I imagine that there are many evil "foremen who pretend that they tamed Korean workers by their own efforts. These men try to criticize and entrap good and faithful men from behind the scene in order to cover their own evil deeds. I can state this with conviction considering my two years of employment with your firm.

These malicious individuals were mostly active during the repatriation of the Chinese and Koreans. I doubt if many persons carried out their business in a fair manner with the higher authorities.

We ought not to try to entrap others with strategy but try to help each other with good will in order to establish a bright future. That is one reason why I have attempted to act as negotiator in this matter. I am anxious to have a reply concerning this matter.

I understand that Mr. CHIZAKI is now at home and this would be a good time to solve the problem. However, I don't think ~~that~~ this ~~sixsmx is~~ such a serious matt er that it can't be settled by one of the directors.

Mr. KOZUKI is now in distress If you are late in settling the matter, something undesirable may happen to the Kumi's fame and honour. I should like to get your answer by the 25th of this month at the latest. I had originally intended to see you but was prevented by Mr. NISHIDA and TAKEUCHI and so I decided to write instead. If you wish to see me concerning the matter, let me know and I will call on you any time.

Hoping that you will understand for the sake of goodwill, I remain,"

Sincerely yours,
SUGAWARA, Yasumitsu

The J apanese nationals who worked as "Kanbu" for the Gumi fled at the end of the war.
I, myself, did not ~~hav~~ witnesses any of the beatings inflicted but questioning of a number of Koreans still residing in Hokkaido will reveal the true facts.

Further Signatory Sayeth Not

Signed_____

H an_____

Witnesses _____

_____

OHTA sign

CONFIDENTIAL

~~Exhibit 31~~

CHO. Matsuyama OK

HAN STATEMENT

CITY OF SAPPORO
HOKKAIDO PREFECTURE

I AFFIRM THAT, ACCORDING TO MY CONSCIENCE, I WILL SPEAK THE TRUTH, ADDING NOTHING AND CONCEALING NOTHING. I DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:

Relation between the CHIZAKI-Gumi and myself:

I entered the firm sometime during the autumn of 1939 upon the repeated insistence of the director of the CHIZAKI-Gumi, CHIZAKI, Shikasaburo (~~北海産業㈱~~) and NISHIDA, Shotaro (~~西田庄太郎~~). Although I was taken ill and retired sometime in September 1940, the original agreement was that I was to take the position of counselor and advisor, and make tours of supervision to locations where ~~the~~ Korean laborers were disposed, and give moral lectures. However, after entering the company, since the contents of the contract was not in accordance with the agreement, and ~~the~~ my treatment was inferior, I repeatedly requested a release, but they would answer ~~one~~ by saying that their hands were tied since it was war time; or to be patient until I ~~can~~ could be replaced by a well qualified person. Thus, I was overworked for seven years, or until July of last year, when I nearly collapsed from illness. During my illness I resigned (in September).

(Explanatory notes)
The reason I was released was not because I requested a resignation while I was ill. When I was summoned by CHIZAKI, my wife went in my place, as I was sick in bed. She was told that business ~~will~~ were be slow for the Gumi in the post-war days, and asked that I resign. (It was under these circumstances), When I was in good health and requested a resignation, I would not be released, and when taken ill or indisposed through some misfortune, I ~~am~~ was forced to resign. September of last year is when I was actually dismissed. Although I actually worked seven years, I think I would have ten years of work if the hours were to be calculated (mathmatically), since I was unjustly overworked. However I was only given 3,800 yen for unemployment allowance.

I am sorry I cannot supply the detailed facts here, so please refer to the documents I submitted to you the other day; that is, the copy of the document, I sent CHIZAKI, Usaburo in March of this year, other documents, and also a petition a few days ago.

The circumstance surrounding the Korean ~~Laborers from~~ Employees of the CHIZAKI-Gumi Co., Ltd. office, who were dispatched to Korea to recruit Korean laborers:

Listed below are the number of laborers I was directly responsible for recruiting and ~~loading~~ escorting back--so far as I can remember.

March 1940 from Shimoneseki - 300 laborers - to Hokkaido.
March to June 1941 from South Keisho (~~慶尚~~) - 450 laborers - recruited and accompanied them.
April to June 1942 - 300 laborers - same as above.
June 1942 from Keiki province (~~京畿~~) - 300 laborers - recruited and accompanied.
June, July 1943 -550 laborers - same as above.
Number of trips made to accompany laborers - 8 trips - total laborers 1,850.

Exhibit XXXI
(1)

CONFIDENTIAL

XI

Circumstances surrounding the treatment (of the laborers):

AT the time of recruiting, printed matter pertaining to the laborers wages, food, and the different types of work ~~must~~ had to be submitted to the government official concerned, before the government officials would acknowledge the laborers. Although it is vague, since I do not have the printed documents in my possession, if I remember correctly, the maximum pay was 2.50 yen per day for 12 hours a day, between the period from 1940 to 1942. However, I have heard that the laborers were actually being paid 1.80 yen a day, since three months of the work was called a training period. From this amount, 15 sen was deducted for room and 80 sen, ~~deducted~~ for board daily. From 1943, the wages of the especially lowly paid laborers ~~was~~ were raised to a maximum of 3.50 yen, but from this a daily deduction of 25 sen for room and 1.00 yen for food was made; ~~and~~ so there were many who collapsed and were ruined rather than merely just becoming poor. Because they were unable to endure this, some of the laborers, from desperate ~~resignation~~ resolution, finally planned to escape, and there were also a few who banded together to resist the superintendent and foremen, but this can be called a ~~natural~~ natural phenomenon. This was not all. It was nothing new to see ill laborers unjustly forced to work amidst their groans of pain. There were many sick laborers who worked until they were half dead for fear of suffering brutal persecution.

Such was their fearful brutality besides the insufficiency of necessary items, and the coarse quality and shortage of food. With all this, the suffering sick and injured were still (nonchalantly) disregarded, hardly receiving any medical treatment. These heartless and irresponsible conducts were ever present. Their [redacted] hideous, inhuman acts cannot be expressed in words.

Conditions of confinement:

Of course, at the time of recruiting, the fact that freedom would be given upon arrival at the construction area was not even mentioned in the aforesaid papers, nor even verbally, but once quartered, it was a ~~setup~~ situation where actually even a step could not be taken in or out of the room freely. During the day, several guards kept strict watch, and during the night, aside from watchmen, the door was firmly locked, severing the link between the inside and the outside, making free actions physically impossible. That is being constantly under illegal detention. If discontented attitude was shown, to be immediately beaten within an inch of one's life was customary in the prison cell (Kangoku Heya). Further, being ill-treated by the so-called extremely cruel criminals at the prison, it is hardly possible to endure this fearful ill-treatment of lynching. Being a human possessing power of consciousness and conscience, they inflicted unbearable pressure, committed ill-treatment which even a savage cannot do, and unconcernedly oppressed human rights. Everytime I hear talks about those ~~that~~ who could not bear this and escaped into the mountains and died of hunger and the cold of the winter season, or became the victims of the bears, famous as beasts of Hokkaido, I feel a heart-rending grief. To all this, full of evil-doing, the establishment or the protection of righteousness and humanity, I feel, is like the inviting rice cake in a drawing, nothing more.

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Such lofty meanings as human ri hts, peace, and culture can be said to be none other than that of the previous dark world. It is plainer than seeing fire, that as long as the bad habits and ~~atrocitied~~ atrocious systems exactly similar to the miserable acts of the survival of the fittest of the savage age ~~aren't~~ are not eradicated, ~~without regard to the~~ impartially throughout all mankind ~~of the world~~, the ~~hor~~ honor and happiness of the civilized people will be defiled and destroyed.

Returning of ashes (human):

1941 - to Keisho-Hokudo - 4 urns
1942 - to Keisho-Nando - 2 urns
1943 - to Keisho-Nando - 1 urn
1943 - to Keisho-Hokudo - 1 urn.

Since there are no papers, I do not remember definitely, but tracing back in my memory, I believe that the above eight urns were sent back.

Explanatory note:
From about the latter part of 1943, with regards to health and other conditions, since I strongly refused departure to Korea, I have often ~~been hearing~~ heard of the rumor that several men of the CHIZAKI-Gumi had departed for Korea to return the ashes.

Besides the aforementioned, during about February of 1943, there was a time that I took fifty or more ashes (urns) that were placed in the main hall of the principle residence of the president of ~~the~~ CHIZAKI-Gumi, Mr. Usaburo CHIZAKI, and placed it in the Nishi Honganji in Sapporo-shi. After that, suddenly thinking about the ashes, around June of this year I visited the previously mentioned Nishi Honganji and, upon inquiring the priest called IWAMOTO concerning it, the ambiguous reply was strangely that the fifty or more ashes (urns) were lost.

At that time I ~~ahve~~ also discovered the new fact that 20 urns were placed there on 1 May; thus I am mentioning it here.

I have become conscious of the main current of thoughts ~~that is~~ held by the group, as well as Mr. Usaburo CHIZAKI, since my illness during the execution of my duty in July of last year. Without distinction as to their own race or other races, if they saw that the opponent was economically or influentially weak, rather than making money by using ~~the~~ so-called fraudulent means or by inflicting oppression, by wilfull deadly exploitation they fattened their pockets infinitely, and moreover, with ~~that~~ their influence of money and financial power pretended to be men of foremost rank. Also, with greed for ~~honors~~ honors by associating with high ranking men in society and those with power, they maintained such attitudes as if to be full of kindliness and men of virtue and gallantry, and to maintain this hypocrisy it seems that they skillfully gave money away every now and then. In this way, for a scoundrel to become a statesman now and lead the people of Japan and to declare the establishment of a world peace is truly a shameless, 2nd brazen ~~faced~~ and is also the height of ridicule. In short, it is proper to define him, Mr. Usaburo CHIZAKI as a person whose mind is corrupt, or ~~a~~ like a lunatic. I believe that it is really unusual to find such a completely evil person and a lunatic existing among the

70,000,000 people of Japan. As far as I know, it is truly the first time that I have ever come across such a cruel-natured person. Further, have heard rumors from various persons that he has 12 mistresses; is an inhuman erotomaniac.

As the foremost man in charge of the CHIZAKI-Gumi Ltd., Mr. Usaburo CHIZAKI, president holding all the real executive power and being of such nature~~a person~~ as he is, and since he incessantly implanted the principles of guidance into all the contractors of Hokkaido, it is expected that the number of people, both native and foreign that have died in the interest of this evildoer will be great. I firmly believe that in due time the messenger of God of Truth will, without fail, administer a just judgement.

Further signatory saith not:

CHO, ~~MASAYUKI~~ Masayuki

Witness:
Timothy T. Ohta

Certified true copy of translation:

George G. Gargett
Maj FA

六枚の式に陳述　若しまたから
ら届申上ます

千九百四十六年九月二十七日　敬
張　正行

アメリカ陸景情報部隊
オウタ情報官殿

嘆願文

英國陸軍情報係官殿

昭和　年　月　日　　No.

嘆願書

英國陸軍情報係发殿

張正行

御多事中甚だ恐ゆますが　株式会社地崎組社長にして現衆議院議員の地崎宇三郎氏と私との関係につき、さきに提出せる別紙数通の書類御参考の上公明神通の民主二義に基く御審理のもとに甚大なる被害者張正行及不逞の家族八人を何卒御救済下さるやう茲に伏して御願申上ます　天道を世視する地崎宇三郎氏の慘虐行為を尊敬するアメリカ國軍隊の一正義の裁きに御訴へ申上ます

千九百四十六年九月二十一日

昭和　年　月　日

No. A

損害概算書

千九百四十五年九月　地時但本社に於て暴利傷害により

歯七本　治療並に　三本入替代金　二千五百円

本年九月までの全身治療醫薬代金　八千五百円

交難の時に紛失せる（ウオールサム）銀製　三千円

腕輪時計代價　二千七百円

着物・羽織。鶴絲。鶴の損害　代金　三百円

金ペン　年々萬年筆　代金　七百五十円

水晶玉入りビヤツコト十八金製眼鏡代價

合計　壹万七千七百五十円

昭和　年　月　日　　No. B

損害金請求書

別紙参考書類（本年三月地崎宮三郎弐に發送した書面並に其他の寫書）にも記入してある通り私は地崎但に形式は昭和十四年より二十年九月までの勤務なるも実は重役等の強要せらるゝまゝに而も卑怯千萬にも仕事の内容まで こま化されて殆ど晝夜兼行に強制酷使されたるを以て是を実際年数に計算すれば勤務年限は凡そ十年間が正当なると思考す　而して職務執行中昨年七月病患で倒れ且又昨年の九月暴行の二重の受難に遭遇したるが為に爾来能力的にも体力的にも完全なる活動は不可能に陥り全く

昭和　年　月　日　　No. C

悲惨なる現状であるのみならず前途亦闇黒
苦悶の人世であるが故に是が損害賠償金並に
勤務年数に正当なる退職手当金を加算して
此額十五万円を請求するものなり
更に又別口に本書に添附せるA頁の損害概
算書に記入額の壹万七千七百五十円を加へて
合計拾六万七千七百五十円也を地時宮立所
式に対し請求致す次第なり

千九百四十六年九月二十一日

張　正行

M. Miyashiro.

(CONFIDENTIAL)

PETITION.

To: ~~Commanding Officer~~ of
United States Army Intelligence.
Officer

M. Miyoshiro

Petition

To: U.S. Army Intelligence Officer

Pardon my interference during your busy hours.

I humbly request your aid in aiding me, CHO SEIKO (張 正行), the victim, and my unfortunate family of eight upon making a fair investigation of the case based upon the separate document which I submitted previously, referring to my relationship with CHIZAKI Isaburō, the president of CHIZAKI-Gumi and presently a member of the House of Representatives.

I appeal to the highly esteemed American Army to fairly judge the inhumane acts committed by CHIZAKI who has no regard for the ways of Providence.

21 Sep 1946

CHO SEIKO

(A)

Rough Estimate of damages

~~Approximate figure of Indemnity~~

Injuries from violence committed at main office of CHIZAKI-GUMI on september 1945.

Dentist fee for three ~~false~~-teeth replaced. Dental treatment for seven teeth.	2,500 ¥
Doctor's fee for medical treatment till september 1946.	8,500 ¥
Wrist-watch (waltham) ~~lost~~ at the time of suffering.	3,000 ¥
Damage to clothing (KIMONO, HAORI, HAKAMA)	2,700 ¥
A Fountain pen (14K)	300 ¥
Eighteen carat eye-glass.	1750 ¥
TOTAL.	17,750 ¥

(B)

Suit for Damages

As I have written in the separate sheet (in correspondence and other copies sent to CHIZAKI, Usaburo in March of this year), I formally worked for the CHIZAKI-Gumi from 1939 to September of 1945. However the fact is I was compelled to work by the directors, etc, being forced day and night without their even telling me the nature of the work. If all this time were estimated in years, I think it would add up to about ten years. Moreover, I was stricken in July of last year while performing my duties and coupled with the beating I received in September, the perfect functioning of my mental and physical faculties became impossible. I am not only in this miserable condition but my future is most distressing.

For these reasons, I am demanding a sum of 150,000 yen as compensation for damages and a reasonable retirement allowance for the number of years I had worked.

Thus I am filing suit for a total of
167,750 yen after adding the sum
of 17,750 for damages shown on page 4 of
this document, against CHIZAKI,
Usaburo.

21 Sep 1946

CHO SEIKO

~~Heading~~ Place of Employment, etc.	Status	Organization	Place of work	Official Title	Name	Date of Assumption of Office	Date of Resignation from Office	Present & Previous Places of Employment	Notes
				Clerk	KAMADA, Masaichi 鎌田 政一	10 December 1944	19 October 1945		
				Clerk	ARAYA, Shinichi 荒屋 愼一	10 December 1944	19 October 1945		
				Clerk	TANABE, USHIZO 田辺 牛造	10 December 1944	19 October 1945		
				Clerk	OTA, MASATORA 太田 正虎	Assumed office bfore arrival of Chinese	19 October 1945		
	Doctor who inspected and treated Chinese laborers.	NOMURA Mines		Hospital Director	MORIYA, Tomitaro 守谷 富太郎	Same as above.			Still working
	Personnel from without the Company charged with the guidance of the Chinese laborers.	KITAMI Police	ITOMUKA Police Sgt Box	Police sergeant	YAMAMOTO, Munco 山本 宗雄	" " "		KITAMI Police	Still working
		KITAMI Police		In charge of Thought Police.	TATABA, Kenji 多束 健次	" " "	15 September 1945		

by JAD NARS, Date 2-12-92

Doc. No. 26837
Doc. page 45

(Chart No. 2) A Roster of Persons Connected with the laborers

~~Meetings~~	Status	Organization	Place of work	Official Title	Name	Date of Assumption of Office	Date of Resignation from Office	Present ~~and Former~~ Places of Employment	Remarks ~~Notes~~
	Proprietor	CHISAKI & Co., Ltd.		Representative and Managing director.	CHISAKI, Kyuichi 地崎 久一	Assumed position before arrival of Chinese.			Now in office
Main Office	Chief of Chinese Labor Administration Department	CHISAKI & Co., Ltd.		Chief of Labor Dept.	KITASATO Kyujiro 北郷 久次郎	Same as before 〃 above.	19 October 1945		
	Chief of Chinese Labor Administration Dept.	CHISAKI & Co., Ltd.		Section chief	ARAKANE, Tadao 荒金 只夫	10 December 1944	19 October 1945		
	Chief of working area where Chinese laborers were stationed.	CHISAKI & Co., Ltd.		Area Chief	KITASATO, Kyujiro 北郷 久治郎	Assumed work before arrival of Chinese.	19 October 1945		
	Supervisor in direct charge of Chinese laborers			Guidance chief	KOYAMAUCHI, Tashichi 小山内 太七	1 December 1944	1 September 1945		
	Men in direct charge of Chinese laborers.			Administration chief	TAKAHASHI, Nobuichi 高橋 信一	1 December 1944	20 October 1945		
				Interpreter	NAKAMURA, Sojiro 中村 趙次郎	1 May 1944	1 February 1945		
				Interpreter	MITSUI, Ryoichi 三井 良一	1 February 1945	30 October 1945		
Place of Employment, etc.				~~Overseer~~ Leader	TANAKA, Jiro 田中 治朗	15 January 1945	1 September 1945		
				~~Overseer~~ Leader	KONDO, Keiichi 近藤 奎一	1 December 1944	1 September 1945		
				~~Overseer~~ Leader	KOBAYASHI, Isamu 小林 勇	1 December 1944	1 September 1945		
				~~Overseer~~ Leader	HOSOI, Umesaku 細井 梅作	1 December 1944	1 September 1945		
				~~Overseer~~ Leader	MIZAWA, Munesuke 三沢 宗助	1 April 1945	1 September 1945.		
				~~Overseer~~ Leader	NAKAMURA, Yoshiji 中村 由次	1 December 1944	1 May 1945		
				~~Overseer~~ Leader	AOKI, Genji 青木 源治	1 December 1944	1 September 1945		
				Foreman at the place of work.	FUSHIMI, Shingo 伏見, 信吾	Assumed position before arrival of Chinese.	1 October 1945		
				Clerk	KOUDA, Tsuneo 古宗田 常雄	Same as above	1 October 1945		
				Clerk	OTA, Masatora 太田 正虎	〃 〃 〃	1 October 1945		
				Clerk	SAKURAI, Yasuji 櫻井 保治	〃 〃 〃	1 October 1945		Still working
				Clerk	TSUCHII, Masao 土井 正男	〃 〃 〃			Began work at time ~~Time~~ of transfer of Chinese.
	Men who accompanied the Chinese at the time of their importation and repatriation			Man in charge	ARAKANE, Tadao 荒金 只夫	10 December 1944	19 October 1945		Same as above ~~Time of transfer~~
				Clerk	TSUJITA, Munekichi 辻田 宗吉	10 December 1944			

(105)

(17)

DIRECTOR
NATSUNARI (夏成)
CHIEF OF THE
ACCOUNTANTS'
DEPARTMENT
15 JULY.

SEAL

CHIEF OF ACCOUNTS
SECTION

SEAL

SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT OF THE FORMER SORACHI (空知) MINES BRANCH OFFICE

YEAR	ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN CONTRACT	REDUCED RATE PAID 83% OF CONSTRUCTION COST	ALLOTMENT FOR MR. SHIMATANI (嶋谷) ②	2% OF CONSTRUCTION COST PAID MR. SAKAI (酒井) FOR USE OF NAME
1943		¥ 162 653 51		¥ 3 919 36
1944		316 445 28	¥ 456 278 15	7 625 18
1945		250 617 04	374 423 06	6 038 96
TOTAL	① ¥ 819 175 72	② 729 715 83	③ 830 701 21	17 583 50

① DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACTUAL ALLOTMEN AND REDUCED RATE ③ - ② = 100,985.38

② EXPENDITURES AT END OF WAR ABOUT ¥139,869.30

③ NATIONAL SUBSIDY ¥354.50 PER CAPITA X 85 = 32,682.50

④ REGISTERED LABORERS AFTER THE END OF WAR - 69 + 16 (LIVING IN SAPPORO) = 85 PERSONS

⑤ COMARISON BETWEEN END OF WAR EXPENDITURES AND NATIONAL SUBSIDY (TN. - CROSSED OUT)

⑥ ① - ③ = ~~100~~ 100,985.38 - 32,682.50 = 68,302.88 (TN. CROSSED OUT)

⑦ ① - (③ - ③) = ~~¥6,777.39~~ ¥1,157.01 --- (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POSTWAR EXPENDITURES & ORIGINAL CONTRACT COSTS ③ - ⑥)

⑧ ⑦ ÷ ① = .9.4%

SEAL

139,869.30

	ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN CONTRACT	ALLOTMENT SENT TO MR. SHIMATANI	MONEY PAID MR. SAKAI FOR USE OF NAME
1943	195,968.09		3 919 36
1944	381,259 38	456 278 15 ~~456 275 55~~	7 625 18
1945	301 948 25	374 423 06	6 038 96
	879 175 72	830 701 21	17 583 50

22,820.65

1222 PERSONS ¥469,864.00

¥ 879,175.72 X 0.83 = 729,715.84 @ ¥ 384.50

830,701.21 - 729,715.84 = 100,985.37

100,985.37

MONTH AND YEAR	ORIGINAL EXPENSES
JAN 1943	11,440.74
FEB "	21,924.43
MARCH "	14,876.94
APRIL "	22,584.38
MAY "	4,471.18
JUNE "	24,034.65
JULY "	12,696.40
AUG. "	15,228.48
SEPT "	14,684.39
OCT "	19,771.50
NOV. "	14,349.04
DEC "	15,221.90
TOTAL	191,284.04

MONTH AND YEAR	ORIGINAL EXPENSES
FEB 1944	52,486.04
MAR "	27,322.80
APRIL "	40,000—
MAY "	30,000—
JUNE "	26,449.72
JULY "	31,988.40
AUG "	35,772.90
SEPT "	32,769.80
OCT "	35,943.62
NOV "	32,726.30
DEC "	35,799.80
TOTAL "	381,259.38

MONTH AND YEAR	ORIGINAL EXPENSES			
JAN.	✓	36,000.-		
FEB	✓	36,697.70		
MARCH	✓	34,971.75		
APRIL	✓	29,991.-		
MAY	✓	36,000.-		
JUNE	✓	28,759.-		
JULY	✓	29,953.-		
AUG	✓	31,325.-		
SEPT	✓	28344.80		
DEC.	✓	9,906.-		
Total		301,948.25	COSTS OF USE OF NAME 20%	₹6035.97
TOTAL		874,991.67	₹17,489.83	
		17,489 83		₹11,450,87

H AN STATEMENT

City of Sapporo

Prefecture of Hokkaido

I affirm that, according to my conscience, I will speak the truth, adding nothing and concealing nothing. I declare as follows:

Personal History Data

Name: KANEZAKI, Tokuzo
Address: Nishi 10 Chome 1004 Banchi, S pporo, Hokkaido
Date and Place of Birth: 1 Jan 1907, Yufutsu-gun, Atsuma-mura
Education : Graduate of: Tomakomai Higher Elementary School;
Gojo Private Middle School - Sendai
Sapporo Higher Intedance School
Employment: Yufutsu Paper Mill in cable line section
Sapporo Intendance School - instructor
Hokkaido Labor Colonists Association
Hokkaido Labor Welfare Union
Hokkaido Labor Patriotic Ass'n. - Ass't. Manager
Entered CHIZAKI Gumi in July 43 as labor manager replacing KITAYAMA, Kiyoshi who was drafted into service.
Appointed Ass't. Chief of Labor, Jan 1945 and worked under Managing Director KITANO, Hisajiro. (KITANO resigned in Oct 45 and was replaced by YOSHIDA, Naomi whom I replaced in June 46.

Facts concerning the CHIZAKI Gumi:

According to my memory CHIZAKI was concerned with 13 various types of projects. They were classified as follows: (T.N. Detailed charts in original exhibit reveal that the CHIZAKI Gumi was concerned with 13 projects in all. These included 7 mines; 3 railroad project ; 2 highway construction projects and 3 naval and military installations.. Out of a total of 4,170 laborers, 1,520 were Korean; 1,640, Chines and the rest, Japanese. On record there occured a total of 245 Chinese and Korean deaths due to sickness and other causes not specified.)

The afore-mentioned charts were made from memory and are not too accurate. A typhus epidemic was responsible for the many deaths which occured at the Nemuro military installation. This was due to inadequate precautionary measures existing at the time. The director of the Otaru City Hospital and other doctors in an effort to halt the epidemic also contracted the disease and died. ~~Many~~ 40 who were unaccustomed to the Hokkaido weather were stricken with acute pneumonia and as a result died. ~~I remember that 40 of them died from this cause.~~ About 50% of the Chinese laborers who had just recovered from malnutrition in Northern China died while being transported aboard ship. ~~from China.~~

X

At the Oyubari Construction area, bubonic plague wiped out approximately 50 Chinese laborers. In addition to the above, many deaths were handled by the local police at the construction areas and these were not reported to the main office. I believe that there were about 10 Japanese deaths in all.

Much of the work was done through the sub-contracting system and the labor problems were the responsibility of the Sub-contractors themselves. With the increase of the various construction projects, the sub-contractors were unable to cope with the labor shortage problem and consequently labor had to be imported from China and Korea. These laborers were employed in Hokkaido not only because of the importance of the projects but because work can only be accomplished six months during the years (due to weather inclemency). Moreover, only half were able to work. Various types of coercive measures were employed as explained by the above-mention ed reasons.

Obviously, it was necessary to have demoralized workers called rather "Tako" laborers than ordinary laborers. This characterized the Hokkaido labor system.

Ordin ary laborers made their living by working on earthworks construction projects but with the increasing demand for labor, many agencies forced these men into becoming "Tako" laborers. Therefore, for the past several years this system has been severly criticized as "inhumane" by the general public.

In this company, the Hokkaido Labor system was employed and improvements attempted. However, due to the system of contracts and the limited time involved, we were unable to abolish the system.

With the end of the war, it was decided to abolish the "Takobeyas" but we were disappointed since the laborers were inefficient (Sic). It was necessary to maintain the "Tako" system at the Otaru, Higashigawa, and Ponbetsu projects since we had contracted to complete them. As an improvement measure, at the Higashigawa project, 83 laborers were to be paid on a monthly basis instead of the previous daily basis. (From that time on all workers became employees of the company.) I believe that this method will replace the old system and will enable construction work to be carried out democratically. It will eventually become the foundation for the reconstruction of Japan .

Labor Management:

The management of each project was requested to improve the Hokkadio Labor System because of its alleged inequities. The president especially made every effort to change the system; therefore, we all joined in the same movement. Because of age-old customs we have been unable to accomplish this task in so short a time. If this were to be carried out too zealously, the projects would have had to be discontinued. For these reasons, in order to fulfill our contracts with the N avy and the Hokkaido Prefectural gov't, it was

was necessary to continue with the system. The order to discontinue the forcedlabor resulted in criticism from gov't. officials and the general public.

I cannot make a statement regarding the Korean labor ~~situation~~ situation. However, I was given to understand that it was the objective of the Hokkaido gov't to import Korean labor in order to relieve the shortage problem. It was our aim to substitute Korean laborers for the "Tako" laborers thereby eliminating this inhuman labor system of Hokkaido.

When those laborers, originally imported into Japan, returned to Korea, CHIZAKI-Gumi was praised by Korean officials a nd also the laborers themselves. OBA, Seijiro, presently in charge of the Higashigawa project, was praised and admired by those who had worked ~~for~~ for him at that time. The above facts were told to me after I entered the company by TAKIGAWA (labor administrative head) and MIKAMI, Ass't. Police inspector.

When the Koreans became acclimated and familiar with the Hokkaido customs, they were irritated by social conditions and showed signs of restlessness. As a result of this, many fled their jobs. These reasons coupled with ~~gov~~ the prefectural gov't!s policy of ignoring human rights were the cause of the ~~labor system~~ return of the "Takobeya" system. Consequently, the original plan of the company was to no avail. This might have been due to the sub-contractor system. (It may have been that the ~~authorities of the~~ company OFFICIAL did not execute the plan as they should have)

Regarding Chinese Laborers:

In. Striving to eliminate the inequities that existed in the Korean Labor situation, we made certain that the sub-contractors thoroughly understood our policy and installed the direct management system. We paid particular attention to the Chinese as regards, malnutrition, hygiene, etc. In order to ease their lot at work and at home, we placed local Chinese and Japanese acquainted with the customs of Northern China among them. (I am not acquainted with their names since a Chinese person was in charge of the labor section.)

Since

Daily rations for them were insufficient, the company distributed rations among them which was, at the time, double that of the ordinary Japanese ration. A sufficient amount of fish and meat were issued. Their work consisted mainly of levelling ground and hauling earth. They were not forced into hard labor. They had been organized into units of 20 men who selected their own leader. Their freedom wasnot curtailed and the Japanese were not permitted to interfere with them. The System employed with the Chinese laborers was remarkably efficient and satisfactory not only in Hokkaido, but in all of Japan.

With the end of the war, there WERE evidences of disorders at the various projects prompted by ~~their~~ previous mistreatment. I have not personally witnessed such demonstrations and consequently, cannot discuss them in detail.

My Impressions of the Hokkadio Labor System:

I was born in Somatsu-gun, Hamamatsu and lived along the coast until I was ten years of age. Engineering construction work was being carried on at the time and it was then that I formulated my opinion concerning this labor system. This was a fishing village and I now realize that the type of fisherman who came from here (Aomori) were the same in character as the "Tako" laborers. They liked their liquor, visited houses of prostitution, sole, gambled, and left restaurants without paying their bill. They compelled employers to advance them loans and ran off once they received them. These were common habits among them. The fisherman, unlike the laborers, were treated better, and as a result they were slightly more reserved (Sic) than the laborers. They were free and never forced to work. The "Tako" laborers in time also became better behaved.

I first visited these "labor camps" in October 1932 when I was secretary for the Hokkaido Earthworks Laborers Colonization Ass'n. (Hokkaido Doko Shokumin Kyokai). At the time, I visited the Ishikari gun , Urausu construction camp which was a river construction works project. This project was under the direct supervision of the above ass'n. and existed for the purpose of alleviating the unemployment problem. There were no "Tako" labor agencies then. Due to the serious unemployment problem, various measures were employed to remedy the situation. There were no attempts by the laborers to obtain an advance on their salary and then run off. However, in the past, more than half of the quartered laborers used to borrow in advance of their wages

and run off. They didn't realize that the project had been created for their benefit. They were interested in nothing but women, liquor, and gambling. Left alone, they were worthless. Consequently regulations were instituted and supervisors appointed to see that they were strictly adhered to. I felt that this was beneficial to the workers as well as to the project. Upon first visiting their quarters it reminded me very much of a prison. My impressions at the time were not good.

When I entered the CHIZAKI-Gumi, I planned many improvements and discussed this with the experienced personnel who advised me that the way to handle them was to make a thorough study of their character and habits. As far as the laborers were concerned their only interests lay in women, gambling, and liquor. Those who thought merely of this were men with prison records who had failed to make their way into society. Such a condition is bound to inevitably produce public enemies. Because of the above-mentioned reasons I believe that this labor system is a means of reforming these men.

The main faults in the system lie in the fact that it overlooks human rights which must be respected in this present day, Not to mention, forced labor, exploitation of wages, and administering of cruel treatment which are its necessary evils. The (PROCURING) agencies also deduct 250 yen to 500 yen per person for their part in the transaction. Due to these faults, even honest laborers, were forced to become "Tako" laborers.

At the central office, we recognized the faults and gave thought to their elimination. However, in 1935 the general situation began to improve and construction work became active resulting in much competition among the contractors.

Those contractors who submitted the lowest bid and the shortest time estimate would usually be awarded the contracts. According to the system of contracts in Japan, those contractors failing to fulfill their terms of the contract were charged with dereliction of duty and subject to fine penalties. This also forced the contractors to resort to the "Tako" labor system. The labor system was illegal but the government officials failed to recognize its existence. The contractors had used it for so long a time, that they were not troubled by using it.

As I stated before, our company gradually became democratized and by Sep 30, 1946 all laborers will be classified as steady employees (Shinyo Nimpu). Moreover, under the new plan, they will be paid on a monthly basis.

Method used in employing "Tako" laborers!

Since the sub-contractor system was employed by our company, the acquisition of laborers in Hokkaido was the responsibility of the individual project supervisor.

The Construction Workers Colonization Association, later called the Welfare Association (Fukurikyokai) and then changed to the Labor Patriotic Organization (RomuHokokkukai) (names were changed but the organization was basically the same) for which I worked previous to joining the CHIZAKI-Gumi was an auxilliary organ of the Prefectural Gov't. Its aim was to improve the general welfare of the laborers. Recruiting agencies would gather laborers for screening at the Association whose job it was to determine whether they were fit

for employment. This association was abolished with the termination of the war. Due to a fear of this system again being restored, the Romu Kyokai (labor ass'n) is now being organized within the Engineer Construction Works Union (Koken Dogyo Kumiai) formerly called the Construction Industry and Controlling Union (Kensetsu Kogyo Tosei Kumiai) for the purpose of improving labor conditions. Between the time the war ended and the organization of the above association, the employment agencies (recruiting agencies) became active and the oldsystem again made its appearance.

With the end of the war, ~~The Romu Hokokukai~~ and the ~~abolishment~~ disbandment of the Romu Hokokukai, the contractors had to obtain labor thru their ownmeans.. The former "Tako" labor recruiting agencies requested the contractors to allow them to furnish the laborers, thus restoring the old system.

The terms per man were as follows:

Advance wage - maximum, 300 Yen was given to the laborer as an enticement. The handling fee was from 250 to 400 Yen per person. This amount depended upon the experience of the laborers. If the qualifications set forth by the company were too high, the agencies would not recommend ~~any~~ a laborer. One Sho of rice had to be issued to the agency for the time that the laborer was provided by for. In addition, they had to be provided for with lunches to issue the laborers during transportation to the Takobeya. These recruiting agencies were responsible for transportation but on several occasions called on the Takobeya supervisor for aid. Upon delivery, the agencies were paid 50 Yen per day for each day they quartered the laborers, in addition to a transportation fee. I personally received a report from the Higashigawa Project stating that the above-mentioned method was employed to obtain laborers. It was also partly used by the Ponbetsu and Otaru Projects.

Regarding CHIZAKI, Usaburo:

I met CHIZAKI for the first time in May 1943. I knew nothing concerning his character at that time. While with the Kumi, CHIZAKI was vice-president of the Hokkaido Doken Kumiai, president of the Otaru Shimbun and vice-president of the Romu Hokokukai. I have heard him make statements regarding labor policies at frequent meetings. As a result, I came to respect him as a gentle, yet aggressive public-welfare worker. I had not intimate relation with him. In Jan 43 I was forced to resign my position because of illness but re-entered the firm upon recovery. From my past experience with the Association, I became interested in the construction business and was looking for work along that line. At that time, the managing director was NISHIDA, Shotaro. In addition to his other positions CHIZAKI was also director of the Sapporo Muryo Shukuhakusho (the Sapporo Welfare Organization) which he financed with his own funds. He was also financing the Shoho Hogo Jigyo (a welfare organization for ex-convicts). He was disinherited by his father because of having spent this money on these various welfare associations. Upon his father's death, he was reinstated and inherited his father's fortunes. His enthusiasm for public welfare work never waned and he become more active after he succeeded his father. Due to his inexperience in the construction business, he employed a managing director to assume all responsibilities without his interfernce. Thus, NISHIDA, had full control of the business.

At the time of the Otaru Shimbun ~~and the~~ Hokkaido Shimbun ~~CHIZAKI~~ merger, CHIZAKI, in order to concentrate on his public welfare projects, transferred ~~the~~ ownership to his first son, Kuichi. ~~In 1943.~~

In 1943, at the time of the importation of Chinese labor, he planned to abolish the "Tako" labor system in Hokkaido and contributed capital to the Sho Gakkai (Tn: Educational Encouragement Society) with the purpose of educating Chinese laborers. However, this was discontinued with the termination of hostilities. Realizing the faults of the girls' educational system, he established the Seitoku Girls Scholand also took over the former Sapporo Commercial School (now the Horyo Technical School), installing practical training for future civil engineers.

When the Kinwakai (Ex-convict Welfare Ass'n.) wasorganized, CHIZAKI donated 300,000 ¥en and became its vice-president. AT the time of the Romu Hokokukai's disbanding, he personally paid off accrued debts. For these admirable deeds, I deeply respect this individual.

There ARE those who criticize him but we all have our faults. ~~Xxxxxxx~~ No other man has put so much effort and money into public welfare work. I respect him greatly for his religious beliefs.

In the fall of 1944, CHIZAKI, then vice-president of the Romu Hokokukai was requested by the army to obtain labor for military construction. (It seems that he was conscripted) Due to the labor shortage, the army and navy appointed him commissioner authorized to gather the required laborers from the various construction companies. He gathered the laborers and accompanied them to the Chishimas to work on military projects. As a result of this, he was criticized by members of his own business world. He jeopordized not only his personal fortune but also his position as vice-president of the Romu Hokokukai.

Further Signatory Sayeth Not

BELOW THIS ⟶

Signed _____

H an _____

WITNESSES: TIMOTHY T. OHTA

_____

Names of Companies	Locations
Nippon Koun Gyokai	Osaka Ajikawa Office for Chinese Laborers. Osakashi, Konohara-ku, Kitaajikawa.
"	Osaka Kawaguchi Office " Osaka-shi, Nishi-ku, Kawaguchi-machi.
"	Osaka Chikuko Office " Osaka-shi Minato-ku, Sanjo-machi.
"	Hiroshima Office " Hiroshima-ken, Aki-gun, Yano-machi.

Note 135 (not 140) CL groups at 135 locations, worked by 33 Industries

Box 3

KAMI SUNAGAWA. Partial Payment Chart

KOREAN

	22,303	00
	23,157	50
	8,550	00
	6,675	44
	3,300	00
	5,097	50
	3,715	50
	565	80
	682	30
Total	74,047	14
Remittance balance in case of a miscalculation in partial payment	6,140	70
Total	80,187	84

CHINESE

	15,270	00
	17,725	20
	21,809	19
	24,395	10
	15,742	20
	16,530	00
	18,773	70
total sum: Balance of remittance of KAMI SUNAGAWA	130,245	39
	17,801	.56
	300,000	00
	100,000	
Total last receipt in March	541,993	05
Total	1,290,000	00

NATIONALS

	3,638	28
Total	3,638	28

Page 4

~~Among the CHINESE partial payment~~. Since the partial payment report does not coincide with the separate sheet partial payment in the CHINESE partial payment list, in the remittance report the following is the precise figures -

5/16	21,809	19	5/15	17,522	14	4,289.05
6/21	24,395	10	6/15	17,141	40	7,253.70
9/21	18,773	70	9/15	10,092	01	8,681.69
	64,977	99		44,755	55	20,222.44

Saying there is no partial payment account book of the main office this person will make a remittance report.

12/18	7,164	00
1/31	14,568	00
3/1	16,292	00
	38,024	00

Balance 18,024.00

The above should be inquired about over the phone to ITAKI SUNAGAWA & WATANABE.

Items of partial payment (remittance) from 1944 to 1945.

1944			1945			1945 CHINESE		
Month	Date	Amount	Month	Date	Amount	No.	Date	Amount
1	22	8,000.00	2	18	22,303 10	1	18	7,671 00
2	14	22,275.00	2	20	23,157 50	12	18	~~7,164 00~~ 246 10
3	13	23,962.43	3	18	8,550 00	1	31	~~14,568 00~~ ~~14,586 00~~ 16,292 00 6,865 50
4	15	20,901.73	4	24	6,675 44	3	18	15,270 00
	"	318.31	5	18	3,300 00	4	24	17,725 20
5	14	9,959.45	6	28	6,823 00 (6,852 30 / 1,240 70)	5	15	21,809 19 17,522 14
6	17	9,371.53	7	31	5,097 50	6	15	24,396 10 17,141 40
7	15	8,320.17	8	29	3,715 50	7	15	15,742 20
	"	(month of May) 10497	11	23	565 80	8	15	16,530 00
8	16	10,500.00				9	5	10,092 01
10	31	4,375.17				10	10	50,000 00
	"	3,122.44				"	29	50,000 00
11	19	6,679.00				11	19	100,000 00
12	23	12,612.00				"	22	400,000 00
Total		140,502.22			80,187.84			748,046 95
Grand total					968,737.01			
1290,000.00					500,000.00			

Expense for business trip

¥1,510,690.06 (over)

payment on account 748,066.95
partial payment 6,670.46

Balance
535,282.59

541,953.05
- 10,147.71
- 161.03
+ 3,638.28
535,282.59

Page 6

Items of money withdrawn from MITSUI SUNAGAWA Mining office

Money withdrawn ~~508,851.90~~

Items of the account ¥500,000.00

Explanation	Amount		Remarks
CHINESE food expense	24,551	69	Includes money paid & credit
Recreation pay for CHINESE	449,259	98	The group of CHINESE residing in KANIZUNAGAWA
Various groups share in the expenditure of the CHINESE group	8,915	08	
The staffs' salary (right)	7,887	50	For the months of November & December
Shipping expense for returning CHINESE	11,272	40	
Travel pay for returning CHINESE	6,965	25	
Total	508,851	31	

Explanatory notes: If anything is lacking, appropriation will be made through proper management.

Page 7

Construction fund (CHINESE)	120,000	-	Total sum paid in money & material	782,392	08
" (JAPANESE)	3,638	28	Sum paid to CHINESE at the construction area	500,000	-
(For one month)					
1944, 1945. KOREANS	220,690	06	Total	1,282,392	08
				31,036	26
Total	1,514,328	34			

Application

28th February 1946

MITSUI SUNAGAWA
Mining Office
Do whom it
may concern;

Manager of CHIZAKI
GUMI. Company Ltd.
Contractor:
NISHIDA, Shigakuro
(西田重五郎)

Amount for the CHINESE laborers of District No 4
From October 1944 to August 1945.

Explanation	Class.	Quantity	Unit Price	Amount.	
Amount claimed				¥290,000	00
Item of the					
account	I	76,442.			

KAMISUNAGAWA KŌJI (上ヲ) Temporary Account Book
for CHINESE

19 February	Credit				Debit		
Compromise with WATANABE, Kaneichi (渡辺寛一) A (managing) director	Classification	Amount			Classification	Amount	
	Allowance to November	755,128	96		Remittance of partial pay by main office	148,046	95
	Allowance for December	25,193	12		Remittance of partial pay by main office for 31 December.	100,000	00
	Allowance for January 1946	2,070	00		Accepted partial payment at construction area.	500,000	00
Manager of Finance Dept.	Total	782,392	08		Total	748,046	95
	Amount carried over to next year	277,628	32		Amount due for the month of February	341,953	05
Asst. Manager of Account	Balance for 1945	504,763	75		Advance payment to the laborers for January	3,638	28
	Payment to CHINESE	500,000	00				
Manager	Partial Payment to CHINESE for January	10,147	71		Dead output - Gross amount	1,290,000	00
	Balance	274,927	51				
	Money paid to Japanese when they left company	161	03				
	Total	1,290,000	00				

KAMISUNAGAWA Closed Account Book for 1944 - 1945

	Classification	Amount		
1. Total contract money for 1944, 1945.	Partial Payment -	444,794	75	Total sum including the
	Amount carried			amount for 28-9 November.
2. Monthly partial payment	over to next year -	140,502	22	Debt. from
	Remittance of partial			the previous year.
3. Provisional payments by the various detachments	pay by main office for this year -	304,292	53	For the CHINESE ¥148,046.00
				Separate - ¥100,000.00
	Total interest			Partial payment of ¥50,000.00 from MITSUI for the returning CHINESE ¥55,128.96 (Do November) ¥25,193.12 (Do December)
	Total remittance -	880,322	08	
	Amount carried			Provisional money for
	over to next year -	277,628	32	the previous year.
	Balance for	(602,693	75)	Deduct ¥100,000.00
	this year -	502,693	75	from the amount in parenthesis.

	Money due to the firms	10,147	71	An amount deducted from the Nationals' January fund for the CHINESE.
	Amount of remittance	735,128	96	730,392.08
	To other units	25,193	12	

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(Concerning the KOREANS)

Amount of remittance to other persons.	1/12 (1/2)	NOTOMO, Nakaura (野友仲三郎)	300	
	1/4	IKAWA, Zen (伊川全)	400	
	1/5.	RI and three others (李外3名)	900	
		HIRAYAMA (平山)	670	
		For the month of January	2,070	782,392.08

Page 1

KAMI SUNAGAWA KOJI (上砂川工事) Closed Account

2nd March	Credit Classification	Amount		Debit Classification	Amount		Summary
A (managing) directed	Partial Payment	444,794	75	Main Office remittance	580,320	08	
	Balance carried over from last year	(140,502	22)	Separate remittance	(100,000	00)	
Manager of Finance Dept.	Balance for 1945	(304,292	53)	Balance	(780,320	08)	
	KAMI SUNA GAWA Remittance Balance	17,801	56	Balance carried over.	(277,628	33)	
Asst. Manager of Accounts.	Balance of the miscalculation in Partial Payment	6,140	70	Remittance to CHINESE at construction area ?	500,000		Recorded in the ledger
	Partial Payment at the construction area 1st March	500,000	00	Partial payment for January to the CHINESE	10,147	71	"
	Partial payment to the main office	541,953	05	Money paid to Japanese when they left company	161	03	"
Manager	January partial Payment to Nationals	3,638	28	Money granted to workers for the month of January	3,638	28	"
				Balance of money paid to workers	220,059	24	
	Total	1,514,328	34	Total	1,514,328	34	

Page 2

MITSUI SUNAGAWA (三井砂川) Mining Settlement of Account

Credit			Debit		
Partial Payment to CHINESE workers	1,290,000	00	Remittance of partial pay by main office	148,046	95	
Partial Payment for January	3,638	28	Remittance of partial pay by main office 31st December	100,000	00	
			Accepted Partial payment at construction area ?	500,000	00	
			Partial payment to CHINESE	10,147	71	Account overdue
			Money paid to Japanese when they left the company	161	03	" "
			Total	758,355	69	
			1st March	535,282	59	
Total	1,293,638	28	Total	1,293,638	28	

TRANSLATION OF
CONTRIBUTIONS MADE
BY CHIZAKI TO ARMY
AND NAVY.

VI

① ~~Exhibit #38~~

RECEIPT FOR CONTRIBUTION TO SOLDIERS' RELIEF

NO. —	ADDRESS	SAPPORO-SHI MINAMI 4 JŌ NISHI 7 CHŌME 6 BANCHI
	NAME	CHIZAKI GUMI ALLIED CORPORATION (CHIZAKI GUMI SHINWA KAI)

AMOUNT — TEN THOUSAND YEN (¥ 10,000)

DULY RECEIVED (THE ABOVE) ~~FOR~~ as ~~THE~~ CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF WHICH WILL IMMEDIATELY BE FORWARDED TO THE MINISTER OF NAVY

21ST DAY OF JANUARY 1942

CHIEF OF PERSONAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
SAPPORO DISTRICT, NAVY
(SEAL)

VI

~~Exhibit #38~~ ①

RECEIPT FOR CONTRIBUTION TO SOLDIERS' RELIEF.

	ADDRESS	SAPPORO-SHI MINAMI 4 JŌ NISHI 7 CHŌME 6 BAN CHI
NO. 1	NAME	CHIZAKI GUMI ALLIED CORPORATION (CHIZAKI GUMI SHINWA KAI)

AMOUNT — TEN THOUSAND YEN (¥ 10,000)

DULY RECEIVED (THE ABOVE) ~~OF~~ AS ~~THE~~ CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF WHICH I WILL IMMEDIATELY BE FORWARDED TO THE MINISTER OF NAVY

21ST DAY OF JANUARY 1942

CHIEF OF PERSONAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
SAPPORO DISTRICT, NAVY
(SEAL)

VI

NO. ——

CERTIFICATE OF RECEIPT

AMOUNT - TEN THOUSAND YEN

ITEM OF ACCOUNT - for contribution to Soldiers' Relief.

CAUSE	

~~DATE~~ RECEIVED ON 21 JANUARY 1942

NORTHERN DISTRICT ARMY HQs.

OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF SOLDIERS' RELIEF ACCOUNT

Yasuo WATANABE, 1ST LT. ARMY INTENDENCE

(SEAL)

members of CHIZAKI-Gumi allied corporation
(CHIZAKI-GUMI SHINWA KAI ICHI-DŌ

CHIZAKI, Usaburo, - representative

B

(3)

NO. 463

RECEIPT FOR MONETARY CONTRIBUTION (OR GOODS) TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

AMOUNT - TEN THOUSAND YEN

CASH DONATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTRIBUTING GOODS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

DULY RECEIVED - - -

12 FEBRUARY 1943

SAPPORO REGIMENTAL AREA HEADQUARTERS.
OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF ACCOUNTS FOR CASH CONTRIBUTION TO NAT'L. DEFENSE.
TREASURER OF GOODS CONTRIBUTED TO NATIONAL DEFENSE.

(BY) LT. COLONEL SATOMI

IN FOR (SEAL) Saburo KATAYAMA, ARMY 1ST LT.

FROM. Kuichi CHIZAKI. representative for
CHIZAKI-GUMI ALLIED CORPORATION, JOINT STOCK LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
(KABUSHIKI GŌSHI KAISHA CHIZAKI GUMI SHINWA KAI)
MINAMI (SOUTH) 4 JŌ NISHI (west) 7 CHŌ ME

NO. 666

CERTIFICATE

AMOUNT - TWO THOUSAND YEN
CASH CONTRIBUTION (OR GOODS) FOR SOLDIERS' RELIEF
DULY RECEIVED THE ABOVE - - - -
ON 12 FEBRUARY 1943

SAPPORO REGIMENTAL AREA HEADQUARTER
(BY) LT. COLONEL SATOMI IN [illegible] OF SABURO KATAYAMA,
(SEAL). ARMY 1ST LT.

(FROM) Kuichi CHIZAKI, representative for
CHIZAKI GUMI ALLIED CORPORATION, JOINT STOCK LTD. PARTNERSHIP
(KABUSHIKI GŌSHI KAISHA CHIZAKI GUMI SHINWA KAI)

MINAMI (SOUTH) 4 JŌ NISHI (WEST) 7 CHŌME

(5)

CERTIFICATE OF RECEIPT

AMOUNT - TWO THOUSAND YEN

TO ~~ANTI-AIRCRAFT~~ AIR OBSERVATION UNIT

DULY RECEIVED FOR DEPOSIT
(ON) 12 FEBRUARY 1943

(BY) HOKKAIDŌ NEWSPAPER CO LTD.

(FROM) CHIZAKI GUMI ALLIED CORPORATION
(CHIZAKI GUMI SHINWA KAI)

(6)

RECEIPT FOR CASH CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

NO. 194	ADDRESS	NO. 6 (BANCHI) NISHI 7 CHŌME MINAMI 4 JŌ SAPPORO-SHI
	NAME	Kuichi CHIZAKI, representative

AMOUNT - TEN THOUSAND YEN

DULY RECEIVED (THE ABOVE) AS CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE WHICH WILL IMMEDIATELY BE FORWARDED TO THE MINISTER OF NAVY.

(ON) - 12 FEBRUARY 1943

(By) CHIEF OF PERSONNEL AFFAIRS BUREAU
SAPPORO DISTRICT NAVY
(SEAL)

(7)

RECEIPT FOR (CASH) CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

NO. —	CONTRIBUTOR - Usaburo CHIZAKI CHIZAKI GUMI CORPORATION NISHI 7 CHŌME MINAMI 4 JŌ SAPPORO-SHI

AMOUNT - ONE HUNDRED THOUSANDS YEN

DULY RECEIVED CASH CONTRIBUTION FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE
(FUND FOR AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION)

(ON) 22 JANUARY 1944

(BY) OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF (CASH) CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNT
PERSONNEL AFFAIRS BUREAU, SAPPORO DISTRICT NAVY

Nobukichi KARIYA, LT. COMMANDER

(SEAL)

RECEIPT

AMOUNT - TEN THOUSAND YEN

AS FUND (OFFER) FOR NAMING AIRCRAFT
"CHIZAKI - GUMI"

DULY RECEIVED (THE ABOVE) - - -
ON 7 JANUARY 1944

(BY) OMINATO NAVY EQUIPMENT BUREAU
KARAFUTO DISTRICT OFFICE, HOKKAIDO

NAVY TECHNICAL LT. COMMANDER
TETSUYA MIYACHI
(SEAL) by TERASHIMA

(FROM) Usaburo CHIZAKI

CONFIDENTIAL

~~EXHIBIT XXIV~~

THE CORPORATE JURIDICAL, LAND OF RISING SUN ASSOCIATION OF MURORAN NAVAL DISTRICT

OFFICIAL TITLE	NAME	ADDRESS
Director of Naval District	CHIZAKI, Usaburo	Sapporo-shi, Minami ~~toJo~~ 1Jo Nishi 7 Chome Tel 466-5935
Secretary	Hashimoto, Hirosuke (capa)	Otaru-shi Tomioka-cho (Ironai Colonization Bldg. 4th floor Main Office Tel. 822 Stevedore Tel. 1010 Engineering Tel. 2010
Secretary	Morishima, Yasuo (Capa)	Muroran-shi, Sakae-cho 110
Secretary	Kuribayashi, Sadashiro (capa)	Kushiro-shi, Nishiki-cho 5 Chome
Member	Inoue, Saburo (Capa)	Otaru-shi, Temiya-cho, 2 Chome 11 Tel. 152-311
Member	Shiotani, Kanti Capa	Sapporo-shi, Minami ~~goto~~ 5Jo Nishi 8 Chome
Member	Kamibayashi, Ryuzo Capa	Hakodate-shi, Shinkawa-cho 1 Chome 8
Member	Sezaki, Hatsusaburo Capa	Hakodate-shi, Sakae-cho 13
Member	Sakai, Taichi Capa	Rumoi-cho
Member	Tsutai, Yosakichi Capa	Wakkanai-cho
Construction Group	Nishihara, Toshio Capa	Hakodate-shi, Akebono-cho 2 Chome 8
" "	Murakami, Masao Capa	Hakodate-shi, Masago-cho 2
" "	Arai, Kojiro Capa	Hakodate-shi, Miyazaki-cho 27
" "	Nakashima, Matsutaro Capa	Muroran-shi, Shukutsu-cho 191 Chome 2
" "	Ikeda, Takebe Capa	Muroran-shi, Kobashinai-cho 3

CONFIDENTIAL

VII

CONFIDENTIAL

(2)

TITLE	NAME	ADDRESS
Headquarters	Headquarters	Tokyo-to, Shiba-ku, Shibaura 2 Chome 1 Tel. Mita(45) 1422
	Muroran Navy Supervision Group	Muroran-shi, Chatsu-cho Japan Iron Works Muroran Factory
	Construction Group	Land of Rising Sun Association, Hakodate Dock Muroran Construction. Muroran-shi, Shukutsu-cho 128 Commander-Nakajima Assistant-Ikeda → cape
Chairman of a Committee	Hida, Katsuzo (?) cape	Director of Patriotic Laborers Association Navy non-official staff
Non- Official Staff	Oshiguma, Saburo cape	Tokyo-to, Yodobashi-ku, Kataminami-cho, 105

~~Exhibit XXIV~~

(2)

CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL HISTORY OF CHIZAKI
(Taken from Personal File)

HEAD OF FAMILY: CHIZAKI, Usaburo

DATE OF BIRTH: 2 January 1897

PERMANENT ADDRESS: Sapporo-shi, South 4 jo, West 7 chome, No. 6 Banchi.

PRESENT ADDRESS: Same as permanent address.

SCHOOL CAREER

March 1916 - Graduated from Dai ichi Middle School, Sapporo.

March 1918 - Withdrew from the Akita Mining Technical School.

OCCUPATIONAL CAREER

January 1931 - Promoted the establishment of the Otaru-Josankei Hiway Company, Ltd.

March 1932 - Became Managing Director of the above company.

April 1936 - Became President of the above company, a position I occupy today.

April 1936 - Under Joint Stock Limited Partnership, I assumed a position representing the CHIZAKI GUMI.

May 1937 - Assumed the position of Director of the Sapporo Free Lodging Foundation.

October 1937 - Assumed management of the Otaru Newspaper Managing Company, Ltd (Otaru Shimbun Keiei Kabushiki Kaisha)

May 1938 - Became President of the Northern Culture Publishing Company, Ltd (Kabushiki Kaisha Hoppo Bunka Shuppansha)

June 1940 - Entrusted for the position of Probation Officer, Sapporo Protective Survey Bureau (Hogo Kansatsu Sho).

June 1940 - Assumed the position of Assistant Director of the Hokkaido Civil Engineering Construction Control Association (Doboku Kenchiku Tosei Kumiai)

January 1941 - Ordered to be Counselor, Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Yokusan Kai), Hokkaido Branch Office.

February 1941 - Became Corporate Juridical Director of the Sapporo Foundling Park (Ikujien).

March 1941 - Was authorized to establish the Seitoku Girls' School.

IX

September 1942 - Became Consultant for dismissing company representatives.

November 1942 - Assumed management of the Hokkaido Newspaper Company, Ltd.

January 1943 - Became Vice President of the Hokkaido Patriotic Labor Society (Romu Hokoku Kai).

June 1943 - Assumed directorship of the Greater Japan Patriotic Labor Society.

January 1944 - Became President of the Toyama Prefectural [illegible] Peoples' Association in Sapporo. (Toyama Kenjin Kai)

February 1944 - Became Corporate Juridical Director of the Land of the Rising Sun Association (Fuso Kai), but retired when the organization was dissolved in September 1945.

July 1944 - Was temporarily appointed by the Ministry of War and the Navy Ministry to direct the mustered factory workers at Etoro Island.

November 1944 - Became President of the Northern Publication Company, Ltd (Kabushiki Kaisha Hoppo Shuppan Sha).

March 1945 - Became Director of the Hokkaido Commerce and Industry Economics Committee (Keizai Kai).

May 1945 - Became Advisor to the Hokkaido Newspaper Company, Ltd.

June 1945 - Appointed Director, Hokkaido Branch Office, Greater Japan Political Society (Dai Nippon Seiji Kai).

October 1945 - Assumed the Presidency of the Hokkaido Educational and Cultural Enterprise Association.

November 1945 - Assumed the Presidency of the Hokkaido Ship-building Company, Ltd.

December 1945 - Became President of the Hokkaido Sports Federation.

January 1946 - Assumed permanent Directorship of the Hokkaido Political Alliance (Seiji Domei).

January 1946 - Became President of the Judicial Protective Supporters Association (Shiho Hogo Koen Kai), also known as the Kenwa Party.

January 1946 - Became Counsellor for the Labor Counter-Measure Committee (Romu Taisaku Iin Kai) which is within the Hokkaido Construction Works Labor Association (Kensetsu Kogyo Kinro Kyokai).

April 1946 - Elected a member of the House of Representatives from Hokkaido District No. 1.

REWARD AND PUNISHMENT

November 1940 - In accordance with Imperial Decree No. 488 in 1940 I was presented a commemoration medal for the 2600th year Anniversary.

February 1945 - Was designated an official of Sonin Rank.

Written by,

CHIZAKI, Usaburo

Chart showing Distribution of Laborers

Present Employees and ~~Labour Disposition Chart~~

YT.

Place name	Construction	Number of Laborers	Supervisor of Project (~~Chief of Construction~~) (Responsible person)	Other Office Employees	Foreman
NEMURO	War damage reconstruction Project	20	TERANISHI, Yasuo (寺西安雄)	KOAI, Eiji (小會營治) and three others	None
CHITOSE	Assembling and transporting of supplies	50	MUROZUME, Yoshio (日詰芳雄)	SATO and two others.	unknown
HIGASHIGAWA	CHUBETSU River water temptune raising Project	170	OZUKA, Seijiro (大塚精次郎)	TAKAHASHI, Ryoichi (高橋良一) and Ten others.	ONODERA, Moritaro (小野寺森太郎) WADA, Jusaburo (和田侯三郎) and two others
OYE	Bridge building	Carpenters - 3	YAMADA, Narinobu (山田成信)	None	None
MUKAWA	Digging of sand and gravel	30	ENDO, Takeo (遠藤武男)	KUDO, Minosuke (工藤己之助) and Two others.	OTA, Kazu (大田和)
MUKAWA	Railway Construction	40	〃	〃	
KAMIUTASHINAI	IKA (井華) mine	50	MINE, Sukenosuke (嶺助之助)	TAGUCHI (田口) and two others.	HARA, Etsuji (原悦治)
PONBETSU	〃	15	ISHIZUKA, Masao (石塚政男)	KIBA, Shigeji (木場繁次) and three others	TAKAHASHI, Motoji (高橋基治)
YAYOI	〃	20	HONDO, Naokichi (本堂直吉)	unknown	None
OTARU	Railway Construction	40	SAITO, Masakazu (齊藤正一)	OYA, Shohei (大矢青平) KUDO, Junji (工藤順治) and two others.	TANAKA (田中) unknown

Total 438 (TN sic)

Further signatory sayeth not:

Signed KANEZAKI, Tokuzo and thumb print

株式会社 地崎組社長 地崎宇三郎の配下
少頭の弋名住所及 勅鮮国労務免数並に
配置作業場名称概要左の如し

社長 地崎宇三郎 札幌市本四条西七丁目六番地
文配人 奥成喜三次 〃 白石三条三丁目
重役 竹内勝雄 〃 本十七条西十三丁目
重役 高久惣喜 〃 本十六条西十四丁目
少頭

現場 砂川 千島
労免数 百五十名位

少頭　敦倉豊次郎　北陽市第六条十九毛詳細不明

現場　宝蘭輪船

第貳数　百五十名位

〃　外山元治　〃　第二十条第八一目

現場　幾春別・大夕張・上歌志内・（炭礦專門）

第貳数　四百五十名位

〃　古聖鉄之助　〃　第二十一条第十一目

現場　千歳

第貳数　三百名位

2

十頭　大塚精次郎　札幌市本二十二条西十八丁目

現場　鴻三舞　旭川市外東川　丑飯本線　落部

労員数　五百名位

〃　稲場石次郎　〃　大阪西二十二丁目

現場　平成　玄蘭市　輪和

労員数　五百名位

〃　逆井吉太郎　札幌郡琴似村字發寒

現場　稚内字曲渕　玄蘭イタンキ　イトムカ

労員数　三百名位

小頭

伊聖釜之所　札幌市小一条西二十一丁目

現場　青森縣下大漆。　ムツ横濱。

労働数　二百名位

〃

大矢吉平　函館市千代基

現場　函館市御醤追。上ノ国畠。　小樽築港

労働数　二百五十名位

〃

池田松太郎　函館市堀川町五三ノ一

現場　函館市御醤追。上ノ国石崎。

労働数　百五十名位

3

嶽

川合徳四郎　北見国上生田原

現場　層雲峡

労働数　百名位

〃

水倉滝松　江別町六条六丁目

現場　登別温泉地域内。東宝蘭駅構内

労働数　八十名位

〃

鉱木鍋吉　九川市ナルモ洋網不明

現場　根室町分案工事場。　罡戸

労働数　三百名位

小頸　佐川海太郎　北見国　四舎ナルモ不明

現場　根室町外第二事場　千島

労員数　百五十名位

〃　澤　正雄　北陸市内ナルモ詳細不明

現場　根室町外第二事場

労員数　二百名位

〃　石黒三太男　茨城縣ナルモ詳細不明

現場　三笠山町海生　千島

労員数　二百名位

壹

島岩松治　宝知郡歌志内駅前通り

現場　分会数　二百五十名位　所川。歌志内

〃

松本弥八　北見市内ナモ洋網不吹

現場　分会数　百五十名位　当辺茶駅分イトム力。平岸。

〃

小清水清一　千歳郡恵庭駅前通り

現場　分会数　四百五十名位　千歳、恵庭。九岡駅前。大夕張

十頭

理村晴三　九川市ナルモ不明

現場　函館本線落部海岸前

第負數　百名位

十頭

負數　二十名

第負數　四千九百三十名位

死亡者　約　四百名位ト推定ス

逃走者　〃　四百名位ト推定ス

公傷ニヨル不具者

約　五百名位ト推定ス

5

昭和二十年八月十五日終戦事故急に地崎親を辞職したる代表重役氏名左記の如し

重役 支配人 西田庄太郎 札幌市内

重役 副支配人 北徹久治郎 〃

重役 地崎喜太郎 〃

6

敦鮮国労員を使用した現場の責任者即ち少頭数は
合計二十名となるが各少頭部屋から酷使、虐待の苦痛
に耐えきまらず恐怖病となり逃走或は死亡等の事由に
因り少頭が保管中の人夫の現金及び預金通帳並
に嫁御賃金不支拂に基く人夫の遺産高は最
少限度一万余以上最高二、三万余以上には優に
達するものと推定し過誤なと思惟す故に二十名の
少頭が現在不当占有中の該遺産額を総計算
すれば巨額となる見込なり該遺産は実に我同胞
が世限の恨を呑んで惨死と血涙の導き犠牲の結局
であるのを吾人同胞は永久に銘記せざる可らずと
同時に本件につき我聯盟の担当役員に於ては直人

剣に且緊急に適宜の措置を講ぜざる可らざる必要
を痛感する場合あり
右参考資料として特に添附せり

一九四六年七月記

朝鮮人聯盟小梅道支部
社会部長殿

Date: July 1946

TO : Head of Social Affairs Dept.,
Korean League Hokkaido Branch Headquarters.

SUBJECT: CHIZAKE GUMI CO., LTD

Executive Staff:

Position	Name	Address
President	CHIZAKI, USABURO	No. 6, S. 4 W. 7, Sapporo
Manager Director	OKUNARI, KISAJI	3 Chome, Shiroishi 3 Jo, "
Director	TAKEUCHI, KATSUO	S. 17 W. 13, Sapporo

Foremen, Working Places, etc.

Foreman: TAKAHISA, SOKI (S. 16 W. 14, Sapporo)

Working place: Sunagawa and Chishima

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 150

Foreman: ASAKURA, TOYOJIRO (S. 6, Sapporo, detail unknown)

Working place: Muroran and Wanishi

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 150

Foreman: SOTOYAMA, GENJI (S. 20 W. 8, Sapporo)

Working place: Ikushunbetsu, Oyubari and Kamiutashinai
(mainly coal mines)

No. of Korean laborers: approxinately 450

Foreman: FURUNO, TETSUNOSUKE (S. 21 W. 10, Sapporo)

Working place: Chitose

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 300

Foreman: OTSUKA, SEIJIRO (S. 22 W. 18, Sapporo)

Working place: Konomai, Higashikawa outside of Asahigawa,
Otoshibe (Hakodate Main Line)

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 500

Foreman: INABA, ISHIJIRO (Odori West 22, Sapporo)

Working place: Hiratori, Wanishi, Muroran.

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 500

Foreman: SAKAI, YOSHITARO (Hassabu, Kotoni-mura, Sapporo-gun)

Working place: Magaribuchi, Wakkanai: Itanki, Muroran: Itomuka.

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 300

Foreman: INO, KINSABURO (No. 1 W. 21, Sapporo)

Working place: Ominato, Aomori Prefecture
Mutsu Yokohama

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 200

Foreman: OHYA, KICHIHEI (Chiyogatai, Hakodate)

Working place: Nodaoi, Kaminokuni-haraguchi, Otaru-chikko

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 250

Foreman: IKEDA, MATSUTARO (53-1, Horikawa-cho, Hakodate)

Working place: Nodaoi, Kaminokuni-ishizaki

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 150

Foreman: KAWAI, TOKUSHIRO (Kami-ikutahara, Kitami-koku)

Working place: Soünkyo

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 100

Foreman: MIZUKURA, TAKIMATSU (6 Chome, 6 Jo, Ebetsu Town)

Working place: Noboribetsu Hot Spring area, compound of Higashi-muroran station

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 80

Foreman: SUZUKI, NABEKICHI (Asahigawa, detail unknown)

Working place: military construction field outside of Nemuro Town, Okido

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 300

Foreman: SAKAWA, UMITARO (Kitami-koku, detail unknown)

Working place: military construction field outside of Nemuro Town, Chishima

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 150

Foreman: SAWA, MASAO (Sapporo, detail unknown)

Working place: military construction field outside of Nemuro Town.

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 200

Foreman: ISHIGURO, SANTAO (Ibaragi Prefecture, detail unknown)

Working place: Yayoi, Mikasayama-cho. Chishima.

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 200

Foreman: SHIMAYA, MATSUJI (Ekimae-dori, Utashinai, Sorachi-gun)

Working place: Sunagawa. Utashinai.

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 250

Foreman: MATSUMOTO, YAHACHI (Kitami, detail unknown)

Working place: Itomuka (in front of Rubeshibe Station). Hiragishi.

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 150

Foreman: KQSHIMIZU, SEIICHI (Ekimae-dori, Eniwa, Chitose-gun)

Working place: Chitose, Eniwa, Asahigaoka and Oyubari.

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 450

Foreman: NOMURA, HARUZO (Asahigawa, detail unknown)

Working place: Otoshibe (Hakodate Main Rail Line)

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 100

No. of foremen: 20

No. of Korean laborers: approximately 4,930

No. of death: approximately 400 (presumption)

No. of fugitives: approximately 400 (")

No. of the disabled: approximately 500 (")

Representative Directors Abruptly Retired from the Chizaki Gumi Immediately After the Termination of War on 15 August 1945

Position	Name	Address
Director & Manager	NISHIDA, SHOTARO	Sapporo
Director & Asst. Manager	HOKUGO, KYUJIRO	"
Director	CHISAKI, KITARO	"

Number of those who took charge of the working places where Korean laborers were assigned, namely that of foremen totals 20. While, it may be conjectured without hesitation that the laborers' legacies covering cash, deposit pass-book, wages, etc. left over by those who escaped or died from foremanphobia, being unable to bear the extreme overworking and maltreatment, will amount to 10,00 yen at least or to the maximum of 20,000 or 30,000 yen at each foreman's quarters. Therefore the total of the said legacies now illegally owned by 20 foremen will be estimated to come up to a vast sum. We, Koreans, have to bear in mind for ever and ever that these legacies are indeed one of the tokens of our comrades which vividly tell their precious sacrifice and bitter tears as well as the miserable fate of those who met with a tragic death in a boundless grudge. I am keenly feeling, in this connection, the necessity of taking adequate measures with earnest and prompt attitude on the part of our league's personnel in charge of such affairs.

The above is specifically attached for the reference of those concerned.

MA
4/9/46

(~~Impost~~ GIST points of Requisition for Convict (Labor)

I. Requesting agent:
SAPPORO-shi, South SHINŌ, West 7 chōme,
#6.
CHIZAKI GUMI, Co., Ltd.
Representative & Managing official.
CHIZAKI KYUICHI.

II. Project Location and Name:
(a) Location - KAMIKAWA-gun in HIGASHIKAWA-MURA district
(Train to ASAHIGAWA, transfer to HIGASHIKAWA Electric Train and get off at terminal station of HIGASHIKAWA)
(b) Agency Requesting Project.
HOKKAIDO Government donated
TŌWA DOKŌ KUMIAI (東和土功組合)
(c) YUSHŌ (輸繩)
-1- Construction of Reservoir for raising water temperature of

CHŪBETSU (忠別) River and other works.

-2- Work in connection with Improving Soil of rice-fields in KAMIKAWA. (上川).

CHIZAKI GUMI (千崎組) Co., Ltd.

Branch office.

B/1 Types of Construction works and Summary.

(a) Types - Earth work and other construction works.

(b) Types of works applied to:

Dirt Gravel Works, Concrete Work, Carrying Straw Basket (for carrying dirt), ~~Boring~~, Trolley pushing, and other miscellaneous works.

(c) Summary (1) Construction works of Reservoir for raising water temp of CHŪBETSU River.

The water utilized for the rice fields in the vicinity of KAMIKAWA (上川) is taken from the CHŪBETSU (忠別) River, which flows through the center of KAMIKAWA (area).

However, along with the increased demand for electric-power following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia war, a hydro-electric plant was constructed on the upper tributary of this ~~river~~ river. Because of the terrain features the water had to be drained through a tunnel 20 kilometers in length, resulting in depletion of irrigation water for the rice fields of KAMIKAWA, and creating a complex situation. As a counter-measure to this, in June 1944 the project of increasing water temperature of cold water by constructing a gigantic reservoir, was started at the mouth of the tunnel [redacted] and [redacted] other essential locations along the

tunnel. ~~However~~ The next year following
with the termination of war, ~~arrived~~ last in August, accompanied
by dispersion and dismissal of essential laborers,
and economic difficulties, it became
impossible to continue the project.

Thereafter, as a result of the incompletion
of this ~~said~~ project, together with
the continued operation of the
hydro-electric plant the situation
became precarious, presenting a
black picture as to the agricultural
production of the locality. Thereupon, through the
aggressive effort of the local
farmers association and the Gov't. officials
concerned, the operation of the
said plant was terminated, gradually
alleviating the dangerous situation.
During this period it is decided
to commence as quickly as possible this unfinished
work of the original plan,

The overall project (of the unfinished
works of the original project) includes the
new construction of 6 reservoirs in six
locations, consisting of one reservoir of 3000
square TSUBO (坪) (IN. A TSUBO = 3.95 SQ. YARDS)
1500 square TSUBO and 2 reservoirs
of 1200 sq. TSUBO, ~~together~~ ~~with~~ plus
construction of ditches and bridges
and other works connected with
the construction of these 6 reservoirs,
contemplating on finishing about 50% of
the whole project on August of
1946 and the remainder sometime
in Sept of 1947.

Furthermore, due to difficulties
in the winter season, ~~difficulties~~,
mainly works
on waterways and bridges, one
is 200 meters in length, and roads
connected with the project in the
following text, will be undertaken.

(2) - Works in connection with Importing of Soil ~~Replacement~~ for Paddy Fields around KAMIKAWA -

Besides the aforementioned, that which hinders the maximum production is ~~that~~ in being a peat-bog country (characteristic in cold country). In the development of this land for farming purposes, the farmers, through huge efforts and utilizing imported ~~xxx~~ soil, succeeded in developing farms whose annual production ran up to 1,000,000 KOKU(S) (IN = 4.96 Bushels) A. (during the war) However hampered by such insurmountable conditions as lack of fertilizer and shortage of manpower, these areas are now deteriorating into wastelands, darkening the road ahead. It is desired with a total personnel of 200 or more men to carry out the work of moving 300,000 cubic TSUBO of soil ~~soil~~.

The source of the soil is in the
~~the~~ Marky Lilly section. It is to be transported
~~from~~ by electric car from a location
approximately 7 Kilometers distance.
The electric car tracks construction
and its foundation works is expected
to be completed during the winter
season of next year.

IV Expected date of Completion
Started - June 15, 1946
Completion - March, 1950

V. Allowance, Welfare, Provision Etc.
(a) Wage - ~~General~~ Regular Construction
workers will be paid
according to his skill with
the lowest wage at
₹16.50 a day.
(b) Provision as to Treatment Entertainment
etc.

Establishment of dormitories will be the responsibility of the company undertaking the project, and in regards to the construction plan, ~~and other~~ welfare, and other provisions, these will be undertaken as directed.

VI Number of TSUBO per dormitary and Number of men accomidated

(a) Dorm #1 - no. of TSUBO - 250 TSUBO

No. of men to be accomodated - 200 persons (no. of persons ~~expected~~ requested for - 100 persons)

(b.) ~~#~~ Dorm #2

No. of TSUBO - 150 TSUBO

No. of men to be accomidated - 100 persons

(Request - 100 ~~men~~ persons)

VII No. of men requested for:

total number - 200 person.

VIII Miscellaneous.

(a) working hours and Days off -

- Will comply according to your advice (indication)

(b) Food Expense - same (as directed)

(c) Transporting Expense - same

(d) Medical aid in case of sickness, Injury or Death - ~~same~~ same

July - 1946

Project Director - SAPPORO-shi Jouki SHISŌ
(Head) West 7 chōme, #6
CHISAKI-GUMI Co, Ltd.
Representative, Director
CHISAKI KYUICHI

受刑者求人要項

一、求人者　札幌市南四條西七丁目六番地
株式會社　地崎組
代表取締役　地崎　九一

二、工事場所在地及名稱
イ所在地　上川郡東川村地内
（省線旭川下車東川電車軌道ニ乘換終點東川驛下車）
ロ發註者　北海道廳指導　東和土功組合
ハ檢稱　(一)忠別川水溫上昇游水池築造其他工事
(二)上川水田客土工事

株式會社地崎組出張所

三、工事ノ種類及概要
イ種類　土工其他作業
ロ就業スベキ作業種類
土砂採堀、コンクリート工、モツコ擔、トロリー押
其他雜役

株式會社　地崎組

ハ概　要　(一)、忠別川水溫上昇游水池工事

上川米田ノ用水ハ其ノ中央ヲ流レル忠別川ヨリ之ヲ誘水シ來タルモ大東亞戰ノ勃發ト共ニ電力ノ需要增加ニ伴ヒ同河川上流ニ江卸發電所ノ設置ヲ見ルニ至リタル處同所設置箇所ハ地勢ノ關係ニヨリ延長約二十粁余ノ隧道ヲ通ジテ放水セル。其ノ水ハ上川水田用水トシテ使用ノ止ムナキニ至リシ爲メ作況ニ及ボシ影響甚大ニシテ之ガ對策トシテ隧道放水口及其他要所ニ一大游水池ヲ築造シ冷水ノ水溫上昇ヲ計ル施築工事トシテ昭和十六年六月同所ニ前記工事ノ施行トナリ着工進捗中ノ處昨年八月ノ終戰ト共ニ主要勞務ノ離散解雇ト經濟恐慌ニ禍サレ工事遂行不能トナリ今日ニ遷延シ來タレルモ其ノ后同發電所ノ操業並ニ同工事未完成ノ爲メ作況ニ支障ヲ來シ本年收獲上一大暗雲ヲ生ジタルニ至リ玆ニ於テ地元農民團及關係官廳ノ積極的運動ニ依リ同發電所操業中止ヲ以テ作況ノ惡化漸定的ニ防止スルコトヽナリ此ノ間ニ於テ急速ニ前記工事ノ豫定ノ殘工事ヲ施行スルコトヽ相成リタルモノニシテ同工事ノ規模ハ大小併而六ケ所ノ游水池ノ新設ニシテハ周圍三千平方坪一ケ所他ハ千五百平方坪三ケ所千二百平方坪二ケ所及之ニ附隨セル水路新設及橋梁等ノ工事ニシテ二十年八月ニ於テハ大体五箇程度ノ竣功トナリ殘工事五箇ハ翌二十二年九月中ニ竣功完成ヲ計ル計畫ナリ

尙ホ期間ハ　工事ノ施行困難ナル爲メ主トシテ水路工事及橋梁架設一ケ所延長各二〇〇米並ニ左記客土工事ノ路線築　土等ヲ施行スルモノトス

(二)上川水田客土工事

右施設工事ノ外同地方ニ於ケル食糧增産ヲ阻害セルモノハ此又寒地特有ノ泥炭地帶ニシテ農耕開發當時農民各個ニ於テ不[illegible]ノ努力ヲ以テ客土ニ依リ爲ニ年收百万石ノ美田ト化シタル次第ナルモ戰時中ノ肥料不足其他人的資源ノ缺乏等ノ惡條件ニ囑サレ今ヤ全ク荒廢ノ地ト化セン[illegible]況下ニアリ前途暗膽タルモノアリ茲ニ於テ同地域一帶二〇万立坪ノ客土ヲ總人員二百余人ヲ以テ回フ三ケ年間ニ施行スルコトト相成リタルモノニシテ客土ノ土取場ハ附近ノ丘陵地帶客土現地ヨリ約七〇余ノ地點ヨリ電車軌道ヲ以テ運搬スルモノニシテ電車軌道布設其他基礎工事ヲ本年及明年ノ冬期間ニ施行スルモノトス

四、竣功見込年月日

着手　昭和二十一年六月十五日

竣功　同二十六年　三月末日

五、給與福利施設其他

イ賃金　一般土木作業者ニ準ジ支給スルモ最低賃金一日金拾六圓五拾錢

ロ處遇上ノ施設其他

寮舍ハ事業主負擔ニシテ設置シ建設設計其他福利施設ニ關シテハ御指示ニヨリ實施致シマス

六、寮舎概数及収容人員

イ、第一寮　坪数　弐百五拾坪
　　収容人員　弐百名　（求人数壱百人）

ロ、第二寮　坪数　壱百五拾坪
　　収容人員　壱百名（求人数壱百人）

七、求人員数　弐百人
　　内人員

八、其他

イ、就業時間及休日　御指示ニ従ヒ実施致シマス

ロ、食事費用　〃

ハ、赴任費用又ハ死亡其他救済扶助

ニ、傷病、疾病及　〃

同前

昭和二十一年七月　日

事業主　札幌市南四條西七丁目六番地
　　株式会社　地崎組
　　代表取締役　地崎　九一

The Loss viz. the money spent on Chinese laborers since imported till sent back. i.e .

Yen 2,737,019.72 (two millions seven hundred thirty-seven thousand and nineteen Yen and seventy-two sen).

The particular:

No. of labr. employed.	Date Came in	Date stopped working	No. of Date left unworked
497 persons at Hiragishi	26/3/1944	20/8/1945	218 days
388 " " Oyubari	19/11/1944	20/8/1945	456 "
294 " " Kamisunagawa	16/9/1944	20/8/1945	392 "
338 " " Higashigawa	14/9/1944	20/8/1945	389 "
225 " " Otoshibe	1/12/1944	20/8/1945	468 "

Total Number of persons employed 1,742.

Exp. per day at:		Exp. for 218 days at:	
Hiragishi	Yen1,115.77	.. .. ..	Yen 243,237.86
Oyubari	" 871.06	.. ..	" 397,203.36
Kamisunagawa	" 660.03	.. ..	" 258,731.76
Higashikawa	" 758.81	.. ..	" 295,935.90
Otoshibe	" 505.13	.. ..	" 236,400.84

Total Yen 1,431,509.72

Returning Fare, transportation, tiffin and other miscellaneous expenses

Total Number of persons - 1,554 .. .. .. Total Amount of Exp. Yen 466,200.--

Though this expenditure is to be borned by the employer owing to the work being all stopped/ there is no way of raising up this money, since it is accumulated.

Allowance, food and management fees during the period of unworking

Total No. of Persons	average period	allow.p. head	total(60% of daily wage)
1,554.	60 days or 2 months	Yen 3.50	Yen 326,340.--

	Food p.head p.day	Total
	Yen 2.--	Yen 246,480.--
Management p.head per day		
	Yen 1.--	" 93,240.--

The above expenditure is calculated on basis of 2 months, but it differs according to change of date of returning.

The Daiichi Chinese Camp leaders training expenditure :

Total No. of persons	Period of training	Exp. per head p. month	Total Exp.
105 persons	10 months	Yen 165.-- per head p.month	Yen 173,250.--

The above training was done according to order and very little labor and mostly education; therefore the above mentioned loss occured.

Therefore the total amount of Loss Yen 2,737,019.72 (two millions Seven hundred thirty-seven thousand and nineteen Yen and seventy-two sen.)

To:
Kensetsudan
Present

Manager
NISHIDA Shotaro,
CHIZAKI GUMI, K.K.
Sapporo-shi Minami 4 Jo Nishi 7 Cho

諸辭令書控
組長經過概畧
今經歷書

昭和二十一年六月十五日

株式會社地崎組

社長　地崎九一

各職員殿

今般人事並ニ機構一部變更シマシタ左記ヲ以テ辭令ニ替ヘマス

人事異動

各通

1　現場代人ヲ命ズ　二級　中達一德　經理部

參事二級　川口隆藏　三級　野村保幸　總務部

參事三級　菊田義雄　三級　林伸作　工務部

2　部長ヲ命ス　三級　金崎得三　勞務部

3　次長ヲ命ス

四級　佐藤惣一郎