

Short Statement Original
original statement of Chung Chaw-graw

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記

清水正夫が中山安景ニ於テ華人勞務者ニ
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シ明カニ見受ケラレマシタ
伊執カラ南イタ清水ノ行爲ニ付テハ
河野ニ話シマシタ

以上ノ事ハ岡田ナイ事ヲ控ヒマス

昭和二十二年十月二十三日

巢鴨拘置所於テ元井英次

Witness the signature above. 23 Sept. 1947

Francis Chang

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My name is LI Ko-jin. I was captured by the Japanese Army on 26 May 1944 while serving in the Central Army of Chiang Kai-shek. On 20 December 1945 I gave a statement to Mr. William B. Simpson describing the circumstances of my capture and later imprisonment at the Chusan Labor Camp at Hanaoka, Akita-Ken.

While at the Chusan Labor Camp I witnessed the beating of LIU Den-Kau by Kingoro FUKUDA. FUKUDA struck LIU Den-Kau three times in the face with his clenched fist because LIU Den-Kau could not count correctly in Japanese. This happened in August 1944. LIU Den-Kau was a civilian.

While at the Chusan Labor Camp I also witnessed the beating of LONG Shi-Loo by Kingoro FUKUDA. FUKUDA struck Long Shi-Loo about five times with his clenched fist because Long Shi-Loo could not count correctly in Japanese at the roll call. This happened in August 1944.

On an occasion I witnessed the beating of YU Shi-Ling by Kingoro FUKUDA. FUKUDA struck YU Shi-Ling three or four times in the face with his clenched fist because YU Shi-Ling could not stand straightly at the roll call. He was a soldier. This happened in August 1944.

While at the Chusan Labor Camp I witnessed the beating of HSIAO Chieh-Tien by Kingoro FUKUDA. One night in April 1945 at about midnight all the Chinese were called to assemble by a bugle call; when the roll call was over, Kono brought Hsiao to the place of assembly; Hsiao was tied; and Kono asked him why he escaped through Shimizu; Hsiao replied he didn't attempt to escape but went out to seek food; Kono said, however, that Hsiao should be beaten because he had attempted to escape and ordered his beating; FUKUDA beat HSIAO Chien-Tien about 40 times with a wooden pick handle after OBATA beat HSIAO more than 20 or 30 times with the same handle. FUKUDA beat HSIAO Chieh-Tien until HSIAO lost consciousness. Then FUKUDA forced water down into his nose. After HSIAO was awakened FUKUDA continued his beating and FUKUDA stopped when the wooden pick handle was broken in two. FUKUDA and OBATA beat HSIAO at the part of buttock only. The man who continued after FUKUDA was Masao SHIMIZU. SHIMIZU beat HSIAO Chieh-Tien at buttocks more than 20 times, and the beating by SHIMIZU made HSIAO's buttocks bleed. Then Masatoshi KONO instructed two Chinese laborers to bring HSIAO back to his sleeping place, and also KONO instructed Chinese leader to have HSIAO tied with his hands behind him and stop giving him food and any kind of medical treatment. This beating made HSIAO so he could not move and was so severe as to contribute to his death. This happened in April 1945. I know he was a soldier. I also saw Cho Shu-Shing beaten by Gun Chun and SHIMIZU on KONO's orders. CHO-Shu-Shing was HSIAO's group leader.

While at the working place near Chusan Labor Camp I witnessed the beating of CHEN Ming-Shan by Masao SHIMIZU. CHEN Ming Shan was a civilian. SHIMIZU pushed CHEN Ming Shan into the water ditch and CHEN could not move any more, so SHIMIZU struck CHEN Ming Shan three or four times because CHEN could not stand the extremely cold water and he was working at ditch, so at the moment he quitted his work SHIMIZU saw him. He could not walk, so I called two Chinese laborers

李克金

from my company to send him back. CHEN Ming Shan could not eat and move that night, and this beating contributed to his death the next morning. This happened in December 1944.

While at the Chusan Labor Camp I witnessed the beating of WONG Tin Bun by Kingoro FUKUDA, Masao SHIMIZU, OBATA, YOSHIYA and INUMADA. FUKUDA struck WONG Tin Bun twenty to thirty times at buttocks with the pick handle. Then Masao SHIMIZU continued to beat WONG Tin Bun at the buttocks more than 20 times until WONG lost his consciousness, then FUKUDA spurted the water at his feet. After WONG was awakened by the water, OBATA started to strike WONG about 20 times with same handle till WONG could not move. WONG could not work and I heard he died soon after the beating. This happened in June 1945.

While at the Chusan Labor Camp I witnessed the beating of CHO Fa Gue by Chitoku ISE. Chitoku ISE instructed GUN Chun, CHUN Jin Tin and CHO Do Lin to beat CHO Fa Gue. FUKUDA instructed GUN Chun to beat CHO Fa Gue more than 10 times and also instructed CHUN Jin Tim to continue to beat CHO Fa Gue at buttocks about 10 times. As FUKUDA was not satisfied with this beating, he, FUKUDA, Kingoro, ordered CHO Do Lin to bring over a pick handle to beat CHO Fa Gue about ten times. Then FUKUDA saw CHO Fa Gue can still move; so FUKUDA went back to the office of Chusan Camp and brought a rope, which was about less than a meter long, and put it into the water and beat CHO Fa Gue with it. FUKUDA beat CHO Fa Gue at the back about 30 times until CHO Fa Gue lost his consciousness; then FUKUDA sprinkled the water on CHO's head and sent him back. CHO Fa Gue could not eat and move afterwards and died after three or four days. This happened in June 1945. I know CHO Fa Gue was a civilian.

While at the working place I witnessed the beating of YAN Do Li, a soldier, by FUKUDA. FUKUDA beat him at his buttocks about 10 times and also ordered him to stand on the top of a hill, and did not allow him to eat until we closed our work. This happened in March 1945.

While at the Chusan Labor Camp I witnessed that JA I Min's head was bleeding after he came back from work. He told me that Masao SHIMIZU beat him on his head with a shovel. This happened in October 1944. He was a Second Lieutenant.

While at the work where near the Chusan Labor Camp I witnessed Masao SHIMIZU force Sun Chien Chie to go to work when SUN was sick. SHIMIZU kicked SUN on his chest. When SUN was excreting with foam from his mouth SHIMIZU ordered me to go back to report to Chitoku ISE: so ISE instructed two Chinese members to go there. At the moment the Chinese were arriving SUN was dead. This happened in June 1945.

I knew GOTO before July 1, 1945. I had seen him at the camp before July 1, 1945. On three occasions shortly after July 1, 1945, I was taken from the Honaoka Police Station to the cinema. While there I was strung up with my hands tied behind me and beaten until I became unconscious. On one occasion I saw GOTO there.

李克金

STATEMENT

My name is Chung Chow-gwou (張肇國), and I was captured by the Japanese Army in May 1944 while serving in the Central Army of General Chiang Kai-shek, and was squad leader in the third company in the Chusan Ryo at Hanaoka from 8 August 1944 until the end of the war.

I gave a statement while at the Chusan Camp at Hanaoka to Mr Simpson regarding the burning of Lieu Zai-ye. This was the only incident Mr Simpson asked me about. Now, in response to questions asked by Mr Faison of the prosecution, I give the additional information set out below.

* * * *

Ishigawa and Yoshiya were Japanese guards of my company, that is, the third company, from 8 August 1944 until the second group of Chinese arrived in May 1945, at which time Fukuda became the guard, and Ishigawa and Yoshiya were transferred to the first company.

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In June 1945, in the Chusan Ryo, Cho Fa-gue (趙發桂) had become weaker every day due to insufficiency of food. I was told that he escaped and was captured. On the night of the day of his capture, after the roll call was ordered, Gun Chun was ordered by Ise to have all the Chinese assemble at the third company's barracks, and then Fukuda called Cho Fa-gue out and made him lie on the ground with two persons holding him, one holding his head, and the other holding his ^{legs} ~~arms~~, and the beating began. At the beginning Ise ordered Gun Chun (耿諄) to administer the beating. I heard Ise order Gun Chun to beat Cho Fa-gue. At this moment all the Japanese guards were standing beside and watching. After Gun Chun had beaten Cho about ten times with a pick handle Cho was helped to walk around; however, Fukuda did not seem satisfied with the beating; so he had Cho to be made to lie down on the ground again and he ordered Chun Jin-tin (張金亭) to beat him. After Chun Jin-tin beat Cho Fa-gue with the same pick handle about ten times, Fukuda got angry because Chun Jin-tin did not beat Cho Fa-gue hard enough. Therefore, Fukuda ordered Cho Do-lin to continue the beating. Cho Do-lin beat him about ten times and then stopped. When Fukuda saw that Cho Fa-gue stood up very easily after the beating he looked angry and went away. A few minutes later he returned with a rope and beat Cho on his back with a wet rope. Fukuda beat him over fifty times with the rope. As a result, the flesh of Cho's back was broken and was bleeding. When Cho Fa-gue became unconscious Shimizu threw water in his face. When Cho was recovered by the water Fukuda beat him again with a wet rope, and Cho became unconscious again. Before the beating by Fukuda with the wet rope Cho was stripped naked and was forced to kneel by two persons, who held his arms extended. When the beating was all over the Japanese guards went away and Cho Fa-gue was carried back to his barracks. Two or three days later Cho Fa-gue died.

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One morning in March 1945, when all the Chinese laborers were at the working site pushing ore cars, Fukuda discovered that one Chinese was wearing two pieces of sleeveless jackets, which was against the rule. Thinking this man was under Yan Doo-li, Fukuda beat Yan Doo-li with a shovel. After the beating Yan Doo-li went aside to work, pushing ore cars again. When Fukuda got angry because of his sluggishness in working, he beat Yan Doo-li stand at attention on a hilltop from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, without food or water.

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Wong Tung was an old, skinny man of about 50 years of age. In October 1944, at the working site, when Fukuda saw that he could not climb up a steep embankment covered with dirt and rock, he beat him with the tree branches about 20 times.

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Doo-li and
then

In April or May 1945, at the Chusan Ryo, one night we were ordered by the Japanese guards to assemble while we were sleeping, and the roll call was taken. During the roll call Kono, accompanied by other Japanese personnel, brought Hsiao Chieh-tien (肖志田) back to the camp. Then Kono asked Hsiao, through Shimizu as interpreter, why had he escaped. Hsiao replied that he had gone out to seek food near the branch office. However, Kono did not believe that. So he ordered that Hsiao should be beaten for the escape. In the beginning Obata was ordered by Kono to beat Hsiao with a pick handle. Obata beat Hsiao with the pick handle over 40 times, and then Fukuda continued to beat him. Fukuda beat Hsiao so hard that the pick handle was broken, and then Shimizu snatched another pick handle and continued to beat him. Hsiao was so badly beaten that the flesh on his buttocks and on the back of his legs down to his knees was broken and bleeding. When the beating was over Kono said, through Shimizu, all the Japanese guards being present, that from now on all those who escape will be beaten to death. The beating of Hsiao is just an example. And then Kono asked to which squad Hsiao belonged. When he learned that Hsiao was under Cho Shu-shing (趙書森) he ordered Gun Chun to have Cho lie down on the ground and beat him. After Gun Chun beat Cho, Cho was beaten by one of the Japanese guards, but I cannot recall which one it was. Kono ordered that medical treatment should not be given to Hsiao Chieh-tien, and also that food should not be given to him. Kono also ordered that Hsiao should be tied to the shelves of the barracks. On the following day at the working site, when we found that the mantoes had become smaller, we learned that the flour rations had been reduced by Kono's order on account of this incident.

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In January 1945, Ding Chao-chiai (丁兆裔), who was about 40 years old and a member of my company at the Chusan Ryo, had been suffering from near-sighted eyes. One day it snowed heavily; so he became almost blind due to the glare on the snow and was unable to go with the others to the working site to work. When Ise discovered this about four o'clock one morning, when all the men were preparing to go to work except Ding, who was still in bed, he said that Ding was lazy and he beat him. ~~Both a club which was broken due to his hard work~~ Nevertheless, he still couldn't work, and didn't work any more until he died. Ise beat Ding with a club about one meter long about ten times, striking him on the back, side, and shoulders. He hit him so hard that the club was broken. This beating took place in the third company barracks, about four o'clock in the morning.

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One day, after having been absent from work for a long period because of illness, Chien Shao-fung (景曉峰) went to work with other Chinese laborers. On the way to the working site there was a hill with a steep slope. Since Chien Shao-fung could not climb up the hill because of weakness, Shimizu saw this, got angry, and kicked Chien several times. However, I did not see where he kicked him because at that time I was already on top of the hill. Then Shimizu called me to help Chien climb up the hill. I tried my best, but Chien still couldn't make it. Shimizu beat him again. He slapped him in the face and beat his head with his fist. As a result, Chien slipped down to the foot of the hill. Shimizu followed him. After having examined Chien carefully Shimizu ordered me to carry him back to the camp. He was absent from work for a considerable length of time as a result of the beating.

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One time in February 1945 I saw Is^e carrying mantoes and noodles in a knap - sack from the kitchen, when on his way home before sunset, and one day in September 1944 when working on a bridge construction job, was made by Shimizu, before the noon meal, to carry a sak filled with flour to his home. I also saw Fukuda take mantoes away from the camp one evening in November 1944 after roll call and I also saw him take mantoes to the work site and give them to Japanese women.

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Yi Sou Shin was one of the squad leaders. During the winter of 1944-1945, it was very cold, and Yi had a stomach ache; he left the work site and went back to his barracks; at noon time Fukuda discovered his absence but at the time did nothing; later, when they got back to the camp when the work was finished, Fukuda brought Yi to Ise's room and there both Fukuda and Ise beat him; I could hear the beating; later Ise, Fukuda, and Gun Chun brought Yi to the 3d barracks and in that barracks ~~assembled~~ ^{the third company and had the five} ~~squad leaders~~ ^{which was really used for beating} lined up before the assembly; then Ise picked up a wooden board and beat each squad leader two times on his face, and then went away.

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張肇國

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

CITY OF TOKYO)

I, Chung Chow-gwow, being duly sworn on oath, state that the foregoing statement consisting of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pages is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

張肇國

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January 1948.

P. F. Faison

P. F. FAISON
Prosecuting Attorney

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

CITY OF TOKYO)

I, Tah Chi Chang, Legal Section, GHQ-SCAP, Tokyo, Japan, state that I truly translated the foregoing statement consisting of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pages to Chung Chow-gwow, and that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

Chang Tah-chi
Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January 1948.

P. F. Faison

P. F. FAISON
Prosecuting Attorney

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, P. F. FAISON, Prosecuting Attorney, Legal Section, GHQ-SCAP, certify that on the 6th day of January 1948, personally appeared before me Chang Chow-gwow, and according to Tah Chi Chang stated that his foregoing statement consisting of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pages had been transcribed to him and that he had read the same and that the same is true and affixed his signature to said statement in my presence.

P. F. Faison

P. F. FAISON
Prosecuting Attorney