

OKAZAKI Hideshiro, HOMMA Kyohito, NOGI Ryohey

(Suspects re Crimes relating to Chinese Laborers)

Each of the three Subject named persons, OKAZAKI Hideshiro, HOMMA Kyohito, and NOGI Ryohey, is a suspected war criminal in his own right, on the basis of his own evident demerits, independently of the other two named suspects. However, their cases, though distinct, are significantly related, not only to each other but above all related to: -

1. The 'Chusan-Ryo' Chinese Labor Camp case concerning the ill-treatment of imported Chinese Nationals at the Hanaoka Mine near Odate in Akita Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan;
2. Similarly war-crimes-related situations concerning Imported Chinese Laborers (ICL's) at some 135 other locations elsewhere throughout Japan;
3. The significantly war-crimes-related, highly coordinated Program for the Importation of Chinese Laborers which was perpetrated by the Japanese Govt. officially as such, through its own designated and responsible governmental agencies and official representatives, in conformity with an established National policy and plan for the deliberate exploitation of Chinese manpower in the interests of the aggressive, Japanese war-effort.

Information contained in sources already available in the Prosecution and Chinese Liaison divisions of the Legal Section reveal that, in its scope the basic "ICL" matter here concerned goes the whole road in its war-crimes relationships, and that the related evidence ranges from local atrocities to atrocious national policies. The implications as to suspect agencies and agents are equally far-reaching. In these respects this matter is just another typical war-crimes-related affair in the Japanese scene. However, in other and promising respects the ICL outlook is different. The promising features in the present instance are:

1. The train of consequences from top level causes to ground floor effects is well indicated in the ICL matter as a whole;
2. The cause-and-effect chain of criminal responsibility that is indicated, links up strikingly at all levels with the corresponding, or rather identical, Japanese, official chain of authority and responsibility;
3. In so doing, the chain indicates a number of definitely implicated and evidently responsible agencies and individuals.

In this connection, the cases of OKAZAKI, HOMMA and NOGI are significant both individually and relatively. In common, all of them were key specialists in key jobs, in key position to know and do, then, and to furnish evidence or perhaps pay a debt now. Beyond that their respective cases differ:

1. NOGI - as Chief, Labor Div., Eng. & Constr. WORKS CONTROL Assoc. (Munitions/Welfare Ministries) was official Contracting and Procurement Agent who shanghaied ICL's, many of whom, hungry, ill, old, died in China or enroute and kept on dying in Japan. NOGI knew, helped perpetrate, ways, means, deeds, results in practice.

2. HOMMA - as HOME Ministry Advisor on ICL's worked with Foreign Affairs and Special Police Sections and with so-called "Special Chinese Counter-Measure Committee" did much field-inspecting and agent-training, officially and personally backed ill-treating ICL's as 'SOP'.
3. OKAZAKI - as a high-level Thought-Policeman and Chief of both the Special Higher Police ('Peace-Preservation') Section and Foreign Affairs Section, Police Bureau, HOME Ministry, did much practical policy-making and enforcement; he knew, helped form, backed up the 'big picture' and its consequences.

In view of the strategic posts and key functions these three suspects once held and performed, it is believed that, in the course of fully investigating and eventually prosecuting their cases, much evidence will be uncovered relating to the common policy and plan and program these three ex-Agents of the Japanese Government once served and specifically as relating to other suspect agencies and individuals who were formerly engaged in the same pernicious CHINESE LABOR IMPORTATION scheme for exploiting Chinese nationals and Chinese manpower in the interests of aggressive war.

ROBERT M. PATTERSON
Major, Cavalry.

Chief,
Inv. Div.

Chief,
Legal Section

6 Oct 1947

1. 1. A detailed report of investigation on:

OKAZAKI Hideshiro, former official of the Police
Bureau, HOME Ministry, Japanese Govt;

HOMMA Kyohito, former Advisor to HOME Office;

NOGI Ryohey, former official of the Labor Section,
Japanese Engineering and Construction Works Control
Association,

has been completed and is now being typed. Meanwhile, at
the suggestion of Mr. Faison of the Prosecution Division,
the attached brief resume of the matter is presented.

Encl. (Inv. Report)

-E. E. R-

OKAZAKI Hideshiro, HOMMA Kyohito, NOGI Ryohey

(Suspects re Crimes relating to Chinese Laborers)

Each of the three Subject named persons, OKAZAKI Hideshiro, HOMMA Kyohito, and NOGI Ryohey, is a suspected war criminal in his own right, on the basis of his own evident demerits, independently of the other two named suspects. However, their cases, though distinct, are significantly related, not only to each other but above all related to: -

1. The 'Chusan-Ryo' Chinese Labor Camp case concerning the ill-treatment of imported Chinese Nationals at the Hanaoka Mine near Odate in Akita Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan;
2. Similarly war-crimes-related situations concerning Imported Chinese Laborers (ICL's) at some 135 other locations elsewhere throughout Japan;
3. The significantly war-crimes-related, highly coordinated Program for the Importation of Chinese Laborers which was perpetrated by the Japanese Govt. officially as such, through its own designated and responsible governmental agencies and official representatives, in conformity with an established National policy and plan for the deliberate exploitation of Chinese manpower in the interests of the aggressive, Japanese war-effort.

Information contained in sources already available in the Prosecution and Chinese Liaison divisions of the Legal Section reveal that, in its scope the basic "ICL" matter here concerned goes the whole road in its war-crimes relationships, and that the related evidence ranges from local atrocities to atrocious national policies. The implications as to suspect agencies and agents are equally far-reaching. In these respects this matter is just another typical war-crimes-related affair in the Japanese scene. However, in other and promising respects the ICL outlook is different. The promising features in the present instance are:

1. The train of consequences from top level causes to ground floor effects is well indicated in the ICL matter as a whole;
2. The cause-and-effect chain of criminal responsibility that is indicated, links up strikingly at all levels with the corresponding, or rather identical, Japanese, official chain of authority and responsibility;
3. In so doing, the chain indicates a number of definitely implicated and evidently responsible agencies and individuals.

In this connection, the cases of OKAZAKI, HOMMA and NOGI are significant both individually and relatively. In common, all of them were key specialists in key jobs, in key position to know and do, then, and to furnish evidence or perhaps pay a debt now. Beyond that their respective cases differ:

1. NOGI - as Chief, Labor Div., Eng. & Constr. WORKS CONTROL Assoc. (Munitions/Welfare Ministries) was official Contracting and Procurement Agent who shanghaied ICL's, many of whom, hungry, ill, old, died in China or enroute and kept on dying in Japan. NOGI knew, helped perpetrate, ways, means, deeds, results in practice.

2. HOMMA - as HOME Ministry Advisor on ICL's worked with Foreign Affairs and Special Police Sections and with so-called "Special Chinese Counter-Measure Committee" did much field-inspecting and agent-training, officially and personally backed ill-treating ICL's as 'SOP'.
3. OKAZAKI - as a high-level Thought-Policeman and Chief of both the Special Higher Police ('Peace-Preservation') Section and Foreign Affairs Section, Police Bureau, HOME Ministry, did much practical policy-making and enforcement; he knew, helped form, backed up the 'big picture' and its consequences.

In view of the strategic posts and key functions these three suspects once held and performed, it is believed that, in the course of fully investigating and eventually prosecuting their cases, much evidence will be uncovered relating to the common policy and plan and program these three ex-Agents of the Japanese Government once served and specifically as relating to other suspect agencies and individuals who were formerly engaged in the same pernicious CHINESE LABOR IMPORTATION scheme for exploiting Chinese nationals and Chinese manpower in the interests of aggressive war.

ROBERT M. PATTERSON
Major, Cavalry.

10 June 1948

MEMO: Documents re War Crimes, Chinese Theatre

1. The Criminal Registry Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP contains the following thirty five references:

- Ch-0: Genl Info, China (K-34)
- Ch-2: Bridge House, Shanghai (J-31)
- Ch-3: Argyle St Barracks, Hong Kong
- Ch-4: Shanghai PW Camps (I-82)
- Ch-5: Kiang Wan, Shanghai
- Ch-6: Woosung PW Camp
- Ch-7: Hai Kow, Hainan Island
- Ch-8: Samsuishipo, Hong Kong
- Ch-9: North Point PW Camp, Hong Kong
- Ch-10: Peking PW Camp
- Ch-101: Ash Camp, Shanghai
- Ch-102: Chapel, Shanghai
- Ch-103: Lincoln Ave. Civil Assembly Ctr, Shanghai
- Ch-104: Pootung Internment Camp, Shanghai
- Ch-105: Stanley Internment Camp, Hong Kong
- Ch-106: Lungwa Civ. Assembly Ctr, Shanghai
- Ch-107: Canton Civ. Assembly Ctr, (Beating Chinese PWs)
- Ch-108: Weihsien Civ. Assembly Ctr, Shantung
- Ch-109: Tsingtao, Civ. Internment Camp (Maltreatment of Civs)
- Ch-151: Ward Rd Jail, Shanghai
- Ch-152: Kempei Tai Jail, Peking
- Ch-153: MP Jail, Yochow, China
- Ch-154: Hankow Jail, Hankow China
- Ch-155: Feng Tai Prison Camp, Peking
- Ch-156: Gendarmerie, 67 Jessfield Rd., Shanghai
- Ch-157: Gendarmerie Hq, Hong Kong
- Ch-201: Ward Rd Hospital, Shanghai
- Ch-202: Hankow, China, Military Hospital
- Ch-251: Doolittle Flyers (J-30)
- Ch-252: Hankow, Japs force Civs to live near targets (F-26)
- Ch-253: China, Jap bayonet drill on live Chinese PWs (A-42)
- Ch-254: Improper Transportation within China
- Ch-255: Translation of Dairy captured 24 Nov '45 (Killing of 80 Chinese Civs, men and women, 29 Nov '37)
- Ch-256: Near Kuequang, China (PW exposed to bombing)
- Ch-257: Linchow Peninsula, near Sanyang Chia on Hsuyaing Rd (PW Dead mutilated; Jap troop units identified)

2. Each of the 35 'Master' cards in CRD on the above items bears the following notation: "File transmitted to CG, USAF, China, APO #971, 2 Feb '45. See Ltr of Transmittal dtd 2 Feb '45 in CRD Correspondence File."

3. It is suggested that a Ltr be sent through channels to US auths in China requesting return of above listed items and any other pertinent war-crimes related material available for return (using Chinese forced civilian labor at Jap installations in China was more or less a matter of course, so that some of the above items are, and any one of them could be, pertinent to that specific angle, while all are pertinent to general investigation, China theatre).

JMP-RMP.

FILE NO. _____

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION
RECORDS AND FILES DIVISION

FILE NO. _____

DATE _____

Receipt is hereby acknowledged for the following listed documents

from File No.:

UNRECORDED COPY OF TAG NO. 1146 HST. COPY OF (200)

NAME _____

SECTION OR DIVISION _____

Re Scanned Notes on "~~Cha~~
"Chuo Dantai" (Central Group)

Pertains to Chinese Labor

1) The Japan Harbour Transport Assoc was formed, & dissolved, by Imperial Ordinance

2) As an organ at the national level whereby the Govt could & did give orders to, control & "run" the Harbor Transportation Industry of Japan -

3) The Association handled the Chinese Labor, & gave orders
(a) From the Govt --- (b) Through the Assoc --- (c) to the Member Companies

4) The file contains:

a) References to Imperial orders forming, & dissolving, the Assoc

b) Articles of Association

c) "SOP" for handling Chinese Labor

Proof

KAHOKU RONKO KYOKAI (Established under the Chinese Law.)
(North China Laborers Association)

Established: 8 July 1941

Staff (Japanese)

Director KAWAI Masahisa 8 July 1941 - 8 June 1942
川合 正久
" OOBAYASHI Hisumi 8 July 1941 - 8 July 1943
大林 久美
" ISHIKAWA Shigeru 8 June 1942 - 16 June 1945
石川 重徳
" MATSUKUMA Yoshiro 8 July 1943 - 16 June 1945
松隈 吉郎

Chief of Tokyo Office

MORI Naotsugu Representative (M.P.)
森 直久
Staff KIMURA Kazuyoshi Tokyo Office, CHIZAKI-GUMI.
木村 一光

present address

1 Kasumi-cho, Minato-Ku

Tel. 48-878

To illustrate:

SUGINAMI, Shojii (later Chief of the Commercial Bureau, Min. of Commerce & Industry in March 1946) has a record which perfectly shows the tie-in.

In 1938: Held office in Economic Bureau of
KOA IN until

Feb 1940: Became Chief of 2nd Economic Bureau of
KOA IN at Peiping.

1940: Concurrently became Counsellor at Japanese
Embassy to China at Peiping, where
Lt. Gen. SHIOZAWA

was Ambassador, SUGINAMI states that:

The position at that time was "Business and
Government.....were under the domination of
KOA IN and the prominent officials were selected
by Gen. OKAMURA and his staff" and that
When the GEA Ministry (DAI TOA SHO) was formed
he retained his dual job but that his boss
SHIOZAWA thereafter took orders from SHIGOMITZU
at Nanking.

*Please Return
to RMP*

Suganami's Record illustrates how

The "Chain" from Tokyo to China shifted

FROM ----- TO

- 1) Initially Tactical Forces ----- China Affairs Board (KOF IN)
- 2) China Affairs Board --- GEF Ministry
which absorbed "KOF IN"

Intermediate link from Tokyo always being, J. Embassy, Peking

RMP

Note on the Set-up in North China (Pertinent to Forced Labor)

The KOA-IN (China Affairs Board) was organized 16 December 1938. It was conceived and controlled by the Military and to a good extent, manned and staffed by actual or former Japanese Army officers. It was in effect the government of that part of China which was in Japanese hands. It ruled over and operated through the (Nanking) Puppet Government of North China.

SUZUKI, - formerly, Chief of the Political Affairs Bureau of the KOA IN was by far the most powerful and most influential official in the KOA IN. The KOA IN advocated Co-prosperity for China, but actually it was never intended that China should be on a par with Japan.

The KOA IN was sometimes at loggerheads with the Army on the ground level at China but both were ruled from Tokyo, but general policy was uniform, and all industry, railroads and in fact, in the conquered area of China were controlled by the Japanese, mainly through the KOA IN.

RMP

NAME | Kyoshiro. Niwa.
 Add: | No. 9. 1 Chome Minami-shinagawa Shinagawa-ku
 Prof. (Present) | Tokyo.
 Oguchi Kōsakujo Ltd. Tel 557 Kanda (25)

Prof. (Former)

1939 (14) 12 - 1942 (17) 10 | Managing Officer of
 Public Safety Section of Home
 Ministry
 1942 (17) 10 - 1943 (18) 5 | Secretary of Chiba Prefectural
 Government.
 1943 (18) 5 - 1944 (19) 8 | Chief of Police Bureau of
 Gumma Pref.
 1944 (19) 8 - 1945 (20) 4 | Chief of Foreign Affairs Sec.
 of Home Ministry.
 1945 (20) 4 - 1945 (20) 10 | Chief Secretary of Metro-
 politan Police Headquarters.

Home Minister | Kisaburo Ando ¹⁹⁴⁴ - 19.7
 Shigeo Odachi ¹⁹⁴⁴ 19.7 - ¹⁹⁴⁵ 20.3
 Genki Abe ¹⁹⁴⁵ 20.3 - ¹⁹⁴⁵ 20.8
 Vice Minister | Zohiki Kasasawa
 (1944 - 19.7)

1	2	3	4	5	
Chief of Police Bureau	Kingo. Machimura				唐澤俊樹
	Kijitsu. Furui				
	Ryo. Mizuike				
	Seijitsu Hashimoto				

Chief of ~~Police~~ Public Safety Sec.

Mitsashi Imai. ¹⁹⁴⁴ - 19.8
 Motohiko. Kanai ¹⁹⁴⁴ 19.8 - ¹⁹⁴⁵ 20.4
 Hideki Okazaki ¹⁹⁴⁵ 20.4 - ¹⁹⁴⁵ 20.10

Chief of Foreign Affairs Sec.

Hideki. Okazaki ¹⁹⁴⁴ - 19.8
 Kyoshiro. Niwa ¹⁹⁴⁴ 19.8 - ¹⁹⁴⁵ 20.4
 Masajiro. Kawaguchi ¹⁹⁴⁵ 20.4 - ¹⁹⁴⁵ 20.10

Kyoshiro. Niwa. 23-87-2

"9" and
 To be used
 for organ

① Name NIWA 姓名	⑨ Former Activities 行卸位 (when) 17 a 1942 18 b 1943 19 c 1944 20 d 1945
② Present Address 現住所	10
③ Present Occupation 現職	
④ Age 年齢	
⑤ Marital Status 結婚	
⑥ Wife Living? 妻帯	
⑦ No. of Dependent Children 子供数	
⑧ Religion 宗教	

10
Write a narrative account in your own words, in chronological order, giving dates, of your activities from 1 Jan 42 to 1 Jan 46, ~~showing~~ stating what positions you had, what your title was, what Office, division, section, Bureau, Dept. or Ministry; Nature of your activities; and names of your immediate superiors, & any other general points of information.

- (1) 姓名 丹羽喬四郎 (ニワ キョウジロウ) ①
(2) 現住所 東京都品川区南品川一丁目九番地
(3) 現在職業 株式會社 小口工作所 相談役
(4) 年齢 四十五歳
(5) 結督 1936年11月 茨城県人 世目茂登子と結督
(6) 妻の有無 妻は健在なり
(7) 子供の數 四人
(8) 宗教 佛教
(9) 前歴

- a. 1942 内務省保安課事務官 同年10月末
千葉縣官房長 = ~~1942~~ 轉任
b. 1943 千葉縣官房長 同年5月 群馬縣
警察部長 = 轉任
c. 1944 群馬縣警察部長 同年8月 内務省
警保局外事課長に轉任
d. 1945 内務省外事課長 同年4月下旬 警視廳
官房主事 = 轉任 同年10月4日 退官

(10) 御問合せの件出来るだけ記憶を呼び起し申し上げたいと思ひますが自既に悉く三年以上も前のことで御座いますので日時その他記憶を失はれているものもあり又思ひ違ひもあらうかと思ひますが其の真はお許し下さい。但し出来る限り正確に申し上げますつもりであります

A. 1942. 私は ~~1940~~ 1940年から内務省警保局保安課の事務官になりまして専ら国家主義団体の情報蒐集の仕事に従事しておりました。1942年も10月未だ同じ仕事にたづさはっておりました。もつとも1942年の初めは前年の暮からひどい胃腸病を患ひまして東京都麻布区六本木の額田病院に三ヶ月^末入院しておりました。1942年の私の直接の上官は保安課長今井久^{初めは}~~も~~ ^(永野若松であり後) ~~あり~~ ^{になりました}、1942年の10月未だ千葉県官房長に轉任を命ぜられて千葉市所在の千葉県廳に赴任いたしました。官房長の仕事は縣廳の人事 豫算 會計の仕事が主な仕事でありましてその時の上司は千葉県知事川村秀文であります

b 1943 官房長の仕事を1943年5月までいたしておいて5月に群馬縣警察部長に轉任させられました。群馬縣内の警察一般の指導取締の長でありましてその時の上官は群馬縣知事藤山千之^{フジヤマチノ}であります。月日ははっきり記憶にはありませんが確か10月か11月に知事が代り石井榮之助が

知事となり 元の下で働きました。

C 1944. 引きつぎ 石井榮之助知事の下で警察部長の仕事
しておりましたが 同年8月初旬に内務省外事課長に轉任さ
せられ 内務省警保局外事課長として外国人の保護取締並
に防壁の仕事に従事いたしておりました。勿論其の中には
外国人に対する入国査査の許可の旅行の許可の華人労働者の取
締りも含まれております。その時の直接の上官は警保局長
古井喜實であります。

d. 1945. 1945年4月の下旬まで内務省外事課長として勤
務しておりましたが 4月の初めに警保局長古井喜實が水
池亮と代り私は水池亮の下で約2週間位の使はれ
4月の下旬に警視廳官房主事に轉勤いたしました。警
視廳官房主事の事は警視廳内の人事豫算文書收
授 ~~情報~~ ^{警整} 情報の蒐集が主たる仕事で任務でありまして
上官は初のは警視總監町村金吾でありますか
終戦と同時に代り坂信彌が警視總監になりました
たので私は官房主事在官中 町村と坂と二人に仕
ました。而して同年10月4日退官いたしました。
退官後 1946年1月までは専ら郷里茨城県新況

郡玉川村字下五里に滞在いたしておりました。

E. 先般華人勞務者の件につき御たづねが係官から御座りましたから私の内務省外事課長在職中の華人勞務者の取締の事につき申し上げます。

華人勞務者の移入は ~~1941年~~ 1942年11月の閣議決定で定めておりました。その本格移入も1943年2月次官會議で決定しております。 ~~其の移入については大東亜省~~ 直接の担当者も現地(北支)に於ては華北労工協會、内地(日本)に於てはそれを使用する各會社でありまして ~~その~~ 官廳側の事務所屬としては移入については大東亜省、内務省、~~到~~ 運輸通信省(港湾荷役関係)と相談の上厚生省(従つて華人勞務者の使用会社の指定も厚生省) 醫藥藥品に關しても厚生省、食料の配給については農商省が関係。取締 ~~は~~ については内務省と決っておりました。

私が内務省外事課長に就任した1944年8月には前に夫々閣議決定又次官會議決定に基きまして内務省 ~~警保局~~ 警保局としては取締の方針も定め ~~る~~ 警保局長通牒も度せられておりました。

ので私の時代に於ては只其の方針を踏襲して各府縣から月一回の報告をうけるが~~も~~別に異つた指示とし指令を發したるは覚えておはせん。

もともと其の當時の状況から申しますと生産責任廳の方は勞務動員の関係から華人勞務者の移入を必要としてゐたと思ひますが 治安の直接責任廳である内務省としては防谍上又は事故防止上華人勞務者の移入を~~賛成せず~~反對にいたるゝが押し切られた様に聞かれています。

丁度前任者(外事課長岡崎英城)と私と事務承継の時前任者から華人勞務者の逃走事故多く困つていたので勞務管理の刷新向上を図るため地方の警察署長を以て防谍逃走防止、朝鮮人の均衡保持衛生の見地から宿舎作業場の選定、食糧適正化、指導員、融和等につき関係者に協力せしむると詔趣旨の軍需省總動員局長、厚生省勤勞局長と内務省~~警保~~警保局長との三局長通牒を出す事となり既に全部から印せられたからとの話しで夫と 8月11日に出した事があります。

當時は華人労働者と朝鮮人労働者との仲悪く紛争を起し
 がたあり又日本人も戦争中の敵愾心を有し法風
 俗を異とする華人労働者が一人又は数人にて外出又は逃亡す
 ると兎角紛争を起し又防壁上よりも危懼せらるゝお
 りましたので原則として華人保護の見地から集団生活集団
 就労とし單身外出逃亡を防止しおりました。

私の在任中~~直接~~^{計画的}外事課長就任直後 1944年9月に
 同年末国民動員~~計画~~がきまり華人労働者三人移入と
 決定 1944年8月から1945年4月まで約2千人余り華人
 労働者を移入せしむるが~~健康上~~健康上、素質非常
 悪劣者=船中其他旅行中死亡するもの、就労地到着後
 三ヶ月以内=死亡するもの非常=多し其の報告がマクマの
 テ警保局長と相談し局長からも関係方面=注意を
 貫つ共=私も関係官廳、事務打合せ会=二三回出席
 して移入条件、異州等強調(際議並=次官會議
 決定の概ね40才以下=は身体強健とアルも高齢者痲
 弱者多し)に其、改善方を要望する共=當時華人労働
 担当事務官の山田誠=命じて會議毎=之を強調せ
 たまは。(私ノ在任中、既=方針の大部分決定の後で
 アラスデア私ノ出席する標十會議ハ少)主=事務官が主
 として関係廳、會議=出席せられた、其ノ主僱廳

大体厚生省 大東亜省 軍需省デアツマツ。

又、就労地ニテ大腸カビ其他デ病没スルモノ多シ其、報告カ
マツマツノデ醬原薬品等ニツキ配給改善ヲ山田事務長ヲ
シテ厚生省ニ申入レシムト共ニ地方廳、課長(殊ニ北海道)
カ上京ノ際ニカ幹施改善ニ協力スル様指示セラル。

病弱ノモノヲ現地ニ送りカハス事ニツキマツテ戦時中船舶
不足ニ容易ニ實現セ 1945年4月 下関ヨリ一回塘沽ニ
向ケ集團送還ヲ致シタ。個々ニ送ルモノアリマシ。

契機期日満了前ヨリテ集團送還シタルモノ 1945-3月-4月
広島神戸大阪伏木等カ確力4-5回アリト思ヒマシ。

又私ノ在職中ニ此走者ノ相違アリマツカ大体一人カ^多シ
三四人程存テ大体意見連シ度カテ元作業地ニ就労
シテ生産改善(~~工場~~炭鉱施設改善等)ニ三四件アリマツ
カ就比ニ未送ノ中ニ検査(検査ニ悪シ)検査局、指揮
ニル)セリ大シ事件ノゴザレセン。以上私、在職中
ノ華人事務者ニ采ル件概概要ヲ記憶ヲ也ヲ申上テ
夕次オデアリマシ

Who sent him?

SUGINAMI, Shojii? (Chief Economics, Jap Embassy)

and/or

General SHIOZAWA? (Ambassador at Peiping)

(This trail leads in the direction of the Cabinet Planning Board eventually, because SUGINAMI was a pioneer China Affairs Board & later the GEA and both of these were babies ~~so~~ conceived by Planning Board skull-duggery.

"GUMIS"

(Re C. Faber)

SUMMARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

June 17, 1948

I accompanied Maj. Patterson calling on C. L. O.. Confered with assistant director of C. L. O. on the subject of information concerning the locations of Jap's company by which the imported Chinese laborers were employed. He, Mr. YAMADA, Hisajyo insisted that the locations of the mining and construction companies will be prepared and submitted as soon as possible.

PENDING: "The Locations of the Mining and construction companied".

June 17, 1948

I accompanied Maj. Patterson calling on TETSUDO KOGYO CO., (Railway Industrial Co.), and met the chief director, Mr. SUGAHARA, Tsusai,. As a matter of fact, there were no records and informations concerning Chinese laborers in thier main office, however, the report which Maj. Patterson demended would submitted on July 10, 1948.

PENDING: "Complete report on Chinese laborers".

June 17, 1948

I accompanied Maj. Patterson calling on BRANCH OFFICE OF CHIZAKI* GUMI. The branch chief, KIMURA, Katsuyoshi, drew a system table in Japanese and explained how and where thier company did obtain the imported Chinese laborers. The orginal was submitted to Maj. Patterson with it translation copy.

PENDING: A set of "Complete report of thier originals concerning Chinese laborers" will submit to this board.

(Cont'd)

June 18, 1948

On the calling at MITSUI MINING CO., we met the managing director, Mr. ISHIDA, Ken, and Mr. SEKINE, Yukichi, Liaison officer. The record of finance on the payment of Chinese laborers was checked, however no particulars were obtainable.

PENDING: The requiry of a set of complete report on Chinese labor will be handed in on July 10, 1948.

June 22, 1948

Maj. Patterson and I went to NIPPON MINING CO.. Mr. OKABE, Kusuo, the manager, had admitted to submit the necessary requirements to us on July 20, 1948

PENDING: Requiry report on Chinese laborers will submit on 20 July 1948.

June 22, 1948

On the trip to ARI-GUMI, we met Mr. MITAKE Hisahiko, the diretor of the Co. and insisted that there is no information concerning Chinese labors in his main office, however he would like report in on July 20, 1948.

PENDING: Submitting the report on Chinese laborers in detail.

June 23, 1948

We went to DAISEI KENSETSU CO. on routine duties. Mr. FUJIDA Takeo, the manager of this company and Mr. NEMOTO, Katsuyoshi, the assistant chief of Labor Section. were present, however, NEMOTO could not give any information with reference to Chinese laborers as he came to this office after the end of the war, as well as no records in Tokyo main office could be obtainable.

PENDING: Submitting the report on Chinese laborers on 15 July 1948.

(Cont'd)

June 23, 1948

Maj. Patterson and I went to Nittetsu Kogyo Mining Co., (NIPPON MINING CO.),

for referring the instructions which had been received after the war by this company. It was learnt that they have not received any instructions from Jap' sources concerning Chinese labors except an instruction from C.L.O. requiring the information on Chinese labors. The copy of the instruction and the translation copy will be handed in few days.

PENDING: The copy of instruction and the translation copy.

24 June, 1948

On the trip to TOBIJIMA-GUMI, We met the vice-manager of this company

He insisted to submit the requirements in the middle of July 1948.

PENDING: Reporting informations on Chinese labors.

24 June, 1948

In the afternoon we went to the branch office of SUGIHARA-CO, civil

engineering construction, and the chief of SUGIHARA Branch Office in
(OSHIMA, MANICHI)

Tokyo would like submit the requiresat the middle of July.

PENDING: The imported Chinese labors's report.

25 June, 1948

at HAZAMA-GUMI we met the vice-manager ~~of it~~ whose name was SAEGUSA,

Tomoyoshi. Ther was no inforamtion and no record relating Chinese labor

available in Tokyo office, but he will submit the requiring documents

in the middle of July.

PENDING: Chinese labor report