

UMEZU

The particulars with regard to UMEZU are to be found on Page 343 of the Summary, and the additional exhibits which directly affect him are: Exhibits: Nos. 2208-A, 2208-B, 2208-C, 2208-D, 2208-E, 2206-A, 1970-A, 1994, 1995, 1978, 1998, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2022, 2025-A.

The more important periods of his career in positions of responsibility may be divided as follows:

Period No. 1: From 5 March 1934 to 1 August 1935 he was Commander in Chief of Japanese Forces in China. His participation in and responsibility for Japanese aggression in North China, finally resulting in the taking over of the four northern provinces by Japan, and setting up of the "Autonomous Government," and the so-called HO-UMEZU Agreement of June 1935, has been the subject of considerable testimony and documentary evidence. In this connection, attention is invited to Exhibit No. 2206-A which was introduced against General MINAMI.

Period No. 2 From 23 March 1936 to 30 May 1938, he was Vice Minister of War, and by virtue of his position, carried responsibility for the aggressive acts of Japan against China during that period, ample evidence of which has already been introduced. His ministry prepared the various drafts of the 5-year plan (Exh. 841, 842, 2227) in May and June 1937 which was shortly after adopted by the First Konoye Cabinet. It was during this period that the power of the Military Clique, of which General UMEZU was a potent member, was exhibited in its refusal to permit General Ugaki to form a Cabinet under Imperial Mandate (Exhs. Nos. 2208-A, 2208-B, 2208-C, 2208-D, 2208-E) which show his personal activity in this matter.

Period No. 3 From 7 September 1939 to 18 July 1944 he was Commander of the Kwantung Army (later C in C) and concurrently Ambassador of Manchukuo, for which he bears responsibility for the ill-treatment of POWs held in Manchukuo and for the illegal use of POWs on munitions work in Manchukuo (Exhibit No. 1970-A).

Period No. 4 From July, 1944 to 2 September 1945 he was Chief of the Army General Staff, and therefore, responsible for all acts of the Japanese Army on all fronts as well as in Japan proper. There is already ample evidence that during this period, on all fronts and in Japan proper, the inhuman treatment of POW continued.

Since the date of the Summary to which reference has been made, there has been introduced evidence to establish the following acts which properly may be charged to this defendant:

Illegal sentences and trials of POW by the Kwantung Army (Exhibit No. 1998); execution of eleven members of American air crews after alleged trial by Court Martial 11 July 1945 (Exhibit 1994); execution of two American fliers 18 July 1945 (Exhibit 1995); during July and August, 1945, thirty-eight American fliers were put to death in Japan without trial (Exhibit 1922); instructions from the War Ministry were issued in March, 1945 regarding the disposition of POW, contrary to treaties and assurances and to laws and customs of war (Exhibits 2012, 2013); orders were issued from the War Ministry in March, 1945, placing no limit on the hours of work of POW (Exhibit 2014); an order from the War Ministry of 17 March 1945 provided for "emergency measures" regarding POW, and among other things, provided for keeping POW at work even in areas being bombed (Exhibit 1978); continued notices to the Japanese Government re ill-treatment and atrocities committed on U. S., British and Australian POW, up to as late as 1 August 1945, were received, but atrocities and ill-treatment continued to the end (Exhibits 2022, 2025-A).

On 2 November 1938 he was granted a reward for services rendered in concluding the Anti-Comintern Pact. His services in this respect were performed during the time he was Vice Minister of War and concurrently Councillor of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau. Upon his assuming the position of Commander of the Kwantung Army and concurrently Ambassador to Manchukuo, he continued the transformation of Manchukuo into a military base for an attack against the Soviet Union (Exhibit 670).

The "Kyo-Wa-Kai" was set up by the Kwantung Army with the view of using it in the preparation of war against the Soviet Union (Exhibit 699).

The Kwantung Army controlled the activities of the Whiteguard elements and carried on propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union (Exhibit 723).

During the time he was Chief of Staff of the Army, the invasion of Kweilin and Liuchow took place in November, 1944 (Exhibit 234). As Chief of Staff of the Army, he was responsible for not only this, but for the atrocities committed by the Japanese in the Kweilin and Liuchow areas in the winter of 1944 and the atrocities in Changsha (Exhibit 359).

Evidence of preparation for aggression against the USSR may be found in the following pages of the Record: 7560-63; 7609-12; 8143; 8079; 8081; 7580-84; 7705.

It is submitted that UMEZU was responsible for illegal Japanese aggression against China from 1934 on, in violation of treaties and assurances; for preparation for aggression against the USSR; for the ill-treatment of POW; for their illegal employment, and for atrocities committed against them.